HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

A Demographic Profile

Beartooth Region

Selected Geographies:

Big Horn County, MT; Carbon County, MT; Stillwater County, MT; Sweet Grass County, MT; Yellowstone County, MT

Benchmark Geographies:

U.S.

About the Economic Profile System (EPS)

EPS is a free web tool created by Headwaters Economics to build customized socioeconomic reports of U.S. counties, states, and regions. Reports can be easily created to compare or aggregate different areas. EPS uses published statistics from federal data sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS.

See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps for more information about the capabilities of EPS. For technical questions, contact Patty Gude at eps@headwaterseconomics.org or telephone 406-599-7425.

headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in western states. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.

Demographics

Beartooth Region

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Note to Users:

This is one of 14 reports that can be created and downloaded from EPS. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. The EPS reports are downloadable as Excel or PDF documents. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.
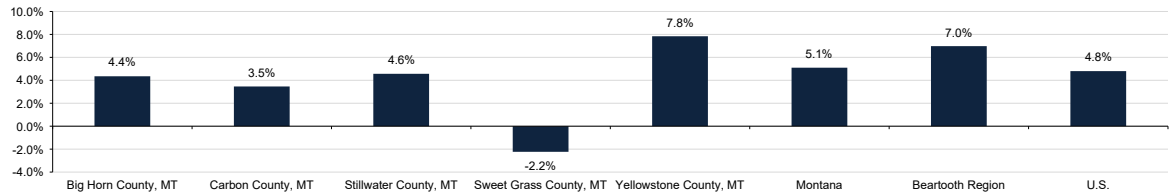
Demographics
Beartooth Region

Population

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Population (2016*)	13,214	10,340	9,342	3,634	155,344	1,023,391	191,874	318,558,162
Population (2010*)	12,663	9,994	8,934	3,717	144,050	973,739	179,358	303,965,272
Population Change (2010*-2016*)	551	346	408	-83	11,294	49,652	12,516	14,592,890
Population Pct. Change (2010*-2016*)	4.4%	3.5%	4.6%	-2.2%	7.8%	5.1%	7.0%	4.8%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

* From 2010* to 2016*, Sweet Grass County, MT had the smallest estimated absolute change in population (-83).

* From 2010* to 2016*, Yellowstone County, MT had the largest estimated relative change in population (7.8%), and Sweet Grass County, MT had the smallest (-2.2%).

Percent Change in Population, 2010*-2016*

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2016 represents average characteristics from 2012-2016; 2010 represents 2006-2010.
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Population

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the total population and change in total population.[1,2]

Data in this report comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS).[3] The ACS is conducted nationwide every year by the U.S. Census Bureau to collect demographic, social, economic, and housing information. For more information about ACS data and accuracy, see the Methods section at the end of this report.

Why is it important?

Population growth is generally an indication of a healthy economy. No growth or long-term decline generally occur when an area is struggling.

Growth can benefit the general population of a place, especially by providing economic opportunities, but it can also stress communities and lead to income stratification. When considering the benefits of growth, it is important to distinguish between standard of living (such as earnings per job and per capita income) and quality of life (such as leisure time, crime rate, and sense of well-being).

The size of a population and economy (metropolitan, micropolitan, or rural) can have an important bearing on economic activities as well as opportunities and challenges for area businesses.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Age and Gender

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Total Population, 2016*	13,214	10,340	9,342	3,634	155,344	1,023,391	191,874	318,558,162
Under 5 years	1,217	413	416	`193	10,114	60,995	12,353	19,866,960
5 to 9 years	1,473	505	642	`196	10,994	65,025	13,810	20,508,363
10 to 14 years	1,111	612	553	`288	9,649	61,764	12,213	20,664,537
15 to 19 years	1,023	568	606	231	9,221	64,530	11,649	21,256,545
20 to 24 years	853	379	381	`119	9,685	72,643	11,417	22,612,610
25 to 29 years	939	433	348	`181	10,800	63,703	12,701	21,993,022
30 to 34 years	788	469	467	`120	10,720	64,836	12,564	21,404,885
35 to 39 years	628	700	527	`218	9,609	60,168	11,682	20,030,574
40 to 44 years	639	489	516	`171	9,238	56,248	11,053	20,517,826
45 to 49 years	747	678	593	`177	9,459	60,254	11,654	21,101,427
50 to 54 years	830	821	742	314	10,868	71,911	13,575	22,359,039
55 to 59 years	829	876	843	285	10,809	77,889	13,642	21,291,513
60 to 64 years	679	1,045	859	277	10,232	72,557	13,092	18,770,229
65 to 69 years	488	961	646	`174	7,680	58,420	9,949	15,315,533
70 to 74 years	412	518	508	258	5,577	41,264	7,273	11,039,775
75 to 79 years	285	299	280	`124	4,080	29,264	5,068	7,933,557
80 to 84 years	`117	`249	`238	`173	3,044	20,754	3,821	5,834,876
85 years and over	`156	325	`177	`135	3,565	21,166	4,358	6,056,891
Total Female	6,692	5,169	4,594	1,864	79,043	509,200	97,362	161,792,840
Total Male	6,522	5,171	4,748	1,770	76,301	514,191	94,512	156,765,322

Change in Median Age, 2010*-2016*

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Median Age^ (2016*)	30.0	49.6	46.6	48.1	38.2	39.8	na	37.7
Median Age^ (2010*)	31.0	46.7	45.0	45.4	38.3	39.7	na	36.9
Median Age % Change	-3.2%	`6.2%	`3.6%	¨5.9%	-0.3%	¨0.3%	na	2.2%

^ Median age is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

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Median Age, 2010* & 2016*
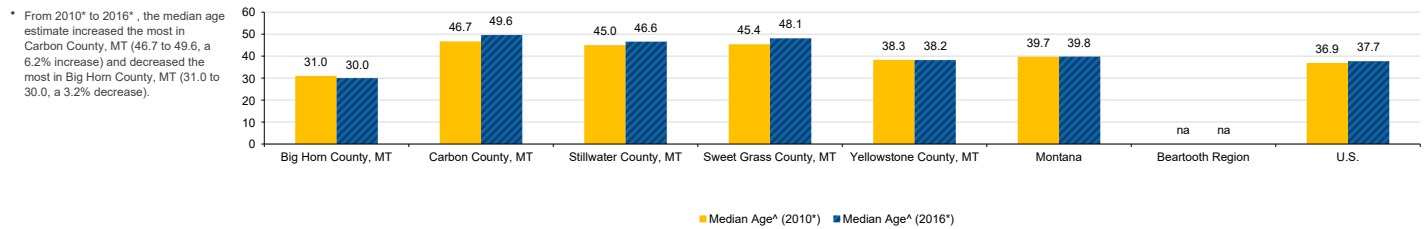
* From 2010* to 2016* , the median age estimate increased the most in Carbon County, MT (46.7 to 49.6, a 6.2% increase) and decreased the most in Big Horn County, MT (31.0 to 30.0, a 3.2% decrease).

Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
31.0 30.0	46.7 49.6	45.0 46.6	45.4 48.1	38.3 38.2	39.7 39.8	na na	36.9 37.7

■ Median Age^ (2010*)   ■ Median Age^ (2016*)

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2016 represents average characteristics from 2012-2016; 2010 represents 2006-2010.
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Age and Gender

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes population distribution by age and gender, and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age that divides the population into two numerically equal groups (half the people are younger than this age and half are older).

Why is it important?

Different locations have different age distributions. For example, in counties with a large number of retirees, the age distribution may be skewed toward categories 65 years and older.[4] In counties with universities, the age distribution will be skewed toward 18- to 29-year-olds. In many counties, the largest segment of the population is the Baby Boomer generation (people born between 1946 and 1964).

The change in median age is one indicator of whether the population has gotten older or younger.[5]

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Age and Gender

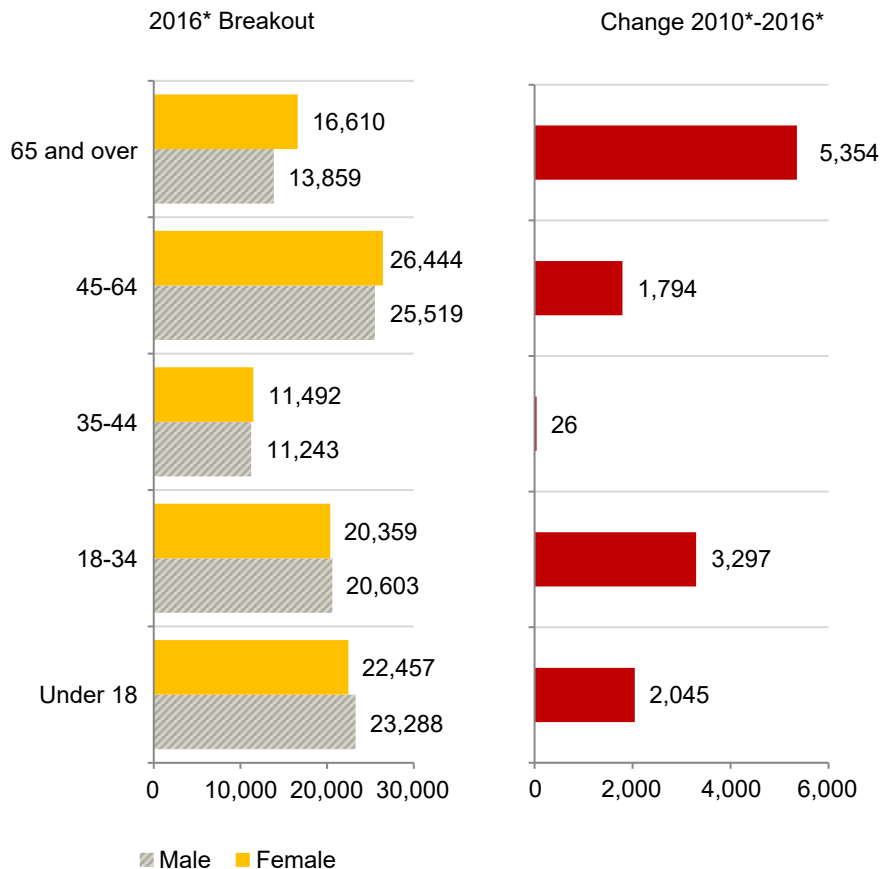|	2010*	2016*
Total Population, 2010*-2016*	179,358	191,874
Under 18	43,700	45,745
18-34	37,665	40,962
35-44	22,709	22,735
45-64	50,169	51,963
65 and over	25,115	30,469
Percent of Total		
Under 18	24.4%	23.8%
18-34	21.0%	21.3%
35-44	12.7%	11.8%
45-64	28.0%	27.1%
65 and over	14.0%	15.9%

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- In 2016*, the age category with the highest estimate for number of women was 45-64 (26,444), and the age category with the highest estimate for number of men was 45-64 (25,519).

- From 2010* to 2016*, the age category with the largest estimated increase was 65 and over (5,354), and the age category with the smallest estimated increase was 35-44 (26).

2016* Breakout

Change 2010*-2016*

Age	Female	Male	Change
65 and over	16,610	13,859	5,354
45-64	26,444	25,519	1,794
35-44	11,492	11,243	26
18-34	20,359	20,603	3,297
Under 18	22,457	23,288	2,045

■ Male ■ Female

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2016 represents average characteristics from 2012-2016; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Age and Gender

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the change in age and gender distribution over time, and the change in age distribution, with five age-group categories.[6]

Why is it important?

Understanding the age distribution can help highlight whether policy changes and management actions might affect some age groups more than others. It also may highlight the need to understand the different needs, values, and attitudes of different age groups. If an area has a large retired population or soon-to-be-retired population, for example, the needs and interests of the public may differ than an area with a large number of minors or young adults.

For many locations, a significant development is the aging of the population, and in particular the retirement of the "Baby Boomer" generation (those born between 1946 and 1964).[7, 8, 9] As this generation continues to enter retirement age, their mobility, spending patterns, and consumer demands (for health care and housing, for example) can affect how communities develop economically.[10, 11, 12]

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Race

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Total Population, 2016*	13,214	10,340	9,342	3,634	155,344	1,023,391	191,874	318,558,162
White alone	4,188	10,038	8,930	3,464	140,985	911,907	167,605	233,657,078
Black or African American alone	ˉ13	ˉ1	ˉ33	ˉ7	ˉ1,009	4,260	ˉ1,063	40,241,818
American Indian alone	8,594	ˉ133	ˉ35	ˉ0	6,946	67,222	15,708	2,597,817
Asian alone	ˉ12	ˉ24	ˉ42	ˉ30	1,060	7,481	1,168	16,614,625
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	ˉ4	ˉ0	ˉ0	ˉ0	ˉ61	ˉ841	ˉ65	560,021
Some other race alone	ˉ14	ˉ0	ˉ98	ˉ0	ˉ1,386	5,158	ˉ1,498	15,133,856
Two or more races	ˉ389	ˉ144	ˉ204	ˉ133	3,897	26,522	4,767	9,752,947
Percent of Total								
White alone	31.7%	97.1%	95.6%	95.3%	90.8%	89.1%	87.4%	73.3%
Black or African American alone	ˉ0.1%	0.0%	ˉ0.4%	ˉ0.2%	ˉ0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	12.6%
American Indian alone	65.0%	ˉ1.3%	ˉ0.4%	ˉ0.0%	4.5%	6.6%	8.2%	0.8%
Asian alone	ˉ0.1%	ˉ0.2%	ˉ0.4%	ˉ0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	5.2%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	0.0%	ˉ0.0%	ˉ0.0%	ˉ0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race alone	ˉ0.1%	ˉ0.0%	ˉ1.0%	ˉ0.0%	ˉ0.9%	ˉ0.5%	ˉ0.8%	4.8%
Two or more races	ˉ2.9%	ˉ1.4%	ˉ2.2%	ˉ3.7%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	3.1%

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* In the 2012-2016 period, the racial category with the highest estimated percent of the population in the Beartooth Region was white alone (87.4%), and the racial category the lowest estimated percent of the population was native hawaii & other pacific is. alone (0.0%).

Population by Race, Percent of Total, Beartooth Region, 2016*
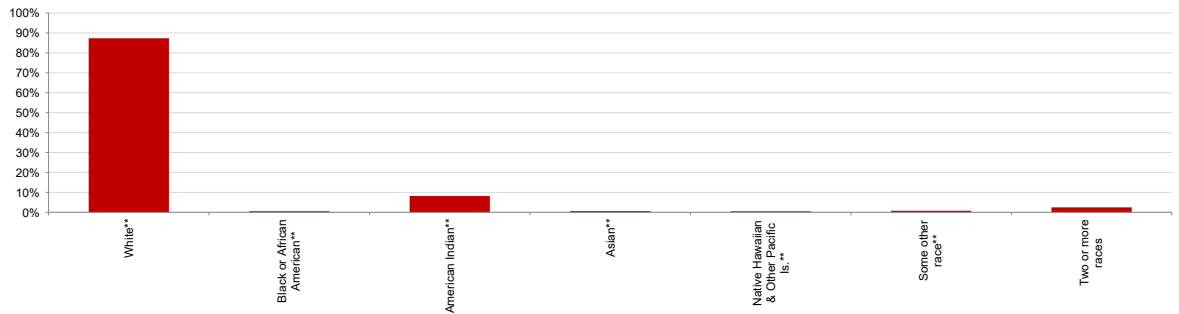
* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2016 represents average characteristics from 2012-2016.

** Percentages are by an individual race alone unless otherwise noted

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Race

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as belonging to a particular race.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. In 1997 the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards for how the federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.[13]

Race Alone Categories: The minimum five race categories required by the OMB, plus the some-other-race-alone categories included by the U.S. Census Bureau with the approval of the OMB. The categories are: White alone, Black or African-American alone, American Indian or Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander alone, and Some Other Race alone.

Some Other Race: All other responses not included in the "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian and Alaska Native," "Asian," and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the Some Other Race write-in space are included in this category.

Two or More Races: People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in responses, or by a combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin, which is discussed elsewhere in this report.[14] Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Why is it important?

The United States hit a tipping point in 2015 in its racial and ethnic make-up: more toddlers under the age of five are now minorities than non-Hispanic whites.[15] The racial composition of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different racial groups.

Federal agencies use information on race and ethnicity to implement a number of programs and to promote and enforce equal opportunities, such as in employment or housing, under the Civil Rights Act.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, many federal programs are put into effect based on Census race data (i.e., promoting equal employment opportunities; assessing racial disparities in health and environmental risks).[16]

It is important to consider whether proposed policies and management actions could have disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority populations. This consideration, broadly referred to as "environmental justice," is a requirement of Executive Order 12898.[17] The Social Science Research Council hosts a useful resource on the health and welfare of racial and ethnic groups.[18]

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Ethnicity

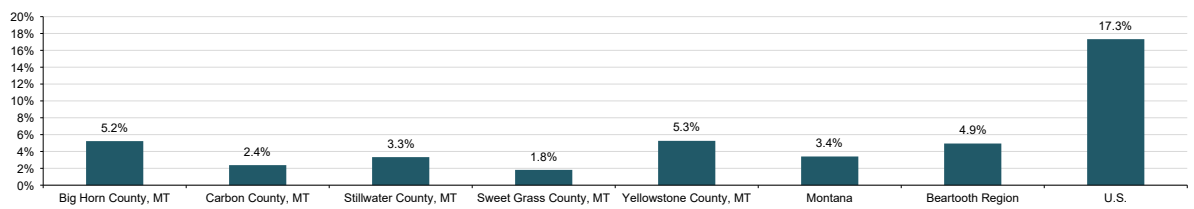|	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Total Population, 2016*	13,214	10,340	9,342	3,634	155,344	1,023,391	191,874	318,558,162
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	691	246	311	ˆ66	8,171	34,841	9,485	55,199,107
Not Hispanic or Latino	12,523	10,094	9,031	3,568	147,173	988,550	182,389	263,359,055
White alone	3,706	9,801	8,747	3,402	135,565	888,635	161,221	197,362,672
Black or African American alone	ˆ13	ˆ1	ˆ33	ˆ7	ˆ829	3,948	ˆ883	39,098,319
American Indian alone	8,517	ˆ124	ˆ35	ˆ0	6,406	64,480	15,082	2,084,326
Asian alone	ˆ12	ˆ24	ˆ15	ˆ30	1,020	7,266	1,101	16,425,317
Native Hawaii & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	ˆ4	ˆ0	ˆ0	ˆ0	ˆ61	ˆ793	ˆ65	508,924
Some other race	ˆ1	ˆ0	ˆ0	ˆ0	ˆ35	ˆ287	ˆ36	676,003
Two or more races	ˆ270	ˆ144	ˆ201	ˆ129	3,257	23,141	4,001	7,203,494

Percent of Total

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.2%	2.4%	3.3%	ˆ1.8%	5.3%	3.4%	4.9%	17.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	94.8%	97.6%	96.7%	98.2%	94.7%	96.6%	95.1%	82.7%
White alone	28.0%	94.8%	93.6%	93.6%	87.3%	86.8%	84.0%	62.0%
Black or African American alone	ˆ0.1%	0.0%	ˆ0.4%	ˆ0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	ˆ0.5%	12.3%
American Indian alone	64.5%	ˆ1.2%	ˆ0.4%	ˆ0.0%	4.1%	6.3%	7.9%	0.7%
Asian alone	ˆ0.1%	ˆ0.2%	ˆ0.2%	ˆ0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	5.2%
Native Hawaii & Oth.Pacific Is. alone	0.0%	ˆ0.0%	ˆ0.0%	ˆ0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race	0.0%	ˆ0.0%	ˆ0.0%	ˆ0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Two or more races	ˆ2.0%	ˆ1.4%	ˆ2.2%	ˆ3.5%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%	2.3%

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* In the 2012-2016 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identify as Hispanic or Latino of any race (17.3%), and Sweet Grass County, MT had the lowest (1.8%).

Hispanic Population, Percent of Total, Beartooth Region, 2016*

Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
5.2%	2.4%	3.3%	1.8%	5.3%	3.4%	4.9%	17.3%

Ethnicity

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people who self-identify as Hispanic. The information also is presented according to race. The term "Hispanic" refers to a cultural identification; Hispanics can be of any race.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.[13, 19]

Hispanic or Latino Origin: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the U.S. Census Bureau questionnaire (Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban, as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino"). Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.[14]

Why is it important?

Hispanics are one of the fastest growing segments of the U.S. population. The U.S. Census Bureau reported that 17.3 percent of the population in the U.S. self-identified as being Hispanic in 2016. The Census Bureau predicts that 28.6 percent of the population in the U.S. will be Hispanic by 2060.[20] The ethnic composition of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different ethnic groups.

According to the Census Bureau: "Data on ethnic groups are important for putting into effect a number of federal statutes (i.e., enforcing bilingual election rules under the Voting Rights Act; monitoring and enforcing equal employment opportunities under the Civil Rights Act). Data on Ethnic Groups are also needed by local governments to run programs and meet legislative requirements (i.e., identifying segments of the population who may not be receiving medical services under the Public Health Act; evaluating whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minority populations under the Community Reinvestment Act)."

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Demographics
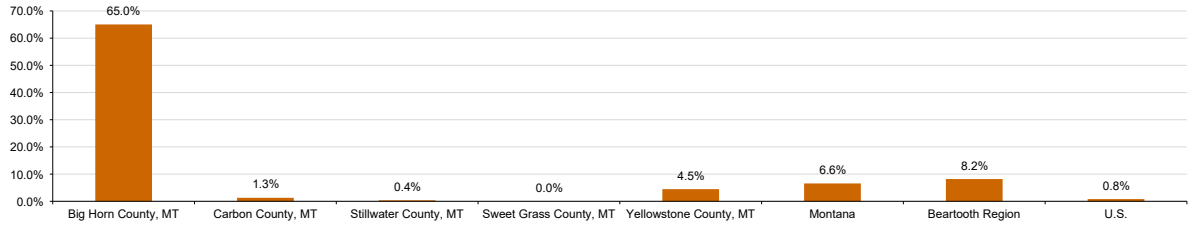**Beartooth Region**

Tribal

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Total Population, 2016*	13,214	10,340	9,342	3,634	155,344	1,023,391	191,874	318,558,162
Total Native American, 2016*	8,594	˙133	¨35	¨0	6,946	67,222	15,708	2,597,817
American Indian Tribes	8,184	˙91	¨35	¨0	6,184	61,109	14,494	1,980,977
Alaska Native Tribes	¨13	¨12	¨0	¨0	¨14	˙201	¨39	110,675
Non-Specified Tribes	˙99	¨27	¨0	¨0	˙606	4,657	˙732	428,721
Percent of Total								
Total Native American	65.0%	˙1.3%	¨0.4%	¨0.0%	4.5%	6.6%	8.2%	0.8%
American Indian Tribes	61.9%	˙0.9%	¨0.4%	¨0.0%	4.0%	6.0%	7.6%	0.6%
Alaska Native Tribes	¨0.1%	¨0.1%	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Specified Tribes	˙0.7%	¨0.3%	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	˙0.4%	˙0.5%	˙0.4%	0.1%

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Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

- In the 2012-2016 period, Big Horn County, MT had the highest estimated percent of the population that self-identified as American Indian and Alaska Native (65.0%) and Sweet Grass County, MT had the lowest (0.0%).

Native American Population, Percent of Total, Beartooth Region, 2016*

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2016 represents average characteristics from 2012-2016.
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Tribal

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes, in general terms, the number of people who self-identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.[21]

American Indian: This category shows self-identification among people of American Indian descent. Census data are available for 36 tribes or Selected American Indian categories: Apache, Arapaho, Blackfeet, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Chickasaw, Chippewa, Choctaw, Colville, Comanche, Cree, Creek, Crow, Delaware, Hopi, Houma, Iroquois, Kiowa, Lumbee, Menominee, Navajo, Osage, Ottawa, Paiute, Pima, Potawatomi, Pueblo, Puget Sound Salish, Seminole, Shoshone, Sioux, Tohono O'Odham, Ute, Yakama, Yaqui, Yuman, and "All other tribes." In this report, people who self-identified as members of the Delaware, Houma, Menominee, and Ottawa tribes are included in the "All other tribes" category, along with all other federally recognized tribes not separately listed.[22]

Alaska Native: This category shows self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. U.S. Census Bureau data are available for seven Alaska Native race and ethnic categories: Alaska Athabaskan, Aleut, Inupiat, Tlingit-Haida, Tsimshian, Yupik, and All other tribes.

Non-Specified Tribes: This category includes respondents who checked the "American Indian or Alaska Native" response category on the U.S. Census questionnaire or wrote in the generic term "American Indian" or "Alaska Native," or tribal entries not elsewhere classified.

International Indian Tribes: This category shows people who self-identified as Canadian and French American Indian, Central American Indian, Mexican American Indian, South American Indian, or Spanish American Indian.

Why is it important?

The American Indian and Alaska Native identity of a place can indicate different needs, values, and attitudes sometimes held by different groups.

Many tribal people have unique historical and current ties to the land,[23, 24] and some tribes have unique legal rights to certain activities, such as hunting, fishing, and plant-gathering.
Policies and management actions may have disproportionately high and adverse effects on tribes and it is helpful to know whether native peoples live in a particular area.[25, 26]

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Tribal

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Total Population, 2016*	13,214	10,340	9,342	3,634	155,344	1,023,391	191,874	318,558,162
Total Native American	8,594	ˇ133	ˇ35	ˇ0	6,946	67,222	15,708	2,597,817
American Indian Tribes; Specified	8,184	ˇ91	ˇ35	ˇ0	6,184	61,109	14,494	1,980,977
Apache	ˇ15	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ165	ˇ15	70,314
Arapaho	ˇ59	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ72	ˇ357	ˇ131	8,507
Blackfeet	ˇ43	ˇ11	ˇ10	ˇ0	ˇ451	12,316	ˇ515	28,668
Cherokee	ˇ0	ˇ21	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ93	ˇ559	ˇ114	282,096
Cheyenne	1,292	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ818	5,598	ˇ2,110	11,741
Chickasaw	ˇ0	ˇ17	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ35	ˇ67	ˇ52	24,473
Chippewa	ˇ86	ˇ3	ˇ19	ˇ0	ˇ243	3,160	ˇ351	115,320
Choctaw	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ17	ˇ56	ˇ17	94,691
Colville	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ51	ˇ103	ˇ51	8,020
Comanche	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ4	ˇ15	ˇ4	11,694
Cree	ˇ12	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ43	ˇ777	ˇ55	2,561
Creek	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ154	ˇ162	ˇ154	42,469
Crow	6,283	ˇ6	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ2,649	10,048	8,938	11,881
Hopi	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ43	ˇ120	ˇ43	16,246
Iroquois	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ61	ˇ0	44,025
Kiowa	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	8,188
Lumbee	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ11	ˇ0	69,805
Navajo	ˇ75	ˇ1	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ22	ˇ628	ˇ98	314,169
Osage	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ5	ˇ0	8,885
Paiute	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ27	ˇ0	11,707
Pima	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	22,034
Potawatomi	ˇ0	ˇ4	ˇ2	ˇ0	ˇ22	ˇ177	ˇ28	19,498
Pueblo	ˇ4	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ21	ˇ4	57,000
Puget Sound Salish	ˇ3	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ65	ˇ3	14,699
Seminole	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ49	ˇ0	13,509
Shoshone	ˇ4	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ141	ˇ340	ˇ145	9,521
Sioux	ˇ134	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ567	5,283	ˇ701	124,980
Tohono O'Odham	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ15	ˇ0	23,114
Ute	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ4	ˇ0	8,751
Yakama	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ10	ˇ0	9,008
Yaqui	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ72	ˇ0	21,676
Yuman	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	8,447
All other tribes	ˇ174	ˇ28	ˇ4	ˇ0	ˇ746	20,516	ˇ952	267,549
American Indian; Not Specified	ˇ51	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ94	ˇ772	ˇ145	72,910
Alaska Native Tribes; Specified	ˇ13	ˇ12	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ14	ˇ201	ˇ39	110,675
Alaska Athabaskan	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ79	ˇ0	15,092
Aleut	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ8	ˇ8	ˇ8	12,469
Inupiat	ˇ13	ˇ12	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ52	ˇ25	29,227
Tlingit-Haida	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ6	ˇ37	ˇ6	15,608
Tsimshian	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	2,142
Yupik	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ25	ˇ0	36,137
Alaska Native; Not Specified	ˇ48	ˇ27	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ512	3,885	ˇ587	355,811
American Indian or Alaska Native; Not Specified	ˇ99	ˇ27	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ606	4,657	ˇ732	428,721
International Indian Tribe	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ0	ˇ8	ˇ286	ˇ8	163,078

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Occupations and Industries

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Civilian employees > 16 years, 2016*	4,754	5,066	4,520	1,584	79,547	490,742	95,471	148,001,326
Management, professional, & related	1,534	1,907	1,417	514	26,733	178,614	32,105	54,751,318
Service	1,063	987	723	194	14,748	93,728	17,715	26,765,182
Sales and office	1,100	992	900	290	19,153	109,528	22,435	35,282,759
Farming, fishing, and forestry	234	97	75	70	355	8,141	831	1,057,193
Construction, extract, maint, & repair	308	493	597	259	6,455	35,990	8,112	7,404,356
Production, transportation	359	423	623	182	8,563	46,592	10,150	18,030,435

Percent of Total

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Management, professional, & related	32.3%	37.6%	31.3%	32.4%	33.6%	36.4%	33.6%	37.0%
Service	22.4%	19.5%	16.0%	12.2%	18.5%	19.1%	18.6%	18.1%
Sales and office	23.1%	19.6%	19.9%	18.3%	24.1%	22.3%	23.5%	23.8%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	4.9%	1.9%	1.7%	4.4%	0.4%	1.7%	0.9%	0.7%
Construction, extract, maint, & repair	6.5%	9.7%	13.2%	16.4%	8.1%	7.3%	8.5%	5.0%
Production, transportation	7.6%	8.3%	13.8%	11.5%	10.8%	9.5%	10.6%	12.2%

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Civilian employees > 16 years, 2016*	4,754	5,066	4,520	1,584	79,547	490,742	95,471	148,001,326
Ag, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	640	717	941	407	2,767	34,822	5,472	2,843,703
Construction	177	424	343	141	7,054	40,566	8,139	9,256,637
Manufacturing	34	231	386	78	4,099	22,275	4,828	15,316,355
Wholesale trade	45	90	95	21	2,954	11,542	3,205	3,993,420
Retail trade	441	556	593	127	10,333	58,432	12,050	17,027,853
Transport, warehousing, and utilities	174	382	226	103	4,532	23,614	5,417	7,411,283
Information	16	57	49	11	1,587	8,618	1,720	3,131,838
Finance and ins, and real estate	133	290	187	72	5,241	26,795	5,923	9,731,609
Prof, mgmt, admin, & waste mgmt	56	307	298	57	6,889	40,620	7,607	16,516,075
Edu, health care, & social assistance	1,354	1,002	837	275	17,291	114,529	20,759	34,202,980
Arts, entertain, rec, accomod, & food	452	549	299	116	9,093	54,238	10,509	14,316,298
Other services, except public admin	123	230	118	82	4,499	23,617	5,052	7,275,839
Public administration	1,109	231	148	94	3,208	31,074	4,790	6,977,436

Percent of Total

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Ag, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	13.5%	14.2%	20.8%	25.7%	3.5%	7.1%	5.7%	1.9%
Construction	3.7%	8.4%	7.6%	8.9%	8.9%	8.3%	8.5%	6.3%
Manufacturing	0.7%	4.6%	8.5%	4.9%	5.2%	4.5%	5.1%	10.3%
Wholesale trade	0.9%	1.8%	2.1%	1.3%	3.7%	2.4%	3.4%	2.7%
Retail trade	9.3%	11.0%	13.1%	8.0%	13.0%	11.9%	12.6%	11.5%
Transport, warehousing, and utilities	3.7%	7.5%	5.0%	6.5%	5.7%	4.8%	5.7%	5.0%
Information	0.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%
Finance and ins, and real estate	2.8%	5.7%	4.1%	4.5%	6.6%	5.5%	6.2%	6.6%
Prof, mgmt, admin, & waste mgmt	1.2%	6.1%	6.6%	3.6%	8.7%	8.3%	8.0%	11.2%
Edu, health care, & social assistance	28.5%	19.8%	18.5%	17.4%	21.7%	23.3%	21.7%	23.1%
Arts, entertain, rec, accomod, & food	9.5%	10.8%	6.6%	7.3%	11.4%	11.1%	11.0%	9.7%
Other services, except public admin	2.6%	4.5%	2.6%	5.2%	5.7%	4.8%	5.3%	4.9%
Public administration	23.3%	4.6%	3.3%	5.9%	4.0%	6.3%	5.0%	4.7%

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Occupations and Industries

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes what people do for work in terms of the type of work (by occupation) and where they work (by industry).

Employment by Occupation: Refers to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system in which workers are classified into occupations with similar job duties, skills, education, and/or training, regardless of industry.[27, 28]

Employment by Industry: Refers to employment by industry, listed according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For a more detailed analysis of long-term employment and personal income earned by industry, run an EPS Measures report. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

Employment statistics are usually reported by industry. This is a useful way to show the relative diversity of the economy and the degree of dependence on certain sectors. Employment by occupation offers additional information that describes what people do for a living and the type of work they do, regardless of the industry. For example, management and professional occupations generally offer higher wages and require formal education, and these occupations could exist in any number of industries. Managers could be working for a software firm, a mine, or a construction company. Occupation information describes what people do, while employment by industry describes where people work.[29]

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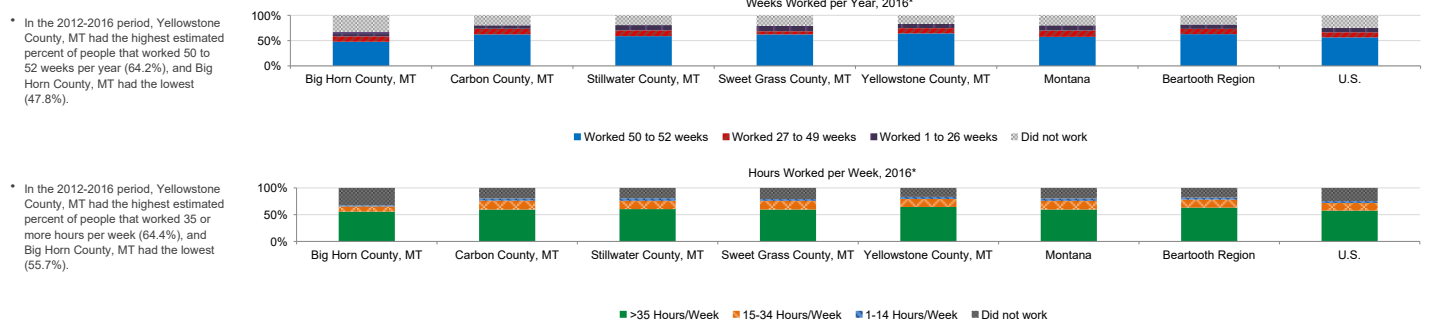
Labor

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Population 16 to 64, 2016*	7,692	6,355	5,783	2,039	98,596	651,662	120,465	207,143,077
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:								
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	3,673	3,964	3,403	1,270	63,326	373,941	75,636	116,882,772
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	822	703	659	˙127	10,245	81,380	12,556	21,056,324
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	697	435	605	˙217	8,441	67,520	10,395	18,080,693
Did not work	2,500	1,253	1,116	˙425	16,584	128,821	21,878	51,123,288
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:								
Worked 35 or more hours per week	4,284	3,784	3,494	1,215	63,506	388,558	76,283	119,341,796
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	741	1,049	890	330	14,782	105,216	17,792	29,452,909
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	˙167	˙269	˙283	˙69	3,724	29,067	4,512	7,225,084
Did not work	2,500	1,253	1,116	˙425	16,584	128,821	21,878	51,123,288
Mean usual hours worked for workers	39.9	39.0	39.4	39.8	39.0	38.3	39.1	38.6

Percent of Total

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
WEEKS WORKED PER YEAR:								
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	47.8%	62.4%	58.8%	62.3%	64.2%	57.4%	62.8%	56.4%
Worked 27 to 49 weeks	10.7%	11.1%	11.4%	6.2%	10.4%	12.5%	10.4%	10.2%
Worked 1 to 26 weeks	9.1%	6.8%	10.5%	˙10.6%	8.6%	10.4%	8.6%	8.7%
Did not work	32.5%	19.7%	19.3%	˙20.8%	16.8%	19.8%	18.2%	24.7%
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK:								
Worked 35 or more hours per week	55.7%	59.5%	60.4%	59.6%	64.4%	59.6%	63.3%	57.6%
Worked 15 to 34 hours per week	9.6%	16.5%	15.4%	16.2%	15.0%	16.1%	14.8%	14.2%
Worked 1 to 14 hours per week	2.2%	4.2%	4.9%	3.4%	3.8%	4.5%	3.7%	3.5%
Did not work	˙32.5%	˙19.7%	˙19.3%	˙20.8%	16.8%	19.8%	18.2%	24.7%

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* In the 2012-2016 period, Yellowstone County, MT had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 50 to 52 weeks per year (64.2%), and Big Horn County, MT had the lowest (47.8%).

Weeks Worked per Year, 2016*

■ Worked 50 to 52 weeks ■ Worked 27 to 49 weeks ▨ Worked 1 to 26 weeks ▨ Did not work

* In the 2012-2016 period, Yellowstone County, MT had the highest estimated percent of people that worked 35 or more hours per week (64.4%), and Big Horn County, MT had the lowest (55.7%).

Hours Worked per Week, 2016*

■ >35 Hours/Week ■ 15-34 Hours/Week ■ 1-14 Hours/Week ■ Did not work

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2016 represents average characteristics from 2012-2016.
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Labor

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers by hours worked per week and by weeks worked per year.

Weeks worked per year and hours worked per week are irrespective of each other. For example, regardless of whether an individual worked 10 or 40 hours per week, if (s)he worked 50 weeks per year, (s)he will be recorded as having "worked 50 to 52 weeks per year."

Labor force participation should be not confused with the unemployment rate, which is a measure of the people who are jobless and looking for work. To see long-term trends of unemployment, run an EPS Measures report. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Why is it important?

Fewer hours worked per week or weeks worked per year may indicate that the local economy is suffering from underemployment which results in lower real incomes and a lower standard of living.30 For example, labor incomes in agriculture and other seasonal employment are consistently among the lowest incomes in industrial classes as reported by the U.S. Census.

However, shorter work weeks and fewer weeks worked per year also can be indicative of worker preference. Part-time jobs (those that average fewer than 35 hours/week) are often ideal for students, people who are responsible for taking care of their dependents, and the elderly who wish to remain active in the workplace but do not want to work a full schedule. Advances in computer technologies enable workers to telecommute and work shorter and more flexible hours. And, in some cases, young adults seek out seasonal-, tourism-, or recreation-related employment by choice.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics offers data tables on workers by category.[31] For example, in 2006, before the Great Recession, 3.9 million people in the county were employed part-time for economic reasons (slack work or business conditions or could only find a part-time job). By 2008, toward the end of the recession, this number had risen to 7.3 million people.[32]

Data on age and income distribution should be examined to better understand the degree to which the data on this page are related to under-employment and economic hardship versus worker preference.

Most employment statistics count full-time, part-time, and seasonal employment as the same—that is, a single job. In places where a relatively large percent of the employment base is either part-time or seasonally employed, this may explain falling wages or rates of employment that outpace population change.

For more information about changes in wages, employment, and population over time, create an EPS Socioeconomic Measures report. See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

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Commuting

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Workers 16 years and over, 2016*	4,748	4,965	4,373	1,536	78,556	483,881	94,178	145,861,221
PLACE OF WORK:								
Worked in county of residence	4,187	3,067	2,920	1,364	75,022	439,444	86,560	105,598,812
Worked outside county of residence	561	1,898	1,453	˙172	3,534	44,437	7,618	40,262,409
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:								
Less than 10 minutes	1,426	1,333	1,190	630	11,331	120,358	15,910	17,927,517
10 to 14 minutes	˙623	487	˙360	˙134	17,626	99,329	19,230	19,223,448
15 to 19 minutes	˙586	˙358	˙385	˙145	19,012	87,940	20,486	21,399,796
20 to 24 minutes	˙339	˙274	˙478	˙92	13,683	53,995	14,866	20,377,556
25 to 29 minutes	˙83	˙151	˙175	˙45	3,901	17,070	4,355	8,749,447
30 to 34 minutes	˙451	˙504	443	˙66	4,706	31,710	6,170	19,027,315
35 to 39 minutes	˙68	˙102	˙75	˙˙2	˙551	4,519	798	4,014,655
40 to 44 minutes	˙99	˙163	˙94	˙17	˙847	6,837	1,220	5,315,984
45 to 59 minutes	˙274	˙440	˙403	˙50	1,373	13,542	2,540	11,080,144
60 or more minutes	˙210	636	˙432	˙207	2,573	17,977	4,058	12,083,467
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.7	25.2	23.0	20.5	18.3	16.8	18.8	25.0

Percent of Total

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
PLACE OF WORK:								
Worked in county of residence	88.2%	61.8%	66.8%	88.8%	95.5%	90.8%	91.9%	72.4%
Worked outside county of residence	11.8%	38.2%	33.2%	˙11.2%	4.5%	9.2%	8.1%	27.6%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:								
Less than 10 minutes	30.0%	26.8%	27.2%	41.0%	14.4%	24.9%	16.9%	12.3%
10 to 14 minutes	˙13.1%	9.8%	˙8.2%	˙8.7%	22.4%	20.5%	20.4%	13.2%
15 to 19 minutes	˙12.3%	˙7.2%	˙8.8%	˙9.4%	24.2%	18.2%	21.8%	14.7%
20 to 24 minutes	˙7.1%	˙5.5%	˙10.9%	˙6.0%	17.4%	11.2%	15.8%	14.0%
25 to 29 minutes	˙1.7%	˙3.0%	˙4.0%	˙2.9%	5.0%	3.5%	4.6%	6.0%
30 to 34 minutes	˙9.5%	˙10.2%	10.1%	˙4.3%	6.0%	6.6%	6.6%	13.0%
35 to 39 minutes	˙1.4%	˙2.1%	˙1.7%	˙˙0.1%	˙0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	2.8%
40 to 44 minutes	˙2.1%	˙3.3%	˙2.1%	˙1.1%	˙1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	3.6%
45 to 59 minutes	˙5.8%	˙8.9%	˙9.2%	˙3.3%	1.7%	2.8%	2.7%	7.6%
60 or more minutes	˙4.4%	12.8%	˙9.9%	˙13.5%	3.3%	3.7%	4.3%	8.3%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

* In the 2012-2016 period, Carbon County, MT had the highest estimated percent of people that worked outside the county of residence (38.2%), and Yellowstone County, MT had the lowest (4.5%).
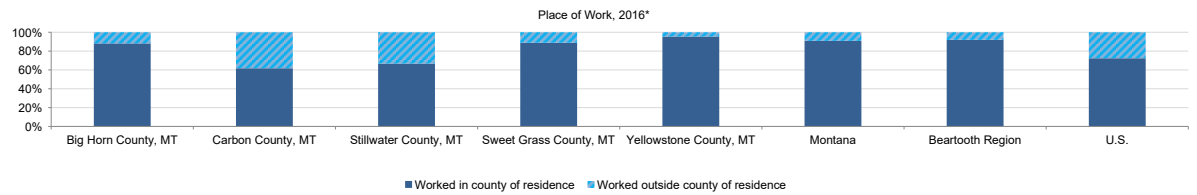
Place of Work, 2016*

■ Worked in county of residence ■ Worked outside county of residence

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2016 represents average characteristics from 2012-2016.
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Commuting

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers by place of work and by travel time to work. These data do not include those who work from home.

Why is it important?

The longest commute times tend to occur in larger metro areas or in counties surrounding metro areas. However, fast-growing micropolitan communities or some rural areas, such as resort communities, where the cost of living has gone up, are also experiencing large commute times.[33]

Economic development is sometimes affected by commuting in unanticipated ways: strategies aimed at increasing jobs in a community will not necessarily mean jobs for residents. Conversely, creating job opportunities for residents does not always require bringing jobs into that community.

High out-commuting rates can also separate tax revenues from demands for services, which complicates fiscal planning for local governments. "Bedroom communities"—those with high levels of out-commuting—may struggle to provide social services, housing, and water and sewer facilities without an adequate source of business tax revenue. Higher levels and longer distance of commuting likely indicate a housing-job imbalance. This can result from unaffordable housing prices or other residential constraints.[34]

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html
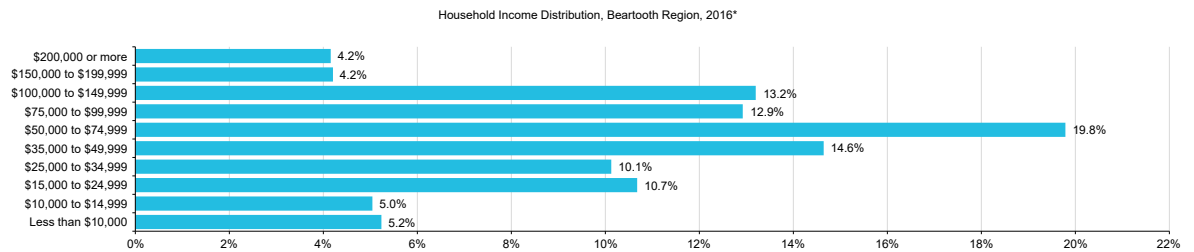
Income

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Per Capita Income (2016 $s)	$17,352	$30,461	$30,958	$26,935	$30,519	$27,309	na	$29,829
Median Household Income^ (2016 $s)	$44,136	$52,869	$59,603	$50,813	$55,032	$48,380	na	$55,322
Total Households, 2016*	3,602	4,385	3,784	1,447	62,459	412,653	75,677	117,716,237
Less than $10,000	˙318	˙295	˙182	˙99	3,068	29,264	3,962	8,243,664
$10,000 to $14,999	˙209	˙224	˙129	˙46	3,209	24,715	3,817	6,000,362
$15,000 to $24,999	˙509	˙457	˙343	˙221	6,550	48,917	8,080	12,053,642
$25,000 to $34,999	439	470	˙438	˙155	6,161	47,511	7,663	11,628,547
$35,000 to $49,999	˙501	616	501	˙196	9,269	61,319	11,083	15,588,725
$50,000 to $74,999	539	883	709	˙272	12,572	78,204	14,975	20,913,779
$75,000 to $99,999	˙433	547	508	˙173	8,119	48,622	9,780	14,361,853
$100,000 to $149,999	˙511	579	695	˙180	8,024	46,957	9,989	15,885,823
$150,000 to $199,999	˙68	˙168	˙154	˙69	2,723	13,603	3,182	6,369,156
$200,000 or more	˙75	˙146	˙125	˙36	2,764	13,541	3,146	6,670,686
Gini Coefficient^	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.45	0.45	0.46	na	0.48

Percent of Total

Less than $10,000	˙8.8%	˙6.7%	˙4.8%	˙6.8%	4.9%	7.1%	5.2%	7.0%
$10,000 to $14,999	˙5.8%	˙5.1%	˙3.4%	˙3.2%	5.1%	6.0%	5.0%	5.1%
$15,000 to $24,999	˙14.1%	˙10.4%	˙9.1%	˙15.3%	10.5%	11.9%	10.7%	10.2%
$25,000 to $34,999	12.2%	10.7%	˙11.6%	˙10.7%	9.9%	11.5%	10.1%	9.9%
$35,000 to $49,999	˙13.9%	14.0%	13.2%	˙13.5%	14.8%	14.9%	14.6%	13.2%
$50,000 to $74,999	15.0%	20.1%	18.7%	˙18.8%	20.1%	19.0%	19.8%	17.8%
$75,000 to $99,999	˙12.0%	12.5%	13.4%	˙12.0%	13.0%	11.8%	12.9%	12.2%
$100,000 to $149,999	˙14.2%	13.2%	18.4%	˙12.4%	12.8%	11.4%	13.2%	13.5%
$150,000 to $199,999	˙1.9%	˙3.8%	˙4.1%	˙4.8%	4.4%	3.3%	4.2%	5.4%
$200,000 or more	˙2.1%	˙3.3%	˙3.3%	˙2.5%	4.4%	3.3%	4.2%	5.7%

^ Median Household Income and Gini Coefficient are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

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- In the 2012-2016 period, the income category in the Beartooth Region with the most households was $50,000 to $74,999 (19.8% of households). The income category with the fewest households was $200,000 or more (4.2% of households).

- In the 2012-2016 period, the bottom 40% of households in the Beartooth Region accumulated approximately 12.5% of total income, and the top 20% of households accumulated approximately 57.6% of total income.

Household Income Distribution, Beartooth Region, 2016*

Category	%
$200,000 or more	4.2%
$150,000 to $199,999	4.2%
$100,000 to $149,999	13.2%
$75,000 to $99,999	12.9%
$50,000 to $74,999	19.8%
$35,000 to $49,999	14.6%
$25,000 to $34,999	10.1%
$15,000 to $24,999	10.7%
$10,000 to $14,999	5.0%
Less than $10,000	5.2%

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2016 represents average characteristics from 2012-2016.

Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes per capita income and the distribution of household income.

Per Capita Income: Total personal income divided by total population of an area.[50]

Household: All the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Gini Coefficient: A summary value of the inequality of income distribution. A value of 0 represents perfect equality and a value of 1 represents perfect inequality. The lower the Gini coefficient, the more equal the income distribution.

The per capita income shown on this page is from the U.S. Census Bureau. The U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) define income differently and derive the estimates using different techniques.[51]

Why is it important?

One important consideration of proposed policies and management actions is whether low-income populations could experience disproportionately adverse effects as a result. Analyzing income differences within and between locations helps to highlight areas where the population or a sub-population may be experiencing economic hardship.

The distribution of income is related to important aspects of economic well-being. Large numbers of households in the lower end of income distribution indicate economic hardship. A bulge in the middle can be interpreted as the size of the middle class. A figure that shows a proportionally large number of households at both extremes indicates a location characterized by "haves" and "have-nots."[35]

Income distribution has always been a central concern of economic theory and economic policy. Classical economists were mainly concerned with the distribution of income among the main factors of production: land, labor, and capital. Modern economists have also addressed this issue but have been more concerned with the distribution of income across individuals and households.[36]

According to the Census Bureau, "Researchers believe that changes in the labor market and… household composition affected the long-run increase in income inequality. The wage distribution has become considerably more unequal with workers at the top experiencing real wage gains and those at the bottom real wage losses.... At the same time, long-run changes in society's living arrangements have taken place also tending to exacerbate household income differences. For example, divorces, marital separations, births out of wedlock, and the increasing age at first marriage have led to a shift away from married-couple households to single-parent families and nonfamily households. Since non-married-couple households tend to have lower income and less equally distributed income than other types of households... changes in household composition have been associated with growing income inequality."[37]

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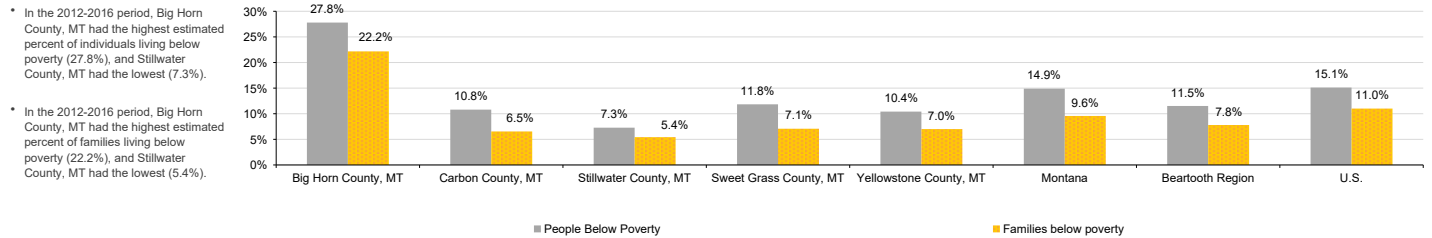Find more reports like this at headwaterseconomics.org/eps   Study Guide | Page 11

Poverty Prevalence

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
People, 2016*	13,005	10,259	9,276	3,607	151,367	998,314	187,514	310,629,645
Families, 2016*	2,891	2,737	2,634	1,018	39,235	256,737	48,515	77,608,829
People Below Poverty	3,615	˙1,108	˙675	˙427	15,767	148,677	21,592	46,932,225
Families below poverty	641	˙179	˙143	˙72	2,749	24,561	3,784	8,543,087
Percent of Total								
People Below Poverty	27.8%	˙10.8%	˙7.3%	˙11.8%	10.4%	14.9%	11.5%	15.1%
Families below poverty	22.2%	˙6.5%	˙5.4%	˙7.1%	7.0%	9.6%	7.8%	11.0%

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Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

* In the 2012-2016 period, Big Horn County, MT had the highest estimated percent of individuals living below poverty (27.8%), and Stillwater County, MT had the lowest (7.3%).

* In the 2012-2016 period, Big Horn County, MT had the highest estimated percent of families living below poverty (22.2%), and Stillwater County, MT had the lowest (5.4%).

Individuals & Families Below Poverty, 2016*

■ People Below Poverty   ■ Families below poverty

Poverty Rate by Age & Family Type~

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
People, 2016*	27.8%	˙10.8%	˙7.3%	˙11.8%	10.4%	14.9%	11.5%	15.1%
Under 18 years	38.1%	˙14.7%	˙7.9%	˙18.5%	12.3%	18.6%	14.9%	21.2%
65 years and older	˙15.2%	˙12.5%	˙8.2%	˙7.6%	7.2%	8.5%	8.1%	9.3%
Families, 2016*	22.2%	˙6.5%	˙5.4%	˙7.1%	7.0%	9.6%	7.8%	11.0%
Families with related children < 18 years	34.2%	˙12.2%	˙9.5%	˙˙10.6%	11.6%	16.2%	13.2%	17.4%
Married couple families	˙10.7%	˙3.3%	˙3.1%	˙5.5%	˙3.0%	5.0%	3.4%	5.5%
with children < 18 years	˙17.9%	˙˙1.5%	˙3.0%	˙7.6%	˙3.6%	7.2%	˙4.4%	7.9%
Female householder, no husband present	˙46.5%	˙35.7%	˙45.4%	˙˙15.3%	27.4%	32.7%	30.0%	29.9%
with children < 18 years	˙60.4%	˙55.4%	˙58.5%	˙˙14.3%	37.1%	42.6%	40.5%	39.7%

~Poverty rate by age and family type is calculated by dividing the number of people by demographic in poverty by the total population of that demographic.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2016 represents average characteristics from 2012-2016.

Poverty Prevalence

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of individuals and families living below the poverty line.

Family: A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive [14], the U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

Poverty is an important indicator of economic well-being. Understanding the extent of poverty is important for several reasons. For example, people with limited income may have different needs and values. Also, proposed policies and activities may need to be analyzed in the context of whether people who are economically disadvantaged could experience disproportionately adverse effects.

Poverty rates are often reported in aggregate, which can hide important differences. The bottom table shows poverty for various types of individuals and families. This is important because aggregate poverty rates (for example, families below poverty) may hide some important information (for example, the poverty rate for single mothers with children).[38, 39]

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Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Total Population in Poverty, 2016*	3,615	1,108	675	427	15,767	148,677	21,592	46,932,225
White alone	375	1,053	592	427	12,990	117,527	15,437	28,424,685
Black or African American alone	13	0	0	0	167	904	180	10,111,248
American Indian alone	3,149	38	10	0	1,778	22,746	4,975	692,998
Asian alone	0	0	0	0	53	1,153	53	2,009,019
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	108,956
Some other race	2	0	33	0	163	924	198	3,765,448
Two or more races	76	17	40	0	616	5,353	749	1,819,871
All Ethnicities in Poverty, 2016*								
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	203	109	45	32	1,120	7,558	1,509	12,653,597
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	228	944	580	395	12,271	112,456	14,418	20,405,106
Percent of Total^								
White alone	10.4%	95.0%	87.7%	100.0%	82.4%	79.0%	71.5%	60.6%
Black or African American alone	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	21.5%
American Indian alone	87.1%	3.4%	1.5%	0.0%	11.3%	15.3%	23.0%	1.5%
Asian alone	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%	4.3%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alone	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race	0.1%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.9%	8.0%
Two or more races	2.1%	1.5%	5.9%	0.0%	3.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.6%	9.8%	6.7%	7.5%	7.1%	5.1%	7.0%	27.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.3%	85.2%	85.9%	92.5%	77.8%	75.6%	66.8%	43.5%

^ Percent of total population in poverty by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people in poverty in each racial or ethnic category by the total population.

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Percent of People by Race and Ethnicity Who Are Below Poverty~, 2016*

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
White alone	9.0%	10.6%	6.7%	12.4%	9.4%	13.2%	9.4%	12.4%
Black or African American alone	100.0%	na	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	23.4%	18.0%	26.2%
American Indian alone	37.2%	29.2%	28.6%	na	27.4%	35.4%	32.9%	27.6%
Asian alone	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	16.1%	4.6%	12.3%
Native Hawaiian & Oceanic alone	0.0%	na	na	na	0.0%	8.9%	0.0%	20.1%
Some other race alone	14.3%	na	33.7%	na	12.0%	18.4%	13.5%	25.4%
Two or more races alone	21.7%	11.8%	19.6%	0.0%	16.3%	20.9%	16.2%	19.3%
Hispanic or Latino alone	30.8%	44.7%	14.5%	48.5%	14.1%	22.5%	16.3%	23.4%
Non-Hispanic/Latino alone	6.2%	9.7%	6.7%	11.7%	9.3%	12.9%	9.1%	10.6%

~Poverty prevalence by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people by race in poverty by the total population of that race.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2016 represents average characteristics from 2012-2016.
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which U.S. Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100 percent and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive [14], the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Poverty thresholds are updated every year by the U.S. Census Bureau to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country. They are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living.[40]

Why is it important?

Understanding levels of poverty for different races and ethnicities can be important. People with limited income and from different races and ethnicities may have different needs and values. Proposed policies and activities may need to be analyzed in the context of whether minorities and people who are economically disadvantaged could be disproportionately impacted.[41, 42]

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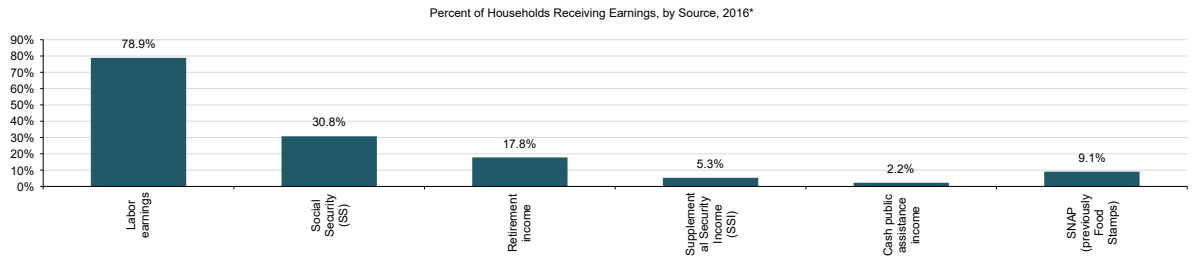
Household Earnings

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Total households, 2016*	3,602	4,385	3,784	1,447	62,459	412,653	75,677	117,716,237
Labor earnings	2,886	3,315	2,815	982	49,686	315,582	59,684	91,496,981
Social Security (SS)	1,105	1,858	1,410	624	18,282	134,654	23,279	35,555,268
Retirement income	413	956	864	339	10,897	77,419	13,469	21,509,627
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	˙239	˙165	˙126	˙44	3,442	20,457	4,016	6,355,071
Cash public assistance income	˙279	˙123	˙54	˙0	1,241	9,031	1,697	3,147,577
SNAP (previously Food Stamps)	829	˙174	˙214	˙71	5,574	43,886	6,862	15,360,951
Percent of Total^								
Labor earnings	80.1%	75.6%	74.4%	67.9%	79.5%	76.5%	78.9%	77.7%
Social Security (SS)	30.7%	42.4%	37.3%	43.1%	29.3%	32.6%	30.8%	30.2%
Retirement income	11.5%	21.8%	22.8%	23.4%	17.4%	18.8%	17.8%	18.3%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	˙6.6%	˙3.8%	˙3.3%	˙3.0%	5.5%	5.0%	5.3%	5.4%
Cash public assistance income	˙7.7%	˙2.8%	˙1.4%	˙0.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.7%
SNAP (previously Food Stamps)	23.0%	˙4.0%	˙5.7%	˙4.9%	8.9%	10.6%	9.1%	13.0%

^ Total may add to more than 100% due to households receiving more than 1 source of income.

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

* In the 2012-2016 period, the highest estimated percent of public assistance in the Beartooth Region was in the form of Social Security (SS) (30.8%), and the lowest was in the form of Cash public assistance income (2.2%).

Percent of Households Receiving Earnings, by Source, 2016*

Mean Annual Household Earnings by Source

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Mean earnings, 2016 (2016 $s)	$58,930	$64,660	$73,234	$65,232	$74,199	$63,732	$72,738	$79,673
Mean Social Security income	$16,329	$16,406	$18,186	$17,165	$17,787	$17,579	$17,615	$18,193
Mean retirement income	˙$17,390	$19,278	˙$23,039	˙$19,360	$21,417	$22,520	$21,194	$24,902
Mean Supplemental Security Income	˙$11,136	˙$8,295	˙$11,283	˙$6,643	$9,610	$9,326	$9,667	$9,523
Mean cash public assistance income	˙$3,771	˙$2,576	˙$5,174	na	˙$2,707	$3,045	$2,951	$3,336

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2016 represents average characteristics from 2012-2016.

Household Earnings

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes household earnings by source.

Labor Earnings: Refers to households that receive wage or salary income and also those that receive net income from self-employment.

Social Security: Households that receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and Railroad Retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement Income: Households that receive: 1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 2) disability income from companies, unions, the U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and 4) regular income from IRA and Keogh plans. It does not include Social Security income.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI): Households that receive assistance from the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals.

Cash Public Assistance Income: Households that receive public assistance that includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). It does not include separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Households that receive coupons or cards that can be used to purchase food. Prior to 2008, this program was referred to as Food Stamps. The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) does not report mean dollar amounts for this item.

Why is it important?

Earnings are not the only source of income, and for many families and communities a significant portion of income can be in the form of additional sources such as retirement and Social Security. While some payments may be an indication of an aging population or an influx of retirees (retirement payments), other measures (for example, SSI or SNAP) are an indication of economic hardship.

Additional information on "non-labor" sources of include are available by running an EPS Non-labor report: See https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

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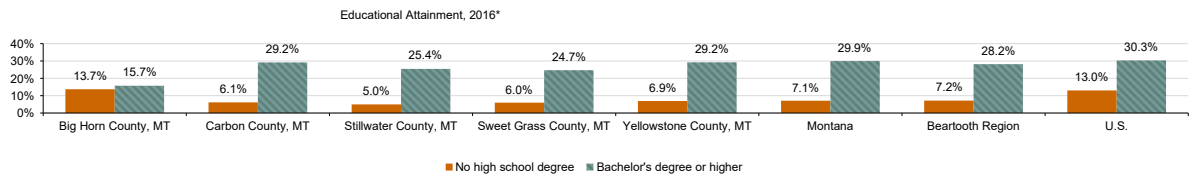
Education

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Total Population 25 yrs or older, 2016*	7,537	7,863	6,744	2,607	105,681	698,434	130,432	213,649,147
No high school degree	1,033	`483	`335	`156	7,336	49,627	9,343	27,818,380
High school graduate	6,504	7,380	6,409	2,451	98,345	648,807	121,089	185,830,767
Associates degree	929	617	560	`308	8,329	60,424	10,743	17,469,724
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,186	2,293	1,716	644	30,890	209,072	36,729	64,767,787
Graduate or professional	`423	754	583	`142	9,344	68,127	11,246	24,577,867
Percent of Total								
No high school degree	13.7%	`6.1%	`5.0%	`6.0%	6.9%	7.1%	7.2%	13.0%
High school graduate	86.3%	93.9%	95.0%	94.0%	93.1%	92.9%	92.8%	87.0%
Associates degree	12.3%	7.8%	8.3%	`11.8%	7.9%	8.7%	8.2%	8.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	15.7%	29.2%	25.4%	24.7%	29.2%	29.9%	28.2%	30.3%
Graduate or professional	`5.6%	9.6%	8.6%	`5.4%	8.8%	9.8%	8.6%	11.5%

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Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

* In the 2012-2016 period, the U.S. had the highest percent of people over age 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher (30.3%), and Big Horn County, MT had the lowest (15.7%).

* In the 2012-2016 period, Big Horn County, MT had the highest percent of people over age 25 with no high school degree (13.7%), and Stillwater County, MT had the lowest (5.0%).

Educational Attainment, 2016*

■ No high school degree ■ Bachelor's degree or higher

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Total Population over 3 years old, 2016*	12,553	10,074	9,128	3,541	149,543	987,242	184,839	306,924,139
Enrolled in school:	3,842	1,744	1,937	782	35,717	236,199	44,022	82,148,370
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	`305	`53	`154	``20	2,232	13,274	2,764	4,959,823
Enrolled in kindergarten	`325	`68	`80	`42	2,138	13,644	2,653	4,181,764
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	1,118	486	488	`184	9,023	50,646	11,299	16,342,506
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	849	476	`413	`203	7,316	48,834	9,257	16,489,244
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	850	438	496	`267	7,611	48,194	9,662	16,985,786
Enrolled in college	`395	`223	`306	`66	7,397	61,607	8,387	23,189,247
Not enrolled in school	8,711	8,330	7,191	2,759	113,826	751,043	140,817	224,775,769
Percent of Total								
Enrolled in school:	30.6%	17.3%	21.2%	22.1%	23.9%	23.9%	23.8%	26.8%
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	`2.4%	`0.5%	`1.7%	``0.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%
Enrolled in kindergarten	`2.6%	`0.7%	`0.9%	`1.2%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	8.9%	4.8%	5.3%	`5.2%	6.0%	5.1%	6.1%	5.3%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	6.8%	4.7%	`4.5%	`5.7%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	5.4%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	6.8%	4.3%	5.4%	`7.5%	5.1%	4.9%	5.2%	5.5%
Enrolled in college	`3.1%	`2.2%	`3.4%	`1.9%	4.9%	6.2%	4.5%	7.6%
Not enrolled in school	69.4%	82.7%	78.8%	77.9%	76.1%	76.1%	76.2%	73.2%

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2016 represents average characteristics from 2012-2016.
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Education

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes levels of educational attainment.

Educational Attainment: This refers to the level of education completed by people 25 years and over in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

School Enrollment: The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) defines people as enrolled in school if they were attending a public or private school or college at any time during the three months prior to taking the survey. People enrolled in vocational, technical, or business school such as post-secondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on-the-job training were not reported as enrolled in school.

Why is it important?

Education is one of the most important indicators of the potential for economic success, and lack of education is closely linked to poverty. Studies show that areas with a higher-than-average-educated workforce grow faster, have higher incomes, and suffer less during economic downturns than other areas.[43, 44] In 2017, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the higher the rate of educational achievement, the lower the unemployment rate and the higher the wages.[45]

Understanding differences in education levels can highlight whether certain people might be disproportionately impacted by policies, plans, and management actions, and can inform communication and outreach efforts.

School enrollment can be an important indicator of the level of access to education, a community's potential for economic growth, and the number of dependents in a community that are not of working age. Some government agencies also use this information for funding allocations.

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Language

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Population 5 yrs or older, 2016*	11,997	9,927	8,926	3,441	145,230	962,396	179,521	298,691,202
Speak only English	8,261	9,465	8,620	3,388	140,030	924,904	169,764	235,519,143
Speak a language other than English	3,736	˙462	˙306	˙˙53	5,200	37,492	9,757	63,172,059
Spanish or Spanish Creole	˙317	˙133	˙226	˙˙5	2,139	12,920	2,820	39,145,066
Other Indo-European languages	˙39	˙268	˙70	˙˙43	1,446	12,326	1,866	10,827,536
Asian and Pacific Island languages	˙˙7	˙34	˙˙4	˙˙5	˙608	4,167	˙658	10,172,370
Other languages	2,953	˙˙23	˙˙6	˙˙0	˙920	7,113	3,902	2,988,128
Speak English less than "very well"	˙337	˙˙107	˙˙166	˙˙22	˙1,603	7,909	2,235	25,440,956
Percent of Total								
Speak only English	68.9%	95.3%	96.6%	98.5%	96.4%	96.1%	94.6%	78.9%
Speak a language other than English	31.1%	˙4.7%	˙3.4%	˙˙1.5%	3.6%	3.9%	5.4%	21.1%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	˙2.6%	˙1.3%	˙2.5%	˙˙0.1%	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%	13.1%
Other Indo-European languages	˙0.3%	˙2.7%	˙0.8%	˙˙1.2%	˙1.0%	1.3%	1.0%	3.6%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	˙˙0.1%	˙0.3%	˙˙0.0%	˙˙0.1%	˙0.4%	0.4%	˙0.4%	3.4%
Other languages	24.6%	˙˙0.2%	˙˙0.1%	˙˙0.0%	˙0.6%	0.7%	2.2%	1.0%
Speak English less than "very well"	˙2.8%	˙˙1.1%	˙˙1.9%	˙˙0.6%	˙1.1%	0.8%	1.2%	8.5%

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* In the 2012-2016 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated percent of people that spoke English less than 'very well' (8.5%), and Sweet Grass County, MT had the lowest (0.6%).
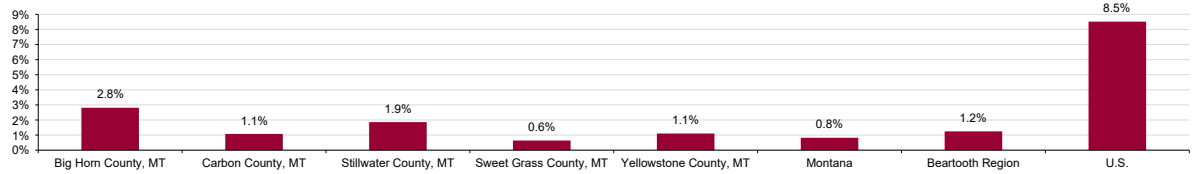
Percent of Population that 'Speaks English Less Than Very Well', 2016*

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2016 represents average characteristics from 2012-2016.

Language

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language used by respondents five years and older at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.[46]

Why is it important?

If a significant portion of the population is classified as speaking English "less than very well," public outreach, meetings, plans, and implementation may need to be conducted in multiple languages. Community leaders and policy makers should be prepared to use interpreters of languages other than English to communicate effectively with diverse publics.

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Housing Characteristics

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Total Housing Units, 2016*	4,668	6,459	4,811	2,016	66,708	491,439	84,662	134,054,899
Occupied	3,602	4,385	3,784	1,447	62,459	412,653	75,677	117,716,237
Vacant	1,066	2,074	1,027	569	4,249	78,786	8,985	16,338,662
For rent	¨¯116	¯201	¯115	¨¯30	¯1,087	8,702	1,549	2,855,844
Rented, not occupied	¨0	¨0	¨1	¨0	¯287	1,995	¯288	616,696
For sale only	¨0	¨61	¨32	¨10	¯424	5,241	¯527	1,395,797
Sold, not occupied	¨2	¨4	¨7	¨20	¯198	¯1,466	¯231	636,952
Seasonal, recreational, occasional	400	1,402	542	370	¯863	40,280	3,577	5,368,085
For migrant workers	¨3	¨2	¨20	¨5	¨13	¯341	¯43	35,398
Other vacant	545	¯404	¯310	¯134	1,377	20,761	2,770	5,429,890
Year Built								
Built 2010 or later	¯54	¯116	¯149	¨¯11	2,547	14,139	2,877	3,098,053
Built 2000 to 2009	¯402	1,126	973	431	9,542	77,510	12,474	19,705,347
Built 1990 to 1999	677	969	713	354	8,463	68,303	11,176	18,762,073
Built 1980 to 1989	703	722	658	¯175	8,161	55,253	10,419	18,355,676
Built 1970 to 1979	1,084	860	497	¯261	14,210	91,242	16,912	20,901,765
Built 1940 to 1969	1,185	1,202	1,021	386	17,993	115,011	21,787	35,773,834
Median year structure built^	1975	1977	1981	1979	1977	1977	na	1977

Percent of Total

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Occupancy								
Occupied	77.2%	67.9%	78.7%	71.8%	93.6%	84.0%	89.4%	87.8%
Vacant	22.8%	32.1%	21.3%	28.2%	6.4%	16.0%	10.6%	12.2%
For rent	¨2.5%	¯3.1%	¯2.4%	¨1.5%	¯1.6%	1.8%	¯1.8%	2.1%
Rented, not occupied	¨0.0%	¨0.0%	0.0%	¨0.0%	¯0.4%	¯0.4%	¯0.3%	0.5%
For sale only	¨0.0%	¨0.9%	¨0.7%	¨0.5%	¯0.6%	1.1%	¯0.6%	1.0%
Sold, not occupied	¨0.0%	¨0.1%	¨0.1%	¨1.0%	¯0.3%	¯0.3%	¯0.3%	0.5%
Seasonal, recreational, occasional	8.6%	21.7%	11.3%	18.4%	¯1.3%	8.2%	4.2%	4.0%
For migrant workers	¨0.1%	¨0.0%	¨0.4%	¨0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Other vacant	11.7%	¯6.3%	¯6.4%	¯6.6%	2.1%	4.2%	3.3%	4.1%
Year Built								
Built 2010 or later	¯1.2%	¯1.8%	¯3.1%	¨0.5%	3.8%	2.9%	3.4%	2.3%
Built 2000 to 2009	¨8.6%	17.4%	20.2%	21.4%	14.3%	15.8%	14.7%	14.7%
Built 1990 to 1999	14.5%	15.0%	14.8%	17.6%	12.7%	13.9%	13.2%	14.0%
Built 1980 to 1989	15.1%	11.2%	13.7%	¨8.7%	12.2%	11.2%	12.3%	13.7%
Built 1970 to 1979	23.2%	13.3%	10.3%	¯12.9%	21.3%	18.6%	20.0%	15.6%
Built 1940 to 1969	25.4%	18.6%	21.2%	¯19.1%	27.0%	23.4%	25.7%	26.7%

^ Median year structure built is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

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Percent of Housing Vacant (incl. seasonal homes), 2016*

* In the 2012-2016 period, Carbon County, MT had the highest estimated percent of the vacant housing (32.1%), and Yellowstone County, MT had the lowest (6.4%).
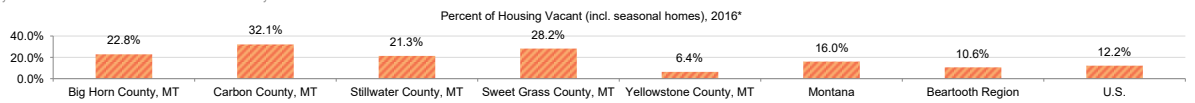
40.0%	22.8%	32.1%	21.3%	28.2%	6.4%	16.0%	10.6%	12.2%
	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2016 represents average characteristics from 2012-2016.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Characteristics

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is occupied or vacant, for rent or seasonally occupied, and the year built.

Rent: The number of homes for rent was defined as occupied housing units that were for rent, vacant housing units that were for rent, and vacant units rented but not occupied at the time of interview.

Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use: Refers to vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year.

For Migrant Workers: Refers to housing units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season.

Why is it important?

Vacancy status is an indicator of the housing market and provides information on the stability and quality of housing for certain areas. The data is used to assess the demand for housing, to identify housing turnover within areas, and to better understand the population within the housing market over time. These data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of persons at different economic levels.

Seasonal or recreational homes (i.e., "second homes") are often an indicator of the desirability of a place for recreation and tourism. This could also be used as an indicator of recreational and scenic amenities, which can be a source of economic growth.

While the late 1990s and early 2000s were a period of rapid home development throughout the country, there have been other periods when housing grew at a fast rate (the late 1970s, for example, in many parts of the country). The relative growth rate of housing is an indicator of overall economic growth but may indicate challenges such as the need to prepare for risk of wildfire, flooding, and other natural disasters. The year the home was built also provides information on the age of the housing stock, which can be used to forecast future demand of services such as energy consumption and fire protection.

Housing that is classified as available for migrant workers can be used as an indicator of a certain type of economic activity, in particular crop agriculture.

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Housing Affordability

	Big Horn County, MT	Carbon County, MT	Stillwater County, MT	Sweet Grass County, MT	Yellowstone County, MT	Montana	Beartooth Region	U.S.
Owner-occupied mortgaged homes, 2016*	696	1,810	1,727	519	27,630	157,423	32,382	48,016,540
Cost >30% of household income	˄142	508	˄494	˄120	6,978	47,232	8,242	14,700,932
Specified renter-occupied units, 2016*	1,405	966	792	384	20,094	135,346	23,641	42,835,169
Rent >30% of household income	˄419	˄417	˄207	˄84	8,418	55,995	9,545	20,246,745
Median monthly mortgage cost˄, 2016*	$900	$1,241	$1,357	$1,324	$1,364	$1,307	na	$1,491
Median gross rent˄, 2016*	$660	$770	$652	$665	$796	$732	na	$949
Percent of Total								
Cost >30% of household income	20.4%	28.1%	28.6%	23.1%	25.3%	30.0%	25.5%	30.6%
Rent >30% of household income	˄29.8%	43.2%	˄26.1%	˄21.9%	41.9%	41.4%	40.4%	47.3%

^ Median monthly mortgage cost and median gross rent are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

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* In the 2012-2016 period, the U.S. had the highest percent of owner-occupied households where > 30% of household income was spent on mortgage costs (30.6%), and Big Horn County, MT had the lowest (20.4%).

* In the 2012-2016 period, the U.S. had the highest percent of renter-occupied households where > 30% of household income was spent on gross rent (47.3%), and Sweet Grass County, MT had the lowest (21.9%).

* In the 2012-2016 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated monthly mortgage costs for owner-occupied homes ($1,491), and Big Horn County, MT had the lowest ($900).

* In the 2012-2016 period, the U.S. had the highest estimated monthly gross rent for renter-occupied homes ($949), and Stillwater County, MT had the lowest ($652).

Housing Costs as a Percent of Household Income, 2016*

■ Cost >30% of household income   ■ Rent >30% of household income

Median Monthly Mortgage Costs and Gross Rent, 2016*

■ Median monthly mortgage cost˄, 2016*   ■ Median gross rent˄, 2016*

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2016 represents average characteristics from 2012-2016.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2017. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Housing Affordability

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes whether housing is affordable for homeowners and renters.[47]

Owner-Occupied Housing Unit: A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit: All occupied units that are not owner-occupied are classified as renter-occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Monthly Costs (owner-occupied): The sum of payment for mortgages, real estate taxes, various insurances, utilities, fuels, mobile home costs, and condominium fees.

Gross Rent: The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else).

The lowest ownership costs and gross rent share of household income reported in the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey is 15 percent. Many government agencies define as excessive (or unaffordable) housing costs that exceed 30 percent of monthly household income.

Why is it important?

An important indicator of economic hardship is whether housing is affordable.[48] This page measures housing affordability in terms of the share of household income that is devoted to a mortgage and related costs (for homeowners) and rent and related costs (for renters). An income share devoted to housing that is below 15 percent is a good proxy for highly affordable, while the income share devoted to housing that is above 30 percent is a good proxy for unaffordable.

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The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

Comparisons

Indicators		Beartooth Region	U.S.	Percent difference Beartooth Region vs. U.S.
Demographics	Population Growth (% change, 2010*-2016*)	7.0%	4.8%	
	Median Age (2016*)	na	37.7	
	Percent Population White Alone (2016*)	87.4%	73.3%	
	Percent Population Hispanic or Latino (2016*)	4.9%	17.3%	
	Percent Population American Indian or Alaska Native (2016*)	8.2%	0.8%	
	Percent of Population 'Baby Boomers' (2016*)	26.2%	24.4%	
Income	Median Household Income (2016*)	na	$55,322	
	Per Capita Income (2016*)	na	$29,829	
	Percent Individuals Below Poverty (2016*)	11.5%	15.1%	
	Percent Families Below Poverty (2016*)	7.8%	11.0%	
	Percent of Households with Retirement and Social Security Income (2016*)	48.6%	48.5%	
	Percent of Households with Public Assistance Income (2016*)	16.6%	21.1%	
Structure	Percent Population 25 Years or Older without High School Degree (2016*)	7.2%	13.0%	
	Percent Population 25 Years or Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2016*)	28.2%	30.3%	
	Percent Population That Speak English Less Than 'Very Well' (2016*)	1.2%	8.5%	
	Percent of Houses that are Seasonal Homes (2016*)	4.2%	4.0%	
	Owner-Occupied Homes where > 30% of Household Income Spent on Mortgage (2016*)	25.5%	30.6%	
	Renter-Occupied Homes where > 30% of Household Income Spent on Rent (2016*)	40.4%	47.3%	

-200% -100% 0% 100% 200%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Comparisons

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares key demographic, income, and social indicators from the selected region to the United States overall.

The term "benchmark" in this report should not be construed as having the same meaning as in the National Forest Management Act.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. In 1997 the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) revised the standards for how the Federal government collects and presents data on race and ethnicity.

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive 14, the U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Baby Boomers: Baby boomers are defined as having been born between 1946-1964. The reported percent of population that are "Baby Boomers" has some associated error since ACS generally reports age classes in 5-year increments (55 to 59 years, 60 to 64 years, etc.).

Social Security: Refers to households that receive income that includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration before deductions for medical insurance, and Railroad Retirement insurance. It does not include Medicare reimbursement.

Retirement Income: Consists of households that receive: 1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 2) disability income from companies, unions, the U.S. military, or federal, state, or local government; 3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and 4) regular income from IRA and Keogh plans. It does not include Social Security income.

Median Age, Median Household Income, and Per Capita Income are not calculated for multi-location regions due to data availability.

Why is it important?

This page shows a quick comparison of indicators covered in this report and shows how the region is different from the selected benchmark area. If no custom benchmark area was selected, EPS defaults to benchmarking against the U.S.

The chart offers an at-a-glance view of whether groups of indicators are atypical compared to the benchmark. For example, this page may show that a selected area has an older population, relatively unaffordable housing, and language barriers. In combination, these indicators can help community leaders, local government staff, policy makers and others improve outreach strategies and consider whether the impacts of projects and policies could have disproportionate impacts on certain segments of the population.

Data Sources & Methods

EPS uses national statistics from public government sources. All data used in EPS can be readily verified with the original sources:

- **American Community Survey**
  U.S, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
  https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
  https://www.census.gov/acs/www/data/data-tables-and-tools/index.php
  Contacts:
  https://www.census.gov/about/contact-us.html

EPS core approaches: EPS is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers. EPS displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time. EPS employs cross-sectional benchmarking—comparing smaller areas such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation—to give a sense of relative performance. EPS allows users to aggregate data for multiple locations to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

About the American Community Survey (ACS): All data used in this report is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), a nationwide survey conducted annually by the U.S. Census Bureau that provides current demographic, social, economic, and housing information about communities. The ACS is not the same as the Decennial U.S. Census, which is conducted every 10 years.

Estimates based on five years of sampling are available for all areas, whereas estimate based on annual and three-year sampling are only available for areas with larger population sizes. Data used in this report are five-year ACS estimates which are consistently available for locations with small populations such as towns. Five-year estimates are displayed for all locations because data obtained using the same survey technique is ideal for comparisons. The disadvantage is that multi-year estimates cannot be used to describe any particular year in the period, only the average value over the full period.

Data Accuracy: ACS is based on a survey and is subject to error. The U.S. Census Bureau reports the accuracy of the data by providing margins of error. In this report, we alert the user to the data accuracy using color-coded text and symbols in the tables: **BLACK** indicates a coefficient of variation <12%; ORANGE (preceded with one dot) indicates between 12 and 40%; and **RED BOLD** (preceded with two dots) indicates a coefficient of variation >40%. The coefficient of variation is a measure of relative error in the estimate and is calculated directly from the margin of error as the ratio of the standard error to the estimate itself. Less populated areas tend to have lower accuracy. If data have consistently low accuracy throughout a report, we suggest running another demographics report at a larger geographic scale.

Endnotes

1 - A useful resource on rural population change is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service web page: https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/population-migration/.

2 - William H. Frey's website provides links to publications, issues, media stories, data tools and resources on migration, population redistribution, and demography of both rural and urban populations in the U.S.: frey-demographer.org.

3 - For a description of the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS methodology and data accuracy, see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology.html.

4 - The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging has a host of resources about older Americans at https://aoa.acl.gov/.

5 - The U.S. Census Bureau publishes age data estimates for the U.S., states, counties, and metropolitan areas. See https://www.census.gov/topics/population/age-and-sex.html.

6 - The non-profit Population Reference Bureau offers a helpful video on population pyramids at http://www.prb.org/Multimedia/Video/2009/distilleddemographics1.aspx.

7 - Grayson KV and Victoria VA. 2010. The Next Four Decades: Older Population in the United States: 2010 to 2050. U.S. Census Bureau. https://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf.

8 - Jacobsen LA and Mather M. 2010. U.S. Social and Economic Trends Since 2000. Population Bulletin 65(1):1-16. Washington DC: Population Reference Bureau.

9 - Cromartie J and Nelson P. 2009. Baby Boom Migration and Its Impact on Rural America. USDA-ERS Report No. 79. Washington, DC: USDA Economic Research Service. https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/err79/9346_err79_1_.pdf

10 - The U.S. Census Bureau has many resources that describe the trends in aging in the U.S. and its implications. See for example: An Aging Nation: The Older Population in the United States https://www.census.gov/prod/2014pubs/p25-1140.pdf; and The Graying of America: More Adults Than Kids by 2035 https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2018/03/graying-america.html?eml=gd.

11 - Frey WH. 2006. America's Regional Demographics in the '00 Decade: The Role of Seniors, Boomers and New Minorities. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/research/americas-regional-demographics-in-the-00s-decade-the-role-of-seniors-boomers-and-new-minorities/

12 - Frey WH. 2007. Mapping the Growth of Older America. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/research/mapping-the-growth-of-older-america/.

Endnotes

13 - OMB. 1997. Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Federal Register 62(210):58782-58790. https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1997-10-30/pdf/97-28653.pdf.

14 - For a primer on how the Census 2010 handles race and Hispanic origin, see: Humes KR, Jones NA, and Ramirez RR. 2011. Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin. U.S. Census Bureau. https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf.

15 - https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2017/school-enrollment.html

16 - https://factfinder.census.gov/help/en/ethnic_groups.htm

17 - https://www.archives.gov/files/federal-register/executive-orders/pdf/12898.pdf

18 - A Century Apart: New Measures of Well-Being for U.S. Racial and Ethnic Groups is available at http://www.measureofamerica.org/acenturyapart/.

19 - Additional U.S. Census Bureau information on the Hispanic population (Who's Hispanic in America?) is available at https://www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/hispanic/2012.06.22_cspan_hispanics.pdf.

20 - U.S. Census Bureau. Facts for Features: Hispanic Heritage Month 2016 https://census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2016/cb16-ff16.html.

21 - See U.S. Census Bureau Tribal Affairs at https://www.census.gov/aian/.

22 - The U.S. Department of Interior's Indian Affairs oversees the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education. Indian Affairs resources and contacts are available at https://bia.gov/index.htm.

23 - The U.S. Forest Service Office of Tribal Relations, formed in 2004, is a useful source of information and policies related to agency-tribal relations. See https://www.fs.fed.us/spf/tribalrelations/index.shtml.

24 - In 2016 the Bureau of Land Management published a Tribal Relations Manual and Handbook. See https://www.blm.gov/programs/cultural-heritage-and-paleontology/tribal-consultation.

25 - The American Indian Heritage Foundation hosts an American Indian Resource Directory with a list of all American Indian tribes, including Federally recognized tribes. This and other resources are available at http://www.indians.org/index.html.

26 - For an indispensable publication on environmental justice, see: Council on Environmental Quality. 1997. Environmental Justice: Guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act. Washington, DC: CEQ. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/ej_guidance_nepa_ceq1297.pdf.

Endnotes

27 - The Census Bureau provides industry and occupation code lists and definitions: https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/industry-occupation/guidance/code-lists.html.

28 - Occupations are also defined by U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: https://www.bls.gov/soc/.

29 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics provides The Occupational Outlook Handbook, which is an analysis of the prospects for different types of jobs, including training and education needed, earnings, working conditions, and what workers do on the job: https://www.bls.gov/ooh/.

30 - Maynard DC and Feldman DC. (Eds.) 2011. Underemployment: Psychological, economic and social challenges. New York, NY: Springer.

31 - Labor Force Statistics from Current Population Survey. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm.

32 - Involuntary Part-Time Work on the Rise. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm.

33 - https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2017/acs-5yr.html

34 - Aldrich L, Beale C, and Kasse K. 1997. Commuting and the Economic Functions of Small Towns and Places. Rural Development Perspectives 12(3):26-31. https://naldc.nal.usda.gov/download/34577/PDF.

35 - For useful remarks and scholarly references on the level and distribution of economic well-being, see Federal Reserve System Chairman Ben S. Bernanke's speech on February 6, 2007: https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm.

36 - For an analysis of trends in the distribution of wealth in the U.S., see Saez E and Zucman G. 2016. Wealth inequality in the United States since 1913: Evidence from capitalized income tax data. The Quarterly Journal of Economics 131(2):519-578.

37 - Income Inequality. U.S. Census Bureau. 2010. https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income-inequality/about/middle-class.html.

38 - The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center has a range of resources on poverty in the United States at http://www.npc.umich.edu/poverty/.

39 - For more information on rural poverty, see USDA Economic Research Service Briefing Room, Rural Income, Poverty, and Welfare: High Poverty Counties at https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being/.

40 - The specific thresholds used for tabulation of income for particular years are shown at https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html.

Endnotes

41 - The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center hosts a body of research on race and ethnicity as they relate to poverty. See http://npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity/.

42 - The U.S. Census Bureau briefing on "Poverty Areas" shows that Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately affected by poverty. "Four times as many Blacks and three times as many Hispanics lived in poverty areas than lived outside them." For more information, see https://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/povarea.html.

43 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics shows a tight relationship between employment projections and educational attainment. See https://www.bls.gov/emp/documentation/education-training-system.htm.

44 - Card D. 1999. The Causal Effect of Education on Earnings in Ashenfelter O and Card D, eds., Handbook of Labor Economics, Vol. 3A. New York: Elsevier. Pp. 1801-63.

45 - Employment Projections. 2017. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://www.bls.gov/emp/chart-unemployment-earnings-education.htm.

46 - The Modern Language Association has developed an online mapping tool that shows languages spoken for most areas of the United States. See https://apps.mla.org/map_main.

47 - The U.S. Census Bureau's American Housing Survey has additional information on housing and housing affordability. See https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ahs/.

48 - For current calculations on housing affordability, see the National Association of Realtors' Housing Affordability Index, available at https://www.nar.realtor/topics/housing-affordability-index.

49 - Federal Register 59(32). See https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1994-02-16/html/94-3685.htm.

50- For a description of the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS definition of per capita income, see https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/note/US/INC910216.

51- For an explanantion of the discrepancies between the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, see http://www.incontext.indiana.edu/2003/jan-feb03/details.asp.