

## INDUSTRY TRENDS

### Top five employment industries:

1. Educational, Health and Social Services (26%)
2. Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services (13%)
3. Retail Trade (11%)
4. Construction (9%)
5. Public Administration (8%)

### Industrial Specialization Index

The index is calculated using employment and industry information. A more diverse economy has a lower index value, whereas a county with a high specialization index can be described as not being economically diverse.

- 986, compared to 752 in Montana and 789 in the United States.

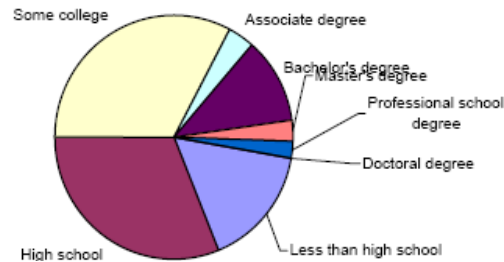
## SOCIAL TRENDS

### Education

Education of resident 25 years and older in 2000.

- 16 percent had no high school degree, compared to 13 percent in Montana.
- 31 percent had a high school degree, 33 percent had some college education, 4 percent had a associates degree.
- 16 percent have a college degree or greater, compared to 24 percent in Montana.

Educational Attainment



### Sources:

- **Headwaters Economics Web Site:** [www.headwaterseconomics.org](http://www.headwaterseconomics.org)
- **Additional information available at:** [dataplace.com](http://dataplace.com); [factfinder.census.gov](http://factfinder.census.gov); [ourfactsyourfuture.org](http://ourfactsyourfuture.org); [ceic.mt.gov](http://ceic.mt.gov).



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[www.msuextension.org](http://www.msuextension.org)

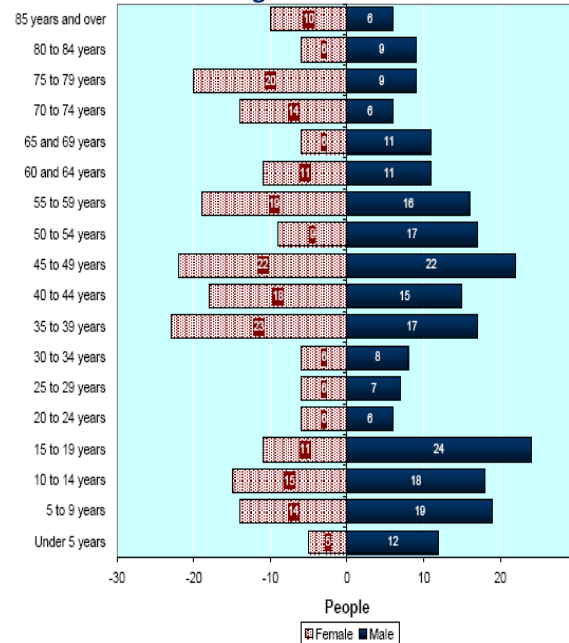
# Town of Stanford

## At a Glance

This community profile provides basic demographic, economic, and industry data. It is meant to present baseline information on trends and rankings on a county, state and national level. All information is based on 2000 US Census data obtained from Headwaters Economics unless otherwise noted and compiled and edited by MSU Extension .

Total population change (2000 - 2006)*	-8.1%
Total population (July 2006)*	417
Poverty rate (2000)	14%
Per Capita Income (1999)	\$15,253

Age Breakout in 2000



Total Population by Race in 2000		% of Total
White	448	98.7%
Black or African American	1	0.2%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2	0.4%
Asian	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	3	0.7%

## POPULATION TRENDS

### Age

- Median age in 2000 was 44.6 years, compared to 37.5 years in Montana.
- Largest age category is 45 to 49 years (44 people or 9.7 percent).

### Populations Changes\*

- Total population as of July 2006 was 417.
- Decreased 8.1 percent from 2000 to 2006, compared to an increase of 4.7 percent in Montana.
- Lost 37 residents from 2000 to 2006.

### New Residents

- 25 percent of residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 10 percent of residents lived in a different state in 1995.
- 0 percent lived outside of the country in 1995.

### Race and Ethnicity

Race and Ethnicity are broken out separately. The Ethnicity breakout is separate because Hispanics can be of any race.

- 98.7 percent are White and 0.4 percent are American Indian or Alaska Native.
- 0.4 percent Hispanic or Latino.

\* Source: Montana Census and Economic Information Center: [ceic.mt.gov](http://ceic.mt.gov)

[www.msuextension.org](http://www.msuextension.org)

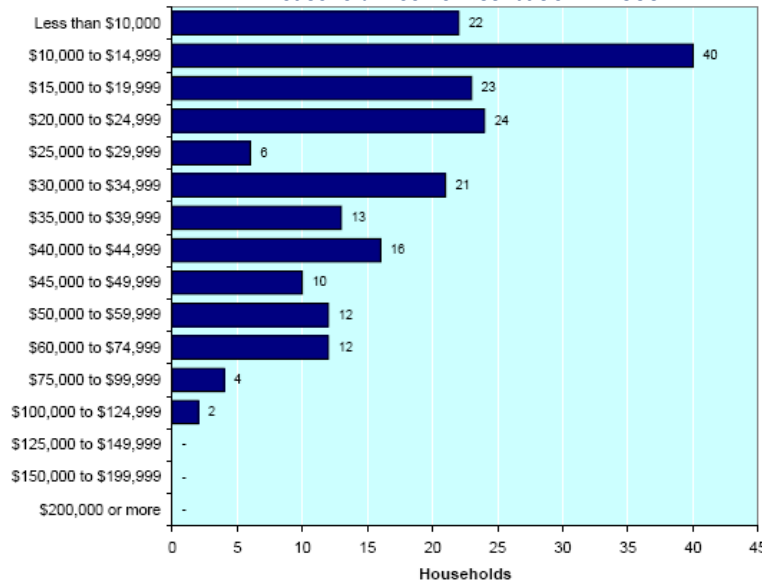
## ECONOMIC TRENDS

### Income Distribution

- 80 percent of individuals and 56 percent of households earned less than \$30K in 1999.
- Per Capita Income was \$15,253, compared to \$17,151 in Montana in 1999.
- Median household income in 1999 was \$22,679.
- Income bracket with the largest number of households was “\$10,000 to \$14,999”.
- In 1999, for every household that made over \$100K, there were 57.5 households that made less than \$30K.

Sources of Income in 2000	% of Total
Wage or Salary Income	51.2%
Self-Employment Income	11.9%
Interest, Dividends, or Net Rental Income	8.5%
Social Security Income	17.9%
Supplemental Security Income	0.4%
Public Assistance Income	0.0%
Retirement Income	6.6%
Other Types of Income	3.5%

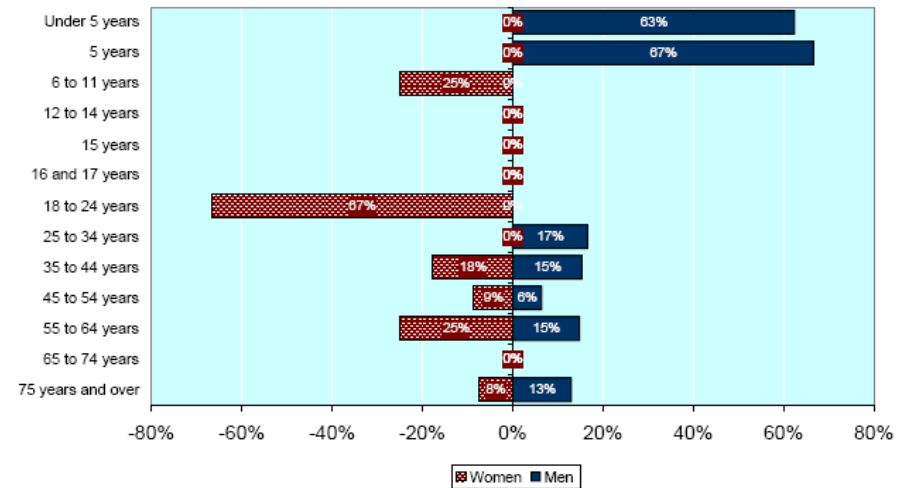
Household Income Distribution in 2000



### Poverty

- 14 percent of individuals earn income below the poverty line in 1999, compared with 14.6 percent in Montana.
- 23 percent of individuals under 18 years live below the poverty line, compared to 13.1 percent in Montana.
- 6 percent of individuals over 65 years live below the poverty line, compared to 9.1 percent in Montana.
- 13 percent of women and 14 percent of men live below the poverty line.
- The family type with the highest poverty rate is “Female - No Husband - No Related Children Under 18 Years” with 67 percent under the poverty line in 1999.

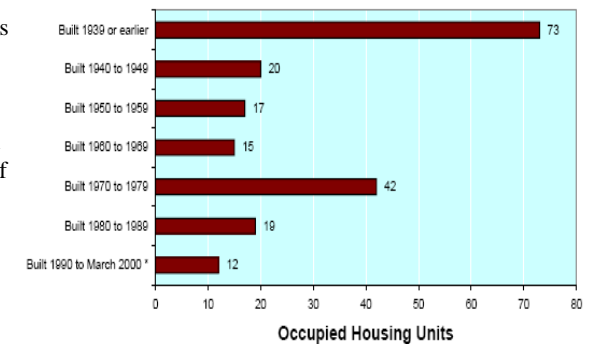
Percent under Poverty by Sex and Age



### Housing

- 17.3 percent of housing units were vacant in 2000.
- 62.2 percent of housing units are owner occupied or for sale, compared to 61.4 percent in Montana.
- 5 percent of households that pay rent, spend more 50% of their household income in gross rent (including utilities).
- Largest number of houses were built 1939 or earlier.

Home Construction by Decade



### Housing Affordability\*\*

The housing affordability figures assume a 20% down payment and that no more than 25% of a family's income goes to paying the mortgage. It is based on an interest rate of 8.03% in 2000. Use this statistic as a comparative, rather than absolute measure. An index of 100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.

- Median value of owner occupied housing units is \$57,700, compared to \$99,500 in Montana.
- 12 percent of median income is necessary to buy the median house, compared to 17 percent in Montana.
- Housing affordability index is 211, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house.
- Index of 211, compared to 144 in Montana

\*\* Adjusted for inflation