Summary

The poverty rate for Beaverhead County increased slightly from 15.0% in 2010 to 15.1% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 6.1% to 3.7%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Beaverhead County ($42,577) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 33.4% in 2013 to 38.9% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 9.4% (96 in 2012 to 87 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Beaverhead County has been below the state average since 2011. The poverty rate in the state and Beaverhead County are similar. The poverty rate is currently 15.1% which is slightly higher than in 2010 (15.0%).

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and elderly (65 and older) were lower in Beaverhead County than in the state. However, the poverty rate for working age adults (18 to 64) was slightly higher in Beaverhead County than in the state.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Beaverhead County than the state (12.1% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 65 and older was lower in Beaverhead County than the state (7.7% versus 8.6%). However, the poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was slightly higher in Beaverhead County than the state (16.6% versus 14.5%).
• The unemployment rate in Beaverhead County was consistently lower than the statewide rate from 2011 to 2014. The rate in Beaverhead County declined each year from 2011 to 2014.

**Unemployment Rate**

![Unemployment Rates](chart)

**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)**

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

• In 2015, 7.8% of the population in Beaverhead County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $180 down from $265 in 2012. In the 2012, 9.6% of the population received benefits.

**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)**

![Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)](chart)

**Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)**

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

• The average benefit in Beaverhead County per case was $351 in June of 2015 with 0.11% of the population receiving TANF benefits.

**Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)**

![Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)](chart)
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 33.4% in 2013 to 38.9% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by over 9.4% (96 in 2012 to 87 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased by 12.7% ($660 in 2012 to $576 in 2015) in the county and 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 10% ($6.0 million in 2010 to $6.6 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Beaverhead</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Beaverhead County increased by 1.8%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were the same in Beaverhead County and the state of Montana in 2011 and 2012; however, they were slightly lower in 2013 and 2014 in Beaverhead County.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was slightly higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio has remained stable (about 62%), while the state’s dependency ratio has increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 6% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Beaverhead County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 27%, which is about 1% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Beaverhead County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 25% to 21% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest decreased from 26% to 25%, counter to the statewide trend.

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state and county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 31.4% ($1,485 in 2000 to $1,953 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers increased by 16.6% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Big Horn County increased from 23.5% in 2010 to 25.5% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 12.0% to 10.0%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Big Horn County ($42,650) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 85.7% in 2013 to 91.1% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by over 30% (192 in 2012 to 134 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Big Horn County has been significantly above the state’s poverty rate. The current poverty rate of 25.5% is over 10% higher than the state rate. The poverty rate rose from 2010 (23.5%) and 2012 (25.5%).

Poverty Rate by Age

- The poverty rates for all age groups were higher in Big Horn County than the state.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Big Horn County than the state (34.1% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was higher in Big Horn County than the state (22.4% versus 14.5%) and the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was higher in Big Horn County than the state (16.8% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Big Horn County has declined from 12% to 10% over the four year period ending in 2014. This rate remains more than double the statewide rate of 4.7%.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 30.1% of the population in Big Horn County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $371 down from $393 in 2012. In the 2012, 32.2% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Big Horn County per case was $444 in June of 2015 with 6.27% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 85.7% in 2013 to 91.1% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

• The LIHEAP case load decreased by over 30% (192 in 2012 to 134 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased by nearly 20% ($660 in 2012 to $576 in 2015) in the county and 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

Medicaid Utilization Estimates

• The county’s family adults and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 22.3% ($14.8 million in 2010 to $18.0 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Big Horn</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2010 (x$1 million)       | 14.8     | 624.4   | 2.4
| 2014 (x$1 million)       | 18.0     | 733.7   | 2.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Utilization Estimates 2010-2014</th>
<th>Big Horn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGED</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY ADULTS</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLIND</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISABLED</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- From 2011 to 2014, the population of Big Horn County increased by 3.3%.
- During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

### Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>Big Horn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>973,739</td>
<td>12,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>990,785</td>
<td>12,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>998,554</td>
<td>12,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,006,370</td>
<td>13,079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Labor Force

- Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat lower in Big Horn County than state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

### Age Distribution

- In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a lower proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio has remained stable (about 77%), while the state’s dependency ratio has increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high young age dependency ratio (59% in the county versus 36% in the state).

In 2014, 16% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Big Horn County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was nearly 31%, which is about 5% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
**Median Income**

- The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

**Personal Income by Source**

- In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.
- In Big Horn County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 31% to 29% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 15% to 17%. Both rates followed the statewide trend.

**Personal Income (2014)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Big Horn</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1,000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$366,395</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transfer Payments**

- From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran's benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state and county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 36.4% ($1,970 in 2000 to $2,687 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 1.5% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Blaine County decreased slightly from 29.0% in 2010 to 28.8% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 7.1% to 5.8%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Blaine County ($37,065) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 62.5% in 2013 to 68.8% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by over 90% (26 in 2012 to 50 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Blaine County is well above the state’s poverty rate. The current poverty rate of 28.8% is nearly identical to the poverty rate in 2010 (29.0%). Blaine County’s poverty rate is nearly 14% higher than the state’s poverty rate.

- The poverty rates for all age groups were higher in Blaine County than the state.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Blaine County than the state (41.6% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was higher in Blaine County than the state (24.5% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was higher in Blaine County than the state (12.9% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Blaine County declined from over 7% in 2011 to less than 6% in 2014. The statewide unemployment rate declined from 7% to 4.7% over this same time period.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 23.7% of the population in Blaine County was receiving SNAP benefits. This is up from 21.7% in 2012.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

County level data for the TANF is not available for Blaine County.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 62.5% in 2013 to 68.8% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load increased by over 90% (26 in 2012 to 50 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case increased by nearly 14% ($564 in 2012 to $641 in 2015) in the county and decreased by 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 28.6% ($7.1 million in 2010 to $9.1 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Blaine</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Utilization Estimates 2010-2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blaine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Blaine County increased by 1.6%. During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially lower in Blaine County than state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a lower proportion than for Montana.
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

• The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

• The county’s dependency ratio has remained stable (about 76%), while the state’s dependency ratio has increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high young age dependency ratio (52% in the county versus 36% in the state).

• In 2014, 12% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

• Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

• The percentage of households in Blaine County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was nearly 35%, which is about 10% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
• The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

• In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

• In Blaine County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 29% to 27% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 19% to 25%. Both rates followed the statewide trend.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Blaine</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>184,894</td>
<td>40,843,525</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfer Payments</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>Blaine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Payments Share</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total cost (x$1,000,000)</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6,855</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>7,489</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 43.1% ($1,767 in 2000 to $2,529 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 10.2% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Broadwater County increased from 10.1% in 2010 to 10.5% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 7.3% to 5.5%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Broadwater County ($48,211) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 39.3% in 2013 to 39.9% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by over 47% (76 in 2012 to 112 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Broadwater County has been consistently below the state’s poverty level. The current rate of 10.5% is 4.7% less than the state rate. The poverty rate in Broadwater County has increased slightly since 2010.

- The poverty rates for all age groups were lower in Broadwater County than state poverty rates.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Broadwater County than the state (11.6% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was higher in Broadwater County than the state (10.4% versus 14.5%). And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was lower in Broadwater County than the state (6.5% versus 8.6%).
• The unemployment rate in Broadwater County declined from 7.3% in 2011 to 5.5% in 2014. This rate is slightly higher than the statewide unemployment rate.

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

• In 2015, 8.0% of the population in Broadwater County was receiving SNAP benefits. This is down from 9.3% in 2012.

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

• County level data for TANF is not available for Broadwater County.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 39.3% in 2013 to 39.9% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

• The LIHEAP case load increased by over 47% (76 in 2012 to 112 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased by nearly 32% ($911 in 2012 to $616 in 2015) in the county and 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

• The county’s family adults, child, and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by less than 2% ($2.5 million in 2010 to slightly more than $2.5 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Broadwater</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 ($1 million)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 ($1 million)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• From 2011 to 2014, the population of Broadwater County increased by 7.8%.
• During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

### Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>Broadwater</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>973,739</td>
<td>5,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>990,785</td>
<td>5,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>998,554</td>
<td>5,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,006,370</td>
<td>5,697</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Labor Force

• Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially lower in Broadwater County than state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

### Age Distribution

• In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a similar proportion to Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio declined from 81% in 2011 to 68% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 9% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Broadwater County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 18%, which is about 7% lower than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

The percent of income generated by transfer receipts was approximately 23% of personal income in both 2010 and 2014. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 20% to 23%. Total personal income in Broadwater County accounted for 0.5% of the statewide total.

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and medical benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 40.3% ($1,513 in 2000 to $2,124 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) decreased by 3.4% in the county and increased by 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Carbon County decreased from 12.2% in 2010 to 11.1% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 5.8% to 3.9%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Carbon County ($48,979) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county was unchanged at 35.3% in 2013 and 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by over 24% (99 in 2012 to 75 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Carbon County has been below the state’s poverty rate from 2010 to 2013. The county’s poverty rate has decreased slightly over this period while the state’s poverty level has increased. The poverty rate in Carbon County is approximately 4% less than the state’s poverty rate.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and working age adults (18 to 64) were lower in Carbon County than in the state. However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was slightly higher in Carbon County than in the state.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Carbon County than the state (15.8% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Carbon County than the state (10.6% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was slightly higher in Carbon County than the state (9.6% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Carbon County was 3.9% in 2014. This nearly 2% less than in 2011 and is approximately 1% less than the statewide unemployment rate.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 5.7% of the population in Carbon County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $209 down from $244 in 2012. In the 2012, 7.0% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Carbon County per case was $284 in June of 2015 with 0.12% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county was unchanged at 35.3% from 2013 to 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by over 24% (99 in 2012 to 75 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case increased by 4.1% ($452 in 2013 to $470 in 2015) in the county and decreased by 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s aged and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 13.1% ($4.5 million in 2010 to $5.0 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.
• From 2011 to 2014, the population of Carbon County increased by 2.0%.
• During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

### Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>Carbon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>973,739</td>
<td>994,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>990,785</td>
<td>1,005,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>998,554</td>
<td>1,012,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,006,370</td>
<td>1,018,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Labor Force

• Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were the same in Carbon County and the state of Montana in 2011 and 2012; however, Montana’s rate was slightly higher in 2014.

### Age Distribution

• In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was somewhat higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 62% in 2011 to 66% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 6% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Carbon County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 26%, which is nearly identical to the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
• The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Carbon County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 20% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 25% to 27%. Both rates followed the statewide trend.

### Personal Income by Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Carbon</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1,000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$422,838</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transfer Payments

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state. The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and medical benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>46.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>36.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total cost ($x1,000,000) 2010 | 6,855 | 71 |
| Total cost ($x1,000,000) 2014 | 7,489 | 81 |
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 40.3% ($1,428 in 2000 to $2,002 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 8.2% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Carter County decreased from 14.0% in 2010 to 13.7% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 3.9% to 3.4%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Carter County ($44,453) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 42.5% in 2013 to 51.6% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by over 6% (16 in 2012 to 15 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Carter County has declined each year from 2010 to 2013. The current rate of 13.7% is less than the state rate of 15.2%. In 2010, Carter County’s poverty rate was 14.0% compared to 14.5% for the state. From 2010 to 2013, the state rate increased while the county rate decreased in 2011 to 2013 but in 2014 it increased slightly.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and working age adults (18 to 64) were lower in Carter County than in the state. However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Carter County than in the state.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Carter County than in the state (17.6% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Carter County than in the state (14.4% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Carter county than in the state (12.3% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Carter County remained in the 3% to 4% range from 2011 to 2014. This is less than the statewide rate in each year.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 3.0% of the population of Carter County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 1.8% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

County level data for the TANF is not available for Carter County.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 42.5% in 2013 to 51.6% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by over 6% (16 in 2012 to 15 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 41.3% ($843 in 2012 to $495 in 2015) in the county and 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s child and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county stayed nearly the same (less than $500,000 in 2010 and 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.
Population

- From 2011 to 2014, the population of Carter County decreased by 6.5%.
- During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population Carter County</th>
<th>Population Montana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,289</td>
<td>1,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,276</td>
<td>1,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,241</td>
<td>1,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>1,178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Labor Force

- Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were lower in Carter County than the state of Montana in 2011 and 2012; however, they were slightly higher in 2014.

Age Distribution

- In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014. The county’s dependency ratio increased from 71% in 2011 to 75% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (42% in the county versus 25% in the state).

Between 2010 and 2014, 8% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was the same 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Carter County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 30%, which is about 4% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income amount was lower and the per-capita income amount were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Carter County the percent of income generated by transfer receipts was decreased from 26% of personal income in 2010 and to just 12% in 2014. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest decreased from 31% to 17%. Both of these changes were primarily driven by increased personal income rather than decreased transfer receipts or dividend income.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Carter</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1,000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$64,014</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and veteran’s benefits, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 27.8% ($1,525 in 2000 to $1,948 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) decreased by 24.7% in the county and increased by 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Cascade County increased from 13.5% in 2010 to 14.9% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 6.4% to 4.4%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Cascade County ($45,091) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 45.3% in 2013 to 52.8% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by 44% (666 in 2012 to 959 in 2015).

Over the past four years, the poverty rate in Cascade County has been below, above and is currently nearly equal to the state’s poverty rate. The current poverty rate of 14.9% is above the 2010 rate of 13.5%. The poverty rate increased in Cascade County from 2010 to 2013.

The poverty rates for the working age adults (18 to 64) and elderly adults (65 and older) were lower in Cascade County than the state; however, the poverty rate for youth (under 18) was higher in Cascade County than in the state.

The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Cascade County than the state (22.5% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Cascade County than the state (12.8% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was lower in Cascade County than the state (8.2% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Cascade County and the state of Montana have both declined by approximately 2% from 2011 to 2014. The Cascade County rate was slightly less than the statewide rate each year.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 12.3% of the population in Cascade County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $247 down from $256 in 2012. In the 2012, 12.8% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Cascade County per case was $316 in June of 2015 with 0.45% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 45.2% in 2013 to 52.8% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.3% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load increased by 44% (666 in 2012 to 959 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased by less than 1% ($474 in 2012 to $472 in 2015) in the county and 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 17.9% ($53.4 million in 2010 to $63.0 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Cascade</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>53.4</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Population

- From 2011 to 2014, the population of Cascade County increased by 1.6%.
- During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

### Montana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>973,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>990,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>998,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,006,370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cascade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>80,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>81,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>81,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>81,953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Labor Force

- Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat lower in Cascade County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

### Labor Force Participation Rate

- Montana: 64, 60, 64, 59, 64, 59
- Cascade: 64, 59, 64, 59

## Age Distribution

- In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a similar proportion as Montana.

### Age Distribution (2010)

- Under 18: 23, 23
- 18-64: 63, 61
- 65 & Over: 14, 15

### Age Distribution (2014)

- Under 18: 22, 23
- 18-64: 62, 61
- 65 & Over: 16, 16
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population. The county’s dependency ratio was slightly higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014. The county’s dependency ratio increased from 63% in 2011 to 64% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 9% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more. The percentage of households in Cascade County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 26%, which is very similar to the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
• The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

• In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

• In Cascade County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 20% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 20% to 22%. Both rates followed the statewide trend. Cascade County’s personal income represents over 8% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Cascade</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$3,389,496</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• The share of transfer payments for retirement and other transfer payments increased, while disability, medical benefits, maintenance benefits, and veteran’s benefits decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 42.1% ($1,543 in 2000 to $2,194 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 36.1% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Chouteau County increased from 21.0% in 2010 to 21.7% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 4.6% to 3.2%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Chouteau County ($41,270) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 43.4% in 2013 to 40.0% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by 10% (30 in 2012 to 33 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Chouteau County is higher than the state poverty rate. The current rate in Chouteau County is 21.7%. The state’s poverty rate and the county’s poverty rate rose by the same amount over this period.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and working age adults (18 to 64) were higher in Chouteau County than the state; however, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was lower in Chouteau County than the state.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Chouteau County than the state (32.9% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was higher in Chouteau County than the state (18.5% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was lower in Chouteau County than the state (7% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Chouteau County was 3.2% in 2014. This is approximately 1.5% less than the statewide unemployment rate.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 5.1% of the population in Chouteau County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $265 down from $267 in 2012. In the 2012, 5.6% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Chouteau County per case was $204 in June of 2015 with 0.05% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 43.4% in 2013 to 40% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

The LIHEAP case load increased by 10% (30 in 2012 to 33 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased by 30% ($834 in 2012 to $581 in 2015) in the county and 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

Medicaid Utilization Estimates

The county’s family adults and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county decreased by 4.5% ($2.6 million in 2010 to $2.4 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>County 2010 (%)</th>
<th>State 2010 ($)</th>
<th>County 2014 (%)</th>
<th>State 2014 ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGED 2010</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGED 2014</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY ADULTS 2010</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY ADULTS 2014</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLIND 2010</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLIND 2014</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD 2010</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD 2014</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISABLED 2010</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISABLED 2014</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Chouteau County increased by 1.6%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat lower in Chouteau County than the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio decreased from 77% in 2011 to 73% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (30% in the county versus 25% in the state).

In 2014, 9% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Chouteau County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was nearly 30%, which is about 5% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
• The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

• From 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 22%.

• From 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts increased from 22% to 23% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 25% to 30%.

Chouteau County’s personal income represents 0.4% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Chouteau</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$183,178</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, income maintenance benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state and county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>45.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost ($1,000,000) 2010</td>
<td>6,855</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost ($1,000,000) 2014</td>
<td>7,489</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 50.8% ($1,513 in 2000 to $2,282 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 32.7% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
The poverty rate for Custer County decreased from 15.7% in 2010 to 13.3% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 4.1% to 3.3%. Median income in 2014 was slightly lower in Custer County ($46,125) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 31.7% in 2013 to 40.3% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 33% (126 in 2012 to 84 in 2015).

• The poverty rate in Custer County has been above and below the state’s poverty rate. The current rate of 13.3% is about 2% less than the state rate. The state rate has risen over this same time period.

• The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and working age adults (18 to 64) were lower in Custer County than the state; however, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Custer County than the state.

• The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Custer County than the state (16.5% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Custer County than the state (13.3% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Custer County than the state (16.8% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Custer County was less than the statewide rate each year from 2011 to 2014. The unemployment rate declined in Custer County from 4.1% to 3.3% over this period.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 7.6% of the population in Custer County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $245 up from $226 in 2012. In the 2012, 9.0% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Custer County per case was $397 in June of 2015 with 0.23% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 31.7% in 2013 to 40.3% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 33% (126 in 2012 to 84 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case increased by 6% ($447 in 2012 to $474 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 24.2% ($8.0 million in 2010 to $10.0 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Utilization Estimates 2010-2014 Custer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Custer County increased by 2.8%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially higher in Custer County than the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a similar proportion to Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

- The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.
- The county’s dependency ratio decreased from 65% in 2011 to 67% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (30% in the county versus 25% in the state).

Educational Attainment Age 25 and Older

- In 2014, 10% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Ranges of Income

- Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.
- The percentage of households in Custer County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 28%, which is about 2% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state. 

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Custer County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 22% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest remain constant at 19%. Custer County’s personal income represents 1.2% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Custer</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>485,200</td>
<td>40,843,525</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and Veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, income maintenance benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 35.6% ($1,549 in 2000 to $2,100 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 4.9% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Daniels County decreased from 14.1% in 2010 to 10.1% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate increased from 3.5% to 3.1%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Daniels County ($48,643) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 20.9% in 2013 to 18.0% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 37.5% (16 in 2012 to 10 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Daniels County is much lower than the state poverty rate. The current rate in Daniels County is 10.1% while the state rate is 15.2%. The Daniels County’s poverty rate declined over this period. The state rate increased over the same time period.

- The poverty rate for the youth (under 18) was higher in Daniels County than Montana; however, the poverty rates for working age adults (18 to 64) and elderly adults (65 and older) were lower in Daniels County than Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Daniels County than the state (21.9% versus 19.7%).

- The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Daniels County than the state (11.6% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was lower in Daniels County than the state (8.2% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Daniels County was between 3.5% and 3.1% from 2011 to 2014. This is less than the statewide unemployment rate.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 3.6% of the population in Daniels County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 3.3% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

County level data for the TANF is not available for Daniels County.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 20.9% in 2013 to 18% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 37.5% (16 in 2012 to 10 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased by 36% ($1,107 in 2012 to $705 in 2015) in the county and 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults, child, and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county decreased by 29.1% ($1.4 million in 2010 to $1.0 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Daniels</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population

- From 2011 to 2014, the population of Daniels County increased by 10.0%.
- During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor Force

- The labor force participation rate (LFPR) was somewhat higher in Daniels County than the state of Montana in 2011; but, was lower than the state of Montana from 2012 to 2014.

Age Distribution

- In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

• The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

• The county’s dependency ratio decreased from 74% in 2011 to 72% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (43% in the county versus 25% in the state).

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**Educational Attainment Age 25 and Older**

• In 2014, 6% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

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**Ranges of Income**

• Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

• The percentage of households in Daniels County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was nearly 20%, which is about 6% lower than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Daniels County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts increased from 22% to 26% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 19% to 35%. Both of these changes were due to a decline in overall personal income in Daniels County. Daniels County’s personal income represents 0.1% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Daniels</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$56,221</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 35.7% ($1,567 in 2000 to $2,126 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 7% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Dawson County increased from 9.3% in 2010 to 16.0% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 3.6% to 2.7%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Dawson County ($49,955) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 22.5% in 2013 to 25.5% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 18.6% (86 in 2012 to 70 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Dawson County was fairly stable from 2010 to 2011. The county’s rate of 16.0% is more than the state rate of 15.2%. The state has trended up over this period while the county’s rate has also trended up.

Poverty Rate by Age

- The poverty rate for the youth (under 18) was higher in Dawson County than Montana; however, the poverty rates for working age adults (18 to 64) and elderly adults (65 and older) were lower in Dawson County than Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Dawson County than the state (22.7% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Dawson County than the state (9.8% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Dawson County than the state (9.2% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Dawson County declined by nearly 1% to 2.7% from 2011 to 2014. This is over 2% less than the statewide unemployment rate.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 6.2% of the population in Dawson County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $221 down from $230 in 2012. In the 2012, 5.6% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Dawson County per case was $231 in June of 2015 with 0.12% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 22.5% in 2013 to 25.5% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 18.6% (86 in 2012 to 70 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case increased by 12.4% ($417 in 2012 to $468 in 2015) in the county and 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 5.1% ($5.1 million in 2010 to $5.4 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 ($1 million)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 ($1 million)</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Dawson County increased by 3.2%. During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat lower in Dawson County than state of Montana from 2011 through 2012. In 2013, the LFPR in Dawson County was the same as the state. In 2014, the rate was higher than the state rate.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was very similar to the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014. The county’s dependency ratio increased from 61% in 2011 to 62% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 9% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Dawson County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 22%, which is about 3% lower than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Dawson County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 22% to 17% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest decreased from 17% to 16%. Dawson County’s personal income represents 1.0% of the statewide total.

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability benefits and income maintenance benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 35.7% ($1,567 in 2000 to $2,127 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 7% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Deer Lodge County decreased from 21.2% in 2010 to 20.5% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 6.2% to 4.5%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Deer Lodge County ($41,015) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 54.7% in 2013 to 60.3% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 3.0% (132 in 2012 to 128 in 2015).

Poverty Rate

- The poverty rate in Deer Lodge County has oscillated in recent years. The county’s poverty level has been consistently higher than the state poverty rate. The 2013 rate of 20.5% is lower than the 2010 rate of 21.2%. The state rate has increased over this same time period.

Poverty Rate by Age

- The poverty rates for all age groups were higher in Deer Lodge County than Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Deer Lodge County than Montana (33.6% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Deer Lodge County than the state (22.4% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Deer Lodge County than the state (8.8% versus 8.6%).
• The unemployment rate in Deer Lodge County was nearly identical to the statewide rate in 2014 at 4.5%. The unemployment rate in Deer Lodge County declined from 2011 to 2014.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

• In 2015, 12.3% of the population in Deer Lodge County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $222 down from $235 in 2012. In the 2012, 14.0% of the population received benefits.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

• The average benefit in Deer Lodge County per case was $352 in June of 2015 with 0.03% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 54.7% in 2013 to 60.3% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

• The LIHEAP case load decreased by 3% (132 in 2012 to 128 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased by less than 3% ($468 in 2012 to $456 in 2015) in the county and 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

• The county’s aged and family adult’s clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 8.8% ($8.4 million in 2010 to $9.1 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

### Medicaid Utilization Estimates 2010-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population

- From 2011 to 2014, the population of Deer Lodge County decreased by 0.3%.
- During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor Force

- Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat higher in Deer Lodge County than state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

Age Distribution

- In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was slightly higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio remain relatively stable (around 63%), while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 9% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Deer Lodge County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 31%, which is about 6% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Deer Lodge County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 30% to 29% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 17% to 19%. Deer Lodge County’s personal income represents 0.8% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Deer Lodge</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$313,447</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, income maintenance benefits, and veteran’s benefits while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>41.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost ($x1,000,000) 2010 | 6,855 | 82 |
Total cost ($x1,000,000) 2014 | 7,489 | 89 |
• From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 43.5% ($1,422 in 2000 to $2,040 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 12.3% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Fallon County decreased from 8.5% in 2010 to 5.9% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 2.7% to 1.9%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Fallon County ($51,595) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 17.6% in 2013 to 27.0% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county was unchanged (8 cases in 2012 and 2015).

The poverty rate in Fallon County is less than half of the state poverty level. The 2013 poverty level is 5.9%. The rate has declined from 8.5% in 2010. The state rate of 15.2% has increased over the same time period.

The poverty rates for all age groups were lower in Fallon County than Montana.

The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Fallon County than the state (12.0% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Fallon County than the state (6.4% versus 14.5%). The poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was lower in Fallon County than the state (8.1% versus 8.6%).
• The unemployment rate in Fallon County in 2014 was less than 2%. This less than half of the statewide rate of 4.7%. The unemployment rates in Fallon County and the state of Montana declined each year from 2011 to 2014.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

• In 2015, 4.0% of the population in Fallon County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 3.0% of the population received benefits.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

• County level data for the TANF is not available for Fallon County.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 17.6% in 2013 to 27% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

• The LIHEAP case load was unchanged (8 cases) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case increased by 25% ($322 in 2012 to $402 in 2015) in the county and 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

Medicaid Utilization Estimates

• The county’s family adults and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 44.3% ($1.2 million in 2010 to $1.7 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Fallon County increased by 7.6%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially higher in Fallon County than state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a similar to Montana’s proportion.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 66% in 2011 to 69% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 7% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Fallon County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was nearly 20%, which is 5% lower than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Fallon County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 15% to 13% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest decreased from 17% to 16%. Fallon County’s personal income represents 0.4% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Fallon</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$151,160</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and medical benefits, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 44.8% ($1,479 in 2000 to $2,141 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) decreased by 19.7% in the county and increased by 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Fergus County decreased from 14.7% in 2010 to 13.8% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 6.1% to 4.4%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Fallon County ($42,865) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 47.1% in 2013 to 40.6% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 8% (134 in 2012 to 123 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Fergus County has decreased since 2010 to the current rate of 13.8%. This is less than the state poverty rate of 15.2%. In 2012-2013, the county rate was below the state rate.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and elderly adults (65 and older) were higher in Fergus County than Montana; however, poverty rate for working age adults (18 to 64) was lower in Fergus County than Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Fergus County than the state (24.2% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Fergus County than the state (12.9% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Fergus County than the state (9.7% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Fergus County declined from 6.1% in 2011 to 4.4% in 2014. The rate in Fergus County has been less than the statewide unemployment rate.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 7.4% of the population in Fergus County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $213 down from $232 in 2012. In the 2012, 8.1% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Fergus County per case was $291 in June of 2015 with 0.20% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 47.1% in 2013 to 40.6% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 8% (134 in 2012 to 123 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 8% ($501 in 2012 to $461 in 2015) in the county and 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults, child, and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 31.2% ($6.5 million in 2010 to $8.5 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.
Population

- From 2011 to 2014, the population of Fergus County decreased by 0.1%.
- During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

![Population Graph]

Labor Force

- Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat lower in Fergus County than the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

![Labor Force Participation Rate Graph]

Age Distribution

- In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.

![Age Distribution (2010) Graph]

![Age Distribution (2014) Graph]
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio decreased from 72% in 2011 to 70% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (38% in the county versus 25% in the state).

In 2014, 6% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Fergus County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 26%, which is very similar to the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
**Median Income**

- The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

**Personal Income by Source**

- In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.
- In Fergus County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 24% to 22% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 24% to 26%. Fergus County’s personal income represents 1.1% of the statewide total.

### Personal Income (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fergus</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$436,031</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transfer Payments**

- From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state and county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 38.7% ($1,493 in 2000 to $2,072 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 18.1% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Flathead County increased from 11.7% in 2010 to 14.2% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 10.9% to 6.5%. Median income in 2014 was slightly higher in Flathead County ($46,858) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 40.2% in 2013 to 41.5% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by 13.4% (964 in 2012 to 1,093 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Flathead County is below the statewide rate in 2013. The rate in Flathead County has ranged from 11.7% to the current 14.2%. The statewide rate has risen slightly over this same time period. The Flathead County rate was below the statewide rate from 2010-2013.

- The poverty rates for all age groups were lower in Flathead County than Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Flathead County than the state (19% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Flathead County than the state (11.7% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was lower in Flathead County than the state (7.4% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Flathead County declined from nearly 10.9% in 2011 to 6.5% in 2014. The statewide rate also declined from 2011 to 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 12.5% of the population in Flathead County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $249 down from $291 in 2012. In the 2012, 14.2% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Flathead County per case was $341 in June of 2015 with 0.39% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 47.1% in 2013 to 40.6% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

• The LIHEAP case load increased by 13.4% (964 in 2012 to 1,093 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 5.7% ($539 in 2012 to $508 in 2015) in the county and 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

Medicaid Utilization Estimates

• The county’s family adults and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 14.2% ($50.9 million in 2010 to $58.2 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• From 2011 to 2014, the population of Flathead County increased by 3.5%.
• During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

**Population**

**Labor Force**

• Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat lower in Flathead County than the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

**Age Distribution**

• In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was equal to the Montana proportion.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was very similar to the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 7% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Flathead County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 25%, which is very similar to the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
• The median income and the per-capita income amounts were very similar for the county and the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

• In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

• In Flathead County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest remained constant at 25%. Flathead County's personal income represents 9.1% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Flathead</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$3,700,289</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transfer Payments

• From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state and county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost ($x1,000,000) 2010: 6,855 645
Total cost ($x1,000,000) 2014: 7,489 699
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 36.4% ($1,569 in 2000 to $2,141 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 27.6% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Gallatin County increased from 13.5% in 2010 to 14.0% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 6.0% to 3.5%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Gallatin County ($54,298) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 28.0% in 2013 to 22.7% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 9.6% (654 in 2012 to 591 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Gallatin County has been consistently lower than the statewide rate. The county rate in 2013 is about 1% lower than the state rate. The statewide and Gallatin County rates has increased from 2010 to 2013.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and elderly adults (65 and older) were lower in Gallatin County than in Montana; however, the poverty rate for working age adults (18 to 64) was slightly higher in Gallatin County than in Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Gallatin County than the state (12.4% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was higher in Gallatin County than the state (14.8% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was lower in Gallatin County than the state (7% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Gallatin County was less than the statewide rate from 2011 to 2014. The rate in Gallatin County declined each year from 2011 to 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 4.9% of the population in Gallatin County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $236 down from $284 in 2012. In the 2012, 6.3% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Gallatin County per case was $351 in June of 2015 with 0.17% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
Free and Reduced School Lunch Eligibility

- The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 28% in 2013 to 22.7% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

- The LIHEAP case load decreased by 9.6% (654 in 2012 to 591 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case increased by less than 1% ($538 in 2012 to $539 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

Medicaid Utilization Estimates

- The county’s child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 17.5% ($22.9 million in 2010 to $26.9 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Gallatin</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Gallatin County increased by 6.2%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially higher in Gallatin County than the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a lower proportion than for Montana.
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.
• The county’s dependency ratio was substantially lower than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.
• The county’s dependency ratio state the same from 2011 to 2014 (47%), while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This low dependency ratio is driven by the county’s low old age dependency ratio (15% in the county versus 25% in the state).

Between 2010 and 2014, 4% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.
• The percentage of households in Gallatin County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 21%, which is 4% lower than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Gallatin County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 13% to 12% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 26% to 27%. Gallatin County’s personal income represents 10.1% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Gallatin</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$4,121,020</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state and county.

**Median Income**

**Personal Income by Source**

**Transfer Payments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>45.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2010 | 6,855 | 408 |
| Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2014 | 7,489 | 457 |
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 35.6% ($1,286 in 2000 to $1,744 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 30.4% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Garfield County decreased slightly from 10.7% in 2010 to 10.5% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 3.9% to 2.7%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Garfield County ($51,000) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 30.2% in 2013 to 28.1% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 30.0% (10 in 2012 to 7 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Garfield County is 10.5%. The rate has declined in 2011 and 2013, and increased in 2012. The statewide rate has increased over the same time period.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and working age adults (18 to 64) were lower in Garfield County than Montana; however, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Garfield County than Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Garfield County than Montana (13.1% versus 19.7%).
- The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Garfield County than Montana (9.2% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Garfield County than Montana (9.8% versus 8.6%).
• The unemployment rate in Garfield County has been consistently less than that statewide unemployment rate. The Garfield County rate declined from 3.9% in 2011 to 2.7% in 2014.

Unemployment Rate

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

• In 2015, 1.9% of the population in Garfield County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 3.8% of the population received benefits.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

• County level data for the TANF is not available for Garfield County.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 30.2% in 2013 to 28.1% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 30% (10 in 2012 to 7 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case increased 8.2% ($501 in 2012 to $542 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s aged (elderly) clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county more than doubled ($300,000 in 2010 to $700,000 in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Garfield</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Garfield County decreased by 10.4. During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially higher in Garfield County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio decreased from 91% in 2011 to 82% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (40% in the county versus 25% in the state).

In 2014, 9% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Garfield County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 25%, which is very similar to the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Garfield County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 18% to 16% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 28% to 29%. Garfield County’s personal income represents 0.1% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Garfield</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$50,823</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for medical benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost ($1,000,000) 2010: 6,855
Total cost ($1,000,000) 2014: 7,489
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 44.7% ($1,538 in 2000 to $2,227 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 18% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Glacier County increased from 25.4% in 2010 to 33.7% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 11.4% to 10.7%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Glacier County ($33,493) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 70.6% in 2013 to 88.7% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county more than doubled (42 in 2012 to 89 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Glacier County is 33.7% in 2013. This is more than double the statewide poverty rate of 15.2%. Both rates have risen over this four year period.

- The poverty rates for all age groups were higher in Glacier County than Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Glacier County than Montana (38.9% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was higher in Glacier County than Montana (26.4% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was higher in Glacier County than Montana (13.8% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Glacier County is over 10% in 2014. The statewide rate is less than 5%. The statewide rate has steadily declined from 2011 to 2014 while the Glacier County rate decreased then increased.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 39.0% of the population in Glacier County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $302 down from $320 in 2012. In the 2012, 36.9% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Glacier County per case was $482 in June of 2015 with 7.51% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 70.6% in 2013 to 88.7% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load more than doubled (42 in 2012 to 89 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case increased 12.5% ($474 in 2012 to $533 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 4.1% ($21.1 million in 2010 to $21.9 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Glacier</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Glacier County increased by 2.9%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were lower in Glacier County than the state of Montana in 2011 and 2014; however, they were slightly higher in 2012 and 2013.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a lower proportion than for Montana.
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.
• The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.
• The county’s dependency ratio increased from 72% in 2011 to 74% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high young age dependency ratio (55% in the county versus 36% in the state).

Educational Attainment Age 25 and Older

• In 2014, 16% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Ranges of Income

• Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.
• The percentage of households in Glacier County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was nearly 40%, which is about 15% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
• The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

• In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

• In Glacier County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 29% to 26% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 18% to 19%. Glacier County’s personal income represents 1.1% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Glacier</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>435,777</td>
<td>40,843,525</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

• The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, income maintenance benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

### Transfer Payments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfer Payments Share</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>43.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans' benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2010 | 6,855 | 114 |
Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2014 | 7,489 | 112 |
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 36.2% ($1,848 in 2000 to $2,516 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 0.4% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Golden Valley County increased from 10.9% in 2010 to 20.7% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 5.1% to 4.7%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Golden Valley County ($42,083) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 60.3% in 2013 to 66.1% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 38.5% (13 in 2012 to 8 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Golden Valley County is 20.7%. This is higher than the statewide rate of 15.2%. The rate in Golden Valley County has increased since 2010. The statewide rate has risen slightly over the same time period.

- The poverty rates for youth (under 18) and working age adults (18 to 64) were higher in Golden Valley County than Montana; however, the poverty rate elderly adults (65 and older) was lower in Golden Valley County than Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Golden Valley County than Montana (42.9% versus 19.6%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was higher in Golden Valley County than Montana (15.4% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was lower in Golden Valley County than Montana (5.2% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Golden Valley County has remained at or slightly under 5% from 2011 to 2014. The statewide rate declined from 7% to 4.7% over this same period.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 9.1% of the population in Golden Valley County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 7.4% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

County level data for the TANF is not available for Golden Valley County.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 60.3% in 2013 to 66.1% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

• The LIHEAP case load decreased by 38.5% (13 in 2012 to 8 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case increased 16.6% ($695 in 2012 to $811 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

Medicaid Utilization Estimates

• The county’s aged (elderly) and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by nearly 3 fold (about $200,000 in 2010 to about $600,000 in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.
• From 2011 to 2014, the population of Golden Valley County decreased by 8.9%.
• During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Population

![Population graph showing the population of Montana and Golden Valley County from 2011 to 2014.]

Labor Force

• The labor force participation rate (LFPR) was somewhat lower in Golden Valley County than the state of Montana in 2011; but, were somewhat higher than the state of Montana from 2012 to 2014.

![Labor Force Participation Rate graph showing the LFPR for Montana and Golden Valley County from 2011 to 2014.]

Age Distribution

• In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.

![Age Distribution graph showing the age distribution for Montana and Golden Valley County in 2010 and 2014.]
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.
• The county’s dependency ratio was higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.
• The county’s dependency ratio was stable (around 73%), while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

Educational Attainment Age 25 and Older

• In 2014, 10% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Ranges of Income

• Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.
• The percentage of households in Golden Valley County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was nearly 30%, which is about 4% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Golden Valley County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 29% to 26% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 18% to 19%. Golden Valley County’s personal income represents 0.1% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Golden Valley</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$36,442</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and income maintenance benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>41.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost ($1,000,000) 2010: 6,855 8
Total cost ($1,000,000) 2014: 7,489 8
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 41.4% ($1,307 in 2000 to $1,848 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) decreased by 1.1% in the county and increased by 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Granite County increased from 12.1% in 2010 to 15.1% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 9.2% to 7.0%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Granite County ($49,583) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 39.3% in 2013 to 57.1% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 5.1% (39 in 2012 to 37 in 2015).

• The poverty rate in Granite County is 15.1% in 2013. The poverty rate in the county is nearly identical to the statewide rate for 2013. Both rates have risen over this time period.

• The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and working age adults (18 to 64) were lower in Granite County than Montana; however, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Granite County than Montana.

• The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Granite County than Montana (16.2% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Granite County than Montana (12.9% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Granite County than Montana (12% versus 8.6%).
• The unemployment rate in Granite County declined by over 2% from 2011 to 2014. The Granite County rate remains over 2% higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.7%.

Unemployment Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>Granite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

• In 2015, 7.0% of the population in Granite County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 6.8% of the population received benefits.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>Granite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

• County level data for the TANF is not available for Granite County.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>Granite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>Data Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>Data Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 39.3% in 2013 to 57.1% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 5.1% (39 in 2012 to 37 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 6.7% ($600 in 2012 to $560 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults, child, and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 7.8% ($1.5 million in 2010 to $1.6 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Granite</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Granite County increased by 2.9%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat lower in Granite County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.
• The county’s dependency ratio was higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.
• The county’s dependency ratio increased from 68% in 2011 to 80% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (48% in the county versus 25% in the state).

Educational Attainment Age 25 and Older

• In 2014, 11% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Ranges of Income

• Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.
• The percentage of households in Granite County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 23%, which is about 3% lower than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Granite County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts increased from 25% to 26% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest decreased from 27% to 19%. Granite County’s personal income represents 0.3% of the statewide total.

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and medical benefits, increased while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 25.4% ($1,595 in 2000 to $2,000 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 1.9% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Hill County increased from 17.9% in 2010 and 18.9% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 6.3% to 5.8%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Hill County ($44,368) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 58.6% in 2013 to 62.0% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by 21.3% (150 in 2012 to 182 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Hill County is 18.9% in 2013. The statewide rate in 2013 is 15.2% up from 14.5% in 2010. The Hill County poverty rate has been consistently above the statewide poverty rate.

- The poverty rates for all age groups were higher in Hill County than Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Hill County than the state (25.2% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was higher in Hill County than the state (17.2% versus 14.5%). And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was slightly higher in Hill County than the state (8.9% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Hill County has hovered around 6% from 2011 to 2014. The statewide rate declined by 2% over this same period.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 19.2% of the population in Hill County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $213 down from $332 in 2012. In the 2012, 19.6% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Hill County per case was $264 in June of 2015 with 0.21% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 58.6% in 2013 to 62% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load increased by 21.3% (150 in 2012 to 182 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case increased 27.7% ($435 in 2012 to $556 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults, disabled and child accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 32.4% ($13.9 million in 2010 to $18.4 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Hill</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Hill County increased by 2.7%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were slightly higher in Hill County than the state of Montana in 2011 and 2012; however, they were slightly lower in 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a lower proportion than for Montana.
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.
• The county’s dependency ratio was slightly higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.
• The county’s dependency ratio increased from 65% in 2011 to 68% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

• Between 2010 and 2014, 8% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was the same 8%.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

• Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.
• The percentage of households in Hill County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 40%, which is about 15% higher than the statewide rate.
• The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

• In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

• In Hill County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 22% to 21% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 19% to 24%. Hill County’s personal income represents 1.6% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Hill</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$636,422</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state and county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfer Payments Share</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>Hill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2010 | 6,855 | 123 |
| Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2014 | 7,489 | 128 |
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 29.6% ($1,772 in 2000 to $2,295 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 14.5% in the county and 18.3% in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>EITC per Filer</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,556</td>
<td>1,556</td>
<td>1,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1,785</td>
<td>1,772</td>
<td>1,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2,103</td>
<td>2,295</td>
<td>2,103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Summary

The poverty rate for Jefferson County decreased from 12.8% in 2010 to 7.8% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 6.3% to 4.6%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Jefferson County ($61,460) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 29.3% in 2013 to 32.7% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by 67.6% (74 in 2012 to 124 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Jefferson County declined from 2010 to 2013. The poverty rate is 7.8% in 2013. The state poverty rate of 15.2% is nearly double the Jefferson County rate.

The poverty rates for all age groups were lower in Jefferson County than Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Jefferson County than the state (6.3% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was lower in Jefferson County than the state Montana (10.6% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was lower in Jefferson County than the state (6.6% versus 8.6%).
• The unemployment rate in Jefferson County tracked very closely with the statewide unemployment rate. The rate in Jefferson County declined from 6.3% in 2011 to 4.6% in 2014.

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### Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

• In 2015, 5.9% of the population in Jefferson County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 6.9% of the population received benefits.

---

### Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

• County level data for the TANF is not available for Jefferson County.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 29.3% in 2013 to 32.7% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load increased by 67.6% (74 in 2012 to 124 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 13.5% ($640 in 2012 to $554 in 2015) in the county and 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 32.7% ($5.1 million in 2010 to $6.8 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

### Medicaid Utilization Estimates 2010-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Jefferson</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Jefferson County increased by 2.7%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat lower in Jefferson County than the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was higher than the Montana proportion. The county’s 65 & older population was a lower proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was slightly lower than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2013, but the same in 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 56% in 2011 to 62% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 5% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Jefferson County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 16%, which is about 10% lower than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Jefferson County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts remained constant at 17% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 17% to 18%. Jefferson County’s personal income represents 1.3% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Jefferson</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$519,533</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state and county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>48.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost ($x1,000,000) 2010</td>
<td>6,855</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost ($x1,000,000) 2014</td>
<td>7,489</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 35.5% ($1,494 in 2000 to $2,025 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 12.9% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Judith Basin County increased from 9.9% in 2010 to 12.4% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 6.2% to 4.3%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Judith Basin County ($45,670) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 42.8% in 2013 to 40.3% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by 6.3% (16 in 2012 to 17 in 2015).

- Judith Basin’s poverty rate increased from 9.9% to 12.4% over the 2010 to 2013 time period. The state poverty rate rose over the same time period. The state poverty rate is 15.2% in 2013.

- The poverty rates for all age groups were lower in Judith Basin County than the Montana rates.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Judith Basin County than the state (16.1% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was lower in Judith Basin County than the state (11.8% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was lower in Judith Basin County than the state (7.2% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Judith Basin County was 4.3% in 2014 which is slightly less than that statewide unemployment rate. The unemployment rate in Judith Basin County declined approximately 2% from 2011 to 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 4.1% of the population in Judith Basin County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 3.9% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

County level data for the TANF is not available for Judith Basin County.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 42.8% in 2013 to 40.3% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

• The LIHEAP case load increased by 6.3% (16 in 2012 to 17 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 7.8% ($781 in 2012 to $720 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

Medicaid Utilization Estimates

• The county’s child and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 94.0% (about $400,000 in 2010 to about $800,000 in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Judith Basin</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Judith Basin County increased by 2.8%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially lower in Judith Basin County than in the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a lower proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population. The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014. The county’s dependency ratio decreased from 72% in 2011 to 69% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 6% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more. The percentage of households in Judith Basin County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 24%, which is slightly lower than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income amount was lower and the per-capita income amount was higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Judith Basin County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 23% to 14% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest decreased from 32% to 25%. Both of these changes were driven by a significant increase in total personal income.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Judith Basin</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$100,582</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and medical benefits, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 49.3% ($1,310 in 2000 to $1,956 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 18.8% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Lake County
Montana Poverty Report Card

Summary

The poverty rate for Lake County increased from 21.6% in 2010 to 22.4% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 9.2% to 5.8%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Lake County ($38,492) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 62.1% in 2013 to 67.4% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by 9.8% (379 in 2012 to 416 in 2015).

• The poverty rate in Lake County is 22.4% in 2013. The statewide poverty rate is 15.2% in 2013. Lake County’s rate has been considerably higher than the statewide rate.

• The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and working age adults (18 to 64) were higher in Lake County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was the same in Lake County as Montana.

• The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Lake County than the state (34.9% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was higher in Lake County than the state (21.4% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was the same in Lake County as the state (8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Lake County declined from over 9% in 2011 to less than 6% in 2014. The statewide rate also declined over this period. The Lake County rate has been consistently higher than the statewide unemployment rate.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 19.4% of the population in Lake County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $332 up from $325 in 2012. In the 2012, 20.0% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Lake County per case was $327 in June of 2015 with 0.54% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 62.1% in 2013 to 67.4% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

![Free and Reduced School Lunch Eligibility](chart)

• The LIHEAP case load increased by 9.8% (379 in 2012 to 416 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 21.6% ($784 in 2012 to $615 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

![Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)](chart)

• The county’s family adults and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 34.9% ($24.5 million in 2010 to $33.1 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Lake</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Medicaid Utilization Estimates](chart)
• From 2011 to 2014, the population of Lake County increased by 1.7%.
• During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>973,739</td>
<td>990,785</td>
<td>998,554</td>
<td>1,006,370</td>
<td>28,493</td>
<td>28,794</td>
<td>28,905</td>
<td>28,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Labor Force**

• Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially lower in Lake County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

**Age Distribution**

• In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 70% in 2011 to 74% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 9.3% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 7.5%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Between 2010 and 2014, 25% of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Lake County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 32%, which is about 7% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
• The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than for the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Lake County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts remained at 30% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 25% to 27%. Lake County’s personal income represents 2.2% of the statewide total.

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 40.9% ($1,666 in 2000 to $2,346 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 24.1% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Lewis and Clark County increased from 9.7% in 2010 to 10.4% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 5.3% to 3.7%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Lewis and Clark County ($55,594) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 38.1% in 2013 to 39.6% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by 62.8% (575 in 2012 to 936 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Lewis and Clark County is 10.4% in 2013. This rate has risen by 10% from 2010 to 2013. The statewide rate is 15.2% in 2013. The statewide rate has also risen over the 2010 to 2013 time period.

Poverty Rate by Age

- The poverty rates for all age groups were lower in Lewis and Clark County than for Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Lewis and Clark County than the state (10.9% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was lower in Lewis and Clark County than the state (10.5% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was lower in Lewis and Clark County than the state (5.4% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Lewis and Clark County was 3.7% in 2014. This is a full percentage point less than the statewide unemployment rate. Both rates fell from 2011 to 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 10.5% of the population in Lewis and Clark County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $245 down from $262 in 2012. In the 2012, 11.0% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Lewis and Clark County per case was $346 in June of 2015 with 0.59% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
Free and Reduced School Lunch Eligibility

- The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 38.1% in 2013 to 39.6% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

- The LIHEAP case load increased by 62.8% (575 in 2012 to 936 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case increased 3.9% ($482 in 2012 to $500 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

Medicaid Utilization Estimates

- The county’s family adults and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 19.4% ($28.9 million in 2010 to $34.5 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Lewis and Clark</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Lewis and Clark County increased by 5.1%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat higher in Lewis and Clark County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was equal to the Montana proportion. The county’s 65 & older population was a lower proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was somewhat lower than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 57% in 2011 to 59% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 6% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Lewis and Clark County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 19%, which is about 6% lower than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Lewis and Clark County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts remained constant at 18% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 19% to 21%. Lewis and Clark County’s personal income represents 6.7% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Lewis and Clark</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$2,743,897</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, income maintenance benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 33.4% ($1,507 in 2000 to $2,010 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 25.5% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Liberty County increased from 19.5% in 2010 to 21.0% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 4.0% to 3.1%. Median income in 2014 was slightly lower in Liberty County ($46,250) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 34.5% in 2013 to 40.2% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 25% (8 in 2012 to 6 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Liberty County is 21.0% in 2013. This is about 6% higher than the state wide poverty rate of 15.2%. The poverty rates of both Liberty County and the State of Montana have risen since 2010.

Poverty Rate by Age

- The poverty rates for all age groups were higher in Liberty County than Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Liberty County than the state (30.9% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was higher in Liberty County than the state (21.9% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was higher in Liberty County than the state (13.6% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Liberty County declined from 4% in 2011 to 3.1% in 2014. The unemployment rate in Liberty County has been consistently lower than the statewide rate.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 3.3% of the population in Liberty County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 3.1% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

County level data for the TANF is not available for Liberty County.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 34.5% in 2013 to 40.2% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

• The LIHEAP case load decreased by 25% (8 in 2012 to 6 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 20.3% ($638 in 2012 to $508 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

• The county’s child and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 32.2% ($0.8 million in 2010 to $1.1 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Liberty County decreased by 1.1%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

**Population**

- Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially lower in Liberty County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

**Labor Force**

- In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.

**Age Distribution**
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio decreased from 77% in 2011 to 74% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (39% in the county versus 25% in the state).

In 2014, 20% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Liberty County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 28%, which is about 3% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60-month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Liberty County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 19% to 17% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 33% to 39%. Liberty County’s personal income represents 0.2% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Liberty</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$86,542</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran's benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for medical benefits, income maintenance benefits, and veteran's benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 63.1% ($1,383 in 2000 to $2,254 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 41.9% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Lincoln County decreased from 18.6% in 2010 to 17.9% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 14.9% to 11.3%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Lincoln County ($35,603) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 58.4% in 2013 to 55.5% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 12% (618 in 2012 to 692 in 2015).

- The poverty rate is Lincoln County is 17.9% in 2013. This is higher than the statewide rate of 15.2%. The Lincoln County poverty rate was over 20% in 2011 and 2012. The Lincoln County rate has declined since 2010 while the statewide rate has increased.

- The poverty rates for all age groups were higher in Lincoln County than Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Lincoln County than the state (27.1% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was higher in Lincoln County than the state (19.6% versus 14.5%). And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was higher in Lincoln County than the state (11.3% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Lincoln County has been more than double the statewide unemployment rate each year from 2011 to 2014. The Lincoln County unemployment rate declined from 14.9% in 2011 to 11.3% in 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 17.1% of the population in Lincoln County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $239 down from $256 in 2012. In the 2012, 42.8% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Lincoln County per case was $368 in June of 2015 with 0.71% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 58.4% in 2013 to 55.5% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

**Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)**

• The LIHEAP case load increased by 12% (618 in 2012 to 692 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 18.8% ($697 in 2012 to $566 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

**Medicaid Utilization Estimates**

• The county’s family adults and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 13.2% ($15.7 million in 2010 to $17.7 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Lincoln</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Utilization Estimates 2010-2014 Lincoln</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Lincoln County decreased by 0.3%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

- Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially lower in Lincoln County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 65% in 2011 to 70% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 12% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Lincoln County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 36%, which is 11% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Lincoln County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts remained constant at 36% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 20% to 22%. Lincoln County’s personal income represents 1.5% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Lincoln</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$592,806</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state and county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 41.1% ($1,511 in 2000 to $2,132 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 12.1% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Madison County decreased from 11.6% in 2010 to 8.7% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 7.3% to 4.6%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Madison County ($44,764) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased slightly from 36.7% in 2013 to 35.8% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 17% (71 in 2012 to 59 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Madison County was 8.7% in 2013. The statewide poverty rate of 15.2%, much higher than the county rate. Madison County had substantially lower poverty rate than the state consistently from 2010 to 2013.

- The poverty rates for all age groups were lower in Madison County than Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Madison County than the state (15.8% versus 19.7%).
- The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was lower in Madison County than the state (9.7% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was lower in Madison County than the state (8% versus 8.6%).
• The unemployment rate in Madison County has been very similar to the statewide unemployment rate. The Madison County rate declined from 7.3% in 2011 to 4.6% in 2014.

![Unemployment Rate Chart](chart1.png)

**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)**

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

• In 2015, 4.0% of the population in Madison County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 1.7% of the population received benefits.

![Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Chart](chart2.png)

**Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)**

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

• County level data for the TANF is not available for Madison County.

![Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Chart](chart3.png)
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 36.7% in 2013 to 35.8% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

• The LIHEAP case load decreased by 17% (71 in 2012 to 59 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 27.4% ($797 in 2012 to $578 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

Medicaid Utilization Estimates

• The county’s family adults and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county decreased by 5% ($3.5 million in 2010 to $3.3 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.
• From 2011 to 2014, the population of Madison County increased by 1.8%.
• During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>973,739</td>
<td>990,785</td>
<td>998,554</td>
<td>1,006,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>7,588</td>
<td>7,688</td>
<td>7,702</td>
<td>7,723</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Labor Force Participation Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age Distribution

• In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.
• The county’s dependency ratio was slightly higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.
• The county’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 69% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

In 2014, 6% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.
• The percentage of households in Madison County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 22%, which is about 3% lower than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60-month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

### Median Income

- The median income amount was lower and the per-capita income amount was higher for the county than the state.

### Personal Income by Source

- In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.
- In Madison County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 22% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 26% to 29%. Madison County’s personal income represents 0.8% of the statewide total.

### Transfer Payments

- From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state and county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Madison</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>((\times 1000)) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$346,870</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>49.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total cost (x\$1,000,000) 2010 | 6,855 | 55 |
| Total cost (x\$1,000,000) 2014 | 7,489 | 64 |
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 58.4% ($1,400 in 2000 to $2,218 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 21.5% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for McConé County decreased from 8.6% in 2010 to 7.4% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 3.0% to 2.4%. Median income in 2014 was higher in McConé County ($48,194) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased slightly from 30.1% in 2013 to 29.3% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county remained constant at 11 cases in both 2012 and 2015.

- The McConé County poverty rate is 7.4% in 2013. This is less than half the statewide rate of 15.2%. McConé County has consistently had a lower poverty rate than the state.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and working age adults (18 to 64) were lower in McConé County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in McConé County than in Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in McConé County than the state (8.5% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in McConé County than the state (6% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was slightly higher in McConé County than the state (11.6% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in McCone County has been fairly consistent at slightly less than 3% from 2011 to 2014. The statewide unemployment rate declined from 7% in 2011 to less than 5% in 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 1.5% of the population in McCone County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 2.0% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

County level data for the TANF is not available for McCone County.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 30.1% in 2013 to 29.3% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

• The LIHEAP case load remained the same (11 cases) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 23.5% ($752 in 2012 to $575 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

• The county’s aged (elderly) and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 61.9% ($400,000 in 2010 to $600,000 in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>McCon</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Population**

- From 2011 to 2014, the population of McCone County increased by 2.6%.
- During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

**Labor Force**

- Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially higher in McCone County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

**Age Distribution**

- In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio decreased from 79% in 2011 to 70% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (39% in the county versus 25% in the state).

In 2014, 7% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in McCone County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 22%, which is 3% lower than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
• The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

• In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

• In McCone County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts remained constant at 17% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 22%. McCone County’s personal income represents 0.2% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>McCone</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$76,585</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transfer Payments

• From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

• The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and Veteran’s benefits, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>58.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2010: 6,855
Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2014: 7,489
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 14.8% ($1,582 in 2000 to $1,816 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) decreased by 4% in the county and increased by 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Meagher County decreased from 19.0% in 2010 to 13.6% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 7.5% to 4.3%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Meagher County ($38,144) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 58.9% in 2013 to 64.8% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county remained constant at 65 cases in both 2012 and 2015.

- The poverty rate in Meagher County decreased substantially over 20% in 2011 to 13.6% in 2013. The statewide rate trended upward slightly to 15.2% over the same time period.
- The poverty rates for the working age adults (18 to 64) and elderly adults (65 and older) were higher in Meagher County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for youth (under 18) was lower in Meagher County than in Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Meagher County than the state (17.8% versus 19.7%).
- The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was higher in Meagher County than the state (18.2% versus 14.5%). The poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Meagher County than the state (12.7% versus 8.6%).
**Unemployment Rate**

- The unemployment rate in Meagher County declined from 7.5% in 2011 to 4.3% in 2014. The statewide unemployment rate in 2014 was 4.7% in 2014.

**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)**

- The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.
- In 2015, 9.4% of the population in Meagher County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 10.3% of the population received benefits.

**Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)**

- The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.
- County level data for the TANF is not available for Meagher County.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 58.9% in 2013 to 64.8% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load remained the same (65 cases) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 27% ($926 in 2016 to $676 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s aged (elderly), family adults, and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 45.7% ($1.2 million in 2010 to $1.7 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Meagher County increased by 0.1%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat lower in Meagher County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.
• The county’s dependency ratio was somewhat higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.
• The county’s dependency ratio increased from 67% in 2011 to 70% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

Educational Attainment Age 25 and Older

• In 2014, 9% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Ranges of Income

• Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.
• The percentage of households in Meagher County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 25%, which is equal to the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Meagher County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 30% to 26% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest decreased from 30% to 26%. Meagher County’s personal income represents 0.2% of the statewide total.

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and medical benefits, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 11.3% ($1,630 in 2000 to $1,814 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 63.8% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Mineral County decreased from 19.0% in 2010 to 18.4% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 12.1% to 9.0%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Mineral County ($33,060) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 69.1% in 2013 to 69.8% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by 9.6% (156 in 2012 to 171 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Mineral County is 18.4%. This is about 3% higher than the statewide rate of 15.2%. The Mineral County rate has been consistently above the statewide rate from 2010 to 2013.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and working age adults (18 to 64) were higher in Mineral County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was lower in Mineral County than in Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Mineral County than Montana (36.5% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Mineral County than Montana (17.5% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was lower in Mineral County than Montana (6.3% versus 8.6%).
• The unemployment rate in Mineral County declined from 12.1% in 2011 to 9.0% in 2014. The statewide unemployment rate is roughly half of the Mineral County rate in 2014.

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

• In 2015, 13.1% of the population in Mineral County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 20.3% of the population received benefits.

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

• County level data for the TANF is not available for Mineral County.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 69.1% in 2013 to 69.8% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

• The LIHEAP case load increased by 9.6% (156 in 2012 to 171 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 25.4% ($811 in 2012 to $604 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

• The county’s aged (elderly) and family adults accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 1.2% ($4.1 million in 2010 to $4.2 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Mineral</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 ($1 million)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 ($1 million)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Mineral County increased by 0.9%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially lower in Mineral County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 70% in 2011 to 73% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (43% in the county versus 25% in the state).

In 2014, 10% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Mineral County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was nearly 37%, which is about 12% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
• The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

• In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

• In Mineral County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 35% to 33% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest remained constant at 16%. Mineral County’s personal income represents 0.3% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Mineral</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$141,389</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

• The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, income maintenance, and veteran’s benefits, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 40.6% ($1,568 in 2000 to $2,205 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 15.7% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Missoula County
Montana Poverty Report Card

Summary

The poverty rate for Missoula County decreased from 17.3% in 2010 to 16.5% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 6.7% to 4.5%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Missoula County ($47,029) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 39.7% in 2013 to 43.8% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by 28% (1,317 in 2012 to 1,687 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Missoula County was 16.5% in 2013. This is above the statewide rate of 15.2%. Both Missoula County’s poverty rate and the statewide poverty rate increased from 2010 to 2013.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and elderly (65 and older) were lower in Missoula County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for working age adults (18 to 64) was higher in Missoula County than in Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Missoula County than the state (14.9% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was higher in Missoula County than the state (19.1% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was slightly lower in Missoula County than the state (8.2% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Missoula County was very similar to the statewide unemployment rate. The unemployment rate in Missoula County was 4.5% in 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 12.6% of the population in Missoula County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $228 down from $246 in 2012. In the 2012, 14.2% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Missoula County per case was $344 in June of 2015 with 0.50% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 39.7% in 2013 to 43.8% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

• The LIHEAP case load increased by 28% (1,317 in 2012 to 1,687 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 2.3% ($474 in 2012 to $463 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

Medicaid Utilization Estimates

• The county’s child and Family Adults accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 15.2% ($62.8 million in 2010 to $72.4 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Missoula</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• From 2011 to 2014, the population of Missoula County increased by 3.5%.
• During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

![Population Diagram](image)

**Labor Force**

• Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were slightly higher in Missoula County than state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

![Labor Force Diagram](image)

**Age Distribution**

• In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a lower proportion than for Montana.
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.
• The county’s dependency ratio was substantially lower than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.
• The county’s dependency ratio increased from 47% in 2011 to 49% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This low dependency ratio is driven by the county’s low old age dependency ratio (18% in the county versus 25% in the state).

• In 2014, 5% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

• Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.
• The percentage of households in Missoula County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 22%, which is 2% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Missoula County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 19% to 17% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 26%. Missoula County’s personal income represents 10.6% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Missoula</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$4,329,548</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state and county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfer Payments Share</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>Missoula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2010 6,855 666
Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2014 7,489 733
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 28.5% ($1,415 in 2000 to $1,819 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 35% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Musselshell County decreased from 17.8% in 2010 to 13.0% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 6.7% to 4.1%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Musselshell County ($45,096) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 51.4% in 2013 to 53.3% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by less than 1% (111 in 2012 to 112 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Musselshell County in 2013 was 13.0%. This is below the statewide rate of 15.2%. The Musselshell County rate has steadily declined from 2010 to 2013.

- The poverty rates for all age groups were higher in Musselshell County than Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Musselshell County than the state (20.7% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was higher in Musselshell County than the state (15.2% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was higher in Musselshell County than the state (10.9% versus 8.6%).
• The unemployment rate in Musselshell County has been slightly lower than statewide unemployment rate from 2011 to 2014. The Musselshell County rate was 4.1% in 2014.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

• In 2015, 15.0% of the population in Musselshell County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $258 down from $271 in 2012. In the 2012, 13.8% of the population received benefits.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

• The average benefit in Musselshell County per case was $306 in June of 2015 with 0.57% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 51.4% in 2013 to 53.3% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

• The LIHEAP case load increased by less than 1% (111 in 2012 to 112 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 34% ($950 in 2012 to $627 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

• The county’s family adults and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 16.1% ($4.7 million in 2010 to $5.4 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.
• From 2011 to 2014, the population of Musselshell County increased by 9.7%.
• During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) was somewhat higher in Musselshell County than state of Montana in 2012; but, were somewhat lower than the state of Montana in 2011, 2013, and 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

- The county’s dependency ratio was higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2012 to 2014.
- The county’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 70% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 9% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Musselshell County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 30%, which is about 5% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

- In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.
- In Musselshell County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 30% to 28% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 19% to 23%. Musselshell County's personal income represents 0.4% of the statewide total.

### Personal Income by Source

- From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.
- The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and income maintenance increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Musselshell</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$171,901</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transfer Payments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>45.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost ($x1,000,000) 2010

- Montana: 6,855
- Musselshell: 41

Total cost ($x1,000,000) 2014

- Montana: 7,489
- Musselshell: 47
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 42.1% ($1,572 in 2000 to $2,234 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) was unchanged in the county and increased by 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Park County decreased from 13.6% in 2010 to 12.3% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 8.3% to 5.6%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Park County ($42,056) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 37.3% in 2013 to 39.9% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 3.7% (242 in 2012 to 233 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Park County was 12.3% in 2013. The statewide poverty rate was 15.2% in 2013. The Park County poverty rate has been consistently less than the statewide rate from 2010 to 2013.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and working age adults (18 to 64) were lower in Park County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Park County than in Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Park County than the state (16% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Park County than the state (11.5% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Park County than the state (9.7% versus 8.6%).
• The unemployment rate in Park County has been consistently about 1% higher than the statewide employment rate from 2011 to 2014. In 2014, the unemployment rate in Park County was 5.6%.

Unemployment Rate

- The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.
- In 2015, 9.2% of the population in Park County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $243 up from $238 in 2012. In the 2012, 10.5% of the population received benefits.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

- The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.
- The average benefit in Park County per case was $337 in June of 2015 with 0.32% of the population receiving TANF benefits.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 37.3% in 2013 to 39.9% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 3.7% (242 in 2012 to 233 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 5.4% ($564 in 2012 to $533 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults, child, and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 33.7% ($6.6 million in 2010 to $8.9 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Park</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Park County decreased by 0.7%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were slightly lower in Park County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.
• The county’s dependency ratio was slightly lower than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.
• The county’s dependency ratio increased from 56% in 2011 to 59% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

**Educational Attainment Age 25 and Older**

• In 2014, 5% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

**Ranges of Income**

• Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.
• The percentage of households in Park County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 24%, which is about 1% lower than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
**Median Income**

- The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

**Personal Income by Source**

- In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

- In Park County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 27% to 31%. Park County’s personal income represents 1.6% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Park</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$644,948</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transfer Payments**

- From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

- The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and medical benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>47.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>37.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total cost ($1,000,000) 2010 | 6,855 | 107 |
| Total cost ($1,000,000) 2014 | 7,489 | 121 |
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 33.3% ($1,397 in 2000 to $1,863 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 16.1% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Petroleum County decreased from 16.7% in 2010 to 11.1% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 5.7% to 4.0%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Petroleum County ($40,250) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 82.0% in 2013 to 66.7% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 50% (8 in 2012 to 4 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Petroleum County is 11.1% in 2013. The statewide poverty rate was 15.2%. The Petroleum County rate has declined from 16.7% in 2010. The statewide rate increased from 14.5% in 2010.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) were higher in Petroleum County than in Montana, while poverty rates for working age adults (18 to 64) and age 65 and over were lower.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Petroleum County than the state (22.6% versus 19.7%).

- The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Petroleum County than the state (12.9% versus 14.5%) and, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was slightly higher in Petroleum County than the state (8.7% versus 8.6%).
• The unemployment rate in Petroleum County was 4% in 2014. This slightly less than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.7%.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.
• In 2015, 4.5% of the population in Petroleum County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 6.2% of the population received benefits.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.
• County level data for the TANF is not available for Petroleum County.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 82% in 2013 to 66.7% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 50% (8 in 2012 to 4 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 46.6% ($983 in 2013 to $526 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by over 2 fold (about $100,000 in 2010 to about $300,000 in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Petroleum</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 ($1 million)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 ($1 million)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Petroleum County decreased by 18.2%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat higher in Petroleum County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

• The county’s dependency ratio was higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2013. However, the county rate was lower in 2014.

• The county’s dependency ratio decreased from 76% in 2011 to 53% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

Educational Attainment Age 25 and Older

• In 2014, 3% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Ranges of Income

• Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

• The percentage of households in Petroleum County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 26%, which is very similar to the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Petroleum County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 22% to 11% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest decreased from 21% to 16%. Both of these decreases are primarily due to an increase in personal income. Petroleum County’s personal income represents 0.1% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Petroleum</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$27,152</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for medical benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>41.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost ($x1,000,000) 2010: 6,855 3
Total cost ($x1,000,000) 2014: 7,489 3
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 51.6% ($1,578 in 2000 to $2,392 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 35.1% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Phillips County increased from 13.5% in 2010 to 14.0% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 6.9% to 5.4%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Phillips County ($38,426) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 57.1% in 2013 to 50.2% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 28.6% (56 in 2012 to 40 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Phillips County was 14.0% in 2013. The statewide poverty rate was 15.2% in 2013. Phillips County’s poverty rate has been consistently below the statewide rate from 2010 to 2013.

- The poverty rates for all age groups were lower in Phillips County than Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Phillips County than the state (12.5% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was lower in Phillips County than the state (13.7% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was lower in Phillips County than the state (7.8% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Phillips County declined from 6.9% in 2011 to 5.4% in 2014. The statewide unemployment rate was 4.7% in 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 11.0% of the population in Phillips County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 9.8% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

County level data for the TANF is not available for Phillips County.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 57.1% in 2013 to 50.2% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

![Free and Reduced School Lunch Eligibility](image)

• The LIHEAP case load decreased by 28.6% (56 in 2012 to 40 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 14.6% ($634 in 2012 to $541 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

![Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)](image)

• The county’s family adults, child, and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 34.5% ($3.3 million in 2010 to $4.5 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

**Medicaid Utilization Estimates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Phillips</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 ($1 million)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 ($1 million)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Medicaid Utilization Estimates 2010-2014](image)
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Phillips County decreased by 0.3%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat lower in Phillips County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio decreased from 78% in 2011 to 75% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (36% in the county versus 25% in the state).

Between 2010 and 2014, 9% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Phillips County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was nearly 28%, which is 3% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Phillips County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 25% to 24% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 22% to 24%. Phillips County’s personal income represents 0.4% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Phillips</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$151,080</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state and county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 45.5% ($1,611 in 2000 to $2,344 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 10.5% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Pondera County decreased from 21.5% in 2010 to 17.5% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 6.1% to 4.9%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Pondera County ($40,969) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 49.9% in 2013 to 54.1% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by 5.1% (78 in 2012 to 82 in 2015).

The poverty rate in Pondera County was 17.5% in 2013. This is approximately 2% higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.2%. The Pondera County rate has decreased over the 2010 to 2013 time period.

The poverty rates for all age groups were higher in Pondera County than Montana.

The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Pondera County than the state (22.2% versus 19.7%).

The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was higher in Pondera County than the state (19.9% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was higher in Pondera County than the state (11.2% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Pondera County was less than 5% in 2014. Both the county and the statewide unemployment rates declined from 2011 to 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 13.9% of the population in Pondera County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $272 down from $305 in 2012. In the 2012, 15.7% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Pondera County per case was $411 in June of 2015 with 1.04% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 49.9% in 2013 to 54.1% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load increased by 5.1% (78 in 2012 to 82 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 4.9% ($542 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s aged (elderly) and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county decreased by 1.1% ($6.7 million in 2010 to slightly less than $6.7 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Pondera</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 ($1 million)</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 ($1 million)</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Pondera County increased by 1.1%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat lower in Pondera County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 75% in 2011 to 78% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 12% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Pondera County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was nearly 31%, which is 6% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
• The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

• In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

• In Pondera County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 24% to 20% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 25% to 26%. Pondera County’s personal income represents 0.6% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Pondera</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>255,662</td>
<td>40,843,525</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transfer Payments

• From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

• The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and Veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>46.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2010 | 6,855 | 51 |
| Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2014 | 7,489 | 50 |
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 40.9% ($1,691 in 2000 to $2,382 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 8% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Powder River County decreased from 14.1% in 2010 to 9.2% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 4.7% to 3.2%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Powder River County ($44,167) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 31.9% in 2013 to 36.9% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 70.6% (17 in 2012 to 5 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Power River County has declined from 14.1% in 2010 to 9.2% in 2013. The statewide rate in 2013 was 15.2%. The decline in the county’s poverty rate is counter to the statewide increase over the same period.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and working age adults (18 to 64) were lower in Powder River County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Powder River County than in Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Powder River County than the state (9.3% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Powder River County than the state (12.2% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Powder River County than the state (11.3% versus 8.6%).
• The unemployment rate in Powder River County declined from 4.7% in 2011 to 3.2% in 2014. The Powder River County rate has been consistently below the statewide unemployment rate, which in 2014 was 4.7%.

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

• In 2015, 1.4% of the population of Powder River County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 2.2% of the population received benefits.

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

• County level data for the TANF is not available for Powder River County.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 31.9% in 2013 to 36.9% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

• The LIHEAP case load decreased by 70.6% (17 in 2012 to 5 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 47.5% ($771 in 2012 to $405 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

• The county’s aged (elderly), child, and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than in 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county decreased by 30.3% ($1.4 million in 2010 to $1.0 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.
- From 2011 to 2014, the population of Powder River County increased by 3.1%.
- During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

![Population Graph](image1)

**Labor Force**

- Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially higher in Powder River County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

![Labor Force Participation Rate Graph](image2)

**Age Distribution**

- In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.

![Age Distribution Graph](image3)
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.
• The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.
• The county’s dependency ratio decreased from 78% in 2011 to 76% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (42% in the county versus 25% in the state).

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

In 2014, 6% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Twentv Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.
• The percentage of households in Powder River County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 27%, which is slightly above the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income amount was lower and the per-capita income amount was higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Powder River County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 26% to 16% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest decreased from 30% to 22%. Both of these decreases are primarily due to an increase in personal income. Petroleum County’s personal income represents 0.2% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Powder River</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$66,267</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>44.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>41.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total cost ($1,000,000)</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total cost ($1,000,000) 2010</td>
<td>6,855</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost ($1,000,000) 2014</td>
<td>7,489</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 50.4% ($1,416 in 2000 to $2,129 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) decreased by 5.2% in the county and increased by 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Powell County decreased from 17.3% in 2010 to 15.3% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 7.7% to 5.2%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Powell County ($41,326) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 38.9% in 2013 to 41.3% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 13.7% (73 in 2012 to 63 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Powell County was 15.3% in 2013. The statewide rate increased over the 2010 to 2013 period while the county rate declined slightly.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and elderly adults (65 and older) were higher in Powell County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for working age adults (18 to 64) was lower in Powell County than in Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Powell County than Montana (27.4% versus 19.6%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Powell County than Montana (13.1% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Powell County than Montana (9.6% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Powell County declined by 2.5% from 7.7% in 2011 to 5.2% in 2014. This remains slightly higher than the 2014 statewide unemployment rate of 4.7%.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 9.4% of the population in Powell County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 10.7% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Powell County per case was $282 in June of 2015 with 0.23% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 38.9% in 2013 to 41.3% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 13.7% (73 in 2012 to 63 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 2% ($569 in 2012 to $558 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 19% ($4.7 million in 2010 to $5.6 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Powell</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Powell County decreased by 0.9%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

**Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Powell Population</th>
<th>Montana Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>7,077</td>
<td>973,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>7,067</td>
<td>990,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>7,052</td>
<td>998,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>7,010</td>
<td>1,006,370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Labor Force**

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially lower in Powell County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

**Age Distribution**

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially lower than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 49% in 2011 to 50% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This low dependency ratio is driven by the county’s low young age dependency ratio (23% in the county versus 36% in the state).

In 2014, 10% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Dependency Ratios

Educational Attainment Age 25 and Older

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Powell County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was nearly 28%, which is 3% higher than the statewide rate.

Ranges of Income
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Powell County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 28% to 22% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 20% to 26%. Powell County’s personal income represents 0.6% of the statewide total.

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and income maintenance increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 47.8% ($1,406 in 2000 to $2,078 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 25.3% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Prairie County increased from 16.9% in 2010 to 21.5% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 5.5% to 4.4%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Prairie County ($40,580) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 53.2% in 2013 to 45.9% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 16.7% (18 in 2012 to 15 in 2015).

- The Prairie County poverty rate has increased from 16.9% in 2010 to 21.5% in 2013. The county’s rate increased substantially over the four year period, while the state rate increased only slightly to 15.2%.

- The poverty rates for all age groups were higher in Prairie County than Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Prairie County than Montana (30.3% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was higher in Prairie County than Montana (16.4% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was lower in Prairie County than Montana (15% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate declined by about 1% from 2011 to 2014 in Prairie County. The statewide unemployment rate was 4.7% in 2014 which is slightly higher than Prairie County’s 4.4%.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 5.7% of the population in Prairie County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 4.0% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

County level data for the TANF is not available for Prairie County.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 53.2% in 2013 to 45.9% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 16.7% (18 in 2012 to 15 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 31.8% ($823 in 2012 to $561 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 6% ($900,000 in 2010 to slightly over $900,000 in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Prairie</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Prairie County increased by 17.7%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially lower in Prairie County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased slightly from 84% in 2011 to 85% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (51% in the county versus 25% in the state).

In 2014, 13% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Prairie County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 25%, which is similar to the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
**Median Income**

- The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

**Personal Income by Source**

- In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.
- In Prairie County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 31% to 26% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest decreased from 31% to 28%. Prairie County’s personal income represents 0.1% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Prairie</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$42,287</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transfer Payments**

- From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.
- The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and Veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
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<td>42.7</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>47.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total cost ($x1,000,000)</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>6,855</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie</td>
<td>7,489</td>
<td>11</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 34.6% ($1,347 in 2000 to $1,813 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 28.8% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Ravalli County increased from 15.0% in 2010 to 16.8% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 9.0% to 6.2%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Ravalli County ($38,366) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased slightly from 45.7% in 2013 to 46.2% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by 23.1% (623 in 2012 to 767 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Ravalli County was 16.8% in 2013. The statewide rate was 15.2% in 2013. The county rate was higher than the statewide rate in 2010 and 2013.

Poverty Rate by Age

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and working age adults (18 to 64) were higher in Ravalli County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was lower in Ravalli County than in Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Ravalli County than Montana (22.8% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was higher in Ravalli County than Montana (15.1% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was lower in Ravalli County than Montana (6.1% versus 8.6%).
• The unemployment rate in Ravalli County declined by nearly 3% from 2011 to 2014. The 2013 rate was 6.2%, which is still 1.5% higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.7%.

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

• In 2015, 11.8% of the population in Ravalli County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $234 down from $274 in 2012. In the 2012, 13.6% of the population received benefits.

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

• The average benefit in Ravalli County per case was $360 in June of 2015 with 0.30% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 45.7% in 2013 to 46.2% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

• The LIHEAP case load increased by 23.1% (623 in 2012 to 767 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 10.9% ($581 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

Medicaid Utilization Estimates

• The county’s family adults, child, and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 36.4% ($21.5 million in 2010 to $29.3 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Ravalli</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Ravalli County increased by 1.6%. During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially lower in Ravalli County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 69% in 2011 to 71% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 9% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Ravalli County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 33%, which is about 8% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Ravalli County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts remained constant at 25% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 25% to 28%. Ravalli County’s personal income represents 3.6% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Ravalli</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$1,487,597</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state and county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 38% ($1,604 in 2000 to $2,212 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 20.1% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Richland County increased from 13.5% in 2010 to 14.2% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 3.1% to 2.4%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Richland County ($61,438) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 26.1% in 2013 to 24.6% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 33.9% (59 in 2012 to 39 in 2015).

- Richland County’s poverty rate has increased from 13.5% in 2010 to 14.2% in 2013. The statewide poverty rate is 15.2% in 2013. The statewide and county rate increased from 2010 to 2013.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and elderly adults (65 and older) were higher in Richland County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for working age adults (18 to 64) was lower in Richland County than in Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Richland County than Montana (22.8% versus 19.7%).

- The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Richland County than Montana (10.7% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Richland County than Montana (14% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Richland County was 2.4% in 2014. This is a decline from the 2011 unemployment rate of 3.1%. The statewide unemployment rate was 4.7% in 2014. The statewide rate also declined from 2011 to 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 4.4% of the population in Richland County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $276 up from $251 in 2012. In the 2012, 3.6% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Richland County per case was $299 in June of 2015 with 0.02% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 26.1% in 2013 to 24.6% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 33.9% (59 in 2012 to 39 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 13.7% ($502 in 2012 to $433 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults, child, and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county decreased by 12.2% ($4.7 million in 2010 to $4.1 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Richland</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Richland County increased by 12.5%. During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially higher in Richland County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a lower proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio nearly the same as the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio decreased from 62% in 2011 to 59% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 8% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was the same 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Richland County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 23%, which is about 2% lower than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Richland County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 14% to 8% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest decreased from 21% to 16%. These decreases are primarily due to an increase in total personal income. Richland County’s personal income represents 1.8% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Richland</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$717,728</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, income maintenance, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 30.2% ($1,576 in 2000 to $2,052 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) decreased by 32.9% in the county and increased by 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Roosevelt County increased from 21.5% in 2010 to 26.6% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 7.1% to 5.3%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Roosevelt County ($36,825) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 69.6% in 2013 to 77.4% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 20% (30 in 2012 to 24 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Roosevelt County was 26.6% in 2013. This is significantly higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.2%. This significant difference between the county and statewide rate is present each year from 2010 to 2013, however the gap between them has widened over this period.

### Poverty Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Roosevelt County</th>
<th>Montana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The poverty rates for all age groups were higher in Roosevelt County than Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Roosevelt County than Montana (30.7% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was higher in Roosevelt County than Montana (22.3% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was higher in Roosevelt County than Montana (9.7% versus 8.6%).

### Poverty Rate by Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Roosevelt County</th>
<th>Montana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 18 years</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 64 years</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Roosevelt County
Montana Poverty Report Card

June 2016
The unemployment rate in Roosevelt County declined from 7.1% in 2011 to 5.3% in 2014. The statewide unemployment rate also declined from 2011 to 2014. The statewide rate is 4.7% in 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 25.9% of the population in Roosevelt County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $374 up from $331 in 2012. In the 2012, 31.1% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Roosevelt County per case was $353 in June of 2015 with 6.07% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
Free and Reduced School Lunch Eligibility

- The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 69.6% in 2013 to 77.4% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

- The LIHEAP case load decreased by 20% (30 in 2012 to 24 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 18.6% ($730 in 2012 to $594 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

Medicaid Utilization Estimates

- The county’s aged (elderly), family adults, and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 17% ($19.5 million in 2010 to $22.8 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Roosevelt</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Roosevelt County increased by 5.7%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) was somewhat higher in Roosevelt County than state of Montana in 2013; but, were somewhat lower than the state of Montana in 2011 and 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a lower proportion than for Montana.
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

• The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

• The county’s dependency ratio decreased from 76% in 2011 to 74% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high young age dependency ratio (55% in the county versus 36% in the state).

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

• In 2014, 16% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

• Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

• The percentage of households in Roosevelt County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 33%, which is about 8% higher than the statewide rate.
• The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

• In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 22%.
• In Roosevelt County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 30% to 23% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 14% at 15%. Roosevelt County’s personal income represents 1.0% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Roosevelt</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$418,044</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transfer Payments

• From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state and county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 37% ($1,825 in 2000 to $2,501 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) decreased by 11.3% in the county and increased by 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Rosebud County decreased from 18.5% in 2010 to 17.3% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 7.3% to 5.7%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Rosebud County ($50,924) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 56.2% in 2013 to 60.3% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 37.7% (53 in 2012 to 33 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Rosebud County was 17.3% in 2013. The statewide poverty rate was 15.2% in 2013. The statewide rate increased from 2010 to 2013. The Rosebud County rate was higher that the state, but decreased from 2010 to 2013.

Poverty Rate

- The poverty rates for all age groups were higher in Rosebud County than Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Rosebud County than Montana (25.2% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was higher in Rosebud County than Montana (15.1% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was higher in Rosebud County than Montana (17% versus 8.6%).

Poverty Rate by Age
The unemployment rate in Rosebud County was higher than the statewide unemployment rate from 2011 to 2014. The unemployment rate was 5.7% in 2014. This is a decline of 1.6% from 2011.

### Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

- The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.
- In 2015, 20.9% of the population in Rosebud County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $330 down from $367 in 2012. In the 2012, 24.5% of the population received benefits.

### Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

- The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.
- The average benefit in Rosebud County per case was $410 in June of 2015 with 5.09% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 56.2% in 2013 to 60.3% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 37.7% (53 in 2012 to 33 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased less than 1% ($552 in 2012 to $550 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 20.4% ($8.5 million in 2010 to $10.2 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Rosebud</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• From 2011 to 2014, the population of Rosebud County increased by 2.2%.
• During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

**Population**

- The labor force participation rate (LFPR) was somewhat higher in Rosebud County than for the state of Montana in 2011 and 2012; but, were somewhat lower than for the state of Montana in 2013 and 2014.

**Labor Force**

- In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a lower proportion than for Montana.

**Age Distribution**
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 70% in 2011 to 71% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 12% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Rosebud County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 27%, which is slightly above the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
• The median income amount was higher and the per-capita income amount was lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

• In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

• In Rosebud County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts remained constant at 22% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest remained constant at 14%. Rosebud County’s personal income represents 0.8% of the statewide total.

Personal Income by Source

• From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

• The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, income maintenance, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Rosebud</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$333,649</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transfer Payments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost ($x1,000,000) 2010 | 6,855 | 66 |
Total cost ($x1,000,000) 2014 | 7,489 | 72 |
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 35.9% ($1,784 in 2000 to $2,425 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) was unchanged in the county and increased by 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Sanders County increased from 21.3% in 2010 to 22.0% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 13.5% to 9.4%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Sanders County ($31,665) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 75.0% in 2013 to 65.6% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by 4.7% (297 in 2012 to 311 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Sanders County has been consistently above the statewide poverty rate. In 2013, the Sanders County poverty rate was 22.0%. The statewide poverty rate was 15.2% for 2013. The county rate is consistently much higher than the statewide rate.

- The poverty rates for all age groups were higher in Sanders County than Montana.
- The poverty rates for youth, those under 18 years of age, were higher in Sanders County than Montana (34.3% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was higher in Sanders County than Montana (22.1% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was higher in Sanders County than Montana (10.4% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Sanders County declined from 13.5% in 2011 to 9.4% in 2014. The statewide unemployment rate of 4.7% in 2014 was half of the Sanders County rate.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 15.0% of the population in Sanders County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $252 down from $266 in 2012. In the 2012, 15.1% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Sanders County per case was $319 in June of 2015 with 0.47% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
Free and Reduced School Lunch Eligibility

- The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 75% in 2013 to 65.6% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

- The LIHEAP case load increased by 4.7% (297 in 2012 to 311 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 25.2% ($793 in 2012 to $593 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

Medicaid Utilization Estimates

- The county’s family adults and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 40.3% ($8.9 million in 2010 to $12.5 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Sanders</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Population**

- From 2011 to 2014, the population of Sanders County increased by 0.1%.
- During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

**Labor Force**

- Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially lower in Sanders County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

**Age Distribution**

- In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 69% in 2011 to 75% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (42% in the county versus 25% in the state).

In 2014, 12% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Sanders County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was nearly 33%, which is about 8% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state. 

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Sanders County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 37% to 36% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 24%. Sanders County’s personal income represents 0.8% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Sanders</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$330,627</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transfer Payments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfer Payments Share</th>
<th>Montana 2010</th>
<th>Montana 2014</th>
<th>Sanders 2010</th>
<th>Sanders 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>42.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>40.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans' benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost ($1,000,000) 2010: 6,855 106
From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state and county.

From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 31.7% ($1,588 in 2000 to $2,092 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 8.1% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Sheridan County decreased from 14.5% in 2010 to 11.8% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county's unemployment rate decreased from 3.6% to 2.7%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Sheridan County ($47,348) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 27.3% in 2013 to 31.5% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 2.6% (38 in 2012 to 37 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Sheridan County was 11.8% in 2013. The statewide rate was higher at 15.2% in 2013. The Sheridan County poverty rate from 2011 to 2013 was lower than the statewide rate. The Sheridan County rate declined over this period while the statewide rate increased.

- The poverty rates for all age groups were lower in Sheridan County than Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Sheridan County than Montana (10.2% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was lower in Sheridan County than Montana (14.3% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was lower in Sheridan County than Montana (7.5% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Sheridan County was two full percentage points less than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.7% in 2014. The Sheridan County rate declined from 3.6% in 2011 to 2.7% in 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 4.7% of the population in Sheridan County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $184 down from $198 in 2012. In the 2012, 5.3% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Sheridan County per case was $168 in June of 2015 with 0.18% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 27.3% in 2013 to 31.5% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 2.6% (38 in 2012 to 37 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 35.2% ($949 in 2012 to $615 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults, child, and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county decreased by 22.8% ($2.1 million in 2010 to $1.6 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

### Medicaid Physical Health – Sheridan and Montana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sheridan</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (&gt;$1 million)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (&gt;$1 million)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Population**

- From 2011 to 2014, the population of Sheridan County increased by 0.1%.
- During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

**Labor Force**

- Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially higher in Sheridan County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

**Age Distribution**

- In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio decreased slightly from 77% in 2011 to 76% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (39% in the county versus 25% in the state).

In 2014, 9% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Sheridan County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 25%, which is nearly identical to the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Sheridan County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 18% to 15% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 22% to 25%. Sheridan County’s personal income represents 0.5% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Sheridan</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$188,569</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transfer Payments

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and medical benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2010: 6,855
- Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2014: 7,489
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 37.8% ($1,539 in 2000 to $2,120 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) decreased by 17.2% in the county and increased by 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Silver Bow County increased from 17.8% in 2010 to 19.1% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 6.6% to 5.0%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Silver Bow County ($37,503) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 42.2% in 2013 to 50.7% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 10.4% (694 in 2012 to 622 in 2015).

- The poverty rate for Silver Bow County was 19.1% in 2013. This is higher than the statewide rate of 15.2%. This is an increase in the poverty rate since 2010 for both Silver Bow and Montana.

- The poverty rate for the youth (under 18) was higher in Silver Bow County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for working age adults (18 to 64) and elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Silver Bow County than in Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Silver Bow County than Montana (22.8% versus 19.6%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was higher in Silver Bow County than Montana (18.2% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was slightly lower in Silver Bow County than Montana (8.4% versus 8.6%).
• The unemployment rate in Silver Bow County followed a very similar trend to the statewide unemployment rate from 2011 to 2014. The Silver Bow County unemployment rate was 5% in 2014.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unemployment Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2011 2012 2013 2014

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

• In 2015, 14.3% of the population in Silver Bow County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $228 down from $243 in 2012. In the 2012, 15.5% of the population received benefits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2012 2013 2014 2015

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

• The average benefit in Silver Bow County per case was $336 in June of 2015 with 1.07% of the population receiving TANF benefits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2012 2015
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 42.4% in 2013 to 50.7% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 10.4% (694 in 2012 to 622 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case increased 17.5% ($433 in 2012 to $509 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 12.3% ($29.3 million in 2010 to $32.9 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

### Medicaid Utilization Estimates 2010-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Silver Bow</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Silver Bow County increased by 2.0%. During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat lower in Silver Bow County than the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.
• The county’s dependency ratio was similar to the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.
• The county’s dependency ratio decreased slightly from 61% in 2011 to 60% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

Educational Attainment Age 25 and Older

• In 2014, 9% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Ranges of Income

• Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.
• The percentage of households in Silver Bow County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 32%, which is about 7% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Silver Bow County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 22% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 16% to 18%. Silver Bow County’s personal income represents 3.8% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Silver Bow</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$1,556,543</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, income maintenance, and Veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2010</th>
<th>6,855</th>
<th>275</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2014</td>
<td>7,489</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 36.1% ($1,519 in 2000 to $2,066 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 34.3% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Stillwater County decreased from 9.5% in 2010 to 7.8% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 5.2% to 3.8%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Stillwater County ($58,326) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 22.4% in 2013 to 26.0% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 20% (35 in 2012 to 28 in 2015).

- The poverty rate for Stillwater County was 7.8% in 2013. The statewide poverty rate was 15.2%. The Stillwater County poverty rate has been over 30% lower than the statewide rate from 2010 to 2013. The Stillwater County rate declined from 2010 to 2013 while the statewide rate increased.

- The poverty rates for all age groups were lower in Stillwater County than Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Stillwater County than Montana (13.4% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was lower in Stillwater County than Montana (7.7% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was slightly lower in Stillwater County than Montana (8.3% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Stillwater County was lower than the statewide unemployment rate from 2011 to 2014. The 2014 unemployment rate in 2014 was 3.8%.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 5.1% of the population in Stillwater County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $268 down from $283 in 2012. In the 2012, 6.9% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Stillwater County per case was $273 in June of 2015 with 0.23% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 22.4% in 2013 to 26% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 20% (35 in 2012 to 28 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case increased 19.7% ($457 in 2012 to $547 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults, child, and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 6.4% ($3.5 million in 2010 to $3.7 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Stillwater</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Population**

- From 2011 to 2014, the population of Stillwater County increased by 3.1%.
- During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

**Labor Force**

- Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat higher in Stillwater County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

**Age Distribution**

- In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was slightly higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 65% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 8% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was also 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Stillwater County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 19%, which is about 6% lower than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Stillwater County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 19% to 17% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest remained constant at 19%. Stillwater County’s personal income represents 1.0% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Stillwater</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$(S \times 1000)$ Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$399,772</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and Veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 38.2% ($1,471 in 2000 to $2,032 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 9.1% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Sweet Grass County
Montana Poverty Report Card

Summary

The poverty rate for Sweet Grass County increased from 12.1% in 2010 to 13.5% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county's unemployment rate decreased from 4.7% to 3.5%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Sweet Grass County ($51,797) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 24.4% in 2013 to 26.3% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 21.1% (19 in 2012 to 15 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Sweet Grass County rose from 12.1% in 2010 to 13.5% in 2013. The statewide rate also increased during this time period and was 15.2% in 2013. The Sweet Grass County rate has been consistently lower than the statewide rate.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and working age adults (18 to 64) were lower in Sweet Grass County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Sweet Grass County than in Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Sweet Grass County than Montana (18.2% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Sweet Grass County than Montana (9.1% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Sweet Grass County than Montana (12.5% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Sweet Grass County was 3.5% in 2014. This is less than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.7% in 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 4.3% of the population in Sweet Grass County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $224 down from $278 in 2012. In the 2012, 3.8% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Sweet Grass County per case was $299 in June of 2015 with 0.03% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 24.4% in 2013 to 26.3% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 21.1% (19 in 2012 to 15 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 8% ($426 on 2012 to $392 on 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults, child and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county decreased by 4.1% ($1.3 million in 2010 to $1.2 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Sweet Grass</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Sweet Grass County decreased by 2.6%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat lower in Sweet Grass County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2013; however the LFPR was slightly higher in 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 71% in 2011 to 79% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 6% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Sweet Grass County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 24%, which is about 1% lower than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income amount was higher and the per-capita income amount was lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Sweet Grass County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 22% to 18% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 32% to 33%. Sweet Grass County's personal income represents 0.4% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Sweet Grass</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$152,495</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transfer Payments

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran's benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and income maintenance increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans' benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost ($x1,000,000) 2010: 6,855
Total cost ($x1,000,000) 2014: 7,489
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 61% ($1,386 in 2000 to $2,232 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 20.2% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Teton County increased from 12.8% in 2010 to 15.1% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 5.7% to 3.8%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Teton County ($45,572) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 37.2% in 2013 to 33.7% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by 26.4% (53 in 2012 to 67 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Teton County as 15.1% in 2013. The statewide poverty rate in 2013 was 15.2%. The poverty rate for the county has been very similar to the statewide rate for each year from 2010 to 2013.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and working age adults (18 to 64) were lower in Teton County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Teton County than in Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Teton County than Montana (16% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Teton County than Montana (13.9% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Teton County than Montana (12.1% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Teton County declined from 5.7% in 2011 to 3.8% in 2014. The statewide unemployment rate also declined from 2011 to 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 6.8% of the population in Teton County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $114 down from $269 in 2012. In the 2012, 6.8% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

County level data for the TANF is not available for Teton County.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 33.7% in 2013 to 81.9% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

• The LIHEAP case load increased by 26.4% (53 in 2012 to 67 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 12% ($681 in 2012 to $599 in 2015) in the county and 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

• The county’s family adults and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 39.5% ($2.6 million in 2010 to $3.6 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.
• From 2011 to 2014, the population of Teton County decreased by 0.5%.
• During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

### Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>Teton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>973,739</td>
<td>6,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>990,785</td>
<td>6,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>998,554</td>
<td>6,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,006,370</td>
<td>6,075</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Labor Force

• Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat lower in Teton County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

### Age Distribution

• In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 77% in 2011 to 82% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (39% in the county versus 25% in the state).

In 2014, 9% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Teton County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 27%, which is slightly above the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
• The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

• In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

• In Teton County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 17% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest decreased from 25% to 24%. Teton County’s personal income represents 0.7% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Teton</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$273,157</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transfer Payments**

• From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and Veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

• The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and medical benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 42.6% ($1,447 in 2000 to $2,063 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 15.6% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Toole County increased from 15.7% in 2010 to 16.3% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 4.7% to 3.0%. Median income in 2014 was slightly higher in Toole County ($45,917) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 36.1% in 2013 to 40.8% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by 78.9% (19 in 2012 to 34 in 2015).

- The poverty rate for Toole County in 2013 was 16.3%. This is slightly higher than the state wide poverty rate of 15.2%. Both the statewide poverty rate and the county poverty rate increased from 2010 to 2013.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and elderly adults (65 and older) were higher in Toole County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for working age adults (18 to 64) was lower in Toole County than in Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Toole County than Montana (24.7% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Toole County than Montana (14.1% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Toole County than Montana (9.9% versus 8.6%).

Toole County
Montana Poverty Report Card

June 2016
• The unemployment rate in Toole County has been consistently lower than the statewide unemployment rate. The Toole County rate was 3% in 2014, down from 4.7% in 2011.

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

• In 2015, 8.4% of the population in Toole County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $113 down from $237 in 2012. In the 2012, 7.4% of the population received benefits.

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

• The average benefit in Toole County per case was $320 in June of 2015 with 0.26% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 36.1% in 2013 to 40.8% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load increased by 78.9% (19 in 2012 to 34 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case increased 24.4% ($415 in 2016 to $516 in 2015) in the county and 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county decreased by 12% ($3.5 million in 2010 to $3.0 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health (x$1 million)</th>
<th>Toole</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>AGED 3.5</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FAMILY ADULTS 3.0</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Toole County increased by 1.3%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat lower in Toole County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county's 65 & older population was a lower proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially lower than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 49% in 2011 to 52% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This low dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high young age dependency ratio (29% in the county versus 36% in the state).

In 2014, 13% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Toole County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 27%, which is slightly above the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income amount was higher and the per-capita income amount was lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Toole County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 18% to 15% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest decreased from 27% to 26%. Toole County’s personal income represents 0.6% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Toole</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($x1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$225,474</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 41.5% ($1,595 in 2000 to $2,257 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 5.3% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Treasure County increased from 8.2% in 2010 to 11.3% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 5.6% to 4.2%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Treasure County ($40,682) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 61.3% in 2013 to 54.3% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 22% (9 in 2012 to 7 in 2015).

- The poverty rate for Treasure County in 2013 was 11.3%. The statewide poverty rate was 15.2% in 2013. The county rate was over 20% lower than the statewide rate.

- The poverty rates for working age adults (18 to 64) and elderly adults (65 and older) were lower in Treasure County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for youth (under 18) was higher in Treasure County than in Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Treasure County than Montana (25.7% versus 19.4%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Treasure County than Montana (8.9% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was lower in Treasure County than Montana (5.7% versus 8.6%).
• The unemployment rate in Treasure County declined from 2011 to 2014. The 2014 unemployment rate in Treasure County was 4.2% in 2014, which is less than the statewide unemployment rate of 4.7%.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

• In 2015, 4.1% of the population in Treasure County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 6.9% of the population received benefits.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

• County level data for the TANF is not available for Treasure County.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 61.3% in 2013 to 54.3% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 22% (9 in 2012 to 7 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 10.3% ($648 in 2012 to $581 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s aged (elderly) and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 84.7% (about $200,000 in 2010 to about $300,000 in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Treasure</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• From 2011 to 2014, the population of Treasure County decreased by 10.3%.
• During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Population

- From 2011 to 2014, the population of Treasure County decreased by 10.3%.
- During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor Force

- Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat lower in Treasure County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

Age Distribution

- In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.
• The county’s dependency ratio was somewhat higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.
• The county’s dependency ratio state the same from 2011 to 2014 (71%), while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

• In 2014, 11% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 8%.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
Median Income

- The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

Personal Income by Source

- In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.
- In Treasure County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 18% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%. Treasure County’s personal income represents 0.1% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Treasure</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$41,173</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transfer Payments

- From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.
- The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability and medical benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 68.1% ($1,456 in 2000 to $2,447 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) decreased by 7.2% in the county and increased by 18.3% in the state.
Summary
The poverty rate for Valley County increased from 10.1% in 2010 to 13.5% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county's unemployment rate decreased from 4.7% to 3.1%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Valley County ($49,198) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 51.4% in 2013 to 43.2% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 25% (64 in 2012 to 48 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Valley County was 13.5% in 2013. The statewide poverty rate in 2013 was 15.2%. The county and statewide rate increased from 2010 to 2013.
- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and elderly adults (65 and older) were higher in Valley County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for working age adults (18 to 64) was lower in Valley County than in Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Valley County than Montana (22% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Valley County than Montana (8.8% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Valley County than Montana (11.1% versus 8.6%).
The Valley County unemployment rate was 3.1% in 2014. The statewide unemployment rate was 4.7% in 2014. Both rates declined from 2011 to 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 9.1% of the population in Valley County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $110 down from $259 in 2012. In the 2012, 12.1% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Valley County per case was $347 in June of 2015 with 1.59% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county decreased from 51.4% in 2013 to 43.2% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

The LIHEAP case load decreased by 25% (64 in 2012 to 48 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased less than 1% ($481 in 2012 to $479 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

The county’s family adults and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 24.1% ($5.5 million in 2010 to $6.8 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Valley</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 ($1 million)</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 ($1 million)</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• From 2011 to 2014, the population of Valley County increased by 2.4%.
• During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

---

**Population**

![Population Graph](image)

**Labor Force**

• Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat higher in Valley County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

![Labor Force Participation Rate Graph](image)

**Age Distribution**

• In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.

![Age Distribution Graph](image)
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.
• The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.
• The county’s dependency ratio increased from 76% in 2011 to 77% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (38% in the county versus 25% in the state).

• In 2014, 8% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was the same 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

• Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.
• The percentage of households in Valley County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 26%, which is very similar to the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Valley County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 24% to 21% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 23% to 27%. Valley County’s personal income represents 0.8% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Valley</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$317,929</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for medical benefits, income maintenance, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

Transfer Payments Share

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>40.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 41.8% ($1,609 in 2000 to $2,281 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 6.5% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Wheatland County decreased slightly from 11.5% in 2010 to 11.2% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 7.9% to 5.0%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Wheatland County ($33,825) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased slightly from 58.5% in 2013 to 58.7% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 3.6% (28 in 2012 to 27 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Wheatland County was 11.2% in 2013. The statewide rate in 2013 was 15.2%. The Wheatland County poverty rate was below the statewide rate in 2010, 2012, and 2013. In 2011, the county rate was above the statewide rate. The county rate decreased from 2010 to 2013.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and working age adults (18 to 64) were lower in Wheatland County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Wheatland County than in Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Wheatland County than Montana (16.5% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Wheatland County than Montana (6.6% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Wheatland County than Montana (22.9% versus 8.6%).
• The unemployment rate in Wheatland County was 5% in 2014. This is similar to the statewide unemployment rate of 4.7%. Both rates declined from 2011 to 2014.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

• The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

• In 2015, 9.3% of the population in Wheatland County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 6.7% of the population received benefits.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

• The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

• County level data for the TANF is not available for Wheatland County.
• The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 58.5% in 2013 to 58.7% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

• The LIHEAP case load decreased by 3.6% (28 in 2012 to 27 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 4.8% ($492 in 2012 to $469 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

Medicaid Utilization Estimates

• The county’s family adults, child, and disabled clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 62.1% ($0.9 million in 2010 to $1.4 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Wheatland</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 ($1 million)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 ($1 million)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Wheatland County increased by 0.4%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were substantially lower in Wheatland County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a lower proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.

The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.

The county’s dependency ratio increased from 73% in 2011 to 88% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (51% in the county versus 25% in the state).

In 2014, 17% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was 7%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.

The percentage of households in Wheatland County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 30%, which is about 4% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Wheatland County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 26% to 22% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest decreased from 29% to 25%. Wheatland County’s personal income represents 0.2% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Wheatland</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$77,364</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for medical benefits, income maintenance, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 41.4% ($1,564 in 2000 to $2,212 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 14.4% in the county and 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Wibaux County increased from 11.8% in 2010 to 13.3% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 4.2% to 3.1%. Median income in 2014 was lower in Wibaux County ($39,097) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 28.1% in 2013 to 36.5% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county increased by 11% (9 in 2012 to 10 in 2015).

- The poverty rate in Wibaux County was 13.3% in 2013. The statewide poverty rate was 15.2% in 2013. The statewide poverty rate increased from 2010 to 2013.

- The poverty rates for the youth (under 18) and elderly adults (65 and older) were higher in Wibaux County than in Montana. However, the poverty rate for working age adults (18 to 64) was lower in Wibaux County than in Montana.

- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was higher in Wibaux County than Montana (20.6% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for those 18 to 64 was lower in Wibaux County than Montana (8.5% versus 14.5%). However, the poverty rate for elderly adults (65 and older) was higher in Wibaux County than Montana (12% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Wibaux County declined from 4.2% in 2011 to 3.1% in 2014. The statewide unemployment rate also declined from 7% in 2011 to 4.7% in 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 5.0% of the population in Wibaux County was receiving SNAP benefits. In 2012, 3.2% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

County level data for the TANF is not available for Wibaux County.
Free and Reduced School Lunch Eligibility

- The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 28.1% in 2013 to 36.5% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

- The LIHEAP case load increased by 11% (9 in 2012 to 10 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case decreased 13.6% ($575 in 2012 to $497 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

Medicaid Utilization Estimates

- The county’s aged (elderly) and family adult clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county decreased by 34.1% ($1.2 million in 2010 to $0.8 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicaid Physical Health</th>
<th>Wibaux</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>624.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (x$1 million)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>733.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From 2011 to 2014, the population of Wibaux County decreased by 7.5%.
During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat higher in Wibaux County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was equal to the Montana proportion. The county’s 65 & older population was a higher proportion than for Montana.
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.
• The county’s dependency ratio was substantially higher than the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.
• The county’s dependency ratio increased from 79% in 2011 to 81% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014. This high dependency ratio is driven by the county’s high old age dependency ratio (44% in the county versus 25% in the state).

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

• Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.
• The percentage of households in Wibaux County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 35%, which is about 10% higher than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were lower for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

From 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

From 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 26% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest remained constant at 16%. Wibaux County’s personal income represents 0.1% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income by Source</th>
<th>Wibaux</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>$41,927</td>
<td>$40,843,525</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transfer Payments

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state.

The share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, income maintenance benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the county.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfer Payments Share</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>Wibaux</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retirement and disability insurance benefits (%)</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>42.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical benefits (%)</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income maintenance benefits (%)</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment insurance compensation (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ benefits (%)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (%)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2010

Montana: 6,855
Wibaux: 8

Total cost (x$1,000,000) 2014

Montana: 7,489
Wibaux: 8
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 35.9% ($1,572 in 2000 to $2,137 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) decreased by 6.5% in the county and increased by 18.3% in the state.
Summary

The poverty rate for Yellowstone County increased from 11.2% in 2010 to 12.3% in 2013. For the month of December in 2011 and 2014, the county’s unemployment rate decreased from 5.5% to 3.7%. Median income in 2014 was higher in Yellowstone County ($51,743) than the state of Montana ($46,766). Eligibility for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 37.1% in 2013 to 38.7% in 2016. The LIHEAP case load for the county decreased by 13.7% (1,267 in 2012 to 1,093 in 2015).

Poverty Rate

- The poverty rate in Yellowstone County was 12.3% in 2013. This is an increase from the 2010 poverty rate. The statewide poverty rate increased from 2010 to 2013. The 2013 statewide poverty rate was 15.2%.

Poverty Rate by Age

- The poverty rates for all age groups were lower in Yellowstone County than Montana.
- The poverty rate for youth, those under 18 years of age, was lower in Yellowstone County than Montana (16.1% versus 19.7%). The poverty rate for working adults (18 to 64) was lower in Yellowstone County than Montana (10.9% versus 14.5%) And, the poverty rate for the elderly (65 and older) was lower in Yellowstone County than Montana (7.8% versus 8.6%).
The unemployment rate in Yellowstone County was 3.7% in 2014. This is less than statewide unemployment rate of 4.7%. Both rates declined from 2011 to 2014.

The SNAP Program had 54,535 cases active in June of 2015 providing benefits to 116,843 Montanans. The average monthly benefit per case was $254 (or $118 per person). This represents 11.8% of the Montana population. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 58,918 cases representing 126,547 recipients or 12.8% of the population. Also in 2012, the average benefit was $276 per case or $128 per person. Each program statistic has declined since 2012.

In 2015, 10.8% of the population in Yellowstone County was receiving SNAP benefits. The average amount per case was $118 down from $271 in 2012. In the 2012, 11.9% of the population received benefits.

The TANF program had 2,936 active cases in Montana in June of 2015 benefiting 7,007 individuals (0.71% of the population). The average benefit per case was $374 per month. These numbers are down from 2012 when there were 3,282 cases benefiting 8,162 individuals (0.82% of the population). The average benefit in 2012 was $426 per month.

The average benefit in Yellowstone County per case was $370 in June of 2015 with 0.68% of the population receiving TANF benefits.
Free and Reduced School Lunch Eligibility

- The percentage of school-aged children eligible for free and reduced school lunch in the county increased from 37.1% in 2013 to 38.7% in 2016, while the state decreased from 45.2% in 2013 to 42.6% in 2016.

Utilization of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

- The LIHEAP case load decreased by 13.7% (1,267 in 2012 to 1,093 in 2015) for the county and increased by over 9.5% (10,765 in 2012 to 11,795 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015. The LIHEAP payments per case increased 6.2% ($457 in 2012 to $485 in 2015) in the county and decreased 10.8% ($580 in 2012 to $518 in 2015) for the state from December 2012 to December 2015.

Medicaid Utilization Estimates

- The county’s family adults and child clients accounted for a higher percentage of Medicaid’s Physical Health funding utilization in 2014 than 2010. Medicaid Physical Health expenditures in the county increased by 17.3% ($88.7 million in 2010 to $104.1 million in 2014), while increasing over 17.5% ($624.4 million in 2010 to $733.7 million in 2014) in the state.
• From 2011 to 2014, the population of Yellowstone County increased by 5.5%.
• During the same time period, the state of Montana’s population increased by 3.4%.

### Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>Yellowstone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>973,739</td>
<td>144,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>990,785</td>
<td>148,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>998,554</td>
<td>150,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,006,370</td>
<td>154,965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Labor Force

• Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were somewhat higher in Yellowstone County than for the state of Montana from 2011 through 2014.

### Age Distribution

• In 2014, the county’s Under 18 population was a higher proportion than for Montana. The county’s 65 & older population was a lower proportion than for Montana.
• The dependency ratio is the number of young (0 to 17) and elderly (65 and older), who are said to be dependent, divided by the working age (18 to 64) population.
• The county’s dependency ratio was similar to the state’s dependency ratio from 2011 to 2014.
• The county’s dependency ratio increased from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014, while the state’s dependency ratio increased the same amount from 60% in 2011 to 62% in 2014.

In 2014, 8% of county residents aged 25 and older did not obtain a high school diploma, while the state average was the same 8%.

Data Note: Educational Attainment is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.

Twenty Five percent of households in Montana earned less than $25,000 a year. Over the same time period, 47% of Montana households earned $50,000 or more.
• The percentage of households in Yellowstone County with household income of less than $25,000 per year was 22%, which is about 3% lower than the statewide rate.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month (2010 to 2014) estimate.
The median income and the per-capita income amounts were higher for the county than the state.

Data Note: Income is measured by the American Community Survey 60 month estimate based on 2010 to 2014 data.

In Montana from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 21% to 19% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest increased from 21% to 23%.

In Yellowstone County from 2010 to 2014, the percent of income generated by transfer receipts decreased from 18% to 16% of personal income. The percentage of personal income from dividends and interest remained constant at 19%. Yellowstone County’s personal income represents 16.3% of the statewide total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Income (2014)</th>
<th>Yellowstone</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>($ x 1000) Total Personal Income</td>
<td>6,650,970</td>
<td>40,843,525</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 2010 to 2014, the share of transfer payments for retirement and disability, medical benefits, and veteran’s benefits increased, while other transfer payments decreased for the state and county.
From 2000 to 2013, EITC payments per EITC filer increased by 37.9% ($1,548 in 2000 to $2,134 in 2013) in the county and 35.1% ($1,556 in 2000 to $2,103 in 2013) in the state. The percentage of EITC filers (EITC filers/Total IRS filers) increased by 18.8% in the county and 18.3% in the state.