



SOCIOECONOMIC REPORT

Regional Profile of the Yellowstone River Corridor

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Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Abstract | 2 |
| Introduction | 2 |
| Segment 1 - Prairie, Dawson, Richland Counties, MT, and McKenzie County, ND..... | 3 |
| Introduction | 3 |
| Demographic Trends..... | 4 |
| Economic Trends..... | 6 |
| Segment 2 – Treasure, Rosebud, and Custer Counties, MT..... | 20 |
| Introduction | 20 |
| Demographic Trends..... | 20 |
| Economic Trends..... | 24 |
| Segment 3 – Yellowstone County, MT..... | 37 |
| Introduction | 37 |
| Demographic Trends..... | 37 |
| Economic Trends..... | 40 |
| Segment 4 – Sweet Grass, Stillwater, and Carbon Counties, MT | 53 |
| Introduction | 53 |
| Demographic Trends..... | 54 |
| Economic Trends..... | 57 |
| Segment 5 – Park County, MT..... | 70 |
| Introduction | 70 |
| Demographic Trends..... | 70 |
| Economic Trends..... | 73 |
| Summary of Demographic Trends | 86 |
| Summary of Economic Trends | 88 |
| Income | 88 |
| Earnings..... | 90 |
| Employment..... | 92 |
| References | 95 |

Abstract

The Yellowstone River Corridor, located in southern Montana and eastern North Dakota, spans 12 counties. This report details socioeconomic data for each of the counties grouped, according to economic characteristics, into five segments. Each section of this report provides historic and current demographic and economic data for each segment along the River Corridor. In some cases, data are provided at the county level to highlight important differences between the counties within a single segment, while in other cases, aggregate data are provided at the segment level. For those instances where aggregate data are provided at the segment level, a county level breakout of the data can be found in the appendix. Finally, a discussion comparing the most recent data for each segment within the River Corridor is provided at the end of the report to emphasize current differences between segments.

Introduction

The Yellowstone River Corridor, located in southern Montana and eastern North Dakota, spans 12 counties. The corridor covers a geographically and economically diverse area. For ease of discussion, the 12 counties have been grouped into five segments that reflect economically similar areas. It should be noted that this is the same geographic grouping applied in the Yellowstone River Cultural Inventory Report. Segment 1 encompasses the counties located in eastern Montana and western North Dakota: Prairie, Dawson, Richland Counties, MT; and McKenzie County, ND. Segment 2 spans eastern central Montana, including Treasure, Rosebud and Custer Counties, MT. Given the uniqueness of the economy of Yellowstone County, it is the only county included in Segment 3. Segment 4 includes Sweet Grass, Stillwater and Carbon Counties, MT. Segment 5, similar to Segment 3, only consists of Park County, MT. Again this is due to the unique economy of this county. The region shares a unique history and is culturally important; while each of the counties is distinct in its own way, together, they are facing many of the same opportunities and uncertainties moving into the future.

The twelve-county River Corridor is both historically and culturally significant. The area was explored during the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with several important historical landmarks located throughout the corridor (National Park Service, 2014a). Counties in Segment 2 were extensively explored during the expedition, while Pompey's Pillar, located in Yellowstone County (Segment 3), bears the signature of William Clark, signed on his journey home following the expedition (National Park Service, 2014b). Many of the counties in the River Corridor served as important railroad and mining camps during the early 20th Century, including those counties in Segments 2 and 4 (Montana Department of Labor and Industry, 2012a; Jones Lang LaSalle, 2013a). The Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909 promoted the settlement of many of the eastern counties, located in Segment 1 (Eastern Plains Economic Development Corporation, 2006). Counties within the corridor are home to two tribal reservations, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, located in the counties in Segment 2, and the Crow, located in counties in Segments 2 and 3 (Montana State Governor's Office of Indian Affairs, 2013; Northern Cheyenne Tribe, 2013).

Today, counties in the River Corridor are experiencing an increase in the diversity of economic sectors driving local economies. Natural resource extraction continues to drive the economy of many communities within the River Corridor. The Bakken Oil Field is having notable effects on communities in Segment 1, coal mines continue to be an important source of employment for residents of the counties in Segment 2, and coal and metal mines are still fully operational in Segment 4 (Southeastern Montana Development Corporation, 2010; Bohnenkamp and others, 2011; Montana Department of Labor and Industry, 2012b). In addition to extractive natural resource industries, counties along the corridor are well known for abundant recreation opportunities. Yellowstone National Park, Gallatin and Custer National Forests, several blue ribbon streams and rivers, as well as over a hundred lakes and reservoirs make the counties along the River Corridor a heavily-used area for recreation. These recreation-based industries are viewed as important economic drivers for several counties within the corridor, especially Park County (Segment 5) (Northern Rocky Mountain Economic Development District, 2012). In the future, the continued development of extractive industries may conflict with the emerging tourism and recreation industries.

This report details socioeconomic data for each of the five segments. Each section of this report provides historic and current demographic and economic data for each River Corridor segment. In some cases, data are provided at the

county level to highlight important similarities or differences between the counties within a single segment, while in other cases, aggregate data are provided at the segment level. For those instances where aggregate data are provided at the segment level, a county level breakout of the data can be found in the appendix. All data are presented in 2010 dollars. Additional changes between the reporting methods by Bureau of Economic Analysis of pre- and post-2010 data are captured in the methods section found in the appendix. Finally, a discussion comparing the most recent socioeconomic data across segments within the River Corridor is provided at the end of the report to emphasize differences between segments.

Segment 1 - Prairie, Dawson, Richland Counties, MT, and McKenzie County, ND

Introduction

Segment 1 of the Yellowstone River Corridor encompasses a four-county area, spanning Prairie, Dawson, and Richland Counties in Montana as well as McKenzie County in North Dakota. Historically, this area is known for both its agricultural importance as well as its rich oil and gas resources. The Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909, which promoted dryland farming by allowing individuals to claim up to 320 acres of nonirrigable land in parts of several western states, including Montana, caused an increase in the population of the four-county area in the early part of the 20th century (Eastern Plains Economic Development Corporation, 2006; Bragsher, 2012). This expansion in dryland (non-irrigated) farming and ranching on the eastern plains of Montana and western plains of North Dakota was soon followed by another population boom in the mid-20th century triggered by the discovery of the Bakken (formerly Williston Basin) Oil Field (Bohenkamp, Finken and others, 2011).

The discovery and subsequent drilling of the Bakken Oil Field caused an economic boom for the four-county study area from the 1950s until a peak in the 1980s. The 1990s were marked by the bust cycle that often follows an oil boom (Bohenkamp, Finkenand others, 2011). In addition to the economic downturn experienced in the oil and gas energy, the farm economy also suffered during the 1990s. Much of the 1990s, extending into the early 2000s, was marked by drought conditions similar to those experienced during the Dust Bowl (Montana Disaster and Emergency Services, August 2007). Adding further stress to the agricultural economy, drought conditions were paired with declining commodities prices (Jones Lang LaSalle, 2013b).

Currently, due to the advancement of extraction methods, the area is once again experiencing an oil and gas boom. There is a strong belief that this boom cycle may last longer than the previous cycles, given technological advancements. Once more, the oil and gas sector is a driver of change in eastern Montana and western North Dakota. Many of the “oil patch” counties are experiencing high rates of net in-migration as people move to this area seeking financial opportunities (Sylvester, 2013). Additionally, oil and gas is helping to bolster the economy of the area through an increase in the number of job opportunities, increased tax revenue, and an increase in the population in areas that have previously experienced net out-migration due to a lack of employment opportunities (Bohenkamp, Finkenand others, 2011). Although there are many positive outcomes, there is still concern regarding the other effects of an oil and gas dependent economy, including stresses on infrastructure, a lack of available housing, and a changing face of the population, that local economies may not have the financial resources to manage (Bohenkamp, Finkenand others, 2011). Though there may be uncertainty regarding the specific changes the four-county study area will experience in the future, it is certain that this area will continue to develop given the continued influence of the agriculture and oil and gas sectors.

Demographic Trends

Population

The total population within the Yellowstone River Corridor has been steadily increasing, leading to an overall increase in population of 74.5% from 1950 to 2010. Conversely, the population within Segment 1 of the corridor has shown fluctuations over time, increasing from 1950 to 1980, and subsequently decreasing from 1990 to 2010 (see table 1).

Table 1. Population Total, 1950-2010

| <i>Segment 1</i> | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Percent Change 1950-2010 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| McKenzie County, ND | 6,849 | 7,296 | 6,127 | 7,132 | 6,383 | 5,737 | 6,360 | -7.1% |
| Richland County, MT | 10,366 | 10,504 | 9,837 | 12,243 | 10,716 | 9,667 | 9,746 | -6.0% |
| Dawson County, MT | 9,092 | 12,314 | 11,269 | 11,805 | 9,505 | 9,059 | 8,966 | -1.4% |
| Prairie County, MT | 2,377 | 2,318 | 1,752 | 1,836 | 1,383 | 1,199 | 1,179 | -50.4% |
| Segment 1 Total | 28,684 | 32,432 | 28,985 | 33,016 | 27,987 | 25,662 | 26,251 | -8.5% |
| River Corridor Total | 133,723 | 162,839 | 161,516 | 194,822 | 196,814 | 214,004 | 233,355 | 74.5% |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

Much of the increase in population from 1950 to 1980 within the four-county area may be due to the expansion of dryland farming and ranching, coupled with the oil and gas boom. The subsequent decline that occurred in the 1990s can be seen in the population totals, as each county in the four-county area experienced a population decline from 1980 to 2000. Two of the counties in the segment, McKenzie and Richland, have recovered from the economic downturn and the population is increasing (United States Census Bureau, 2010). Though at a lesser rate, the population of Dawson and Prairie Counties continues to decline. Overall, the segment has witnessed an 8.5% decline in its population, contrasted with the nearly 75% increase in population that has occurred in the River Corridor as a whole (United States Census Bureau, 2010).

In addition to declining, the population within the four-county area has also aged significantly since 1950. Table 2 shows the median age of the population from 1950 to 2010.

Table 2. Median Age, 1950-2010

| <i>Segment 1</i> | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| McKenzie County, ND | 27.4 | 25.5 | 28.2 | 27.3 | 32.9 | 39.5 | 38.0 |
| Richland County, MT | 26.3 | 26.2 | 28.0 | 26.9 | 33.1 | 39.2 | 41.3 |
| Dawson County, MT | 27.7 | 23.8 | 25.3 | 27.3 | 35.5 | 41.0 | 43.5 |
| Prairie County, MT | 28.0 | 28.7 | 36.3 | 34.4 | 43.0 | 48.9 | 53.6 |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

From 1950 to 2010, the age of the population in each of the four counties in the segment has increased. McKenzie County, ND, has had the slightest increase in the median age of the population, with a recent decline in age from 2000 to 2010. This is likely reflective of the net in-migration driven by the oil and gas industry. The population of Prairie County, MT, has experienced the greatest increase in median age, with a total increase in median age of over 25 years from 1950 to 2010. This may be linked to higher rates of out migration and natural population change (Montana State University Extension, 2011c).

To further examine age distribution within the segment, Table 3 shows a detailed breakdown of the percent of population under 5 years of age, 18 years old and older, and the percent of individuals 65 and older. McKenzie County, ND, where the median age is the youngest, had the highest percentage of the population under 5 years of age as well as the lowest percentage of the population 65 years and older, in 2010. Again, this may reflect families moving into this area seeking higher wages from oil and gas-related jobs. As expected, Prairie County, MT, has the lowest percentage of the population under 5 years of age and the highest percentage of individuals 65 years of age and older (United States Census Bureau, 2010a). This may indicate an out-migration of families from the area.

Table 3. Detailed Age Distribution, 2010

| <i>Segment 1</i> | Median Age | Percent of Population Under 5 Years of Age | Percent of Population 18 and Over | Percent of Population 65 and Over |
|---------------------|------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| McKenzie County, ND | 38.0 | 8.1 | 73.4 | 14.2 |
| Richland County, MT | 41.3 | 6.5 | 76.6 | 14.9 |
| Dawson County, MT | 43.5 | 6.1 | 79.2 | 17.9 |
| Prairie County, MT | 53.6 | 4.9 | 82.3 | 26.0 |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010a

Across the River Corridor as a whole, the population density is 7.6 persons per square mile. Segment 1 has fewer individuals per square mile, as compared to the River Corridor, continuing to reflect the decline in population. Prairie County, MT, is both the smallest in land mass as well as population, making it the least densely populated county in the segment, with less than one person per square mile. Richland County is the second smallest county in land mass but has the greatest population, making it the most densely populated county in the segment (see Table 4), but it is still considerably less dense than the River Corridor as a whole (4.7 and 7.6 persons per square mile, respectively; United States Census Bureau, 2012)

Table 4. Population Density, 2010

| <i>Segment 1</i> | Land (mi ²) | Population (2010) | Population density (persons/mi ²) |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---|
| McKenzie County, ND | 2,760.3 | 6,360 | 2.3 |
| Richland County, MT | 2,084.1 | 9,746 | 4.7 |
| Dawson County, MT | 2,371.9 | 8,966 | 3.8 |
| Prairie County, MT | 1,736.7 | 1,179 | 0.7 |
| Segment 1 Total | 8,953.1 | 19,891 | 2.2 |
| River Corridor Total | 29,859.9 | 226,995 | 7.6 |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2012

Housing

Although the total population of Segment 1 has declined by 8.5%, the total number of housing units has increased by over 35% from 1950 to 2010 (see Table 5).

Table 5. Total Housing Units*, 1950-2010

| <i>Segment 1</i> | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Percent Change 1950-2010 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------------------------|
| McKenzie County, ND | 2,183 | 2,451 | 2,227 | 2,944 | 3,178 | 2,719 | 3,090 | 41.5% |
| Richland County, MT | 3,343 | 3,580 | 3,514 | 4,690 | 4,825 | 4,557 | 4,550 | 36.1% |
| Dawson County, MT | 2,961 | 3,895 | 3,755 | 4,637 | 4,487 | 4,168 | 4,233 | 43.0% |
| Prairie County, MT | 788 | 878 | 706 | 808 | 749 | 718 | 673 | -14.6% |
| Segment 1 Total | 9,275 | 10,804 | 10,202 | 13,079 | 13,239 | 12,162 | 12,546 | 35.3% |
| River Corridor Total | 44,383 | 54,887 | 57,593 | 80,151 | 88,808 | 95,967 | 109,295 | 146.3% |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

*A housing unit is defined as a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters.

Dawson County, MT, had the greatest increase in housing units from 1950 to 2010, 43%, and also had the smallest decline in population, -1.4%, during this time period (United States Census Bureau, 2010). Prairie County, MT, which had the greatest decline in population, was the only county that showed a decline in housing units from 1950 to 2010. As compared to the River Corridor, which had an increase in housing units of nearly 150%, Segment 1 showed significantly smaller growth in the number of housing units and accounted for only 11% of the total housing units in the River Corridor in 2010 (Table 5).

As mentioned previously, the four-county area has experienced a flux in population due to in- and out-migration over the past six decades. Table 6 compares current place of residence to place of residence 1 year ago to illustrate migration in 2012. This indicates the number of individuals that have moved within the county, or have moved into each county from another county within the same state, from a different state, or from a different country.

Table 6. Percent Individuals by Residence 1 Year Ago, 2012

| Segment 1 | Total Population 1 Year and Over | Same House | Different House | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | | Same County | Same State/ Different County | Different State | Abroad |
| McKenzie County, ND | 6,570 | 88.1% | 2.4% | 3.1% | 6.4% | 0.0% |
| Richland County, MT | 9,747 | 83.7% | 8.8% | 3.2% | 4.2% | 0.1% |
| Dawson County, MT | 8,879 | 81.8% | 8.4% | 4.1% | 5.5% | 0.1% |
| Prairie County, MT | 1,176 | 93.3% | 0.9% | 5.4% | 0.4% | 0.0% |
| Segment 1 Total | 26,372 | 84.6% | 6.7% | 3.6% | 5.0% | 0.1% |
| River Corridor Total | 236,143 | 83.4% | 9.2% | 3.6% | 3.9% | 0.1% |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2012a

As a portion of the population 1 year of age and older, Prairie County had the greatest percentage of residents living in the same house as they were in the previous year, 93.3%. This is above the percentage of the population living in the same house for both Segment 1 and the River Corridor, 84.6% and 83.4%, respectively (United States Census Bureau, 2012a). Of the four counties in Segment 1, Richland County had the greatest percentage of residents move within the same county, 8.8%. Prairie County had the lowest percentage of residents moving within the county, 0.9%, but the highest percentage of Montana state residents who moved into the county in the previous year, 5.4%. McKenzie County, ND, had the highest number of residents, 6.4%, who moved into the county in the last year from a different state (see Table 6). Residents moving into the counties from abroad accounted for less than 1 percent of the population 1 year of age and older for all counties within Segment 1 as well as the River Corridor as a whole (United States Census Bureau, 2012a).

Economic Trends

In 2010, Segment 1 had the second highest personal income in the River Corridor after Yellowstone County, \$1.1 billion and \$5.6 billion, respectively. Across segments in the River Corridor, Segment 1 had the highest per capita income in 2010, \$43 thousand (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Segment 1 derives nearly half of its proprietary income from farm proprietors, while the rest of the River Corridor derives the majority of the proprietary income from non-farm ventures (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). As of 2010, farming, mining, construction, wholesale trade and government enterprises sectors are the major sources of earnings in Segment 1. Historically, the unemployment rate in this segment has remained below that of the River Corridor (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

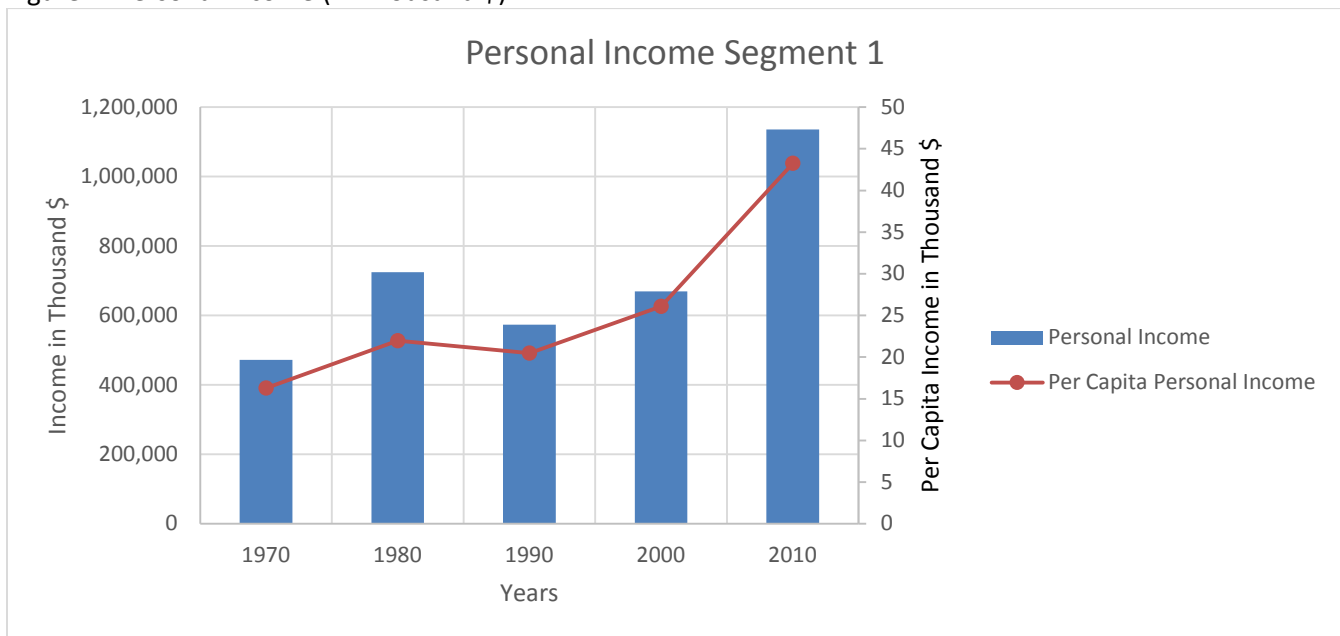
Income

Segment 1 experienced an increase in personal income in 1980 and again in 2010 (Figure 1) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Though the population of Segment 1 increased only 2.3%, between 2000 and 2010, (Table 1), the personal income increased 69%, and as a result increased the per capita personal income 66% (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). This growth can likely be attributed to the oil and gas boom occurring once again in this segment. Since 1970, the area has seen an increase in dividend, interest and rent, and personal current transfer receipts incomes (Figure 2). Dividends, interests and rent typically represent investment income or property income while personal current transfer receipts capture government payments such as retirement and disability insurance benefits, Medicare and Medicaid. The development of the Bakken Oil Field is a likely contributor to the increase in investment and property income, while the increase in the median age (Table 2) may be causing the increase in government payments. Although proprietors' income has fluctuated over the last 5 decades, the proportion of farm to non-farm proprietors' income has

remained fairly consistent, moving between 40-60% and 60-40% (Figure 3) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Proprietors' income increased between 2000 and 2010 from \$80 to \$146 million, with \$70 million from non-farm and \$76 million from farm proprietors' income (Figure 3).

Table 7 provides income data for Segment 1 and the River Corridor for 2010. McKenzie and Richland Counties are primary drivers of the income data, with Dawson County contributing only slightly less than McKenzie County (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Prairie County contributes to only a small fraction of personal income for Segment 1, likely due to its much smaller population, as compared to the other counties in the segment. At \$56 thousand, the per capita income of McKenzie County is highest within the segment and is also higher than per capita income in the River Corridor. McKenzie County has the highest ratio of proprietors' income than any other county in the segment or the River Corridor, 18% compared to 8%, while Prairie County has the highest ratio of both retirement and disability benefits as well as medical benefits, 13% and 12%, respectively (Table 7) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). In Prairie County, this is likely due to the aging population.

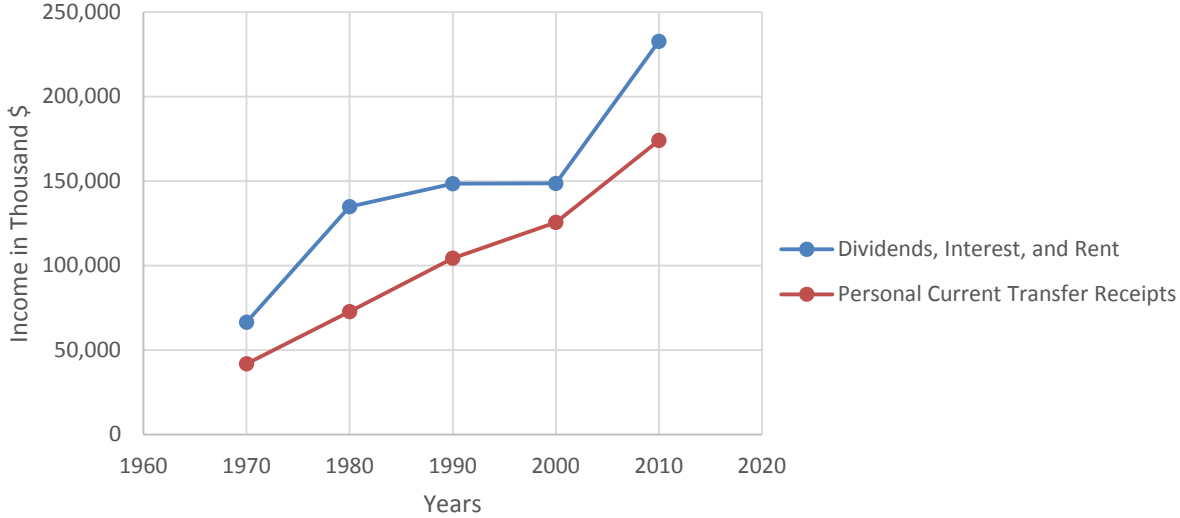
Figure 1. Personal Income (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

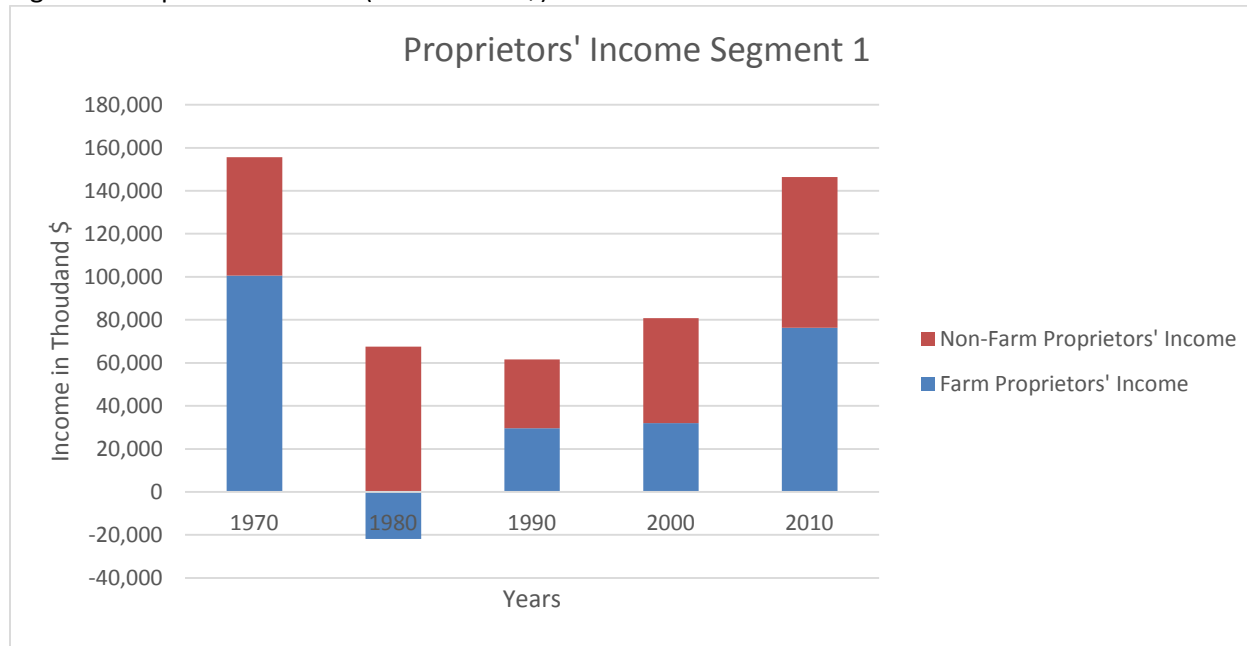
Figure 2. Other Income (in Thousand \$)

Other Income Segment 1



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 3. Proprietors' Income (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 7. 2010 Income (in Thousand \$)

| | McKenzie | Percent Total | Richland | Percent Total | Dawson | Percent Total | Prairie | Percent Total | River Corridor | Percent Total |
|--|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Personal income | 356,659 | | 454,434 | | 287,724 | | 36,563 | | 8,774,733 | |
| Per capita personal income | 56 | | 47 | | 32 | | 31 | | 38 | |
| Net earnings by place of residence | 248,186 | 70% | 296,053 | 65% | 170,541 | 59% | 13,751 | 38% | 5,433,877 | 62% |
| Proprietors' income | 63,534 | 18% | 61,236 | 13% | 21,022 | 7% | 588 | 2% | 660,096 | 8% |
| Farm proprietors' income | 40,227 | 11% | 24,720 | 5% | 11,165 | 4% | 151 | 0% | 63,889 | 1% |
| Nonfarm proprietors' income | 23,307 | 7% | 36,516 | 8% | 9,857 | 3% | 437 | 1% | 596,207 | 7% |
| Dividends, interest, and rent | 68,645 | 19% | 98,714 | 22% | 53,276 | 19% | 12,088 | 33% | 1,766,656 | 20% |
| Personal current transfer receipts | 39,828 | 11% | 59,667 | 13% | 63,907 | 22% | 10,724 | 29% | 1,574,200 | 18% |
| Retirement and disability insurance benefits | 14,916 | 4% | 25,500 | 6% | 28,844 | 10% | 4,644 | 13% | 634,042 | 7% |
| Medical benefits | 16,653 | 5% | 23,570 | 5% | 24,017 | 8% | 4,481 | 12% | 597,035 | 7% |
| Income maintenance benefits | 4,149 | 1% | 3,785 | 1% | 3,634 | 1% | 496 | 1% | 132,357 | 2% |
| Other | 4,110 | 1% | 6,812 | 1% | 7,412 | 3% | 1,103 | 3% | 210,766 | 2% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

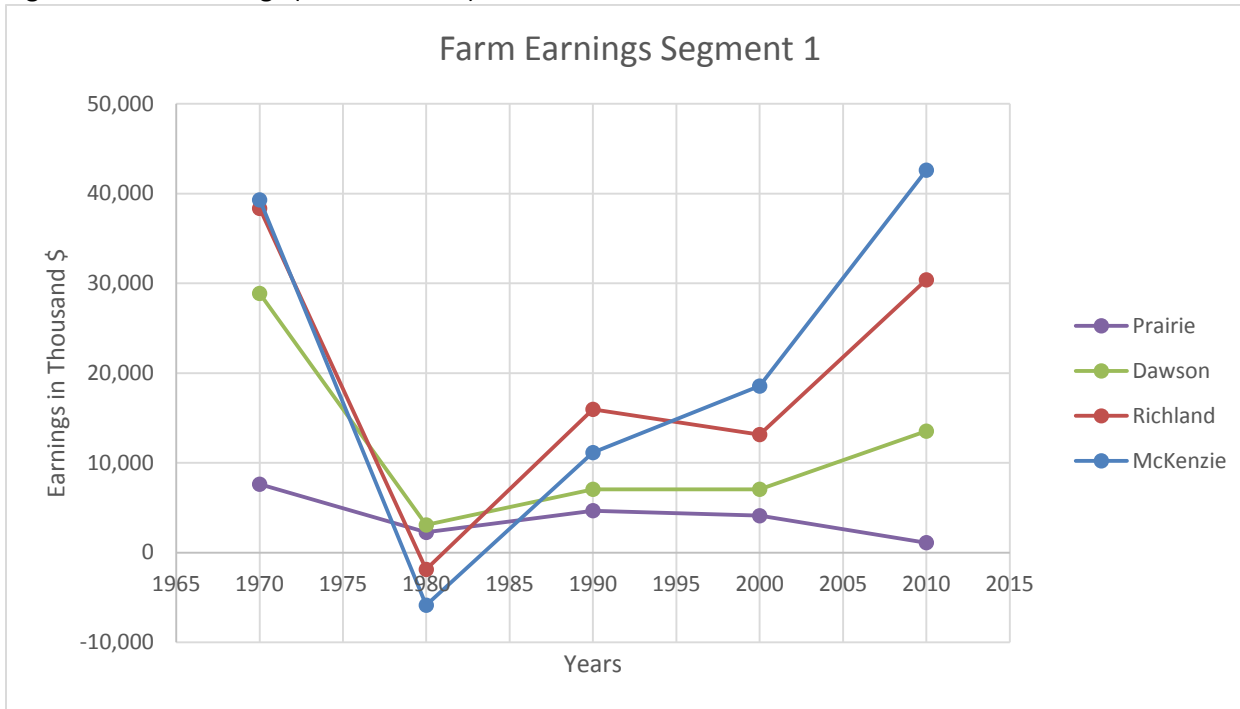
Earnings

Earnings in Segment 1 vary by industry. In some years, earnings data are suppressed and therefore not represented in the figures or tables provided in this report. Data suppression due to confidentiality reasons are marked with (D) while data suppressions resulting from a lack of confidence in the data are marked with (L). Confidentiality issues may result from only one company representing an industry within the county, while confidence issues may be due to a particularly low and therefore, uncertain estimates. All suppressed data are included in total earnings (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Farm earnings, as shown in Figure 4, saw a dramatic decline across all counties within Segment 1 in 1980 and are currently experiencing an increase of varying degrees by county, with the exception of Prairie County, where farm earnings have once again declined (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). As farm earnings declined in the 1980's, mining, construction, transportation and wholesale trade earnings began to increase across counties within Segment 1 (Figures 5, 6, 7, and 8). Again, this is most likely due to the boom of the gas and oil industry during the time period. A similar increase in mining, construction and wholesale trade earnings is seen again in 2010, likely correlated to the recent oil and gas industry development. With fewer fluctuations, earnings from services and government enterprises have increased since 1970, contributing consistently to total earnings in Segment 1 (Figures 12 and 13) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

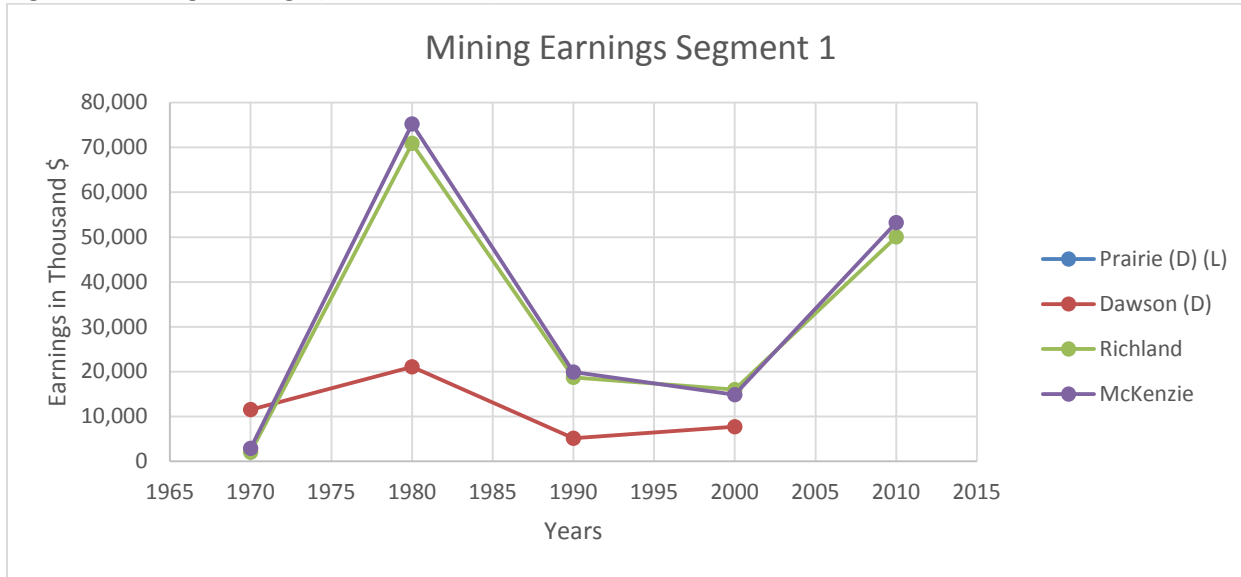
In 2010, McKenzie and Richland counties had the highest earnings by work place (Table 8) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Percent of farm earnings in Segment 1 is much higher than seen across the River Corridor, ranging from 7-14%, compared to 2% at the River Corridor. Government enterprises make up 62% of earnings by place of work in Prairie County compared to only 16% at the corridor level. About 28% of the earnings in Dawson County are suppressed in 2010 for confidentiality reasons (Table 8) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Figure 4. Farm Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 5. Mining Earnings (in Thousand \$)

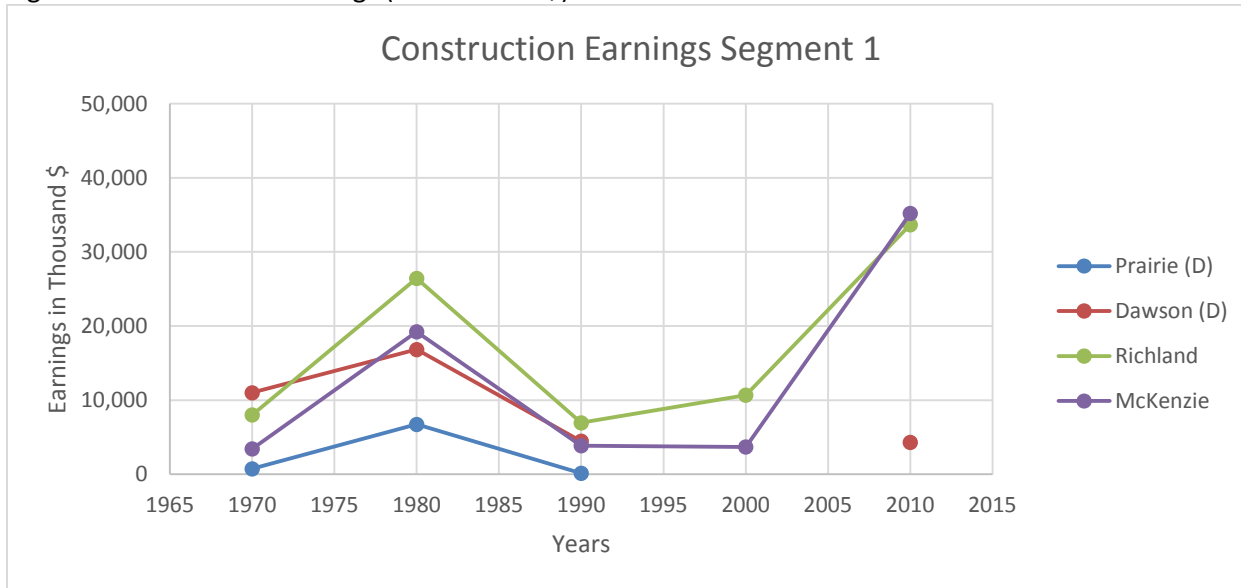


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

* (L) Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Figure 6. Construction Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

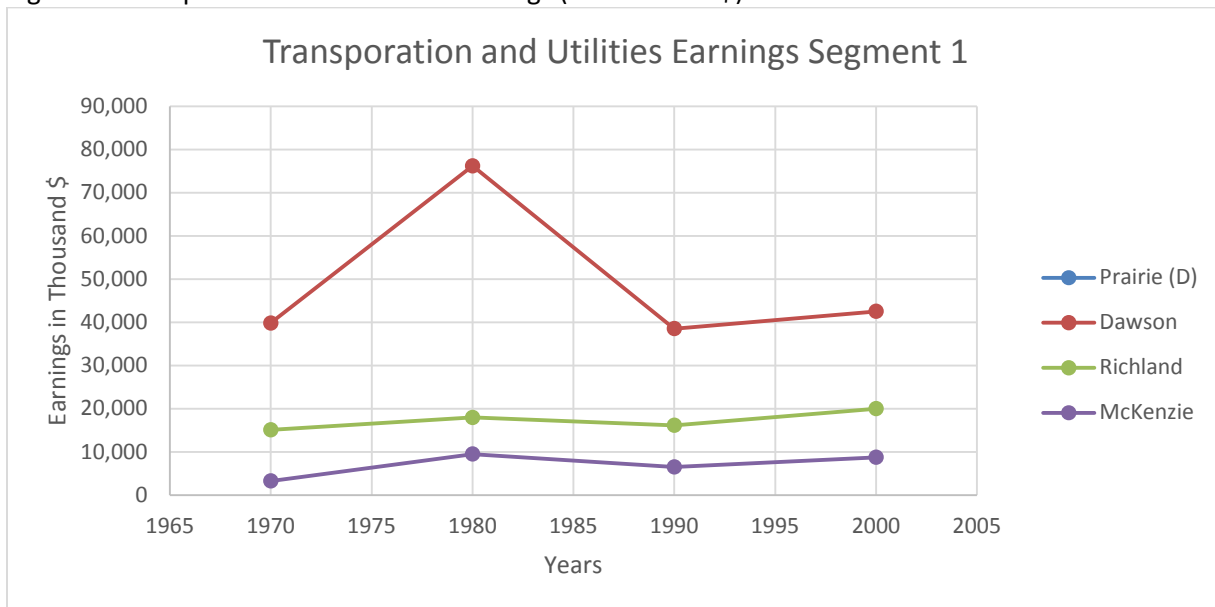
Figure 7. Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Figure 8. Transportation and Utilities Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Figure 9. Wholesale Trade Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

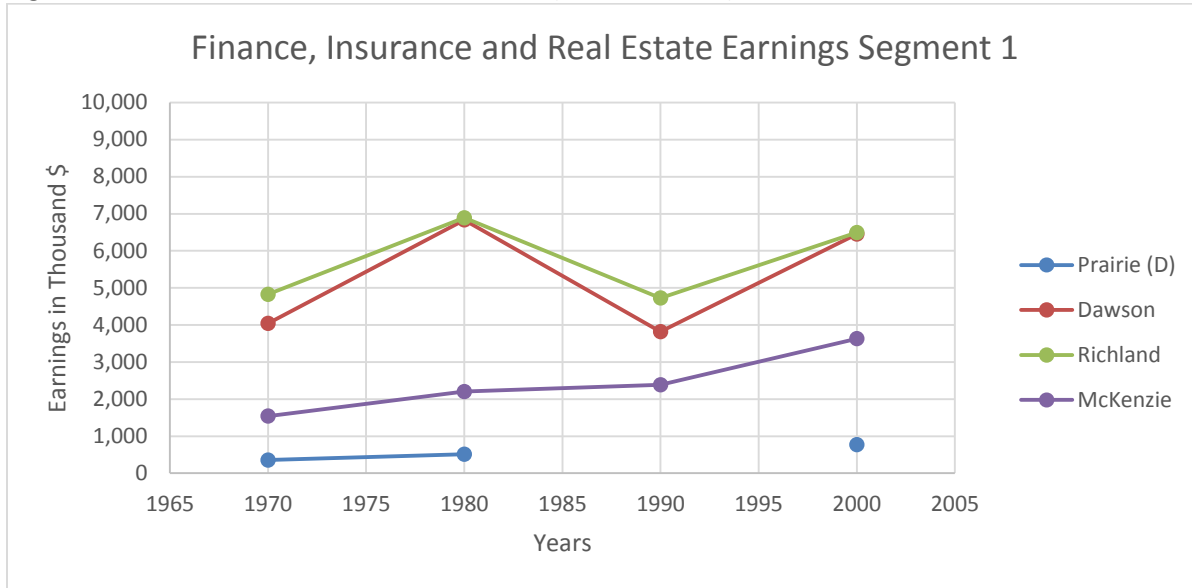
Figure 10. Retail Trade Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

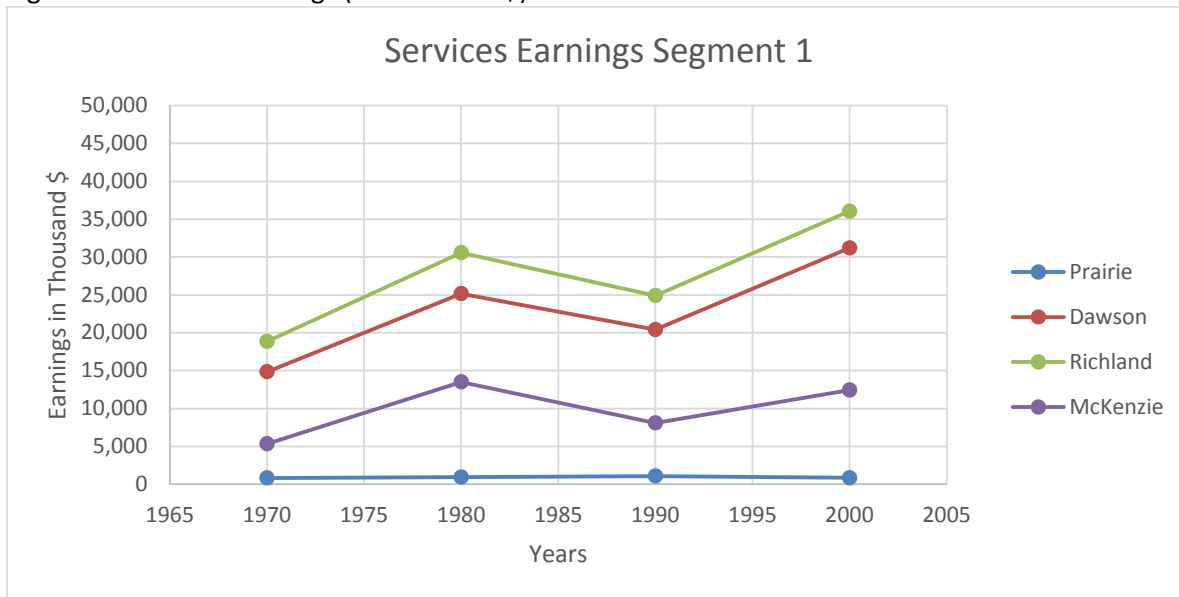
Figure 11. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

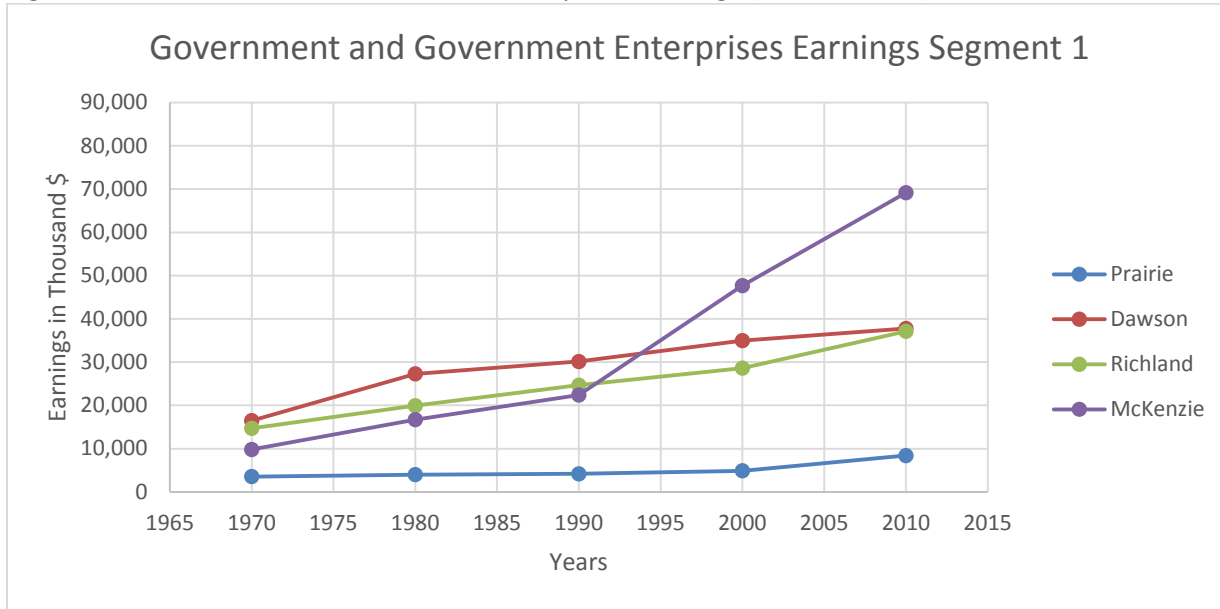
* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Figure 12. Services Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 13. Government and Government Enterprises Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 8. Earnings by Industry 2010 (in Thousand \$)

| Earnings by Industry 2010 | Segment 1 | | | | | | | | River Corridor | |
|--|-----------|---------------|----------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | McKenzie | Percent Total | Richland | Percent Total | Dawson | Percent Total | Prairie | Percent Total | River Corridor | Percent Total |
| Farm earnings | 42,607 | 14% | 30,390 | 9% | 13,538 | 7% | 1,119 | 8% | 111,114 | 2% |
| Forestry, fishing, and related activities | (D) | - | (D) | - | (D) | - | (D) | - | 8,501 | 0% |
| Mining | 53,235 | 17% | 50,059 | 15% | (D) | - | (D) | - | 227,003 | 4% |
| Utilities | (D) | - | 7,131 | 2% | (D) | - | (D) | - | 53,712 | 1% |
| Construction | 35,203 | 11% | 33,673 | 10% | 4,319 | 2% | (D) | - | 474,975 | 8% |
| Manufacturing | 2,299 | 1% | 14,887 | 4% | 1,671 | 1% | (D) | - | 310,939 | 5% |
| Wholesale trade | 15,901 | 5% | 14,173 | 4% | 8,594 | 4% | (D) | - | 404,674 | 6% |
| Retail trade | (D) | - | 17,032 | 5% | 15,131 | 8% | 236 | 2% | 470,257 | 8% |
| Transportation and warehousing | 43,259 | 14% | 33,072 | 10% | (D) | - | 480 | 4% | 308,590 | 5% |
| Information | 690 | 0% | 1,581 | 0% | 4,884 | 3% | 184 | 1% | 102,368 | 2% |
| Finance and insurance | 5,279 | 2% | 8,096 | 2% | 4,436 | 2% | 0 | 0% | 278,587 | 4% |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 7,639 | 2% | 6,788 | 2% | 2,507 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 81,605 | 1% |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services | 7,283 | 2% | 12,785 | 4% | 3,315 | 2% | 770 | 6% | 371,658 | 6% |
| Management of companies and enterprises | (D) | - | (D) | - | (D) | - | (D) | - | 32,148 | 1% |
| Administrative and waste management services | (D) | - | (D) | - | (D) | - | (L) | - | 166,574 | 3% |
| Educational services | 755 | 0% | (D) | - | 63 | 0% | (L) | - | 31,762 | 1% |
| Health care and social assistance | 7,089 | 2% | (D) | - | 28,832 | 15% | (L) | - | 895,034 | 14% |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 1,027 | 0% | 2,355 | 1% | 2,145 | 1% | (L) | - | 63,352 | 1% |
| Accommodation and food services | 3,012 | 1% | 7,661 | 2% | 6,280 | 3% | 143 | 1% | 233,769 | 4% |
| Other services, except public administration | 5,324 | 2% | 10,049 | 3% | 7,018 | 4% | 492 | 4% | 229,168 | 4% |
| Government and government enterprises | 69,159 | 22% | 37,119 | 11% | 37,771 | 19% | 8,376 | 62% | 999,422 | 16% |
| Provided Data Total | 299,761 | 96% | 286,851 | 86% | 140,504 | 72% | 11,800 | 87% | 5,855,212 | 94% |
| Suppressed Data Total | 11,745 | 4% | 48,557 | 14% | 53,906 | 28% | 1,815 | 13% | 400,857 | 6% |
| Earning by place of work | 311,506 | | 335,408 | | 194,410 | | 13,615 | | 6,256,069 | |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

* (L) Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Employment

Within Segment 1, total employment for full-time and part-time workers has been steadily increasing since the decline of the 1990s, following the economic growth in the area that occurred in the 1980s. Between 2000 and 2010, total employment grew 19% while the population in the segment grew only 2.3 % (Tables 9 and 10). In 1970, the majority of proprietary employment was attributed to farm proprietors' employment. Conversely, beginning in 1980, non-farm proprietors' employment has accounted for the majority of the employment share with almost 3 times as much proprietors' employment coming from non-farm-related sectors than farm-related sectors in 2010. The sectors with the highest earnings often have the highest employment numbers. Employment in mining, construction and wholesale trade sectors increased in 1980 and again in 2010 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). A decrease in farm employment has occurred since 1970 and although farm earnings have increased at various rates since the 1990s, with a significant increase in 2010, farm employment continues to decrease (Tables 9 and 10) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Table 11 shows the labor force in Segment 1 from 1990 to 2010. The number of individuals employed shown in Table 11 is lower than the numbers reported in Tables 9 and 10. The labor force data is produced by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) while the previous data is reported by Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The BEA estimates of employment differ from the BLS data as the BEA adjusts data to account for employment not covered, or not fully covered, by the state Unemployment Insurance (UI) and the Unemployment for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. This may include nonprofit organizations not participating in the UI program, students and their spouses employed by public colleges or universities, elected officials and members of state and local judiciary, interns employed by hospitals and by social service agencies, and insurance agents classified as statutory employees. More information is provided in the Methods and Definitions section of the report. Table 11 also shows that the unemployment rate has been decreasing in the segment since 1990 and has historically remained lower than the unemployment rate of the River Corridor (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010). Employment by Industry data from BEA and Labor Force data from BLS at the county level can be found in the appendix of this report.

Table 9. Employment by Industry 1970-2000

| | Segment 1 | | | | | The River Corridor | |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | Percent Total | 2000 | Percent Total |
| Total full-time and part-time employment | 13,329 | 19,305 | 14,534 | 16,369 | | 138,767 | |
| Proprietors employment | 4,545 | 4,420 | 4,286 | 4,825 | 29% | 32,826 | 24% |
| Farm proprietors employment | 2,649 | 2,105 | 1,999 | 1,832 | | 6,016 | |
| Nonfarm proprietors employment | 1,896 | 2,315 | 2,287 | 2,993 | | 26,810 | |
| Farm employment | 3,309 | 2,692 | 2,399 | 2,304 | 14% | 7,556 | 5% |
| Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing | 227 | 206 | 237 | 180 | 1% | 1,607 | 1% |
| Mining | 426 | 2,987 | 932 | 765 | 5% | 2,053 | 1% |
| Construction | 610 | 1,330 | 490 | 488 | 3% | 7,698 | 6% |
| Manufacturing | 528 | 502 | 443 | 537 | 3% | 5,526 | 4% |
| Transportation and public utilities | 1,256 | 1,779 | 1,077 | 1,119 | 7% | 8,618 | 6% |
| Wholesale trade | 337 | 857 | 518 | 486 | 3% | 7,720 | 6% |
| Retail trade | 2,067 | 2,757 | 2,202 | 2,466 | 15% | 26,278 | 19% |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 696 | 736 | 669 | 702 | 4% | 8,884 | 6% |
| Services | 1,989 | 3,066 | 2,987 | 3,828 | 23% | 43,052 | 31% |
| Government and government enterprises | 1,846 | 2,298 | 2,515 | 3,190 | 19% | 17,590 | 13% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 10. Employment by Industry 2010

| | Segment 1 | | The River Corridor | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | 2010 | Percent Total | 2010 | Percent Total |
| Total employment | 19,431 | | 154,335 | |
| Wage and salary employment | 14,141 | 72.8% | 117,792 | 76.3% |
| Proprietors employment | 5,290 | 27.2% | 38,388 | 24.9% |
| Farm proprietors employment | 1,427 | | 5,286 | |
| Nonfarm proprietors employment | 3,863 | | 33,102 | |
| Farm employment | 1,738 | 8.9% | 6,393 | 4.1% |
| Forestry, fishing, and related activities | 0 | 0.0% | 429 | 0.3% |
| Mining | 1,372 | 7.1% | 3,146 | 2.0% |
| Utilities | 60 | 0.3% | 483 | 0.3% |
| Construction | 1,360 | 7.0% | 9,952 | 6.4% |
| Manufacturing | 461 | 2.4% | 4,687 | 3.0% |
| Wholesale trade | 680 | 3.5% | 6,883 | 4.5% |
| Retail trade | 1,381 | 7.1% | 17,670 | 11.4% |
| Transportation and warehousing | 988 | 5.1% | 5,371 | 3.5% |
| Information | 188 | 1.0% | 2,159 | 1.4% |
| Finance and insurance | 490 | 2.5% | 6,338 | 4.1% |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 540 | 2.8% | 6,441 | 4.2% |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services | 587 | 3.0% | 8,223 | 5.3% |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 0 | 0.0% | 481 | 0.3% |
| Administrative and waste management services | 34 | 0.2% | 6,480 | 4.2% |
| Educational services | 96 | 0.5% | 1,681 | 1.1% |
| Health care and social assistance | 1,001 | 5.2% | 17,163 | 11.1% |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 373 | 1.9% | 4,272 | 2.8% |
| Accommodation and food services | 1,168 | 6.0% | 12,769 | 8.3% |
| Other services, except public administration | 982 | 5.1% | 9,141 | 5.9% |
| Government and government enterprises | 4,093 | 21.1% | 19,405 | 12.6% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 11. Labor Force

| | Segment 1 | | | The River Corridor |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Labor Force | 13,991 | 13,070 | 14,099 | 125,613 |
| Employed | 13,366 | 12,500 | 13,620 | 119,142 |
| Unemployed | 625 | 570 | 479 | 6,471 |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.5% | 4.4% | 3.4% | 5.2% |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010

Segment 2 – Treasure, Rosebud, and Custer Counties, MT

Introduction

Segment 2 of the River Corridor encompasses a three-county area: Treasure, Rosebud, and Custer Counties, MT. This area was extensively explored by trappers and fur traders, including Lewis and Clark, and later served as a camp for Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer, just prior to his defeat at the Battle of the Little Bighorn. Today, this area is home to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe and Reservation (Rosebud County, 2008).

Similar to Segment 1, the three-county area of Segment 2 is sparsely populated, with an economy highly dependent on agriculture and energy development. The area is rich in energy sources, including coal, methane gas, oil and timber (Southeastern Montana Development Corporation, 2010). Located in Rosebud County, the city of Colstrip, MT, houses one of the largest coal mines in the state of Montana. Also located in Colstrip is the nation's second largest coal-fired power plant (Southeastern Montana Development Corporation, 2010). Miles City, the largest city in Segment 2, sits at the confluence of the Tongue and Yellowstone Rivers. Once an important military camp and hub for the early cattle economy, Miles City is the seat of Custer County, offering public services to rural southeastern Montana (Miles City Chamber of Commerce, 2014).

Additionally, Segment 2 is the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, located in the southern portion of Rosebud County, MT. The reservation is over 444 thousand acres and is home to nearly 5 thousand of the 10 thousand enrolled tribal members (Northern Cheyenne Tribe, 2013). There are five districts within the reservation, with the majority of residents living in the Lame Deer district (Chief Dull Knife College, 2013). The reservation offers several services to enrolled tribal members including two schools: St. Labre School, an on-site school for students from pre-kindergarten through twelfth grade and Chief Dull Knife College, a small land grant college offering students certificate and two-year degree programs (Chief Dull Knife College, 2013). Despite services offered on the reservation, in 2000, the poverty rate among reservation residents was above 46% with 1 in 4 residents over the age of 25 not having earned at least a high school diploma; in 2005, nearly 60% of residents of the reservation were unemployed (Montana State University Extension, 2011b).

Demographic Trends

Population

Since 1950, Treasure and Custer Counties have experienced negative population growth, with the population of Treasure County declining by nearly 50%. Conversely, the population of Rosebud County has increased by over 120% from 1950 to 2010, leading to an 18.8% increase in population for the segment as a whole. Even given the significant increase in population within Rosebud County, the percent increase in population for Segment 2 remains below that of the River Corridor, 18.8% as compared to 74.5% (see Table 12 below) (United States Census Bureau, 2010).

Segment 2 continues to be considered a rural part of the State of Montana, with only five towns/reservations having a population of over 1 thousand residents: Miles City (Custer), Forsyth

(Rosebud), Northern Cheyenne Reservation (Rosebud), Lame Deer (Rosebud), and Colstrip (Rosebud) (United States Census Bureau, 2010).

Table 12. Population Total 1950-2010

| <i>Segment 2</i> | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Percent Change 1950-2010 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Treasure County, MT | 1,402 | 1,345 | 1,069 | 981 | 874 | 861 | 718 | -48.8% |
| Rosebud County, MT | 4,155 | 6,187 | 6,032 | 9,899 | 10,505 | 9,383 | 9,233 | 122.2% |
| Custer County, MT | 12,661 | 13,227 | 12,174 | 13,109 | 11,697 | 11,696 | 11,699 | -7.6% |
| Segment 2 Total | 18,218 | 20,759 | 19,275 | 23,989 | 23,076 | 21,940 | 21,650 | 18.8% |
| River Corridor Total | 133,723 | 162,839 | 161,516 | 194,822 | 196,814 | 214,004 | 233,355 | 74.5% |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

As can be seen in Table 12, Treasure County has experienced a steady decline in population while Custer County has experienced both growth and decline over time (United States Census Bureau, 2010). In direct contrast to Treasure County, Rosebud County has seen steady positive growth in its population. This may be related to the increasing demand for energy and related increase in employment opportunities, given Rosebud County's abundance of energy-related resources (Rosebud County, 2008).

Although Segment 2 has experienced positive population growth, the median age of the population continues to increase across each county. Table 13 shows the median age of the population from 1950 to 2010.

Table 13. Median Age 1950-2010

| <i>Segment 2</i> | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Treasure County, MT | 26.2 | 24.5 | 29.2 | 32.8 | 36.3 | 41.8 | 51.5 |
| Rosebud County, MT | 27.8 | 26.5 | 26.2 | 25.2 | 29.5 | 34.5 | 36.5 |
| Custer County, MT | 29.8 | 28.8 | 29.2 | 30.4 | 35.5 | 39.3 | 42.1 |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

Similar to Segment 1, the population in Segment 2 continues to age; this is especially true for the population of Treasure County. In 1950, the population of Custer County had the highest median age at nearly 30 years, while in 2010, the population of Treasure County has the highest median age of the three counties in Segment 2 at 51.5 years (United States Census Bureau, 2010). The median age of the population of Rosebud County, though increased over time, showed the smallest increase of slightly less than 9 years (see Table 13).

Table 14 provides additional detail related to the age distribution of the population within each county. As expected given an older median age, only 5% of the population of Treasure County and just over 6% of the population of Custer County is under 5 years of age. This highlights a concern for these two counties, not only is the population continuing to age, but the next generation of residents is shrinking. This may indicate a decline in future economic activity in these counties. In 2010, 8.0% of the population of Rosebud County was under 5 years of age and only 11.5% was 65 years old or older (Table 14) (United States Census Bureau, 2010a). This may be an indication of continued population growth within Rosebud County.

Table 14. Detailed Age Distribution, 2010

| <i>Segment 2</i> | Median Age | Percent of Population Under 5 Years of Age | Percent of Population 18 and Over | Percent of Population 65 and Over |
|---------------------|------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Treasure County, MT | 51.5 | 5.0 | 81.3 | 23.8 |
| Rosebud County, MT | 36.5 | 8.0 | 70.4 | 11.5 |
| Custer County, MT | 42.1 | 6.2 | 77.3 | 17.5 |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010a

Table 15 shows the population density for each of the three counties, Segment 2 and the River Corridor in 2010. As mentioned previously, southeastern Montana remains relatively rural and this is shown within Segment 2. In 2010, Treasure County had the lowest population density, with less than one person per square mile while Custer County had the highest density, 3.1 persons per square mile (United States Census Bureau, 2012). The average population density of Segment 2 is the same as Segment 1, and well below that of the River Corridor, 2.2 persons per square mile compared to 7.6 persons per square mile (see Table 15) (United States Census Bureau, 2012). Segments 1 and 2 have the lowest population density across the five segments in the River Corridor.

Table 15. Population Density, 2010

| <i>Segment 2</i> | Land (square miles) | Population (2010) | Population density |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Treasure County, MT | 977.4 | 718 | 0.7 |
| Rosebud County, MT | 5,010.4 | 9,233 | 1.8 |
| Custer County, MT | 3,783.4 | 11,699 | 3.1 |
| Segment Total | 9,771.2 | 21,650 | 2.2 |
| River Corridor Total | 29,859.9 | 226,995 | 7.6 |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2012

Housing

Though the population of Segment 2 increased by 18.8% from 1950 to 2010, total housing units in the segment have increased by over 50% (see Table 16).

Table 16. Total Housing Units* 1950-2010

| <i>Segment 2</i> | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Percent Change 1950-2010 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Treasure County, MT | 450 | 443 | 448 | 462 | 448 | 422 | 422 | -6.2% |
| Rosebud County, MT | 2,161 | 1,989 | 2,055 | 3,787 | 4,251 | 3,912 | 4,057 | 87.7% |
| Custer County, MT | 4,037 | 4,665 | 4,356 | 5,473 | 5,405 | 5,360 | 5,560 | 37.7% |
| Segment 2 Total | 6,648 | 7,097 | 6,859 | 9,722 | 10,104 | 9,694 | 10,039 | 51.0% |
| River Corridor Total | 44,383 | 54,887 | 57,593 | 80,151 | 88,808 | 95,967 | 109,295 | 146.3% |

*A housing unit is defined as a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters.

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

Rosebud County had the greatest increase in housing units, 87.7%, while housing units in Treasure County declined by 6% from 1950 to 2010 (United States Census Bureau, 2010). This is consistent with the population growth in Rosebud County and the population decline in Treasure County. The increase in housing units by 38% in Custer County is contrary to the population decline seen in the county during the same time period. The percent increase in housing units of the River Corridor as a whole outpaced all three counties in Segment 2 (see Table 16). Segment 2 has the second lowest increase in housing units among all segments in the corridor (United States Census Bureau, 2010).

Table 17 indicates the number of individuals that have moved within the county, or have moved into each county from another county within the same state, from a different state, or from a different country. This table helps illustrate the population migration that occurred from 2011 to 2012.

Table 17. Percent Individuals by Residence 1 Year Ago, 2012

| <i>Segment 2</i> | Population 1 Year and Over | Same House | Different House | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | | Same County | Same State/Different County | Different State | Abroad |
| Treasure County, MT | 698 | 92.4% | 4.3% | 1.0% | 2.3% | 0.0% |
| Rosebud County, MT | 9,116 | 88.4% | 5.3% | 2.9% | 3.3% | 0.1% |
| Custer County, MT | 11,586 | 79.6% | 11.1% | 5.0% | 4.2% | 0.1% |
| Segment 2 Total | 21,400 | 83.8% | 8.4% | 4.0% | 3.7% | 0.1% |
| River Corridor Total | 236,143 | 83.4% | 9.2% | 3.6% | 3.9% | 0.1% |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2012a

Custer County had the highest percentage of migration both within the county as well as residents moving to the county from a different county in the state of Montana as well as a different state. From 2011 to 2012, 5.0% of Custer County residents moved to the county from another county in Montana while 4.2% of residents moved to the county from a different state (United States Census Bureau, 2012a). This exceeds the rates of migration for these two categories for the River Corridor. Treasure County experienced the lowest percentage of migration from 2011 to 2012, with 1% of the population moving into the county from the state of Montana, and 2.3% of the population moving to the county from a different state within the U.S. (United States Census Bureau, 2012a). This may indicate economic stagnation within Treasure County as net in-migration is limited. Residents moving into the counties from abroad represent less than 0.1% of the population for the three-county area as well as the River Corridor (United States Census Bureau, 2012a).

Economic Trends

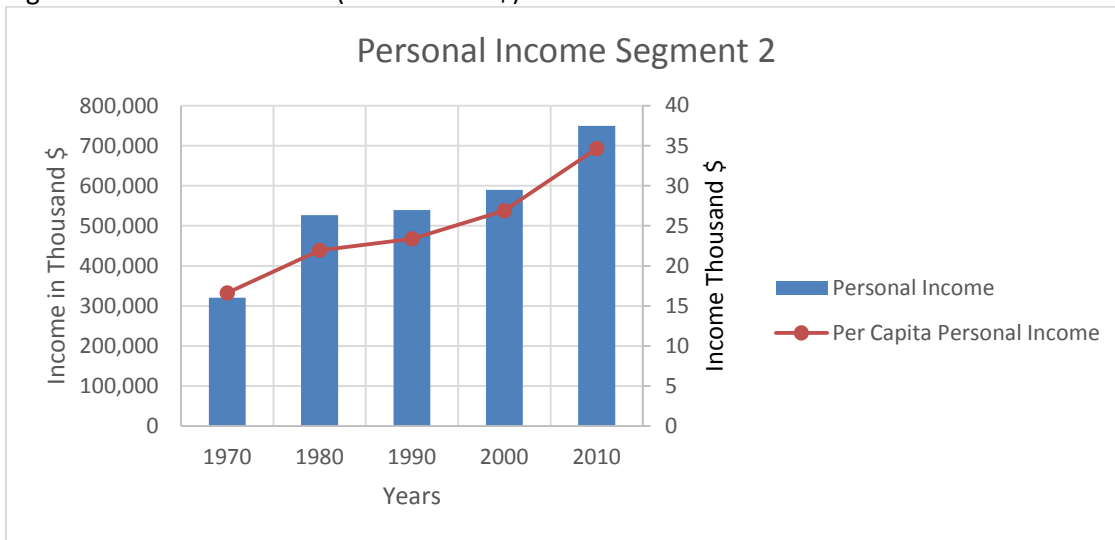
Segment 2 personal income is similar to that of Segment 4 at nearly \$750 million, in 2010. The per capita income of Segment 2 is \$35 thousand, which is below the average (\$37 thousand) for the River Corridor, in 2010 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). This is the only segment in the River Corridor where the income from government payments exceeded the income from private property in 2010. The aging median population in the region may explain this. The largest share of earnings in this segment comes from government and government enterprises. Government is also one of the biggest employers, followed closely by services and retail trade industries (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). The unemployment rate has fluctuated over time, and was 5.4% in 2010, 0.2% above the unemployment rate for the River Corridor (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010).

Income

Segment 2 has experienced consistent growth in both personal and per capita personal income since the 1970s (Figure 15). In 2010, the segment saw a particularly large growth in income compared to previous years, increasing 27% from 2000 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Similarly, per capita personal income increased 28%, although the population decreased 1.3% from 2000 to 2010 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). The constant growth in the segment is attributed to the high income in Custer County, and continuously growing personal income in Rosebud County. Personal income in Treasure County has fluctuated over time, however, due to the county's small population, it does not affect the general trend of personal income in Segment 2. Since 1970, the three-county area has seen an increase in both dividend, interest and rent, and personal current transfer receipts income (Figure 15) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Dividends, interests and rent typically represent investment income or property income while personal current transfer receipts capture government payments such as retirement and disability insurance benefits, Medicare and Medicaid. Most recently, dividends and interest income growth has slowed while government payments have increased, surpassing the amount that income dividends and interest contribute to the local economy, although both remain comparable contributors (Figure 15). Segment 2 has also experienced a decline in total proprietors' income since the 1970s, reaching its lowest of \$46 million in 1990, after which it began a slight upward trend (Figure 16) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). In 2010 proprietors' income peaked at \$51 million. Though there have been historical fluctuations in the total proprietor's income, the ratio between farm and non-farm income has been primarily dominated by non-farm income proprietors' income (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

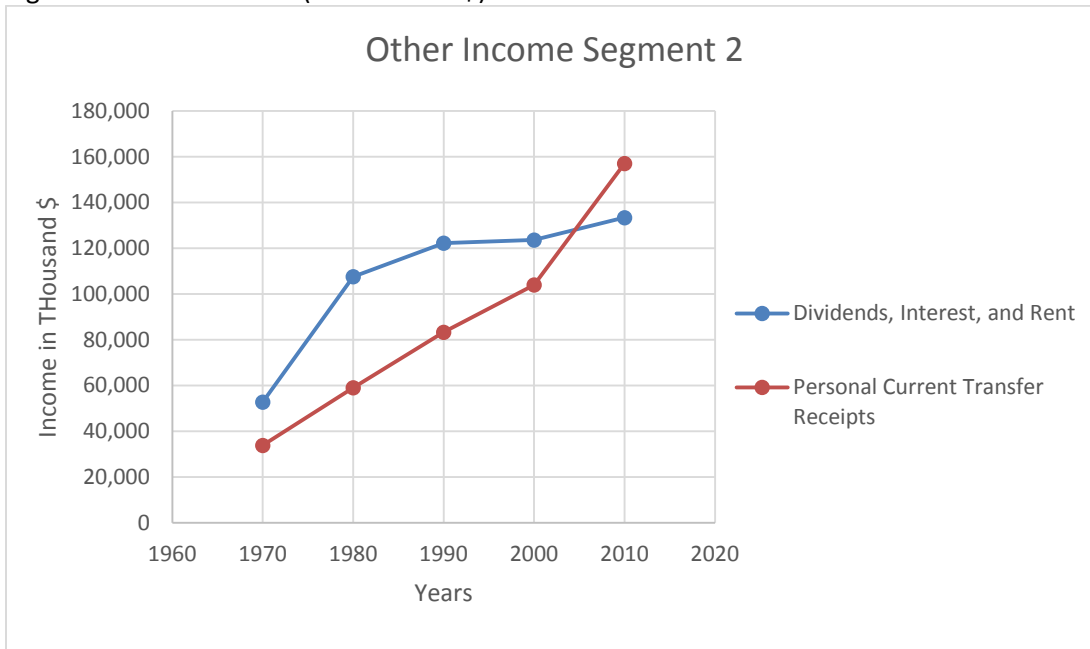
Table 18 provides income data for the three counties in Segment 2 for 2010. The table illustrates the extent to which Custer and Rosebud Counties act as the main drivers of the data in the segment. Though it has the lowest total personal income, Treasure County has the highest ratio of income from dividends, interest and rent, and retirement and disability insurance benefits compared to the other counties in the segment, 31% and 11%, respectively (Table 18) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). This is likely reflective of the aging population in Treasure County.

Figure 14. Personal Income (in Thousand \$)



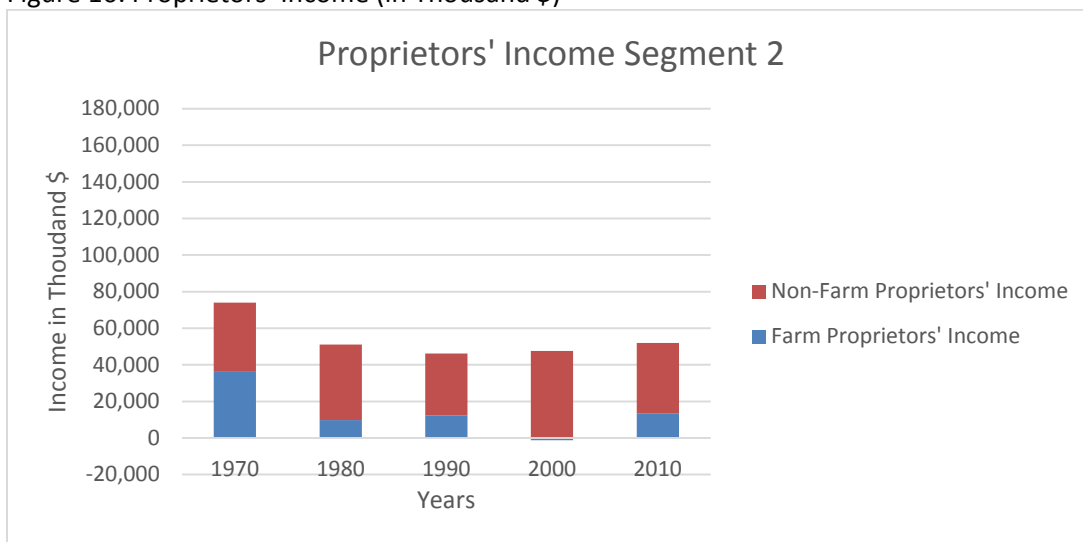
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 15. Other Income (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 16. Proprietors' Income (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 18. 2010 Income (in Thousand \$)

| | Segment 2 | | | River Corridor | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|-----|
| | Custer | Percent Total | Rosebud | Treasure | River Corridor | Percent Total | | |
| Personal income | 401,252 | | 324,526 | 24,182 | 8,774,733 | | | |
| Per capita personal income | 34 | | 35 | 34 | 38 | | | |
| Net earnings by place of residence | 237,800 | 59% | 210,492 | 65% | 11,168 | 46% | 5,433,877 | 62% |
| Proprietors' income | 29,393 | 7% | 18,870 | 6% | 3,606 | 15% | 660,096 | 8% |
| Farm proprietors' income | 4,018 | 1% | 6,069 | 2% | 3,208 | 13% | 63,889 | 1% |
| Nonfarm proprietors' income | 25,375 | 6% | 12,801 | 4% | 398 | 2% | 596,207 | 7% |
| Dividends, interest, and rent | 79,220 | 20% | 46,659 | 14% | 7,526 | 31% | 1,766,656 | 20% |
| Personal current transfer receipts | 84,232 | 21% | 67,375 | 21% | 5,488 | 23% | 1,574,200 | 18% |
| Retirement and disability insurance benefits | 33,011 | 8% | 21,873 | 7% | 2,713 | 11% | 634,042 | 7% |
| Medical benefits | 33,524 | 8% | 25,453 | 8% | 1,879 | 8% | 597,035 | 7% |
| Income maintenance benefits | 6,270 | 2% | 10,719 | 3% | 359 | 1% | 132,357 | 2% |
| Other | 11,427 | 3% | 9,330 | 3% | 537 | 2% | 210,766 | 2% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

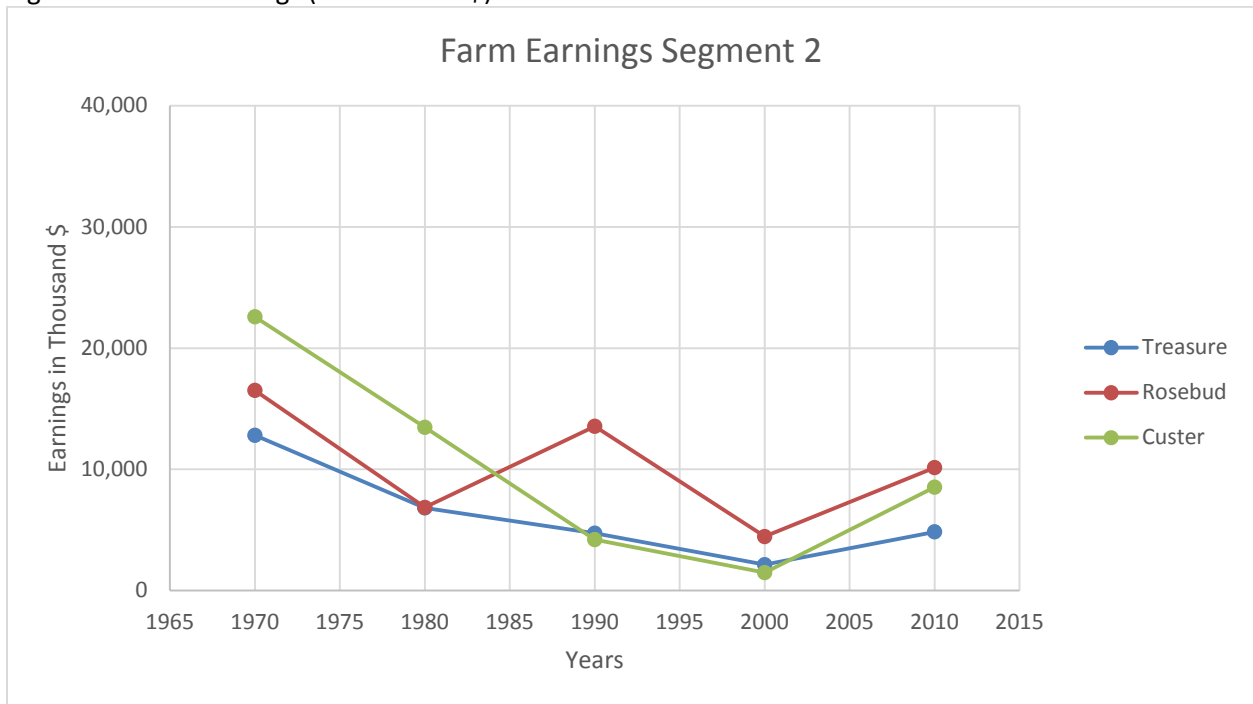
Earnings

Earnings in Segment 2 vary by industry. In some years, earnings data are suppressed and therefore not represented in the figures or tables provided in this report. Data suppression due to confidentiality reasons are marked with (D) while data suppressions resulting from a lack of confidence in the data is marked with (L). Confidentiality issues may result from only one company representing an industry within the county, while confidence issues may be due to a particularly low and therefore, uncertain estimate. All suppressed data are included in the total of all earnings (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Farm earnings, displayed in Figure 17, show a decline across all counties from 1970 to 2000, with a slight increase in Rosebud County in 1990. Farm earnings in all three counties increased slightly in 2010. The majority of mining earnings is produced in Rosebud County, which have remained constant since the initial boom in the 1980s (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Construction earnings see a similar pattern as the one observed in Segment 1 with a spike in 1980 and 2010 (Figure 19). Earnings from the services sector increased in Custer County, while government and government enterprises earnings increase consistently in both Custer and Rosebud Counties since 1970 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Earnings by industry in 2010, displayed in Table 19, show Custer and Rosebud Counties have much higher earnings than Treasure County. While the highest percentage of earnings in Custer and Rosebud Counties comes from government and government services (23%), Treasure County relies much more heavily on farm earnings at 46% (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Segment 2 earnings are similar to the River Corridor earnings in most industries, with the exception of government and government services where the earnings in the segment range from 23-32% compared to 16% in the River Corridor. Note that 27% of the earnings data is suppressed within Rosebud County due to confidentiality reasons (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Figure 17. Farm Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 18. Mining Earnings (in Thousand \$)

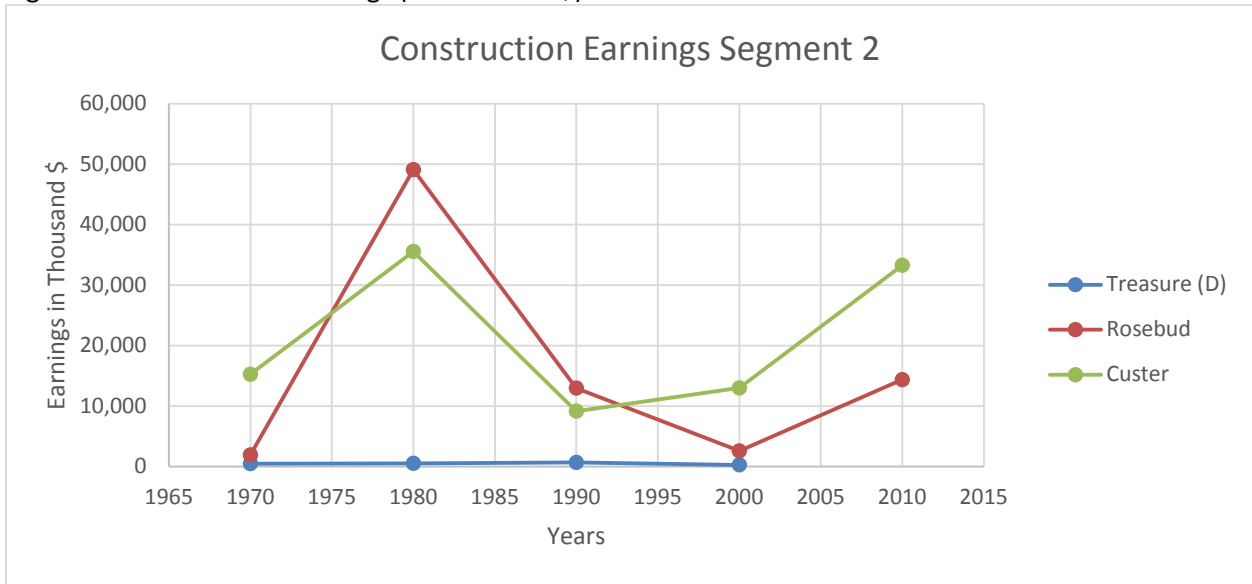


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

* (L) Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Figure 19. Construction Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Figure 20. Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousand \$)

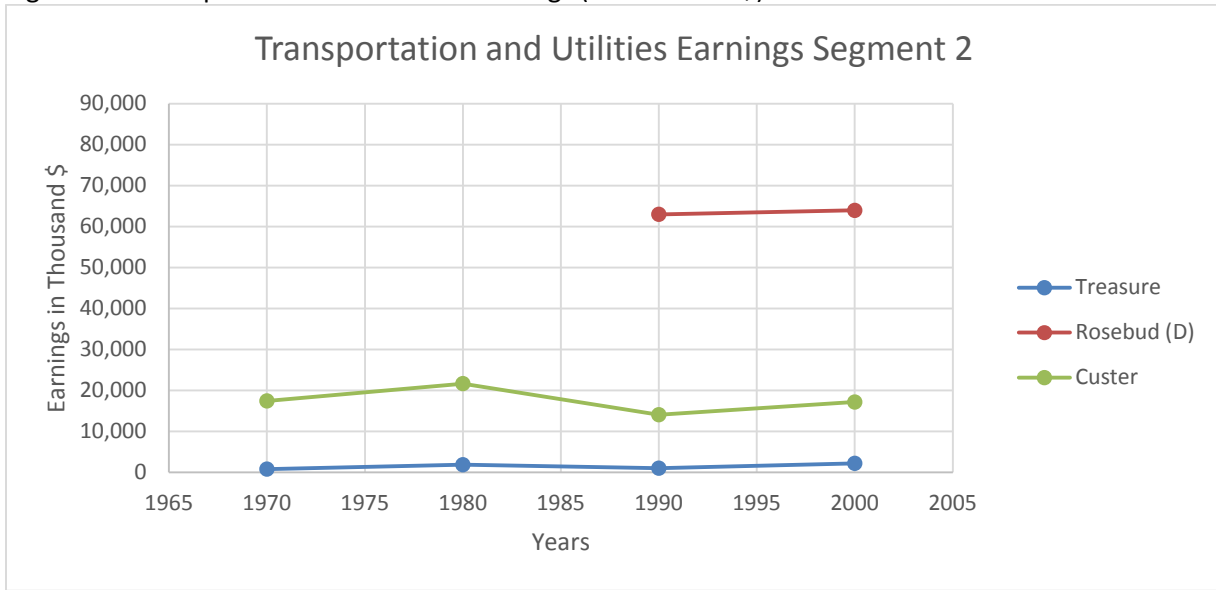


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

* (L) Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Figure 21. Transportation and Utilities Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Figure 22. Wholesale Trade Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

* (L) Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

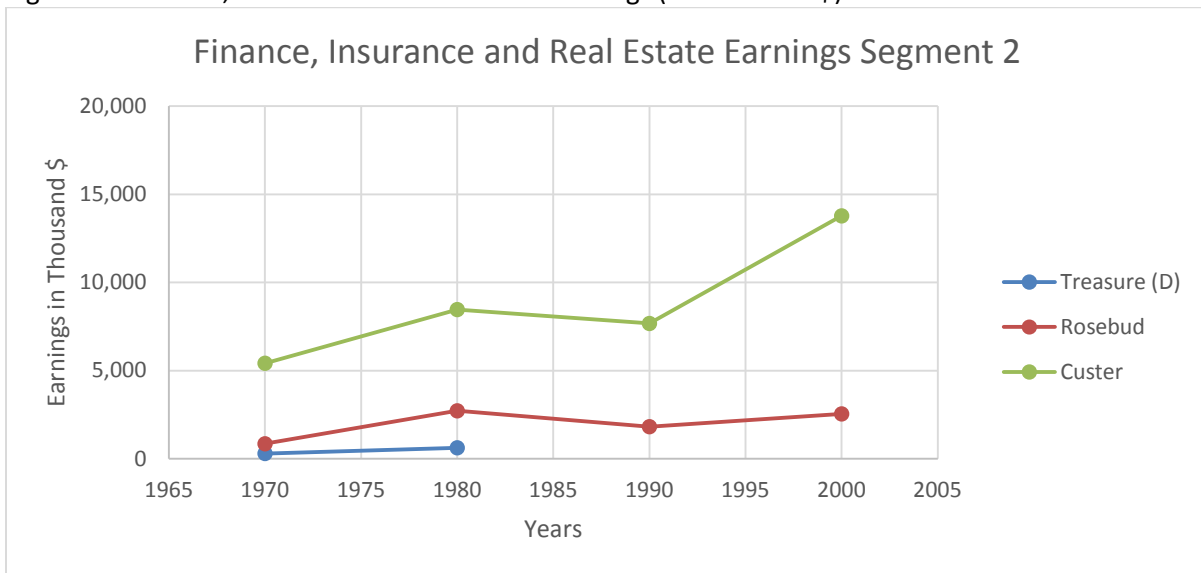
Figure 23. Retail Trade Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

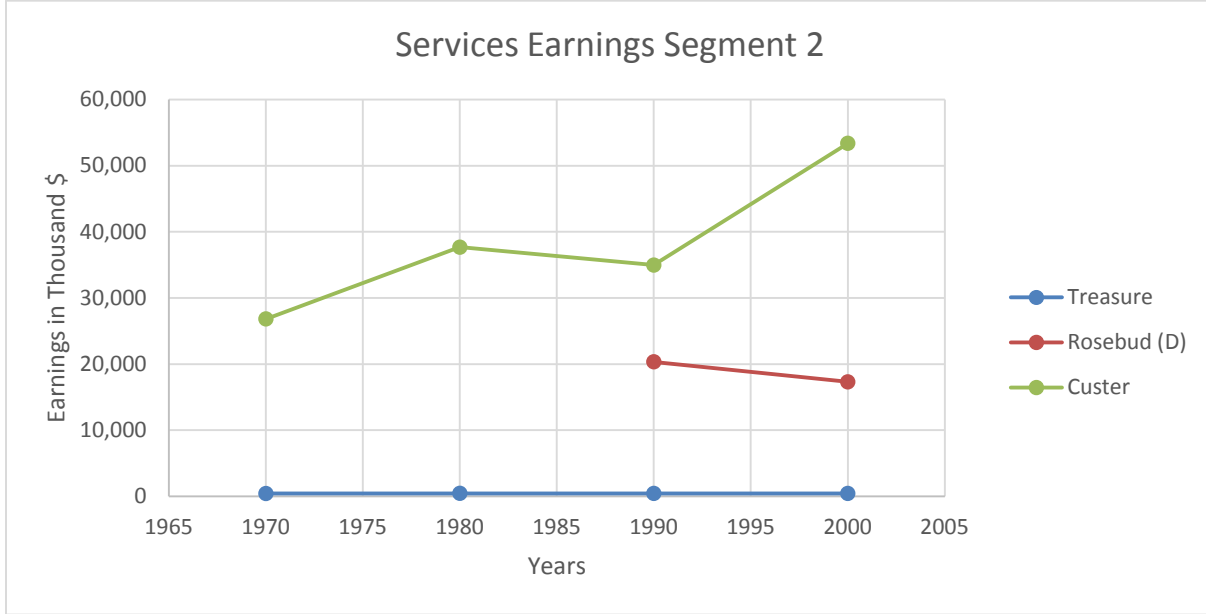
Figure 24. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

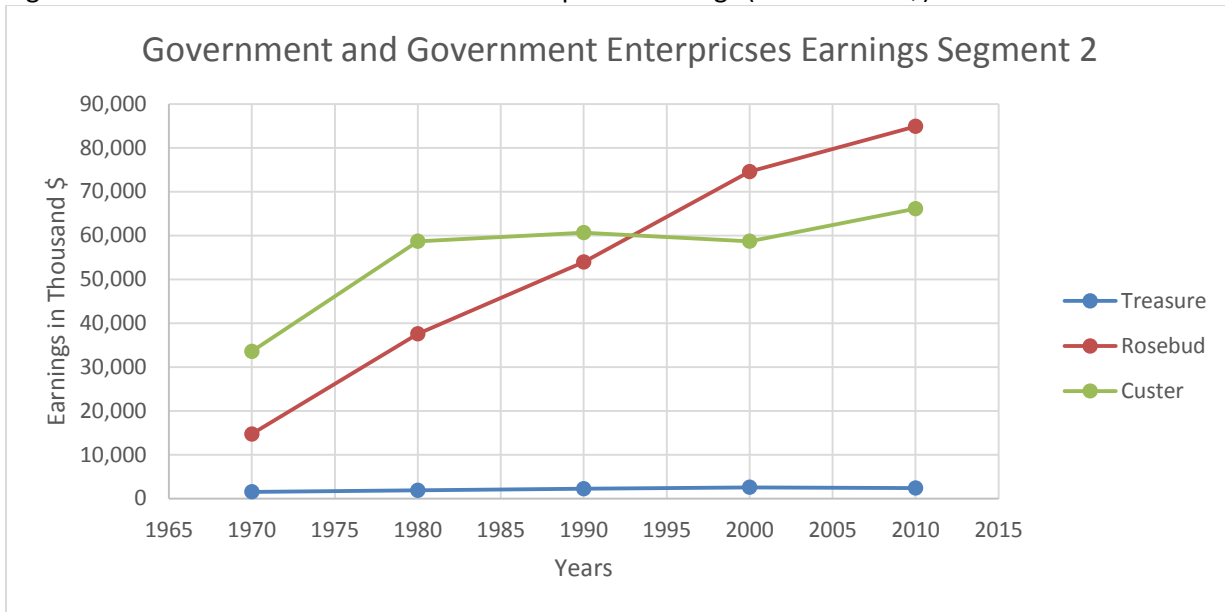
Figure 25. Services Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Figure 26. Government and Government Enterprises Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 19. Earnings by Industry 2010 (in Thousand \$)

| Earnings by Industry 2010 | Segment 2 | | | | | | River Corridor | |
|--|-----------|---------------|---------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Custer | Percent Total | Rosebud | Percent Total | Treasure | Percent Total | River Corridor | Percent Total |
| Farm earnings | 8,530 | 3% | 10,146 | 4% | 4,846 | 46% | 111,114 | 2% |
| Forestry, fishing, and related activities | (D) | - | 0 | 0% | 120 | 1% | 8,501 | 0% |
| Mining | (D) | - | 44,873 | 17% | (D) | - | 227,003 | 4% |
| Utilities | (D) | - | 0 | 0% | (D) | - | 53,712 | 1% |
| Construction | 33,290 | 12% | 14,369 | 5% | (D) | - | 474,975 | 8% |
| Manufacturing | 2,499 | 1% | 498 | 0% | (D) | - | 310,939 | 5% |
| Wholesale trade | 7,299 | 3% | 0 | 0% | 894 | 8% | 404,674 | 6% |
| Retail trade | 26,938 | 10% | 8,262 | 3% | (D) | - | 470,257 | 8% |
| Transportation and warehousing | (D) | - | 9,088 | 3% | (D) | - | 308,590 | 5% |
| Information | 3,214 | 1% | 3,689 | 1% | (D) | - | 102,368 | 2% |
| Finance and insurance | 16,097 | 6% | 2,753 | 1% | (D) | - | 278,587 | 4% |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 1,258 | 0% | 373 | 0% | (L) | - | 81,605 | 1% |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services | 8,777 | 3% | 1,513 | 1% | (D) | - | 371,658 | 6% |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 3,042 | 1% | 0 | 0% | (D) | - | 32,148 | 1% |
| Administrative and waste management services | 2,363 | 1% | 1,598 | 1% | (D) | - | 166,574 | 3% |
| Educational services | 1,009 | 0% | (D) | - | (D) | - | 31,762 | 1% |
| Health care and social assistance | 41,092 | 15% | (D) | - | (D) | - | 895,034 | 14% |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 2,124 | 1% | 2,561 | 1% | (D) | - | 63,352 | 1% |
| Accommodation and food services | 11,108 | 4% | 3,475 | 1% | (D) | - | 233,769 | 4% |
| Other services, except public administration | 8,828 | 3% | 7,547 | 3% | 225 | 2% | 229,168 | 4% |
| Government and government enterprises | 66,128 | 24% | 84,917 | 32% | 2,439 | 23% | 999,422 | 16% |
| Provided Data Total | 243,596 | 88% | 195,662 | 73% | 8,524 | 81% | 5,855,212 | 94% |
| Suppressed Data Total | 34,004 | 12% | 70,730 | 27% | 1,995 | 19% | 400,857 | 6% |
| Earning by place of work | 277,600 | | 266,392 | | 10,519 | | 6,256,069 | |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

* (L) Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Employment

Employment in Segment 2 increased from 1970 to 2000 and decreased in 2010 (Tables 20 and 21). The government enterprises and services sectors accounted for the largest percentage of employment in 2000, 24% and 23%, respectively (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). The retail trade sector followed closely behind with 17% of employment in 2000 and 11.5% in 2010. In 2010, the percentage of people employed by the government and government enterprises sectors in Segment 2 was double that of the River Corridor, 25.5% and 12.6%, respectively (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Table 22 shows a decline in the labor force in Segment 2 since 1990. The number of individuals employed shown in Table 22 is lower than the numbers reported in Tables 20 and 21. The labor force data is produced by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) while the previous data is reported by Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The BEA estimates of employment differ from the BLS data as the BEA adjusts data to account for employment not covered, or not fully covered, by the state Unemployment Insurance (UI) and the Unemployment for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. This may include nonprofit organizations not participating in the UI program, students and their spouses employed by public colleges or universities, elected officials and members of state and local judiciary, interns employed by hospitals and by social service agencies, and insurance agents classified as statutory employees. More information is provided in the Methods and Definitions section of the report. Table 22 also shows that the unemployment rate has fluctuated in the segment since 1990 and has either remained comparable or higher than the unemployment rate of the River Corridor (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010).

Employment by Industry data from BEA and Labor Force data from BLS at the county level can be found in the appendix of this report.

Table 20. Employment by Industry, 1970-2000

| | Segment 2 | | | | | The River Corridor | |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | Percent Total | 2000 | Percent Total |
| Total full-time and part-time employment | 8,647 | 12,659 | 12,640 | 13,221 | | 138,767 | |
| Proprietors employment | 2,228 | 2,483 | 2,765 | 3,219 | 24% | 32,826 | 24% |
| Farm proprietors employment | 910 | 734 | 811 | 912 | | 6,016 | |
| Nonfarm proprietors employment | 1,318 | 1,749 | 1,954 | 2,307 | | 26,810 | |
| Farm employment | 1,596 | 1,193 | 1,269 | 1,224 | 9% | 7,556 | 5% |
| Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing | 124 | 135 | 171 | 110 | 1% | 1,607 | 1% |
| Mining | 132 | 472 | 539 | 511 | 4% | 2,053 | 1% |
| Construction | 451 | 1,566 | 556 | 444 | 3% | 7,698 | 6% |
| Manufacturing | 356 | 311 | 299 | 187 | 1% | 5,526 | 4% |
| Transportation and public utilities | 435 | 480 | 1,291 | 1,202 | 9% | 8,618 | 6% |
| Wholesale trade | 223 | 362 | 342 | 192 | 1% | 7,720 | 6% |
| Retail trade | 1,523 | 2,082 | 1,901 | 2,238 | 17% | 26,278 | 19% |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 375 | 495 | 453 | 619 | 5% | 8,884 | 6% |
| Services | 1,140 | 1,664 | 2,707 | 3,062 | 23% | 43,052 | 31% |
| Government and government enterprises | 1,737 | 2,844 | 3,080 | 3,143 | 24% | 17,590 | 13% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 21. Employment by Industry, 2010

| | Segment 2 | | The River Corridor | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | 2010 | Percent Total | 2010 | Percent Total |
| Total employment | 14204 | | 154,335 | |
| Wage and salary employment | 10,550 | 74.3% | 117,792 | 76.3% |
| Proprietors employment | 3,654 | 25.7% | 38,388 | 24.9% |
| Farm proprietors employment | 812 | 5.7% | 5,286 | |
| Nonfarm proprietors employment | 2,842 | | 33,102 | |
| Farm employment | 1,056 | 7.4% | 6,393 | 4.1% |
| Forestry, fishing, and related activities | 14 | 0.1% | 429 | 0.3% |
| Mining | 613 | 4.3% | 3,146 | 2.0% |
| Utilities | 0 | 0.0% | 483 | 0.3% |
| Construction | 764 | 5.4% | 9,952 | 6.4% |
| Manufacturing | 133 | 0.9% | 4,687 | 3.0% |
| Wholesale trade | 251 | 1.8% | 6,883 | 4.5% |
| Retail trade | 1,422 | 10.0% | 17,670 | 11.4% |
| Transportation and warehousing | 134 | 0.9% | 5,371 | 3.5% |
| Information | 186 | 1.3% | 2,159 | 1.4% |
| Finance and insurance | 492 | 3.5% | 6,338 | 4.1% |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 352 | 2.5% | 6,441 | 4.2% |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services | 386 | 2.7% | 8,223 | 5.3% |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 32 | 0.2% | 481 | 0.3% |
| Administrative and waste management services | 262 | 1.8% | 6,480 | 4.2% |
| Educational services | 85 | 0.6% | 1,681 | 1.1% |
| Health care and social assistance | 1,059 | 7.5% | 17,163 | 11.1% |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 306 | 2.2% | 4,272 | 2.8% |
| Accommodation and food services | 1,027 | 7.2% | 12,769 | 8.3% |
| Other services, except public administration | 688 | 4.8% | 9,141 | 5.9% |
| Government and government enterprises | 3,153 | 22.2% | 19,405 | 12.6% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 22. Labor Force, 1990-2010

| | Segment 2 | | | The River Corridor |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Labor Force | 11,495 | 10,729 | 10,450 | 125,613 |
| Employed | 10,813 | 10,187 | 9,887 | 119,142 |
| Unemployed | 682 | 542 | 563 | 6,471 |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.9% | 5.1% | 5.4% | 5.2% |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010

Segment 3 – Yellowstone County, MT

Introduction

Segment 3 of the Yellowstone River Corridor encompasses only Yellowstone County, MT. Yellowstone County is known the historical landmark Pompey’s Pillar, as well as its cultural importance to the Crow Nation. The city of Billings is also located in Yellowstone County and is the largest city in both the county as well as the state of Montana.

The Apsaalooké, or Crow, Reservation is located in Yellowstone, Big Horn, and Treasure Counties, MT, and is the largest reservation in Montana, encompassing over 2 million acres of land. Of the 10 thousand enrolled tribal members, about 7.5 thousand live on or near the reservation (Montana State Governor's Office of Indian Affairs, 2013). The tribal economy is dependent on both energy and agriculture. Currently, tribal members receive royalties from the operation of one coal mine on the reservation. Members also have a small dryland farming operations and use about 30% of their grazing lands to manage a small herd of about 300 buffalo (Montana State Governor's Office of Indian Affairs, 2013). The Crow Reservation has a lower unemployment rate as compared to other Montana tribal reservations. In 2005, the reservation had an unemployment rate of 46.5%, compared to a state reservation average of 51.6% (Montana State University Extension, 2011a). In 2000, the poverty rate on the reservation (30.5%) was almost the same as the average across all Montana tribal reservations (30.4%) (Montana State University Extension, 2011a).

Spurred on by the expansion of railroads, including the Great Northern Railroad, as well as the Enlarged Homestead Act, the city of Billings evolved as an economic hub in the early 20th Century (Jiusto, 2014). Today, Billings continues to serve as an important economic center for Yellowstone County and the state of Montana. In 2010, over 10% of the total population of Montana was located in Billings (United States Census Bureau, 2012). Additionally, as of 2007, over 10% of the firms in the state of Montana were located in Billings (United States Census Bureau, 2012). With the expansion of the Bakken Oilfields to the east, continued commercial growth and expansion is anticipated for both the city of Billings and Yellowstone County (Falstad, 2012).

Demographic Trends

Population

Since 1950, the population of Yellowstone County has been increasing, and has outpaced the growth of the River Corridor, increasing by nearly 165% (see Table 23).

Table 23. Population Total, 1950-2010

| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Percent Change 1950-2010 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| <i>Segment 3</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Yellowstone County, MT | 55,875 | 79,016 | 87,367 | 108,035 | 113,419 | 129,352 | 147,972 | 164.8% |
| River Corridor Total | 133,723 | 162,839 | 161,516 | 194,822 | 196,814 | 214,004 | 233,355 | 74.5% |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

In 2010, the population of Yellowstone County accounted for about 15% of the statewide total. This growth in population is likely a reflection of the increasing professional opportunities found in the county, specifically located in the city of Billings, MT (Young and Zimmerman, 2013).

Though not as dramatically as other segments in the River Corridor, the population of Segment 3 has aged from 1950 to 2010. Though the population has increased within Yellowstone County, the median age has increased by nearly 10 years from 1950 to 2010, as seen in the table below (United States Census Bureau, 2010). Segment 3 has the youngest median age of all segments in the River Corridor.

Table 24. Median Age, 1950-2010

| <i>Segment 3</i> | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Yellowstone County, MT | 28.8 | 26.9 | 26.2 | 28.6 | 33.4 | 36.9 | 38.3 |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

Table 25 provides additional detail regarding the age of the population of Yellowstone County. As seen below, less than 7% of the population is under the age of 5, while just over 14% of the population is over 65 years of age (United States Census Bureau, 2010a). The increasing median age may highlight the negative net migration occurring in the county in the 18-20 year old age bracket as many of these individuals move to Western Montana to attend university, as well as the positive net in-migration of slightly older residents seeking professional positions (Young and Zimmerman, 2013).

Table 25. Detailed Age Distribution, 2010

| <i>Segment 3</i> | Median Age | Percent of Population Under 5 Years of Age | Percent of Population 18 and Over | Percent of Population 65 and Over |
|------------------------|------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Yellowstone County, MT | 38.3 | 6.8 | 76.3 | 14.1 |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010a

As home to the state's largest city, Yellowstone County had a significantly higher population density in 2010 as compared to the River Corridor, 56.2 and 7.6 people per square mile, respectively (United States Census Bureau, 2012) (see Table 26). While over 65% of the population of the River Corridor in 2010 was located in Yellowstone County, the county accounts for less than 9% of the total land mass.

Table 26. Population Density, 2010

| <i>Segment 3</i> | Land (square miles) | Population (2010) | Population density |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Yellowstone County, MT | 2,633.3 | 147,972 | 56.2 |
| River Corridor Total | 29,859.9 | 226,995 | 7.6 |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2012

Housing

Similar to the growth in population, Yellowstone County has experienced a significant increase in total housing units (Table 27).

Table 27. Total Housing Units*, 1950-2010

| <i>Segment 3</i> | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Percent Change 1950-2010 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Yellowstone County, MT | 17,664 | 25,833 | 29,169 | 42,756 | 48,781 | 54,563 | 63,943 | 262% |
| River Corridor Total | 44,383 | 54,887 | 57,593 | 80,151 | 88,808 | 95,967 | 109,295 | 146.3% |

*A housing unit is defined as a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters.

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

From 1950 to 2010, total housing units in Yellowstone County increased 262%, and, as of 2010, Yellowstone County accounted for over half of the housing units found in the River Corridor (United States Census Bureau, 2010). Though the county has experienced negative net migration of its population of 18-20 year old residents, the county is one of the most important trade centers in the state and offers job opportunities for young professionals (Young and Zimmerman, 2013).

Table 28 indicates migration both within Yellowstone County as well as the River Corridor.

Table 28. Percent Individuals by Residence 1 Year Ago, 2012

| <i>Segment 3</i> | Population 1 Year and Over | Same House | Different House | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | | Same County | Same State/Different County | Different State | Abroad |
| Yellowstone County, MT | 150,218 | 81.8% | 10.7% | 3.8% | 3.7% | 0.0% |
| River Corridor Total | 236,143 | 83.4% | 9.2% | 3.6% | 3.9% | 0.1% |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2012a

Similar to the River Corridor, in 2012, over 80% of residents in Yellowstone County lived in the same house as they did in 2011 (United States Census Bureau, 2012a). Nearly 11% of residents of Yellowstone County moved to a different house, yet stayed within the county, while 3.8% of residents moved into Yellowstone County from a different county within the state of Montana. Finally, 3.7% of residents moved into Yellowstone County from another state (United States Census Bureau, 2012a).

Economic Trends

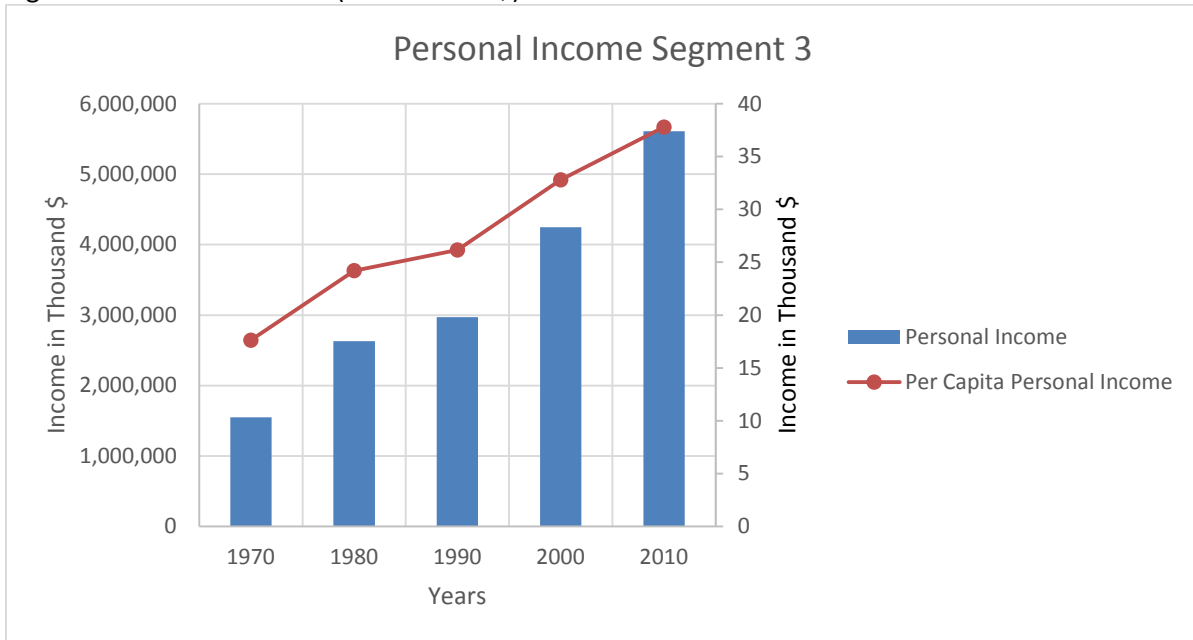
In 2010, the total personal income of the Yellowstone County, \$5.6 billion, was the highest in the River Corridor. While Segment 1 has the second largest personal income of \$1.1 billion in 2010, it is \$4.5 billion lower than that of Segment 3 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Per capita income in Yellowstone County is second highest in the River Corridor after Segment 1, \$38 thousand and \$43 thousand, respectively. A vast majority of the proprietors' income in this county comes from non-farm activity. Services, retail trade and government enterprises are the largest employment industries in this county (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Historically, the unemployment rate in the county has fluctuated above and below the rate of the River Corridor, with an unemployment rate of 5.4% in the county and 5.2% in the River Corridor in 2010 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010).

Income

Personal income in Yellowstone County has been growing since the 1970 (Figure 27). Between 2000 and 2010, total personal income increased 32% (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). During the same time, population and per capita income increased 15% each (Table 23 and Figure 27). Since 1970, the county has experienced a comparable growth of dividend, interest and rent income as well as personal current transfer receipts (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Dividends, interests and rent typically represent investment income or property income while personal current transfer receipts capture government payments such as retirement and disability insurance benefits, Medicare and Medicaid. As of 2010, property income was slightly above \$1 billion while government payments in the county were slightly below \$1 billion. Proprietors' income in Yellowstone County has fluctuated over the years, increasing in 1980 and again in 2000 (Figure 29) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Proprietors' income decreased in 1990 and more recently in 2010. Historically, a vast majority of proprietors' income has come from non-farm income. In 2010, nearly \$400 million came from non-farm income while -\$8 million came from farm income (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). In Yellowstone County, farm proprietor's income is negative, representing a loss due to production expenses exceeding gross output.

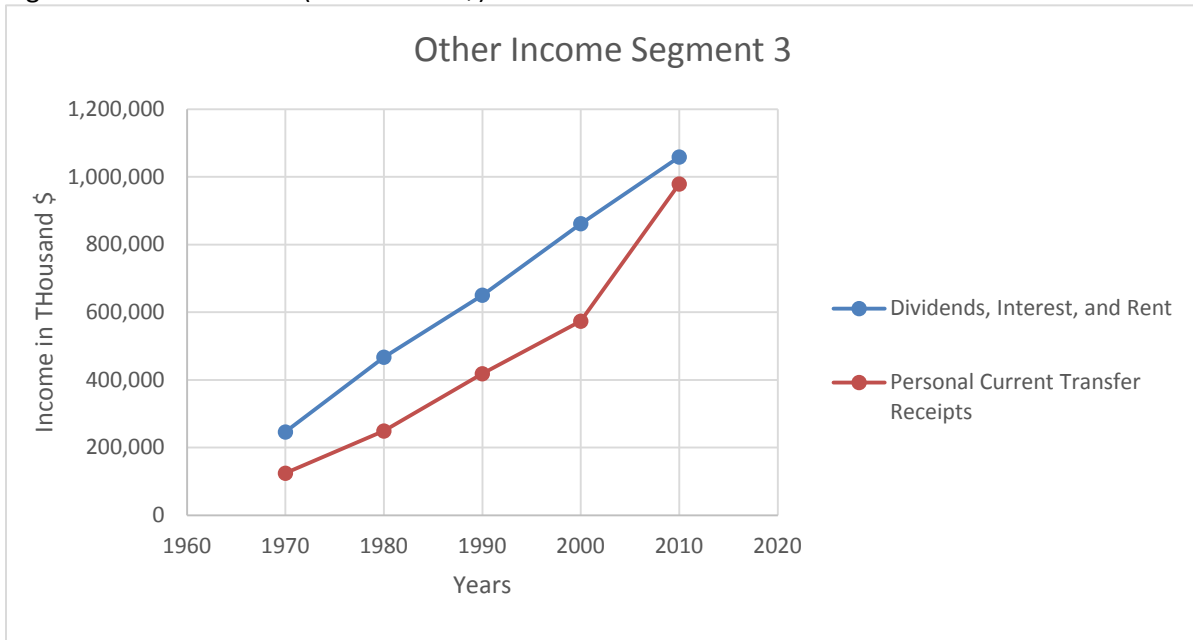
Table 23 shows income data for Yellowstone County for 2010. Overall, the income shares in the county are representative of the River Corridor. This is not surprising, since 64% of the income in the River Corridor is comprised of Yellowstone County personal income (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Figure 27. Personal Income (in Thousand \$)



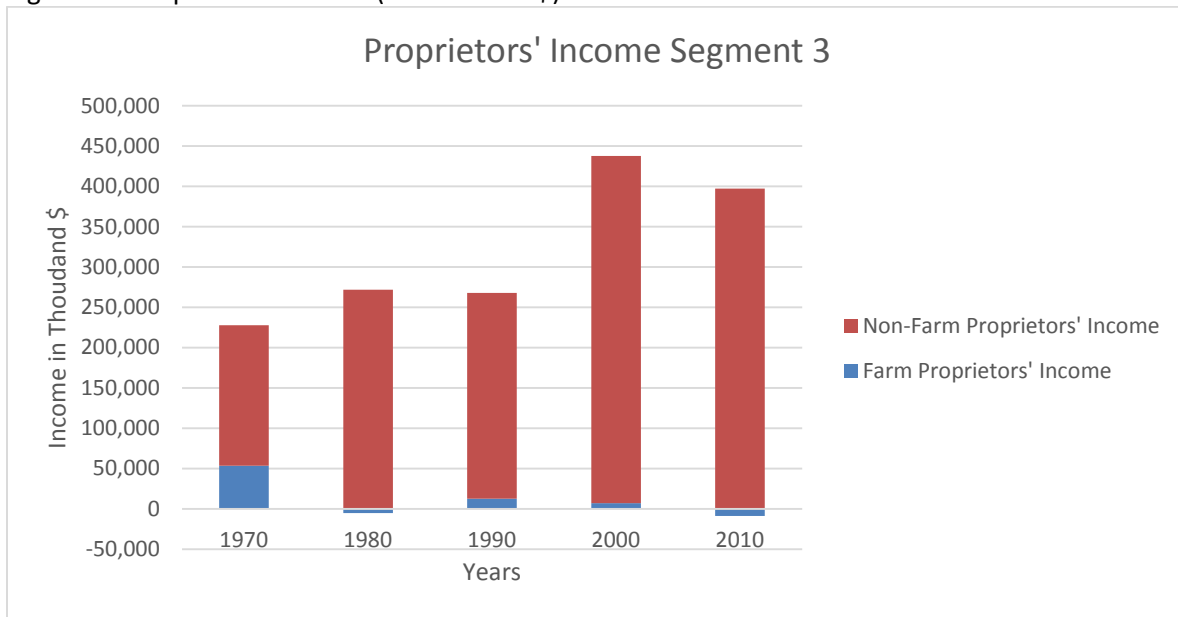
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 28. Other Income (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 29. Proprietors' Income (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 23. 2010 Income (in Thousand \$)

| | Segment 3 | | River Corridor | |
|--|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Yellowstone | Percent Total | River Corridor | Percent Total |
| Personal income | 5,609,050 | | 8,774,733 | |
| Per capita personal income | 38 | | 38 | |
| Net earnings by place of residence | 3,571,236 | 64% | 5,433,877 | 62% |
| Proprietors' income | 388,957 | 7% | 660,096 | 8% |
| Farm proprietors' income | -8,436 | 0% | 63,889 | 1% |
| Nonfarm proprietors' income | 397,393 | 7% | 596,207 | 7% |
| Dividends, interest, and rent | 1,058,792 | 19% | 1,766,656 | 20% |
| Personal current transfer receipts | 979,022 | 17% | 1,574,200 | 18% |
| Retirement and disability insurance benefits | 386,396 | 7% | 634,042 | 7% |
| Medical benefits | 372,616 | 7% | 597,035 | 7% |
| Income maintenance benefits | 85,576 | 2% | 132,357 | 2% |
| Other | 134,434 | 2% | 210,766 | 2% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

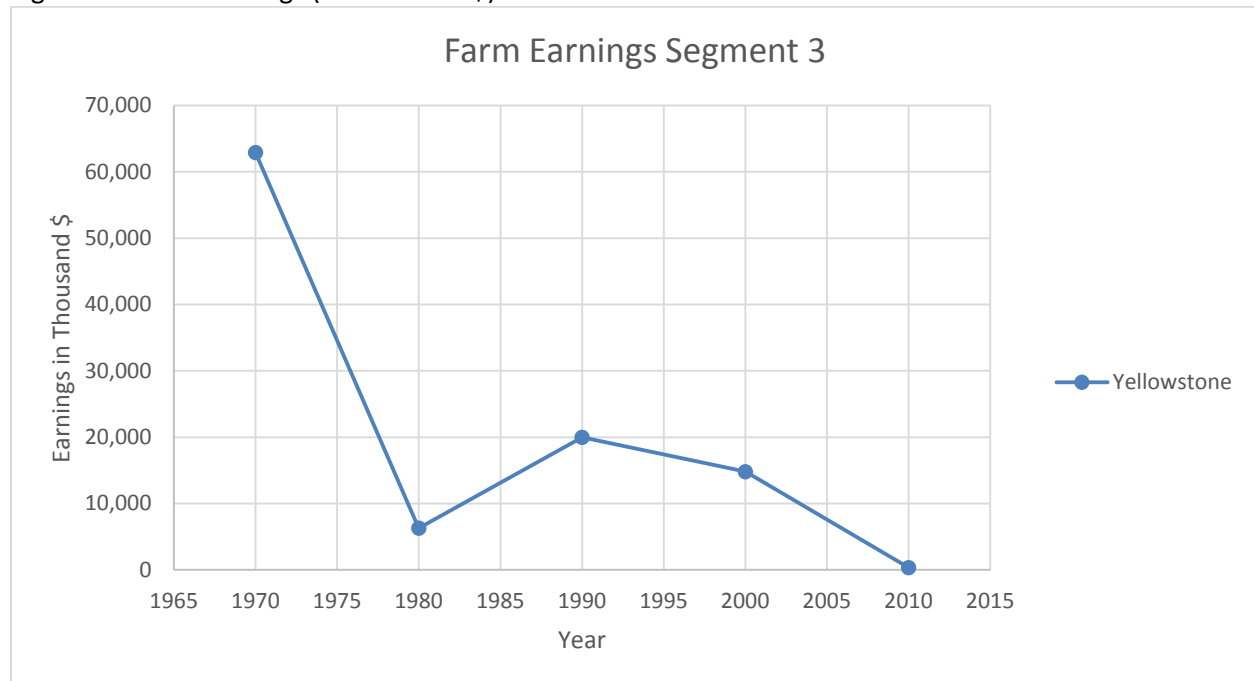
Earnings

Earnings in Segment 3 vary by industry. In some years, earnings data are suppressed and therefore not represented in the figures or tables provided in this report. Data suppression due to confidentiality reasons are marked with (D) while data suppressions resulting from a lack of confidence in the data is marked with (L). Confidentiality issues may result from only one company representing an industry within the county, while confidence issues may be due to a particularly low and therefore, uncertain estimate. All suppressed data are included in the total of all earnings (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Earnings in every industry have been increasing in Yellowstone County, with the exception of farm earnings. Farm earnings plummeted after 1970, hitting an historic low in 2010 of \$358 thousand (Figure 29) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Although earnings from mining have increased, they make up about 2% of the total earning in the county. In 2000, earnings from the Services sector surpassed \$1 billion, after historically consistent increases. Earnings from the finance, insurance and real-estate, government and government enterprises and services sectors have experienced uninterrupted upward trends in the region since 1970 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

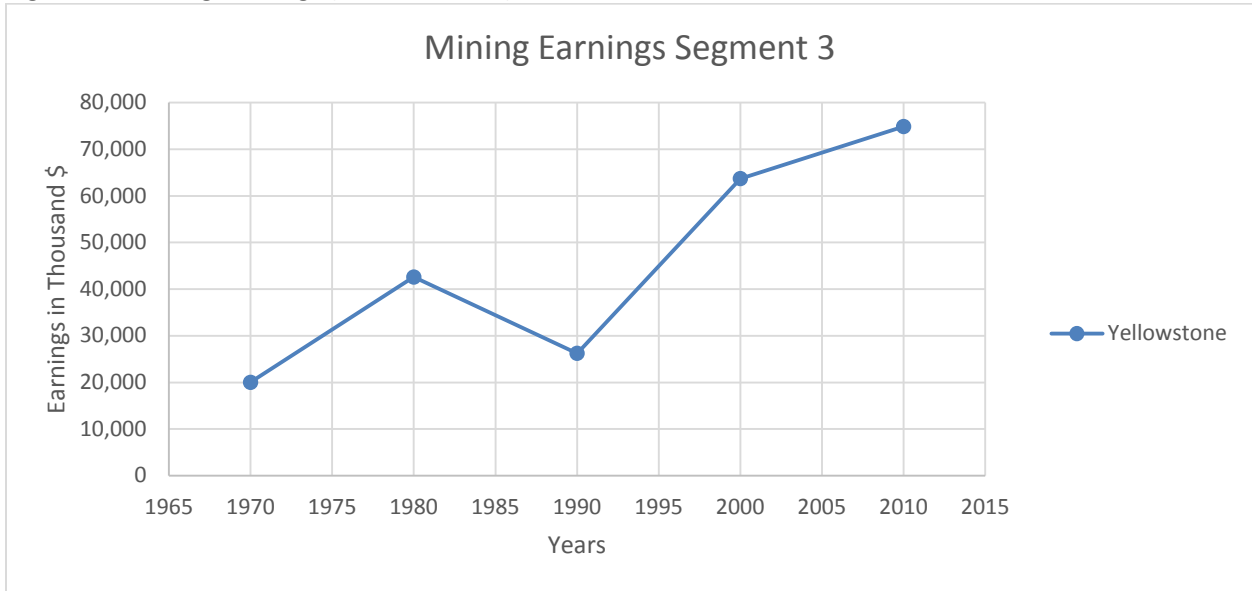
Earnings by industry for 2010 are shown in Table 24. In 2010, the health services and government and government enterprises sectors contributed the largest shares to the county earnings with nearly \$770 and \$600 million, respectively. Other industries that contribute substantially to earnings in the county are construction, wholesale trade, retail trade; all growing in recent decades with earnings above \$300 thousand in 2010 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Figure 30. Farm Earnings (in Thousand \$)



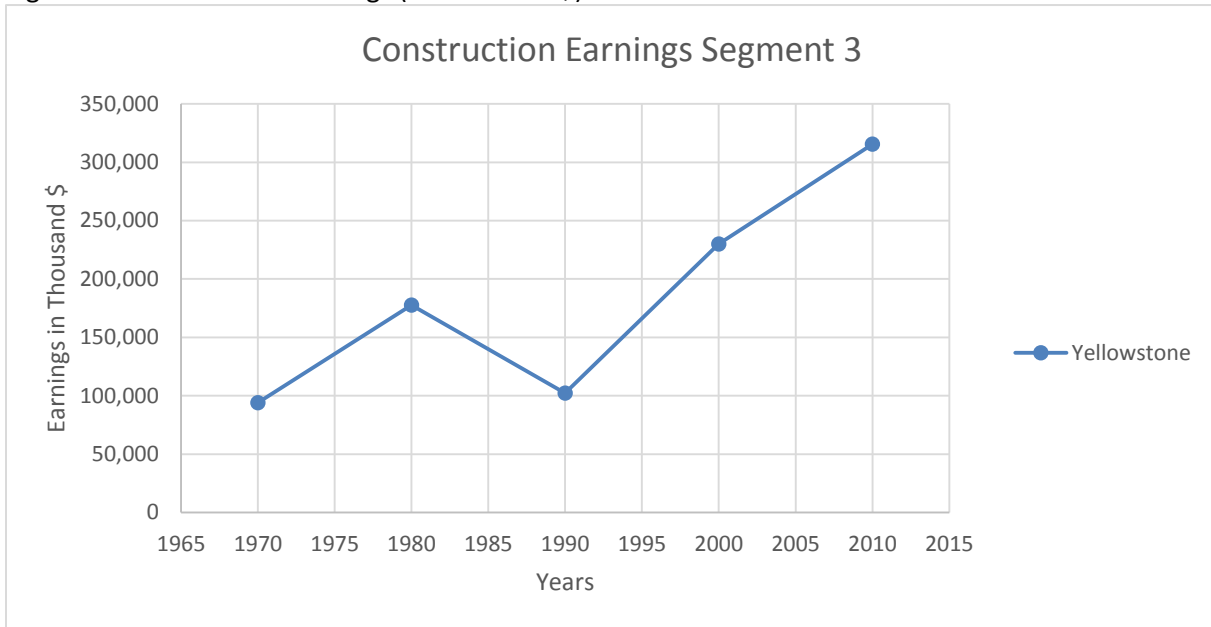
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 31. Mining Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 32. Construction Earnings (in Thousand \$)



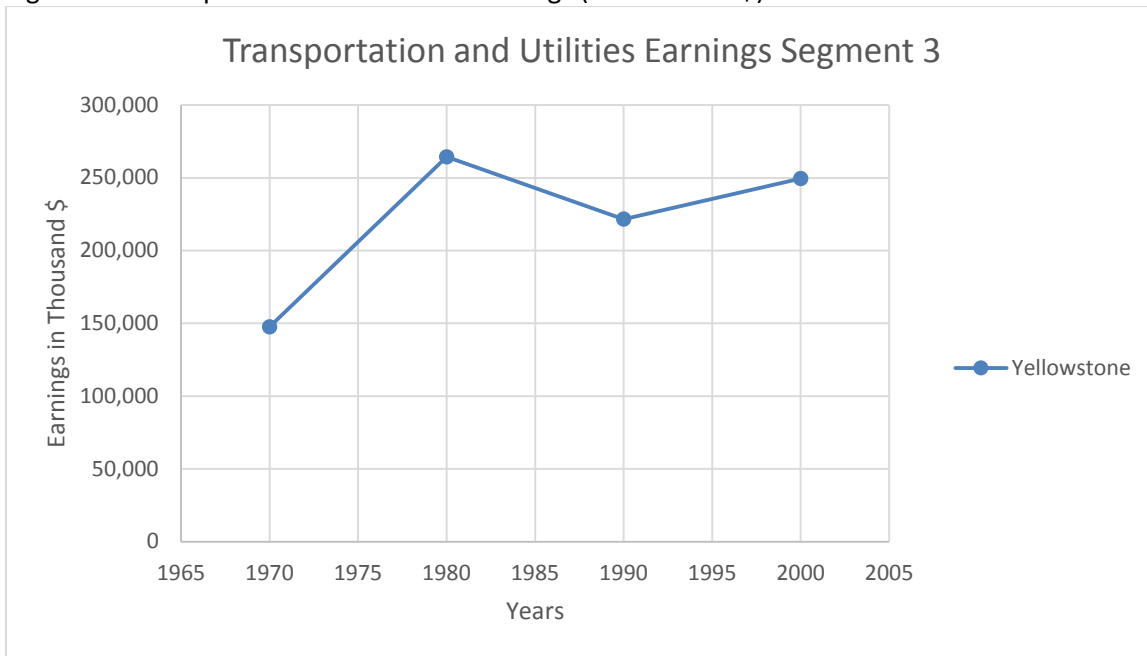
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 33. Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 34. Transportation and Utilities Earnings (in Thousand \$)



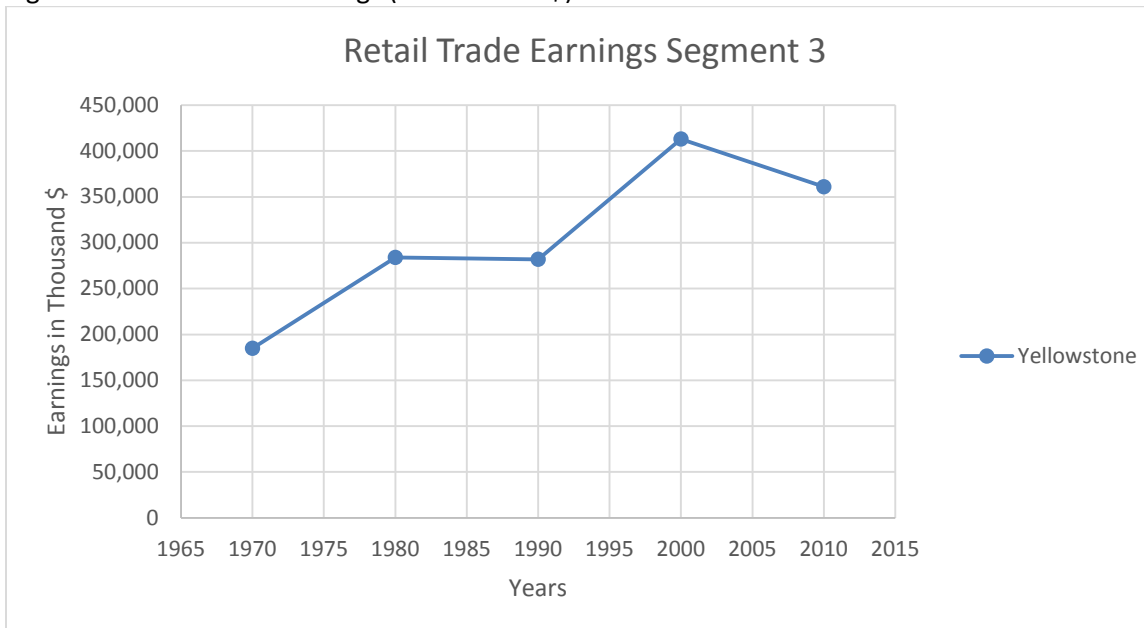
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 35. Wholesale Trade Earnings (in Thousand \$)



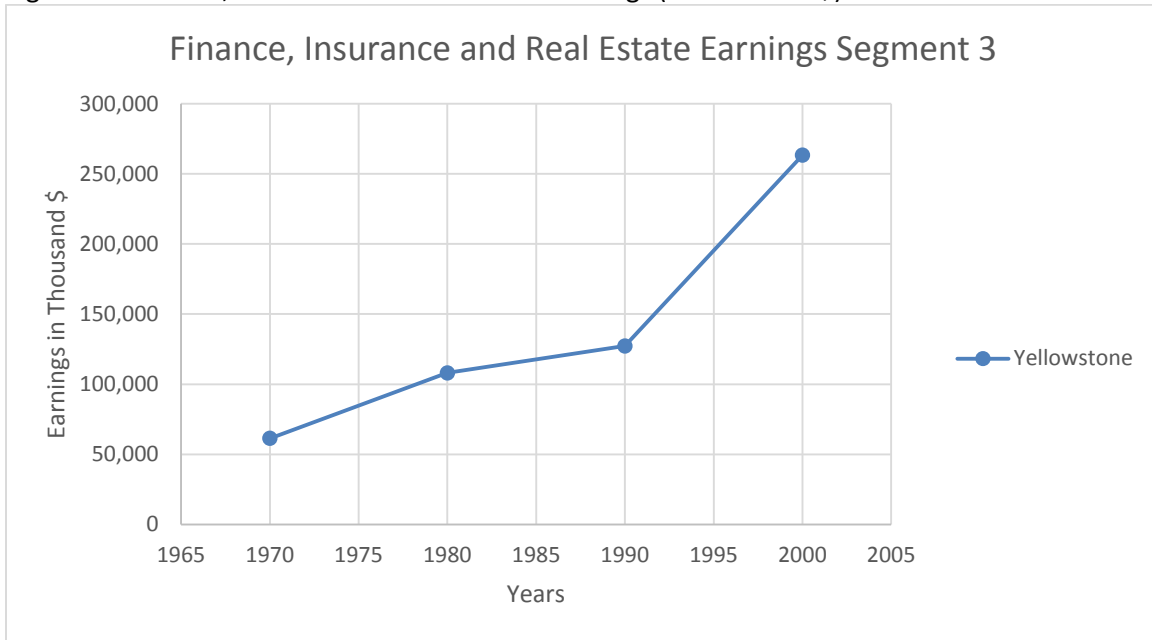
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 36. Retail Trade Earnings (in Thousand \$)



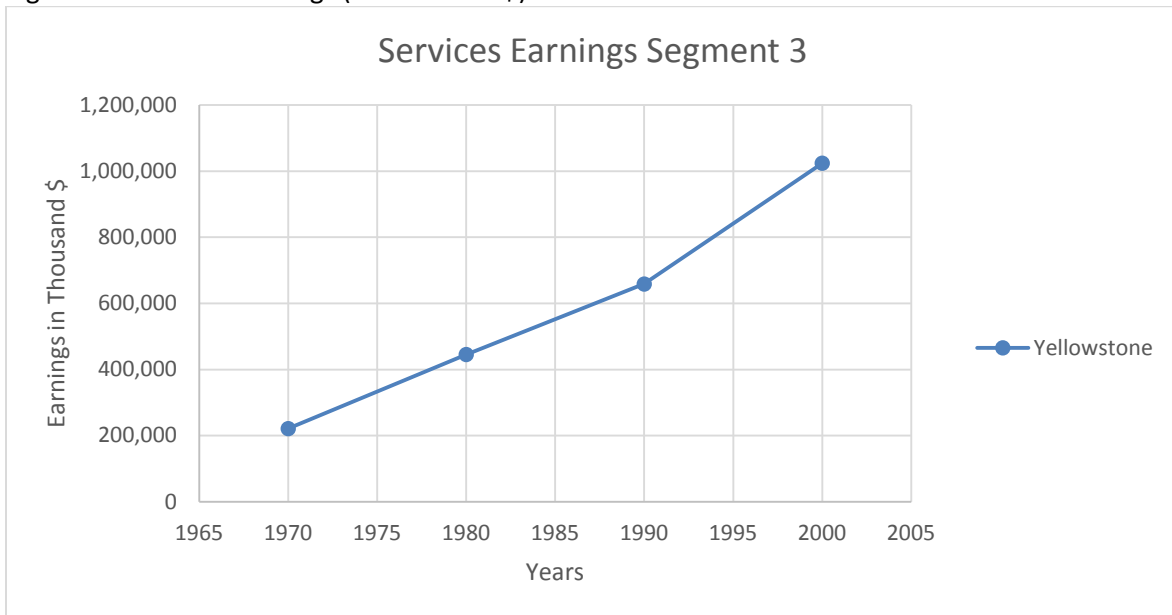
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 37. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Earnings (in Thousand \$)



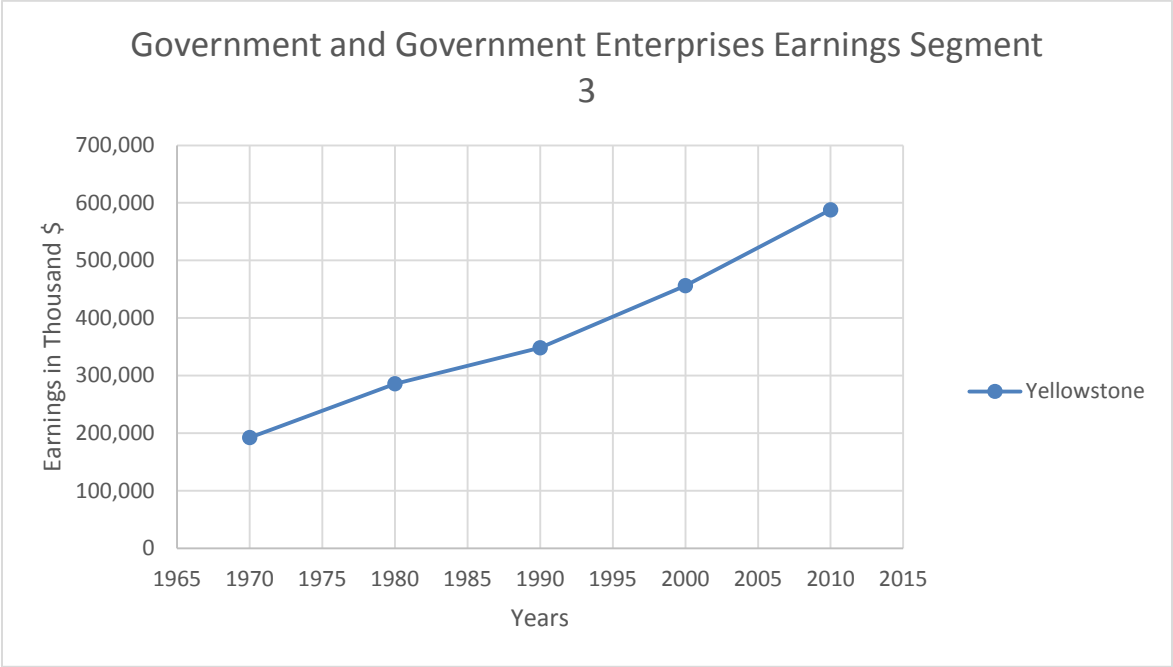
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 38. Services Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 39. Government and Government Enterprises Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 24. Earnings by Industry, 2010 (in Thousand \$)

| Earnings by Industry 2010 | Segment 3 | | River Corridor | |
|--|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Yellowstone | Percent Total | River Corridor | Percent Total |
| Farm earnings | 358 | 0% | 111,114 | 2% |
| Forestry, fishing, and related activities | 7,072 | 0% | 8,501 | 0% |
| Mining | 74,859 | 2% | 227,003 | 4% |
| Utilities | 36,072 | 1% | 53,712 | 1% |
| Construction | 315,580 | 7% | 474,975 | 8% |
| Manufacturing | 255,517 | 6% | 310,939 | 5% |
| Wholesale trade | 344,767 | 8% | 404,674 | 6% |
| Retail trade | 360,956 | 9% | 470,257 | 8% |
| Transportation and warehousing | 209,637 | 5% | 308,590 | 5% |
| Information | 82,050 | 2% | 102,368 | 2% |
| Finance and insurance | 223,395 | 5% | 278,587 | 4% |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 55,103 | 1% | 81,605 | 1% |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services | 308,294 | 7% | 371,658 | 6% |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 29,106 | 1% | 32,148 | 1% |
| Administrative and waste management services | 162,613 | 4% | 166,574 | 3% |
| Educational services | 25,549 | 1% | 31,762 | 1% |
| Health care and social assistance | 769,834 | 18% | 895,034 | 14% |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 43,232 | 1% | 63,352 | 1% |
| Accommodation and food services | 160,359 | 4% | 233,769 | 4% |
| Other services, except public administration | 160,038 | 4% | 229,168 | 4% |
| Government and government enterprises | 587,836 | 14% | 999,422 | 16% |
| Provided Data Total | 4,212,227 | 100% | 5,855,212 | 94% |
| Suppressed Data Total | 0 | 0% | 400,857 | 6% |
| Earning by place of work | 4,212,227 | | 6,256,069 | |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Employment

Total full-time and part time employment has been increasing in Yellowstone County since 1970. As of 2000, the major sectors for employment in the county were services (35%) and retail trade (20%), followed by government and government enterprises (10%) and wholesale trade (8%) (Table 25) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). In 2010, employment in the services sector remained high, though the health care and social assistance and accommodation and food services sectors were the top employers (Table 26). Retail trade and government and government enterprises continue to employ a large share of Yellowstone County residents. Farm employment has declined in the county since 1970. In both 2000 and 2010, farm employment in Yellowstone County was below the farm employment of the River Corridor (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Table 27 shows the labor force in Segment 3 from 1990 to 2010. The number of individuals employed shown in Table 27 is lower than the numbers reported in Tables 25 and 26. The labor force data is produced by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) while the previous data is reported by Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The BEA estimates of employment differ from the BLS data as the BEA adjusts data to account for employment not covered, or not fully covered, by the state Unemployment Insurance (UI) and the Unemployment for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. This may include nonprofit organizations not participating in the UI program, students and their spouses employed by public colleges or universities, elected officials and members of state and local judiciary, interns employed by hospitals and by social service agencies, and insurance agents classified as statutory employees. More information is provided in the Methods and Definitions section of the report. Table 27 shows that unemployment rate in the county has fluctuated over the years, with a recent low of 4.1% in 2000. The unemployment rate in the county in 2010 was 5.2%. (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010).

Employment by Industry data from BEA and Labor Force data from BLS at the county level can be found in the appendix of this report.

Table 25. Employment by Industry, 1970-2000

| | Segment 3 | | | | | The River Corridor | |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | Percent Total | 2000 | Percent Total |
| Total full-time and part-time employment | 40,151 | 61,138 | 69,909 | 88,455 | | 138,767 | |
| Proprietors employment | 7,450 | 10,717 | 14,442 | 16,992 | 19% | 32,826 | 24% |
| Farm proprietors employment | 1,014 | 998 | 1,028 | 1,227 | | 6,016 | |
| Nonfarm proprietors employment | 6,436 | 9,719 | 13,414 | 15,765 | | 26,810 | |
| Farm employment | 1,393 | 1,335 | 1,288 | 1,474 | 2% | 7,556 | 5% |
| Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing | 233 | 471 | 549 | 947 | 1% | 1,607 | 1% |
| Mining | 598 | 820 | 882 | 693 | 1% | 2,053 | 1% |
| Construction | 2,194 | 3,513 | 2,803 | 5,179 | 6% | 7,698 | 6% |
| Manufacturing | 3,525 | 4,450 | 3,539 | 3,759 | 4% | 5,526 | 4% |
| Transportation and public utilities | 3,213 | 4,890 | 4,564 | 5,725 | 6% | 8,618 | 6% |
| Wholesale trade | 3,369 | 5,797 | 5,781 | 6,671 | 8% | 7,720 | 6% |
| Retail trade | 7,406 | 12,171 | 13,867 | 17,905 | 20% | 26,278 | 19% |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 3,531 | 4,939 | 5,941 | 6,274 | 7% | 8,884 | 6% |
| Services | 8,481 | 14,918 | 21,935 | 30,822 | 35% | 43,052 | 31% |
| Government and government enterprises | 6,208 | 7,834 | 8,760 | 9,006 | 10% | 17,590 | 13% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 26. Employment by Industry, 2010

| | Segment 3 | | The River Corridor | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | 2010 | Percent Total | 2010 | Percent Total |
| Total employment | 100,466 | | 154,335 | |
| Wage and salary employment | 80,291 | 79.9% | 117,792 | 76.3% |
| Proprietors employment | 20,175 | 20.1% | 38,388 | 24.9% |
| Farm proprietors employment | 1,206 | | 5,286 | |
| Nonfarm proprietors employment | 18,969 | | 33,102 | |
| Farm employment | 1,384 | 1.4% | 6,393 | 4.1% |
| Forestry, fishing, and related activities | 320 | 0.3% | 429 | 0.3% |
| Mining | 1,078 | 1.1% | 3,146 | 2.0% |
| Utilities | 324 | 0.3% | 483 | 0.3% |
| Construction | 6,472 | 6.4% | 9,952 | 6.4% |
| Manufacturing | 3,300 | 3.3% | 4,687 | 3.0% |
| Wholesale trade | 5,696 | 5.7% | 6,883 | 4.5% |
| Retail trade | 12,921 | 12.9% | 17,670 | 11.4% |
| Transportation and warehousing | 3,888 | 3.9% | 5,371 | 3.5% |
| Information | 1,562 | 1.6% | 2,159 | 1.4% |
| Finance and insurance | 4,694 | 4.7% | 6,338 | 4.1% |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 4,273 | 4.3% | 6,441 | 4.2% |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services | 6,189 | 6.2% | 8,223 | 5.3% |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 449 | 0.4% | 481 | 0.3% |
| Administrative and waste management services | 6,184 | 6.2% | 6,480 | 4.2% |
| Educational services | 1,253 | 1.2% | 1,681 | 1.1% |
| Health care and social assistance | 13,710 | 13.6% | 17,163 | 11.1% |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 2,718 | 2.7% | 4,272 | 2.8% |
| Accommodation and food services | 8,291 | 8.3% | 12,769 | 8.3% |
| Other services, except public administration | 5,971 | 5.9% | 9,141 | 5.9% |
| Government and government enterprises | 9,789 | 9.7% | 19,405 | 12.6% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 27. Labor Force, 1990-2010

| | Segment 3 | | | The River Corridor |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Labor Force | 62,741 | 71,487 | 80,992 | 125,613 |
| Employed | 59,567 | 68,572 | 76,820 | 119,142 |
| Unemployed | 3,174 | 2,915 | 4,172 | 6,471 |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.3% | 4.1% | 5.2% | 5.2% |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010

Segment 4 – Sweet Grass, Stillwater, and Carbon Counties, MT

Introduction

Segment 4 of the Yellowstone River Corridor consists of Sweet Grass, Stillwater, and Carbon Counties, located in south central Montana. The geography of the area is diverse and includes several mountain ranges, prairies and grasslands, as well as two blue ribbon trout streams, the Boulder River and Yellowstone River. The economy of these three counties is currently changing, shifting from a primary focus on extractive natural resource activities, including mining and agriculture, to include recreation and tourism-based activities (Montana Department of Labor and Industry, 2012a).

All three counties found in Segment 4 have a rich history associated with natural resource extraction. Carbon County, formed from land in Yellowstone and Park County, was given its name due to the substantial coal deposits found in the area and, until recently, mining was the primary industry of the county (Montana Department of Labor and Industry, 2012a; Carbon County, 2014). Mining was, and is, still an important industry in both Stillwater and Sweet Grass Counties. The Stillwater Mining Company remains operational and is one of the world's largest producers of platinum and has the advantage of being the only mine in the United States to produce a significant amount of palladium (Montana Department of Labor and Industry, 2012b). Though not headquartered in Sweet Grass County, the Stillwater Mining Company is a one of the largest private employers in Sweet Grass County, contributing substantially to the county's economy (Montana Department of Labor and Industry, 2012c).

In 2010, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 16% of total average employment across the three counties (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). According to the 2012 Census of Agriculture, over 67% of total land in the three counties is under agricultural production (United States Department of Agriculture, 2012). The county seat of Stillwater County, Columbus, is an important distribution point for farms and ranches located within the county and surrounding areas (Montana Department of Labor and Industry, 2012b). Sweet Grass County is an important producer of livestock, including cattle and sheep, and dryland crops such as hay, wheat, barley and oats (Montana Department of Labor and Industry, 2012c).

Given the abundant natural resources located in Segment 4, recreation and tourism is an important element in the local economy of the three counties. In Carbon County, the Red Lodge Mountain Resort, Rock Creek Resort and Pollard Hotel are among the top private employers in the county (Montana Department of Labor and Industry, 2012a). Stillwater County is home to Halfbreed Lake and Hailstone Nation Wildlife Refuges (NWR). Though Halfbreed Lake is closed to the public, Hailstone NWR offers visitors hunting, hiking, and wildlife observation opportunities (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2014). Additionally, Red Lodge offers trout streams, hiking, mountaineering, cross-country and alpine skiing and serves as a gateway to Yellowstone National Park. The tourism industry is gaining importance in the economies of all three counties in Segment 4.

Demographic Trends

Population

From 1950 to 2010, the total population of the three counties in Segment 4 increased by 15.3%, though of the three counties, only Stillwater County experienced population growth (United States Census Bureau, 2010). Table 28 shows the population over time for each of the three counties.

Table 28. Population Total, 1950-2010

| <i>Segment 4</i> | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Percent Change 1950-2010 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Sweet Grass County, MT | 3,290 | 3,621 | 2,980 | 3,216 | 3,154 | 3,609 | 2,651 | -19.4% |
| Stillwater County, MT | 5,416 | 5,526 | 4,632 | 5,598 | 6,536 | 8,195 | 9,117 | 68.3% |
| Carbon County, MT | 10,241 | 8,317 | 7,080 | 8,099 | 8,080 | 9,552 | 10,078 | -1.6% |
| Segment 4 Total | 18,947 | 17,464 | 14,692 | 16,913 | 17,770 | 21,356 | 21,846 | 15.3% |
| River Corridor Total | 133,723 | 162,839 | 161,516 | 194,822 | 196,814 | 214,004 | 233,355 | 74.5% |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

From 1950 to 2010, the population of Sweet Grass County declined by nearly 20%. During the same time period, the population of Carbon County also declined, though not nearly as substantially as Sweet Grass County, with a decline in population of only 1.6% (United States Census Bureau, 2010). Stillwater County experienced a change in population similar to that of the River Corridor, increasing by 68.3% from 1950 to 2010 (see Table 28). This increase in population may be a reflection of the job opportunities, possibly associated with the mining and tourism-based industries, and the above state average wages workers in Stillwater County receive (Montana Department of Labor and Industry, 2012b).

Similar to the majority of the counties in the River Corridor, the median age in all three counties in Segment 4 has increased from 1950-2010 (see Table 29, below). In 1950, the population of Sweet Grass County had the highest median age (32.2 years), while in 2010, the population of Carbon County had the highest median age (48.1 years) (United States Census Bureau, 2010). Carbon County experienced the greatest increase in median age, with an increase of 16.6 years from 1950 to 2010. This may be related to the closure of coal mines in the area. Sweet Grass County had the smallest increase in median age, 14.4 years (Table 29).

Table 29. Median Age, 1950-2010

| <i>Segment 4</i> | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Sweet Grass County, MT | 32.2 | 34.0 | 37.1 | 35.9 | 39.1 | 41.2 | 46.6 |
| Stillwater County, MT | 30.4 | 31.3 | 35.5 | 33.3 | 36.5 | 40.8 | 45.7 |
| Carbon County, MT | 31.5 | 35.5 | 39.8 | 35.0 | 38.6 | 41.9 | 48.1 |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

A more detailed overview of age distribution across the three counties is provided in Table 30. As mentioned previously, Carbon County has the highest median age and correspondingly, the lowest percent of the population under the age of 5 (United States Census Bureau, 2010a). However, in 2010, Sweet Grass County had the highest percent of population 65 years of age and older (see Table 30). Stillwater County had both the lowest percent of the population 65 years of age and older and the highest percent of population under 5 years of age (United States Census Bureau, 2010a).

Table 30. Detailed Age Distribution, 2010

| <i>Segment 4</i> | Median Age | Percent of Population Under 5 Years of Age | Percent of Population 18 and Over | Percent of Population 65 and Over |
|------------------------|------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sweet Grass County, MT | 46.6 | 5.5 | 77.0 | 20.7 |
| Stillwater County, MT | 45.7 | 6.0 | 77.0 | 16.4 |
| Carbon County, MT | 48.1 | 4.1 | 80.3 | 18.8 |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010a

South central Montana remains relatively rural and this can be seen in the population densities across the three counties, shown below in Table 31. In 2010, Sweet Grass County was the least densely populated county in Segment 4, with only 1.4 persons per square mile (United States Census Bureau, 2012). Though Carbon County had the largest population in 2010, Stillwater County is the most densely populated county in Segment 4, with 5.1 residents per square mile (see Table 31). Overall, Segment is slightly more densely populated than the River Corridor, with 3.8 compared to 2.7 persons per square mile (United States Census Bureau, 2012).

Table 31. Population Density, 2010

| <i>Segment 4</i> | Land (square miles) | Population (2010) | Population density |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Sweet Grass County, MT | 1,855.20 | 2,651 | 1.4 |
| Stillwater County, MT | 1,795.35 | 9,117 | 5.1 |
| Carbon County, MT | 2,048.79 | 10,078 | 4.9 |
| Segment 4 Total | 5,699.34 | 21,846 | 3.8 |
| River Corridor Total | 11,566.51 | 30,767 | 2.7 |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2012

Housing

Though the total population of Segment 4 increased by 15.3% from 1950 to 2010, total housing units in the Segment have increased by over 100% (see Table 32).

Table 32. Total Housing Units*, 1950-2010

| <i>Segment 4</i> | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Percent Change 1950-2010 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------------------------|
| Sweet Grass County, MT | 1,161 | 1,196 | 1,387 | 1,479 | 1,639 | 1,860 | 2,148 | 85.0% |
| Stillwater County, MT | 1,994 | 2,039 | 1,959 | 2,681 | 3,291 | 3,947 | 4,803 | 140.9% |
| Carbon County, MT | 3,447 | 3,321 | 3,369 | 4,360 | 4,828 | 5,494 | 6,441 | 86.9% |
| Segment 4 Total | 6,602 | 6,556 | 6,715 | 8,520 | 9,758 | 11,301 | 13,392 | 102.8% |
| River Corridor Total | 44,383 | 54,887 | 57,593 | 80,151 | 88,808 | 95,967 | 109,295 | 146.3% |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

*A housing unit is defined as a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters.

Stillwater County, experiencing population growth of nearly 70%, also had the greatest increase in total housing units, increasing by over 140% from 1950 to 2010 (United States Census Bureau, 2010). The increase in total housing units in Stillwater County (140.9%) is similar to the average increase seen

across the River Corridor (146.3%). Though the population of Sweet Grass County declined by nearly 20% from 1950 to 2010, total housing units increased by 85% during the same time period. Carbon County experienced only a slight decline in population, but total housing units increased by over 85% from 1950 to 2010 (United States Census Bureau, 2010).

Table 33 examines migration across counties from the year 2011 to 2012. The percent population living in the same house, living in a different house but within the same county, moving into the county from a different county in the state of Montana, moving into the county from another state and finally moving into the county from abroad in the previous year is provided.

Table 33. Percent Individuals by Residence 1 Year Ago, 2012

| <i>Segment 4</i> | Population 1 Year and Over | Same House | Same County | Different House | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | | | | Same State/Different County | Different State | Abroad |
| Sweet Grass County, MT | 3,635 | 93.3% | 1.0% | 2.0% | 3.7% | 0.0% |
| Stillwater County, MT | 9,035 | 88.2% | 6.0% | 4.4% | 6.2% | 0.1% |
| Carbon County, MT | 9,960 | 84.1% | 8.4% | 3.6% | 3.8% | 0.2% |
| Segment 4 Total | 22,630 | 87.2% | 6.3% | 3.7% | 4.7% | 0.1% |
| River Corridor Total | 236,143 | 66.3% | 7.7% | 2.9% | 3.0% | 0.1% |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2012a

As a portion of the population age 1 year and older, Sweet Grass County had the highest percentage of residents living in the same house in 2012 as they were in 2011, 93.3% (United States Census Bureau, 2012a). Of the three counties in Segment 4, Carbon County had the highest percentage of residents move, but stay within the same county, 8.4%, while Stillwater County had the greatest number of Montana state residents move into the county, 4.4% (see Table 33). Stillwater County also had the highest in-migration of out of state residents in Segment 4 and the second highest in the River Corridor, with 6.2% of total residents' age 1 year and older moving into the county from a different state in the previous year. Residents moving into the counties from abroad accounted for less than 1 percent of the population 1 year and over for all counties within Segment 4 as well as the River Corridor as a whole (United States Census Bureau, 2012a).

Economic Trends

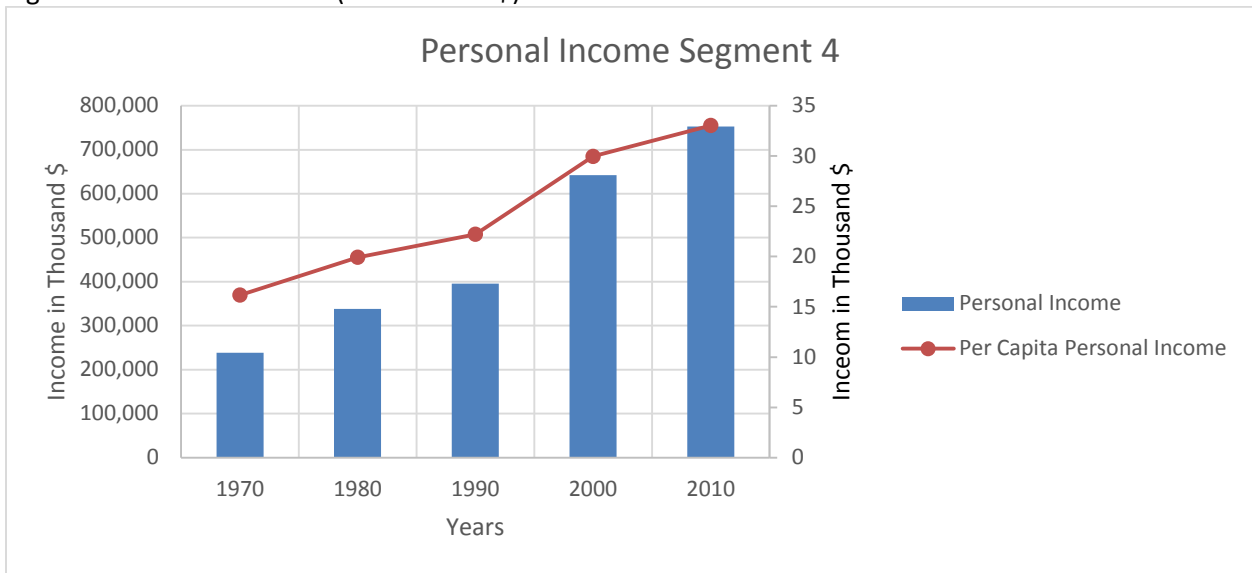
Similar to Segment 2, 2010 total personal income in Segment 4 was \$750 million. Per capita income in Segment 4 is the lowest in the River Corridor, at \$33 thousand (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Just as in other segments, property income and income from government payments have been increasing since 1970 and, as in most other segments, property income in Segment 4 remains higher than income from government payments. Proprietors' income in Segment 4 has fluctuated over time, initially relying heavily on farm proprietors' income to relying much more heavily on non-farm proprietors' income, beginning in 1980 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). The government and government enterprises and services sectors contribute to the largest share of earnings and employment by industry in this segment (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). In 2010, the unemployment rate in Segment 4 was slightly above the unemployment rate of the River Corridor (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010).

Income

Personal income in Segment 4 has increased, although at a slower rate than in other segments in the River Corridor (Figure 40). Since 1970, per capita personal income grew more slowly than personal income in the segment (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). In 2010, per capita income in Segment 4 was the lowest in the River Corridor at \$33 thousand (Figure 38). Since 1970, the Segment has experienced comparable growth in dividend, interest and rent income as well as personal current transfer receipts (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Dividends, interests and rent typically represent investment income or property income while personal current transfer receipts capture government payments such as retirement and disability insurance benefits, Medicare and Medicaid. Between 2000 and 2010, property income in Segment 4 grew more slowly than income from government payments, which had the highest rate of increase in that time period (Figure 41). The increasing median age may explain this recent increase in the rate of change (Table 29). In 1970, proprietors' income relied heavily on farm enterprise, however, from 1980 forward, the majority of proprietary income has been non-farm (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Total proprietors' income has decreased most recently from 2000 to 2010 (Figure 42). Farm proprietors' income for 2010 was reported to be -\$15 thousand, the lowest of all the segments in the River Corridor. Similarly to Segment 3, farm proprietor's income is negative in all three counties in Segment 4, representing a loss due to production expenses exceeding gross output (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

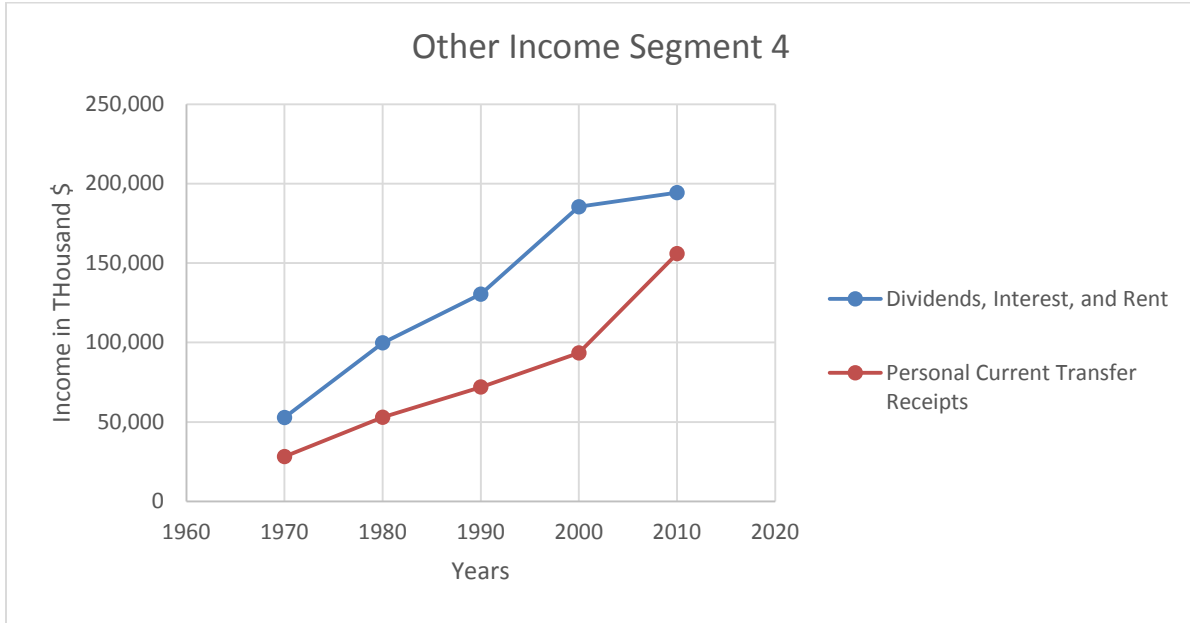
Table 34 provides 2010 personal income data for Segment 4. Carbon and Stillwater Counties account for the majority of personal income in Segment 4. In all three counties, per capita income is below that of the River Corridor. Income from personal transfer receipts in the segment exceeds that of the River Corridor, the portion of proprietors' income is below that of the River Corridor.

Figure 40. Personal Income (in Thousand \$)



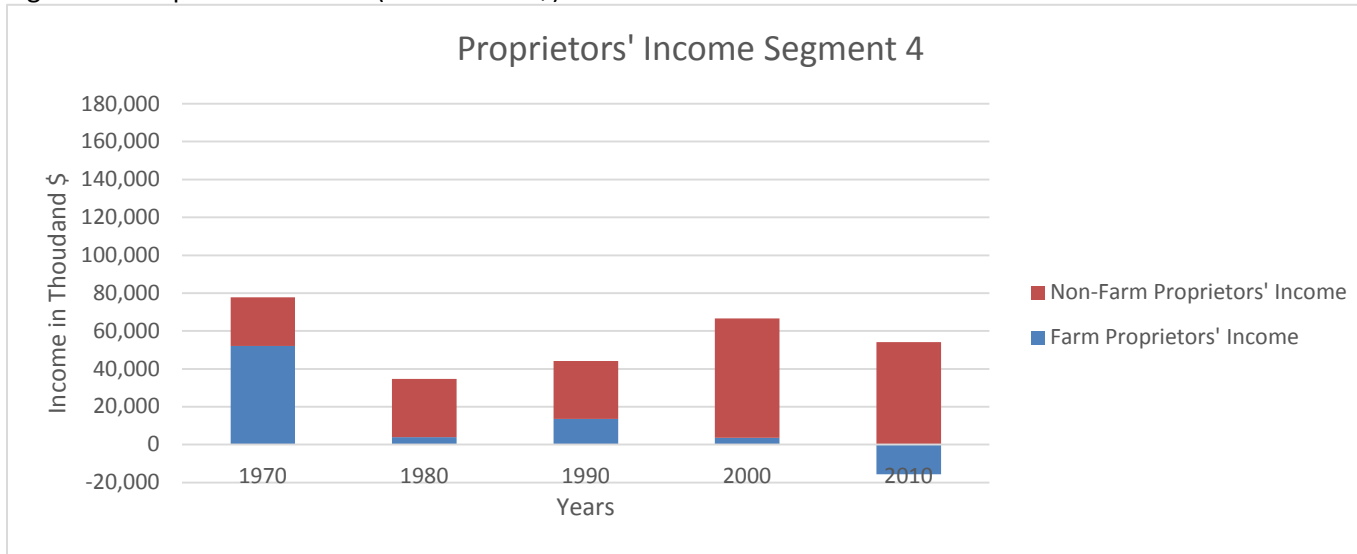
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 41. Other Income (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 42. Proprietors' Income (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 34. 2010 Income (in Thousand \$)

| | Segment 4 | | | | | | River Corridor | |
|--|-----------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Carbon | Percent Total | Stillwater | Percent Total | Sweet Grass | Percent Total | River Corridor | Percent Total |
| Personal income | 340,837 | | 314,081 | | 98,105 | | 8,774,733 | |
| Per capita personal income | 34 | | 34 | | 27 | | 38 | |
| Net earnings by place of residence | 177,657 | 52% | 191,203 | 61% | 33,939 | 35% | 5,433,877 | 62% |
| Proprietors' income | 20,793 | 6% | 16,449 | 5% | 1,331 | 1% | 660,096 | 8% |
| Farm proprietors' income | -4,124 | -1% | -4,127 | -1% | -7,357 | -7% | 63,889 | 1% |
| Nonfarm proprietors' income | 24,917 | 7% | 20,576 | 7% | 8,688 | 9% | 596,207 | 7% |
| Dividends, interest, and rent | 91,738 | 27% | 63,193 | 20% | 39,380 | 40% | 1,766,656 | 20% |
| Personal current transfer receipts | 71,442 | 21% | 59,685 | 19% | 24,786 | 25% | 1,574,200 | 18% |
| Retirement and disability insurance benefits | 31,626 | 9% | 26,967 | 9% | 10,368 | 11% | 634,042 | 7% |
| Medical benefits | 27,019 | 8% | 21,426 | 7% | 9,767 | 10% | 597,035 | 7% |
| Income maintenance benefits | 4,108 | 1% | 3,353 | 1% | 1,312 | 1% | 132,357 | 2% |
| Other | 8,689 | 3% | 7,939 | 3% | 3,339 | 3% | 210,766 | 2% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

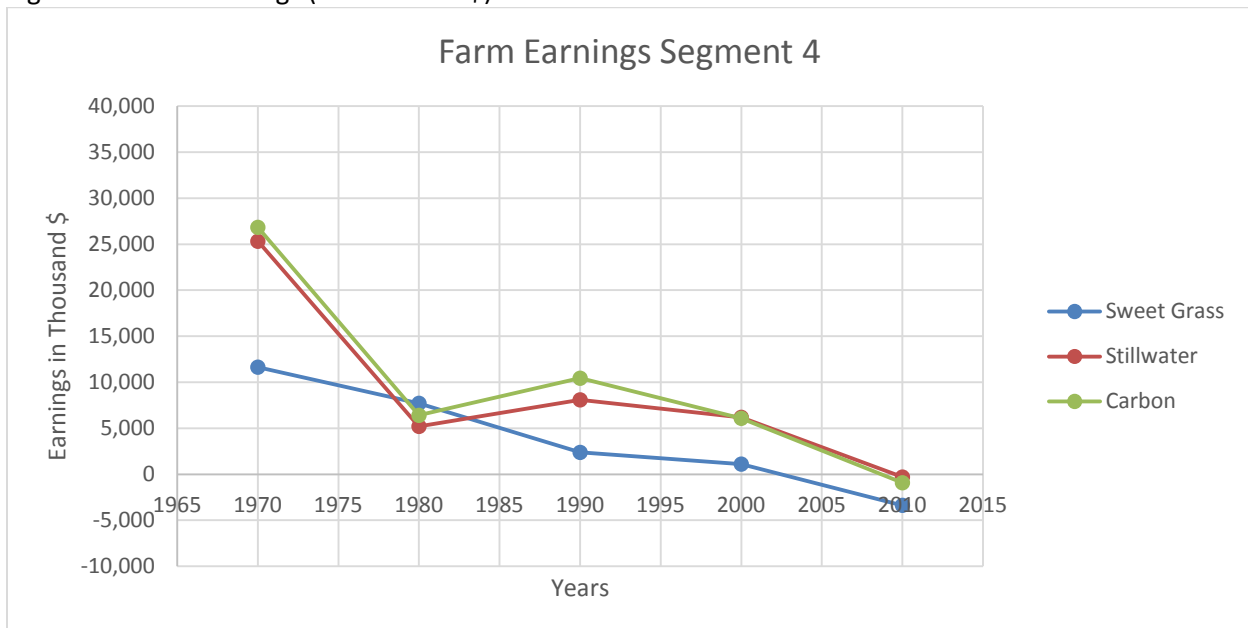
Earnings

Earnings in Segment 4 vary by industry. In some years, earnings data is suppressed and therefore not represented in the figures or tables provided in this report. Data suppression due to confidentiality reasons are marked with (D) while data suppressions resulting from a lack of confidence in the data is marked with (L). Confidentiality issues may result from only one company representing an industry within the county, while confidence issues may be due to a particularly low and therefore, uncertain estimate. All suppressed data are included in the total of all earnings (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Since 1970, farm earnings in Segment 4 have been decreasing, with the exception of a slight increase in 1990, before a drastic decrease in 2010 (Figure 43) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). The government and government enterprises and services sectors contribute the largest share of earnings in the segment. The manufacturing, retail trade and financing sectors follow in their contribution to segment earnings, although earnings from the retail trade sector decreased between 2000 and 2010 (Figures 46, 49 and 50) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

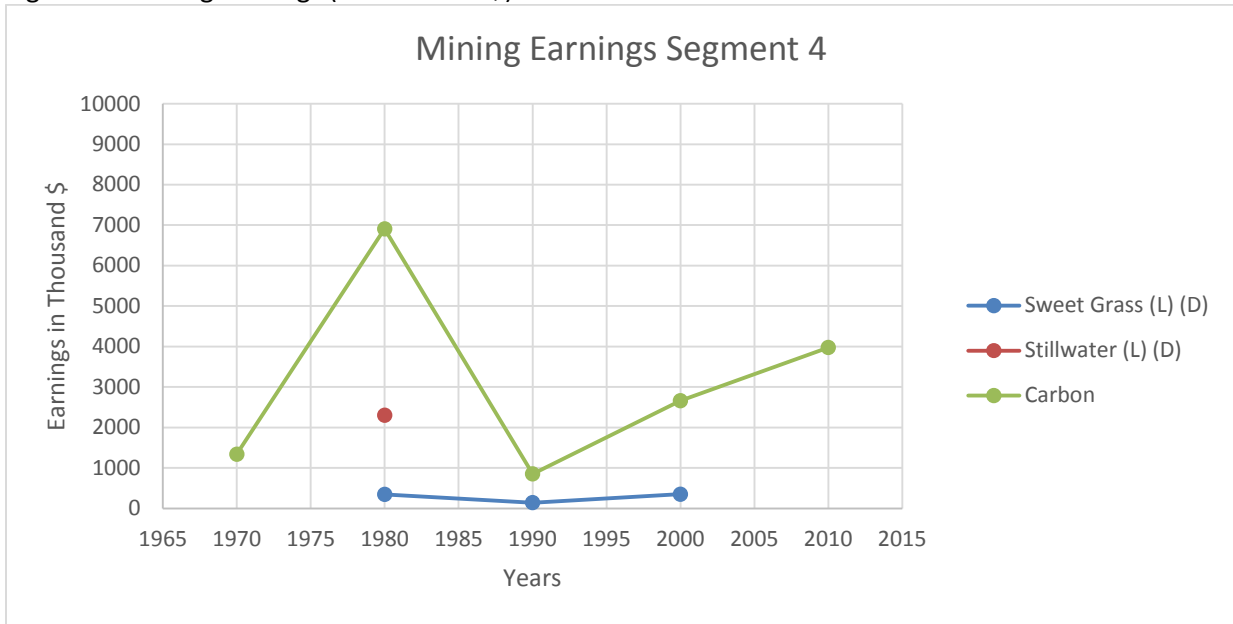
Earnings by industry for the year 2010 are shown in Table 35. Note that 62% of data related to earnings is suppressed for Stillwater County and 44% is suppressed for Sweet Grass County. The government and government enterprises sectors are responsible for the largest share of earnings in each county and exceed earnings in the River Corridor in these sectors in Carbon and Sweet Grass Counties.

Figure 43. Farm Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 44. Mining Earnings (in Thousand \$)

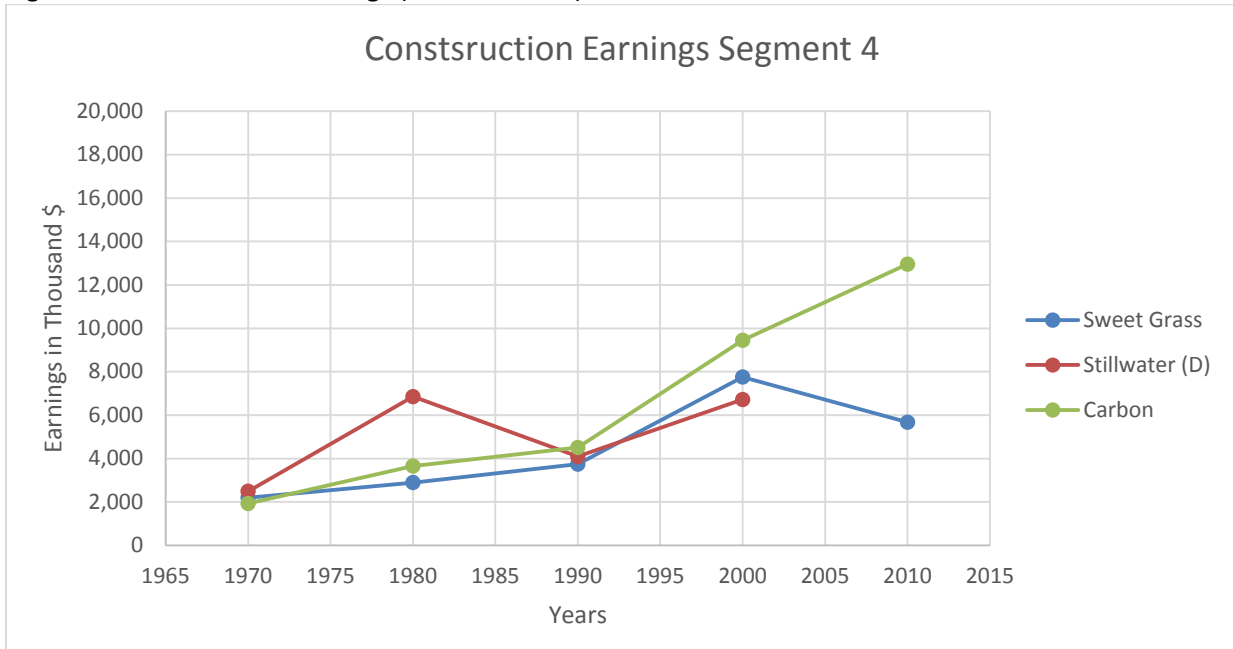


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

* (L) Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

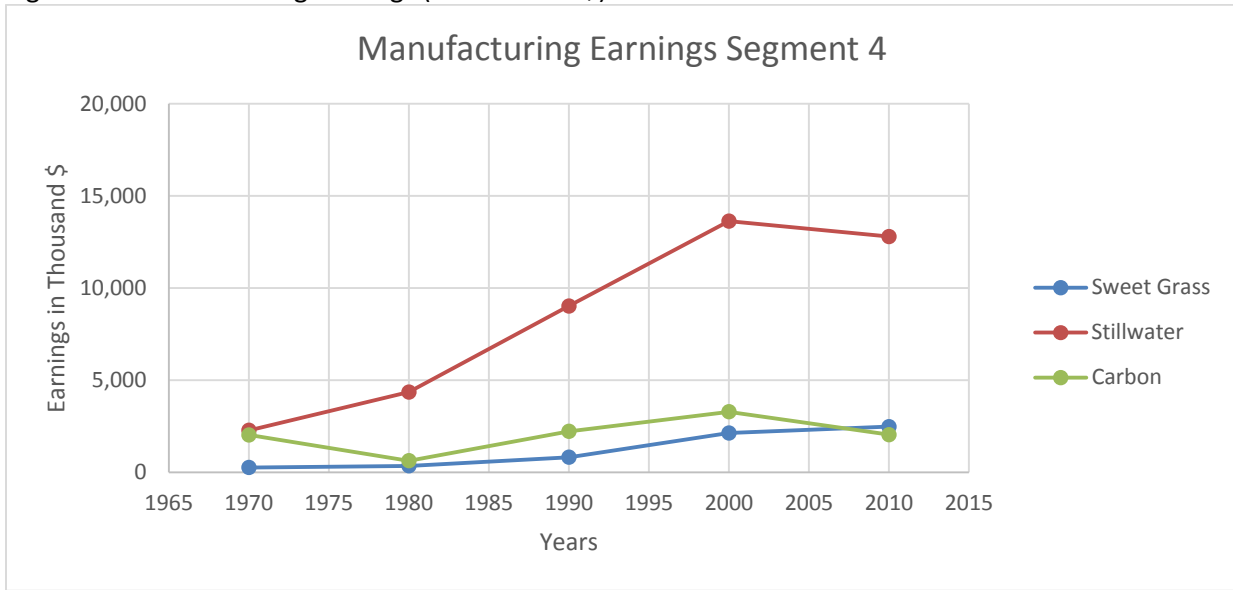
Figure 45. Construction Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

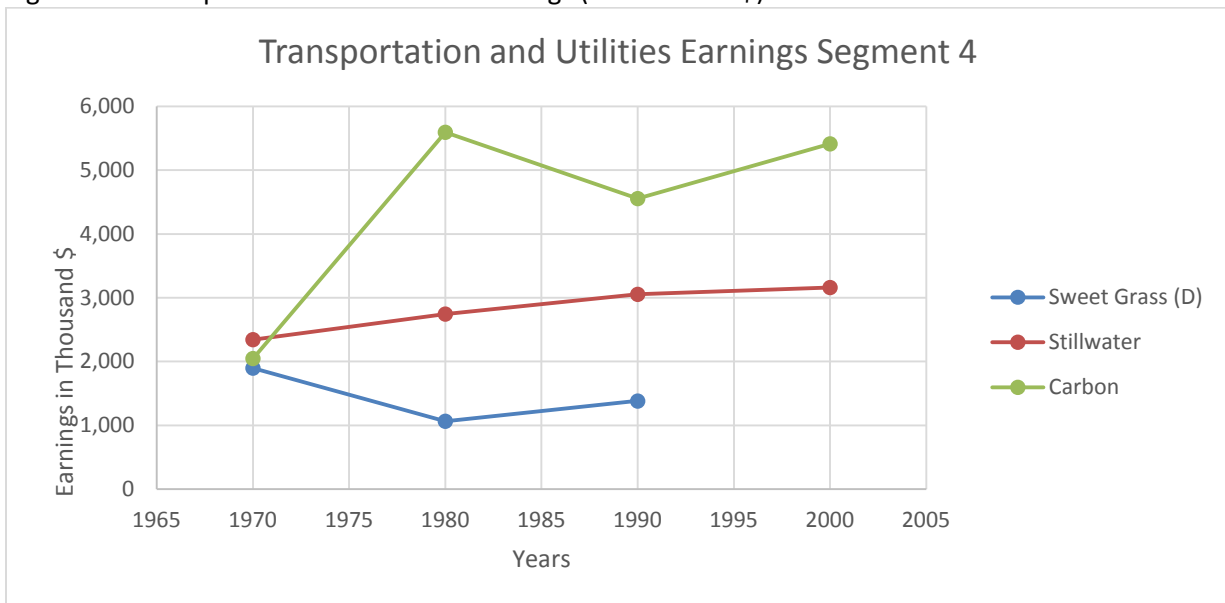
* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Figure 46. Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 47. Transportation and Utilities Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Figure 48. Wholesale Trade Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

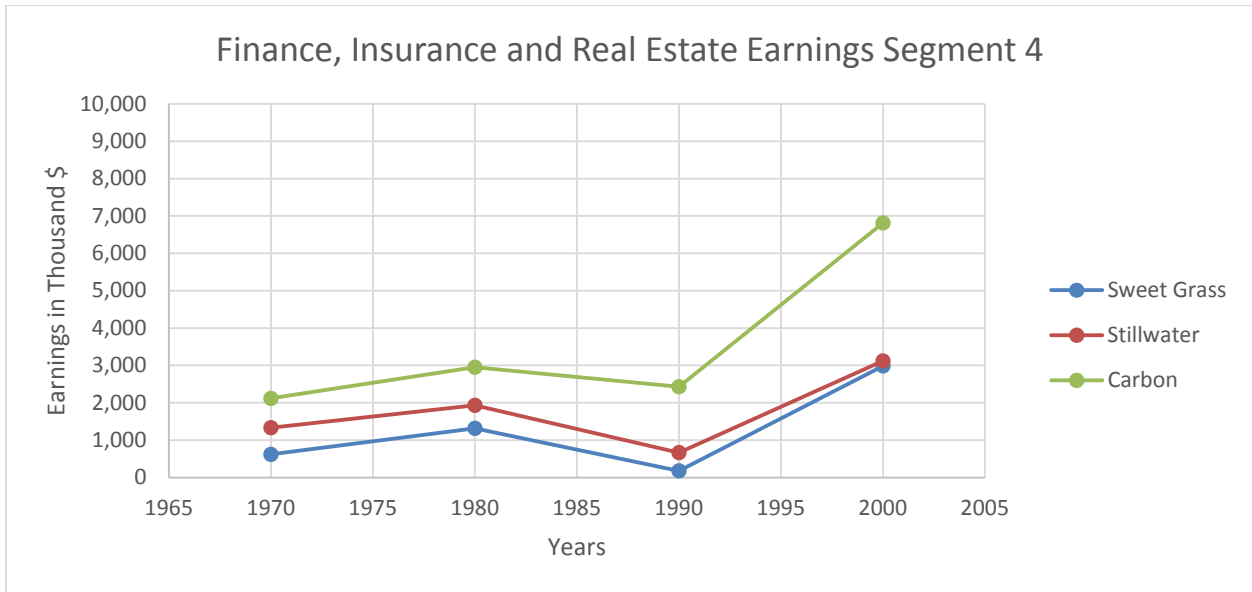
* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Figure 49. Retail Trade Earnings (in Thousand \$)



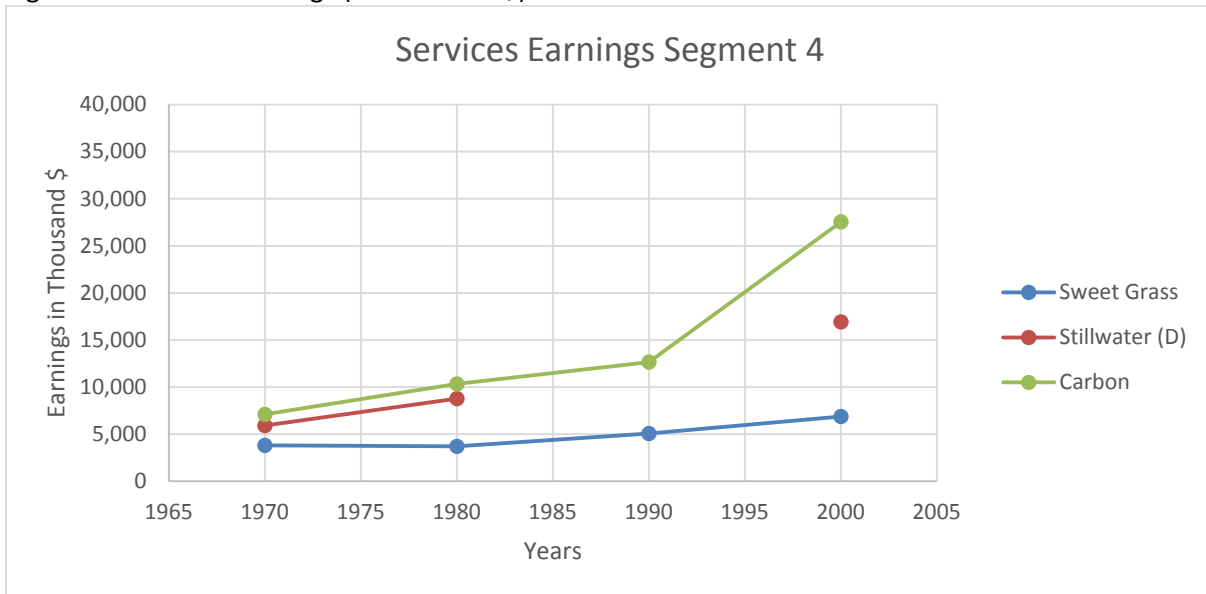
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 50. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 51. Services Earnings (in Thousand \$)

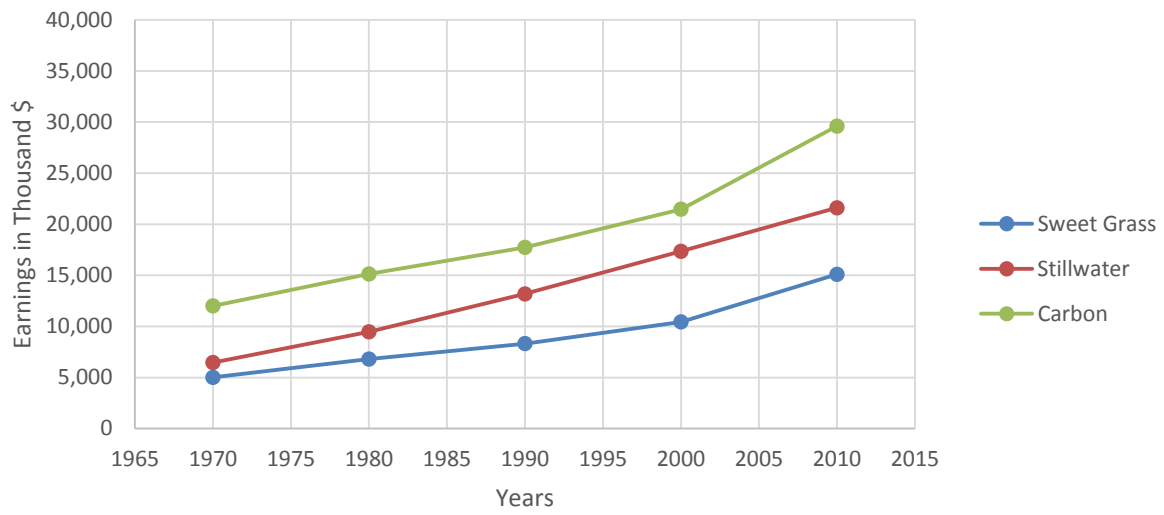


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Figure 52. Government and Government Enterprises Earnings (in Thousand \$)

Government and Government Enterprises Earnings Segment 4



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 35. Earnings by Industry, 2010 (in Thousand \$)

| Earnings by Industry 2010 | Segment 4 | | | | | | River Corridor | |
|--|-----------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Carbon | Percent Total | Stillwater | Percent Total | Sweet Grass | Percent Total | River Corridor | Percent Total |
| Farm earnings | -921 | -1% | -301 | 0% | -3,372 | -5% | 111,114 | 2% |
| Forestry, fishing, and related activities | (D) | - | 1,309 | 1% | (D) | - | 8,501 | 0% |
| Mining | 3,977 | 3% | (D) | - | (D) | - | 227,003 | 4% |
| Utilities | 3,729 | 3% | 2,564 | 1% | (D) | - | 53,712 | 1% |
| Construction | 12,957 | 11% | (D) | - | 5,675 | 9% | 474,975 | 8% |
| Manufacturing | 2,045 | 2% | 12,793 | 6% | 2,480 | 4% | 310,939 | 5% |
| Wholesale trade | 3,026 | 3% | 4,239 | 2% | 1,873 | 3% | 404,674 | 6% |
| Retail trade | 8,933 | 8% | 7,981 | 4% | 4,402 | 7% | 470,257 | 8% |
| Transportation and warehousing | 4,060 | 4% | 1,450 | 1% | (D) | - | 308,590 | 5% |
| Information | 1,130 | 1% | 813 | 0% | (D) | - | 102,368 | 2% |
| Finance and insurance | 3,656 | 3% | 2,279 | 1% | 2,263 | 3% | 278,587 | 4% |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 2,758 | 2% | 747 | 0% | 1,012 | 2% | 81,605 | 1% |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services | 6,705 | 6% | 9,722 | 5% | 1,496 | 2% | 371,658 | 6% |
| Management of companies and enterprises | (D) | - | (D) | - | (D) | - | 32,148 | 1% |
| Administrative and waste management services | (D) | - | (D) | - | (D) | - | 166,574 | 3% |
| Educational services | 282 | 0% | 176 | 0% | (D) | - | 31,762 | 1% |
| Health care and social assistance | 10,101 | 9% | 6,997 | 3% | (D) | - | 895,034 | 14% |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 3,789 | 3% | 1,478 | 1% | 553 | 1% | 63,352 | 1% |
| Accommodation and food services | 9,061 | 8% | 3,514 | 2% | 2,509 | 4% | 233,769 | 4% |
| Other services, except public administration | 5,420 | 5% | 4,411 | 2% | 2,856 | 4% | 229,168 | 4% |
| Government and government enterprises | 29,605 | 26% | 21,604 | 10% | 15,097 | 23% | 999,422 | 16% |
| Provided Data Total | 110,313 | 96% | 81,776 | 38% | 36,844 | 56% | 5,855,212 | 94% |
| Suppressed Data Total | 4,476 | 4% | 131,082 | 62% | 29,103 | 44% | 400,857 | 6% |
| Earning by place of work | 114,789 | | 212,858 | | 65,947 | | 6,256,069 | |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

*(D) suppressed data

Employment

Since 1970, total full-time and part-time employment in Segment 4 has grown. As of 2000, the services sector employed the highest percentage of the work force. Although farm earnings had dropped to an all-time low in 2000 and 2010 (Figure 43), in 2000, farm employment accounted for 16% of the total workforce and 13% in 2010 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). The retail sector employed 16% of the workforce in 2000, with high earnings that same year (Figure 49), while in 2010, employment had decreased to 7.9%, accompanying the decrease in earnings within the industry (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). The government sector employed a consistent share of the workforce in 2000 and 2010, 12% (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Table 38 shows the labor force in the segment since 1990. The number of individuals employed shown in Table 38 is lower than the numbers reported in Tables 36 and 37. The labor force data is produced by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) while the previous data is reported by Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The BEA estimates of employment differ from the BLS data as the BEA adjusts data to account for employment not covered, or not fully covered, by the state Unemployment Insurance (UI) and the Unemployment for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. This may include nonprofit organizations not participating in the UI program, students and their spouses employed by public colleges or universities, elected officials and members of state and local judiciary, interns employed by hospitals and by social service agencies, and insurance agents classified as statutory employees. More information is provided in the Methods and Definitions section of the report. Table 38 shows that the unemployment rate in the segment has increased over time, with a recent high of 5.4% in 2010. The unemployment rate in 2010 was 5.4%, compared to the unemployment rate of the River Corridor, 5.2% (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010).

Employment by Industry data from BEA and Labor Force data from BLS at the county level can be found in the appendix of this report.

Table 36. Employment by Industry, 1970-2000

| | Segment 4 | | | | | The River Corridor | |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|--------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | Percent Total | 2000 | Percent Total |
| Total full-time and part-time employment | 6,003 | 6,839 | 8,527 | 11,898 | | 138,767 | |
| Proprietors employment | 2,761 | 2,754 | 3,546 | 4,885 | 41% | 32,826 | 24% |
| Farm proprietors employment | 1,562 | 1,302 | 1,425 | 1,559 | | 6,016 | |
| Nonfarm proprietors employment | 1,199 | 1,452 | 2,121 | 3,326 | | 26,810 | |
| Farm employment | 2,072 | 1,776 | 1,789 | 1,923 | 16% | 7,556 | 5% |
| Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing | 56 | 150 | 255 | 119 | 1% | 1,607 | 1% |
| Mining | 36 | 171 | 34 | 54 | 0% | 2,053 | 1% |
| Construction | 207 | 356 | 411 | 853 | 7% | 7,698 | 6% |
| Manufacturing | 200 | 196 | 404 | 592 | 5% | 5,526 | 4% |
| Transportation and public utilities | 167 | 212 | 256 | 216 | 2% | 8,618 | 6% |
| Wholesale trade | 76 | 99 | 128 | 163 | 1% | 7,720 | 6% |
| Retail trade | 968 | 1,252 | 1,350 | 1,861 | 16% | 26,278 | 19% |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 350 | 325 | 369 | 691 | 6% | 8,884 | 6% |
| Services | 938 | 1,195 | 1,139 | 2,406 | 20% | 43,052 | 31% |
| Government and government enterprises | 921 | 1,107 | 1,241 | 1,428 | 12% | 17,590 | 13% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 37. Employment by Industry, 2010

| | Segment 4 | | The River Corridor | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | 2010 | Percent Total | 2010 | Percent Total |
| Total employment | 12,835 | | 154,335 | |
| Wage and salary employment | 7,327 | 57.1% | 117,792 | 76.3% |
| Proprietors employment | 5,508 | 42.9% | 38,388 | 24.9% |
| Farm proprietors employment | 1,420 | | 5,286 | |
| Nonfarm proprietors employment | 4,088 | | 33,102 | |
| Farm employment | 1,670 | 13.0% | 6,393 | 4.1% |
| Forestry, fishing, and related activities | 95 | 0.7% | 429 | 0.3% |
| Mining | 83 | 0.6% | 3,146 | 2.0% |
| Utilities | 53 | 0.4% | 483 | 0.3% |
| Construction | 653 | 5.1% | 9,952 | 6.4% |
| Manufacturing | 462 | 3.6% | 4,687 | 3.0% |
| Wholesale trade | 201 | 1.6% | 6,883 | 4.5% |
| Retail trade | 1,019 | 7.9% | 17,670 | 11.4% |
| Transportation and warehousing | 184 | 1.4% | 5,371 | 3.5% |
| Information | 81 | 0.6% | 2,159 | 1.4% |
| Finance and insurance | 257 | 2.0% | 6,338 | 4.1% |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 740 | 5.8% | 6,441 | 4.2% |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services | 565 | 4.4% | 8,223 | 5.3% |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 0 | 0.0% | 481 | 0.3% |
| Administrative and waste management services | 0 | 0.0% | 6,480 | 4.2% |
| Educational services | 68 | 0.5% | 1,681 | 1.1% |
| Health care and social assistance | 610 | 4.8% | 17,163 | 11.1% |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 459 | 3.6% | 4,272 | 2.8% |
| Accommodation and food services | 933 | 7.3% | 12,769 | 8.3% |
| Other services, except public administration | 740 | 5.8% | 9,141 | 5.9% |
| Government and government enterprises | 1,549 | 12.1% | 19,405 | 12.6% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 38. Labor Force, 1990-2010

| | Segment 4 | | | The River Corridor |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Labor Force | 8,702 | 11,407 | 11,740 | 125,613 |
| Employed | 8,368 | 10,924 | 11,105 | 119,142 |
| Unemployed | 334 | 483 | 635 | 6,471 |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.8% | 4.2% | 5.4% | 5.2% |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010

Segment 5 – Park County, MT

Introduction

Segment 5 of the River Corridor encompasses Park County, MT, so named for its proximity to Yellowstone National Park (Montana Department of Labor and Industry, 2012). Once an important stop for the Northern Pacific Railroad, the economy of Park County now includes agriculture, logging, and mining, as well as recreation and tourism related to Yellowstone National Park and the other surrounding natural resources (Park County Montana, 2013a).

Following the Lewis and Clark expedition, Park County became a popular destination for hunters and trappers with its abundant population of wildlife, specifically beavers (Park County Montana, 2013b). Late in the 19th Century, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company helped to establish the town of Livingston, MT, located in Park County. Livingston would serve as the company’s repair and maintenance depot, and at one point employ over 1,100 residents at the peak of Livingston’s population (City of Livingston Montana, 2008). Following the boom of the 1950s, the railroad industry began to decline as highways and cars became the chosen method of transportation.

With the railroad no longer playing such an active role in the economy of Park County, industries associated with recreation and tourism have begun to drive the local economy. The original, and only year round, road access to Yellowstone National Park is located in Park County. In addition to Yellowstone National Park, Park County is home to over 100 mountain peaks, the Yellowstone and Shields Rivers, and over 160 lakes and reservoirs (Park County Montana, 2013a). These natural resources are helping to attract local business that can cater to the growing tourism industry. In 2011, 4 of the top 10 industries in Park County were related to recreation and tourism (Montana Department of Labor and Industry, 2012). The recreation and tourism industry is viewed as an important element in the continued growth of the Park County economy. One of the goals of the Northern Rocky Mountain Economic District (encompassing both Park and Gallatin Counties) is to, “build on our unique natural assets to develop and enhance our tourist industries” (Northern Rocky Mountain Economic Development District, 2012). Tourism will likely continue to play an essential role in the growing economy of Park County.

Demographic Trends

Population

From 1950 to 2010, the population of Park County has increased by over 30%, making Segment 5 the second fastest growing segment in the River Corridor behind Segment 3 (United States Census Bureau, 2010). Table 39 shows total population for both Park County and the River Corridor as a whole from 1950 to 2010.

Table 39. Population Total, 1950-2010

| <i>Segment 5</i> | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Percent Change 1950-2010 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Park County, MT | 11,999 | 13,168 | 11,197 | 12,869 | 14,562 | 15,694 | 15,636 | 30.3% |
| River Corridor Total | 133,723 | 162,839 | 161,516 | 194,822 | 196,814 | 214,004 | 233,355 | 74.5% |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

As can be seen in Table 39, the population of Park County increased from 1950 to 1960, but then decreased from 1960 to 1970. The total population in the River Corridor also declined slightly during this time (United States Census Bureau, 2010). Though the population of Park County has grown since 1950, this increase has occurred at a lower rate compared to the average growth seen across the River Corridor, 30.3% compared to 74.5% (United States Census Bureau, 2010).

Table 40 shows the median age of the population of Park County from 1950 to 2010.

Table 40. Median Age, 1950-2010

| <i>Segment 5</i> | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Park County, MT | 32.9 | 31.9 | 35.7 | 32.7 | 37.1 | 40.6 | 45.4 |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

Like other counties in the River Corridor, the population of Park County has aged over time. This may reflect an aging population and lower birth rates in the county, or an out migration of younger adults. From 1950 to 2010 the median age of residents of Park County increased by 12.5 years (United States Census Bureau, 2010). This is consistent with the other counties in the River Corridor.

As can be seen in Table 41, 5.2% of the population of Park County is under the age of 5, while nearly 17% is 65 years of age and older (United States Census Bureau, 2010a). This may indicate that the median age of the county will continue to increase as the younger population is not increasing as quickly as the aging population.

Table 41. Detailed Age Distribution, 2010

| <i>Segment 5</i> | Median Age | Percent of Population Under 5 Years of Age | Percent of Population 18 and Over | Percent of Population 65 and Over |
|------------------|------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Park County, MT | 45.4 | 5.2 | 80.3 | 16.6 |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010a

Park County is the second densest county within the River Corridor, with 5.6 persons per square mile. The average population density across the corridor is skewed due to the high population density of Yellowstone County (United States Census Bureau, 2012) (see Table 42, below).

Table 42. Population Density, 2010

| <i>Segment 5</i> | Land (square miles) | Population (2010) | Population density |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Park County, MT | 2,803.06 | 15,636 | 5.6 |
| River Corridor Total | 29,859.91 | 226,995 | 7.6 |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2012

In 2010, the population of Park County accounted for less than 7% of the total population of the River Corridor but nearly 10% of the total land within the corridor. Though it is considered a gateway to Yellowstone National Park and is neighbors with Gallatin County, which is home to the city of Bozeman, as well as Montana State University, Park County remains relatively rural with only two incorporated cities and a fairly low population density.

Housing

Table 43 shows the change in total housing units from 1950 to 2010. Though the population of Park County only increased by 30% during this time, total housing units increased by nearly 125% (United

States Census Bureau, 2010). This increase in housing stock may be an indication of second home owners in the area, or a more seasonal workforce that requires housing but would not be considered residents of the county.

Table 43. Total Housing Units*, 1950-2010

| <i>Segment 5</i> | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Percent Change 1950-2010 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Park County, MT | 4,194 | 4,597 | 4,648 | 6,074 | 6,926 | 8,247 | 9,375 | 123.5% |
| River Corridor Total | 44,383 | 54,887 | 57,593 | 80,151 | 88,808 | 95,967 | 109,295 | 146.3% |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

*A housing unit is defined as a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters.

Table 44 further examines the place of residence of the population for the previous year. This indicates the number of individuals that have moved within the county, or have moved into the county from another county within the same state, from a different state, or from a different country.

Table 44. Percent Individuals by Residence 1 Year Ago, 2012

| <i>Segment 5</i> | Population 1 Year and Over | Different House | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | Same House | Same County | Same State/Different County | Different State | Abroad |
| Park County, MT | 15,523 | 89.9% | 4.0% | 1.6% | 3.6% | 0.9% |
| River Corridor Total | 236,143 | 83.4% | 9.2% | 3.6% | 3.9% | 0.1% |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2012a

As a portion of the population one year of age and older, nearly 90% of Park County residents lived in the same house in 2012 as they were living in 2011 (United States Census Bureau, 2012a). During this same timeframe, 4% of residents moved within Park County and just over 1.5% of residents moved into Park County from another county in the state of Montana. Combined, just over 4.5% of Park County residents moved into the county from another state or country from 2011 to 2012. Across the River Corridor, just over 83% of residents were living in the same house, 9.2% of residents moved within their same county, 3.6% of residents moved from another county within the same state and nearly 4% of residents moved from another state (United States Census Bureau, 2012a). Only 0.1% of residents of the River Corridor moved into the area from another country from 2011 to 2012.

Economic Trends

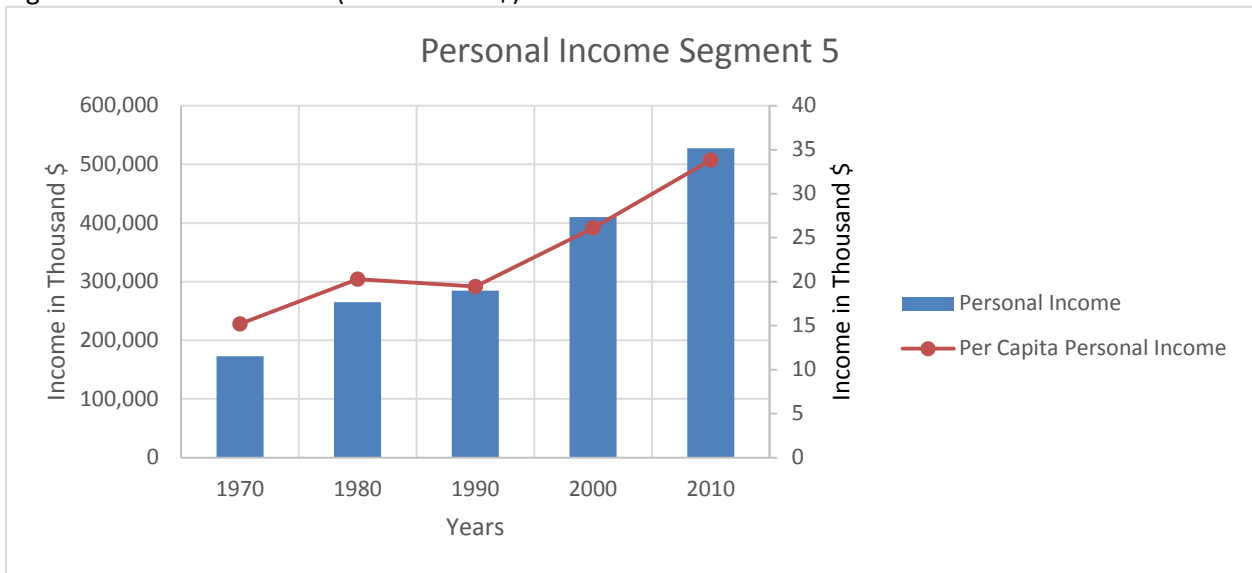
Segment 5, Park County, has the lowest total personal income and the second lowest per capita income of all other segments in the River Corridor. The county has seen constant growth in both property income and income from government payments since 1970 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Consistent with most other segments, the majority of proprietors' income is derived from non-farm enterprises. Over time, earnings from the farming and transportation sectors declined, while earnings from the services, manufacturing, government and government enterprises and construction sectors have increased (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Since 1970, total employment in the county has increased consistently, with the accommodation and food services, retail trade, government and government enterprises, and health care and other services sectors providing the majority of employment (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). The unemployment rate in Park County has consistently been above that of the River Corridor with a most recent rate of 7.5% compared to corridor's 5.2%, in 2010 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010).

Income

Segment 5 has experienced steady growth in both personal income and per capita income since the 1970 (Figure 53). Yet as of 2010, Segment 5 had the lowest personal income and the second lowest per capita income as compared to the other segments in the River Corridor (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Since 1970, the segment has experienced comparable growth in income from dividends, interest and rent and personal current transfer receipts (Figure 54). Dividends, interest and rent typically represent investment income or property income while personal current transfer receipts capture government payments such as retirement and disability insurance benefits, Medicare and Medicaid. Between 2000 and 2010, property income and government payments grew at nearly identical rates (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Property income remains higher than government payments, consistent with most segments in the corridor. Proprietors' income has fluctuated over the years, decreasing in 1980 and then again in 2010 (see Figure 55). The large majority of the proprietors' income is from non-farm enterprises. In 2010, -\$16. thousand came from farm income while nearly \$36 thousand came from non-farm proprietors' income (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Like Segments 3 and 4, farm proprietors' income is negative in Segment 5, indicating that the cost of production exceed gross production.

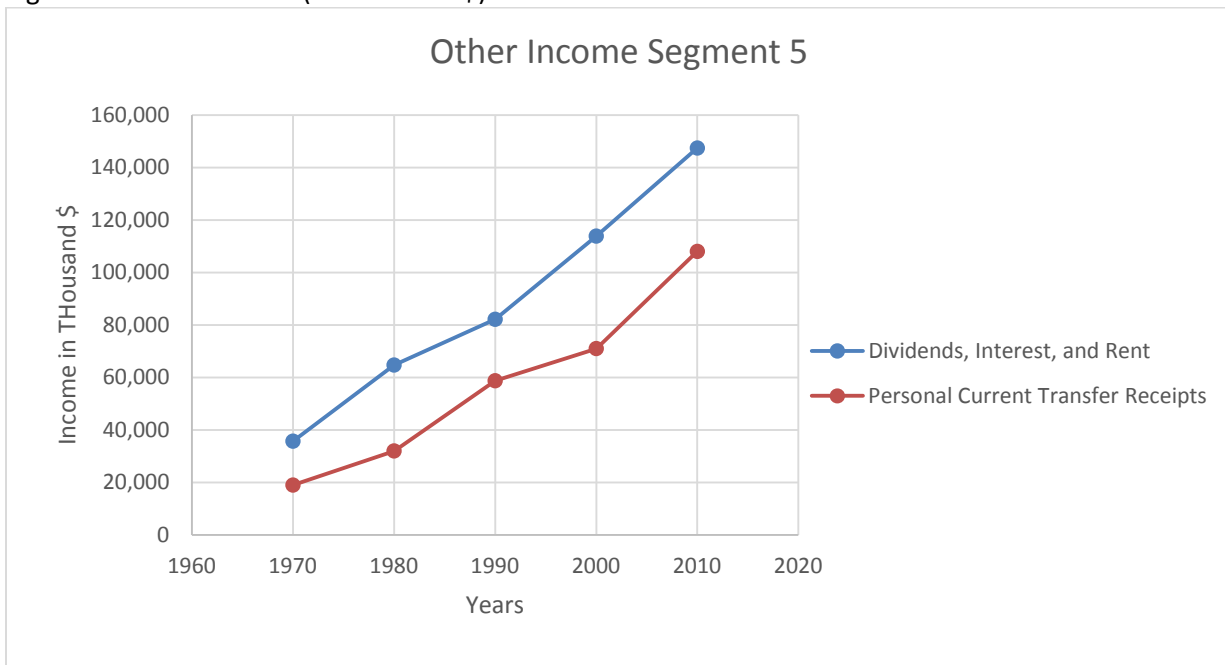
Table 45 shows personal income data for the segment in 2010. The share of income related to property ownership and income from government payments in the segment exceeds that of the River Corridor. The ratios of proprietors' income in the segment are comparable to the rest of the River Corridor (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Figure 53. Personal Income (in Thousand \$)



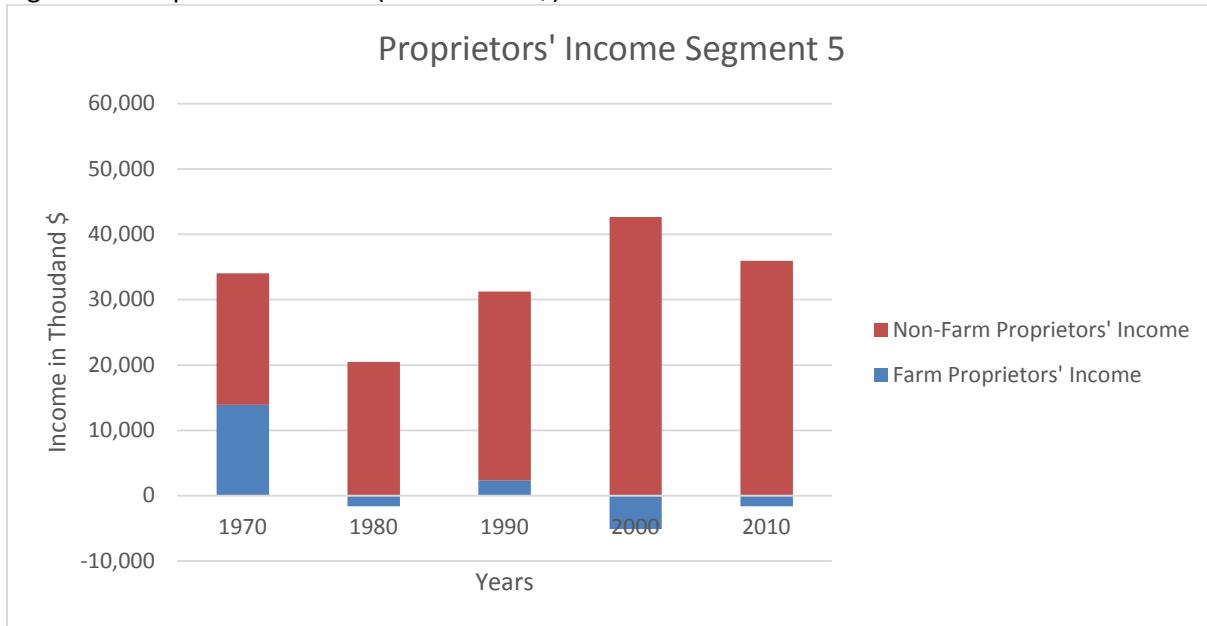
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 54. Other Income (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 55. Proprietors' Income (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 45. 2010 Income (in Thousand \$)

| | Segment 5 | | River Corridor | |
|--|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Park | Percent Total | River Corridor | Percent Total |
| Personal income | 527,320 | | 8,774,733 | |
| Per capita personal income | 34 | | 38 | |
| Net earnings by place of residence | 271,851 | 52% | 5,433,877 | 62% |
| Proprietors' income | 34,317 | 7% | 660,096 | 8% |
| Farm proprietors' income | -1,625 | 0% | 63,889 | 1% |
| Nonfarm proprietors' income | 35,942 | 7% | 596,207 | 7% |
| Dividends, interest, and rent | 147,425 | 28% | 1,766,656 | 20% |
| Personal current transfer receipts | 108,044 | 20% | 1,574,200 | 18% |
| Retirement and disability insurance benefits | 47,184 | 9% | 634,042 | 7% |
| Medical benefits | 36,630 | 7% | 597,035 | 7% |
| Income maintenance benefits | 8,596 | 2% | 132,357 | 2% |
| Other | 15,634 | 3% | 210,766 | 2% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

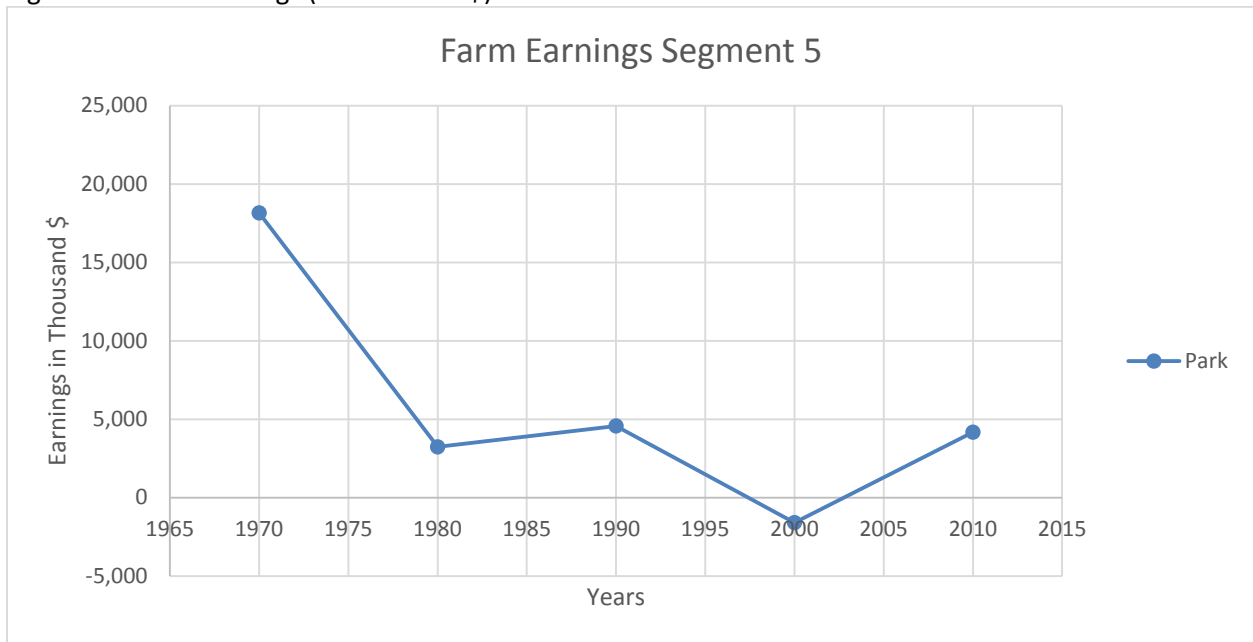
Earnings

Earnings in Segment 5 vary by industry (Figures 56-65). In some years, earnings data are suppressed and therefore not represented in the figures or tables provided in this report. Data suppression due to confidentiality reasons are marked with (D) while data suppressions resulting from a lack of confidence in the data is marked with (L). Confidentiality issues may result from only one company representing an industry within the county, while confidence issues may be due to a particularly low and therefore, uncertain estimate. All suppressed data are included in the total of all earnings (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Since 1970, earnings from the farm and transportation sectors have fluctuated the most within Segment 5 (Figures 56 and 60). Transportation earnings saw a boom in 1980, followed by an extreme decline in 1990 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Overall, farm earnings have decreased since 1970, however a slight increase occurred in 1990 and again in 2010. The greatest growth has been seen in earnings in the services sector in the county, contributing over 33% of the earnings in 2000 (Figure 64 and Table 46) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Additionally, earnings from the government and government enterprises, manufacturing and construction sectors have experienced growth in recent decades (Figures 65, 59, and 58). Interestingly, wholesale and retail trade both took a downturn in 2010, after a historical high in 2000 (Figures 61 and 62) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

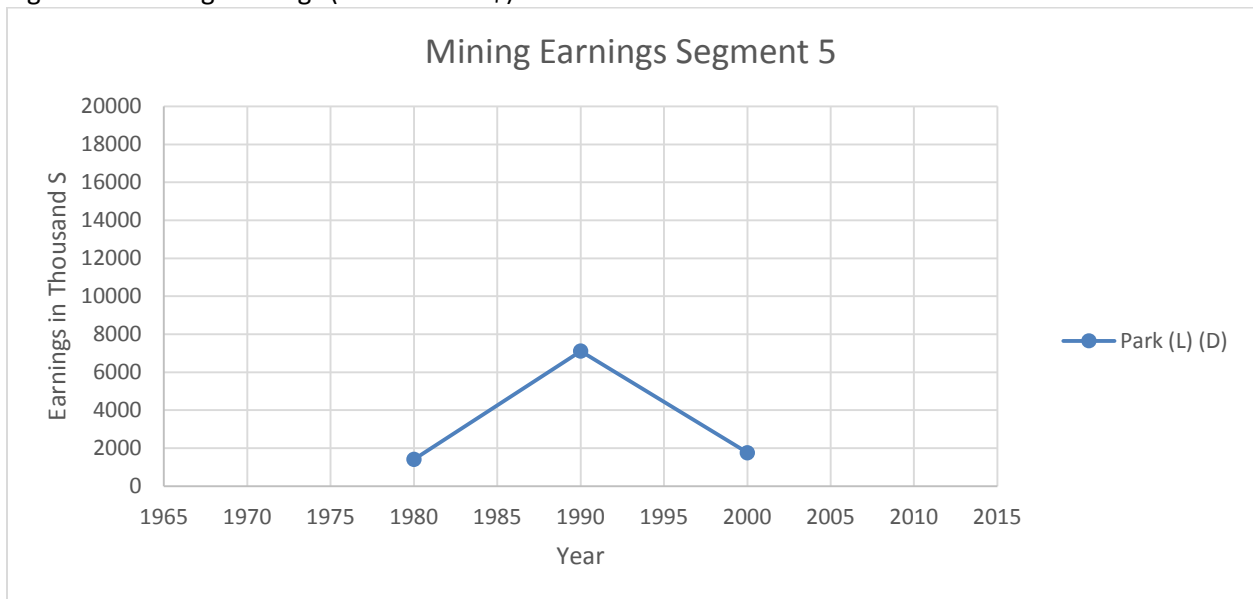
Table 46 shows the 2010 earnings by industry for Park County. The services sector continues to contribute the biggest share of earnings with Health Care and Social Assistance at 13%, accommodation and food services at 11% and other services at 7% (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Government and government enterprises contributed 16% to the total earnings share, while retail trade and construction each contributed 8% (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Only 6 % of the data in Park County is suppressed due to confidentiality reasons.

Figure 56. Farm Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 57. Mining Earnings (in Thousand \$)

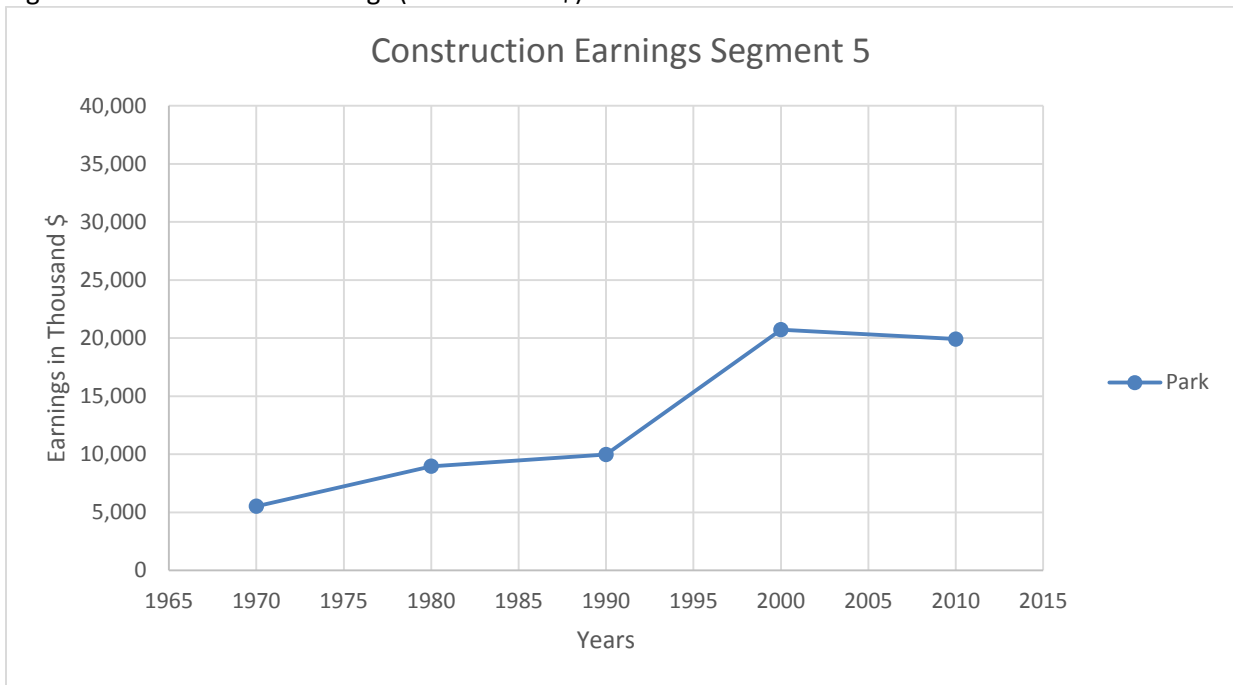


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

* (D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

* (L) Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Figure 58. Construction Earnings (in Thousand \$)



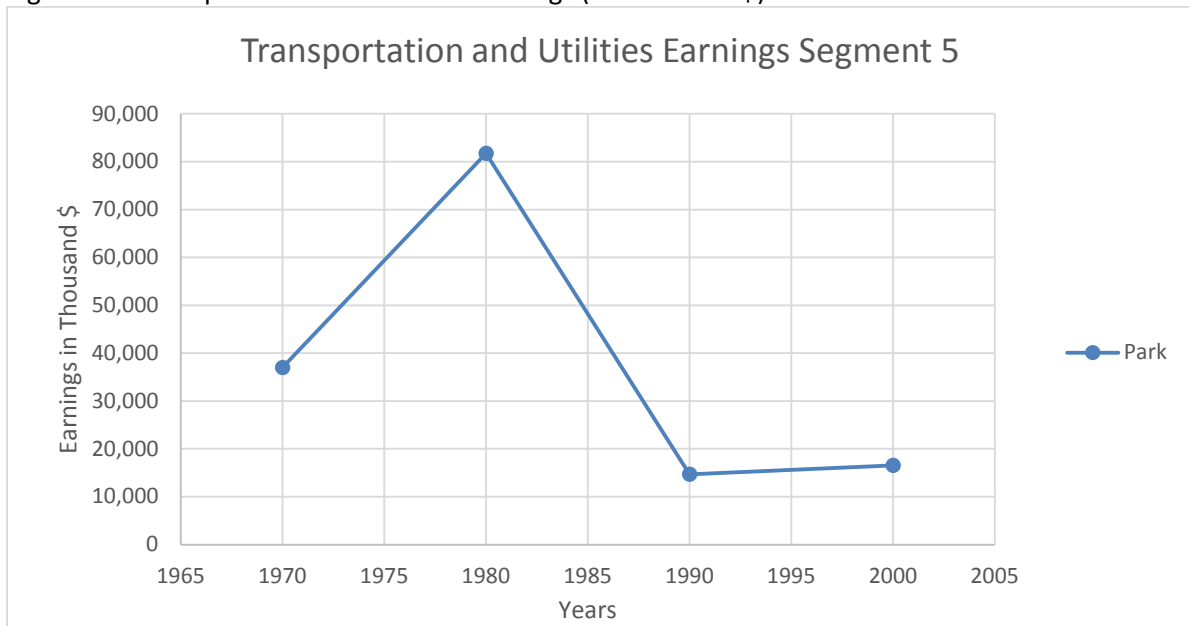
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 59. Manufacturing Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 60. Transportation and Utilities Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 61. Wholesale Trade Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

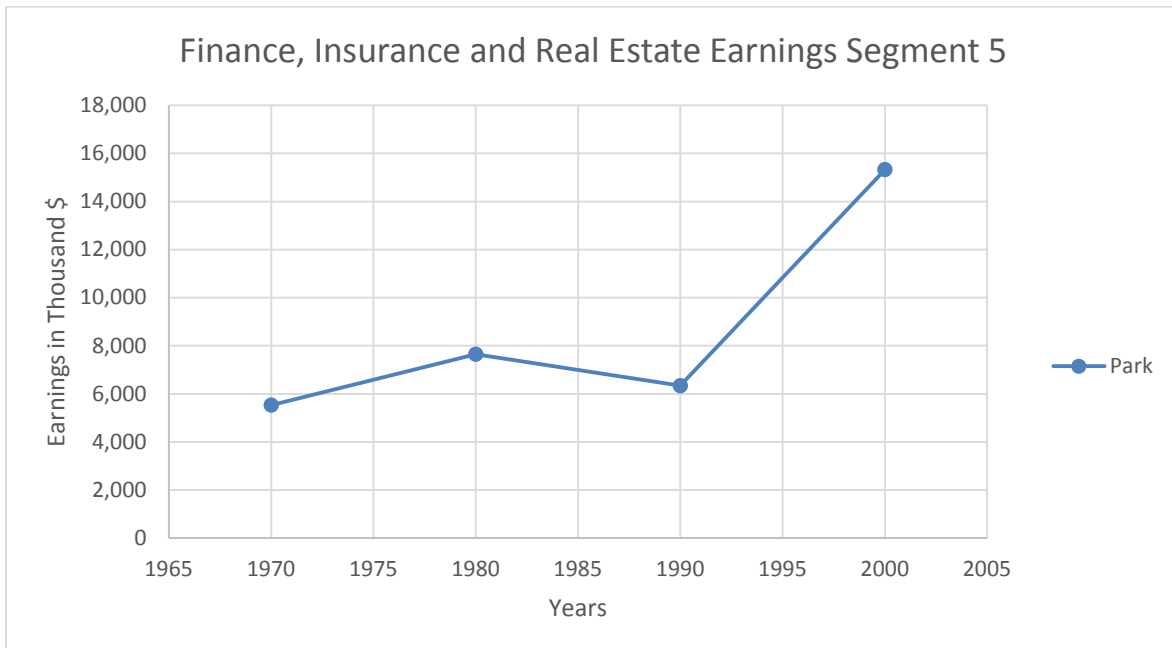
Figure 62. Retail Trade Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source:

Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

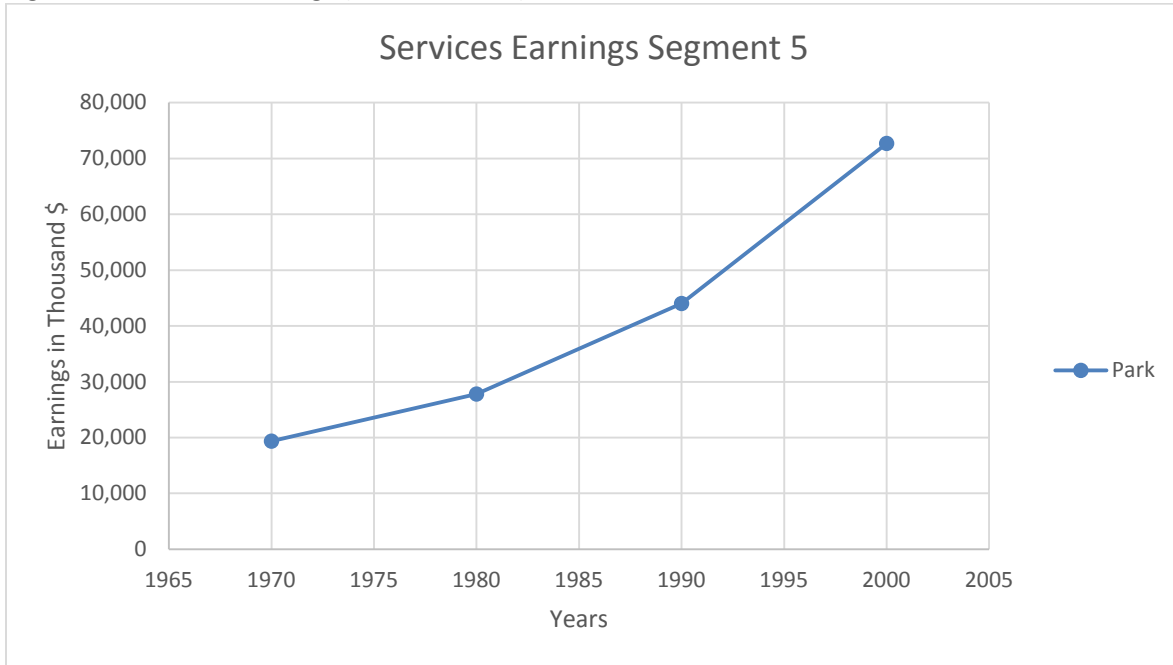
Figure 62. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source:

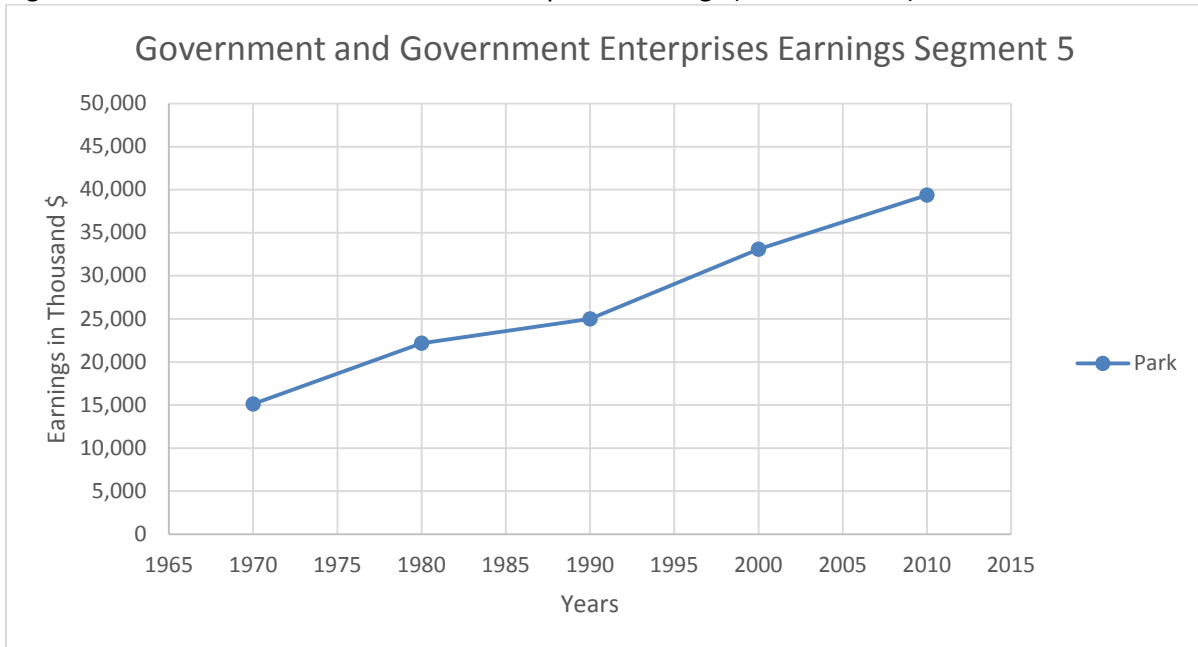
Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 64. Services Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Figure 6. Government and Government Enterprises Earnings (in Thousand \$)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 46. Earnings by Industry, 2010 (in Thousand \$)

| Earnings by Industry 2010 | Segment 5 | | River Corridor | |
|--|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Park | Percent Total | River Corridor | Percent Total |
| Farm earnings | 4,174 | 2% | 111,114 | 2% |
| Forestry, fishing, and related activities | (D) | - | 8,501 | 0% |
| Mining | (D) | - | 227,003 | 4% |
| Utilities | 4,216 | 2% | 53,712 | 1% |
| Construction | 19,909 | 8% | 474,975 | 8% |
| Manufacturing | 16,250 | 7% | 310,939 | 5% |
| Wholesale trade | 3,908 | 2% | 404,674 | 6% |
| Retail trade | 20,386 | 8% | 470,257 | 8% |
| Transportation and warehousing | 7,544 | 3% | 308,590 | 5% |
| Information | 4,133 | 2% | 102,368 | 2% |
| Finance and insurance | 10,333 | 4% | 278,587 | 4% |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 3,420 | 1% | 81,605 | 1% |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services | 10,998 | 5% | 371,658 | 6% |
| Management of companies and enterprises | (D) | - | 32,148 | 1% |
| Administrative and waste management services | (D) | - | 166,574 | 3% |
| Educational services | 3,928 | 2% | 31,762 | 1% |
| Health care and social assistance | 31,089 | 13% | 895,034 | 14% |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 4,088 | 2% | 63,352 | 1% |
| Accommodation and food services | 26,647 | 11% | 233,769 | 4% |
| Other services, except public administration | 16,960 | 7% | 229,168 | 4% |
| Government and government enterprises | 39,371 | 16% | 999,422 | 16% |
| Provided Data Total | 227,354 | 94% | 5,855,212 | 94% |
| Suppressed Data Total | 13,444 | 6% | 400,857 | 6% |
| Earning by place of work | 240,798 | | 6,256,069 | |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

*(D) suppressed data

Employment

Total full-time and part-time employment has grown in Park County since 1970 (Tables 47 and 48). As of 2010, the industries with the highest percent of employment were accommodation and food services (14.6%), retail trade (10%), government and government enterprises (8.9%), health care and social assistance (8.5%) and other services(8.2%) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Park County has the highest percent employed in accommodations and food services than any other segment in the River Corridor. This is not surprising and is most likely attributed to the entrance to the Yellowstone National Park, located in town of Gardiner within Park County.

Table 49 shows the labor force in the segment since 1990. The number of individuals employed shown in Table 49 is lower than the numbers reported in Tables 47 and 48. The labor force data is produced by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) while the previous data is reported by Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The BEA estimates of employment differ from the BLS data as the BEA adjusts data to account for employment not covered, or not fully covered, by the state Unemployment Insurance (UI) and the Unemployment for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. This may include nonprofit organizations not participating in the UI program, students and their spouses employed by public colleges or universities, elected officials and members of state and local judiciary, interns employed by hospitals and by social service agencies, and insurance agents classified as statutory employees. More information is provided in the Methods and Definitions section of the report. Table 49 shows that unemployment rate in the county has fluctuated over the decades. The unemployment rate in 2010, the highest rate since 1990, was 7.5%, compared to the unemployment rate of the River Corridor, 5.2% (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010).

Employment by Industry data from BEA and Labor Force data from BLS at the county level can be found in the appendix of this report.

Table 47. Employment by Industry, 1970-2010

| | Segment 5 | | | | | The River Corridor | |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | Percent Total | 2000 | Percent Total |
| Total full-time and part-time employment | 4,692 | 6,287 | 6,598 | 8,824 | | 138,767 | |
| Proprietors employment | 1,248 | 1,528 | 2,299 | 2,905 | 33% | 32,826 | 24% |
| Farm proprietors employment | 416 | 373 | 393 | 486 | | 6,016 | |
| Nonfarm proprietors employment | 832 | 1,155 | 1,906 | 2,419 | | 26,810 | |
| Farm employment | 630 | 523 | 505 | 631 | 7% | 7,556 | 5% |
| Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing | 47 | 71 | 125 | 251 | 3% | 1,607 | 1% |
| Mining | 0 | 14 | 128 | 30 | 0% | 2,053 | 1% |
| Construction | 156 | 294 | 379 | 734 | 8% | 7,698 | 6% |
| Manufacturing | 295 | 414 | 347 | 451 | 5% | 5,526 | 4% |
| Transportation and public utilities | 744 | 1,371 | 322 | 356 | 4% | 8,618 | 6% |
| Wholesale trade | 37 | 55 | 132 | 208 | 2% | 7,720 | 6% |
| Retail trade | 872 | 1,052 | 1,236 | 1,808 | 20% | 26,278 | 19% |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 357 | 409 | 461 | 598 | 7% | 8,884 | 6% |
| Services | 998 | 1,413 | 2,214 | 2,934 | 33% | 43,052 | 31% |
| Government and government enterprises | 555 | 671 | 749 | 823 | 9% | 17,590 | 13% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 48. Employment by Industry, 2010

| | Segment 5 | | The River Corridor | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | 2010 | Percent Total | 2010 | Percent Total |
| Total employment | 9,244 | | 154,335 | |
| Wage and salary employment | 5,483 | 59.3% | 117,792 | 76.3% |
| Proprietors employment | 3,761 | 40.7% | 38,388 | 24.9% |
| Farm proprietors employment | 421 | | 5,286 | |
| Nonfarm proprietors employment | 3,340 | | 33,102 | |
| Farm employment | 545 | 5.9% | 6,393 | 4.1% |
| Forestry, fishing, and related activities | 0 | 0.0% | 429 | 0.3% |
| Mining | 0 | 0.0% | 3,146 | 2.0% |
| Utilities | 46 | 0.5% | 483 | 0.3% |
| Construction | 703 | 7.6% | 9,952 | 6.4% |
| Manufacturing | 331 | 3.6% | 4,687 | 3.0% |
| Wholesale trade | 55 | 0.6% | 6,883 | 4.5% |
| Retail trade | 927 | 10.0% | 17,670 | 11.4% |
| Transportation and warehousing | 177 | 1.9% | 5,371 | 3.5% |
| Information | 142 | 1.5% | 2,159 | 1.4% |
| Finance and insurance | 405 | 4.4% | 6,338 | 4.1% |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 536 | 5.8% | 6,441 | 4.2% |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services | 496 | 5.4% | 8,223 | 5.3% |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 0 | 0.0% | 481 | 0.3% |
| Administrative and waste management services | 0 | 0.0% | 6,480 | 4.2% |
| Educational services | 179 | 1.9% | 1,681 | 1.1% |
| Health care and social assistance | 783 | 8.5% | 17,163 | 11.1% |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 416 | 4.5% | 4,272 | 2.8% |
| Accommodation and food services | 1,350 | 14.6% | 12,769 | 8.3% |
| Other services, except public administration | 760 | 8.2% | 9,141 | 5.9% |
| Government and government enterprises | 821 | 8.9% | 19,405 | 12.6% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 49. Labor Force, 1990-2010

| | Segment 5 | | | The River Corridor |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Labor Force | 7,845 | 9,051 | 8,332 | 125,613 |
| Employed | 7,417 | 8,589 | 7,710 | 119,142 |
| Unemployed | 428 | 462 | 622 | 6,471 |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.5% | 5.1% | 7.5% | 5.2% |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010

Summary of Demographic Trends

Table 50 provides the total population, in 2010, for each segment in the River Corridor as well the percent change in population from 1950 to 2010. Segment 1 was the only segment in the River Corridor where the population declined from 1950 to 2010. Segment 3, Yellowstone County, had the greatest growth in population during this time period, 165% (United States Census Bureau, 2010). Segment 3 accounts for the largest portion of the total population of the River Corridor, with 63% of residents in the River Corridor living in the segment. Segment 5, Park County, though only accounting for 7% of the total River Corridor population, had an increase in population of 30%, the second highest increase across the River Corridor (United States Census Bureau, 2010).

Table 50. 2010 Total Population and Percent Change

| | 2010 | Percent Change from 1950-2010 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Segment 1 | 26,251 | -8% |
| Segment 2 | 21,650 | 19% |
| Segment 3 | 147,972 | 165% |
| Segment 4 | 21,846 | 15% |
| Segment 5 | 15,636 | 30% |
| River Corridor Total | 233,355 | 75% |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

2010 total housing units and percent change from 1950 to 2010 are provided in Table 51. Similar to population, Segment 3, Yellowstone County, accounts for over 50% of the total housing units in the River Corridor and had the highest percent increase from 1950 to 2010 (United States Census Bureau, 2010). Segment 3 is the only segment to outpace the percent change in the River Corridor, indicating that it is driving the average. In 2010, Segment 5 had the smallest number of housing units, and had the lowest percent increase over time (United States Census Bureau, 2010).

Table 51. 2010 Total Housing Units and Percent Change

| | 2010 | Percent Change from 1950-2010 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Segment 1 | 12,546 | 35% |
| Segment 2 | 10,039 | 51% |
| Segment 3 | 63,943 | 262% |
| Segment 4 | 13,392 | 103% |
| Segment 5 | 9,375 | 124% |
| River Corridor Total | 109,295 | 146% |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010

*A housing unit is defined as a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters.

As shown in Table 52, Segments 1 and 2 are the least densely populated segments in the River Corridor, with 2.2 persons per square mile, while Segment 3 is substantially denser than any other segment in the River Corridor, with 56.2 persons per square mile (Table 52). Though most of the counties in the River Corridor remain characteristically rural, Yellowstone County is once again the exception. Segment 5 has the second highest population density, with 5.6 persons per square mile (United States Census Bureau, 2012).

Table 52. Population Density

| | Land (square miles) | Population (2010) | Population density |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Segment 1 | 8,953 | 19,891 | 2.2 |
| Segment 2 | 9,771 | 21,650 | 2.2 |
| Segment 3 | 2,633 | 147,972 | 56.2 |
| Segment 4 | 5,699 | 21,846 | 3.8 |
| Segment 5 | 2,803 | 15,636 | 5.6 |
| River Corridor Total | 29,860 | 226,995 | 7.6 |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2012

Finally, Table 53 provides one year migration data for each segment in the River Corridor. As a portion of the population one year of age and older, Segment 5 has the highest percentage of residents living in the same house in 2012 as they were in 2011 while Segment 3 has the lowest percentage, 89.9% and 81.8%, respectively (United States Census Bureau, 2012a). Segment 3 has the highest percentage of residents that have moved, yet remained in the same county while Segment 2 has the highest percentage of residents that have moved into the area from other counties in the state. Likely due to the Bakken Oil Fields, Segment 1 had the most residents move into the area from a different state, with 5.0% of resident moving in from out of state. Residents moving into counties within the segments from abroad accounts for less than 1% of the population across all five segments.

Table 53. Percent Individuals by Residence 1 Year Ago, 2012

| | Population 1 Year and Over | Same House | Different House | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | | Same County | Same State/Different County | Different State | Abroad |
| Segment 1 | 26,372 | 84.6% | 6.7% | 3.6% | 5.0% | 0.1% |
| Segment 2 | 21,400 | 83.8% | 8.4% | 4.0% | 3.7% | 0.1% |
| Segment 3 | 150,218 | 81.8% | 10.7% | 3.8% | 3.7% | 0.0% |
| Segment 4 | 22,630 | 87.2% | 6.3% | 3.7% | 4.7% | 0.1% |
| Segment 5 | 15,523 | 89.9% | 4.0% | 1.6% | 3.6% | 0.9% |
| River Corridor Total | 236143 | 83.4% | 9.2% | 3.6% | 3.9% | 0.1% |

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2012a

Summary of Economic Trends

Income

Table 54, below, allows for the comparison of income across all segments and the River Corridor for 2010. Segment 3, Yellowstone County, has the largest population. This county also has the greatest total personal income and earnings by place of work in the River Corridor, \$5.6 billion and \$4.2 billion, respectively, overwhelmingly influencing the River Corridor totals (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Yellowstone County has the second largest per capita income, \$38 thousand. Segment 1 has the highest per capita personal income at \$43 thousand, the second highest personal income and earnings by place of work, at just over \$1 billion and \$850 million, respectively (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). The smallest personal income is found in Segment 5, Park County, at half a billion dollars, while the smallest per capita personal income is in Segment 4, at \$33 thousand. Most segments have a similar ratio of dividends, interests and rent and personal current transfer receipts. Dividends, interests and rent typically represent investment income or property income while personal current transfer receipts capture government payments such as retirement and disability insurance benefits, Medicare and Medicaid. Segment 2 is the only segment where income from government payments exceeded property income in 2010 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Non-farm proprietors' income holds the largest share of proprietors' income in all segments, except Segment 1, where farm proprietors' income (7%) exceeds non-farm proprietors' income (6%) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Table 54. Person Income, 2010 (in Thousand \$)

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

| | Segment 1 | Percent Total | Segment 2 | Percent Total | Segment 3 | Percent Total | Segment 4 | Percent Total | Segment 5 | Percent Total | River Corridor | Percent Total |
|--|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Personal income | 1135380 | | 749,960 | | 5,609,050 | | 753,023 | | 527,320 | | 8,774,733 | |
| Per capita personal income | 43 | | 35 | | 38 | | 33 | | 34 | | 38 | |
| Net earnings by place of residence | 728531 | 64% | 459,460 | 61% | 3,571,236 | 64% | 402,799 | 53% | 271,851 | 52% | 5,433,877 | 62% |
| Proprietors' income | 146380 | 13% | 51,869 | 7% | 388,957 | 7% | 38,573 | 5% | 34,317 | 7% | 660,096 | 8% |
| Farm proprietors' income | 76263 | 7% | 13,295 | 2% | -8,436 | 0% | -15,608 | -2% | -1,625 | 0% | 63,889 | 1% |
| Nonfarm proprietors' income | 70117 | 6% | 38,574 | 5% | 397,393 | 7% | 54,181 | 7% | 35,942 | 7% | 596,207 | 7% |
| Dividends, interest, and rent | 232723 | 20% | 133,405 | 18% | 1,058,792 | 19% | 194,311 | 26% | 147,425 | 28% | 1,766,656 | 20% |
| Personal current transfer receipts | 174126 | 15% | 157,095 | 21% | 979,022 | 17% | 155,913 | 21% | 108,044 | 20% | 1,574,200 | 18% |
| Retirement and disability insurance benefits | 73904 | 7% | 57,597 | 8% | 386,396 | 7% | 68,961 | 9% | 47,184 | 9% | 634,042 | 7% |
| Medical benefits | 68721 | 6% | 60,856 | 8% | 372,616 | 7% | 58,212 | 8% | 36,630 | 7% | 597,035 | 7% |
| Income maintenance benefits | 12064 | 1% | 17,348 | 2% | 85,576 | 2% | 8,773 | 1% | 8,596 | 2% | 132,357 | 2% |
| Other | 19437 | 2% | 21,294 | 3% | 134,434 | 2% | 19,967 | 3% | 15,634 | 3% | 210,766 | 2% |

Earnings

Table 55 illustrates earnings by industry for each segment and the River Corridor for 2010. Government and Government Enterprises and various services sectors generally hold the largest share of earnings across all segments. Government and Government Enterprise earnings are highest in Segment 2 (28%) and lowest, but still significant, in Segment 3 (14%) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Earnings from accommodation and food services make up the greatest percentage of earnings in Segment 5, Park County (11%). Earnings from the health care and social assistance sectors make up the greatest percentage of earnings in Segment 3 (18%) and second highest in Segment 5 (13%) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Farm earnings are typically low in all segments, except for Segment 1 where they represent 10% of earnings. Earnings from mining are highest in Segment 1 (12%) and Segment 2 (8%) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Earnings from the construction sector make sizable contributions to the total earnings, varying from 5% in Segment 4 to 9% in Segments 1 and 2. Earnings from the transportation and warehousing sector are highest in Segment 1 (9%), while retail trade is highest in Segments 3 (9%) and 5 (8%). Note that 42% of the 2010 earnings by industry data is suppressed in Segment 4 with 19% is suppressed in Segment 2 and 14% in Segment 1 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Table 55. Earnings by Industry, 2010 (in Thousand \$)

| Earnings by Industry 2010 | Segment 1 | Percent Total | Segment 2 | Percent Total | Segment 3 | Percent Total | Segment 4 | Percent Total | Segment 5 | Percent Total | River Corridor | Percent Total |
|--|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Farm earnings | 87,654 | 10% | 23,522 | 4% | 358 | 0% | -4,594 | -1% | 4,174 | 2% | 111,114 | 2% |
| Forestry, fishing, and related activities | (D) | - | 120 | 0% | 7,072 | 0% | 1,309 | 0% | (D) | - | 8,501 | 0% |
| Mining | 103,294 | 12% | 44,873 | 8% | 74,859 | 2% | 3,977 | 1% | (D) | - | 227,003 | 4% |
| Utilities | 7,131 | 1% | (D) | - | 36,072 | 1% | 6,293 | 2% | 4,216 | 2% | 53,712 | 1% |
| Construction | 73,195 | 9% | 47,659 | 9% | 315,580 | 7% | 18,632 | 5% | 19,909 | 8% | 474,975 | 8% |
| Manufacturing | 18,857 | 2% | 2,997 | 1% | 255,517 | 6% | 17,318 | 4% | 16,250 | 7% | 310,939 | 5% |
| Wholesale trade | 38,668 | 5% | 8,193 | 1% | 344,767 | 8% | 9,138 | 2% | 3,908 | 2% | 404,674 | 6% |
| Retail trade | 32,399 | 4% | 35,200 | 6% | 360,956 | 9% | 21,316 | 5% | 20,386 | 8% | 470,257 | 8% |
| Transportation and warehousing | 76,811 | 9% | 9,088 | 2% | 209,637 | 5% | 5,510 | 1% | 7,544 | 3% | 308,590 | 5% |
| Information | 7,339 | 1% | 6,903 | 1% | 82,050 | 2% | 1,943 | 0% | 4,133 | 2% | 102,368 | 2% |
| Finance and insurance | 17,811 | 2% | 18,850 | 3% | 223,395 | 5% | 8,198 | 2% | 10,333 | 4% | 278,587 | 4% |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 16,934 | 2% | 1,631 | 0% | 55,103 | 1% | 4,517 | 1% | 3,420 | 1% | 81,605 | 1% |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services | 24,153 | 3% | 10,290 | 2% | 308,294 | 7% | 17,923 | 5% | 10,998 | 5% | 371,658 | 6% |
| Management of companies and enterprises | (D) | - | 3,042 | 1% | 29,106 | 1% | (D) | - | (D) | - | 32,148 | 1% |
| Administrative and waste management services | (D) | - | 3,961 | 1% | 162,613 | 4% | (D) | - | (D) | - | 166,574 | 3% |
| Educational services | 818 | 0% | 1,009 | 0% | 25,549 | 1% | 458 | 0% | 3,928 | 2% | 31,762 | 1% |
| Health care and social assistance | 35,921 | 4% | 41,092 | 7% | 769,834 | 18% | 17,098 | 4% | 31,089 | 13% | 895,034 | 14% |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 5,527 | 1% | 4,685 | 1% | 43,232 | 1% | 5,820 | 1% | 4,088 | 2% | 63,352 | 1% |
| Accommodation and food services | 17,096 | 2% | 14,583 | 3% | 160,359 | 4% | 15,084 | 4% | 26,647 | 11% | 233,769 | 4% |
| Other services, except public administration | 22,883 | 3% | 16,600 | 3% | 160,038 | 4% | 12,687 | 3% | 16,960 | 7% | 229,168 | 4% |
| Government and government enterprises | 152,425 | 18% | 153,484 | 28% | 587,836 | 14% | 66,306 | 17% | 39,371 | 16% | 999,423 | 16% |
| Provided Data Total | 738,916 | 86% | 447,782 | 81% | 4,212,227 | 100% | 228,933 | 58% | 227,354 | 94% | 5,855,215 | 94% |
| Suppressed Data Total | 116,023 | 14% | 106,729 | 19% | 0 | 0% | 164,661 | 42% | 13,444 | 6% | 400,858 | 6% |
| Earning by place of work | 854,939 | | 554,511 | | 4,212,227 | | 393,594 | | 240,798 | | 6,256,069 | |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

*(D) suppressed data

*Other data may also be suppressed. Refer to county tables for additional information

Employment

Table 56 illustrates employment by industry across all segments and the River Corridor, for 2010. Segment 4 has the largest share of proprietors' employment (43%), followed closely by Segment 5, Park County (41%) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). Government and Government Enterprises employ the largest percent of total employment in Segments 2 (22%) and 1 (21%) (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010). A combination of various services contribute significantly to total employment in most segments. The accommodation and food services sector employs the greatest percentage of the workforce in Segment 5, Park County (14.6%), while the health care and social services sector is the major employer in Segment 3 (13.6%). Employment in retail trade is highest in Segment 3, Yellowstone County (12%), while farm employment is highest in Segment 4 (13%) and Segment 1 (8.9%). Mining accounts for 7.1% of the total employment in Segment 1 (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010).

Table 57 shows the labor force for all the segments and the River Corridor for year 2010. The number of individuals employed shown in Table 49 is lower than the numbers reported in Tables 55 and 56. The labor force data is produced by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) while the previous data is reported by Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The BEA estimates of employment differ from the BLS data as the BEA adjusts data to account for employment not covered, or not fully covered, by the state Unemployment Insurance (UI) and the Unemployment for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. This may include nonprofit organizations not participating in the UI program, students and their spouses employed by public colleges or universities, elected officials and members of state and local judiciary, interns employed by hospitals and by social service agencies, and insurance agents classified as statutory employees. More information is provided in the Methods and Definitions section of the report. Table 57 shows that, in 2010, Segment 1 had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.4% while Segment 5, Park County, had the highest unemployment rate at 7.5%.

Employment by Industry data from BEA and Labor Force data from BLS at the county level can be found in the appendix of this report.

Table 56. Employment by Industry, 2010

| | Segment 1 | Percent Total | Segment 2 | Percent Total | Segment 3 | Percent Total | Segment 4 | Percent Total | Segment 5 | Percent Total | The River Corridor | Percent Total |
|--|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Total employment | 19,431 | | 14,204 | | 100,466 | | 12,835 | | 9,244 | | 154,335 | |
| Wage and salary employment | 14,141 | 72.8% | 10,550 | 74.3% | 80,291 | 79.9% | 7,327 | 57.1% | 5,483 | 59.3% | 117,792 | 76.3% |
| Proprietors employment | 5,290 | 27.2% | 3,654 | 25.7% | 20,175 | 20.1% | 5,508 | 42.9% | 3,761 | 40.7% | 38,388 | 24.9% |
| Farm proprietors employment | 1,427 | | 812 | | 1,206 | | 1,420 | | 421 | | 5,286 | |
| Nonfarm proprietors employment | 3,863 | | 2,842 | | 18,969 | | 4,088 | | 3,340 | | 33,102 | |
| Farm employment | 1,738 | 8.9% | 1,056 | 7.4% | 1,384 | 1.4% | 1,670 | 13.0% | 545 | 5.9% | 6,393 | 4.1% |
| Forestry, fishing, and related activities | 0 | 0.0% | 14 | 0.1% | 320 | 0.3% | 95 | 0.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 429 | 0.3% |
| Mining | 1,372 | 7.1% | 613 | 4.3% | 1,078 | 1.1% | 83 | 0.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 3,146 | 2.0% |
| Utilities | 60 | 0.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 324 | 0.3% | 53 | 0.4% | 46 | 0.5% | 483 | 0.3% |
| Construction | 1,360 | 7.0% | 764 | 5.4% | 6,472 | 6.4% | 653 | 5.1% | 703 | 7.6% | 9,952 | 6.4% |
| Manufacturing | 461 | 2.4% | 133 | 0.9% | 3,300 | 3.3% | 462 | 3.6% | 331 | 3.6% | 4,687 | 3.0% |
| Wholesale trade | 680 | 3.5% | 251 | 1.8% | 5,696 | 5.7% | 201 | 1.6% | 55 | 0.6% | 6,883 | 4.5% |
| Retail trade | 1,381 | 7.1% | 1,422 | 10.0% | 12,921 | 12.9% | 1,019 | 7.9% | 927 | 10.0% | 17,670 | 11.4% |
| Transportation and warehousing | 988 | 5.1% | 134 | 0.9% | 3,888 | 3.9% | 184 | 1.4% | 177 | 1.9% | 5,371 | 3.5% |
| Information | 188 | 1.0% | 186 | 1.3% | 1,562 | 1.6% | 81 | 0.6% | 142 | 1.5% | 2,159 | 1.4% |
| Finance and insurance | 490 | 2.5% | 492 | 3.5% | 4,694 | 4.7% | 257 | 2.0% | 405 | 4.4% | 6,338 | 4.1% |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 540 | 2.8% | 352 | 2.5% | 4,273 | 4.3% | 740 | 5.8% | 536 | 5.8% | 6,441 | 4.2% |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services | 587 | 3.0% | 386 | 2.7% | 6,189 | 6.2% | 565 | 4.4% | 496 | 5.4% | 8,223 | 5.3% |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 0 | 0.0% | 32 | 0.2% | 449 | 0.4% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 481 | 0.3% |
| Administrative and waste management services | 34 | 0.2% | 262 | 1.8% | 6,184 | 6.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 6,480 | 4.2% |
| Educational services | 96 | 0.5% | 85 | 0.6% | 1,253 | 1.2% | 68 | 0.5% | 179 | 1.9% | 1,681 | 1.1% |
| Health care and social assistance | 1,001 | 5.2% | 1,059 | 7.5% | 13,710 | 13.6% | 610 | 4.8% | 783 | 8.5% | 17,163 | 11.1% |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 373 | 1.9% | 306 | 2.2% | 2,718 | 2.7% | 459 | 3.6% | 416 | 4.5% | 4,272 | 2.8% |
| Accommodation and food services | 1,168 | 6.0% | 1,027 | 7.2% | 8,291 | 8.3% | 933 | 7.3% | 1,350 | 14.6% | 12,769 | 8.3% |
| Other services, except public administration | 982 | 5.1% | 688 | 4.8% | 5,971 | 5.9% | 740 | 5.8% | 760 | 8.2% | 9,141 | 5.9% |
| Government and government enterprises | 4,093 | 21.1% | 3,153 | 22.2% | 9,789 | 9.7% | 1,549 | 12.1% | 821 | 8.9% | 19,405 | 12.6% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010

Table 57. Labor Force, 2010

| | Segment 1 | Segment 2 | Segment 3 | Segment 4 | Segment 5 | The River Corridor |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| Labor Force | 14,099 | 10,450 | 80,992 | 11,740 | 8,332 | 125,613 |
| Employed | 13,620 | 9,887 | 76,820 | 11,105 | 7,710 | 119,142 |
| Unemployed | 479 | 563 | 4,172 | 635 | 622 | 6,471 |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.4% | 5.4% | 5.2% | 5.4% | 7.5% | 5.2% |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010

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