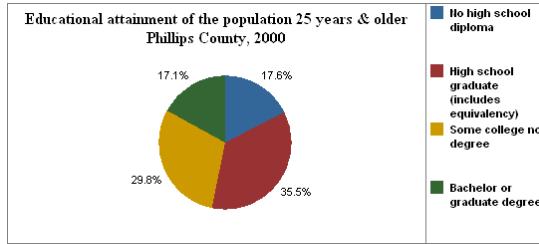


SOCIAL TRENDS

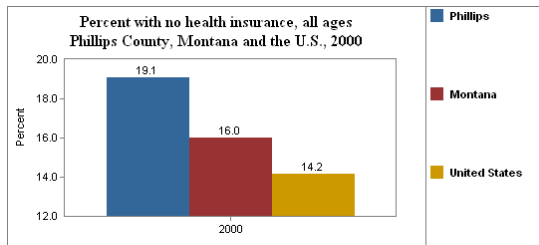
Educational Attainment

- 17.6 percent of the population 25 years and older in 2000 had no high school diploma, compared to 12.8 percent in Montana.
- 17.1 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 24.4 percent in Montana.



Total Crimes Reported

- The rate in 2006 was 188 per 10,000 population, compared to 294 in Montana.
- The rate decreased by 29 percent from 2000 to 2006.



Health Insurance Coverage

According to the Census Bureau, a person is considered uninsured if they are not covered by any type of health insurance for the entire year.

- 19 percent of the population, or 841 people, had no health insurance coverage compared to 16 percent in all of Montana in 2000.
- The percent uninsured ranked 23rd - from highest to lowest - out of Montana's 56 counties.
- 18 percent of children under the age of 18, or 211 children, had no health insurance coverage compared to 15 percent of all children in Montana.
- The percent of children without health coverage ranked 28th - from highest to lowest - out of Montana's 56 counties.

Sources:

- **NWAF Indicators Web Site:** indicators.nwaf.org.
- **Additional information available at:** dataplace.com; factfinder.census.gov;



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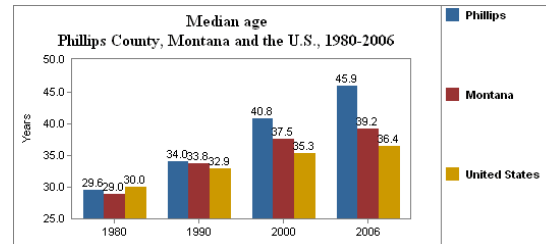
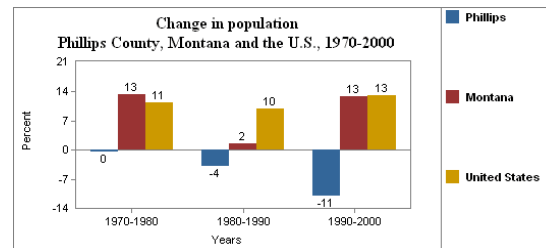
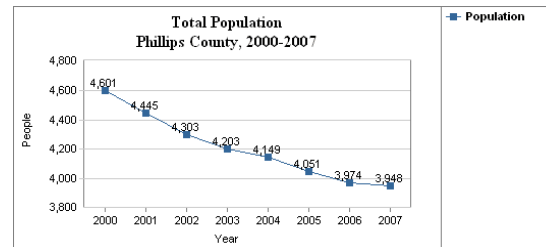
www.msuxtension.org

Phillips County

At a Glance

This county profile provides basic demographic, economic, and social data. It is meant to present baseline information on trends and rankings on a county, state and national level. All of the information provided here was obtained from the Northwest Area Foundation and compiled and edited by MSU Extension.

Total population change (2006 - 2007)	-1%
Total population (2007)	3,948
Poverty rate (2005)	18%
Number of jobs (2006)	2,705
Annual average wage per job (2006)	\$25,366
Unemployment rate (June 2008)	4.6%
Physician count (per 1,000 population) (2006)	0.25



POPULATION TRENDS

- Lost 653 residents between 2000 and 2007 and lost 1,438 residents since 1970.
- Decreased by 14.2 percent between 2000 and 2007, compared to an increase of 6.2 percent in Montana.
- Population change ranked 51st, out of Montana's 56 counties in 2005.

Migration and Natural Change

Net migration, or the difference between how many people moved in and how many moved out, is one part of population change. The other part is natural change, or the difference between births and deaths. From 2000 to 2007:

- Lost 579 residents through net out-migration.
- Had a net migration rate of -12.6 percent compared to 3.6 percent for Montana.
- Lost 61 residents due to natural change.
- Had a natural change rate of -1.3 percent compared to 2.6 percent for Montana.

Median Age

- 47.4 (compared to 40.6 in Montana) in 2007, 40.8 in 2000, 34.0 in 1990 and 29.6 in 1980.
- Ranked 9th, from highest to lowest, out of Montana's 56 counties in 2007.

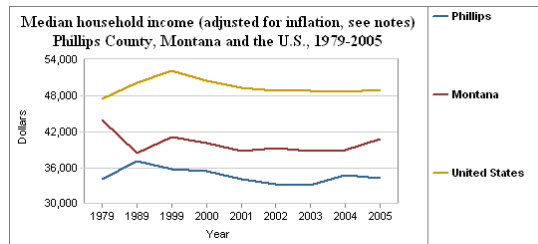
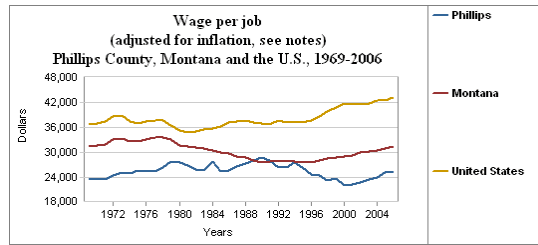
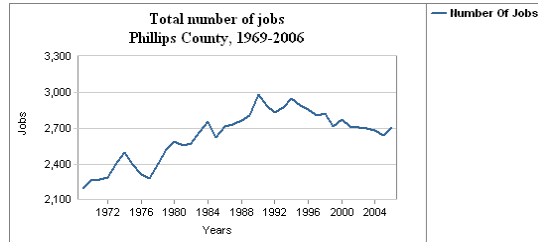
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ECONOMIC TRENDS

Number of Jobs

The number of jobs includes private and public, full-time and part-time, and self-employment as well as wage and salary employment.

- 2,705 in 2006, compared to 2,197 in 1969.
- Increased by 23 percent between 1969 and 2006, compared to an increase of 114 percent in Montana.
- Increased by 14 percent in the 1970s, increased by 15 percent in the 1980s, and increased by 7 percent in the 1990s.
- Ranked 36th - from most to least, among the 56 counties in 2006.



Real Wage per Job*

Wage per job refers to the average annual wage or salary per job, in other words, all wage and salary payments divided by the number of jobs.

- \$25,366 in 2006, compared to \$27,588 a decade earlier.
- Increased 18 percent between 1970 and 1980, decreased 4 percent between 1980 and 1990, and decreased 23 percent between 1990 and 2000.
- Ranked 39th in 2005 - from highest to lowest—out of the 56 counties.

Median Household Income*

Median household income is the level of income at which half the population has lower incomes and half has higher incomes.

- \$34,302 in 2005, \$35,721 in 1999, and \$37,199 in 1989.
- Ranked 33rd - from highest to lowest - out of the 56 counties in 2005.

Per Capita Income*

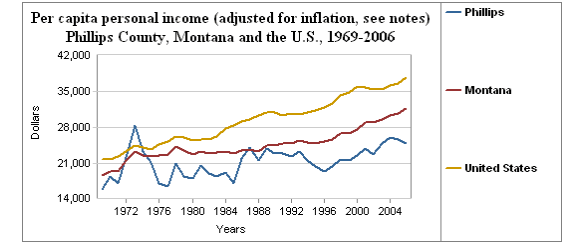
Per capita income is the “mean” or average income received by individuals, that is, total income divided by total number of people.

- \$24,920 in 2006, compared to \$31,667 in Montana.
- Increased 26.3 percent between 1995 and 2005 compared to 23.4 percent in Montana.
- Increased 56.1 percent since 1969 when it was \$15,904.
- Decreased 2.8 percent in the 1970s, increased 27.0 percent in the 1980s, and decreased 1.3 percent in the 1990s.
- Ranked 40th - from highest to lowest - out of the 56 counties in 2004.

Unemployment Rate

The average annual unemployment rate in 2007:

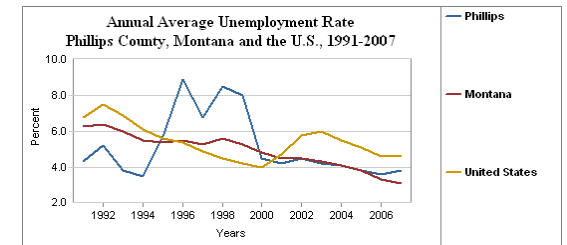
- 3.8 percent compared to 3.1 for Montana.
- Ranked 16th - from highest to lowest - out of the 56 counties.



Poverty Rate

The poverty rate is the percentage of people living below the poverty level or “threshold.” Each year, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget establishes a series of poverty thresholds for different family sizes and ages of household heads.

- 17.7 percent in 2005, 18.3 percent in 1999, and 17.3 percent in 1989.
- 17.7 percent compared to 14.6 percent in Montana in 2005.
- Ranked 12th - from highest to lowest - out of the 56 counties in 2005.



Poverty Rate by Age

The poverty rate for people under 18:

- 24.5 percent in 2005, 23.1 percent in 1999, and 20.5 percent in 1989.
- 24.5 percent compared to 20.2 percent in Montana in 2005.
- Ranked 18th - from highest to lowest, out of the 56 counties in 2005.

The poverty rate for the youngest children, those under age 5:

- 21.5 percent in 1999 compared to 19.8 percent in 1989.
- 21.5 percent in 1999 compared to 22.6 percent in Montana.
- Ranked 32nd - from highest to lowest - out of the 56 counties in 1999.

The poverty rate for people 65 and over:

- 12.1 percent in 1999 and 21.4 percent in 1989.
- 12.1 percent compared to 9.1 percent in Montana in 1999.
- Ranked 22nd - from highest to lowest - out of the 56 counties in 1999.

