

Appendix H: Additional Data

Montana's Population by Race and Ethnicity

As the population of Montana grew between 2000 and 2010, the racial and ethnic composition of the state underwent a slight shift. Overall, the population grew by 9.7 percent during that time, though different racial and ethnic groups within the overall population grew at different rates. The white population, which accounted for the largest proportion of Montanans in both years, grew by 8.3 percent. This rate was lower than the overall growth rate, meaning that the white population comprised a smaller proportion of the population in 2010 than it had in 2000. The racial category with the largest rate of change in the past decade was the category for persons of two or more races. That category grew by 58.8 percent. This was followed by blacks, with a change of 49.6 percent.

The Hispanic population grew at a faster rate than the non-Hispanic population. In 2000, Hispanic residents accounted for 2.0 percent of the population. After experiencing a rate of growth of 58.0 percent between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population came to account for almost three percent of the total population. Meanwhile, the non-Hispanic population only grew by 8.7 percent and the proportion of non-Hispanic Montana residents fell by almost one percentage point.

Table H.1
Population by Race and Ethnicity
 State of Montana
 2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Race	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
White	817,229	90.6%	884,961	89.4%	8.3%
Black	2,692	0.3%	4,027	0.4%	49.6%
American Indian	56,068	6.2%	62,555	6.3%	11.6%
Asian	4,691	0.5%	6,253	0.6%	33.3%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	470	0.1%	668	0.1%	42.1%
Other	5,315	0.6%	5,975	0.6%	12.4%
Two or More Races	15,730	1.7%	24,976	2.5%	58.8%
Total	902,195	100.0%	989,415	100.0%	9.7%
Non-Hispanic	884,114	98.0%	960,850	97.1%	8.7%
Hispanic	18,081	2.0%	28,565	2.9%	58.0%

While the white population saw modest growth that did not keep pace with the state's overall growth, the black population saw a doubling of its population numbers. All other minorities saw a faster than average growth during this time period as well. The Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander populations saw growth rates exceeding four times the average growth rate, although these populations remain relatively small. The second overall fastest growing group were those who identified as two or more races, with a 91.20 percent growth rate. The Hispanic population also outpaced the average growth rate, with an increase of 86.30 percent between 2000 and 2013.

Table H.2
Intercensal Population Estimates by Race and Ethnicity
 State of Montana
 Intercensal and Current Estimates Census Data, 2000 - 2013

Year	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	Total	Hispanic
2000	824,269	2,813	56,355	4,806	488	13,469	902,200	18,084
2001	826,639	3,154	57,048	5,119	538	14,463	906,961	19,546
2002	829,714	3,372	57,582	5,225	564	15,210	911,667	20,622
2003	835,759	3,619	58,241	5,339	585	16,087	919,630	21,814
2004	844,155	3,863	58,900	5,561	642	16,888	930,009	22,766
2005	852,189	3,899	59,782	5,685	641	17,906	940,102	24,153
2006	862,738	4,107	60,364	5,857	695	18,931	952,692	25,301
2007	872,545	4,192	61,181	6,034	731	20,023	964,706	26,440
2008	882,291	4,282	61,852	6,205	732	21,053	976,415	27,373
2009	887,526	4,354	62,711	6,429	787	22,175	983,982	28,210
2010	891,529	4,215	63,495	6,379	734	23,063	989,415	28,565
2011	896,292	5,128	64,654	6,931	778	23,817	997,600	30,569
2012	901,375	5,828	65,515	7,364	790	24,622	1,005,494	32,160
2013	908,671	5,860	66,256	7,776	854	25,748	1,015,165	33,689
Percent Change 00-13	10.20%	108.30%	17.60%	61.80%	75.00%	91.20%	12.50%	86.30%

Geographic analysis of racial distribution was conducted by calculating the percentage share of total population within each census tract of the particular sub-population; i.e., racial or ethnic group. That share was then plotted on a geographic map. The goal of this analysis was to identify areas with disproportionate concentrations of each sub-population. HUD defines a population as having a disproportionate share when a portion of a population is more than 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction average. For example, the white population accounted for 89.4 percent of the total population of the State in 2010—accordingly, the disproportionate share threshold for that population was 99.4 percent in that year. Any areas in which more than 99.4 percent of the population was white were therefore said to hold a disproportionate share of white residents.

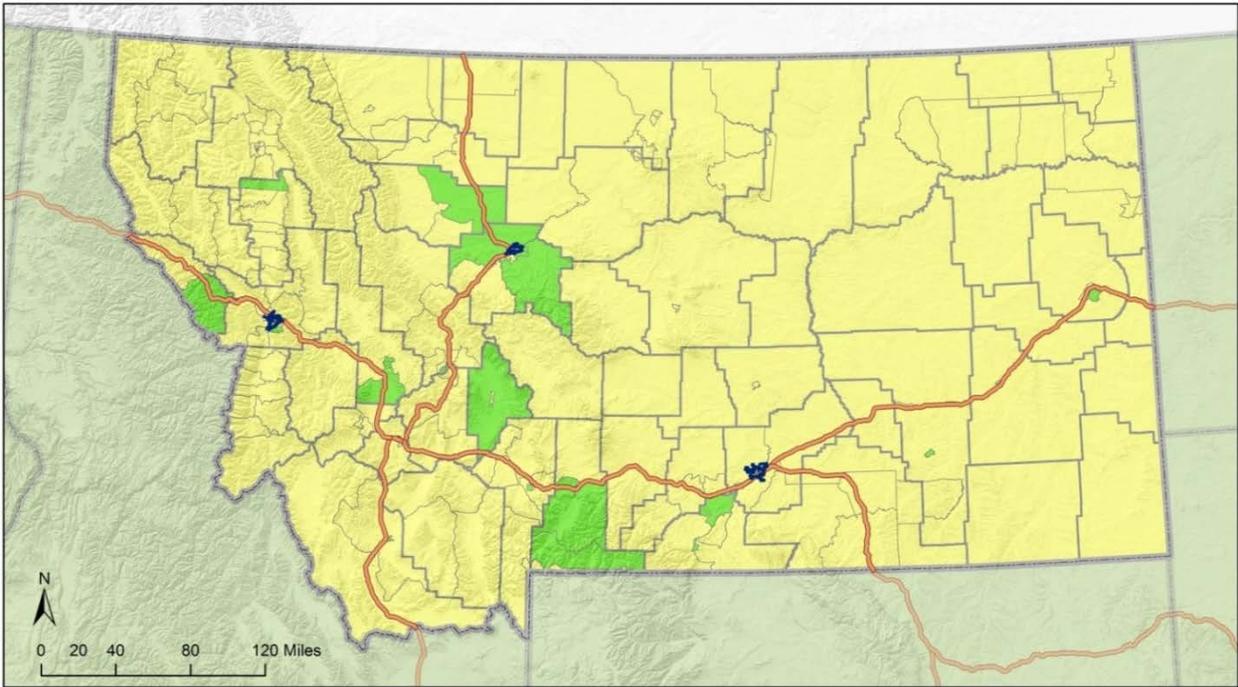
In the year 2000, white residents accounted for 90.6 percent of the population of Montana. Due to the high proportion, a disproportionate share of whites is not possible as it exceeds 100 percent.

By 2010 the white population had grown by 8.3 percent since 2000, which was below the state rate of 9.7 percent. This left the white population with a lower proportion of the population, with 89.4 percent of Montanans. The disproportionate share of whites in 2010 would be 99.4 percent; no census tracts saw a disproportionate share of white persons in 2010.

By contrast, the black population accounted for only 0.3 percent of the population in 2000. While the state saw no areas with disproportionate share of blacks, some areas had higher concentrations of black residents. This is shown in Map Appendix H.1

Similarly, in 2010, the black population in 2010 did not present disproportionate share in any areas throughout the state. The black population did outpace the state average growth, having a 49.6 percent increase between 2000 and 2010. Looking at Map H.2, areas with higher levels of black residents shifted slightly between 2000 and 2010.

Map H.1
Percent Black Population by Census Tract
 State of Montana
 2000 Census Data



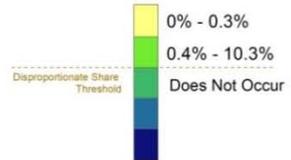
2000 Black Population

2000 Percent Black Population in the State of Montana = 0.3%
 Disproportionate Share Threshold = 10.3% (A disproportionate share exists where the share of a population in a given area is at least 10 percentage points greater than the study area average.)

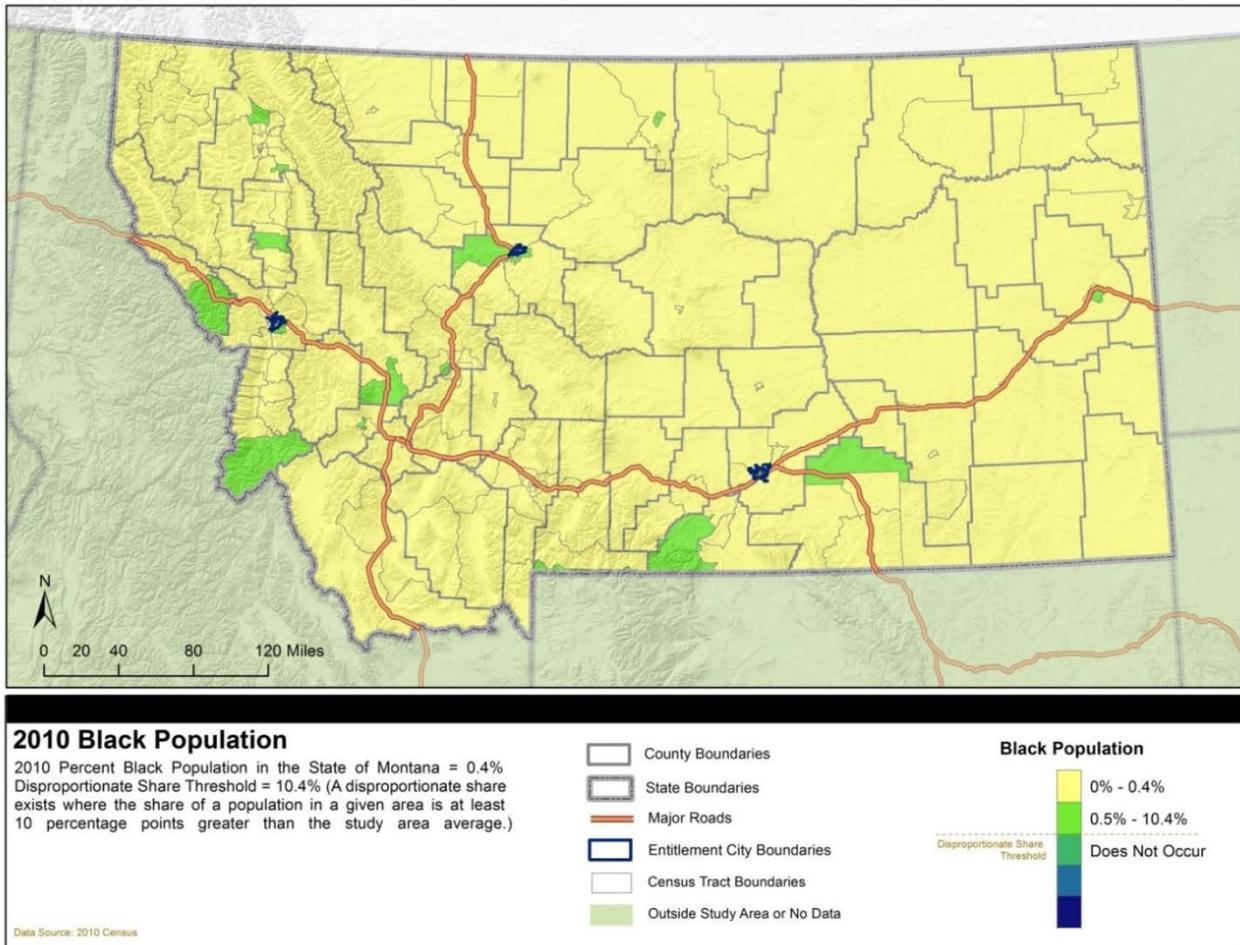
Data Source: 2000 Census

- County Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Major Roads
- Entitlement City Boundaries
- Census Tract Boundaries
- Outside Study Area or No Data

Black Population



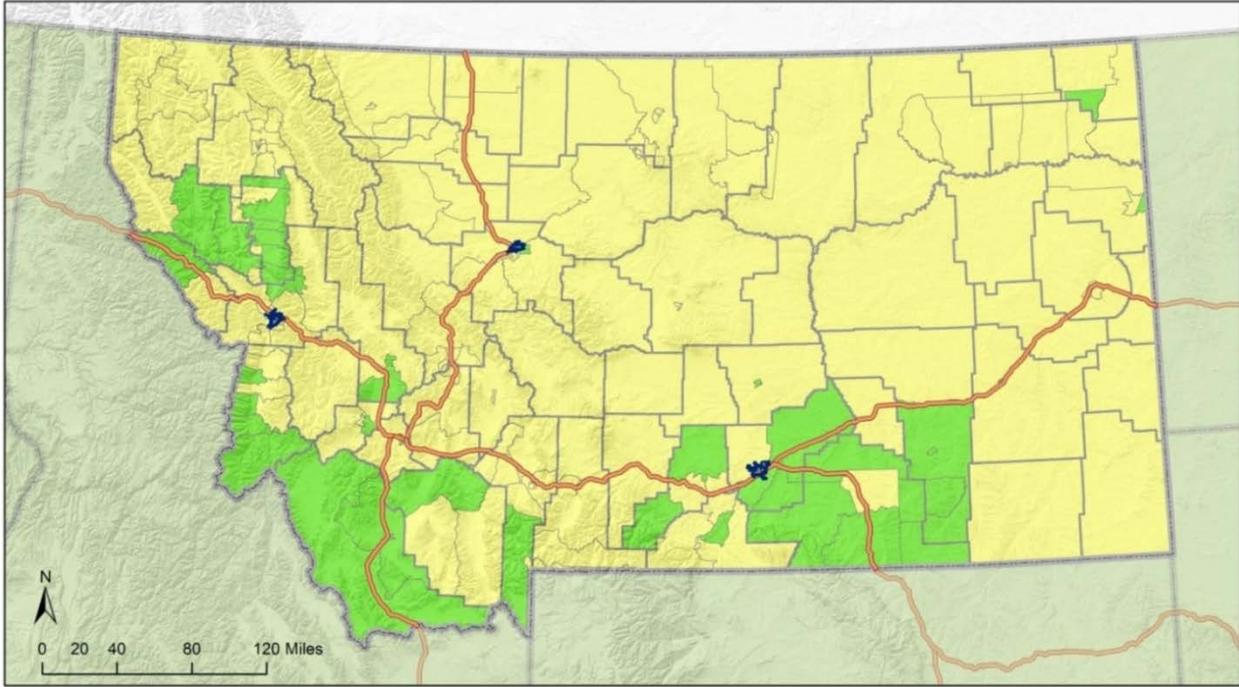
Map H.2
Percent Black Population by Census Tract
 State of New Montana
 2010 Census Data



Hispanic populations in 2000 and 2010 are shown in the maps. Between 2000 and 2010 there was not a significant change in areas of concentration for Hispanic populations. Higher concentrations were around larger cities, with the vast majority of the state containing less than 2.9 percent of the population as Hispanic in 2010. One Census tract had a disproportionate share of Hispanics in 2010, as was located on the southern edge of the state. Otherwise, no other areas had a disproportionate share of Hispanics.

The American Indian population was largely concentrated in and around tribal trust and reservation lands of the state in both 2000 and 2010, as seen in Maps H.5 and H.6. However in 2010, there is a larger expansion of American Indian households into areas surrounding Tribal reservations. All other areas that were not adjacent to reservations did not have American Indian populations greater than 6.3 percent.

Map H.3
2000 Hispanic Population
 State of Montana
 Census Bureau 2000



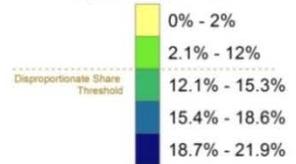
2000 Hispanic Population

2000 Percent Hispanic Population in the State of Montana = 2%
 Disproportionate Share Threshold = 12% (A disproportionate share exists where the share of a population in a given area is at least 10 percentage points greater than the study area average.)

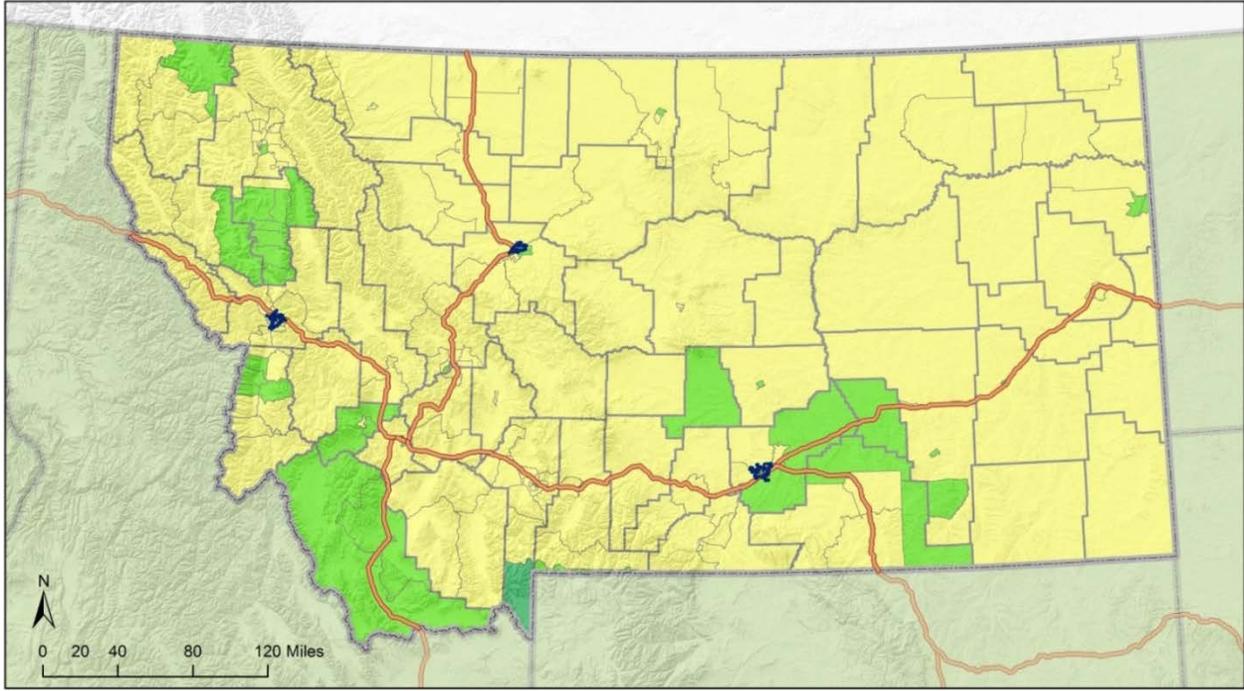
Data Source: 2000 Census

-  County Boundaries
-  State Boundaries
-  Major Roads
-  Entitlement City Boundaries
-  Census Tract Boundaries
-  Outside Study Area or No Data

Hispanic Population



Map H.4
2010 Hispanic Population
 State of Montana
 Census Bureau 2010



2010 Hispanic Population

2010 Percent Hispanic Population in the State of Montana = 2.9%
 Disproportionate Share Threshold = 12.9% (A disproportionate share exists where the share of a population in a given area is at least 10 percentage points greater than the study area average.)

Hispanic Population

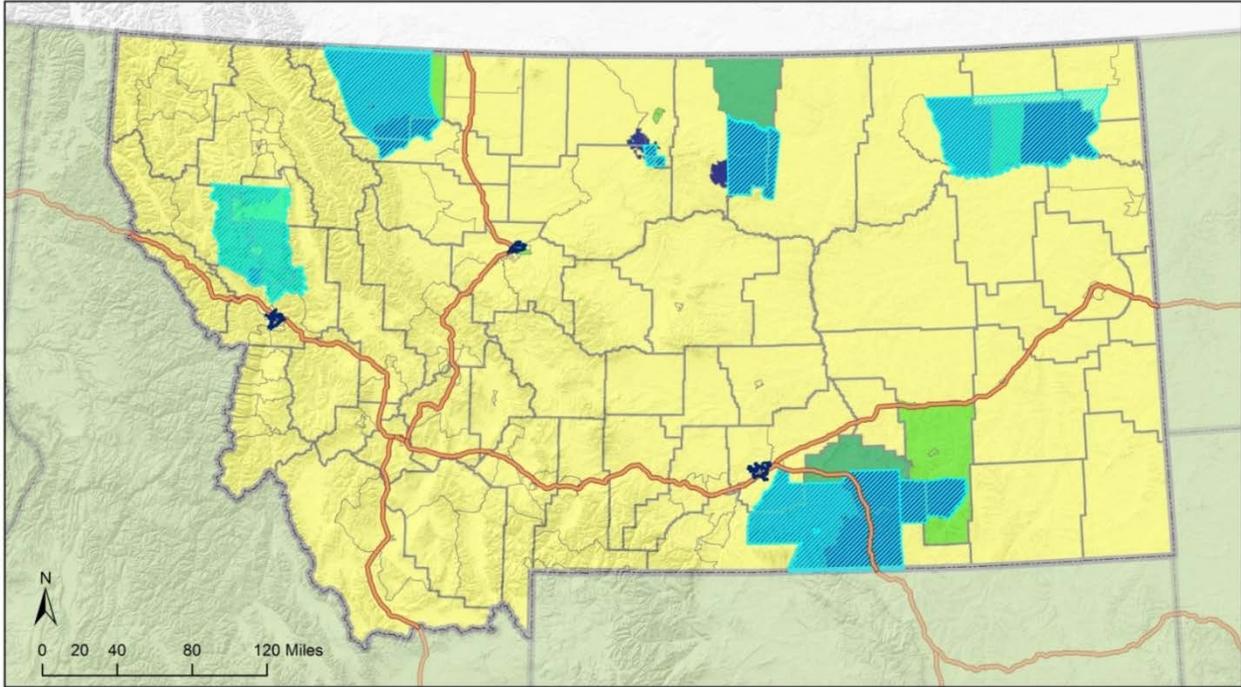
0% - 2.9%
3% - 12.9%
13% - 14.8%
14.9% - 16.7%
16.8% - 18.7%

Disproportionate Share Threshold

- County Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Major Roads
- Entitlement City Boundaries
- Census Tract Boundaries
- Outside Study Area or No Data

Data Source: 2010 Census

Map H.5
2000 American Indian Population
 State of Montana
 Census Bureau 2000

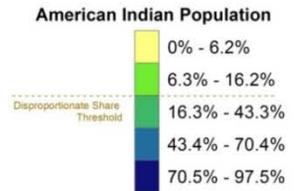


2000 American Indian Population

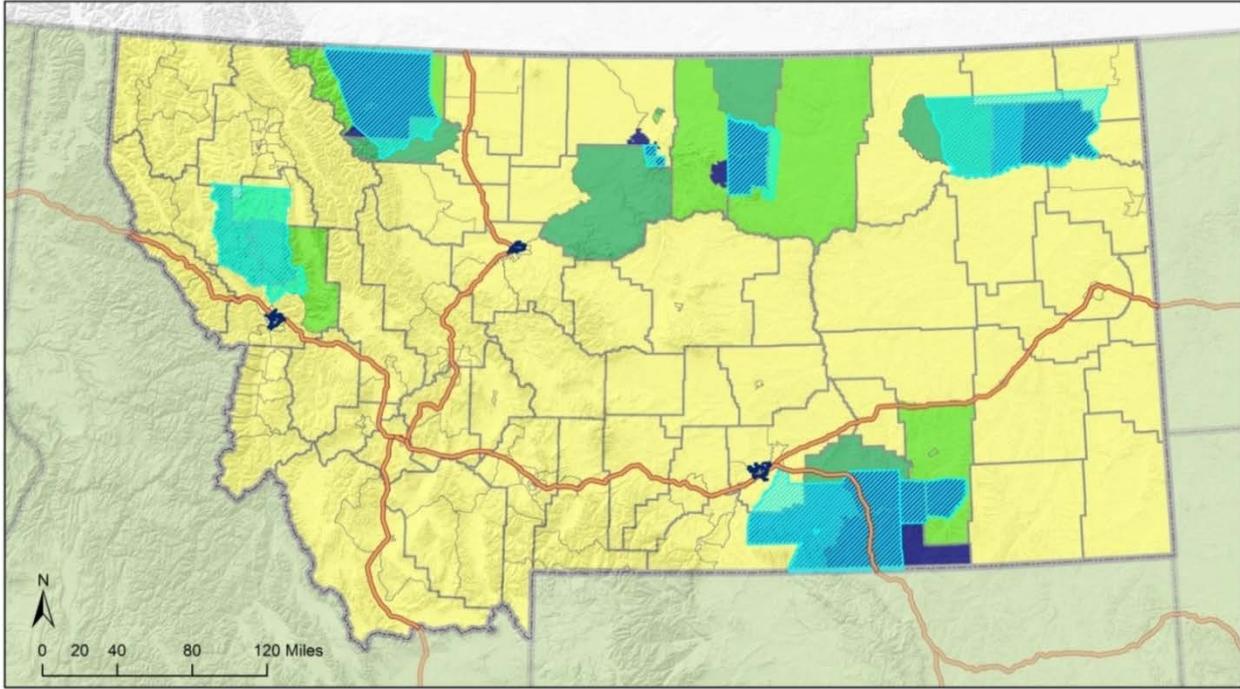
2000 Percent American Indian Population in the State of Montana = 6.2%
 Disproportionate Share Threshold = 16.2% (A disproportionate share exists where the share of a population in a given area is at least 10 percentage points greater than the study area average).

Data Source: 2000 Census

- County Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Major Roads
- Entitlement City Boundaries
- Census Tract Boundaries
- Outside Study Area or No Data
- Tribal Reservation Boundaries



Map H.6
2010 American Indian Population
 State of Montana
 Census Bureau 2010



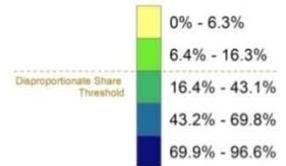
2010 American Indian Population

2010 Percent American Indian Population in the State of Montana = 6.3%
 Disproportionate Share Threshold = 16.3% (A disproportionate share exists where the share of a population in a given area is at least 10 percentage points greater than the study area average.)

Data Source: 2010 Census

- County Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Major Roads
- Entitlement City Boundaries
- Census Tract Boundaries
- Outside Study Area or No Data
- Tribal Reservation Boundaries

American Indian Population



A. Population by Age

The State of Montana experienced a shift in the population between 2000 and 2010 as growth in the number of older residents generally outpaced growth in the number of younger residents. The fastest-growing age cohort during this time period was composed of residents between the ages of 55 and 64; this cohort grew by 63.1 percent between 2000 and 2010. Similarly, the cohort of persons aged 65 and older grew by 21.3 percent over the decade and represented 14.8 percent of the overall population in 2010. By contrast, the cohorts of residents aged 5 to 19 years and 35 to 54 years all had negative rates of change, reflecting a net decline in these age groups. While the largest age cohort in both Census counts was composed of residents aged between 35 and 54 years of age, it decreased from being 30.7 percent of the population in 2000 to 26.6 percent in 2010.

Table H.3
Population by Age
 State of Montana
 2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00–10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Under 5	54,869	6.1%	62,423	6.3%	13.8%
5 to 19	202,571	22.5%	188,613	19.1%	-6.9%
20 to 24	58,379	6.5%	67,138	6.8%	15.0%
25 to 34	103,279	11.4%	122,864	12.4%	19.0%
35 to 54	277,029	30.7%	262,777	26.6%	-5.1%
55 to 64	85,119	9.4%	138,858	14.0%	63.1%
65 or Older	120,949	13.4%	146,742	14.8%	21.3%
Total	902,195	100.0%	989,415	100.0%	9.7%

Intercensal population estimates of yearly populations by age group bear out the shift toward an older Montanan population, and reveal that this trend appears to have continued since the 2010 Census. According to these estimates, residents over the age of 65 grew by 36.23 percent through 2013. Growth was even more rapid among residents aged between 55 and 64 years; this cohort grew by 75.23 percent between 2000 and 2013. By contrast, cohorts of persons aged 25 to 44 and 45 to 54 declined during this time period. The number of persons aged 25 to 44 was increasing until 2006, then has been steadily declining, reaching a total of 3,000 persons less in 2013 than in 2010. Persons aged 45 to 54 increased in numbers until 2007, then began to decline steadily through 2013.

Table H.4
Intercensal Population Estimates by Age
 State of Montana
 Intercensal and Current Estimates Census Data, 2000 - 2013

Age	Under 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 & over	Total
2000	186,131	129,690	245,217	135,092	85,119	120,951	902,200
2001	183,089	133,372	238,899	140,941	88,135	122,525	906,961
2002	181,177	135,506	234,222	143,136	93,830	123,796	911,667
2003	179,948	138,559	230,567	146,358	98,903	125,295	919,630
2004	179,744	139,711	229,675	148,742	104,861	127,276	930,009
2005	179,004	141,303	228,195	151,320	110,849	129,431	940,102
2006	179,539	141,748	228,548	153,021	117,054	132,782	952,692
2007	180,806	139,293	231,371	153,740	123,481	136,015	964,706
2008	182,632	138,276	233,215	153,172	128,789	140,331	976,415
2009	183,628	135,694	234,399	151,768	134,566	143,927	983,982
2010	184,312	133,862	235,809	149,832	138,858	146,742	989,415
2011	184,560	135,464	237,249	144,284	144,955	151,088	997,600
2012	185,105	136,831	239,022	139,485	146,787	158,264	1,005,494
2013	186,272	137,992	242,135	134,842	149,156	164,768	1,015,165
Percent Change 00-13	0.08%	6.40%	-1.26%	-0.19%	75.23%	36.23%	12.52%

The Elderly

The elderly population is defined by the Census Bureau as comprising any person aged 65 or older. As noted in the 2000 Census data, 120,949 persons in Montana were considered elderly; by 2012 there were 146,742 elderly persons in the state. The table below, segregates this age cohort into several smaller groups. This table shows that those aged 70 to 74 comprised the largest age cohort of the elderly population in Montana in 2010 at 34,186 persons, followed by the age groups of 67 to 69 with 26,745 persons. Between 2000 and 2010, the most growth occurred in those aged 65 to 66, with a 49.2 percent increase, followed by those aged 67 to 69 with a 38.8 percent increase. The elderly population, as a whole, has seen the second most amount of growth between 2000 and 2010. The number of persons over 65 grew by 21.3 percent over that decade. The fastest growing group during that timeframe was persons aged 58 to 64, indicating that the elderly population will continue to grow at an increasing rate in the future.

Table H.5
Elderly Population by Age
 State of Montana
 2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00-10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
65 to 66	13,279	11.0%	19,811	13.5%	49.2%
67 to 69	19,262	15.9%	26,745	18.2%	38.8%
70 to 74	29,978	24.8%	34,186	23.3%	14.0%
75 to 79	24,703	20.4%	25,637	17.5%	3.8%
80 to 84	18,390	15.2%	20,342	13.9%	10.6%
85 or Older	15,337	12.7%	20,021	13.6%	30.5%
Total	120,949	100.0%	146,742	100.0%	21.3%

The Frail Elderly

The elderly population also includes those who are considered to be frail elderly, defined as elderly persons whose physiological circumstances may limit functional capabilities; this is often quantified as those who are 85 years of age and older. Information below shows that there were 20,021 persons aged 85 or older in Montana at the time of the 2010 Census.

B. Persons with Disabilities

Disability is defined by the Census Bureau as a lasting physical, mental or emotional condition that makes it difficult for a person to do activities, to go outside the home alone or to work. By this definition, 145,732 Montana residents were considered to be living with some form of disability in 2000. This figure was lower than the national average for that time of about 19.3 percent¹. There were 8,191 persons aged 5 to 15 with disabilities, 92,257 persons between the age of 16 and 64 with a disability and 45,284 persons over the age of 65 with a disability at that time.²

Table H .6
Disability by Age
State of Montana
2000 Census SF3 Data

Age	Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
5 to 15	8,191	5.6%
16 to 64	92,257	16.1%
65 and older	45,284	39.6%
Total	145,732	17.5%

According to the American Community Survey, an estimated 13.1 percent of state residents were living with some form of disability by 2012. Disability rates tended to be higher for male than for female residents, and higher for elderly residents than for younger residents. More than 50 percent of residents of either sex over the age of 75 were observed to be living with a disability in 2012, and disability rates fell progressively in lower age ranges.

¹ 2000 Census SF3 Data, available from

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_00_SF3_QTP21&prodType=table

² The data on disability status was derived from answers to long-form questionnaire items 16 and 17 for the 1-in-6 sample. Item 16 asked about the existence of the following long-lasting conditions: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment, (sensory disability) and (b) a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying (physical disability). Item 16 was asked of a sample of the population five years old and over. Item 17 asked if the individual had a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more that made it difficult to perform certain activities. The four activity categories were: (a) learning, remembering, or concentrating (mental disability); (b) dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home (self-care disability); (c) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office (going outside the home disability); and (d) working at a job or business (employment disability). Categories 17a and 17b were asked of a sample of the population five years old and over; 17c and 17d were asked of a sample of the population 16 years old and over. For data products which use the items individually, the following terms are used: sensory disability for 16a, physical disability for 16b, mental disability for 17a, self-care disability for 17b, going outside the home disability for 17c, and employment disability for 17d. For data products which use a disability status indicator, individuals were classified as having a disability if any of the following three conditions was true: (1) they were five years old and over and had a response of "yes" to a sensory, physical, mental or self-care disability; (2) they were 16 years old and over and had a response of "yes" to going outside the home disability; or (3) they were 16 to 64 years old and had a response of "yes" to employment disability.

Table H.7
Disability by Age
 State of Montana
 2012 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate	Disabled Population	Disability Rate
Under 5	155	.5%	188	.6%	343	.6%
5 to 17	5,059	6.1%	3,188	4.1%	8,247	5.1%
18 to 34	7,481	6.9%	5,467	5.3%	12,948	6.1%
35 to 64	28,874	14.6%	24,357	12.2%	53,231	13.4%
65 to 74	12,068	30.2%	8,913	22.1%	20,981	26.1%
75 or Older	14,191	52.2%	17,862	50.2%	32,053	51.1%
Total	67,828	13.9%	59,975	12.3%	127,803	13.1%

However, there were several counties within the state that tended to have higher concentrations of persons with disabilities; as shown in Map H.7. These counties are spread throughout the state, but with a larger grouping on the western side of the state. One Census tract on the western side of the state had a disproportionate share of persons with disabilities in 2000.

C. Group Quarters Population

The Census Bureau defines group quarters as “places where people live or stay in a group living arrangement, which are owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents³.” The group quarters population is further divided into two overall categories:

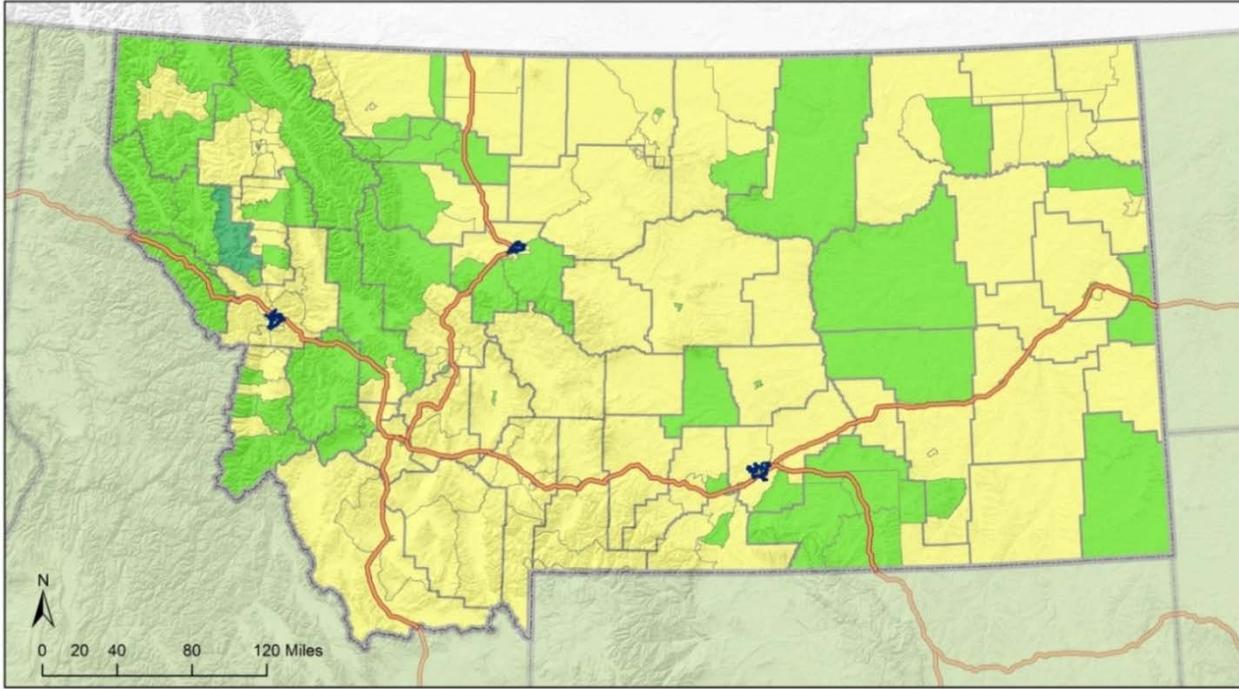
- **The institutionalized population** includes persons under formally authorized supervised care or custody, such as those living in correctional institutions, nursing homes, juvenile institutions, halfway houses, mental or psychiatric hospitals, and wards.
- **The non-institutionalized population** includes persons who live in group quarters other than institutions, such as college dormitories, military quarters or group homes. These latter settings include community-based homes that provide care and supportive services, such as those with alcohol and drug addictions. This particular category also includes emergency and transitional shelters for the homeless.⁴

The number of residents living in group quarters in Montana rose from 24,762 in 2000 to 28,849 in 2010, a growth of 16.5 percent. Much of this growth was driven by the rising number of Montanans in Non-institutionalized facilities. By contrast, the institutionalized population fell by 1.2 percent, despite a 29.4 percent rise in those interned in correctional facilities.

³2010 Census Summary File: Technical Documentation. Issued September 2012. Page B-14. Available at <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf#page=504>.

⁴ Caution is needed in interpreting the “Other Noninstitutional” population to represent the actual homeless population of Montana, as this count likely under-represents the actual number of persons experiencing homelessness in the state. A more recent local count of this population is covered in a latter section of this document.

Map H.7
2000 Population with Disabilities
 Non-Entitlement Areas of Montana
 Census Bureau 2000



2000 Population with Disabilities

2000 Average Disability Rate in the State of Montana = 17.5%
 Disproportionate Share Threshold = 27.5% (A disproportionate share exists where the poverty rate in a given area is at least 10 percentage points greater than the study area average.)

Disability Rates

- 0% - 17.5%
- 17.6% - 27.5%
- 27.6% - 34.7%
- 34.8% - 41.8%
- 41.9% - 49%

Legend:

- County Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Major Roads
- Entitlement City Boundaries
- Census Tract Boundaries
- Outside Study Area or No Data

Data Source: 2000 Census

Table H.8
Group Quarters Population
 State of Montana
 2000 & 2010 Census SF1 Data

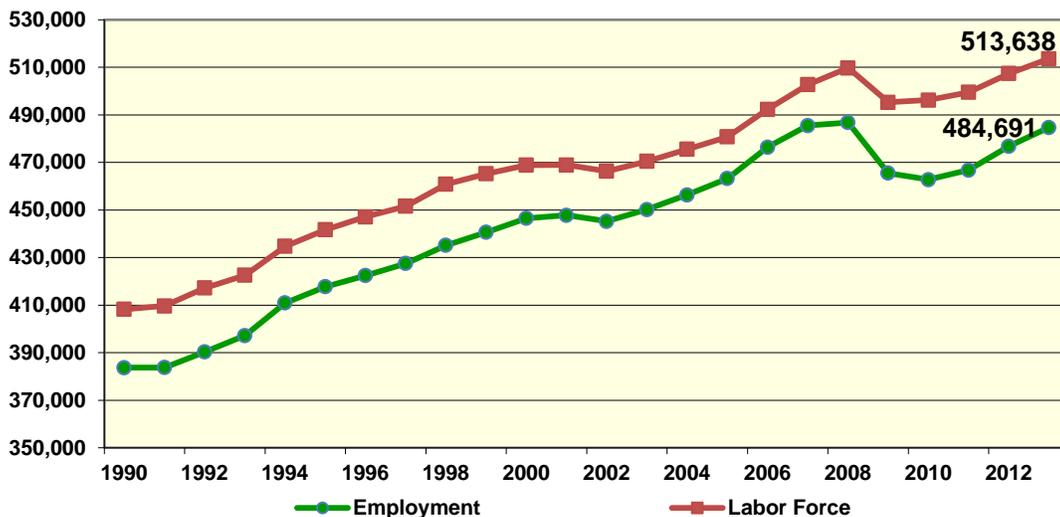
Group Quarters Type	2000 Census		2010 Census		% Change 00-10
	Population	% of Total	Population	% of Total	
Institutionalized					
Correctional Institutions	4,124	34.2%	5,338	44.7%	29.4%
Juvenile Facilities	.	.	1,020	8.6%	.
Nursing Homes	6,470	53.6%	5,200	43.6%	-19.6%
Other Institutions	1,474	12.2%	371	3.1%	-74.8%
Total	12,068	100.0%	11,929	100.0%	-1.2%
Non-institutionalized					
College Dormitories	7,035	55.4%	8,332	49.2%	18.4%
Military Quarters	404	3.2%	678	4.0%	67.8%
Other Noninstitutional	5,255	41.4%	7,910	46.7%	50.5%
Total	12,694	51.3%	16,920	58.7%	33.3%
Group Quarters Population	24,762	100.0%	28,849	100.0%	16.5%

D. Economic Conditions

Labor Force and Employment

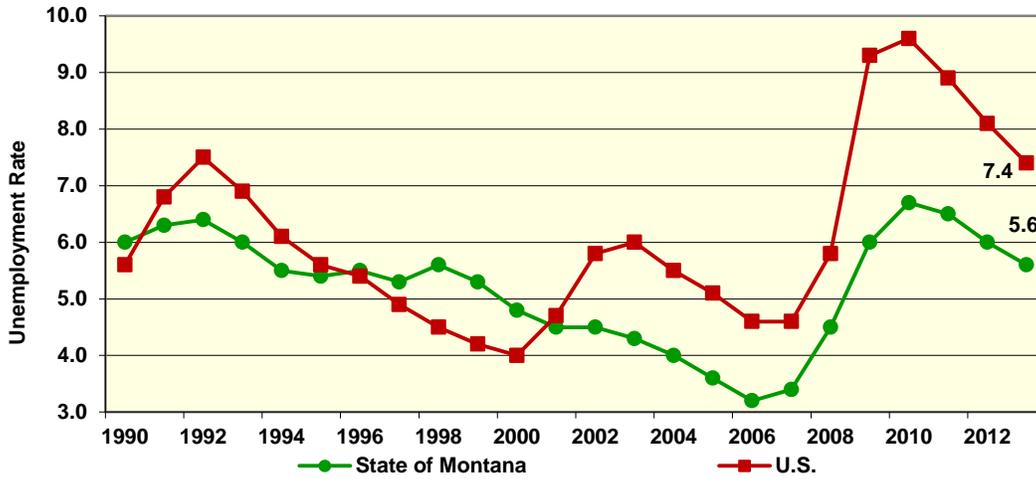
The size of the labor force, which represents the number of residents either working or looking for work, and the number of workers employed in Montana have both grown considerably for more than two decades, though the recent worldwide recession did leave its mark on the Montanan labor market. As seen in Chart H.1 the state saw a sharp decline in employment, starting in 2008. Numbers have begun to rise in the past few years, reaching 484,691 in employment. The labor force contained 513,638; this gap represents the number of persons in Montana that are unemployed. This gap widened with the recession, but has narrowed slightly in more recent years.

Chart H.1
Unemployment Rate
State of Montana
1990–2012 BLS Data



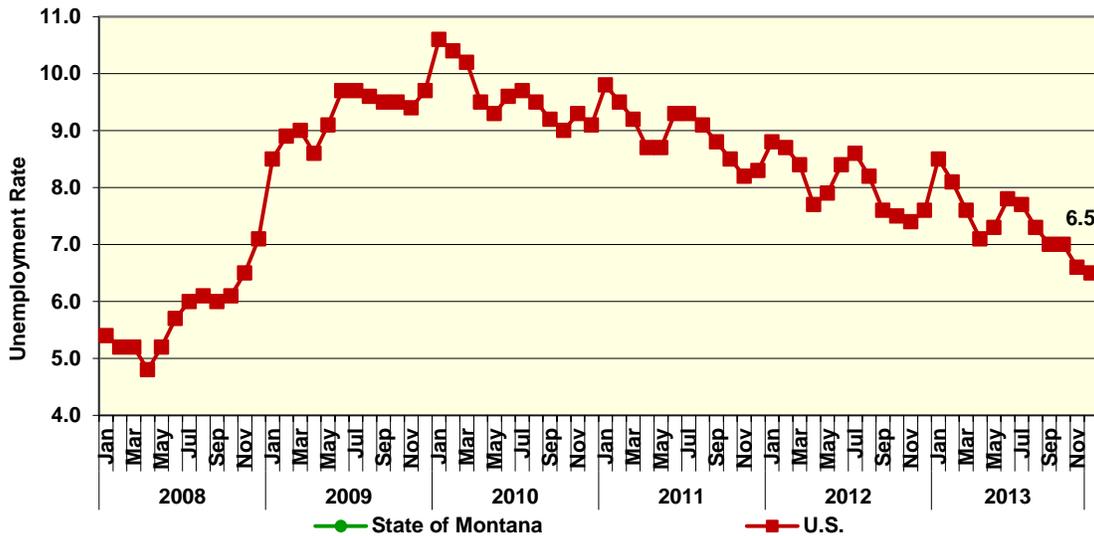
Prior to 2007, unemployment in Montana had been on a generally downward trend for nearly two decades thanks to the steady growth in the number of employed persons, which slightly but consistently outpaced the rate at which new members were added to the labor force. However, a large growth in unemployment came after 2007, when the unemployment rate jumped and continues to rise until 2010. Since 2010, the unemployment rate in the state has been falling steadily, reaching 5.6 percent. Looking at this rate compared to the national unemployment rate, Montana has had a lower rate than the national average since 2002 and not hit as hard by the recent recession, as shown in Chart H.2.

Chart H.2
Unemployment Rate
 State of Montana
 1990–2012 BLS Data



The chart below, shows the state unemployment rate since 2008. The state saw its highest unemployment rate at the beginning of 2010 and it has been declining since that time, reaching 6.5 percent at the end of 2013.

Chart H.3
Montana Unemployment Rate
 State of Montana
 BLS Data



Full and Part-Time Employment

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) provides an alternate index of employment; a count of full-time and part-time jobs in the state. These data differ from the BLS data discussed previously in that they are collected where workers are employed rather than at the household level, and the same person may be counted twice in this dataset if he or she works more than one job.

The count of jobs in the state and the count of labor force participants both yield a similar portrait; of steady growth in the labor market until 2008. In fact, the BEA data indicate that this growth has been steady since 1969, and that growth in the number of jobs was uniformly positive for nearly four decades. In 1969, there were around 300,000 jobs in the state. By 2008, that number had grown close to 650,000. However, with the onset of the recession of the late 2000s the number of jobs in the state began to fall, and by 2010 the state had lost over 20,000 jobs. Since 2010, the number of jobs in the state has slowly begun to recover (Chart H.4). Though growth in total employment has yet to match pre-recession levels, these recent data 2011 and 2012 are encouraging.

Chart H.4
Full- and Part-Time Employment
State of Montana
1969–2012 BEA Data

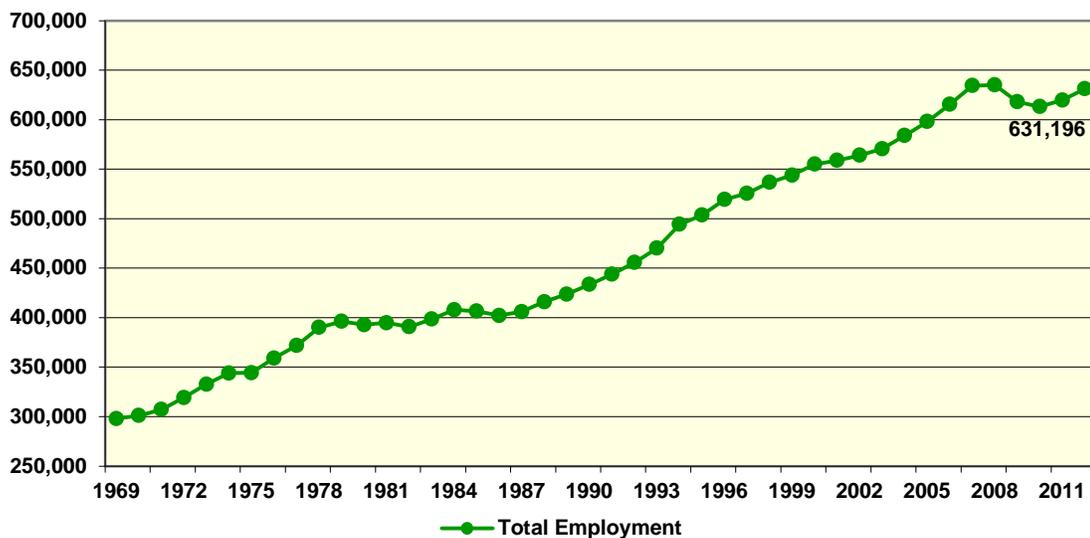
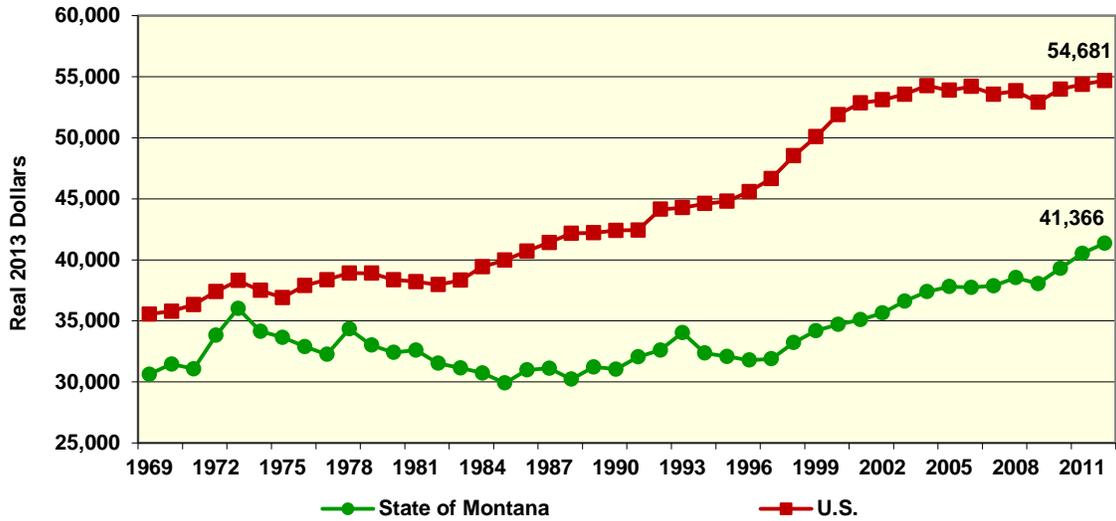
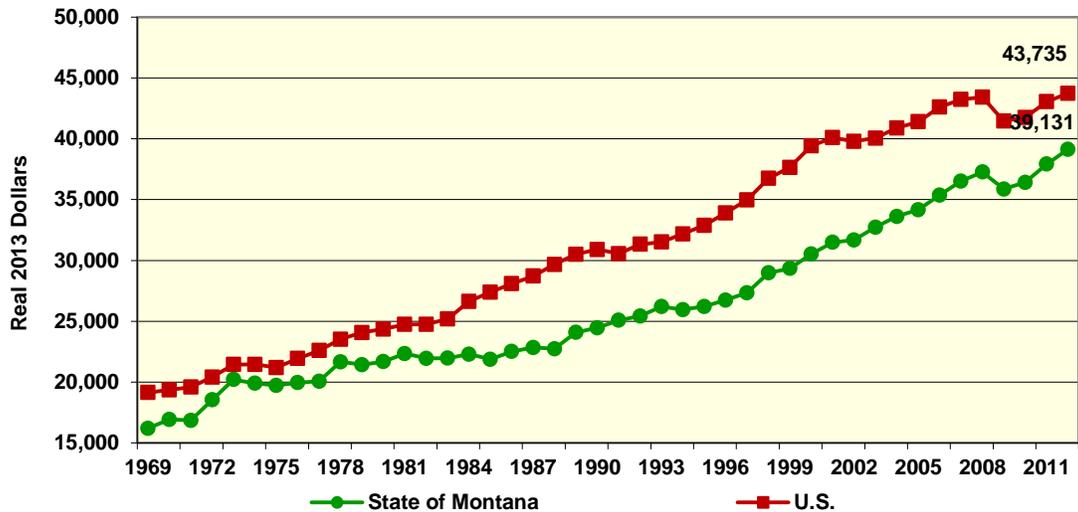


Chart H.5
Real Average Earnings Per Job
 State of Montana
 1969–2012 BEA Data, 2012 Dollars



Growth in real per capita income (PCI), which is defined as the total personal income from all sources divided by the number of residents in the state, was smoother than growth in wages during the period from 1969 to 2012. The gap between Montana and the nation has widened slightly since the 1980's, but has begun to decrease slightly since the recession. Real PCI fell in the state of Montana after 2008, consistent with the nation. However, it began to climb and is now higher than it was prior to the recession. This is shown in Chart H.6.

Chart H.6
Real Per Capita Income
 State of Montana
 1969–2012 BEA Data, 2012 Dollars



Poverty

The Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine poverty status. If a family's total income is less than the threshold for that size family, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. The poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index. The official poverty definition counts monetary income earned before taxes and does not include capital gains and non-cash benefits such as public housing, Medicaid and food stamps. Poverty is not defined for people in military barracks, institutional group quarters or for unrelated individuals under the age of 15, such as foster children. These people are excluded from the poverty calculations, as they are considered as neither poor nor non-poor.⁵

In Montana the poverty rate in 2000 was 14.6 percent, with 128,355 persons living in poverty. The state had over 14,000 children under the age of 5 living in poverty in 2000, and another 28,554 children between the ages of 6 and 18 living in poverty. By 2012, there were 17,030 children under 6 living in poverty, and 26,429 children aged 6 to 17. Additionally, in 2012, there were 12,026 of the state's citizens 65 years of age or older were also considered to be living in poverty. Much of the growth of the poverty rate is attributed to an increase in persons aged 18 to 64 that were living in poverty, accounting for 61.2 percent of those living in poverty in 2012.

Table H.9
Poverty by Age
State of Montana

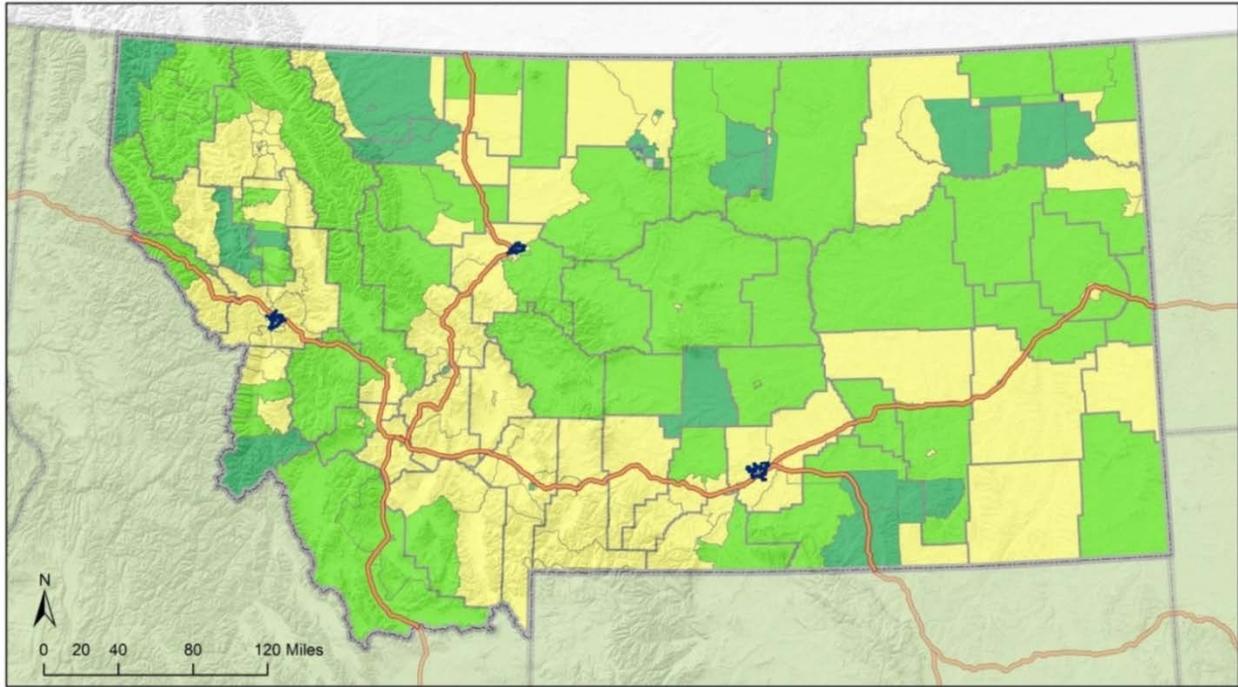
2000 Census SF3 & 2012 Five-Year ACS Data

Age	2000 Census		2012 Five-Year ACS	
	Persons in Poverty	% of Total	Persons in Poverty	% of Total
Under 6	14,358	11.2%	17,030	11.9%
6 to 17	28,554	22.2%	26,429	18.5%
18 to 64	75,074	58.5%	87,634	61.2%
65 or Older	10,369	8.1%	12,026	8.4%
Total	128,355	100.0%	143,119	100.0%
Poverty Rate	14.6%	.	14.8%	.

Maps in this appendix show the shifts in area with concentrations of poverty throughout the state. The state has seen some areas with higher concentrations of poverty in 2012 than it did in 2000. The eastern portion of the state also saw a decline in some areas in the percentage of people living in poverty. The maps also demonstrates areas with disproportionate share of poverty, or a difference of greater than 10 percentage points from the average poverty rate for the state.

⁵<http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povdef.html>.

Map H.8
2000 Poverty Rates
 State of Montana
 2000 Census Data



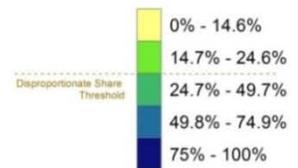
2000 Poverty Rates

2000 Average Poverty Rate in the State of Montana = 14.6%
 Disproportionate Share Threshold = 24.6% (A disproportionate share exists where the poverty rate in a given area is at least 10 percentage points greater than the study area average.)

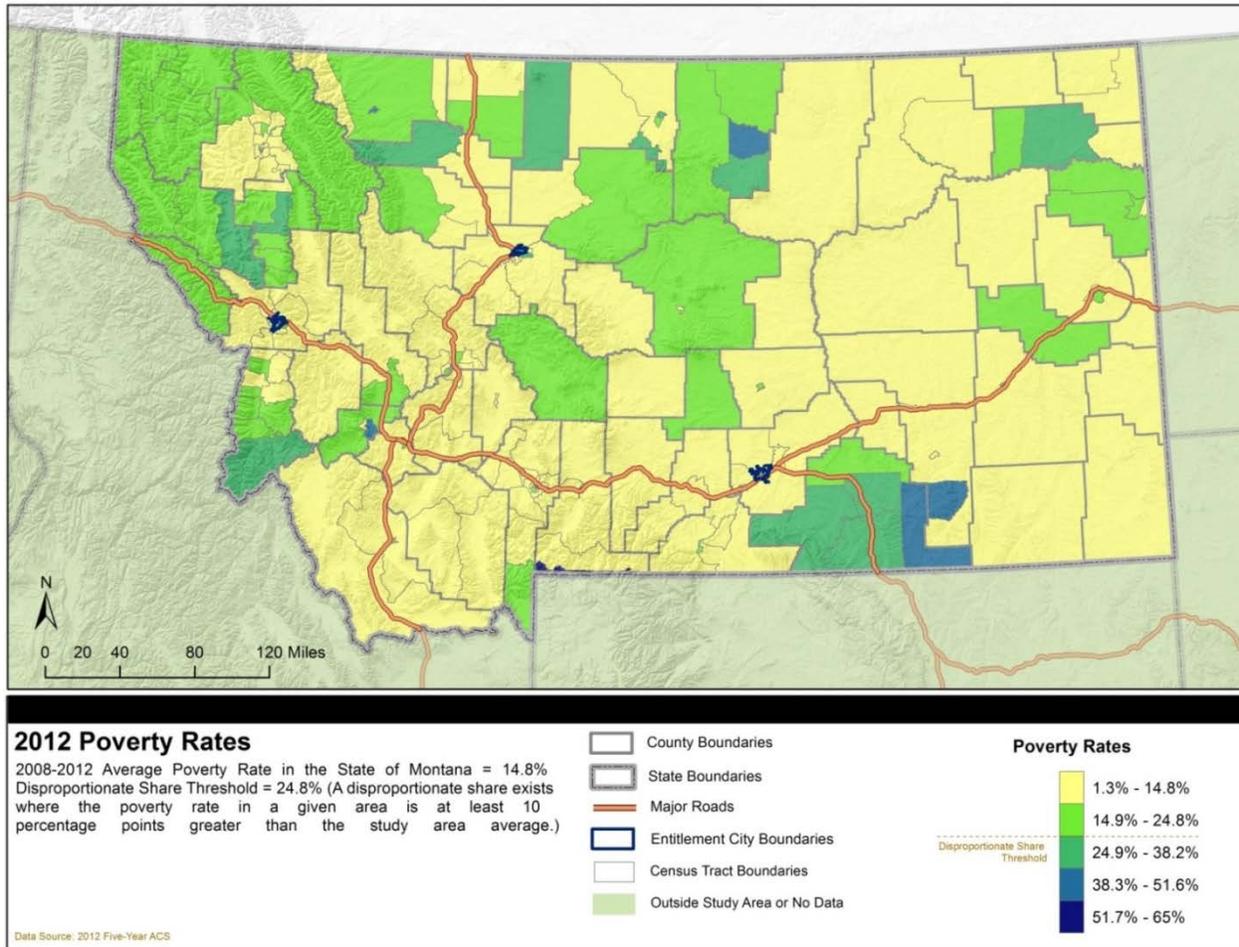
Data Source: 2000 Census

- County Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Major Roads
- Entitlement City Boundaries
- Census Tract Boundaries
- Outside Study Area or No Data

Poverty Rates



Map H.9
2012 Poverty Rates
 State of Montana
 American Community Survey, 2008-2012



More recent poverty data for Montana, extracted from the Census Bureau’s Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program. Having held steady between 13.3 and 14.6 percent for most of the decade, the poverty rate increased to 15.0 in 2009 and rose slightly each following year. As of 2012 the poverty rate was at 15.6, close to the national poverty rate of 15.9 for the same year.

Despite the level of poverty in Montana, HUD’s estimate of the median family income increased from 2000 through 2013. During this thirteen year period, the median family income increased from \$39,900 to \$58,500. The biggest growth was seen between 2003 and 2004, with an 8.4 percent increase. Since 2010, growth has slowed, with only 5.4 percent increase in median family income between 2010 and 2014.

E. Summary

Between 1980 and 2013, the population in Montana increased by over 110,000 people, starting at 902,195 in 1980 to over 1 million by 2013. Over the course of these thirteen years, total population growth equaled 12.5 percent. In 2010, the vast majority of the population, 89.4 percent, was white, although this group did not keep pace with the average growth rate for the state. The second largest racial group in 2010 was American Indians at 6.3

percent, followed by persons of two or more races, Asian, “other,” black, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. As for ethnicity, persons of Hispanic descent comprised 2.9 percent of the population. Geographic analysis of racial and ethnic data showed that while certain areas throughout the state may have higher concentrations of racial or ethnic minorities, there were no areas with a disproportionate share. The exception to this is American Indians, who were largely concentrated in or around Tribal reservations. The two fastest growing age groups in Montana were those aged 55 to 64 and those aged 65 and older, indicating an aging population. 17.5 percent of the population aged 5 or older in Montana had one or more disabilities at the time of the 2000 census. In terms of population growth, the state is expected to grow to over 450,000 households by 2020 and to over 510,000 by 2040.

From 1990 through 2013, the labor force in Montana, defined as people either working or looking for work, rose from about 410,000 persons to 513,638 persons. While during the mid-1990s Montana’s unemployment rate remained fairly steady with the national rate, Montana’s unemployment rate has remained below the national rate since 2002. In 2012 the statewide unemployment rate was at 5.6 percent, after having fallen from over 10 percent in 2010. In 2013, the real average earning per job in Montana was \$54,681, and real per capita income was \$39,131, but both of these figures were below national averages. In

Montana the poverty rate in 2012 was 15.6 percent with 153,105 persons living in poverty; this rate was comparable to the national average of 15.9 percent at that time. The poverty rate in the state has risen since 2000 when it was 13.3 percent. Persons in poverty were concentrated in

Table H .10
Poverty Rate
 State of Montana
 Census Bureau SAIPE Poverty Estimates,
 2000 - 2012

Year	Individuals in Poverty	Poverty Rate
2000	117,677	13.3
2001	124,776	14.0
2002	126,154	14.0
2003	129,109	14.2
2004	125,081	13.6
2005	132,226	14.6
2006	132,537	14.4
2007	131,433	14.1
2008	132,971	14.1
2009	142,257	15.0
2010	146,257	15.2
2011	148,183	15.2
2012	153,105	15.6