

INDUSTRY TRENDS

Top five employment industries:

1. Educational, Health and Social Services (22%)
2. Retail Trade (14%)
3. Construction (12%)
4. Manufacturing (10%)
5. Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services (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.

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

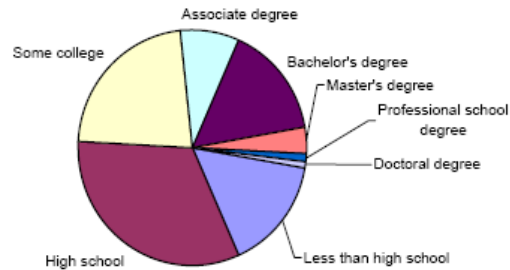
SOCIAL TRENDS

Education

Education of resident 25 years and older in 2000.

- 16 percent had no high school degree, compared to 13 percent in Montana.
- 33 percent had a high school degree, 22 percent had some college education, 8 percent had an associates degree.
- 21 percent have a college degree or greater, compared to 24 percent in Montana.

Educational Attainment



Sources:

- **Headwaters Economics Web Site:** www.headwaterseconomics.org
- **Additional information available at:** dataplace.com; factfinder.census.gov; ourfactyourfuture.org; ceic.mt.gov.



Ravalli County Office:

Bobbie Roos and Katelyn Andersen, Agents

215 South 4th Street, Suite G, Hamilton MT 59840
Phone (406) 375-6611; Fax (406) 375-6606
broos@montana.edu or katelyna@montana.edu

Community Development Office: Paul Lachapelle, Specialist

P.O. 172240, Bozeman, MT 59717-2240
Phone (406) 994-3620; Fax: (406) 994-1905
paul.lachapelle@montana.edu

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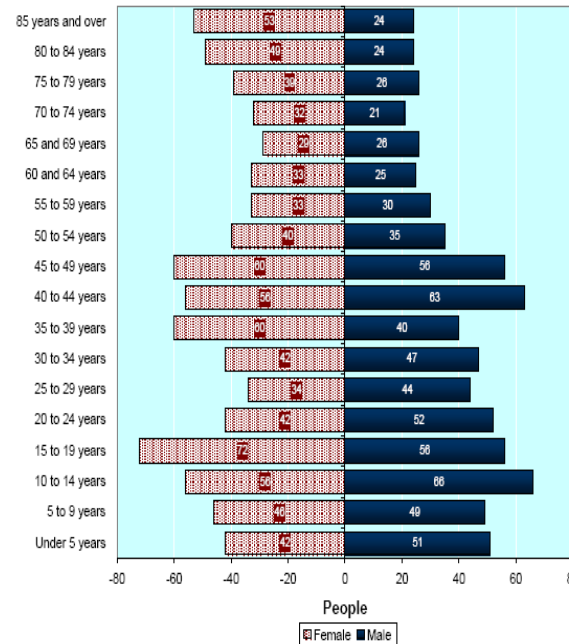
Town of Stevensville

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)*	23.2%
Total population (July 2006)*	1,914
Poverty rate (2000)	13%
Per Capita Income (1999)	\$14,700

Age Breakout in 2000



Total Population by Race in 2000	% of Total
White	1,499 96.5%
Black or African American	4 0.3%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	16 1.0%
Asian	4 0.3%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0 0.0%
Some Other Race	5 0.3%
Two or More Races	25 1.6%

POPULATION TRENDS

Age

- Median age in 2000 was 38.9 years, compared to 37.5 years in Montana.
- Largest age category is 15 to 19 years (128 people or 8.2 percent).

Populations Changes*

- Total population as of July 2006 was 1,914.
- Increased 23.2 percent from 2000 to 2006, compared to an increase of 4.7 percent in Montana.
- Gained 361 residents from 2000 to 2006.

New Residents

- 34 percent of residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 17 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.

- 96.5 percent are White and 1.0 percent are American Indian or Alaskan Native
- 2.0 percent Hispanic or Latino.

* Source: Montana Census and Economic Information Center: ceic.mt.gov

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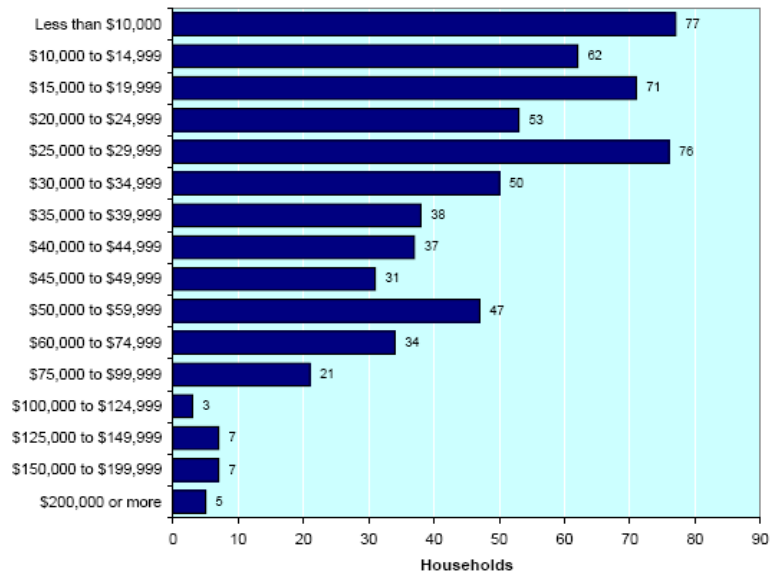
ECONOMIC TRENDS

Income Distribution

- 77 percent of individuals and 55 percent of households earned less than \$30K in 1999.
- Per Capita Income was \$14,700, compared to \$17,151 in Montana in 1999.
- Median household income in 1999 was \$27,951.
- Income bracket with the largest number of households was “less than \$10,000”.
- In 1999, for every household that made over \$100K, there were 15.4 households that made less than \$30K.

Sources of Income in 2000	% of Total
Wage or Salary Income	65.5%
Self-Employment Income	7.1%
Interest, Dividends, or Net Rental Income	5.7%
Social Security Income	9.7%
Supplemental Security Income	0.6%
Public Assistance Income	0.1%
Retirement Income	9.2%
Other Types of Income	2.2%

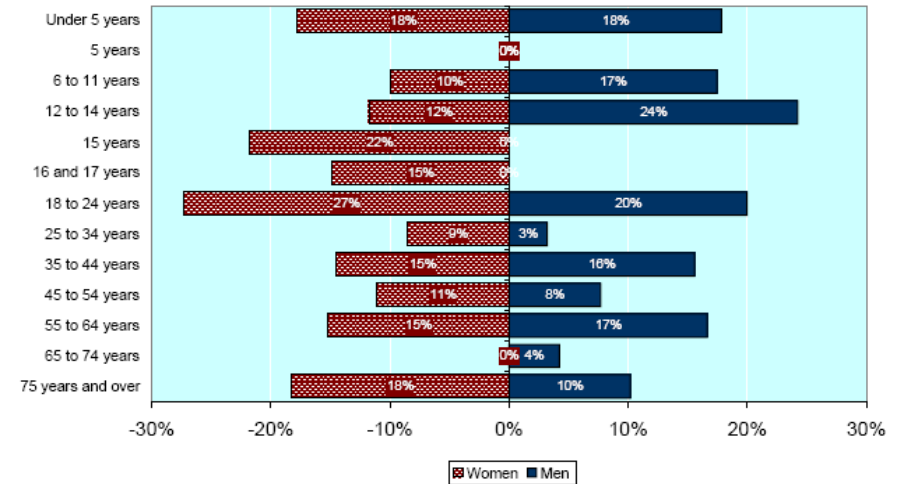
Household Income Distribution in 2000



Poverty

- 13 percent of individuals earn income below the poverty line in 1999, compared with 14.6 percent in Montana.
- 14 percent of individuals under 18 years live below the poverty line, compared to 13.1 percent in Montana.
- 10 percent of individuals over 65 years live below the poverty line, compared to 9.1 percent in Montana.
- 14 percent of women and 12 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 42 percent under the poverty line in 1999.

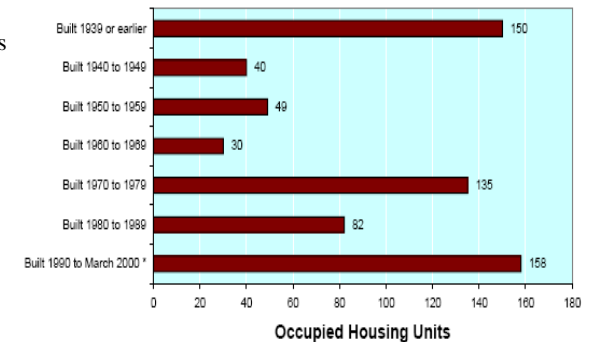
Percent under Poverty by Sex and Age



Housing

- 8.3 percent of housing units were vacant in 2000.
- 52.9 percent of housing units are owner occupied or for sale, compared to 61.4 percent in Montana.
- 19 percent of households that pay rent, spend more 50% of their household income in gross rent (including utilities).
- Largest number of houses were built 1990 to March 2000.

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 \$98,200, compared to \$99,500 in Montana.
- 20 percent of median income is necessary to buy the median house, compared to 17 percent in Montana.
- Housing affordability index is 125, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house.
- Index of 125, compared to 144 in Montana

** Adjusted for inflation