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A STUDY IN THE CHANGING AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION AND
FERTILITY OF THE MONTANA POPULATION BY COUNTIES,
1940 TO 1960

By

TIMOTHY EDWARD STEVENS

B.A. Montana State University, 1962

Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

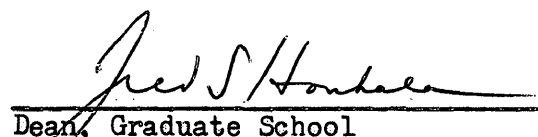
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1965

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study is about age and sex distribution and fertility in Montana. It is concerned with changing age and sex distribution and fertility rates by county residence, geographic-subregional residence, and a variety of socio-economic indicators. It is also concerned with trends in population distribution and fertility dating back to Colonial times.

Being a study in certain population characteristics, this paper is based mainly on census data, and more definitely on those of 1940, 1950, and 1960. However, the study is not restricted to census materials. Much use is made of special studies, such as those concerning subregional migration in the United States, techniques of population analysis, patterns of in- and out-migration, relationships of population redistribution to economic growth, measurements of population growth, changing age and sex composition of rural-urban society, the fertility of American women, and the bearing of social factors on fertility.

I am indebted in this study, first of all, to the many people who have contributed to the collection and tabulation of the census and other materials that have been utilized, and to the Census Bureau.

My effort in this study has been prompted by several publications of similar interest. Special concern and appreciation belongs to a similar study written in 1950 by Melville Henry Shannon. In this particular study the changes in age and sex distribution, birth rates, and fertility rates of the Montana population were discussed in a

thesis, for the period 1930 to 1940. Several of the procedures in this study parallel those of the study done by Mr. Shannon.

I wish to thank Dr. Gordon Browder, under whose supervision this thesis was written, for his constructive review of the manuscript and invaluable suggestions. Thanks are also due to Dr. Robert J. Dwyer, Dr. William C. Joekendorf, and Dr. Idris W. Evans whose helpful suggestions contributed to the construction of this paper.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The structure of a given population is in continuous change. The relations of the age groups to each other and the varying numbers of individuals in the age groups place changing demands on families, educational services, employment markets and consumer goods, as well as on public and private facilities and services. "The diversified economic, social, and political correlates of population growth are capable of being misunderstood in the changing age and sex structures in the nation, its states, and its counties. They become clearly expressed when changes in population are considered as increases or decreases in age groups."¹

The distribution of its members according to age is one of the most fundamental features of any population. On the one hand, almost any aspect of human behavior, from subjective attitudes and physiological capabilities to objective characteristics such as income, labor force participation, occupation, or group membership may be expected to vary with age. On the other hand, the specific needs and problems of a given society, both now and in the future, will in large part be determined by the age structure of its population. It may be said, therefore, that a knowledge of the current age structure, and what consequences it is likely to have for future population trends, is essential--not only as a basis for determining the present needs of a population, but also as a basis for adequate planning with regard to probable future needs.²

¹Conrad Taeuber and Irene B. Taeuber, The Changing Population of the United States (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958), p. 26.

²Edward G. Stockwell, "Some Notes on the Changing Age Composition of the Population of the United States," Rural Sociology, XIX (March, 1964), p. 67.

Because of the many problems connected with population growth and change, there has been considerable interest shown in the population characteristics of a given geographical area and in the manner of their distribution within these areas. The characteristics can and do include such distributive factors as age and sex distribution, birth rates, and fertility ratios.³ This paper is concerned with the above mentioned characteristics of the Montana population for the period of time beginning with 1940 and continuing through 1960.

The purpose of this study is to note how Montana's population distribution and fertility have changed from 1940 to 1960. It is a known fact that migration occurs, and that migration has an impact on population numbers and percentages. It is understandable that some age groups contribute more to migration than others.

The following terms are used in this study: fertility, fertility ratios, and population pyramids. For purposes of clarification they are defined below:

Fertility - The fundamental notion of fertility is an actual level of performance in a population, based on the numbers of live births that occur. It must be distinguished from fecundity, the potential level of performance (or physical capacity for bearing children) of the population. Fertility can be derived from statistics of births. The study of fertility does not indicate the level of fecundity, for which there is no direct measurement.⁴

³Taeuber and Taeuber, op. cit., p. 27.

⁴George W. Barclay, Techniques of Population Analysis (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958), p. 167.

Fertility ratio - The fertility ratio is computed by taking the ratio between the number of young children and the number of women in the childbearing ages (either the age group 15 to 44 or the group 15 to 49), and multiplying this ratio by a constant in order to transform the result into a simple and easily manipulated number. It has become conventional to use 1,000 as the constant in the formula for the fertility ratio. For purposes of this study the fertility ratios were calculated on a childbearing period from 15 to 44.⁵

The reason for using the childbearing age of 15 to 44 reflects the desire to conform as closely as possible to the data available in the population census for this state, and the desire to conform with sociological literature in which this age group is most frequently used.

Population pyramids - For the sake of comparison, population pyramids are drawn in a standard manner. Each age stratum is represented by a horizontal bar extending outward from the center (males to the left, females to the right). The bars are based on the percentage distribution of the entire population by age and sex. The distribution must include both sexes, in order to show their proper proportion to the total.⁶

A pyramid conveys at a glance the entire shape of the age structure. It also shows any gross irregularities due to special past events (such as a war, epidemic or age-selective migration), fluctuations of

⁵Thomas Lynn Smith, Fundamentals of Population Study (New York: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1960), p. 277.

⁶Barclay, op. cit., p. 223.

fertility, or the widespread omission of people of some age group by the census enumeration. It is the most widely used of all graphic devices in population studies.⁷

In any population the age distribution approximates the form of a pyramid, with the younger members forming the base and the older the apex. Wherever there is a rapid natural increase the base widens, but when there is a declining birth rate the base tends to narrow and the upper parts, representing the middle and advanced ages, bulge out. Migration also influences the shape of the pyramid. When the current is drifting toward the center of absorption, the upper and middle portions of the pyramid tend to bulge until it looks like a top, whereas in areas of dispersion the lines shrink in the middle until it becomes spindle-shaped.⁸

In this study of the Montana population, it may be concluded that certain seemingly apparent facts typify the population pyramids for the various counties and subregions studied.

In the more urban areas of Montana it is noticeable that the population pyramids tend to have somewhat equal distribution of people among the various age groups. This equal distribution results in pyramids having a rectangular shape. Both the rural and urban regions are characterized by pyramids having a shape with a large percentage of children at the base of the pyramid and a shape tapering to the apex of the pyramid. The areas considered to be more rural, however, are characterized by pyramids having a more exaggerated shape with a larger percentage of children at the base of the pyramid.

Another feature of the population pyramid that is characteristic of both rural and urban areas of the state is the expansion and contraction of the middle and upper portions of the pyramids. This reflects the migratory nature of much of Montana's population. An

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid., p. 222.

expansion over the norm indicates in-migration and a contraction indicates out-migration.

In this study the census count of population in Montana for successive census years has been the means for securing data that are needed to determine the changes in age and sex distribution as well as the changes in fertility ratios of the Montana county populations. From these data there were noted changes in numbers for the total population, the different age groups, and the sex groups. The starting point for the calculations for this study has been Montana's population as of 1940 and continuing through 1960.

The unit of investigation is the county, as all available data are reported upon this basis. For purposes of further analysis the state has been divided into three relatively homogeneous subregions of similar social and economic characteristics, and a concluding analysis is based upon the characteristics of the state.

Since population statistics usually are collected in terms of county units, it is necessary that the homogeneous units, or subregions, consist of one or more whole counties. The subregional classification used in this paper is determined by the Bureau of the Census.

The changes in age and sex distribution, and fertility ratios, that have occurred within the county for the period 1940 to 1960, will be analyzed by a comparison of the county data with the age-sex composition and fertility of the subregion with which it is included. From this comparison only significant changes in increase or decrease among age-sex distribution will be analyzed and discussed.

The measure of analysis in this study is the change in percentage

distribution of the population indicated by the pyramid graph as a result of changing age and sex distribution and fertility in the county population and each subregion for the prescribed period.

The method for determining percentage figures in age-sex composition for each county involves taking the total numbers of males and females in each age category and dividing them separately by the total number of people in that county for each ten-year period. Percentage figures for age-sex distribution in each subregion are derived by totaling the number of persons in each age group for the counties within the subregion, and dividing this figure by the total population of that subregion. A population distribution chart by age and sex for Montana counties and subregions, between 1940 and 1960, will be constructed making available the percentage figures indicating change. From these percentage figures pyramid graphs will be drawn for each individual county and subregion to show changes which have taken place. Any change occurring in an age-sex group can clearly be seen by the pyramid graph.

Fertility ratios are computed by totaling the number of females 15 to 44 years of age for each county, and dividing this figure into the total number of children under 5 years of age for the county. The result is a percentage figure which is then multiplied by one thousand to determine the ratio of children born to women 15 to 44 years of age for each decade. Fertility ratios for each subregion will be determined by taking the total number of women aged 15 to 44 in each subregion, and dividing this figure into the total number of children aged under 5 in each subregion. The product of this is a percentage figure which is

then multiplied by one thousand to determine the fertility rate for each subregion, between 1940 to 1960. These figures will be put into chart form for easier observation.

CHAPTER II

MONTANA SUBREGIONS

The basic information employed in most studies of population distribution is the census enumeration of population by geographic subdivisions of a country or other territorial unit. The sparsity of population in most of Montana's counties combined with the absence of adequate informative research material has resulted in making concrete conclusions about the characteristics of Montana's population subject, in a great degree, to an excessive element of chance variation. Thus, adequate conclusions based on the county demographic unit are difficult to attain. The reasons for this inadequacy are well explained by W. G. Browder.

Population data for a state as a whole, while excellent for the purposes of broad generalization, do not lend themselves to interpretation in terms of social and economic phenomena and compositional elements. Data presented by counties, on the other hand, often lose much of their significance by the very fact of the smallness of the unit involved. Moreover, political boundaries rarely coincide with the limits of cultural, social, and economic influences. With the emergence of the concept of regionalism and the consequent emphasis which has been placed on the concept as a tool for social research, the student of population has within recent years been enabled to attack the problem of the delineation of basic units of research from a more realistic point of view than hitherto had been possible. The use of the subregion as a geographical basis of research has received considerable impetus with the publication of special works devoted to the application of the concept.⁹

It is for these reasons that this study has been enlarged to

⁹W. G. Browder, "The Population of Texas, 1900-1930; A Preliminary Study" (unpublished thesis, University of North Carolina, 1941), p. 17.

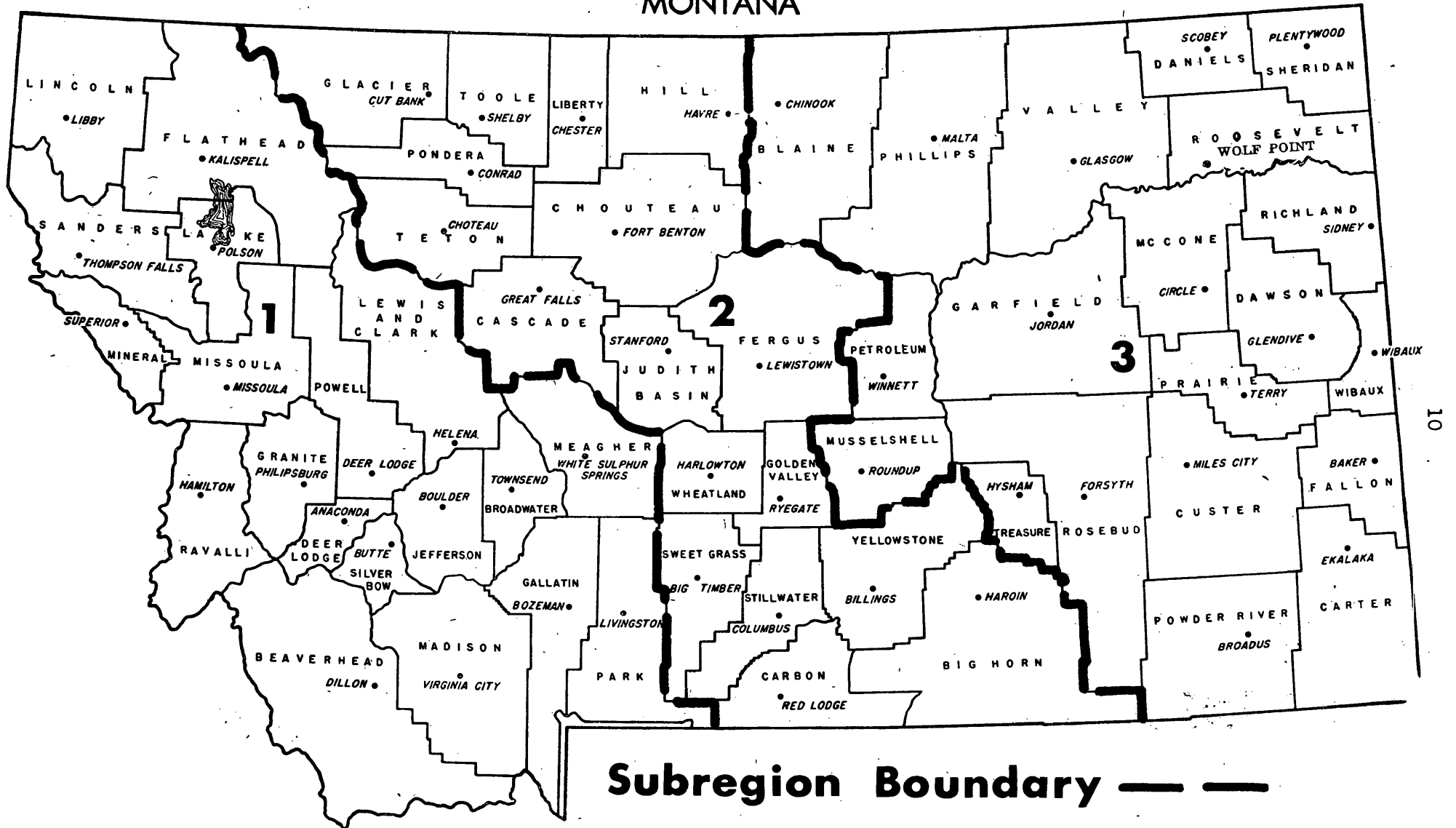
include a comparative analysis of the age and sex distribution of each county with its corresponding subregion. These subregional areas are formed from groupings of counties that are considered to be similar and homogeneous according to a variety of socio-economic indices.

These areal divisions conform with the political boundaries of the county lines, and for this reason the indicated grouping of completely homogeneous areas does not exist, as socio-economic factors transgress mere political boundaries. However, a more accurate grouping is impossible, as these indices are prepared from data that are computed on a county basis, and for the purpose of this statistical study these areal divisions will be considered as being homogeneous.

Montana, for the purpose of this study, has been divided into three subregions (see map I). These divisional lines run north and south along the Rocky Mountains, and along the western edge of the Central Plains area of the United States. Roughly, this division results in having all the counties west of the Rocky Mountains in Subregion I, all the counties east of the Rocky Mountains, but west of the Central Plains area, in Subregion II, and all of the counties of the state in the Central Plains area in Subregion III. This delimitation is a subregional classification of the state of Montana computed by the Bureau of the Census, and based upon the Sixteenth Census of the United States.

The delimitation of the nonmetropolitan subregions was done by Dr. O. E. Baker, and was based upon a consideration of the physical features of each county, and upon the degree of homogeneity shown by a number of social and economic indexes. The physical features included climate, topography, soil, and vegetation. The social and economic indexes included a plane of living index; the ratio of children under five to women twenty to forty-four; the percentage of rural-farm population, of rural-nonfarm population, of Negro population, of farm tenants, and of relief population; the median farm income; the per-worker

MONTANA



MAP I.

agricultural income; the average value of farm dwellings, of farm land per acre, and of products used by the operator's families; as well as other indexes. In addition, preliminary combinations of counties into subregions were submitted to local agencies and authorities for suggestion and modifications were made in the light of suggestions received. We feel, therefore, that the subregions do represent comparatively homogeneous areas with respect to physical and cultural factors.¹⁰

Subregion I

This is the western-most subregion, and it includes the following counties: Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Gallatin, Granite, Jefferson, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Madison, Meagher, Mineral, Missoula, Park, Powell, Ravalli, Sanders, and Silver Bow (map I). This is the most populous of the subregions, as it contained approximately 45 per cent of the state's population in 1940, 45 per cent of the state's population in 1950, and 43 per cent of the 1960 population. The reason for the large percentage of people located in this area is the fact that 26 of the 59 cities in the state with populations greater than 1,000 (table VIII) are located in this subregion. This subregion had a total population of 249,662 in 1940, 265,855 in 1950, and 289,978 in 1960.¹¹

The fertility ratios for this subregion were 364 in 1940, 516 in 1950, and 617 in 1960.¹² This increase in the fertility, for the period 1940 to 1960, indicates that the trend in this subregion is toward an

¹⁰Bureau of Census Pamphlet, Description of the Subregional Delimitation for the Study of Migration, p. 1.

¹¹Computation based on the Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 22, pp. 37-48; Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950, Population, Table 41, pp. 48-57; Eighteenth Census of the United States, 1960, Population, Table 27, pp. 49-63.

¹²Computation based on table I.

increased percentage of children aged under 14.

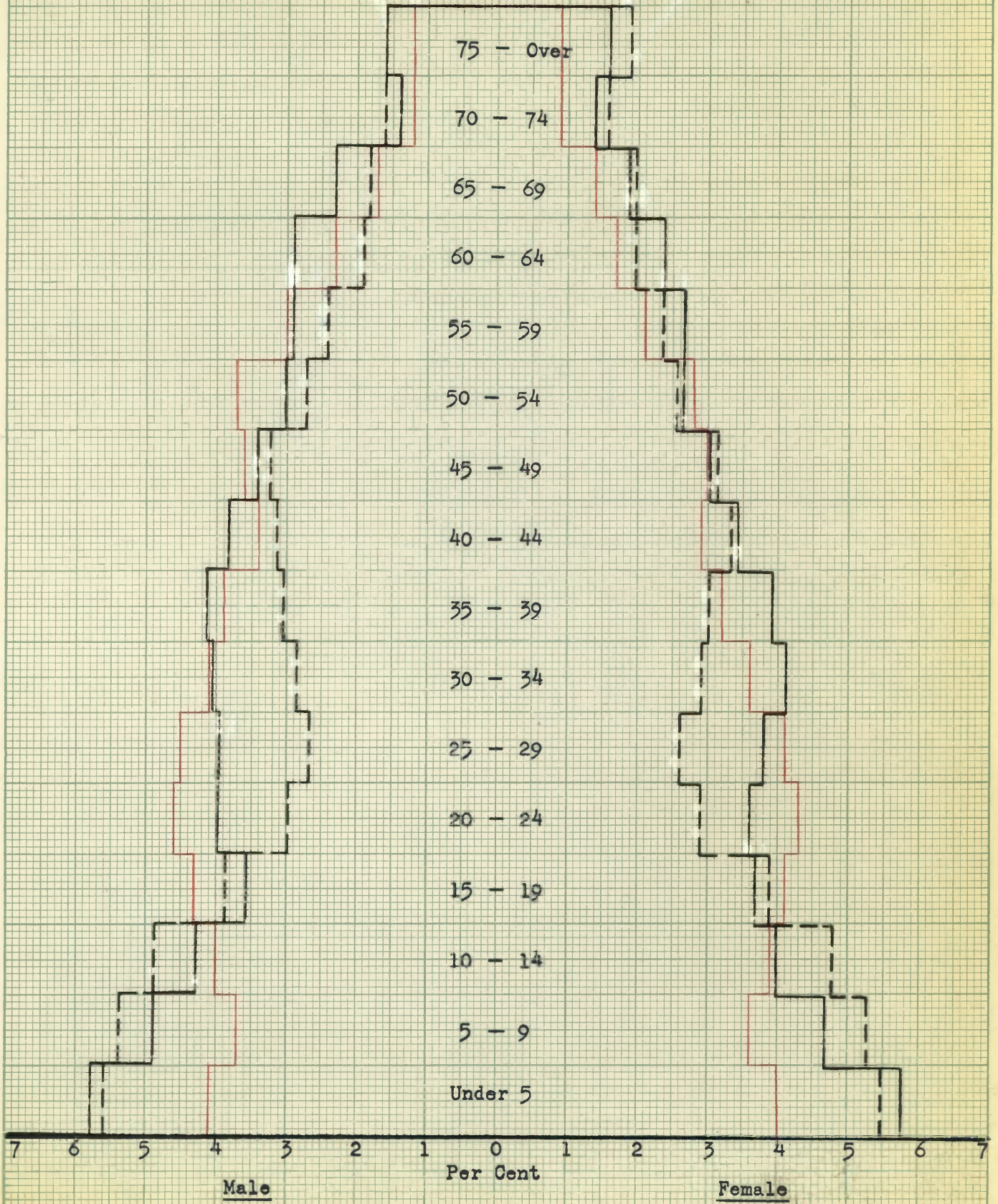
The characteristic trends in population of this subregion may be noted on chart 57. This population pyramid indicates an increased percentage of children aged under 14 during this twenty-year period; a considerably decreased percentage of young adults aged 20 to 39 for the 1950 to 1960 period, a decreased 1960 population aged 50 to 69, and a slightly increased population aged 70 and over for the same period. The proportion of children aged under 14, as compared to the distribution of people in other age groups, is below that of a normal population pyramid. This is the significant trend developing in this subregion as it explains the relatively low fertility of the peoples within the area. A proportionately large percentage of middle-aged persons depicts the trend toward a maturing population in this subregion as well.

The substantially increased fertility between 1940 and 1950 is illustrated on the chart where the percentage of children aged under 9 for this period has increased considerably. The decreased percentage of persons aged 20 to 39 in 1950 and 1960 is a reflection of the out-migration of these people due generally to the lack of employment within the area. The decreased 1960 population aged 50 to 69 can be explained by the maturing of certain age groups in relation to others; however, it may also be the result of an increased percentage of children during this period.

The chart shows that the trend in the older age groups is toward an increased population. It may be assumed that the maturing of the population is the reason for this increase.

SUBREGION I

— 1940
— 1950
- - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

TABLE I

POPULATION PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX,
BY MONTANA SUBREGIONS, 1940 TO 1960Subregion I

Age Groups	Percentage of the Total Population					
	1940		1950		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	4.1	4.0	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5
5-9	3.7	3.6	4.9	4.7	5.4	5.3
10-14	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.8
15-19	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9
20-24	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.9
25-29	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.8	2.7	2.6
30-34	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.1	2.9	2.8
35-39	3.9	3.2	4.2	3.9	3.1	3.0
40-44	3.4	2.9	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.3
45-49	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.1
50-54	3.7	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.5
55-59	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.3
60-64	2.3	1.7	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.9
65-69	1.7	1.4	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.9
70-74	1.2	.9	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5
75 and over	1.2	.9	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Table 22;
Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950, Table 41; Eighteenth
Census of the United States, 1960, Table 27.

Subregion II

Subregion II is centrally located in the state and contains the following counties: Big Horn, Carbon, Cascade, Chouteau, Fergus, Glacier, Golden Valley, Hill, Judith Basin, Liberty, Pondera, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Teton, Toole, Wheatland, and Yellowstone (map I). Subregion II is second in population, as it had 35 per cent of the state's population in 1940, 37 per cent in 1950, and 39 per cent of the total population in 1960. The total population for this subregion was 189,736 in 1940, 213,318 in 1950, and 263,948 in 1960.¹³ This subregion also ranks second in number of cities over 1,000 population with 17 of 59 cities being located in this area (table VIII).

The fertility ratios for this subregion were 390 in 1940, 567 in 1950, and 665 in 1960.¹⁴ The increase in the fertility over the period 1940 to 1960 indicates that the tendency in this subregion is toward an increased number of children. The largest increase in the fertility of the people of this subregion took place in the decade 1940 to 1950, as was the case in Subregion I.

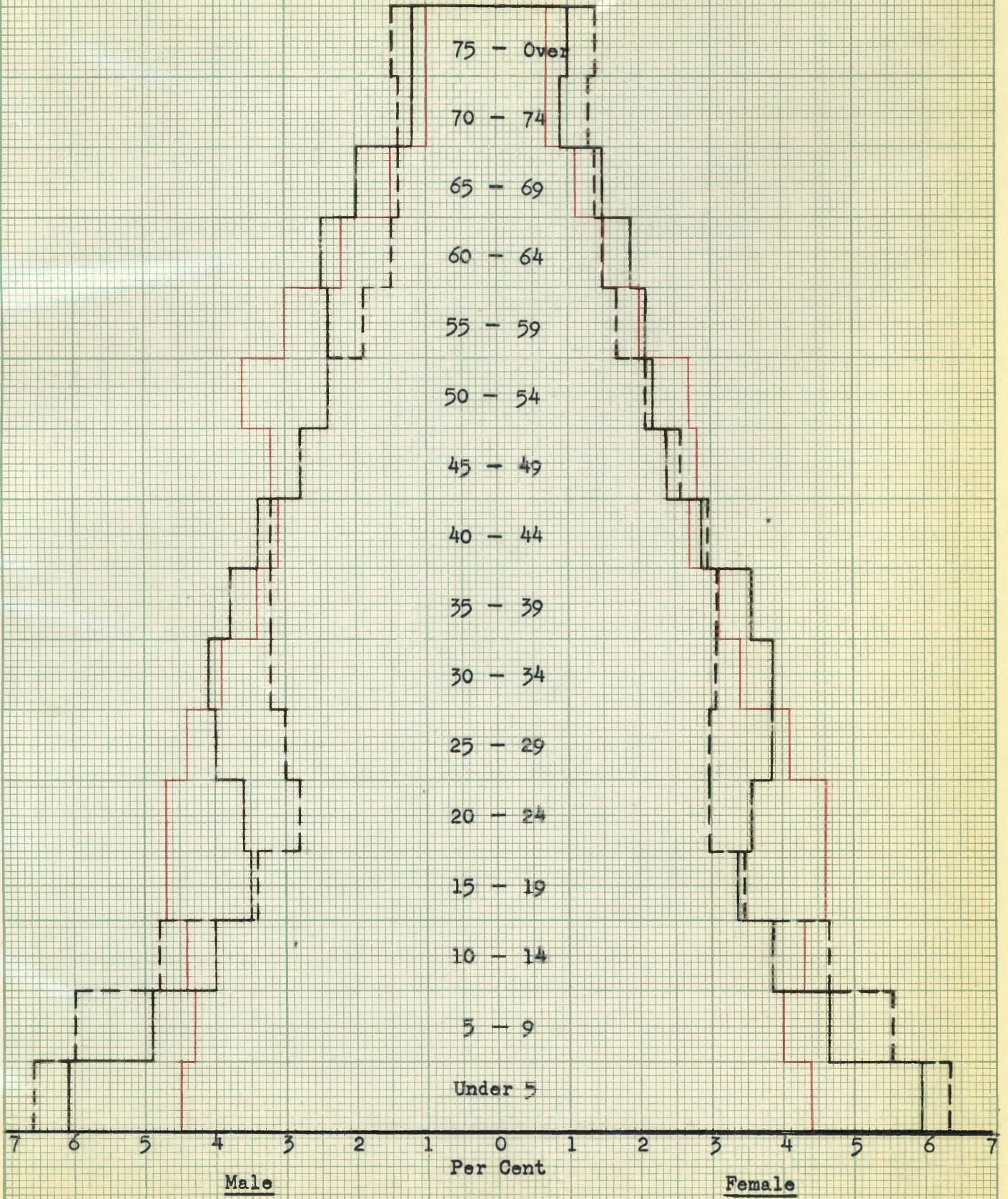
The population trends characteristic of this subregion can be noted on chart 58. It is indicated that the population of this area conforms, in general, to that of a standard population group as there is a large percentage of children and a decreased percentage of persons

¹³Computation based on the Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 22, pp. 37-48; Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950, Population, Table 41, pp. 48-57; Eighteenth Census of the United States, 1960, Population, Table 27, pp. 49-63.

¹⁴Computation based on table II.

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960

SUBREGION II



CROSS SECTION 20 SQUARES TO INCH

TABLE II

POPULATION PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX,
BY MONTANA SUBREGIONS, 1940 TO 1960Subregion II

Age Groups	Percentage of the Total Population					
	1940		1950		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	4.5	4.4	6.1	6.0	6.6	6.4
5-9	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.7	6.0	5.6
10-14	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.8	4.7
15-19	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5
20-24	4.7	4.6	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.0
25-29	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.0	3.0
30-34	3.9	3.4	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.1
35-39	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.1
40-44	3.1	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.0
45-49	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.6
50-54	3.6	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.1
55-59	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.7
60-64	2.2	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.5
65-69	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.4
70-74	1.0	.7	1.2	.9	1.4	1.3
75 and over	1.0	.7	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.4

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Table 22; Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950, Table 41; Eighth Census of the United States, 1960, Table 27.

in other age groups with the smallest percentage being in the groups aged 70 and over.

The large proportion of children in this subregion is attributable to the high fertility of the people within it. The decreased percentage of young adults depicts their out-migration. This young adult class generally cannot find work in predominantly rural areas, or are otherwise attracted by the lure of the more urbanized areas which offer employment in industrial capacities. The increase in the groups aged 70 and over during this period can be due to the normal aging of other age groups. The increased older age groups reflects the state-wide trend of a maturing population.

The notable decrease in the male group aged 55 to 69, between 1950 and 1960, from 2.4 per cent of the total population in 1950 to 1.9 per cent of the population in 1960 (55-59); from 2.5 per cent of the total population in 1950 to 1.5 per cent of the population in 1960 (60-64), and from 2.0 per cent of the total population in 1950 to 1.4 per cent of the population in 1960 (65-69), is due mainly to the normal aging of the younger male adult groups during this period. However, this decrease is also related to the general trend of this age group throughout the state to out-migrate during this period.

Subregion III

This is the eastern-most of the subregions, and it includes the following counties: Blaine, Carter, Custer, Daniels, Dawson, Fallon, Garfield, McCone, Musselshell, Petroleum, Phillips, Powder River, Prairie, Richland, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Sheridan, Treasure, Valley, and

Wibaux (map I). Subregion III is the most sparsely populated of the subregions, with 22 per cent of the state's population in 1940, 19 per cent in 1950, and 20 per cent of the total state population in 1960. The total population for this subregion was 120,015 in 1940, 111,793 in 1950, and 120,794 in 1960.¹⁵ It has 16 of the 59 cities in the state that have a population greater than 1,000 (table VIII).

The fertility ratios for this subregion were 460 in 1940, 643 in 1950, and 737 in 1960.¹⁶ The increase of the fertility ratios indicates that the trend in this subregion is toward an increased percentage of children. It should be noted that the fertility rates for this subregion are the highest of the three subregions.

Chart 59, the population pyramid for this subregion, indicates the characteristic trends of the population in Subregion III for the period 1940 to 1960. The population pyramid shows the rural nature of this area with its large percentage of children, small proportion of young adults, and increased proportion of the aged.

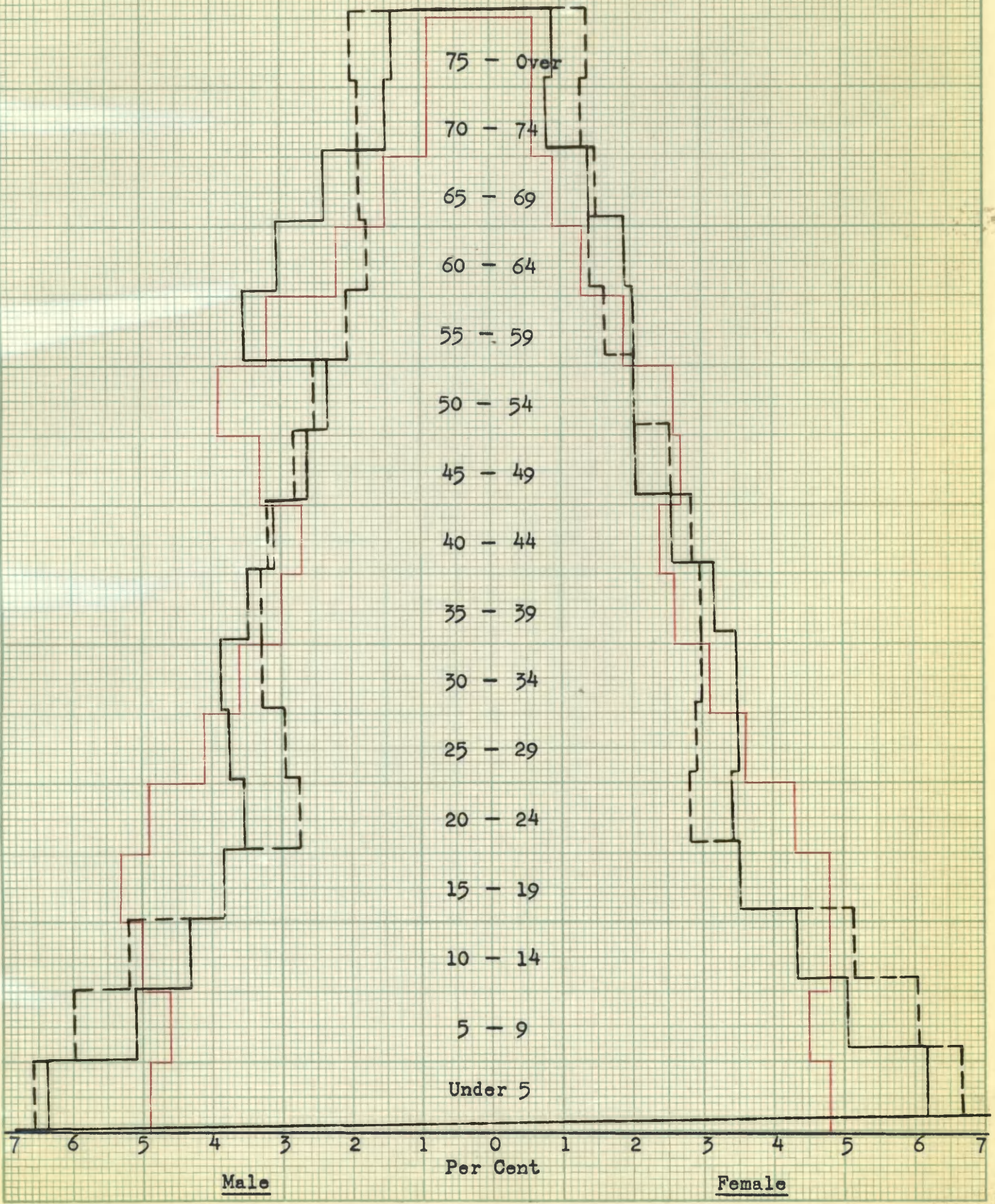
The increase in the fertility for the period 1940 to 1960 is shown on chart 59 where there is indicated an increased percentage of children aged under 14 for this period. There is a decreased percentage of young adults aged 20 to 34 for the 1950 to 1960 period, a near equal proportion of persons aged 35 to 54 for the same period, a decreased population aged 55 to 69 for the 1950 to 1960 decade, and an

¹⁵Computation based on the Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 22, pp. 37-48; Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950, Population, Table 41, pp. 48-57; Eighteenth Census of the United States, 1960, Population, Table 27, pp. 49-63.

¹⁶Computation based on table III.

SUBREGION III

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

TABLE III
 POPULATION PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX,
 BY MONTANA SUBREGIONS, 1940 TO 1960

Subregion III

Age Groups	Percentage of the Total Population					
	1940		1950		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	4.9	4.8	6.5	6.1	6.7	6.6
5-9	4.6	4.5	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.0
10-14	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.3	5.3	5.1
15-19	5.3	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.5
20-24	4.9	4.3	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.8
25-29	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.0	2.9
30-34	3.6	3.1	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.0
35-39	3.0	2.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.0
40-44	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.6	3.2	2.9
45-49	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.6
50-54	3.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.1
55-59	3.2	1.9	3.5	2.1	2.0	1.7
60-64	2.2	1.3	3.0	2.0	1.7	1.5
65-69	1.5	.9	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.6
70-74	.9	.6	1.4	.9	1.8	1.4
75 and over	.9	.6	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.5

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Table 22; Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950, Table 41; Eighthteenth Census of the United States, 1960, Table 27.

increased older population aged 70 and over for 1960.

The decreased proportion of young persons aged 20 to 34 in the population of this subregion can be attributed to out-migration due primarily to economic reasons, while the decreased percentage of persons aged 55 to 69 in 1960 can be the result of a maturing 1950 population aged 40 to 54. This decline is heaviest in the male portion of the population, as the group aged 55 to 59 decreased from 3.5 per cent of the total population in 1950 to 2.0 per cent of the total population in 1960, and the group aged 60 to 64 decreased from 3.0 per cent of the total population in 1950 to 1.7 per cent of the population in 1960. The increase in the older groups may be the result of the normal aging of the older middle-aged groups for this same period.

From chart 59 it is evident that the trend in this subregion is one of mobility, especially in the older age groups. The only age groups that indicate a relatively static population are the groups aged 40 to 54 from the 1950 to 1960 decade. The mobility of the population in this area is indicative of the economy of this state which attracts people of a migratory nature.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION TRENDS

Changes in the age and sex composition of counties can be predicted from existing structural patterns. The changes and patterns resulting from a comparison of the age and sex composition of each county with its subregion will be interpreted in this study in terms of nationally recognized social trends. Expected trends include:

A. A higher rate of fertility in counties considered to be predominantly agricultural.

The area being predominantly rural, the population is typically rural in all respects--high ratio of children and old people, low ratio of young adults, relatively high birth rate.¹⁷

Areas with high fertility are usually rural in character or are not in the vicinity of large cities. The rural-urban differentials in fertility are among the oldest and best known of demographic phenomena. They arise from many causes. The main cause probably is the greater money cost and inconvenience of raising children in an urban area than in a rural area. Some other causes are the migration of unmarried women from rural to urban areas, later marriage and more education in urban areas, and more incentive to practice birth control in urban areas. It may well be that the increased fertility in the more rural counties of Montana is the result of the above mentioned factors.¹⁸

¹⁷Warren S. Thompson and P. K. Whelpton, Population Trends in the United States (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1933), p. 22.

¹⁸Wilson H. Grabill, Clyde V. Kiser and Pascal K. Whelpton, The Fertility of American Women (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958), pp. 83-4.

B. A higher rate of fertility for counties included within Subregion III than for counties included in Subregion II or I.

Counties comprising Subregion III are considered more rural than are the counties in Subregion II or the counties included in Subregion I. Since fertility is characteristically higher in rural areas, as compared to more urban areas, it is understandable that the fertility rates in Subregion III will be higher than those of Subregion II, and the fertility rates for Subregion II will be consequently higher than those of Subregion I.

Subregion III is considered "more rural" in this study since it contains more counties with total population of less than 2,500. In 1960 the following counties, included in Subregion III, had a total population of less than 2,500: Carter, Garfield, Petroleum, Powder River, Prairie, Treasure and Wibaux. Golden Valley County also had a total population of less than 2,500 for the 1960 period, but it is included in Subregion II. Subregion III also contains less metropolitan areas with more than 2,500 population. In 1960 Subregion III had six towns with a population greater than 2,500, compared to nine in Subregion II, and eleven in Subregion I.

In general, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. More specifically, according to the definition adopted for use in the 1960 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages, and towns. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.¹⁹

C. A decreased young adult population aged 20 to 34 in all Montana counties as a result of out-migration.

¹⁹Bureau of the Census, Eighteenth Census of the United States, 1960, Population, Vol. I, Part 28, p. 14.

The migration proportions are much higher for the younger age groups within the span of usual working life--at a peak for ages 25 to 29 and not much lower for the 20 to 24 and 30 to 34 age groups--than for the younger or older groups.²⁰

Out-migration is easier for people in the young working ages than for the older members of the labor force because the latter have already acquired roots at their places of work and have formed attachments that can be broken only at a sacrifice. There is validity in the statement that the greater propensity of the younger workers to out-migration is due to the fact that many of these younger individuals are more venturesome or more strongly motivated by economic attractions than are the older groups.²¹

In counties considered to be agricultural, the dullness of the farm or village community, coupled with the craving for exciting stimulation, has also played an essential part in the exodus of young persons from the rural scene.

The incorporation of smaller farms into larger ones, plus the fact that mechanization of agriculture is constantly lessening farm labor opportunities, adds to the cityward drift of young rural people. For forty years, this drift has grown until it is looked upon as the chief agency in rural decline.

D. An increased Montana population aged 70 and over, with more notable increases in the areas considered to be rural and agricultural.

A study of the age distribution of people for Montana reveals that there are definite age trends, chief among them

²⁰Hope T. Eldridge and Dorothy Swain Thomas, Population Redistribution and Economic Growth, United States, 1870-1950 (Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1964), p. 31.

²¹Ibid., p. 32.

the aging of the population. If the conditions giving rise to this aging continue, the older age groups can be expected to become ever larger in proportion.²²

It is in the age groups over 65 that the most important increases in proportion are taking place. About 9 per cent of the total United States population belonged to this group in 1840, whereas 18.5 per cent belonged in 1950. The proportion more than doubled in about a century, will keep on increasing in the population of the future, and will reach 25.8 per cent in 1980, according to one projection, alternatively about 26 per cent. In numbers, the increase in the oldest age group is in some respects even more striking. Elders were more than ten times as numerous in 1930 as in 1850, although the total population was only a little over five times as large.²³

This increase in the proportion of elders (persons over 65 years of age) during the last century has been very large in every size of community. In general, however, the proportion of older people increases as the size of the community decreases, and beginning with 1910 the rural districts have had a high proportion.²⁴

That the proportion of older people is not higher in larger cities than in the rural areas is due to several factors. For one thing, the death rate is lower in the rural districts than in the cities, so that a larger proportion of persons survive to old age in the

²²Carl F. Kraenzel, "Montana's Population Changes, 1920 to 1950," Montana State Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins, Bulletin 520 (June, 1956), p. 19.

²³Thompson and Whelpton, op. cit., p. 116.

²⁴Ibid., p. 136.

country. A second factor is that before 1890 the movement of foreign immigrants into rural communities was much greater than it has been since; therefore the rural population today contains a larger proportion of earlier immigrants grown old.²⁵

Montana counties contain population consisting largely of the Old World stock, and it can be said that the above mentioned principles are directly related to the increased proportion of persons aged 70 and over in the state for the 1940 to 1960 period.

E. A higher degree of mobility in all age groups among counties considered to be agricultural. (Counties considered to be agricultural generally have small population. The movement of a few people appears as the movement of many in relation to the total population.)

The rural American is much bound by custom but he is not much bound by place. He has always been given to moving. Thus, great instability characterizes the situation, however of late the movement of rural population has become greatly accelerated. This acceleration has developed greatly as the city frontier has superseded the frontier of forest and prairie.²⁶

American society has been mobile from the beginning. This was due in part to immigration and in part to the development of industrial civilization. A vast empire of unoccupied land acted for generations as a stimulant to migration. In these basic factors lies the explanation of the mobility of our rural population.²⁷

Population movements within rural areas, although more extensive in the past than at present, are still of very great importance. Inter-community movement, for example, is extensive where much farm tenancy

²⁵Ibid., pp. 136-7.

²⁶Newell Leroy Sims, Elements of Rural Sociology (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1940), p. 223.

²⁷Ibid., pp. 223-4.

is found, for the tenancy system in America is conducive to frequent change of farm operators, involving more or less shifting of families from one location or community to another.²⁸

Although the tenancy system of farm operation is not practiced in Montana to any large degree, the shifting of rural residents is present due to other factors than tenancy. Seasonal employment, incorporation of farming interests, and the movement of rural inhabitants to more urban areas accounts for a large portion of the mobility to and from Montana's rural regions.

F. A higher rate of mobility among males in counties considered to be agricultural.

At present the very nature of the state's economy places barriers on prospects for women being breadwinners or being economically independent. Farming, and ranching operators rely today, as before, upon unmarried male workers who characteristically indicate a high degree of mobility.²⁹

Change of occupation or job is characteristic of the American man. Sometimes such change is voluntary and sometimes it is involuntary; sometimes also pure chance seems to play an important role. It is nevertheless more frequent among men than women.

The rural population of the United States has more men than women. American agriculture is essentially a male occupation demanding the labor of males in greater degree than females. This fact is especially noteworthy as regards the hired labor on the farms.³⁰ In a study of farm population of eight selected counties, it was found that there was

²⁸Ibid., p. 225.

²⁹Kraenzel, op. cit., p. 44.

³⁰Sims, op. cit., p. 54.

an average of 165.8 males to every 100 females.³¹ It is evident then, with a higher percentage of males (especially during the seasons of crop extraction), that the movement of males will exceed that of females with regard to the rural areas. This is quite surely the case in the majority of Montana's counties.

G. A higher rate of mobility of the population included in Subregion III, than of the population included in Subregion II, or I.

Counties included in Subregion III, in this study, are considered to be more rural than are the counties within Subregion II, while the counties in Subregion II are considered more rural than are those included in Subregion I (see B). Since mobility is characteristically higher in rural areas (see A), as compared to urban areas, it is assumed that the mobility in Subregion III will be higher than that of Subregion II, and the mobility in Subregion II will consequently be higher than that of Subregion I.

H. An increased population in the urban centers of the state.

A compilation from earlier censuses shows that there has been a steady increase since 1820, and perhaps earlier, in the proportion of the population being urban communities.³²

During the period 1820 to 1930 the rural population (living in communities of less than 2,500) declined from 93.0 per cent of the total in 1820 to 64.7 per cent in 1890 and to 43.8 per cent in 1930. These figures show a basic trend in economic life during the last century. From being a people almost wholly concerned with agriculture, this country has become so highly industrialized and urban that at the

³¹"Farm Population of Selected Counties," Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1924.

³²Thompson and Whelpton, op. cit., p. 23.

present time only 20 per cent (approximate) of the population is classified as rural.³³

The growth of cities has not been due to any one cause but usually to a combination of causes; however, migrations have figured largely in the process. Probably three-fourths of the persons who have contributed to the increase of urban populations have been recruited from the ranks of rural migrants and Old World immigrants.³⁴ It is assumed that this study will evidence an increased urban population among Montana cities largely as a result of migration from the rural districts of the state.

³³Ibid., p. 25.

³⁴Noel P. Gist and L. A. Holbert, Urban Society (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1941), p. 70.

CHAPTER IV

CHANGES IN AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION AND FERTILITY RATIOS OF THE MONTANA POPULATION BY COUNTIES, 1940 TO 1960

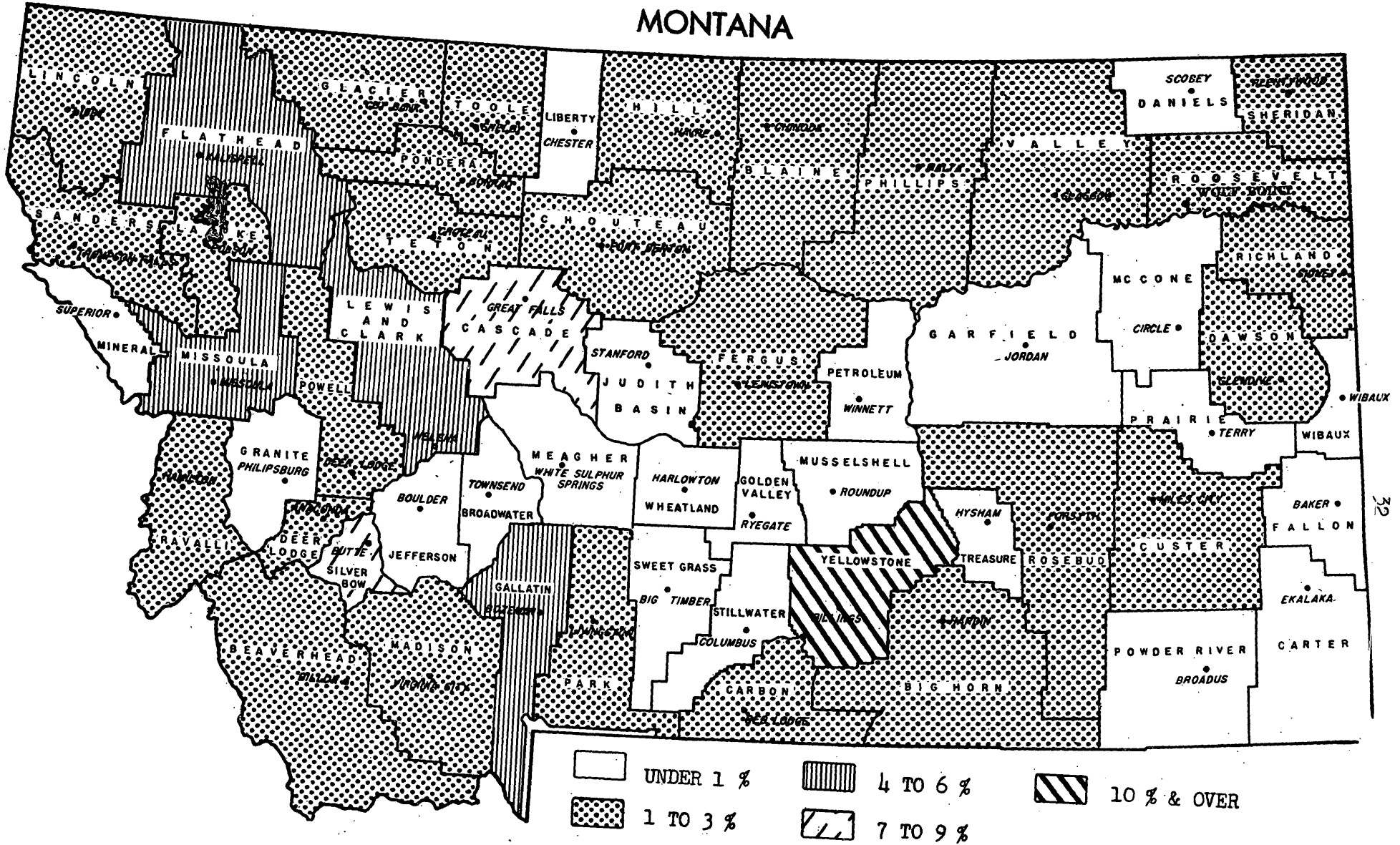
One of the basic purposes of this study is to describe significant changes occurring among the age categories of each pyramid graph for each county and to interpret these changes, in so far as possible, in terms of known social trends, previously mentioned. This chapter is devoted specifically to the explanation of these changes. An additional explanation will be devoted to the changing fertility of each county and its corresponding subregion.

A proper discussion of such changes in these population processes of each county depicts the social trends in that county in terms of the changing nature of its fertility and age-sex composition. The population pyramid, when compared to the corresponding subregion, makes clearly visible the age groups of the county that have undergone significant change in the prescribed twenty-year period.

Each county will also be described in terms of its geographical location, county seat (population), major cities (population), and total population for the period 1940 to 1960.

In each case the geographical location of the county, county seat, and the percentage distribution of the total Montana population by counties can be located on map II. The pyramid graphs for each county were constructed from the percentage distribution figures listed on table VI. The total population figures for each county are listed on table VII. Montana cities are arranged in order of size on table

MONTANA



Percentage distribution of the total Montana population by counties, between 1940 and 1960.

MAP II.

VIII. The fertility ratios for each county, subregion, and state, are listed on table IX. The above tables are included in the appendix.

BEAVERHEAD

Beaverhead County, situated in the southwestern corner of the state, is the largest county in Montana. The name was taken from the Beaverhead River, which had been so named by the Indians.³⁵ This county is bordered by the states of Idaho and Wyoming and by the counties of Ravalli, Granite, Deer Lodge, Silver Bow, and Madison. In 1940 the total population was 6,943. In 1950 it was 6,671, and in 1960 it was 7,194. Dillon is the county seat of Beaverhead County and is also the largest town in the county with a population of 3,690.

The fertility ratios for Beaverhead County were 351 in 1940, 489 in 1950, and 599 in 1960. The fertility ratios for this county are low in comparison with other counties in Subregion I. Chart 1, the population pyramid for Beaverhead County, shows an increase in the age categories under 14 for the period 1940 to 1960. Chart 57 indicates a decrease in the number of children under 5 in Subregion I for the period 1950-1960. The low fertility rates for the counties within Subregion I may be the result of the characteristic low fertility of people who make their living in the more industrial areas.

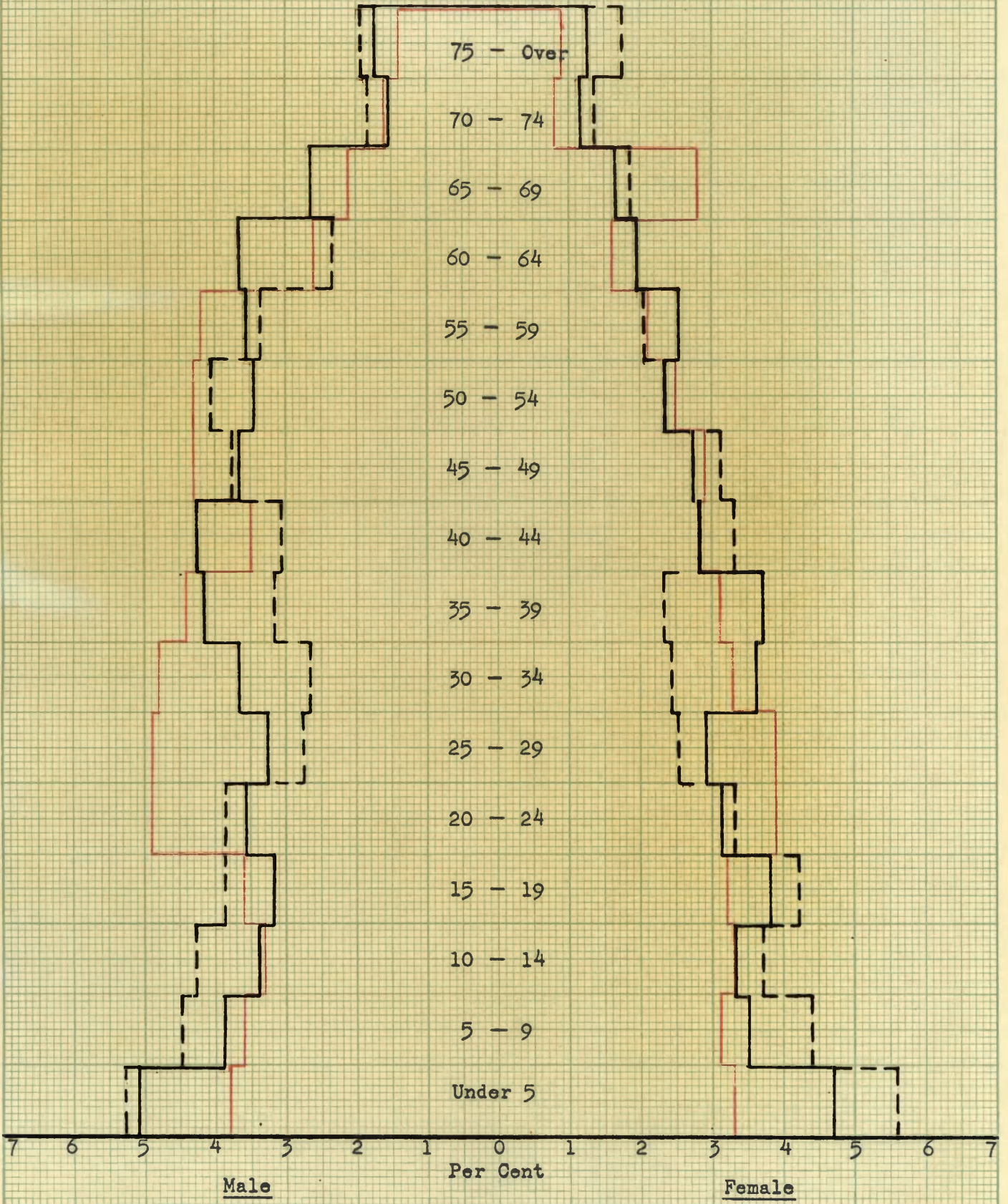
Age and sex distribution for Beaverhead County resembles closely that of Subregion I for the period 1940 to 1960. Significant decreases appear in the age groups 25 to 44 for the same period. The decreases

³⁵"Some Interesting Facts About Beaverhead County," Montana State College Farmer, XVI (November, 1962), p. 9.

Chart 1

Beaverhead County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

occurring in the 25 to 44 age categories are similar to decreases occurring in Subregion I, chart 57. This decrease in the younger middle aged groups may be attributed to the low birth rate during the latter half of the depression era when the persons occupying these age categories were born. This decrease may also be the result of the out-migration of these people because of economic reasons. This is a movement characteristic of agricultural areas.

BIG HORN

Big Horn County, the second largest in the state, is located on the south-central edge of the state and is bordered by the state of Wyoming and the counties of Carbon, Yellowstone, Treasure, Rosebud and Powder River. This county was named after the Big Horn River which flows from north to south through the county.³⁶ Big Horn County, with a population of 10,419 in 1940, 9,824 in 1950, and 10,007 in 1960, has as its major city Hardin. Hardin has a total population of 2,789. This city is the county seat and the only city in the county with a population that exceeds 1,000.

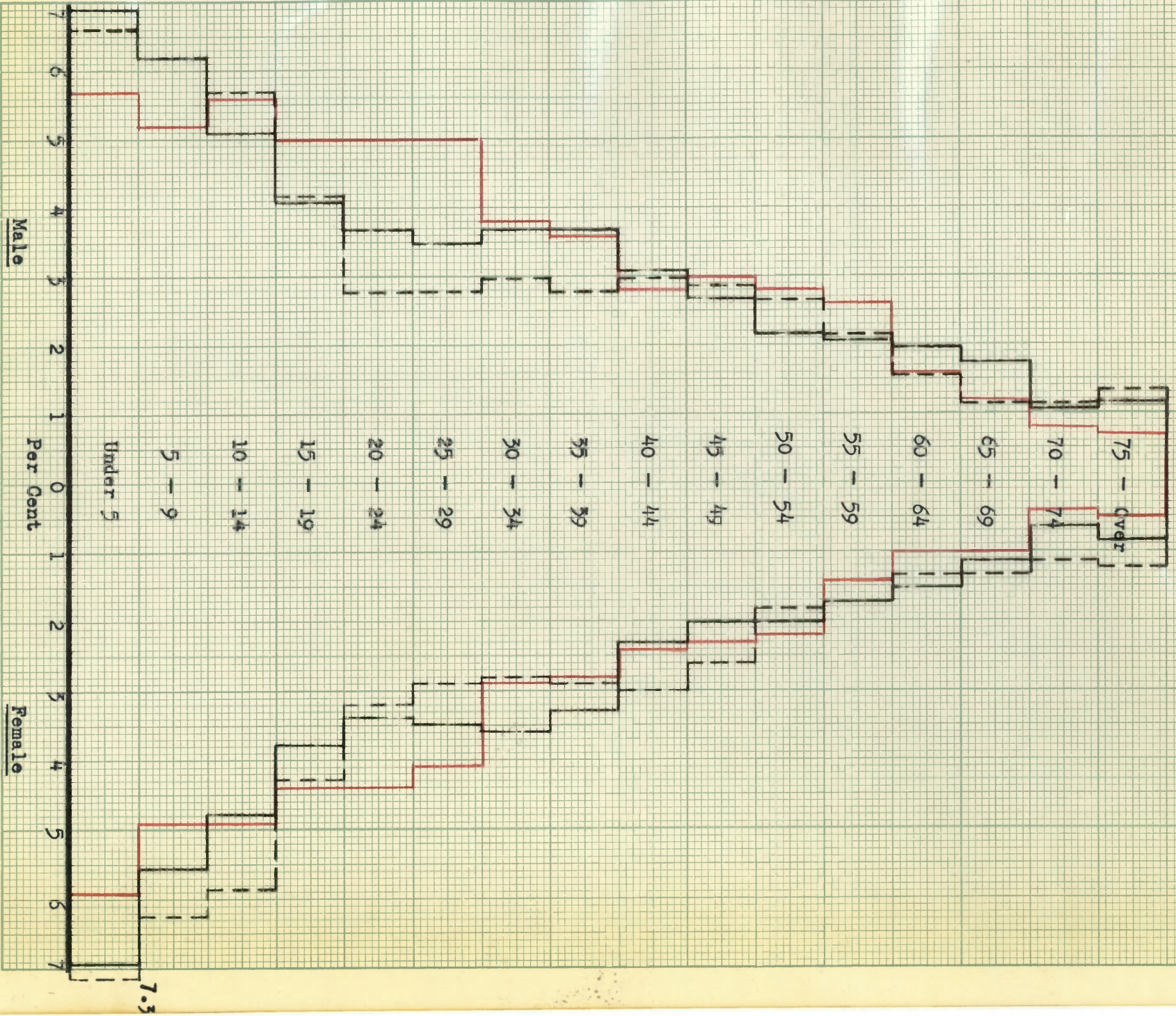
The fertility ratios for the county were 538 in 1940, 697 in 1950, and 931 in 1960. These figures are significantly higher than the fertility rates for Subregion II for the period 1940 to 1960. The increased fertility of the people of Big Horn County is illustrated by the population pyramid, chart 2. There are substantial increases in the children's groups aged under 14, the most significant appearing in

³⁶Erle Gross, "The Agriculture of Big Horn County," Montana State College Farmer, V (June, 1952), p. 10.

Chart 2

Big Horn County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



7.3

the female group under 5. The high fertility of the people in this county is a trend that is true of practically all areas where the major industry is agriculture.

In this county age and sex distribution in remaining age groups conform closely to those of Subregion II, chart 58. The percentage change in the young adult groups for this county is the most notable of the changes occurring. A comparison of these changes with those of chart 58 indicates a decreased percentage of young adults aged 25 to 39 between 1950 and 1960. This decrease in the young adult groups can be attributed to out-migration. The increased percentage of children in the county may also have caused such a decrease as a result of the distribution of people in relation to the total population.

When considering age characteristics by age there are some striking rural and urban differences in age composition. Agricultural communities have a heavy excess of the young of all ages under 20, are low in proportion of people 20 to 45 and high in the proportion of older people.³⁶

BLAINE

Blaine County is located in the north-central portion of the state, and extends 90 miles from Canada to the Missouri River and 56 miles east and west.³⁷ It is bounded by the counties of Hill, Phillips, Chouteau, and Fergus. This county had a population of 9,566 in 1940, 8,516 in 1950, and 8,091 in 1960. Chinook is the county seat of Blaine County. It is also the only city in the county with a population

³⁶ Landis and Hatt, op. cit., p. 92.

³⁷ Lee Cronk, "Blaine County," Montana State College Farmer, IX (June, 1956), p. 6.

greater than 1,000.

The fertility ratios for this county were 593 in 1940, 708 in 1950, and 805 in 1960. Chart 3 illustrates the increased number of children in the county aged under 14 as a result of the substantially increased fertility in Blaine County between 1940 and 1960. A comparison of the children's groups on chart 3 with those of Subregion III, chart 59, also indicates a considerably increased percentage of children in the county aged under 14 as compared to the proportion of children occupying the remainder of these groups within the subregion.

Remaining age categories indicating significant change in percentage distribution of persons are the young adult groups aged 20 to 29, the older male adult group aged 60 to 69, and the aged group 75 and over. The young adult group aged 20 to 29 for the 1950 to 1960 period indicates a relatively large percentage of out-migration. This may be attributed to the necessity of young people to seek employment in more urbanized areas.

In the population of farm communities almost half of the population is generally in the dependent ages under 20, whereas in the large metropolis less than a third is in comparable dependent ages. The most productive age from the standpoint of reproductive power and economic activity is the group aged 20 to 44. Here the agricultural population fares badly and the larger cities are most favored, the large city generally having about 45 per cent of its people in this age classification but the farm population only around 30 per cent.³⁸

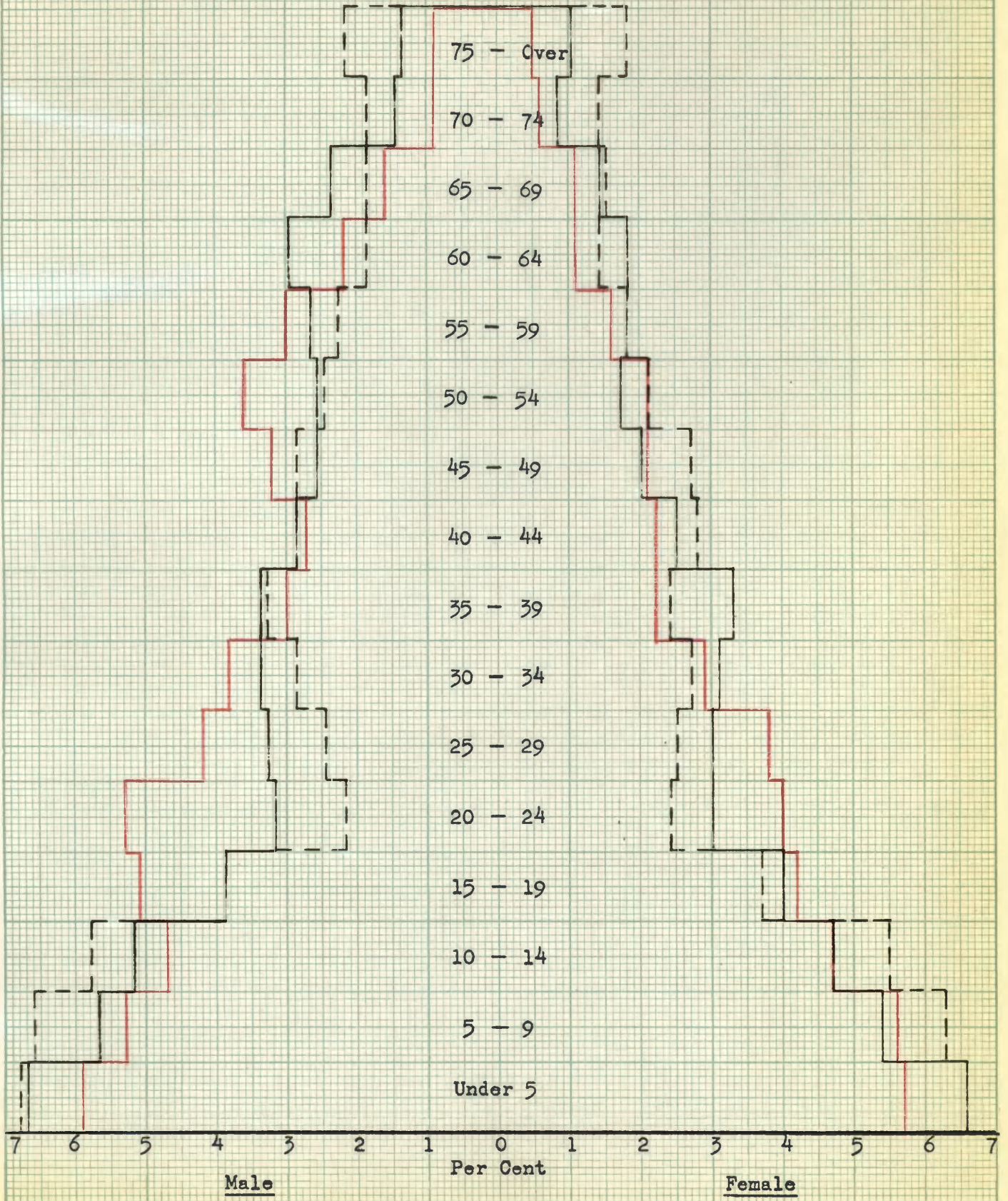
A decreased percentage of male persons aged 60 to 69 is indicated on chart 3 for the 1950 to 1960 period; however, a comparison of this age group with that of Subregion III indicates that there is an increased

³⁸Landis and Hatt, op. cit., p. 93.

Chart 3

Blaine County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

proportion of male persons aged 60 to 69 in Blaine County, as compared to those occupying the remainder of the subregion within this age group. This decrease of persons aged 60 to 69 for 1960, when evaluated on the county basis, can be explained in terms of out-migration as well as the fact that there has been a decreased percentage of males aged 40 to 54 for 1950. The increase in the group aged 70 and over for 1960 can be attributed to an increased 1950 population aged 55 to 69.

BROADWATER

Broadwater County, located in west central Montana, is bordered by the counties of Gallatin, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, and Meagher. Some local historians claimed the county was named in honor of Colonel Charles A. Broadwater, a leading citizen of the pioneer days; others believe it was so named because the broad Missouri River flows through the county.³⁹ The population of the county, according to the 1960 census, was 2,804, as compared to 2,922 in 1950, and 3,451 in 1940. Townsend is the county seat and principal town with a population of 1,528.

The fertility ratios for this county were 443 in 1940, 611 in 1950, and 774 in 1960. These fertility rates are higher than those for other counties within Subregion I, and substantially higher than the average fertility rates for Subregion I. The high fertility in the county population explains the increased number of children aged less than 14 years for the period 1950-1960.

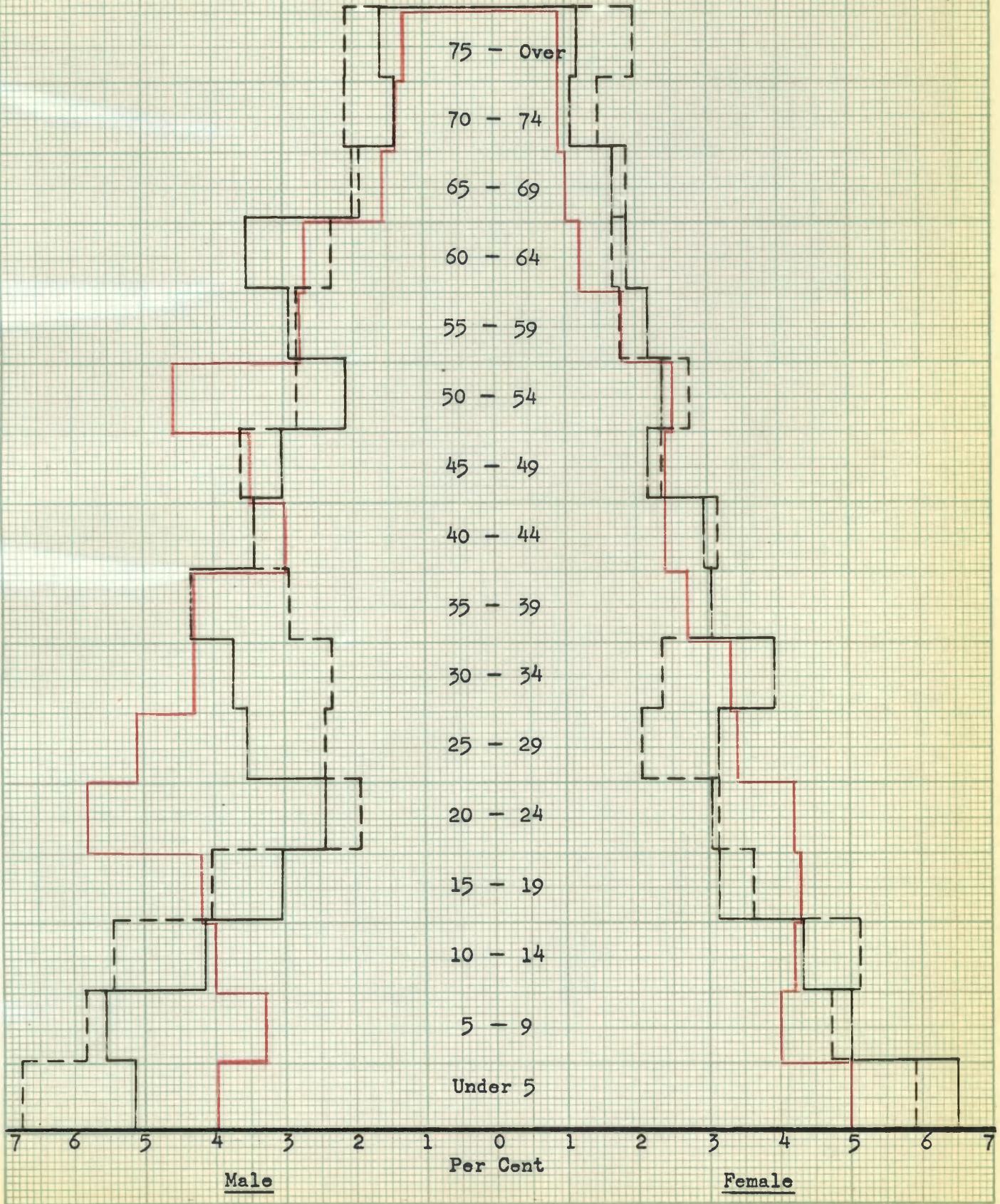
Characteristics of age and sex distribution for Broadwater County

³⁹"Broadwater County, Montana," Water Resources Survey, Part 1 (June, 1956), p. 7.

Chart 4

Broadwater County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

indicate that there was a relatively high degree of mobility in the young adult groups aged 20 to 35 in the period 1940 to 1960. This mobility in the young adult groups is indicated by a lower percentage of both males and females for the same period. The excessive mobility of males aged 20 to 39 and 45 to 54 in this county for the period 1940 to 1960 may be attributed to the shift of many rural farm workers to the more urbanized areas due to the increased mechanization of farm operations.

The increases in the groups aged 70 and over for the county are generally the result of the natural maturing of the present population. However, the increase of the female group, 75 and over, from 1.1 per cent in 1950 to 1.9 per cent in 1960, is noteworthy, and is larger than the percentage increase for females aged 75 and over in Subregion I for the same period. Not to be overlooked is the fact that,

the greater longevity of the wife, combined with the fact that she is usually younger than her husband, means that on the average she will outlive her husband by six to ten years. This factor has been important in causing the large number of aged women in the American population in recent decades."⁴⁰

The population pyramid for Broadwater County indicates a relatively high degree of mobility in many of the age categories. This fluctuation is natural for an area that has a small population. Such fluctuation, however, does not necessarily prove a greater mobility of the people within this county but rather, any movement shows up as a larger percentage because of the small total population.

⁴⁰Paul H. Landis and Paul K. Hatt, Population Problems (New York: American Book Company, 1954), p. 93.

CARBON

Carbon County, 32nd in size among Montana's counties, lies in south-central Montana and borders Wyoming for 75 miles on the southern edge. It is bounded by the counties of Big Horn, Yellowstone, Stillwater, and Park. Carbon County was so named because of the coal industry there in past years.⁴¹ The county seat of this county is located at Red Lodge, which has a population of 2,278. There were 11,865 residents in this county in 1940, 10,241 in 1950, and 8,317 in 1960.

The fertility ratios for this county were 386 in 1940, 576 in 1950, and 546 in 1960. These figures indicate a noticeable decrease in fertility for the period 1950 to 1960, partially as a result of the small percentage of women of the child bearing age for this period. The fertility rates for Subregion II rose from 567 in 1950 to 667 in 1960, reflecting the increased fertility of remaining counties in the subregion for the same period. Chart 5, the population pyramid for Carbon County, indicates the low fertility of the county in the decreased number of children under 5 in the decade 1950 to 1960. A comparison of chart 5 with Subregion II, chart 58, indicates decreases in the age groups under 9, while an increase is evident in the age group 10 to 14 for the 1950 to 1960 period. The considerable decrease in the age group under 5 has resulted from the low fertility of the people of the county for the period 1950 to 1960.

Remaining changes in age and sex distribution are most prominent

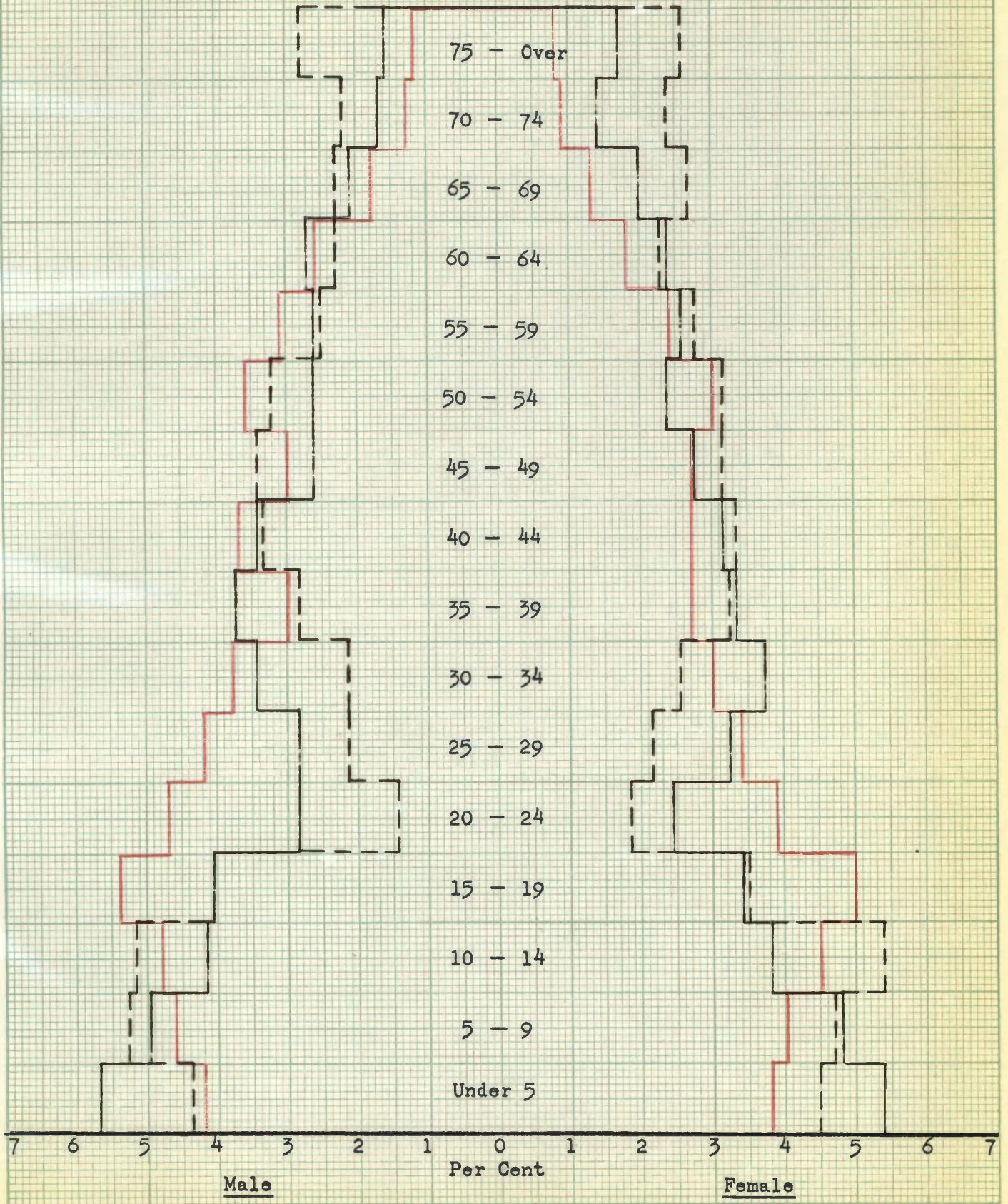
⁴¹Robert Brastrup, "Carbon County," Montana State College Farmer, X (February, 1957), p. 7.

Chart 5

Carbon County

— 1940
— 1950
- - - 1960

GROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH



in the young adult and aged groups. A considerable decrease of young adult persons, aged 20 to 34, has occurred for the period 1950 to 1960. This notable decrease may have resulted from out-migration coupled with the fact that there has been an increased population in the middle aged categories. The increases in the aged population for the county can be attributed to the increased out-migration of young adults, or as a result of the decreased number of children aged under 5 for the 1950 to 1960 period. The increase or decrease in either group results many times from the fact that, because the pyramid graph represents 100 per cent of the county population at any given time, when there is a considerable decrease in one area of the population, other areas will expand so that the distribution of people will always indicate the total population of that county.

CARTER

Situated in the extreme southeast corner of Montana along the South Dakota and Wyoming boundaries, Carter County is often considered to be one of the state's eastern "plains" counties. This county, bordered by the counties of Custer, Powder River, and Fallon, was named in honor of Thomas Henry Carter who was Montana's first representative in Congress. Carter County ranks 7th and 45, respectively, in size and population among the 56 counties of Montana.⁴² The principal town and county seat of the county is Ekalaka with a population of 738. The population of this county was 3,280 in 1940, 2,798 in 1950, and 2,493

⁴²"Carter County, Montana," Water Resources Survey, Part 1 (June, 1960, p. 8.

in 1960.

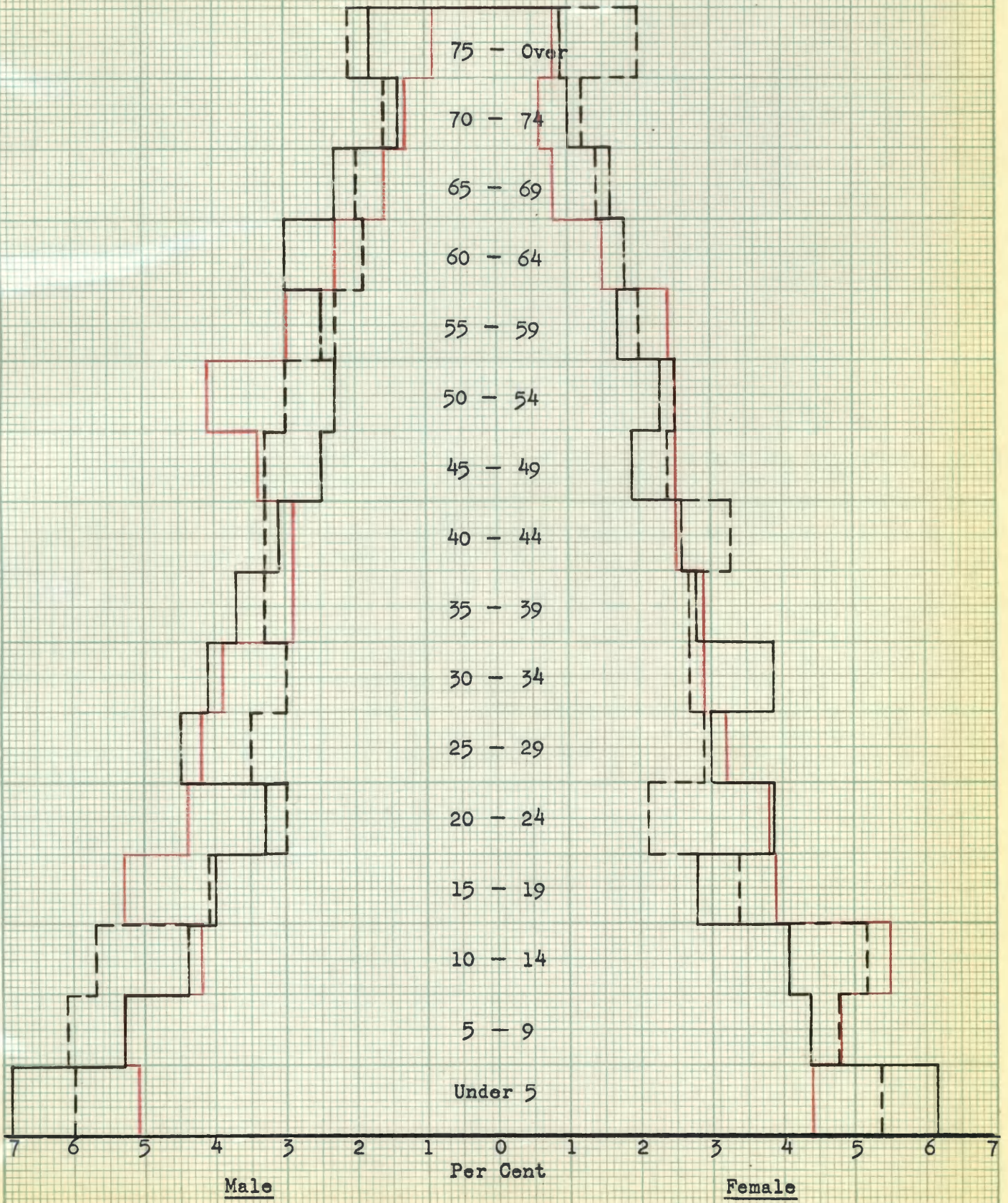
The fertility ratios for this county were 494 in 1940, 691 in 1950, and 671 in 1960. The fertility of this county is illustrated on chart 6, the population pyramid for the county. An increased percentage of children is indicated for the group aged 5 to 14 for the 1950 to 1960 decade. An increased percentage of children aged under 5 is indicated for the period 1940 to 1950; however, this group indicates a decreased percentage of children between 1950 and 1960. The decreased percentage of children aged under 5, for 1960, reflects the low fertility in the county for this period, which was lower than the fertility of other counties in the subregion for 1960. The decreased percentage of persons aged 40 to 54 for the 1950 to 1960 period, as a result of out-migration may also have caused such a decrease in the group under 5 since these middle aged persons may very well be the parents of children aged under 5 in the county. A comparison of the proportionate distribution of children in the county with that of the subregion indicates a decreased percentage aged under 5 for the 1950 to 1960 decade, a decreased percentage of children aged 5 to 9 for the same period, and an increased percentage aged 10 to 14 for the 1950 to 1960 decade.

Significant changes in other areas of age and sex distribution appear in the young adult groups aged 20 to 34, older male groups aged 60 to 69, and female groups aged 75 and over. The decreased percentage of young persons aged 30 to 34 between 1950 and 1960 has partially resulted from out-migration, although the increased children's groups and groups aged 40 to 54 for the same period may have caused such a decrease as the result of percentage distribution of people as illustrated by

Chart 6

Carter County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

chart 6. The decreased percentage of males aged 60 to 69 for 1960 has resulted from a decreased percentage of males aged 45 to 54 for 1950. The obvious increase in the female group aged 75 and over is a reflection of a national trend based on the principal that elderly women ordinarily outlive their husbands by 10 to 12 years.

The small population of Carter County has figured heavily in the amount of fluctuation present among various age categories, and especially among males. The movement of a few people in the county for the 1940 to 1960 period has meant the redistribution of many people, as a result of percentage distribution of people in relation to the total population.

CASCADE

Cascade County, located in central Montana, is one of the most populous counties in the state. It is one of the top agricultural counties in the state and ranks second in total population with 41,999 in 1940, 53,027 in 1950, and 73,418 in 1960. It is bordered by the counties of Judith Basin, Chouteau, Teton, Lewis and Clark, and Meagher. This county gets its name from the rapids and falls along the course of the Missouri River.⁴³ The county seat of Cascade County is Great Falls. This is the most populated city in the state with a 1960 population of 55,357.

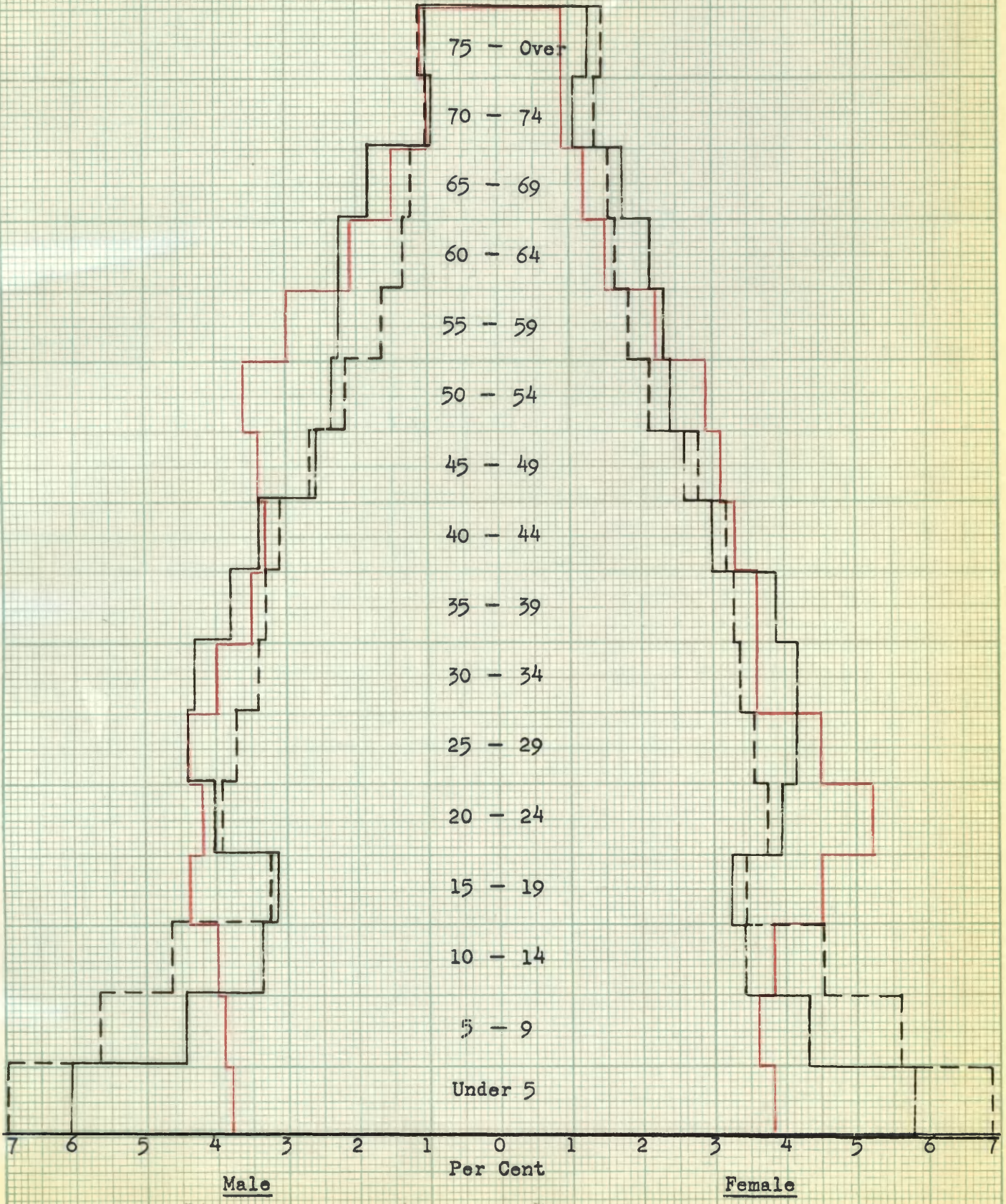
The fertility ratios for this county were 311 in 1940, 543 in 1950, and 689 in 1960. The 1960 fertility ratio indicates a higher

⁴³Ted Fosse, "Cascade County," Montana State College Farmer, XIII (March, 1960), p. 8.

Chart 7

Cascade County

— 1940
— 1950
- - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

rate than is characteristic of large urban areas. Chart 7, the population pyramid for the county, shows notable increased in the percentage of children for the period 1940 to 1960. A comparison of Subregion II, chart 58, with chart 7 indicates an increased age group under 5 and an overall decrease in the age group 5 to 14 in the 1950 to 1960 period. The low fertility of the people of Cascade County for the 1940 to 1950 period is indicated when evaluated on a subregional basis. The increase in fertility in Cascade County for 1960 is a result of the increased county population between 1950 and 1960. (Generally, as the population increases in a certain area so does the rate of fertility.)

Urban characteristics of the population within Cascade County are indicated by age and sex distribution in the adult age categories. The young adult population, although indicating decreases when evaluated on the county basis, has increased when compared to the distribution characteristics of chart 58 between 1950 and 1960. This increased percentage of young adults, aged 20 to 39, has resulted from in-migration. The decreased percentage of older middle-aged people aged 55 to 69 for the period 1950 to 1960 may have resulted from the increased percentage of young people aged under 14, or the opposite might be true.

The population growth of this county is attributed to the in-migration factor, as well as to the increase in the fertility ratios. It may be concluded, therefore, that a portion of the depletion of the rural population is due in part to the migration of rural residents to more urban areas such as Cascade County.

CHOUTEAU

Chouteau County is located in north-central Montana and is bordered by the counties of Cascade, Teton, Pondera, Hill, Liberty, Blaine, Fergus, and Judith Basin. This county had a population of 7,316 in 1940, 6,974 in 1950, and 7,348 in 1960. Fort Benton is the county seat with a population of 1,887. Fort Benton is the only city with a population greater than 1,000.

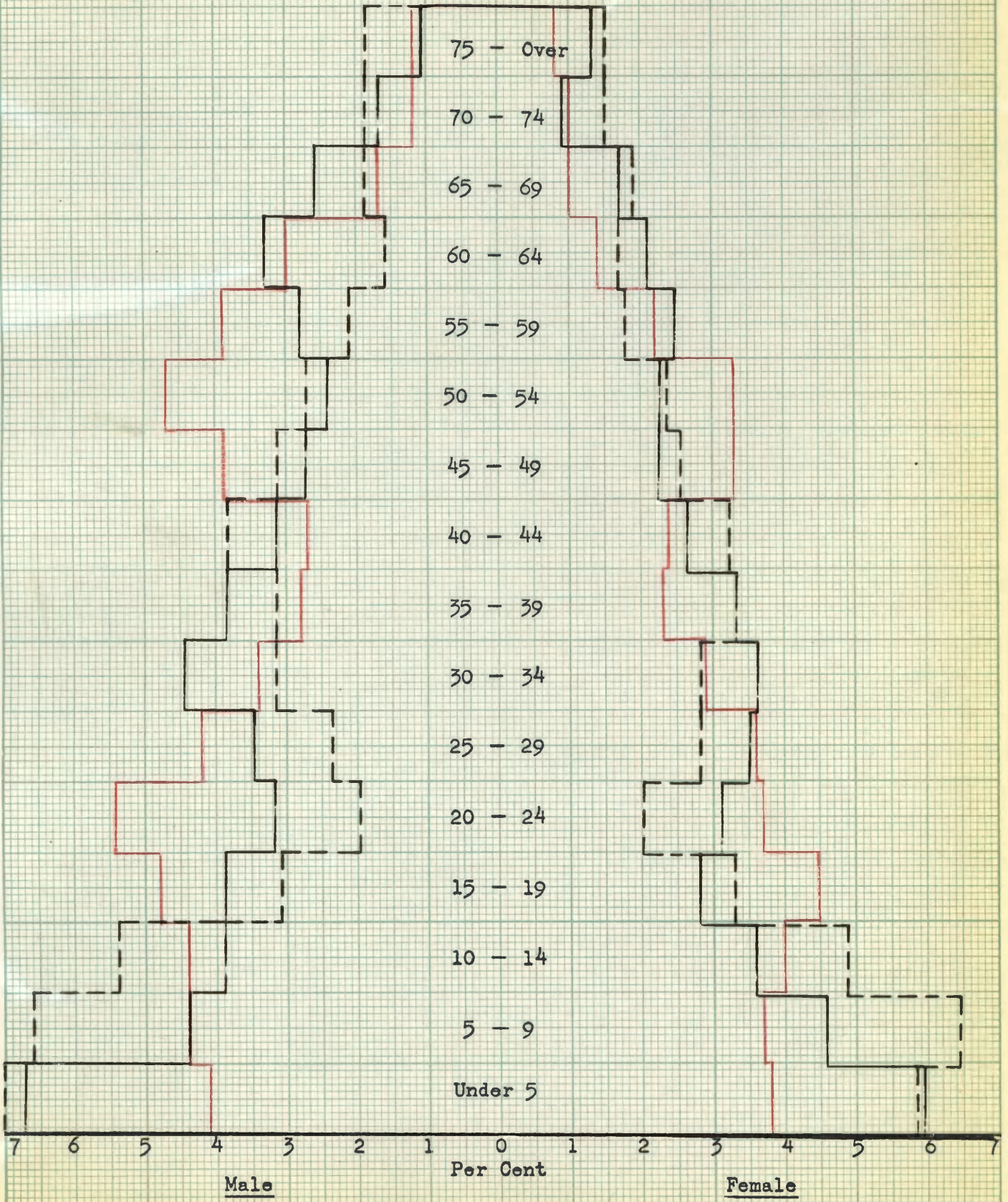
The fertility ratios for this county were 411 in 1940, 677 in 1950, and 746 in 1960. These figures indicate the increased fertility of the population of this county for the period 1950 to 1960. The population pyramid for the county, chart 8, illustrates the increased fertility of the people of Chouteau County by the substantially increased percentage of children aged under 14. A comparison of the children's groups, chart 8, with those of Subregion II, chart 58, shows increases in all age groups under 14 in the county and subregion for the period 1940 to 1960.

A comparison of chart 8 and Subregion II also indicates a noticeable decreased percentage of young adults in this county, aged 20 to 29, for the 1940 to 1960 decades. This decreased percentage of young adults may be attributed to out-migration as well as an increased percentage of middle-aged persons, 40 to 54, in the 1950 to 1960 period. The significantly decreased percentage of persons aged 55 to 64 for the period 1950 to 1960 is more difficult to determine; however, it may be attributed to out-migration coupled with the fact that there was a decreased percentage of middle-aged persons aged 45 to 54 for the 1950 period.

Chart 8

Chouteau County

— 1940
— 1950
- - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

The increased percentage of aged persons 70 and over for 1960 resulted from an increased population aged 55 to 69 for the 1950 period. Changing characteristics of age and sex distribution among other age categories in the county parallel changes occurring in Subregion II.

CUSTER

Custer County, named in honor of General Custer, is located in southeastern Montana, and is bordered by the counties of Carter, Fallon, Prairie, and Rosebud.⁴⁴ The population of this county was 10,422 in 1940, 12,661 in 1950, and 13,227 in 1960. Miles City is the county seat of the county and has a population of 9,965.

The fertility ratios for this county were 328 in 1940, 568 in 1950, and 665 in 1960. Chart 9 indicates the increased percentage of children that have resulted from the fertility in the county for the period 1940 to 1960. The fertility rates for Custer County are, however, considerably lower than are the rates for other counties within Subregion III between 1940 and 1960. A comparison of the children's groups aged under 14 in the county with those of the subregion, chart 59, indicate a substantially lower percentage of children in all age categories under 14 as compared to the proportion of children in remaining counties within the subregion.

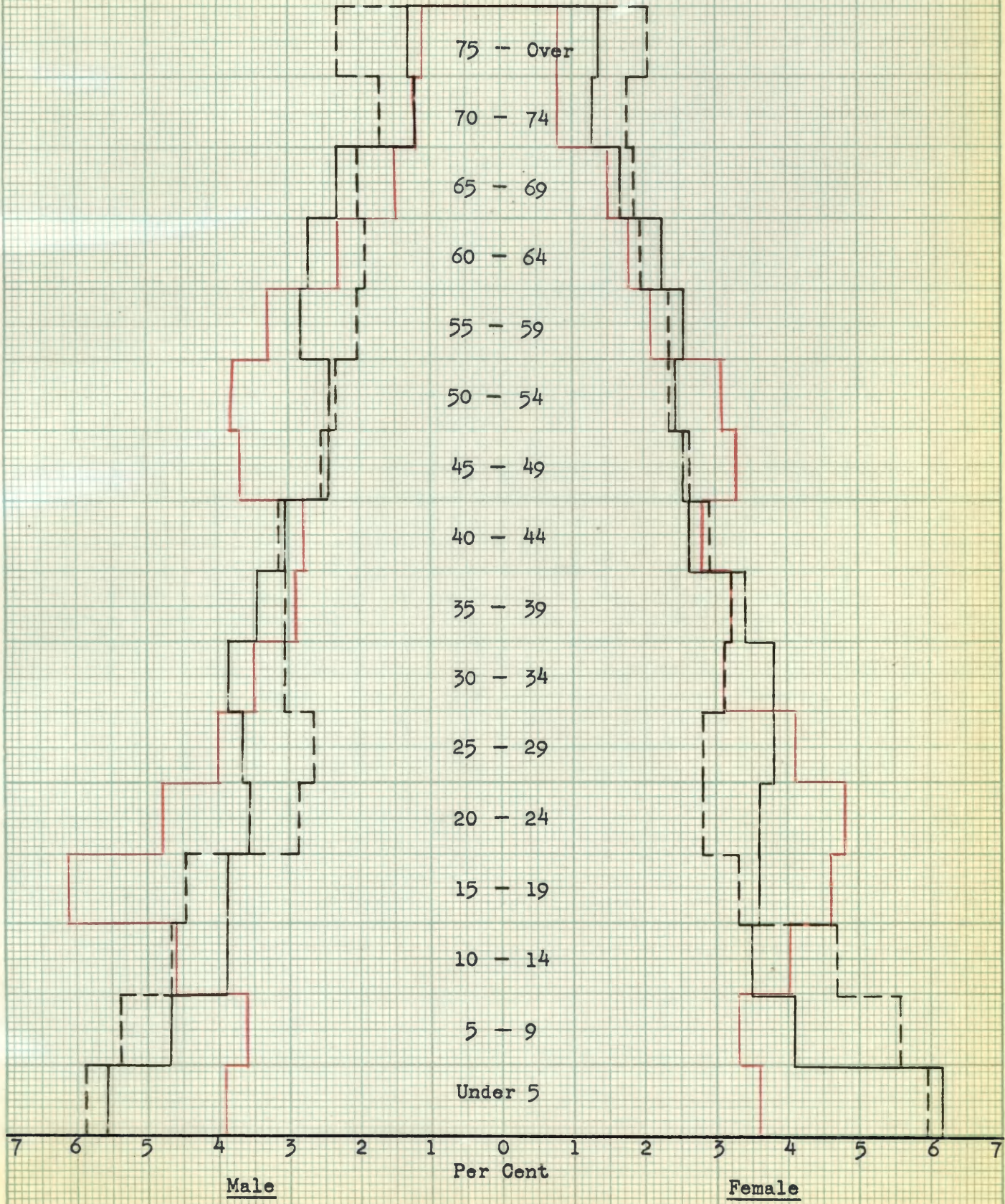
A comparison of other age groups in Custer County with those of the subregion indicate notable changes in the young adult groups, groups aged 55 to 64, and older groups aged 70 and over. The decreased percentage

⁴⁴Art Kegal, "Montana's Famous Cow Country," Montana State College Farmer, XIV (March, 1961), p. 11.

Chart 9

Custer County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

of young adults aged 20 to 29 for the 1940 to 1960 period may be attributed to the out-migration of these younger people to more urban areas for economic reasons. A decreased percentage of older persons aged 55 to 64 is indicated for the 1950 to 1960 period, although a comparison of this age group with the similar age group within the subregion indicates an increased proportion of these people in relation to others in the subregion of the same age. A decrease of this group in the county, especially the male group, may be the result of out-migration of this segment of the population in addition to the fact that, in Custer County, there was a small percentage of males aged 45 to 54 for 1950. The increased population aged 70 and over in 1960 has resulted from an increased 1950 population aged 55 to 69. This is more true of the male groups aged 70 and over in this county.

DANIELS

Daniels County is located in the northeast corner of Montana with Sheridan County bordering it on the east, Roosevelt County on the south, Valley County to the west, and Saskatchewan, Canada, to the north. This county was named after Mansfield Daniels, who was one of the early settlers of this area.⁴⁵ Scobey is the county seat of the county and has a population of 1,726. The population of this county was 4,563 in 1940, 3,946 in 1950, and 3,755 in 1960.

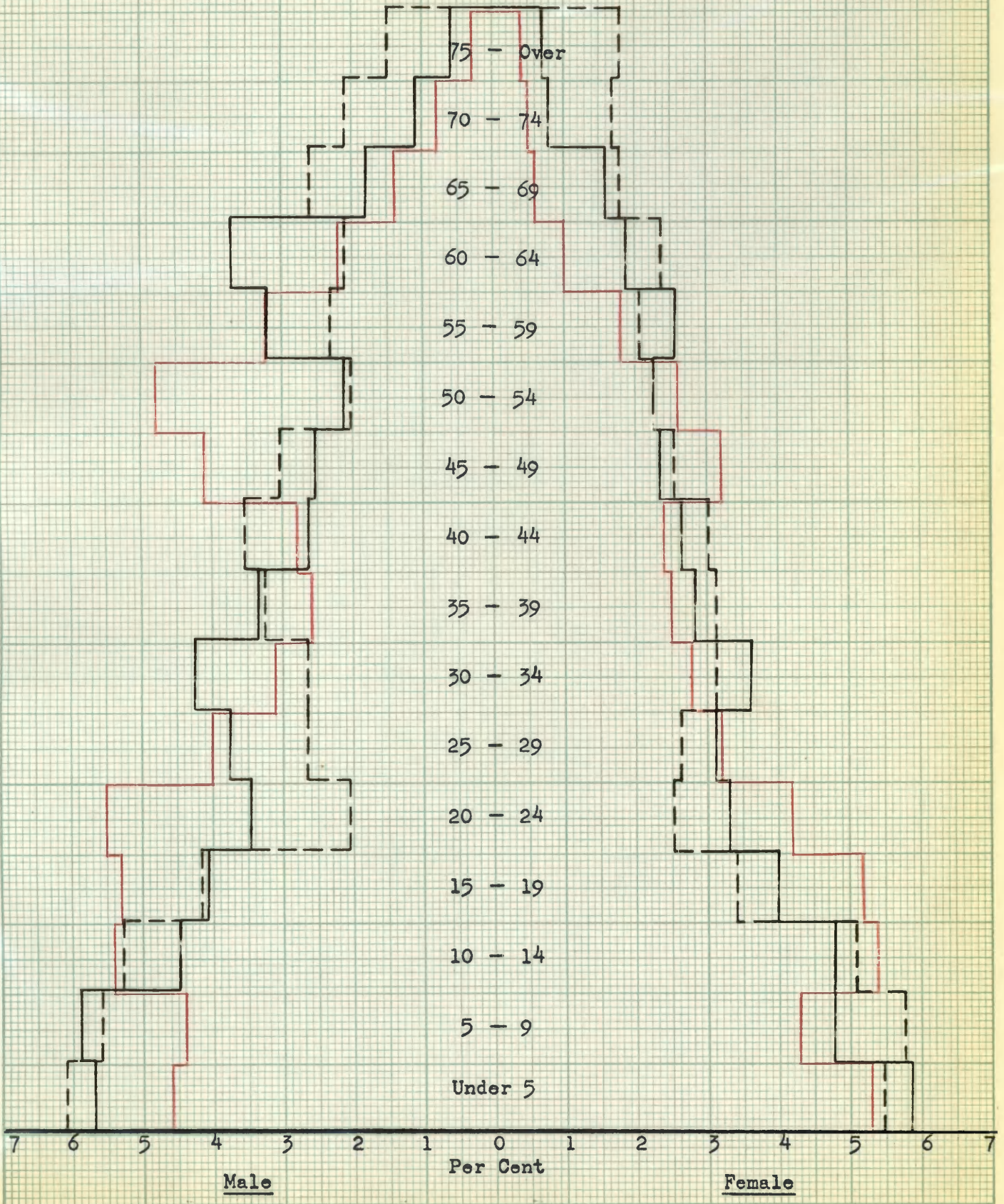
The fertility ratios for this county were 490 in 1940, 596 in 1950, and 656 in 1960. Chart 10, the population pyramid for the county,

⁴⁵Alexander Haburchak, "Presenting Daniels County," Montana State College Farmer, XIII (November, 1959), p. 12.

Chart 10

Daniels County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

indicates the percentage change in the children's groups aged under 14 for the period 1940 to 1960, as a result of the fertility in Daniels County. The increased percentage of children is rather small within the county and, when compared to the same age group in Subregion III, chart 59, there is indicated a much smaller percentage of children in proportion to those occupying similar age categories in the subregion.

Significant changes in the more adult areas include the young adult groups, the older male groups aged 55 to 64, and the aged groups. A decreased percentage of young adults aged 20 to 34 between 1950 and 1960 is evident from chart 10. Such a decrease has possibly resulted from out-migration; however, it may also be the result of an increased population aged 35 to 49 in the county for the same period. The decreased male group aged 55 to 64 in 1960 can be attributed to a decreased 1950 male population aged 40 to 54. The increased percentage of persons aged 65 and over in 1960 is the result of an increase in, and the maturation of, the age groups 55 to 64 for 1950.

DAWSON

Dawson County was originally one of the largest counties in the nation but is now considered an average sized Montana county.⁴⁶ It lies in eastern Montana bordered by Richland, Prairie, Wibaux, McCone, and Fallon counties. This county had a population of 8,618 in 1940, 9,092 in 1950, and 12,314 in 1960. Glendive is the county seat of the county and has a population of 7,058.

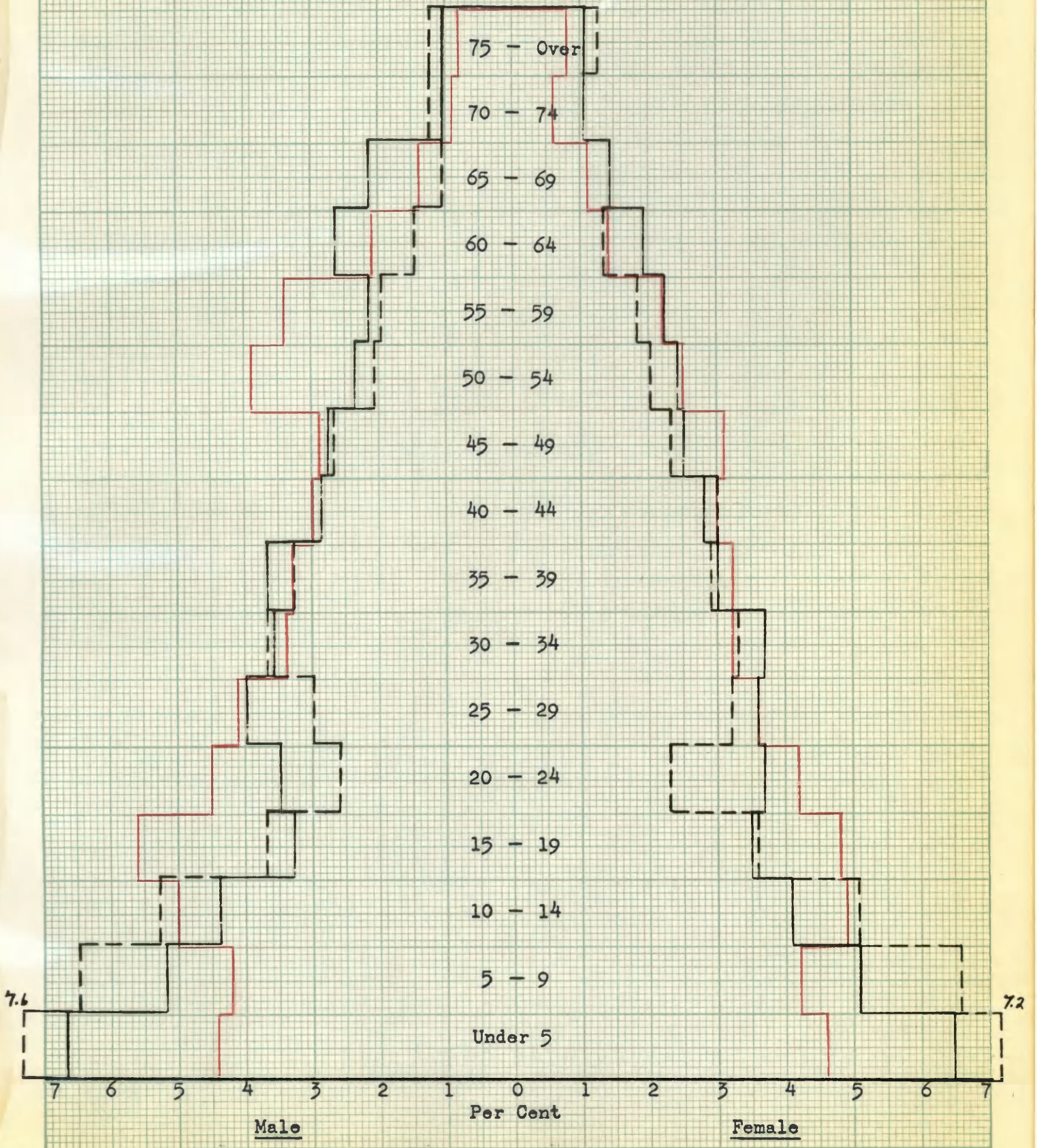
⁴⁶Dale Bergland, "A Visit to Dawson County," Montana State College Farmer, XIV (January, 1961), p. 11.

Chart 11

Dawson County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960

CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH



The fertility ratios for this county were 408 in 1940, 652 in 1950, and 770 in 1960. Chart 11, the population pyramid for the county, indicates the large increased percentage of children aged under 14 for the 1940 to 1960 period, that has resulted from the rate of fertility for this period. The age groups under 9 show an increased percentage of children for the 1940 to 1960 decades, whereas the age group 10 to 14 indicates an increased percentage of children for the 1950 to 1960 period only. A comparison of the children's groups in the county with those of Subregion III, chart 59, indicates a higher percentage of children in Dawson County for the 1940 to 1960 period, in relation to the other counties within the subregion.

Other areas indicating significant change in age and sex distribution on chart 11 are the young adult groups aged 20 to 29, the older male adult groups aged 60 to 69, and the oldest group aged 70 and over. The decreased percentage of young adults aged 20 to 29 for the 1950 to 1960 decade can be attributed to out-migration for this period and, in addition, it may be the result of a decreased younger population aged 5 to 19 for 1950. The older male group aged 60 to 69 indicates a decreased percentage of persons for 1960, as a result of continuous out-migration in this area. The increase in the 70 and over age group shows a maturing older population as the result of an increased 1950 population aged 60 to 69. This decrease may also have been effected by the considerably increased percentage of children in the county. Although this county has grown considerably in the most recent decade, the growth must be attributed to the younger age groups and older age groups since most remaining age categories show decreases.

DEER LODGE

Deer Lodge County had a population of 18,640 in 1960, 16,553 in 1950, and 13,627 in 1940. This county is joined by the counties of Silver Bow, Jefferson, Powell, Granite, Ravalli, and Beaverhead. Anaconda, the county seat of the county, is the only city in the county and has a population of 12,054.

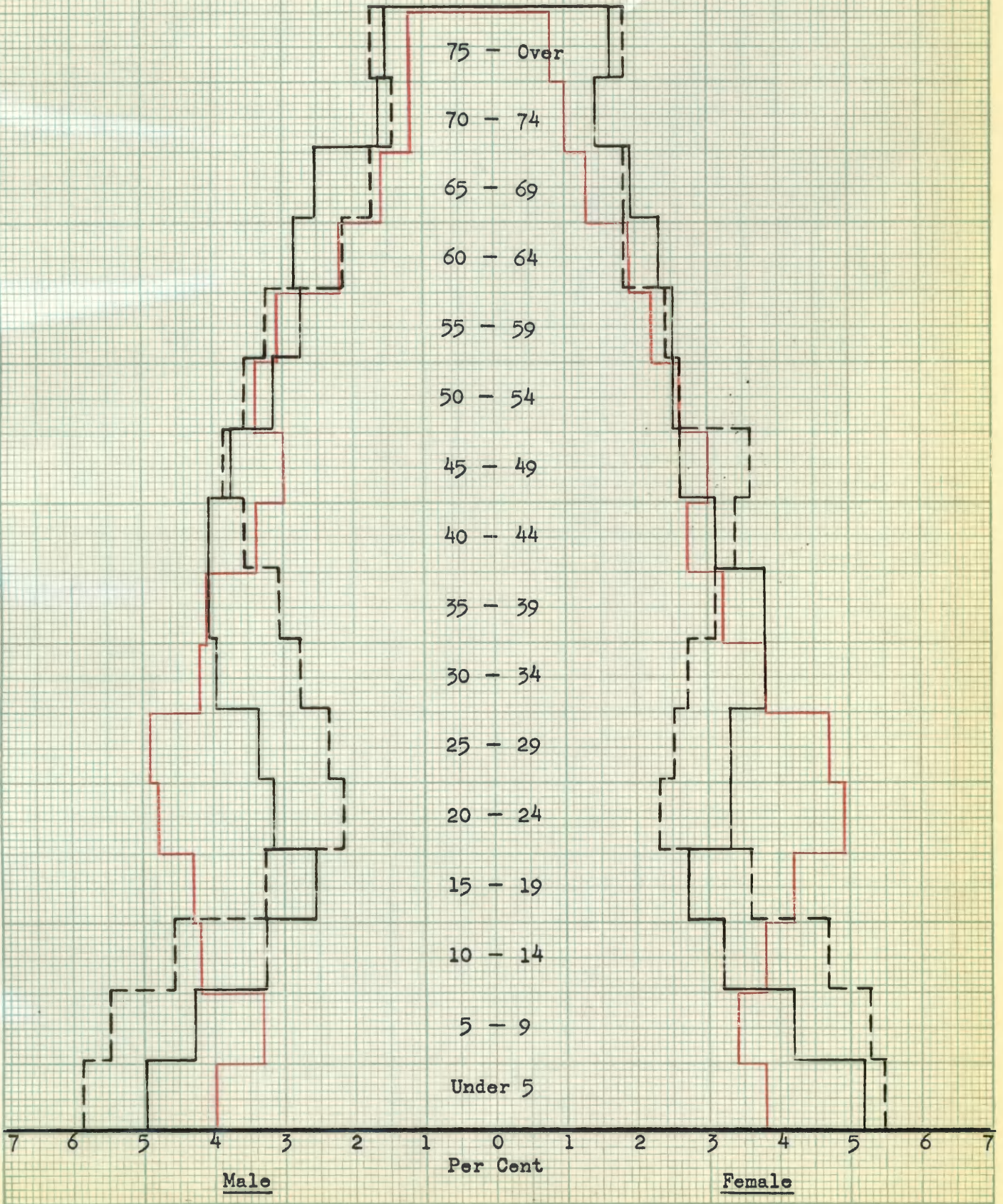
The fertility ratios for this county were 332 in 1940, 510 in 1950, and 643 in 1960. These figures indicate that the fertility of the population in Deer Lodge County has nearly doubled since 1940, but remains below the actual fertility for Subregion I in the 1960 period. In 1940, during the latter half of the depression era, fertility rates were characteristically low.

Age and sex distribution for Deer Lodge County closely resembles that of Subregion I, chart 57, in nearly all age categories. The most notable change appearing on chart 12 is in the young adult groups aged 20 to 30, where a considerable decrease has occurred in the male and female groups for the period 1940 to 1960. These decreases have exceeded those of Subregion I in the male groups aged 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 for the period 1960. In the female group decreases exceed those of Subregion I in the 20 to 24 age group for the 1960 period also. Considerable decreases are indicated in respective age categories for 1950. These decreases in Deer Lodge County have resulted from out-migration as a result of economic conditions.

Chart 12

Deer Lodge County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

FALLON

With its eastern edge forming part of the Montana-South Dakota boundary, Fallon is one of the state's southeastern counties.⁴⁷ The present boundaries of this county are: Wibaux and Prairie counties on the north, Custer on the west, Carter on the south, and the states of North and South Dakota on the east. This county had a population of 3,719 in 1940, 3,660 in 1950, and 3,997 in 1960. The town of importance in Fallon County is Baker, the county seat, which has a population of 2,365.

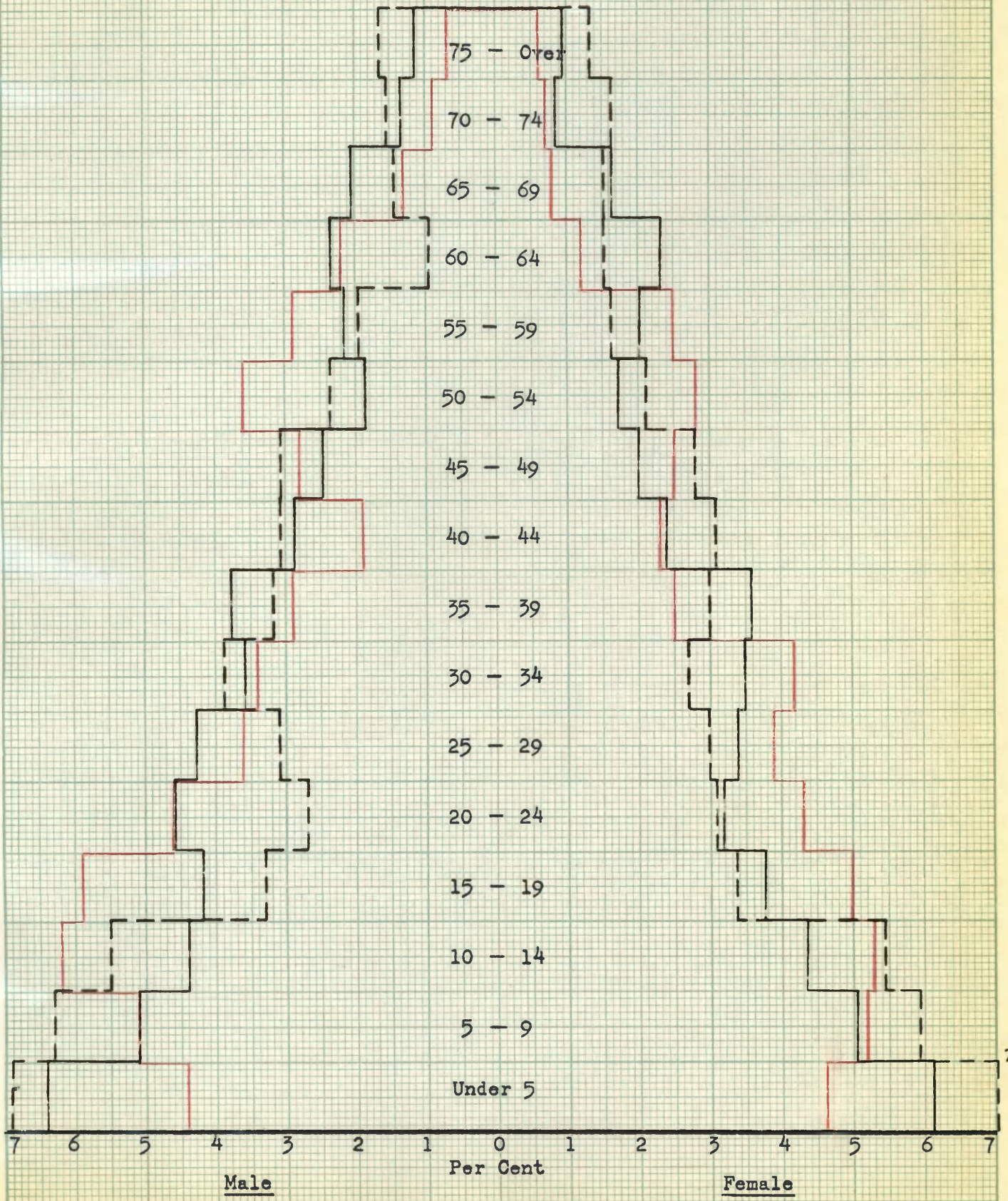
The fertility ratios for this county were 423 in 1940, 637 in 1950, and 764 in 1960. The increased fertility of this county is typical of most rural counties in Montana and explains the large grouping of children aged under 14 in the population. Chart 13 indicates an increased percentage of children aged under 5 for the 1940 to 1960 period, while an increased percentage of children aged 5 to 14 is evident for the 1950 to 1960 decade only. A comparison of the children's groups of the county with those of Subregion III, chart 59, indicates a greater percentage of children in Fallon County than the percentage of children occupying similar age groups of other counties in the sub-region.

Significant changes in other age categories include the young male adult groups aged 20 to 29, and the older male adult groups aged 60 to 69. The decrease in the young male adult group aged 20 to 29

⁴⁷"Fallon County, Montana," Water Resources Survey, Part 1 (June, 1960), p. 48.

Fallon County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



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for the 1950 to 1960 period is partially the result of out-migration, a trend characteristic of all counties in Montana and more so of rural counties in the state. It may also have occurred from a large increase in percentage of children in the county. The decreased percentage of older males aged 60 to 69 for 1960 can be attributed to a decreased male population aged 45 to 54 in 1950. Considering the sparse population of Fallon County, chart 13 shows relatively little fluctuation among age groups; the irregularity and frequency of change in age and sex distribution is small.

FERGUS

Fergus County is located in the center of Montana, being bound by Chouteau, Blaine, Phillips, Petroleum, Musselshell, Golden Valley, Wheatland, and Judith Basin counties. The northern boundary of the county is well defined by the Missouri River. This county had a population in 1940 of 14,040, 14,015 in 1950, and 14,018 in 1960. Lewistown, the county seat, is in the exact geographic center of the Treasure State.⁴⁸ Lewistown is the largest city in the county with a population of 7,408.

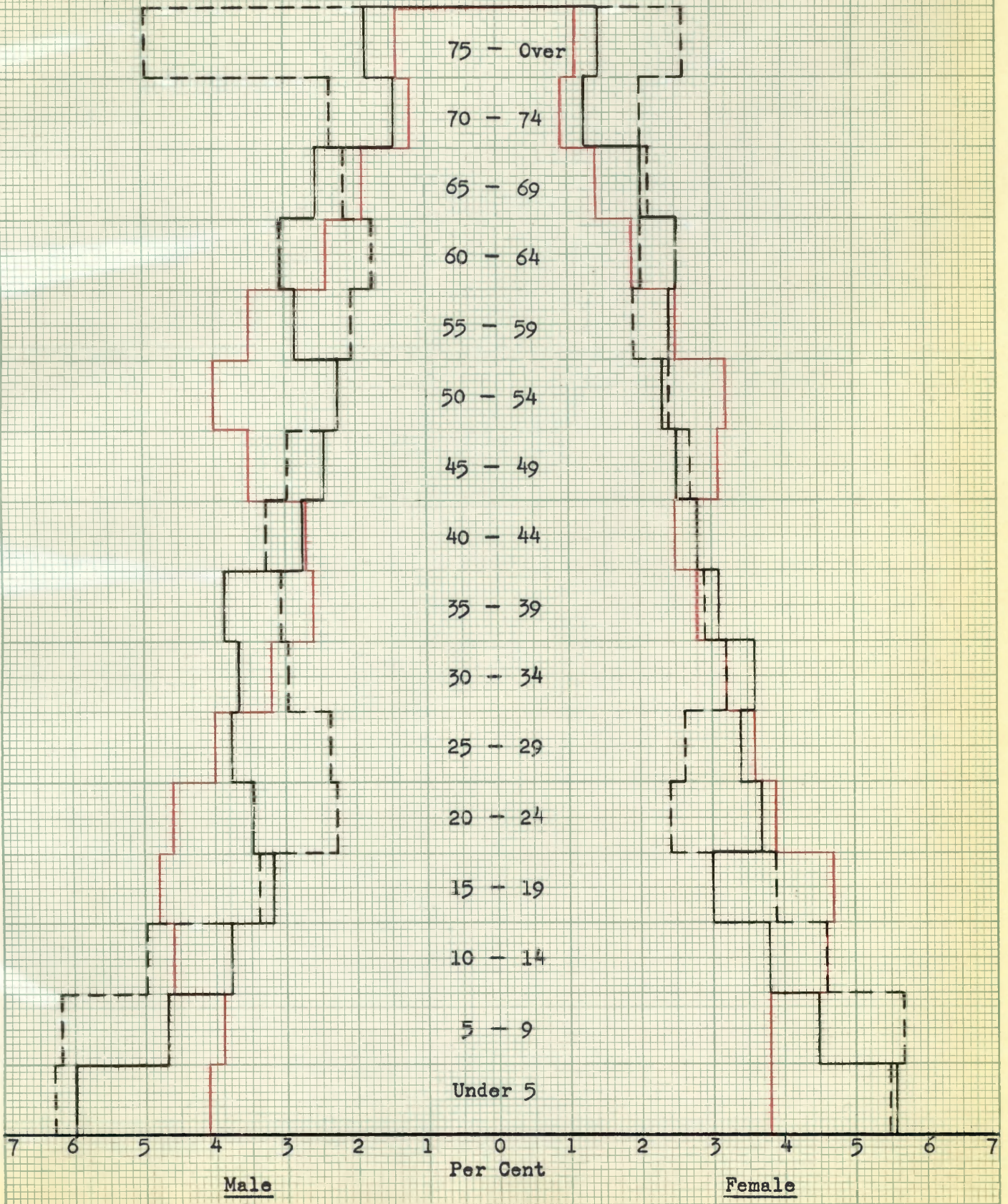
The fertility ratios for the county were 379 in 1940, 595 in 1950, and 679 in 1960. The fertility of the population of Fergus County, although low in 1940 when compared to the fertility for Subregion II, chart 58, indicates an increased percentage of children under 14. A more detailed analysis of the changing characteristics of age and sex

⁴⁸James K. Ross, "We Visit Fergus County," Montana State College Farmer, XV (January, 1962), p. 12.

Chart 14

Fergus County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

distribution within the children's groups, chart 14, when compared to those on chart 58, indicates a decreased percentage of children under 5 for the 1950 to 1960 period, and an increased percentage of children aged 5 to 14 for the same period. It may be said that the trend in Fergus County is toward a decreasing percentage of children.

There is a notable decreased percentage of young adults in this county aged 20 to 39 for the 1950 to 1960 period. The male group indicates the greatest decreased percentage of young people as a result of out-migration. Chart 14 indicates a noticeable decrease in the percentage of persons aged 55 to 64 in the 1950 to 1960 decade, while a comparison of these age groups with those on chart 58 evidences increases within these age categories. The decreases appearing on chart 14 may be the result of a decreased percentage of persons aged 45 to 54 for the 1950 period.

The significant change in the population distribution of the county occurs in the aged groups 70 and over in the 1950 to 1960 period. These large increases, especially among the males, are due principally to the presence of the Montana State Home for the Aged, which is located in Lewistown.

A characteristic unique to this county is the excess of males over females in practically all age groups. This may be due, in part, to the rural nature of the county and the fact that more male help is required than is female help in the agricultural industry.

FLATHEAD

Flathead County is the third largest county in Montana. It is bounded by nine other counties and two provinces of Canada, Alberta and British Columbia.⁴⁹ Kalispell, the county seat and largest city in Flathead County, has a population of 10,151. Whitefish, Columbia Falls, Big Fork, West Glacier and Somers are other towns of importance. The total population of this county was 24,271 in 1940, 31,495 in 1950, and 32,965 in 1960.

The fertility ratios for Flathead County were 397 in 1940, 556 in 1950, and 631 in 1960. These figures indicate that the fertility rates for the county are slightly higher than those of Subregion I for the period 1940 to 1960. The increased fertility rate for Flathead County is evidenced in the increased number of children; however, in the age group under 5, very little increase is noted when compared to the corresponding age group for Subregion I, chart 57, from 1950 to 1960.

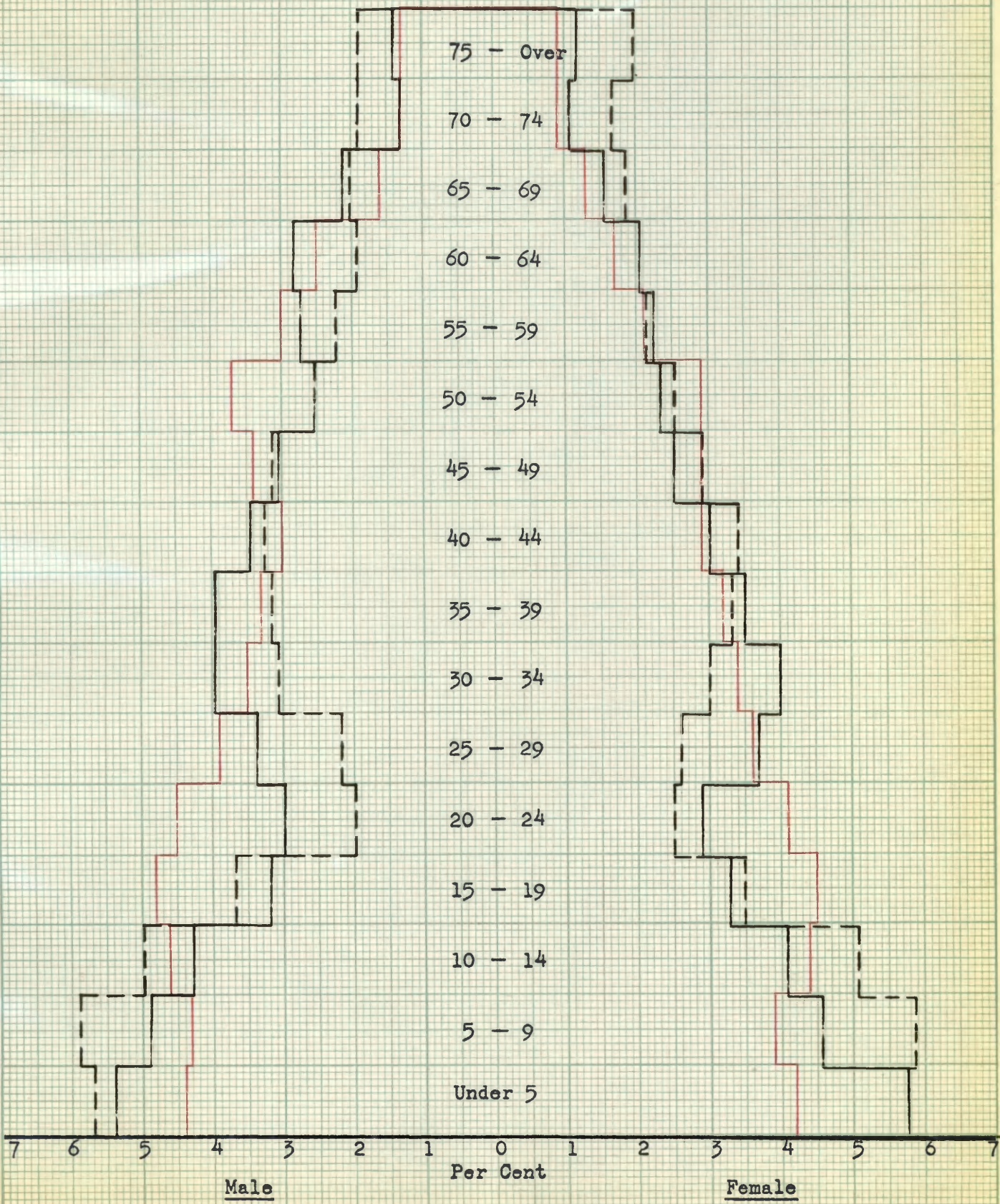
Out-migration has caused a significant decrease in the percentage of young adults in Flathead County. This decrease is most prominent in the male group where there has been a 1 per cent decrease in the age group 20 to 24 and a 1.2 per cent decrease in the age group 25 to 29. Similar female age groups show smaller decreases. Chart 15 indicates very little change among remaining age groups when compared to chart 57 in the period 1940 to 1960.

⁴⁹"Over the Hill to Flathead County," Montana State College Farmer, XIV (November, 1960), p. 14.

Chart 15

Flathead County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

GALLATIN

Gallatin County, located in south central Montana, has a population of 18,269 in 1940, 21,902 in 1950, and 26,045 in 1960. This county is bordered on the north by Broadwater and Meagher counties, on the east by Park County and Yellowstone Park, on the south by the State of Idaho, and on the west by Madison, Jefferson, and Broadwater counties. Bozeman, the principal city and county seat of Gallatin County has a population of 13,361. Other towns of importance in the county are Belgrade, Manhattan and Three Forks.

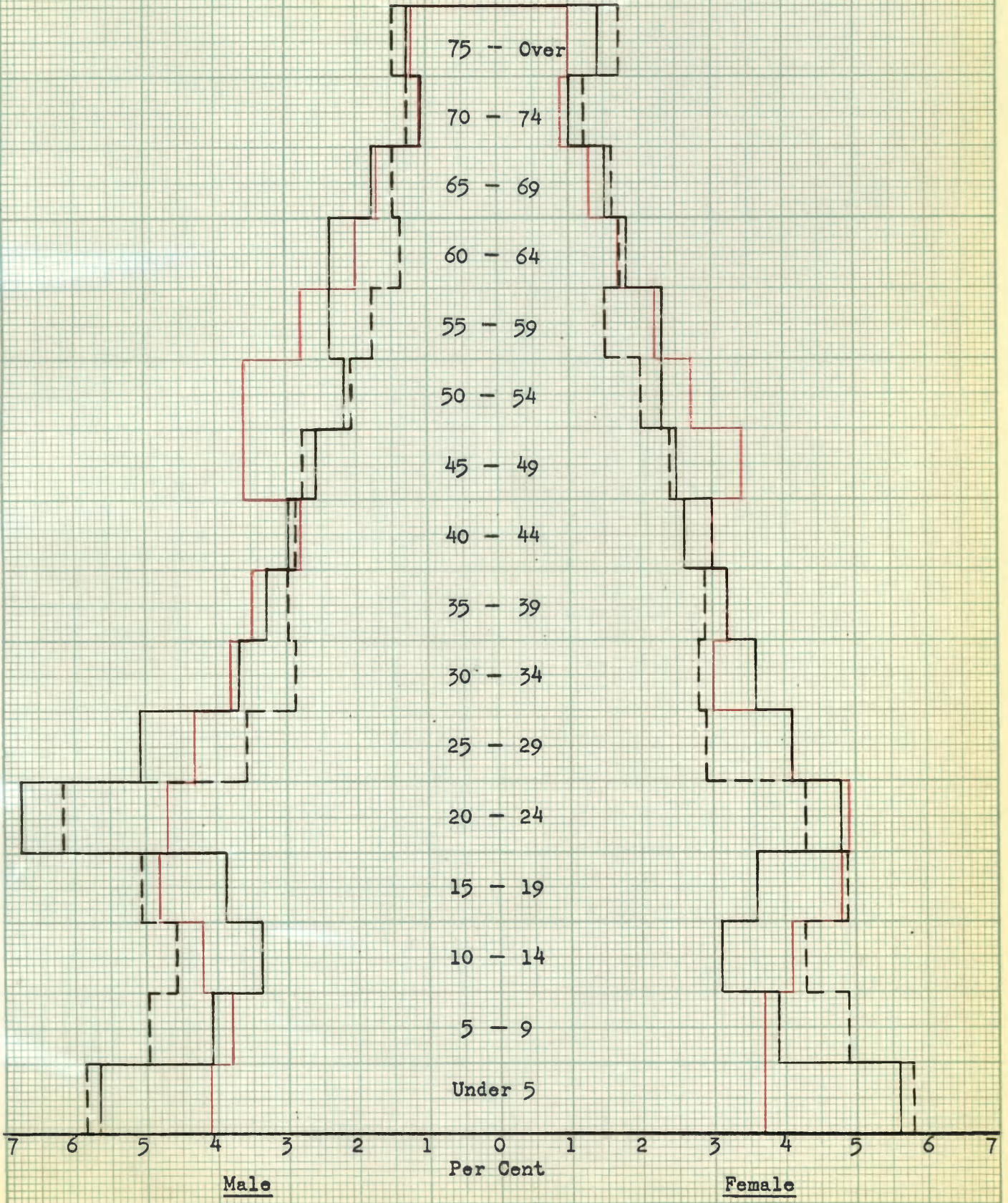
The fertility ratios for Gallatin County were 342 in 1940, 520 in 1950, and 555 in 1960. These fertility rates are considerably lower than those for Subregion I for the 1940 and 1960 periods. Although the children's groups shared considerable increases in the county population, when comparing chart 16, which represents the population pyramid for this county, with chart 57, which represents the population pyramid for Subregion I, these low fertility rates for Gallatin County are reflected as decreases in the children's groups aged 5 to 14 during the period 1950 to 1960. These decreases are most noticeable in the age categories 5 to 14 in 1950. In the age group under 5 only slight increases are present for 1960, compared to decreases in the same group for 1950.

The population pyramid for Gallatin County shows a notable increase in the male group aged 20 to 24. This increase reflects an extreme percentage change in distribution when compared to other changes occurring in Subregion I for the 1950 to 1960 decade. This change has

Chart 16

Gallatin County

— 1940
— 1950
- - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

occurred as a result of an increased college population in Gallatin County. Montana State College, located in Bozeman, is one of the larger systems of higher education in the state.

In the 1950 Census, college students living away from home were considered residents of the communities in which they were residing while attending college, whereas in 1940, as in most previous censuses, they were generally enumerated at their parental home.⁵⁰

An increased male population at Montana State College has caused the notable increases among the young adult male groups. A comparison of other age categories in the county, with chart 57, indicates decreases in nearly every other group, excepting the children's groups.

GARFIELD

Garfield County, located in the east-central portion of the state, is one of the most sparsely populated counties in the state. It is bordered by the counties of Phillips and Valley on the north, McCone and Prairie on the east, Rosebud on the south, and Petroleum on the west. The county had a population of 2,641 in 1940, 2,172 in 1950, and 1,981 in 1960. Jordan is the principal town and county seat of Garfield County with a population of 557.

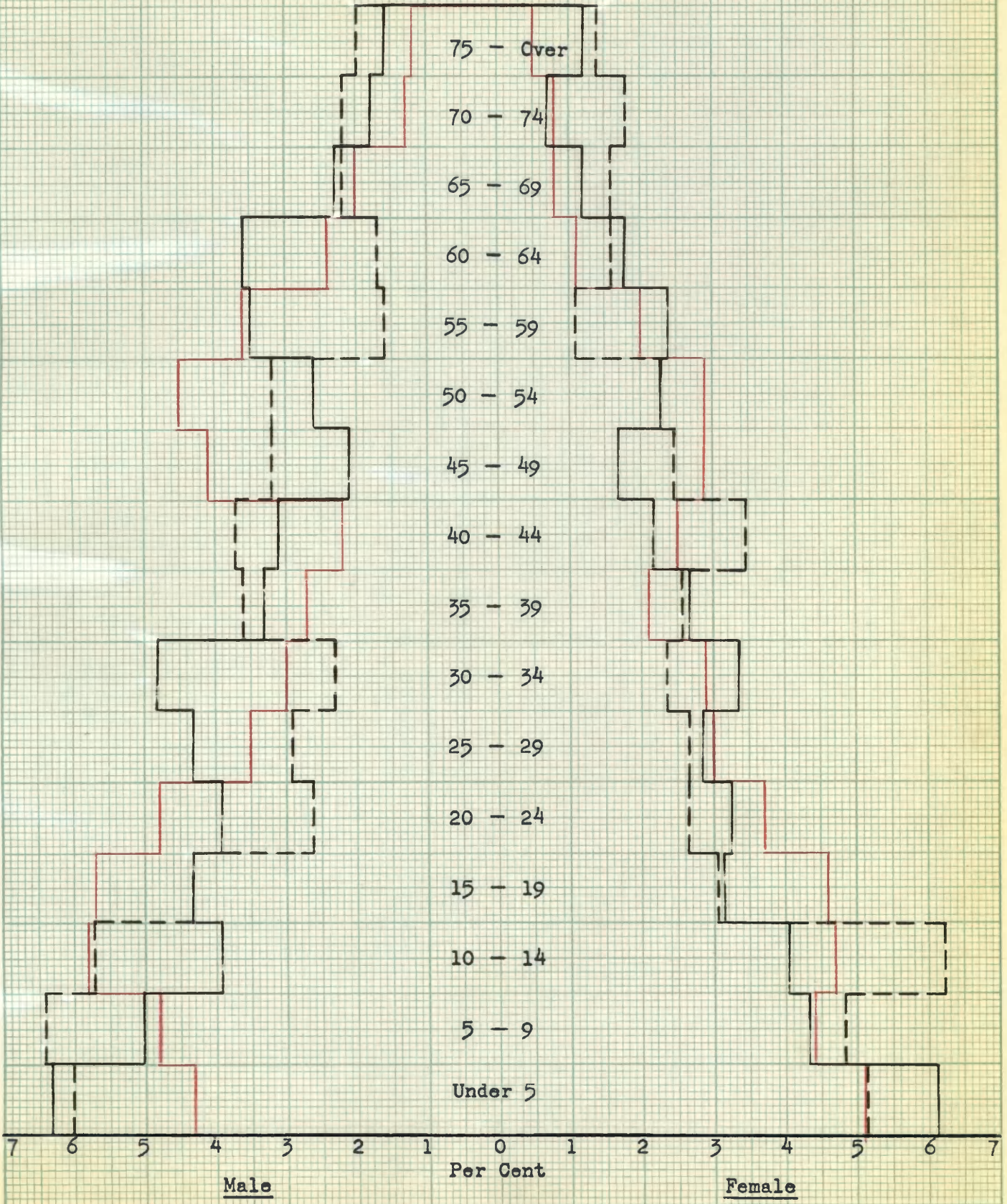
The fertility ratios for this county were 497 in 1940, 701 in 1950, and 656 in 1960. These figures indicate that the fertility of the people of this county has declined for the period between 1950 and 1960. This can be witnessed by the population pyramid for this county, chart 17, which shows the percentage of children in the county aged 5

⁵⁰Bureau of the Census, Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950, Definitions and Explanations, Vol. II, Part 26, p. 8.

Chart 17

Garfield County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH



to 14, and the decrease in the number of children under 5 from 1950 to 1960. A comparison of the children's groups aged under 14 in the county with those of Subregion III, chart 59, indicates approximately the same degree of change in similar age categories for the 1950 to 1960 decade.

In other categories of age and sex distribution chart 17 shows a considerable degree of fluctuation. Significant changes appear in the young male adult groups aged 20 to 34, and older male adult groups aged 55 to 64. Decreases are evident in these age groups for the 1950 to 1960 period, when evaluated on the county basis and when compared to similar age groups on chart 59 as well. The decreased percentage of young male adults aged 20 to 34 in the decade 1950 to 1960 has resulted partially from the out-migration of these young males. In addition, the increased percentage of persons aged 35 to 54 for the same period may also have added to this decreased young male group. The notable decreased percentage of males aged 55 to 64 for 1960 has resulted most probably from the decreased percentage of males 40 to 54 for 1950.

The decrease in the young adult group reflects a trend characteristic of many rural areas with sparse population. Young adults find it necessary many times to out-migrate from such areas for economic reasons, reasons relative to the employment situation of that area. In the older groups a decrease in numbers can be attributed to retirement and out-migration of individuals.

GLACIER

Glacier County, located in the northwestern part of the state, ranks 17th in size among other counties in the state. It is bordered

by Canada and the counties of Toole, Pondera, and Flathead. This county had a population of 9,034 in 1940, 9,645 in 1950, and 11,565 in 1960. Cut Bank, the county seat of Glacier County, has a population of 4,539. The county had a total non-white population of 4,420 persons in 1960. Most of these non-whites are Indians who reside on reservations within the county. Many of the population characteristics of the county may be affected by the presence of these people.⁵¹

The fertility ratios for this county were 513 in 1940, 611 in 1950, and 828 in 1960. The 1960 fertility rate for the people of this county is the highest of the rates for other counties in Subregion II for the same period. Chart 18 illustrates the increased percentage of children that have resulted from the increased fertility in Glacier County in the 1940 to 1960 period. A comparison of the children's groups with those of Subregion II, chart 58, shows a substantially increased percentage of children in the county also for the period 1940 to 1960. The Indian population of this county has influenced the increased fertility rate considerably.

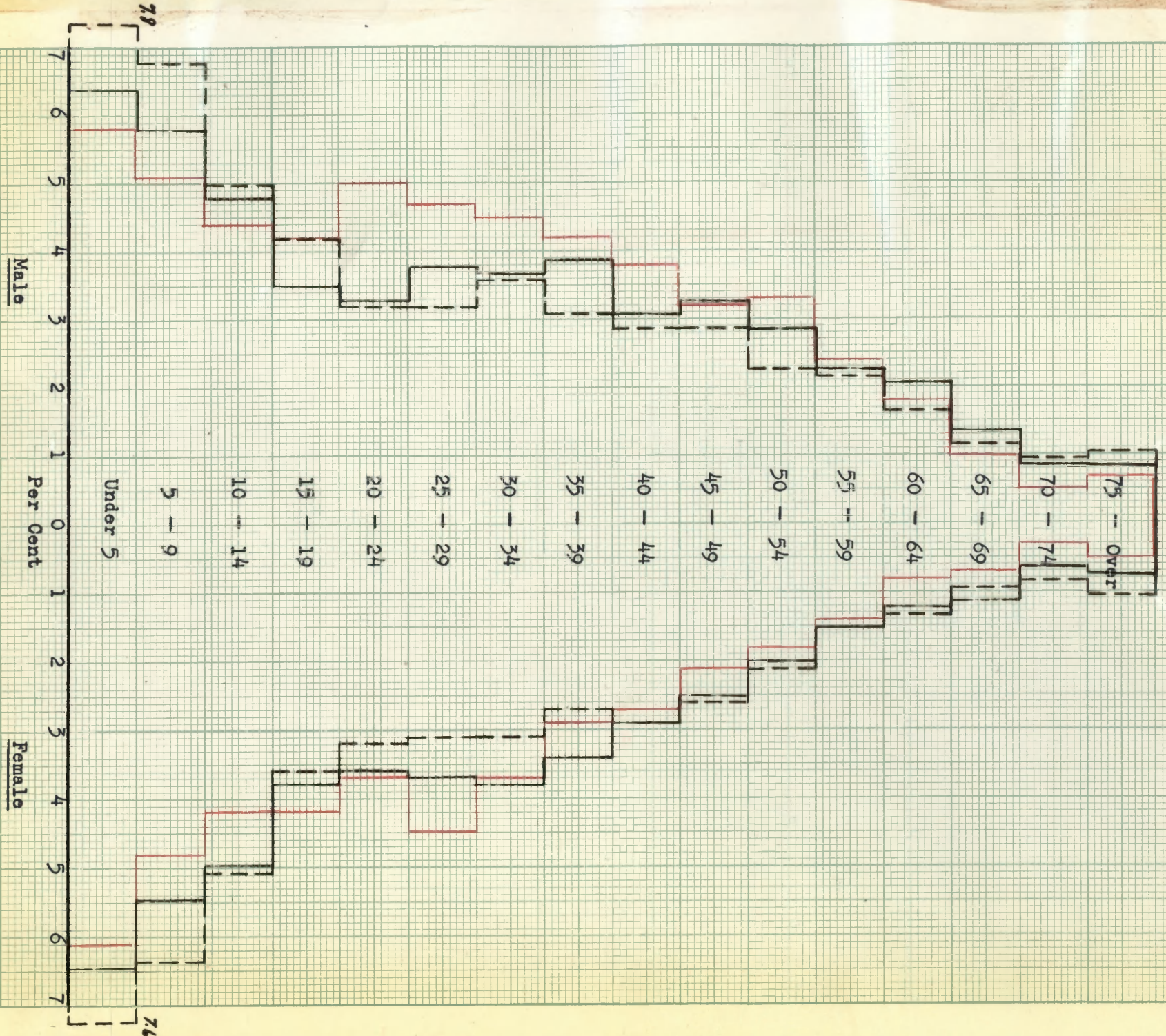
A comparison of changes occurring in other areas of the population, with those on chart 58, indicates an increased percentage of young adults aged 20 to 29 in the 1950 to 1960 decade. This increased percentage of young adults has resulted most probably from in-migration, whereas the decreased percentage of aged persons in the county has resulted from out-migration. The decreased number of aged persons in Glacier County, when compared to the aged groups on chart 58, may also

⁵¹Bureau of the Census, Eighteenth Census of the United States, 1960, Volume I, Table 27, p. 53.

Chart 18

Glacier County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



79

76

be attributable to the normal aging of this portion of the county population. Chart 18 illustrates that the population of this county tends to follow a normal distribution of people in nearly all age categories.

GOLDEN VALLEY

Golden Valley County, one of Montana's smaller counties, was created October 4, 1920.⁵² The county is located in south-central Montana, and is bounded on the east by Musselshell County, on the north by Fergus County, on the west by Wheatland and Sweetgrass counties, and on the south by Sweetgrass, Stillwater and Yellowstone counties. This county had a population in 1940 of 1,607, 1,337 in 1950, and 1,203 in 1960. Ryegate, the county seat, is the principal town of the county and has a population of 314.

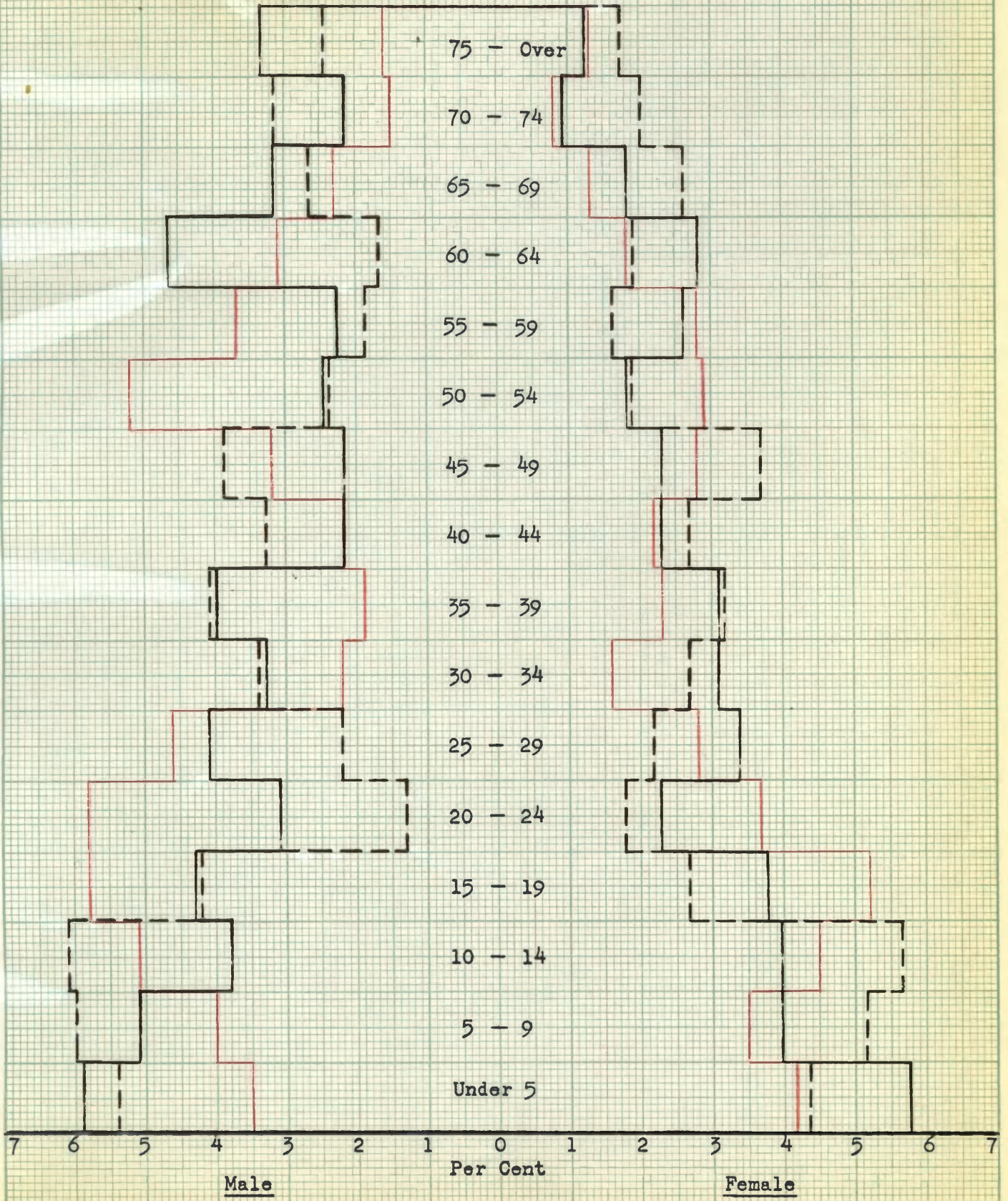
The fertility ratios for this county were 426 in 1940, 651 in 1950, and 645 in 1960. Chart 19 illustrates the distribution of children in Golden Valley County as a result of the fertility of the people of this county. The population pyramid indicates a decreasing percentage of children under 5 for the 1950 to 1960 period, and an increasing percentage of children aged 5 to 14 for the 1940 to 1960 period. A comparison of the children's groups with those of Subregion II, chart 58, indicates a decreased percentage of children under 9, and an increased percentage of children aged 10 to 14 for the 1950 and 1960 decades. The 1960 fertility rate for the county is lower than the actual fertility rate for Subregion II in 1960, which may be attributed, therefore, to

⁵²"Golden Valley County, Montana," Water Resources Survey, Part 1 (July, 1949), p. 7.

Chart 19

Golden Valley County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



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the significantly decreased percentage of children under 5 for 1960.

This exaggerated population pyramid is an indication of what can happen to the small rural population of Montana counties when changes in age and sex distribution occur. The percentage changes in population occurring on chart 19 do not conform to many of those evidenced on chart 58.

The notable decreases indicated in the young adult groups aged 20 to 29 for the 1940 to 1960 period can be attributed to out-migration. The increased percentage of middle-aged persons aged 40 to 49 between 1950 and 1960 may be the result of an increased population aged 30 to 39 in the 1940 to 1950 decade. The decreased percentage of older middle-aged persons 55 to 64 for the 1950 to 1960 period can be the result of a decreased percentage of persons aged 41 to 54 in the 1950 period.

A high degree of mobility in the middle-aged groups is not unusual for a county having predominantly rural population characteristics. The older aged groups show a degree of mobility that is unusual also in relation to the natural trend of a very immobile people. A comparison of the population aged 60 and over for the 1950 to 1960 period with that of Subregion II for the same period indicates the increased mobility of the males as well as the increased percentage of males. These characteristics of population change in the male age groups may well be attributed to the rural nature of the economy in the county and the activity that centers around it. The increased number of females aged 65 and over may be attributed to the increased percentage of females aged 55 to 64 for the 1950 period. The increased

percentage of males aged 55 to 64 for the 1950 period can be attributed to an increased percentage of males aged 45 to 54 for the 1940 period.

GRANITE

Granite County, located in the southwestern part of the state, is bounded on the south by the Pintlar Range, and on the west by the Sapphire Range.⁵³ It is bounded also by the following counties: Ravalli, Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Powell, and Missoula. The county population in 1940 was 3,401, 2,773 in 1950, and 3,014 in 1960. The county seat is located at Phillipsburg, which is the largest community in the county with a population of 1,107. Phillipsburg was named after Philip Deidskeimer, a noted mining man in 1865.

The fertility ratios for this county were 381 in 1940, 541 in 1950, and 667 in 1960. Chart 20, the population pyramid for Granite County, indicates increases in the younger age groups as a result of the increased fertility of the population in the county. However, when compared to Subregion I, chart 57, population fertility within the county indicates decreases in the male age groups under 9 for males, whereas slight increases are evident in the respective female age groups.

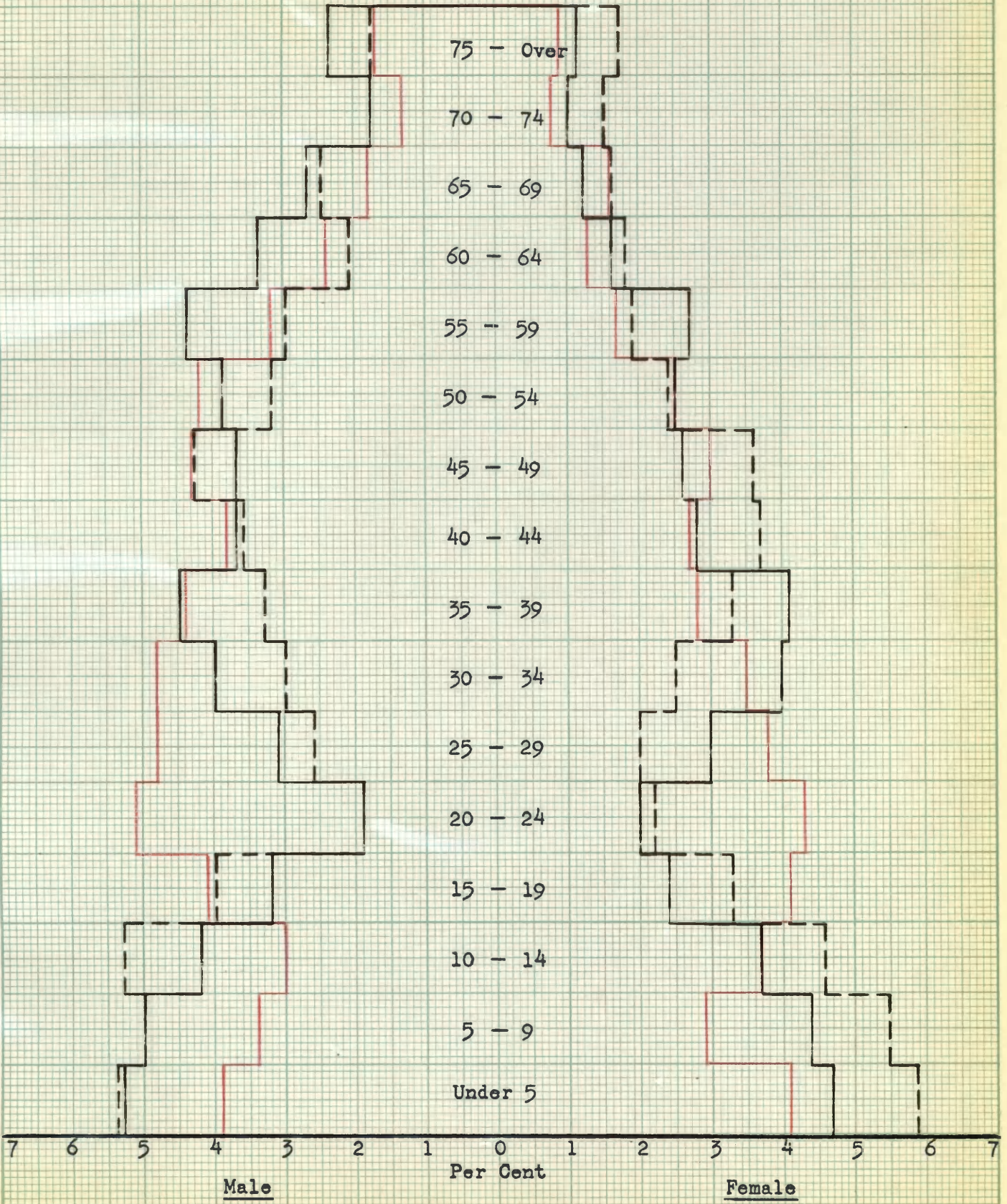
Further characteristics of age and sex distribution in this county indicate male mobility in nearly all adult age groups. The young adult groups reveal considerable change in both sexes. A comparative analysis of population change in Granite County with chart 57

⁵³Dean A. Neitz and Wilford Dufor, "Granite County," Montana State College Farmer, XI (March, 1958), p. 7.

Chart 20

Granite County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



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illustrates a decreasing percentage of young adults, male and female, for the decade 1950 to 1960, and an increased percentage of males aged 35 and over for the same period. The decreasing percentage of young adults reflects out-migration in these age groups. The increases in the middle-aged and older-aged groups reflect in-migration of those people which indicates the employment potential of the agricultural and industrial industries of Granite County.

HILL

Hill County, named after James Hill, builder of the Great Northern Railroad, is located on the northern border of Montana, and is bounded by Canada and the following counties: Blaine, Chouteau, and Liberty.⁵⁴ The population of Hill County was 13,304 in 1940, 14,285 in 1950, and 18,653 in 1960. Havre, the county seat of the county, is the largest community with a population of 10,740.

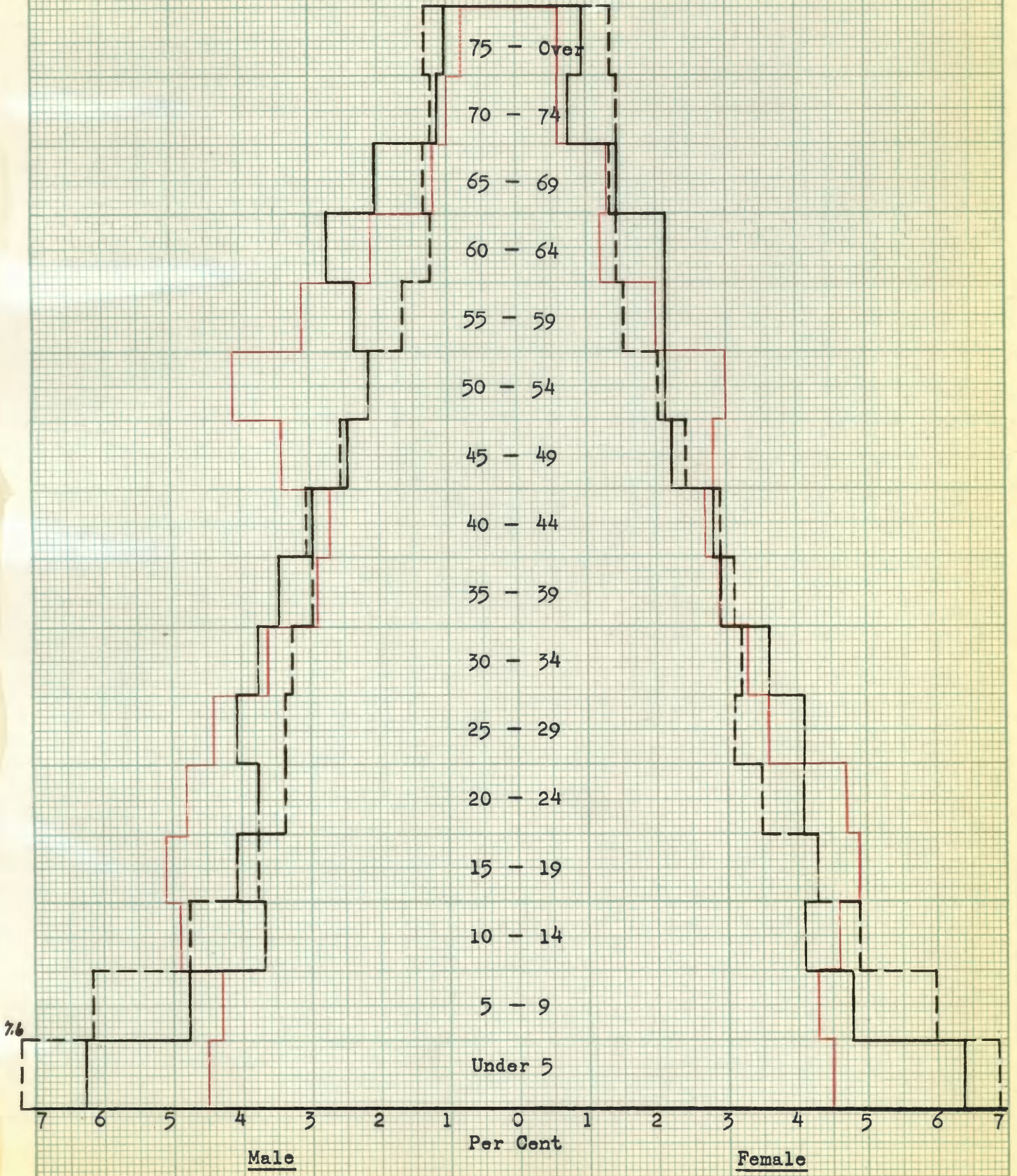
The fertility ratios for this county were 408 in 1940, 587 in 1950, and 719 in 1960. Chart 21, the population pyramid for the county, depicts the increased number of children in this county as a result of the rising rate of fertility. There is a substantially increased children's population in the age groups under 9 for the 1940 to 1960 period. The age group under 5 indicates the greatest increase as shown by the 1960 fertility rate. In the age group 10 to 14 there is an increase for the 1950 to 1960 period; however, there is a decreased percentage of children in this age group for the 1940 to 1950 decade. A comparison

⁵⁴Glenna Witt, "Hill County," Montana State College Farmer, XI (November, 1957), p. 6.

Chart 21

Hill County

— 1940
— 1950
- - - 1960



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of the children's groups in Hill County with those of Subregion II, chart 58, reflects an increased percentage of children in the county aged under 9 for the period 1950 to 1960, whereas the age group 10 to 14 indicated small increases in the female group only for the 1960 period.

Significant changes in remaining categories of age and sex distribution in this county show a decreased percentage of young adults aged 20 to 34 in the 1950 to 1960 period, and a decreased number of persons aged 55 to 69 for the same period. A comparison of these groups with those of chart 58 indicates increases in the young adult group aged 20 to 34 for the 1950 to 1960 period, and decreases in the groups aged 55 to 69 for the same period. The increased young adult group, when evaluated on the subregional basis, may be the result of in-migration; however, when evaluated on the county basis, it indicates a decreased percentage of young adults which may be due primarily to out-migration. Important here, also, is the fact that the children's groups, which have increased considerably, may have caused this decrease as a result of the distribution of the county population in relation to the total population. The decreased adult group aged 55 to 69 for the 1960 period can be attributed to a decreased adult population aged 40 to 54 for the 1950 period. The increased percentage of children in this county could also have caused such a decrease in the group aged 55 to 69 as a result of the principle of percentage distribution of county population in relation to the total population.

JEFFERSON

Jefferson County is one of the oldest and smallest counties in the state. It ranks 46th out of 56 counties in size. It is situated in the southwestern part of the state, bordered on the east by Broadwater County, and on the north by Lewis and Clark. The western edge runs along the Continental Divide, and Powell, Deer Lodge and Silver Bow counties border on the south. The Jefferson River forms the boundary line between Madison and Jefferson counties. The southeast corner is bordered by Gallatin County.⁵⁵

The county seat of Jefferson County is Boulder, which is the largest town in the county with a population of 1,394. Boulder is located geographically very near the center of the county at the northern end of the Boulder Valley. The population of Jefferson County was 4,664 in 1940, 4,014 in 1950, and 4,297 in 1960.

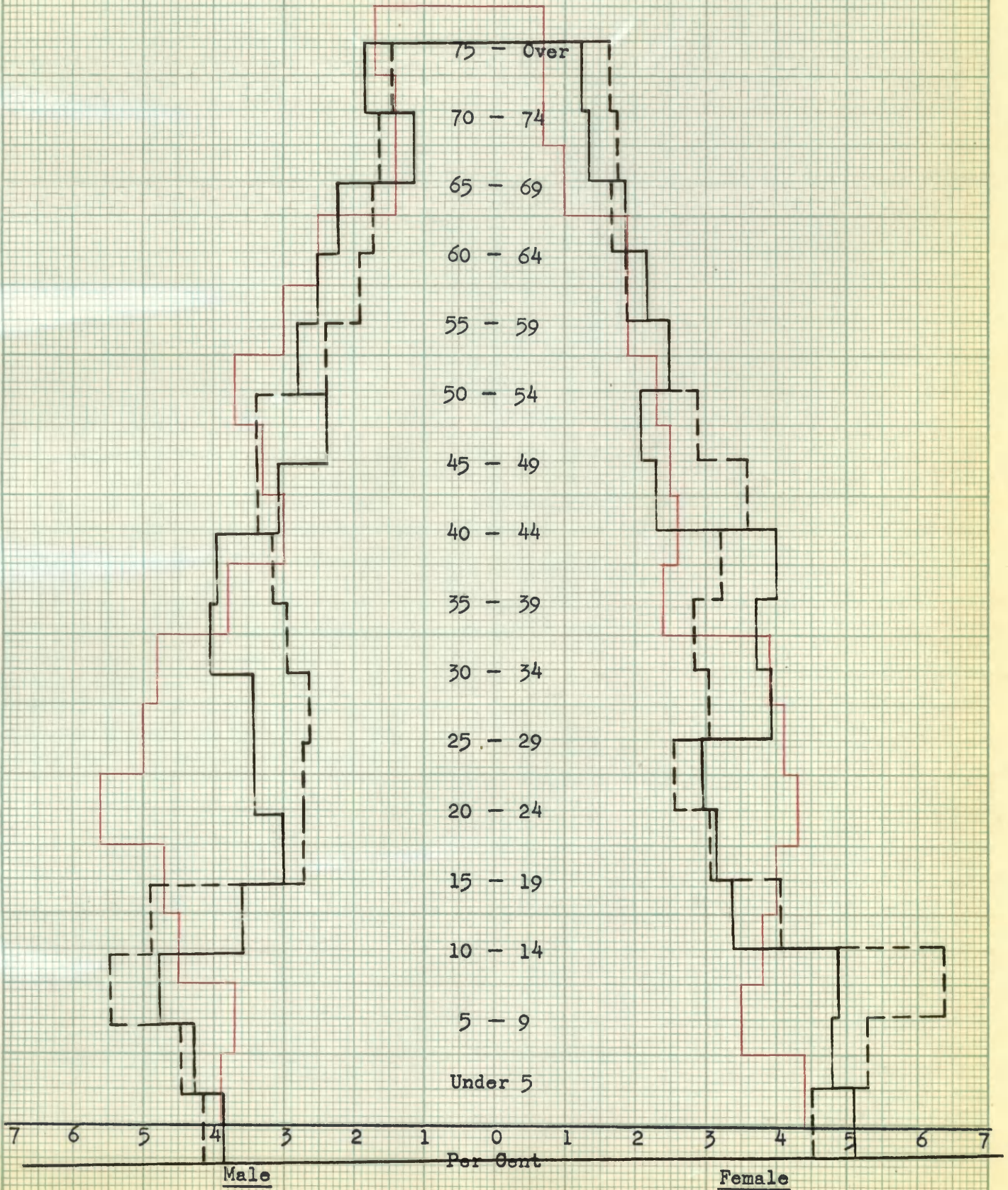
The fertility ratios for the county were 393 in 1940, 444 in 1950, and 487 in 1960. These figures reflect the low fertility of the people of this county; however, there is indicated a growth in the number of children within the county itself. When comparing the fertility rates for Subregion I, chart 57, with those of Jefferson County for the period 1940 to 1960, it is noted that the rates are lowest for this county for the period 1950 to 1960. The decreasing number of children in the county in the age categories under 9 evidence the nature of the 1950 to 1960 fertility patterns. The increased percentage of children

⁵⁵C. D. Flaherty and Elvin Powell, "Jefferson County," Montana State College Farmer, X (April, 1957), p. 7.

Chart 22

Jefferson County

— 1940
— 1950
- - - 1960



aged 10 to 14 in 1960 reflects the small percentage of out-migration in the young adult groups and the increased percentage of middle-aged persons.

Excluding the children's groups aged under 14, age and sex distribution in Jefferson County conforms closely to the distributive age and sex characteristics of chart 57 for the decade 1940 to 1960. Very little mobility is indicated among age groups when studied in relation to the total population of this county as well as Subregion I.

JUDITH BASIN

Judith Basin County is located near the geographic center of Montana. The county derived its name from the Judith River, named by William Clark when he traveled through the region with the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804.⁵⁶ It is surrounded by Fergus, Chouteau, Cascade, Wheatland and Meagher counties. This county had a population of 3,655 in 1940, 3,200 in 1950, and 3,055 in 1960. Stanford is the county seat of the county and has a population of 615.

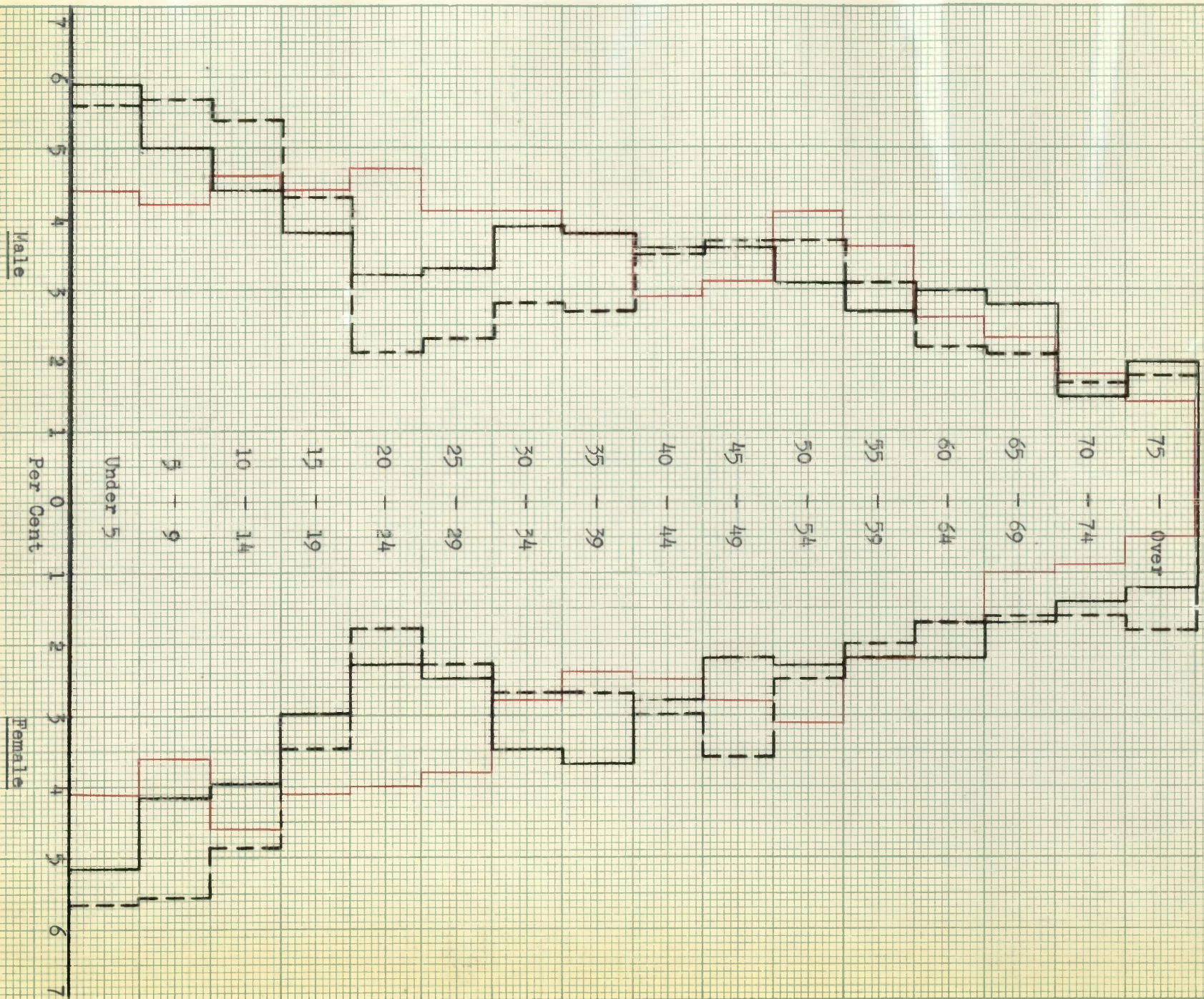
The fertility ratios for this county were 439 in 1940, 630 in 1950, and 711 in 1960. The increased fertility of the people in Judith Basin County is apparent from chart 23, which shows the increased percentage of children aged under 14. A comparison of the children's groups in this county with those of Subregion II, chart 58, indicates a substantially decreased percentage of children under 5 for the 1950 to 1960 period, and a slightly decreased percentage of children aged

⁵⁶"Judith Basin County, Montana," Water Resources Survey, Part 1 (June, 1963), p. 9.

Chart 23

Judith Basin County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



5 to 9 for the same period. The age group 10 to 14 evidences an increased number of children for the 1950 to 1960 decade, when compared to the subregion.

Other significant changes in age and sex distribution, when compared to the subregion, appear in the young adult groups aged 20 to 29, and older male groups aged 45 to 69. The decreased young adult group aged 20 to 29 for the period 1940 to 1960 is most probably the result of the increased out-migration of these people. However, an increased population aged 45 to 69 for the same period may have caused such a decrease as a result of the percentage distribution of people in the county in relation to the total population. The increases in the adult groups aged 45 to 59 for the 1950 to 1960 decade, and especially the male groups, reflects in-migration. However, the decreased number of young adults may have caused this increase as a result of the principle of percentage distribution of people. The age group 60 to 69 has decreased for the period 1950 to 1960, but the percentage of people within this age group, which is principally males, is more than is the percentage of people in this age group for Subregion II. This decrease in the male group aged 60 to 69 has resulted from a decreased male population aged 45 to 59 for the 1950 period. The respective female groups indicate little change.

LAKE

Located in northwestern Montana, Lake County is bordered by Flathead County on the northeast, by Missoula County on the southeast, and by Sanders County on the west. On the east side of the county are the

famed Mission Mountains.⁵⁷ Polson is the county seat and also the largest town with a population of 2,314. In 1960 the population of this county was 13,104, 13,835 in 1950, and 13,490 in 1940.

The fertility ratios for Lake County were 480 in 1940, 624 in 1950, and 682 in 1960. Chart 24 illustrates the large percentage of children that have resulted from the increased fertility of the people of this county. However, a decrease is indicated in the percentage of children under 5 between 1950 and 1960. This decrease can be attributed to the increased out-migration of the young adult groups during this period.

A comparison of the characteristics of age and sex distribution in Lake County with those of chart 57, Subregion I, indicates the decreases in the percentage of young adults aged 20 to 39 for the period 1950 to 1960. The decrease in the young adult groups is a characteristic movement for most counties within Subregion I, and indicates out-migration due primarily to economic reasons. The relatively high percentage of persons aged 70 and over has occurred as a result of an increased population aged 55 to 69 for the period 1950.

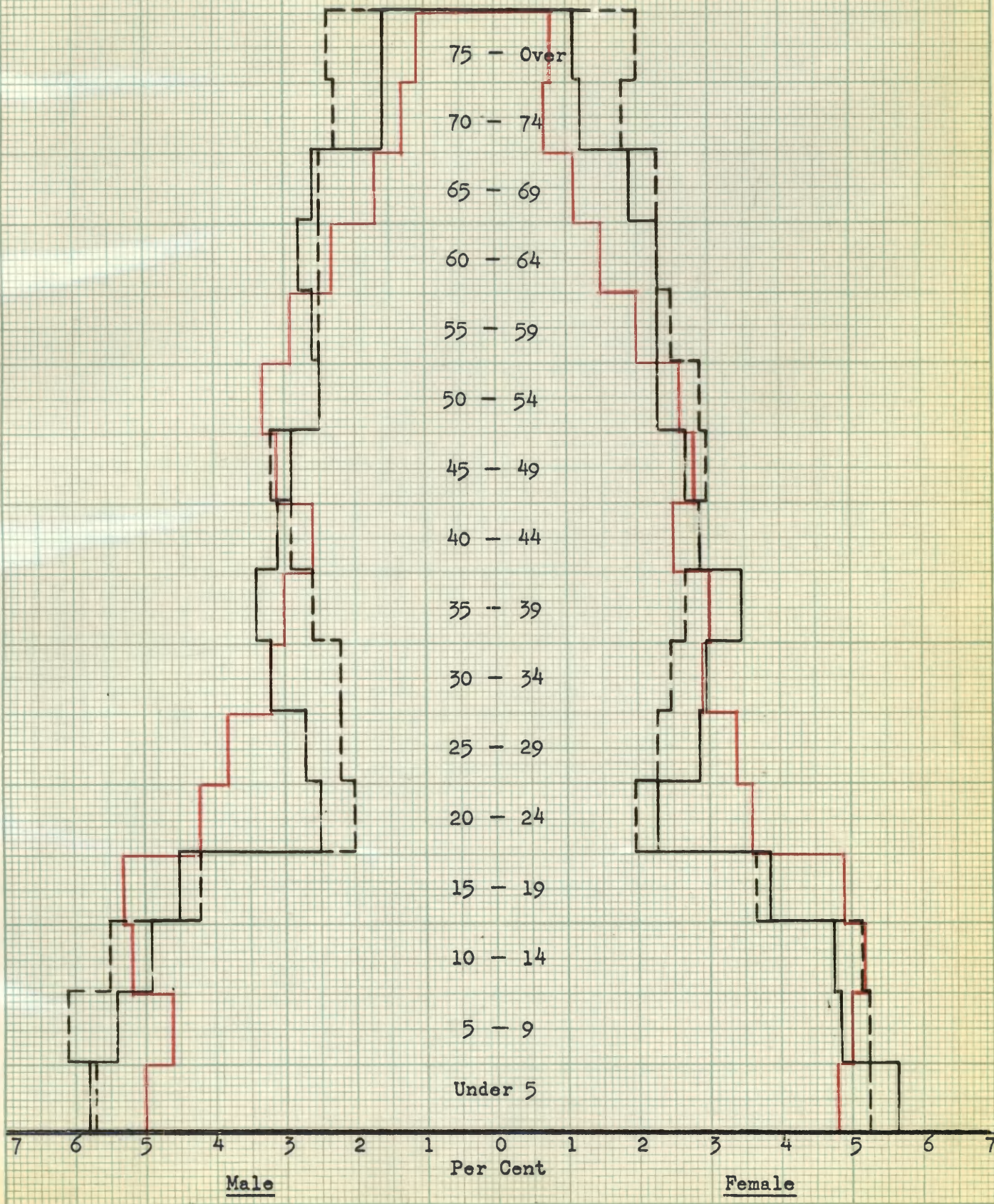
Chart 24, the population pyramid for Lake County, indicates the urban nature of much of the population. The rectangular shape of the pyramid illustrates the increased percentage of urban dwelling people occupying the age groups 20 to 34, and 50 to 69.

⁵⁷Dennis Nelson and Tom Williams, "The Agriculture of Lake County," Montana State College Farmer, VI (April, 1953), p. 12.

Chart 24

Lake County

- 1940
- 1950
- - - 1960



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LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY

Lewis and Clark County, located in the west-central portion of the state, was originally named Edgerton County for Sidney Edgerton, the first territorial governor. The first authentic information in regard to this part of the state is found in the memoirs of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Northwest in 1805 and 1806.⁵⁸

Lewis and Clark County had a population of 22,131 in 1940, 24,540 in 1950, and 28,006 in 1960. This is one of the most populous counties in Montana today. It is surrounded by the counties of Cascade, Teton, Flathead, Powell, Jefferson, and Broadwater. Helena is the county seat of Lewis and Clark County and the capital of Montana. It is the largest city in the county and had a population in 1960 of 20,227.

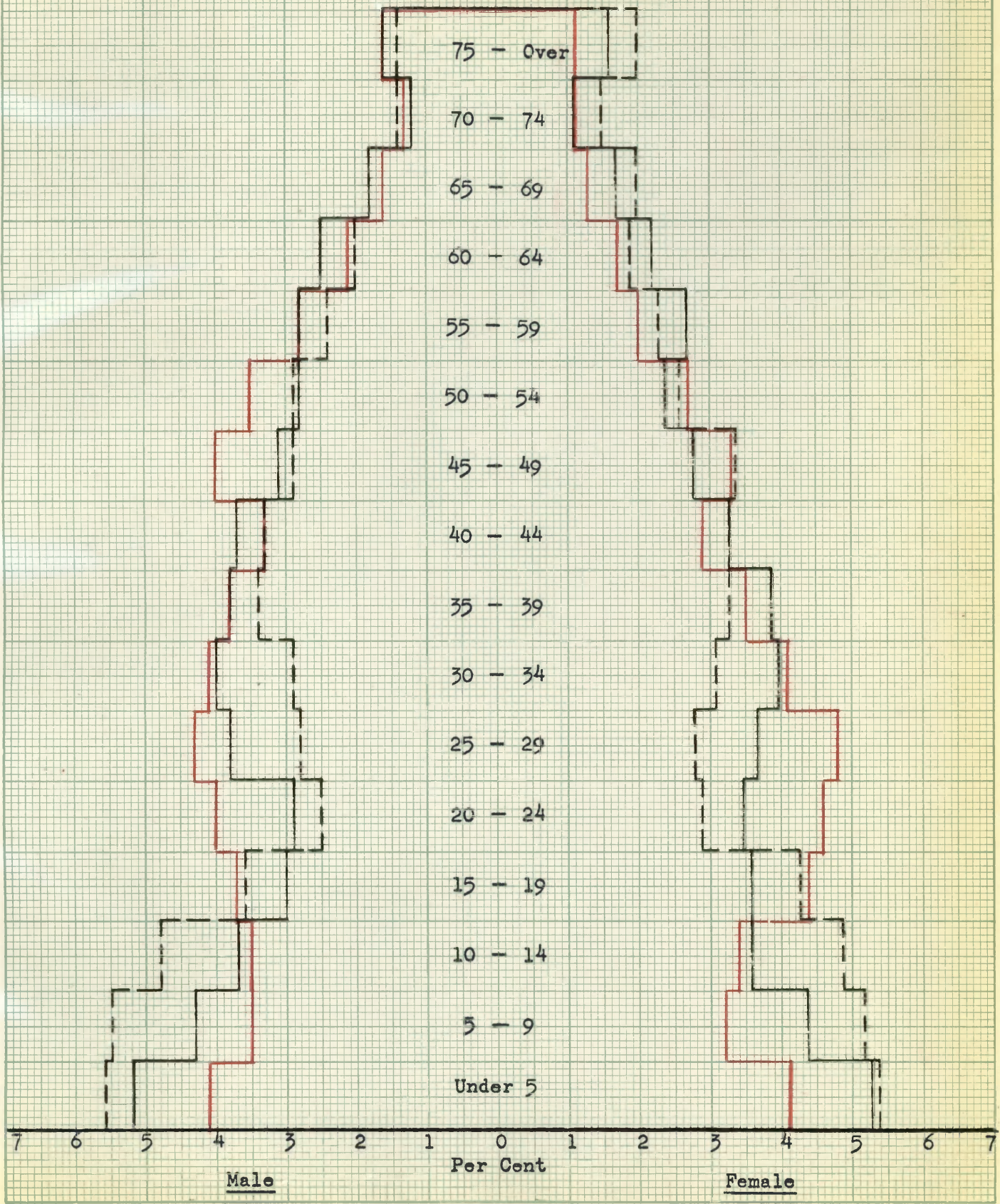
The fertility ratios for the county were 338 in 1940, 476 in 1950, and 682 in 1960. These fertility ratios, although low for the period 1940 to 1950, are substantially higher for the period 1960. The increased fertility of the people of Lewis and Clark County during the period 1950 to 1960 gives rise to an increased number of children in the county's population. When compared to the increased fertility of the population within Subregion I, chart 57, however, this county evidences slight decreases in nearly all of the younger groups aged under 14 in the period 1950 to 1960. In view of this, it may be concluded that total fertility of the people of Lewis and Clark County remains below that of the people who make up the remaining population.

⁵⁸"Presenting Lewis and Clark County," Montana State College Farmer, XIII (May, 1960), p. 13.

Chart 25

Lewis And Clark County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



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of Subregion I.

Age and sex distribution within remaining age categories in the county conforms closely to the distributive characteristics of Subregion I. The most notable changes occur in the young adult groups and the older middle-aged groups 55 to 69. In the young male adult group aged 20 to 24, a decrease has occurred as the result of out-migration. Other young adult age categories evidence a slight increase in the percentage of young people, interpreted as an in-migration factor. In the older middle-aged male groups 55 to 69, decreases are indicated reflecting the out-migration of these people.

The population pyramid for Lewis and Clark County relates itself to the general characteristics of the more urban counties of this state in that it assumes a somewhat rectangular shape yet still maintaining the pyramid-like shape of a normal population pyramid. The rectangular shape of the more urban counties in Montana results from a higher percentage of urban-dwelling middle-aged and aged persons. The minor degrees of change within most age groups of the pyramid indicate that Lewis and Clark County has a population that is relatively stable and immobile.

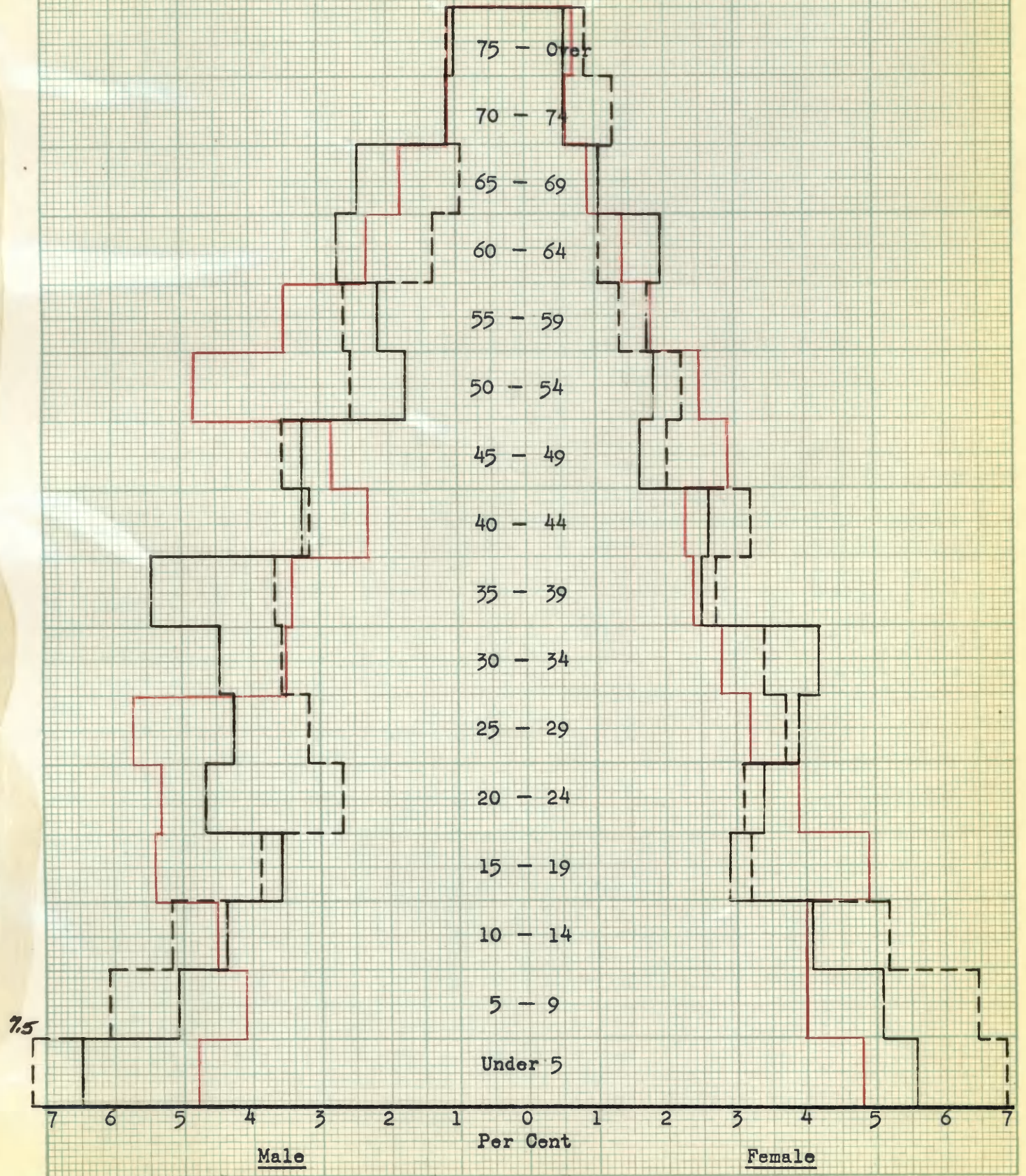
LIBERTY

Liberty County, located in the northern part of the state, is one of the smallest counties in Montana. It is bounded by Canada and the following counties: Hill, Chouteau, and Toole. The population of the county was 2,209 in 1940, 2,180 in 1950, and 2,624 in 1960. Chester is the county seat of this county and boasts a population of 1,158.

The fertility ratios for this county were 492 in 1940, 624 in

Liberty County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

1950, and 743 in 1960. Chart 26, the population pyramid for Liberty County, illustrates the increased number of children that have resulted from the increased fertility of the people within this county. A comparison of the children's groups, aged under 14, with those indicated on chart 58, Subregion II, reflects increases in all age categories for the period 1940 to 1960.

Significant changes in other areas of age and sex distribution occur in the older adult groups aged 50 to 59, and 60 to 69. The changes within these groups are most noticeable when compared to those on chart 58. The young adult group aged 20 to 39 for the period 1950 to 1960 indicates notable decreases, especially in the male groups, as a result of out-migration and also as the result of considerable increases occurring in the children's groups. The increases in the children's groups could have caused a decrease in the young adult group aged 20 to 39, since the population pyramid represents the distribution of people in relation to the total population of the county. The decreased percentage of males aged 50 to 54 between 1950 and 1960 is best explained in terms of out-migration, whereas the decreased percentage of males aged 60 to 69 for the 1950 to 1960 period has resulted from a decreased male population aged 50 to 59 for the 1950 period.

The population pyramid for Liberty County indicates the true rural nature of the age and sex characteristics in this county. This chart illustrates the mobility typical of a rural area with a small population. The mobility of the people in this county may be noted by the lack of uniformity in the increases and decreases in the population during this period. Such a lack of uniformity makes it difficult to determine whether any trends prevail within the county population.

LINCOLN

Lincoln County, located in the northwest corner of the state, is bordered by British Columbia, Canada, on the north, the State of Idaho on the west, Sanders County on the south and Flathead County on the east. Libby, the county seat of the county, is the principal city in this county with a population of 2,828. Lincoln County ranks 22nd in population among Montana counties with 12,537 residents.

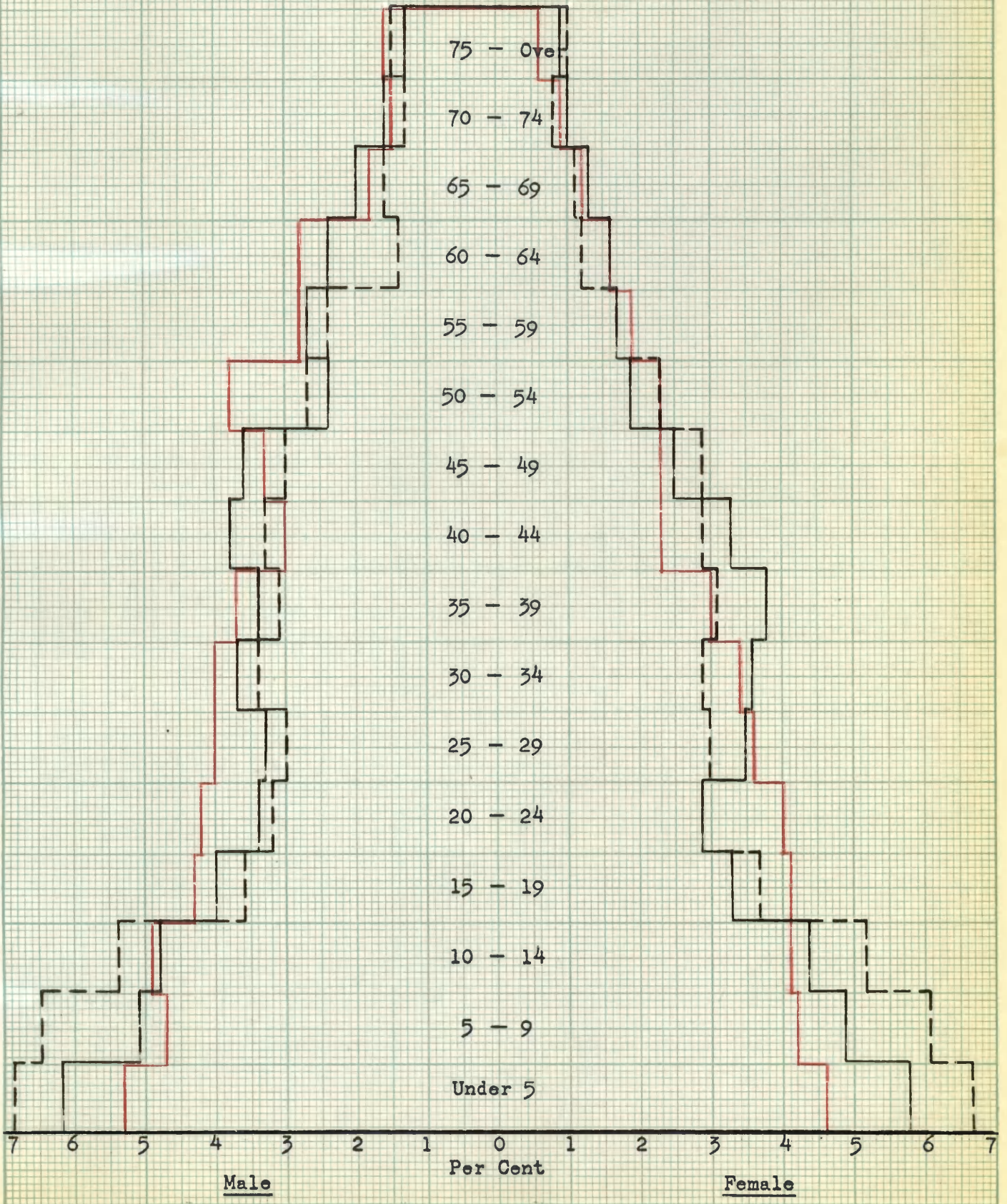
The fertility ratios for this county were 488 in 1940, 590 in 1950, and 736 in 1960. The children's groups indicate the increased fertility of the people of Lincoln County for the period 1940 to 1960. Other than the evident increases in the children's groups, the nature of the population of the county remains relatively stable and immobile.

Age and sex distribution for this county, when analyzed in relation to age and sex characteristics presented on chart 57, shows very little fluctuation in nearly every adult age group. There is, however, a minimal decreasing percentage of middle-aged and older-aged persons in the period 1950 to 1960. These decreased percentages may be attributed to the out-migration of these people. The substantial increases in the children's groups, however, may also have caused this decrease since the distribution of people must always indicate the total population of the county.

Chart 27

Lincoln County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

McCONE

McCone County, situated in north-central Montana, is surrounded by the following counties: Richland, Roosevelt, Valley, Garfield, Prairie, and Dawson. This county had a population of 3,321 in 1940, 3,258 in 1950, and 3,321 in 1960. Circle is the county seat of McCone County and principal town with a population of 1,117.

The fertility ratios for this county were 469 in 1940, 783 in 1950, and 769 in 1960. These figures indicate some of the higher fertility ratios for Subregion III, chart 59, and also the state. They are larger than the fertility rates for other counties within the subregion. Chart 28, the population pyramid for the county, clearly points out the increased percentage of children as a result of the increased fertility of the inhabitants of McCone County. A comparison of the children's groups in this county aged under 14 for the 1950 to 1960 period, with those of chart 59, indicates that there are more children in this county in proportion to children in similar age categories of remaining counties in the subregion.

When compared to chart 59, significant changes in other categories of age and sex distribution appear in the young adult group aged 20 to 24, and the male group aged 55 to 64. The sharp decreased percentage of young adults aged 20-24 for the 1950 to 1960 decade can be explained only in terms of out-migration, since other young adult groups were not affected by percentage changes that occurred in remaining adult groups. It is unusual that only one age category indicates any appreciable change in the young adult groups. The decreased percentage of

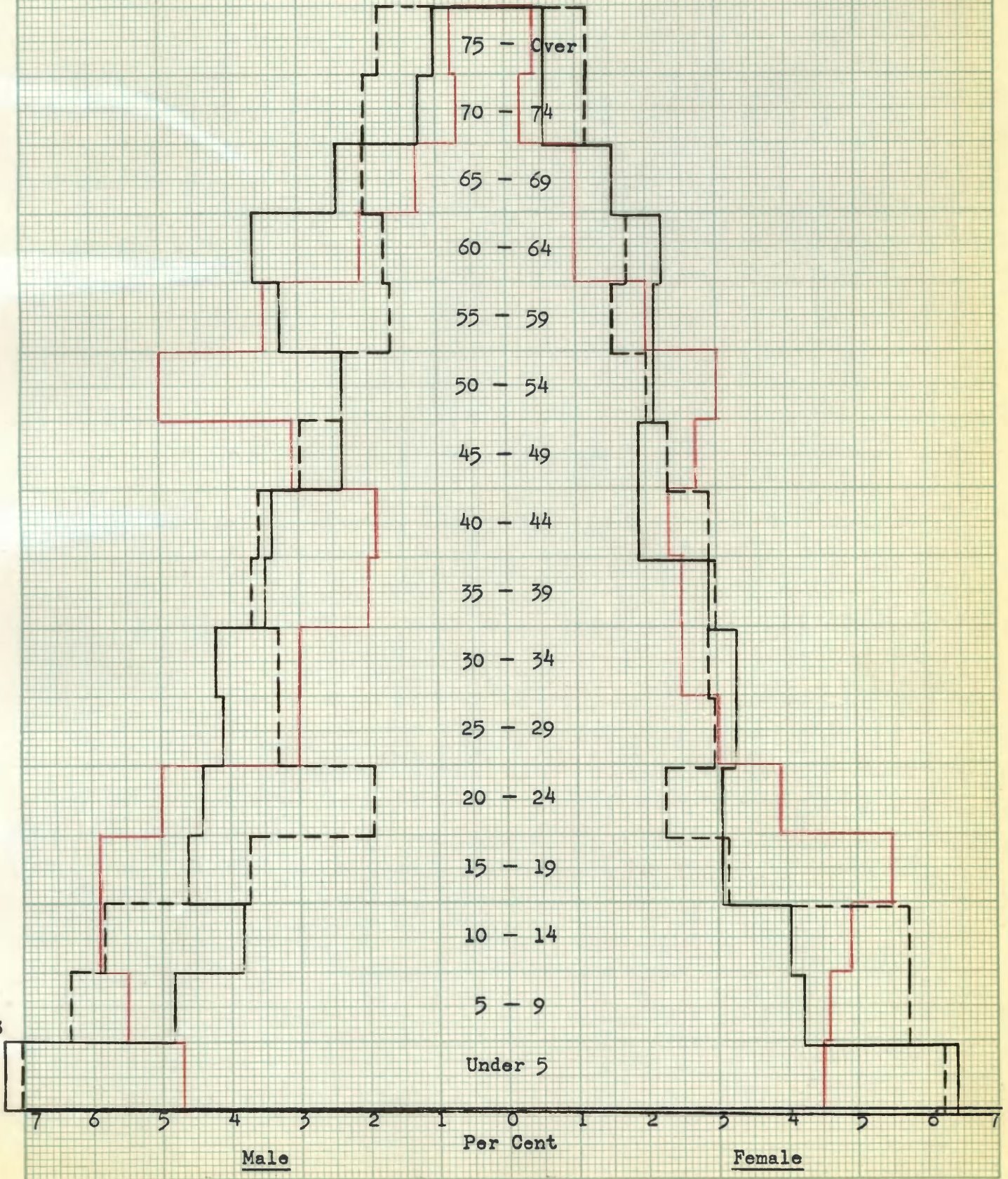
Chart 28

McCone County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960

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73



Male

Per Cent

Female

males aged 55 to 64 for the 1950 to 1960 period can be attributed to out-migration as well as the result of a decreased percentage of males aged 45 to 54 for 1950.

The increased male mobility in McCone County is in direct relation to the agricultural nature of the economy in the county and the excessive male population as a result of this factor.

MADISON

Madison County, located in the southwestern portion of the state, is one of the larger counties in Montana. It is bordered by Idaho on the south, and the counties of Gallatin, Jefferson, Silver Bow, and Beaverhead. It had a total population of 7,294 in 1940, 5,998 in 1950, and 5,211 in 1960. Virginia City is the county seat and has been since the establishment of Madison County on February 2, 1865. It has a population of 194.⁵⁹

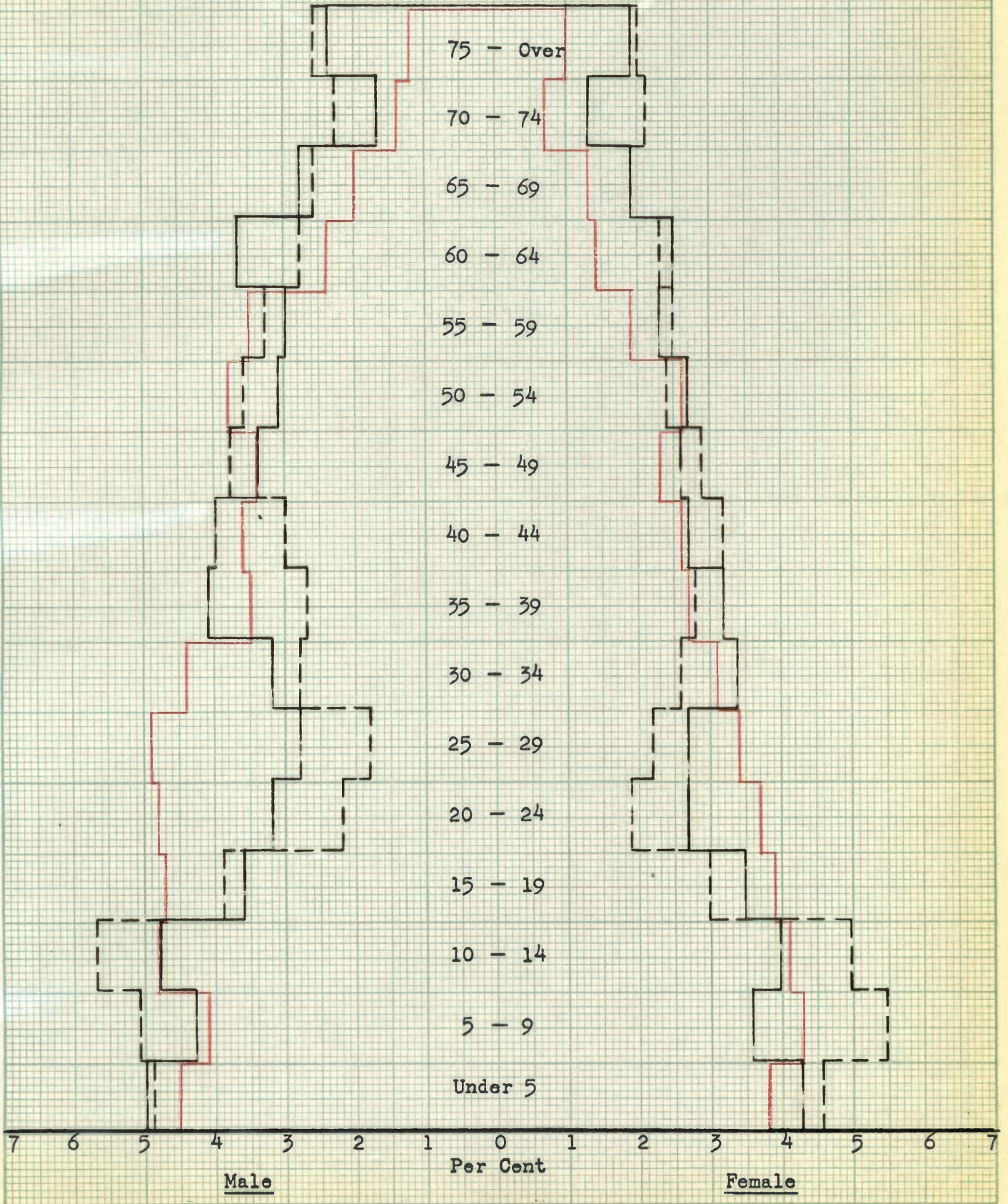
The fertility ratios for this county were 429 in 1940, 517 in 1950, and 602 in 1960. These figures for the period 1940 to 1960 are higher than the figures for Subregion I, chart 57, for the same decades. There is a decreased percentage of male and female children under 5 and male children aged 5 to 9. The remaining children's groups indicate increases. This decreased percentage of children for the 1950 to 1960 period does not follow fertility patterns characteristic of most rural counties where the trend is toward an increased proportion of children in all age categories.

⁵⁹Margaret Olson, Tom Williams and Lee Bowden, "Let's Take a Trip Through Madison County," Montana State College Farmer, VII (December, 1953), p. 14.

Chart 29

Madison County

— 1940
— 1950
- - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

This county does reflect, however, an amount of fluctuation in age and sex distribution that is typical of rural counties in Montana. Chart 29, the population pyramid for Madison County, depicts an increased proportion of aged people, and a decreased percentage of young adults. The most prominent decreases in the young adult groups appear in the age categories 20 to 29 for the period 1950 to 1960. The decreased young adult population in Madison County may be attributed to out-migration. The increased percentage of aged people between 1950 and 1960 may have been caused by an increased percentage of people aged 60 to 69 for the 1940 to 1960 period.

Madison County has a substantially larger proportion of older aged males in comparison to many other western Montana counties included in Subregion I. This increase of older people may be due in part to the in-migration of males in recent years; however, it most probably is the result of the proportionate aging of the older male population of the county.

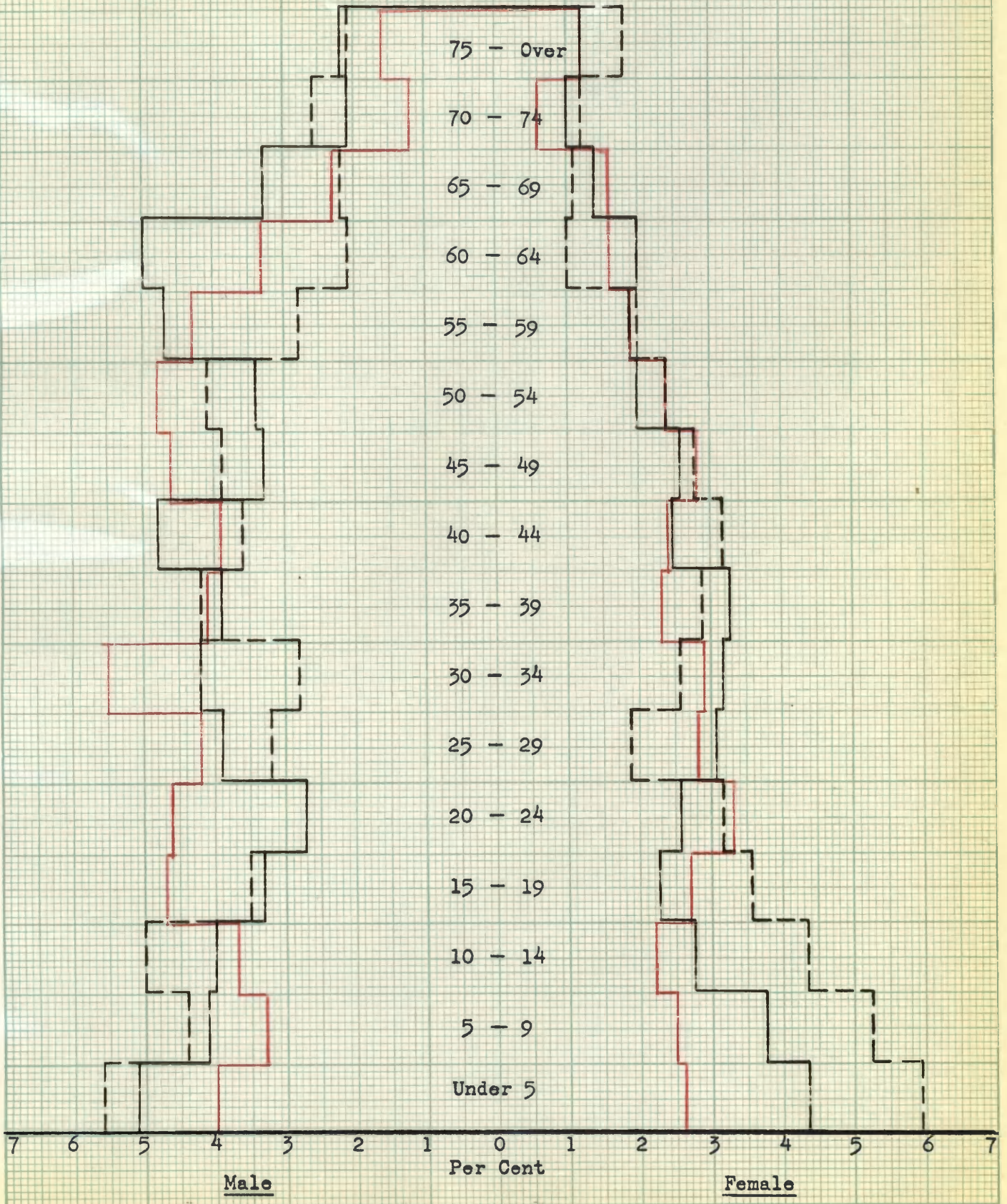
MEAGHER

Meagher County, named for General Thomas F. Meagher, acting territorial governor, is located in the central portion of the state, and is surrounded by the following counties: Judith Basin, Cascade, Lewis and Clark, Broadwater, Gallatin, Park, and Wheatland. The population of Meagher County was 2,237 in 1940, 2,079 in 1950, and 2,616 in 1960.⁶⁰ White Sulphur Springs, the principal town and county seat, is centrally

⁶⁰"Meagher County, Montana," Water Resources Survey, Part 1 (July, 1950), p. 6.

Meagher County

— 1940
— 1950
- - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

located in the county and serves as the trading center for the area. In 1960 White Sulphur Springs had a population of 1,519.

The fertility ratios for the county were 383 in 1940, 559 in 1950, and 672 in 1960. Chart 30, the population pyramid for Meagher County, indicates the increasing number of children in this county in the period 1940 to 1960. When compared to chart 57, the population pyramid for Subregion I, Meagher County indicates an overall decreased percentage of children comparatively and, therefore, reflects the increased fertility of the subregional population.

A comparative analysis of age and sex distribution in Meagher County, with chart 57, reveals the high degree of mobility among males. Most notable is the decreased percentage of males aged 55 to 69 for the period 1950 to 1960. An explanation of these decreases is difficult to attain; however, they may be attributed to a decreased number of males employed for this period in the county. Just as difficult to explain as the decreased number of males aged 55 to 69 for the 1950 to 1960 period is the decreased number of males for the 1940 to 1960 period. These changes may also have occurred as the result of the stabilizing of the proportion of people in other age groups.

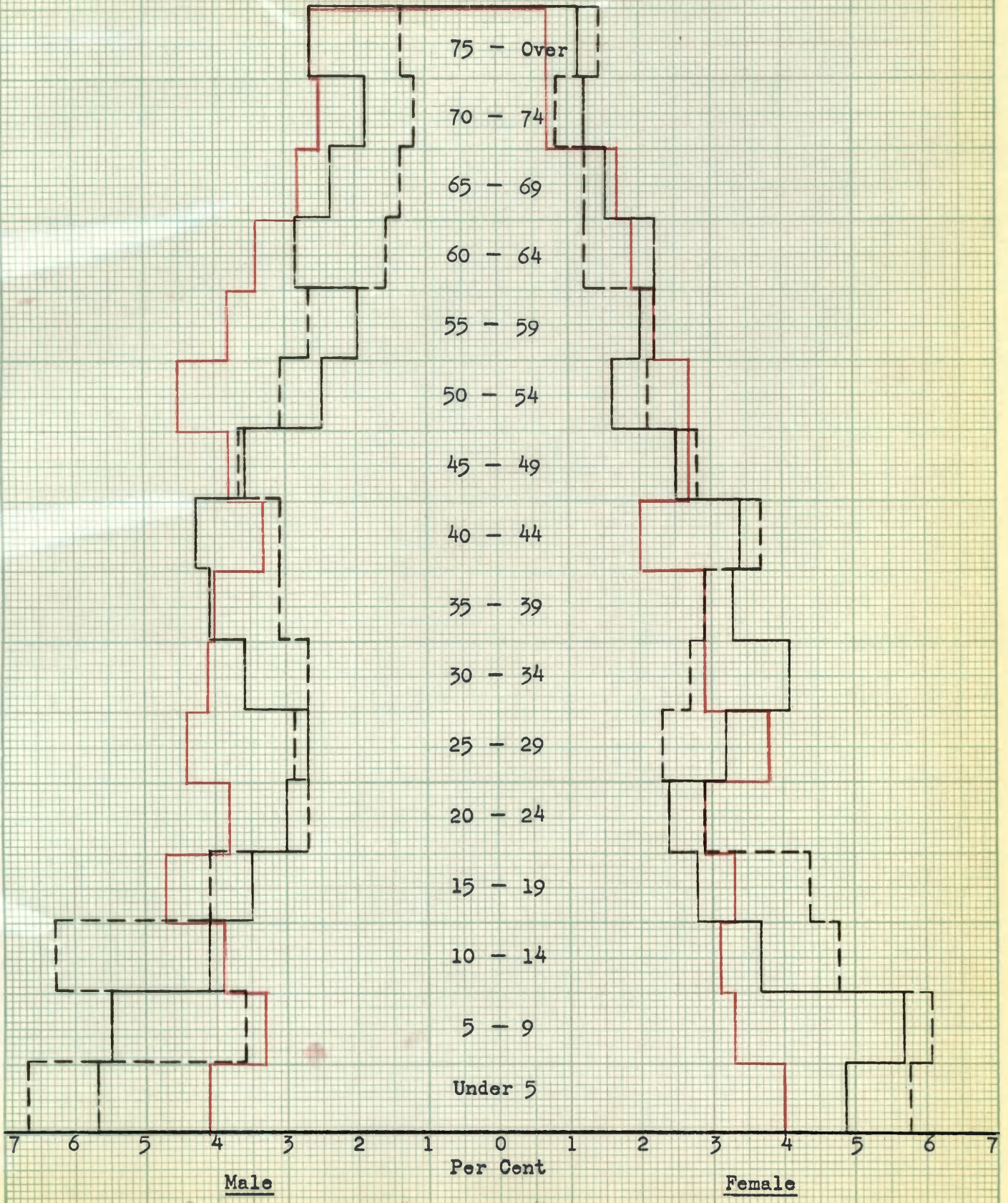
MINERAL

Mineral County is located on the western edge of the state, and is bordered by Idaho to the west, Sanders County to the north, and Missoula County to the east and south. This county had a population of 2,135 in 1940, 2,081 in 1950, and 3,037 in 1960. Superior is the county seat and major town in Mineral County. It is also the largest

Chart 31

Mineral County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



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town with a population of 1,242.

The fertility ratios for the county were 448 in 1940, 556 in 1950, and 656 in 1960. These fertility figures well exceed those for Subregion I, chart 57. Chart 31, the population pyramid for Mineral County, illustrates the increased number of children that have resulted from the high fertility of the county. A most notable change in the children's groups appears in the 5 to 9 age group for the 1950 to 1960 period. The cause of such a large decrease, from 5.5 per cent in 1950 to 3.6 per cent in 1960, is not easily understood. It is possible that large increases in the children's groups aged under 14 could have caused this as a result of the distribution of people in relation to the total population of the county.

Age and sex distribution in Mineral County closely resembles the characteristics of age and sex distribution for Subregion I. There is in this county, however, a decreased percentage of young adults in the 1950 to 1960 period as a result of out-migration. There is also a noticeable decreased percentage of older-aged persons 60 and over in 1960 as a result of a substantially decreased 1950 population aged 50 to 59.

The population pyramid for Mineral County indicates a lesser decrease in the young adult groups than is characteristic of most other Montana counties with small population. It is possible that there is not a great deal of out-migration in these age groups. This slight decrease may also be the result of a fewer number of young people in relation to the remaining total county population.

MISSOULA

Missoula County is located on the western border of the state, and is bounded by Idaho and the following counties: Mineral, Sanders, Lake, Flathead, Powell, Granite, and Ravalli. The county had a total population in 1940 of 29,038, 35,493 in 1950, and 44,663 in 1960. The city of Missoula is the county seat and has a population of 27,090.

Missoula, which is one of the largest cities in the state, adds the characteristic of urbanism to much of the population in the county. Missoula is also the home of the University of Montana. In the eastern and southeastern part of the county are found heavily forested areas which make Missoula County the second largest lumber center between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and thus adds significantly to the industrial nature of the area. The urban and industrial nature of much of the county population has played an important role in age and sex distribution characteristics.⁶¹

The fertility ratios for this county were 348 in 1940, 495 in 1950, and 574 in 1960. These figures are substantially lower than those rates relative to Subregion I, table IX, for the 1940 to 1960 period. Chart 32, the population pyramid for Missoula County, illustrates a slightly decreasing percentage distribution of children in Missoula County when compared to chart 57 of the subregion; however, when considered on the county basis it reflects an increasing percentage of children for the period 1940 to 1960. This county indicates a

⁶¹Boyd Hardy and Tom Evans, "A Look at Missoula County," Montana State College Farmer, VIII (February, 1955), p. 10.

considerable increase in the number of children when compared to other counties in the state possessing urban characteristics of population in the 1940 to 1960 period. The large percentage of middle aged persons in this county may have a definite result on the increased percentage of children within the county since these children are quite possibly the off-spring of the middle-aged persons.

Remaining characteristics of age and sex distribution for this county, as evidenced by the population pyramid, depict a Montana county population predominantly urban in character. The trend in Missoula County between 1940 and 1960 was toward little mobility among the age groups as a result of the urban-industrial nature of the population. However, the fluctuations seen on chart 32 indicate that a future trend in this county is toward some in-migration and a higher degree of mobility.

The young adult groups aged 20 to 24, when compared to chart 57, indicate considerable increases among these groups. The fact that the University of Montana is located in the county, explains to a large degree the notable increases and decreases occurring in the 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 age groups for the 1950 to 1960 period. In 1950 college students living away from home were considered residents of the communities in which they were residing and this has had an appreciable effect on changes occurring in the young adult groups for Missoula County. The decreased young adult population for 1960 has resulted, however, from an increased population aged under 14 for the 1950 to 1960 decade. This decrease reflects the principle concerning percentage distribution of people in relation to the total population of the county.

MUSSELSHELL

Musselshell County is located in the east-central part of the state. It is bordered on the south by Yellowstone County, on the north by Petroleum and Fergus counties, on the east by Rosebud County, and on the west by Golden Valley County. The population of the county was 5,717 in 1940, 5,408 in 1950, and 4,888 in 1960. The county seat of Musselshell County is Roundup which has a population of 2,842.

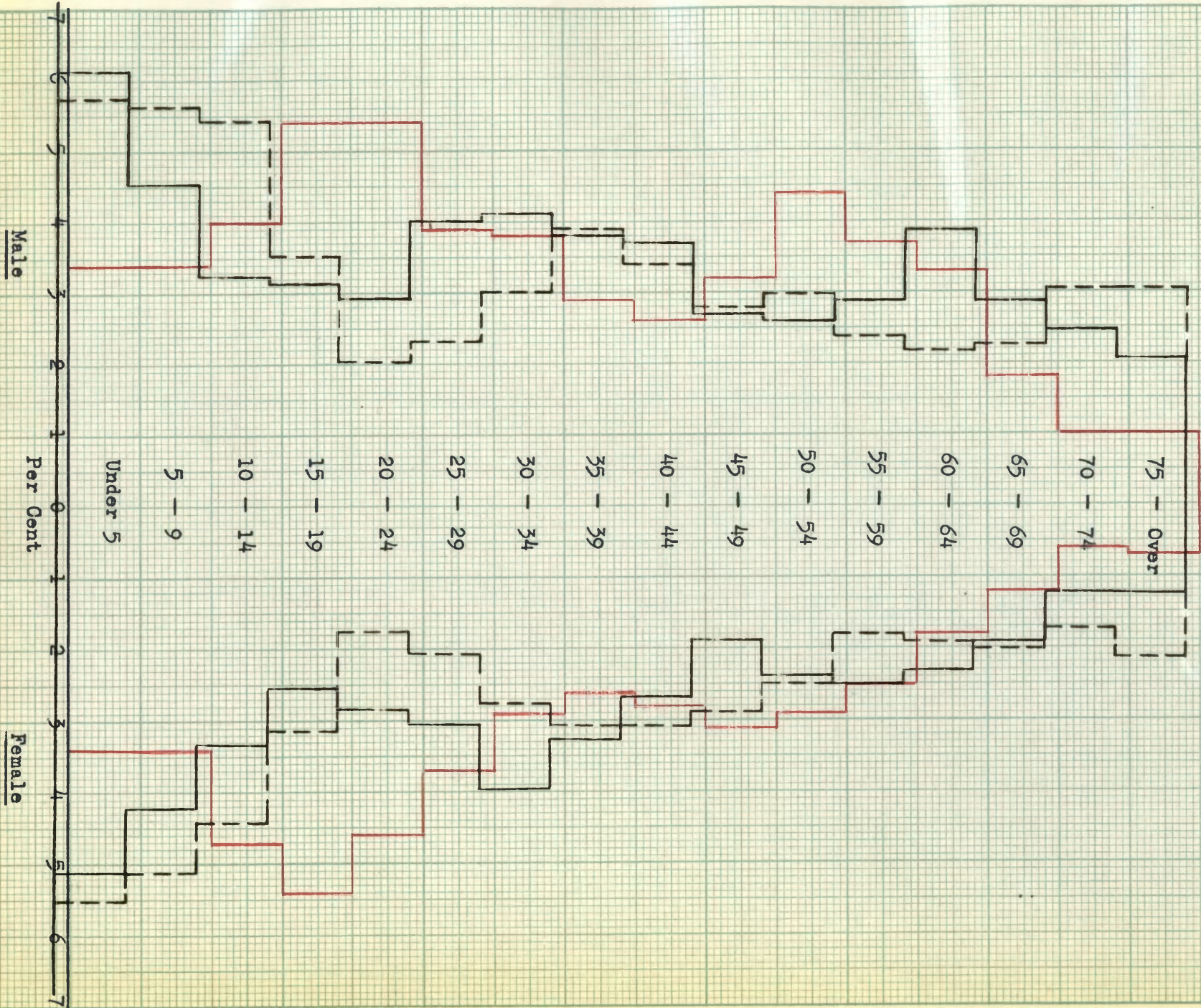
The fertility ratios for this county were 317 in 1940, 588 in 1950, and 674 in 1960. Although these rates are considerably lower than the fertility rates for remaining counties in Subregion III, an increased percentage of children is indicated for this county aged 5 to 9 for the 1940 to 1960 period, and aged 10 to 14 for the 1950 to 1960 decade. The male group aged under 5 indicates a decreased 1950 to 1960 population, while the female group indicates a slight increase for this period. The children's groups, when compared to those on chart 59, reflect the low fertility of the county as these groups are largely decreased in all areas in proportion to the number of children which make up the same age groups on chart 59 for the subregion.

Other age groups indicating notable changes in age and sex distribution are the young adult groups aged 20 to 29, the older adult groups aged 55 to 69, and the groups aged 70 and over. The young adult group aged 20 to 29 indicates a decreased percentage of persons for the 1950 to 1960 decade as a result of out-migration. The decreased percentage of older people aged 55 to 69 between 1950 and 1960 has resulted from a decreased number of younger persons aged 40 to 54

Chart 33

Musselshell County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



for 1950. A comparison of this age group with the similar age group on chart 59 indicates the opposite as there is a larger proportion of persons of this age group in the county than there is in Subregion III. The increased percentage of older persons aged 70 and over in 1960 can be attributed to an increased 1950 population aged 55 to 69.

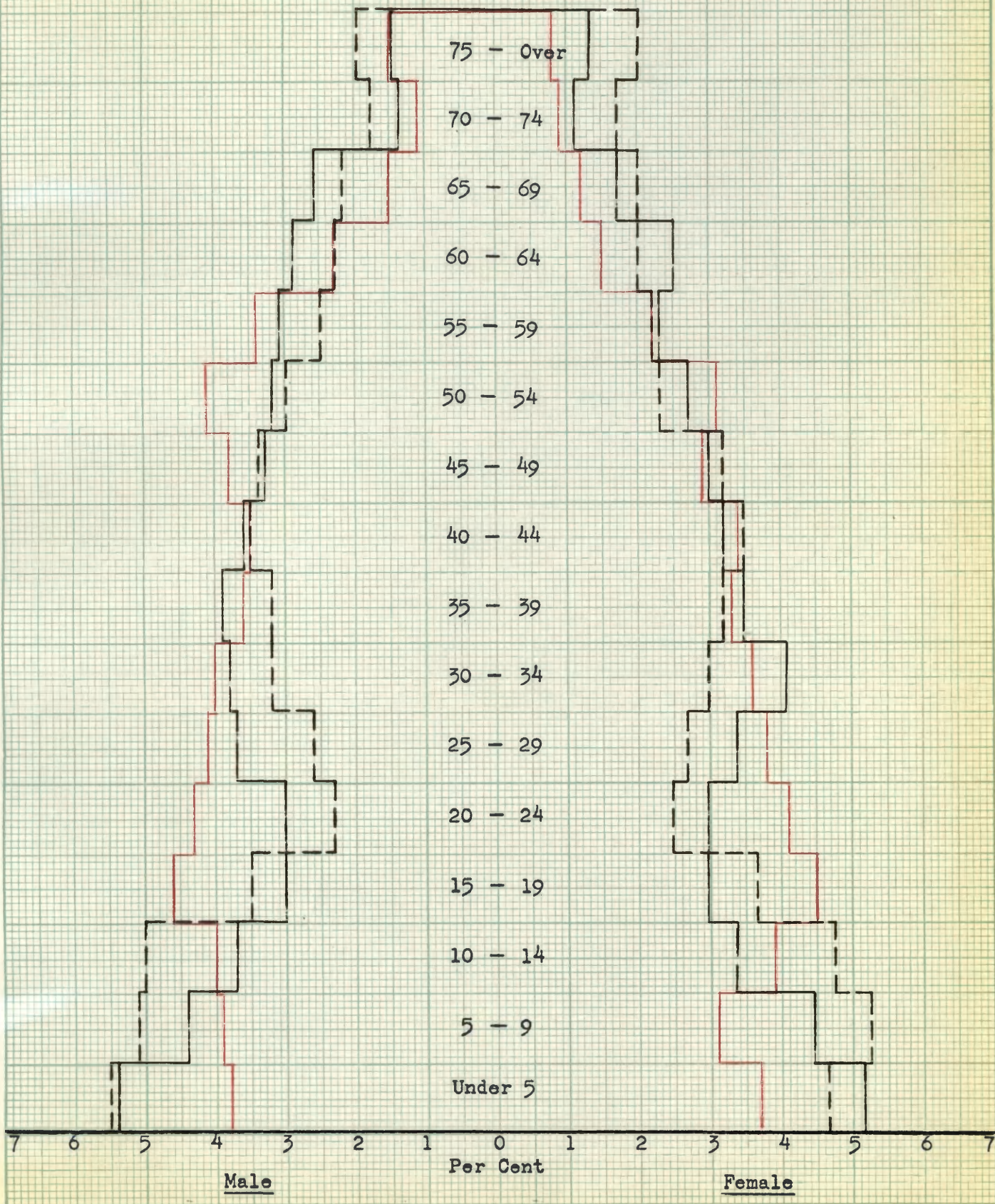
Chart 33 shows a relatively high degree of mobility of this county's population. The increases and decreases occurring on the chart are consistent with changes indicated in nearly every Montana county. In other words, these changes follow a trendish pattern consistent with present Montana population.

PARK

Park County, located on the southern border of the state, is bordered on the west by Gallatin County, on the north by Meagher, Sweet Grass and Stillwater counties, on the east by Sweet Grass and Carbon counties and on the south by Yellowstone Park. It is the 22nd largest county in Montana and had a population of 11,566 in 1940, 11,999 in 1950, and 13,618 in 1960. Livingston is the county seat and major city in the county. It has a population of 8,229.

The fertility ratios for this county were 330 in 1940, 525 in 1950, and 551 in 1960. These figures indicate a low fertility rate for the people of Park County when compared to Subregion I, table IX for 1940 and 1950. Chart 34, the population pyramid for the county, indicates a decreased percentage of children under 5 as a result of the low fertility for Park County. A comparison of the children's groups with those of chart 57 shows a smaller percentage of children aged under 14 in the period 1950 to 1960.

— 1940
— 1950
- - - 1960



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Changes in age and sex distribution of remaining age groups in this county conform closely to those of chart 57 for the 1950 to 1960 period. The most notable change occurring, however, is among the young adult group aged 20 to 24 for the period 1950 to 1960, where decreases are indicated for males and females, respectively. These decreases in the younger age groups can be attributed to out-migration.

PETROLEUM

Petroleum County is located in central Montana. The Missouri and Musselshell rivers, respectively, form natural boundaries on the north and east.⁶² It is bordered by the counties of Fergus, Phillips, Garfield, Rosebud, and Musselshell. This county had a population of 1,083 in 1940, 1,026 in 1950, and 894 in 1960. Winnett, the county seat and principal town in the county, is located in the central part of the county. It has a population of 360.

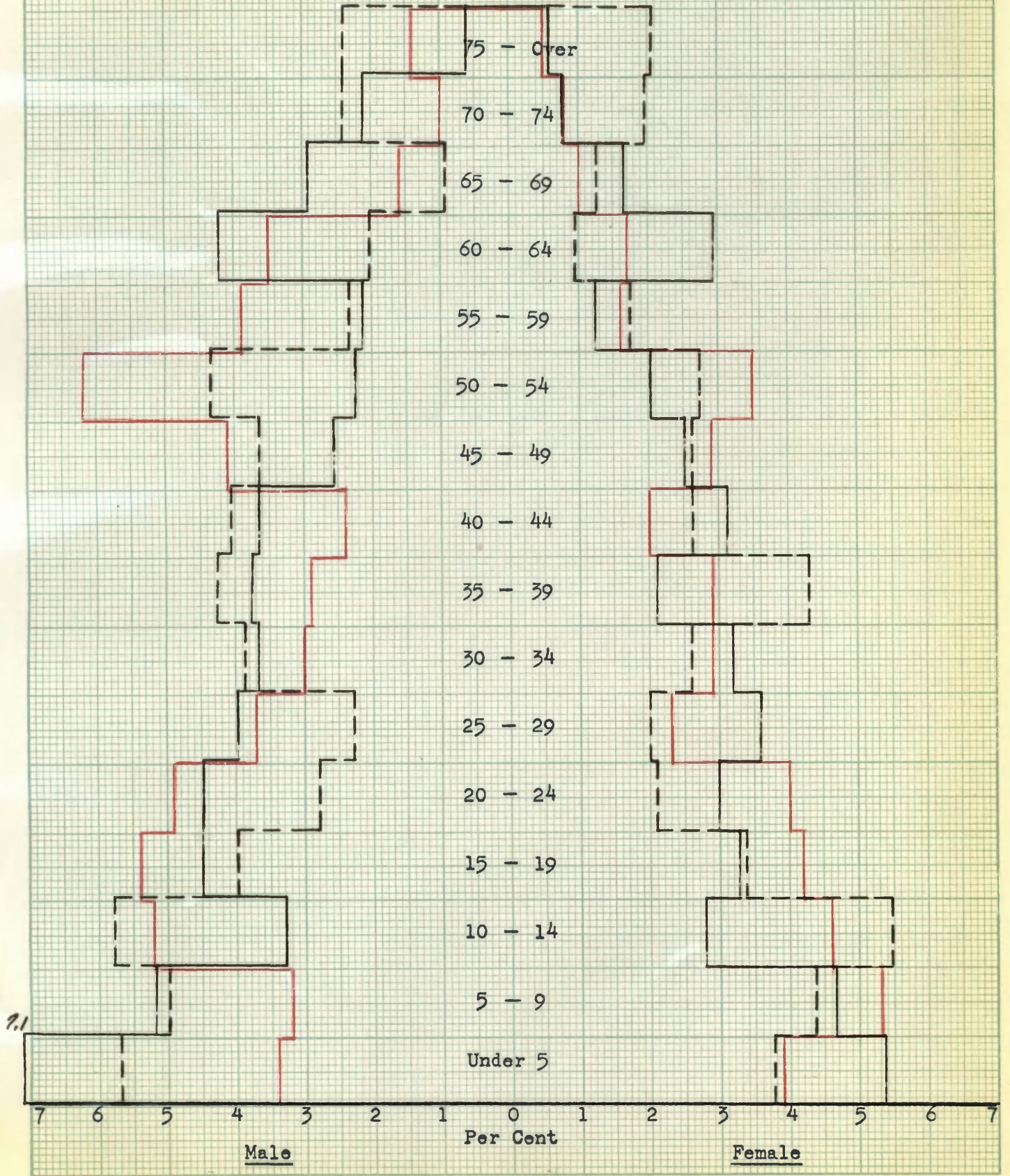
The fertility ratios for this county were 397 in 1940, 677 in 1950, and 563 in 1960. These figures indicate a considerable decrease in the fertility of the county for 1960. The decrease in the children's group aged under 5 is explained in terms of the low fertility for 1960. Decreases are also evident in the group aged 5 to 9 between 1950 and 1960, while an increased percentage of children is indicated in the age group 10 to 14 for the same period. A comparison of these age groups with those of chart 59, Subregion III, indicates similar changes in each age category; however, the changes are larger in terms of

⁶²L. F. Gieseke, "Soils of Petroleum County," Montana Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins, Bulletin 363 (August, 1938), p. 3.

Chart 35

Petroleum County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

percentages. Noticeable changes in remaining categories of age and sex distribution, when compared to chart 59, include a decreased percentage of young adults aged 20 to 29, and older persons aged 60 to 70, an increased number of males aged 35 to 54, and an increased percentage of persons aged 70 and over. The decrease in the young adult group aged 20 to 29 for the 1950 to 1960 period follows a trend toward the out-migration of these younger people from sparsely populated agricultural regions. The decreased percentage of persons aged 60 to 70 between 1950 and 1960 has resulted from a decreased 1950 population aged 45 to 59. An increased number of persons in the county aged 35 to 54 for 1960 may be attributed to an increased population aged 15 to 34 for 1950. The increased population aged 70 and over for 1960 has resulted from an increased 1950 population aged 60 to 69.

The sparsity of the population of Petroleum County is shown by the extreme changes occurring in the population for the 1940 to 1960 decades. Because the population is so sparse, it becomes difficult to make more than general conclusions about the characteristics of the population, since any slight change in one area is evidenced as an exaggeration in another area of the population pyramid. In spite of what can be said concerning the changes in age and sex distribution for this county, the general trend is one of extreme mobility.

PHILLIPS

Phillips County is located on the northeastern border of the state and is bounded by the following counties: Valley, Garfield, Petroleum, Fergus, and Blaine. This county had a population of 7,892

in 1940, 6,334 in 1950, and 6,027 in 1960. Malta, the county seat and the largest and most important town in the county, has a population of 2,239.

The fertility ratios for this county were 525 in 1940, 621 in 1950, and 757 in 1960. Chart 36, the population pyramid for this county, indicates an increased percentage of children aged under 14 for the 1940 to 1960 period. A comparison of these groups, however, with those of Subregion III, chart 59, indicates a decreased percentage of children aged under 14 in Phillips County as compared to the proportion of children aged under 14 in remaining counties within the subregion.

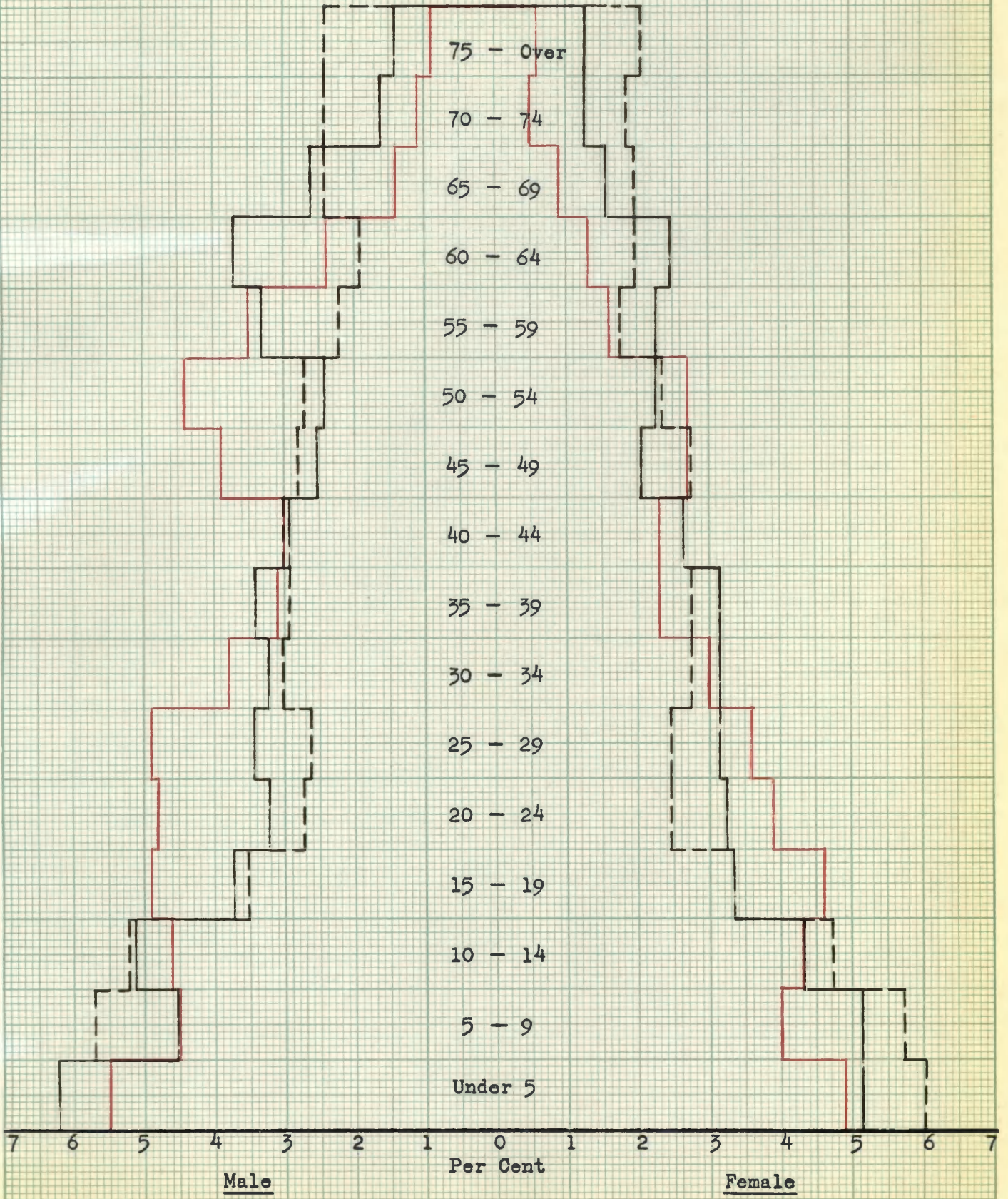
A comparison of remaining age groups with those indicated on chart 59 shows notable changes in the young adult groups aged 20 to 29, the older male groups aged 55 to 64, and the group aged 70 and over. The decreased percentage of young adults aged 20 to 29 in 1960 may be partially the result of out-migration, as well as the result of an increased percentage of children in the county for the same period. The decreased percentage of males aged 55 to 64 in 1960 can be attributed to a decreased male population aged 45 to 54 in 1950. The increased older population aged 70 and over for the 1950 to 1960 period has resulted from an increased population aged 55 to 69 in 1950.

The increases and decreases indicated on the pyramid conform to the general trends characteristic of rural Montana county populations. The decreases are usually the result of out-migrations of people while the increases can be explained in terms of in-migration; however, in the case of the children's groups, increases and decreases may result from fluctuations in the fertility rate or as a result of migrations within other age groups.

Chart 36

Phillips County

— 1940
— 1950
- - - 1960



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PONDERA

Pondera County, located in the northwestern part of the state, is surrounded by the counties of Chouteau, Liberty, Toole, Glacier, Flathead, and Teton. This county was named after the old town of Pondera.⁶³ The county had a population of 6,716 in 1940, 6,392 in 1950, and 7,653 in 1960. Conrad is the county seat of Pondera County and also the largest town in the county with a population of 2,665.

The fertility ratios for this county were 469 in 1940, 686 in 1950, and 714 in 1960. Chart 37 reflects the increased fertility of this county by the increased percentage of children aged under 14 for the period 1940 to 1960. A comparison of the children's groups aged under 14 with those indicated on chart 58, Subregion II, shows increases in the age groups under 14; however, the decreased percentage of males aged under 5, on chart 37, appears as a decrease on chart 58 also.

The young adult groups are the only remaining age categories in Pondera County that indicate significant changes in age and sex distribution. In these young adult groups there has been a decreased percentage of persons aged 20 to 29 for the 1950 to 1960 period. These decreases may have resulted from the increased percentage distribution of children in the county for this period. It is more probable that they occurred as a result of the out-migration of these people within the younger adult groups.

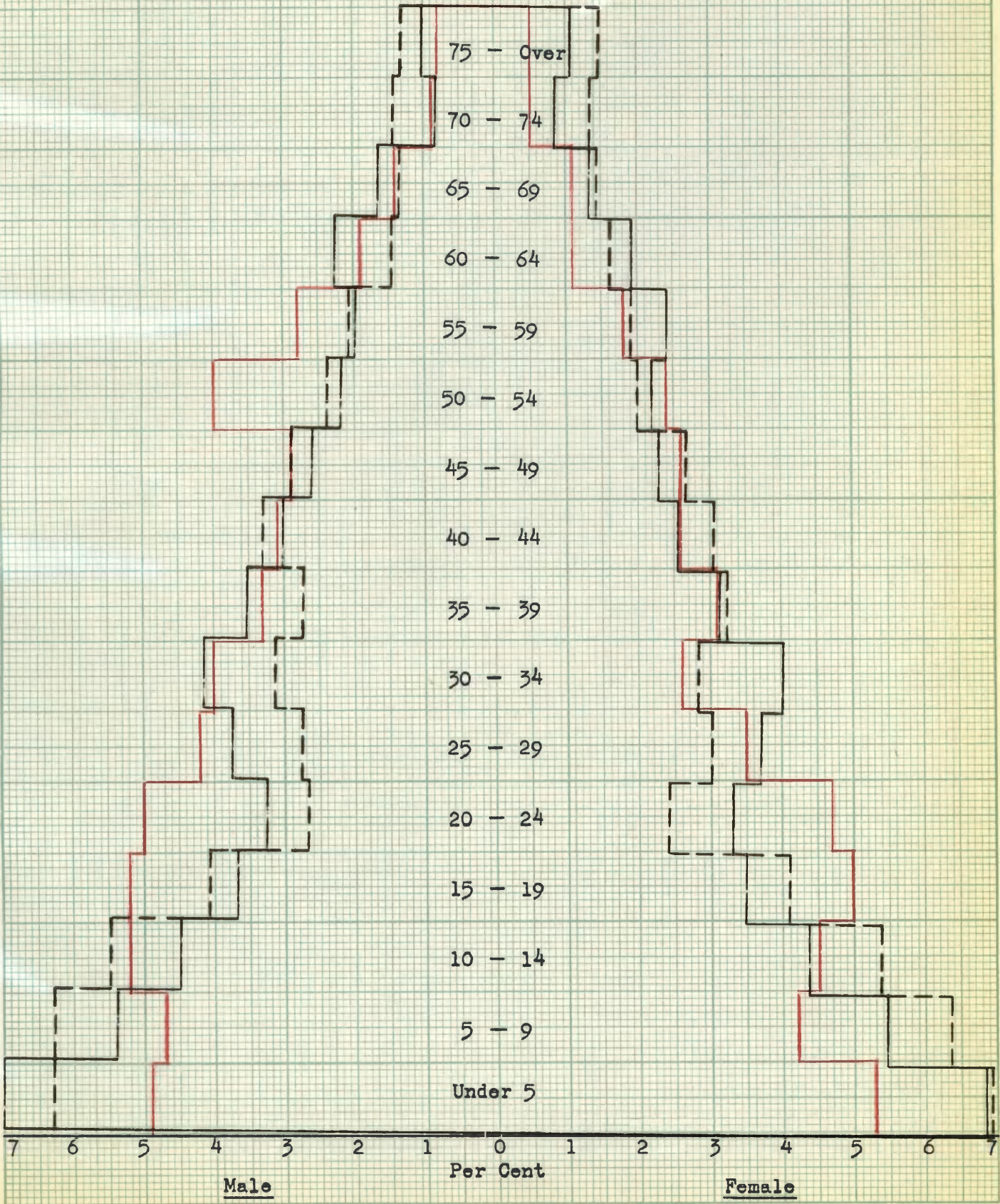
Chart 37 indicates that age and sex distribution in this county

⁶³"Pondera County, Montana," Water Resources Survey, Part 1 (June, 1964), p. 11.

Chart 37

Pondera County

— 1940
— 1950
- - - 1960



closely resembles a normal population pyramid as its distributive characteristics are in accordance with the decreasing upward gradation of a pyramid, and the changes that are indicated on the chart are not as accentuated as those of other Montana counties.

POWDER RIVER

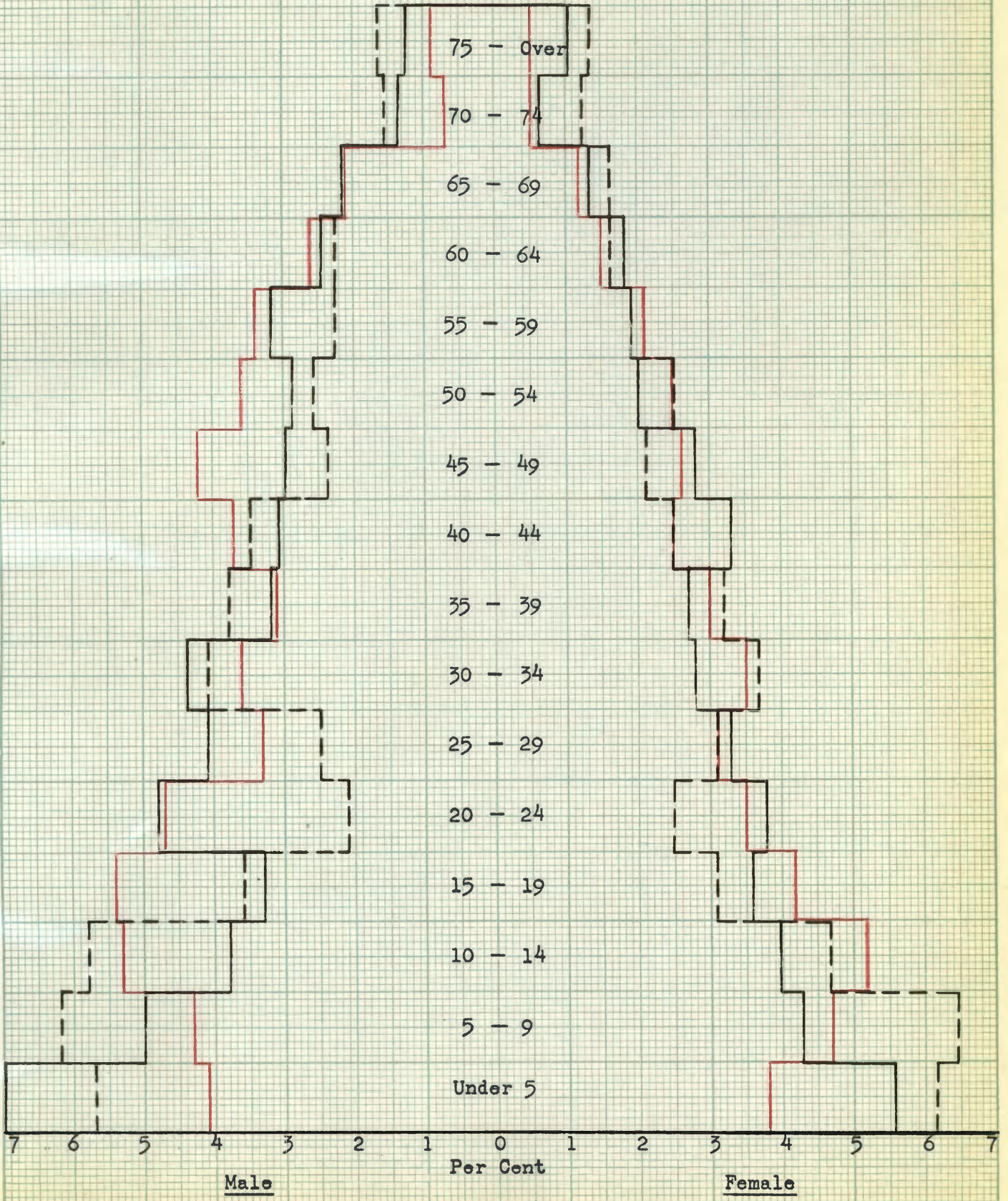
Powder River County lies in southeastern Montana. It is bordered on the east by Carter County, on the north by Custer County, and on the west by Rosebud and Big Horn counties, and on the south by the state of Wyoming. This county had a population of 3,159 in 1940, 2,693 in 1950, and 2,485 in 1960. Broadus, the county seat, is the largest town in the county with a population of 628.

The fertility ratios for this county were 403 in 1940, 651 in 1950, and 657 in 1960. Chart 38, the population pyramid for Powder River County, indicates an increased number of children for the period 1940 to 1960, although in the age group under 5 there is indicated a decreased percentage of males for this period. A comparison of the children's groups with those indicated on chart 59, Subregion III, shows a decreased percentage of children aged under 5, both male and female, for the 1950 to 1960 period, and an increased percentage of children aged 5 to 14 for the same period.

The only significant change in age and sex distribution in the county, other than the children's groups, appears in the young adult group aged 20 to 29 in the 1950 to 1960 decade. A large decreased percentage of males is indicated in the age group 20 to 29, whereas in the female group decreases are notably evident in the 20 to 24 age group

Powder River County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

only for this period. A decreased percentage of young adults may be attributed to out-migration; however, in the case of this county, where there has been a small amount of fluctuation among most age groups, the increased percentage of children aged under 14 may have had an effect on the decreased percentage of young adults as well.

The distribution characteristics on chart 38 conform closely with the general trends of other Montana counties and coincide with the aging population of this state. Many percentage changes occurring on the population pyramid are indicative of the migratory nature of the working classes in Montana with their tendency to migrate to more urban and industrial centers.

POWELL

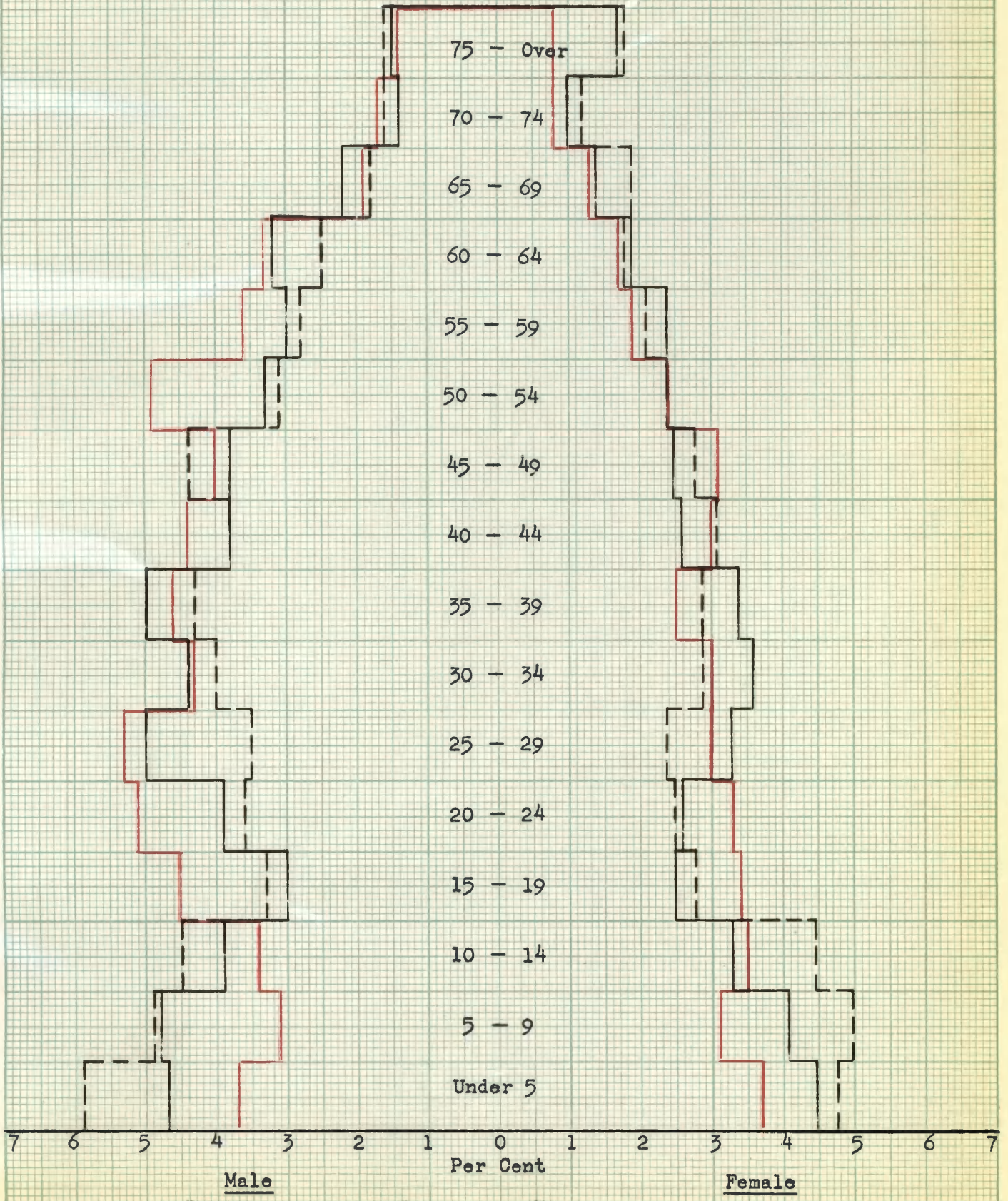
Powell County located in the western part of the state, is bordered by the following counties: Lewis and Clark, Flathead, Missoula, Granite, Deer Lodge, and Jefferson. The population of this county was 6,152 in 1940, 6,301 in 1950, and 7,002 in 1960. Deer Lodge, the county seat, is located in the southern portion of the county. This is the largest and most important town in the county with a population of 4,681.

The fertility ratios for the county were 406 in 1940, 513 in 1950, and 652 in 1960. These figures exceed the fertility rates for Subregion I for 1940 and 1950. Because of the increased fertility of the people of Powell County, there have occurred, on a county basis, increases in all age categories of the children's groups. The percentage distribution of males and females aged under 14 for the period 1940

Chart 39

Powell County

- 1940
- 1950
- - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

to 1960 appears nearly equal. When compared to the distribution of children for Subregion I, chart 57, in the same period, Powell County indicates a decreased percentage of males and females aged under 14. It may be said from this comparison that the average fertility of the remaining people in Subregion I is greater than that of Powell County.

Chart 39 indicates a higher percentage of mobility among most male age groups as compared to female age groups for Powell County in the 1950 to 1960 period. A comparison of male age groups with those of chart 57 indicates considerable increases in the young adult and middle-aged groups 20 to 44 for the 1950 to 1960 period. This increased percentage of males is most generally the result of in-migration; however, the reason for such an increase in Powell County is difficult to determine. It may be attributed to the nature of the economy and the employment situation for the period 1950 to 1960 in this county.

PRAIRIE

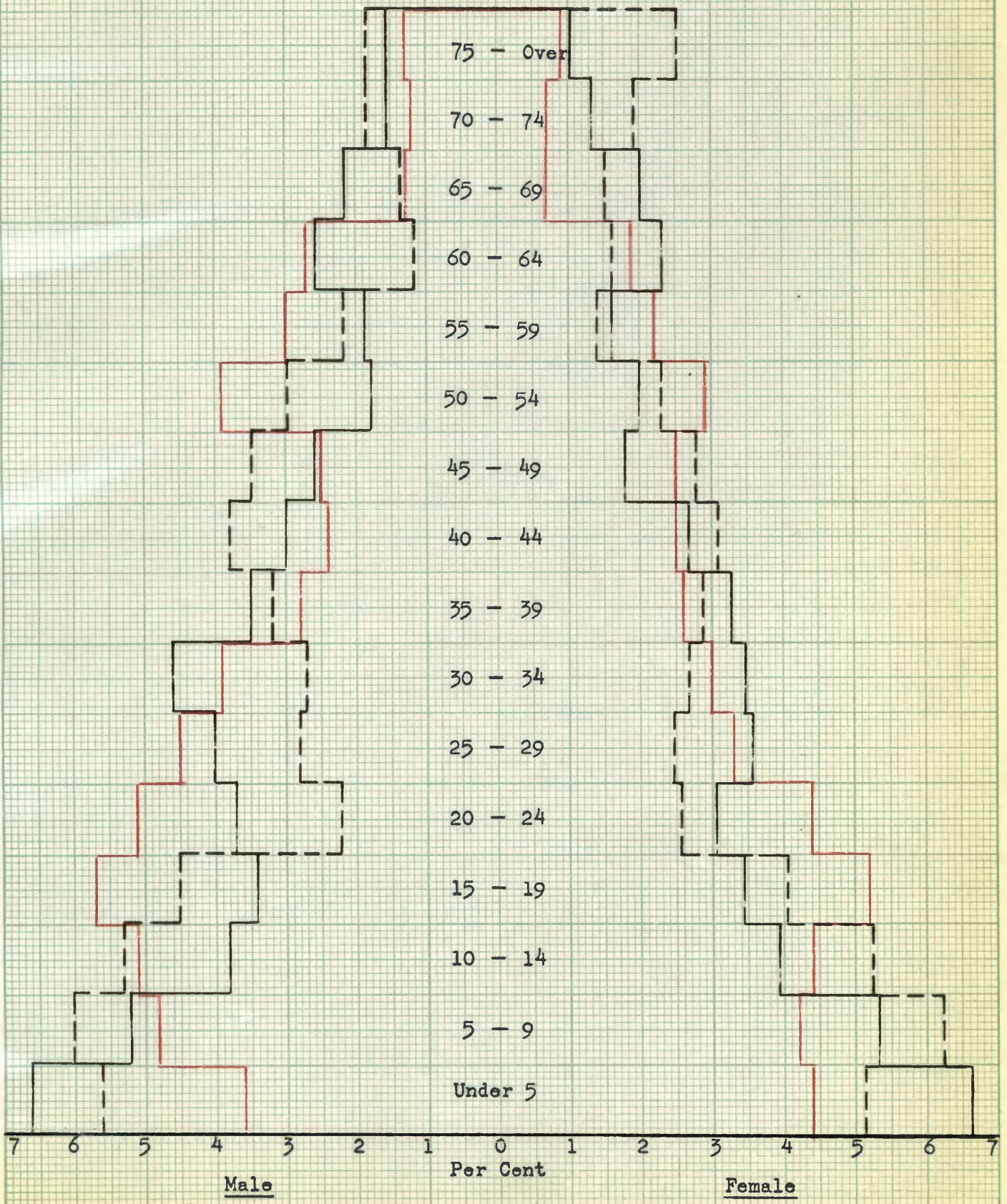
Prairie County, located in the east-central part of the state, is bounded by the counties of Wibaux, Dawson, McCone, Garfield, Custer, and Fallon. The population of this county was 2,410 in 1940, 2,377 in 1950, and 2,318 in 1960. Terry is the county seat of Prairie County. It has a population of 1,140.

The fertility ratios for this county were 381 in 1940, 677 in 1950, and 599 in 1960. These figures indicate a considerable decline in fertility in the county for the period 1950 to 1960. Chart 40, the population pyramid for Prairie County, shows the decreased percentage of children aged under 5 as the result of the low fertility for 1960.

Chart 40

Prairie County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

An increased percentage of children aged 5 to 14 for the 1950 to 1960 decade, however, is indicated on chart 40. A comparison of the children's groups of the county with those of chart 59, indicates a decreased percentage of males aged under 14 and females aged under 5, and an increased percentage of females aged 5 to 14 for the 1950 to 1960 decade.

A further comparison of chart 40 with the population pyramid for Subregion III indicates significant percentage changes in the young adult groups aged 20 to 34, in the male groups aged 40 to 54 and 60 to 69, and older female groups aged 70 and over. The decreased young adult population aged 20 to 34 between 1950 and 1960 can be attributed to out-migration. The increased children's and adolescent groups aged 5 to 19 for 1950 may also have had an appreciable effect on the decreased young adult groups. The increased male population aged 40 to 54 for 1960 has resulted from an increased 1950 population aged 20 to 39. The decreased percentage of males 60 to 69 for 1960 is the result of a decreased male population aged 50 to 59 for 1950. The significantly increased female population aged 70 and over for 1960 can be attributed to an increased female population aged 60 to 69 for 1950, and to the fact that the trend is toward a more aging population.

Chart 40 indicates that counties of small population appear on the pyramid graph as a population fluctuating a great deal since the movement of a few people appears as the movement of many people when considered on a percentage distribution basis. Chart 40, however, does not evidence any extreme fluctuations but rather movements relative to the county population as a whole and, by so doing, it retains the normal shape of a population pyramid.

RAVALLI

Ravalli County is located on the very western border of the state and is surrounded by Idaho and the counties of Granite, Missoula, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead. This county had a population of 12,978 in 1940, 13,101 in 1950, and 12,341 in 1960. Hamilton is the county seat of Ravalli County and is the largest town in the county with a population of 2,475.

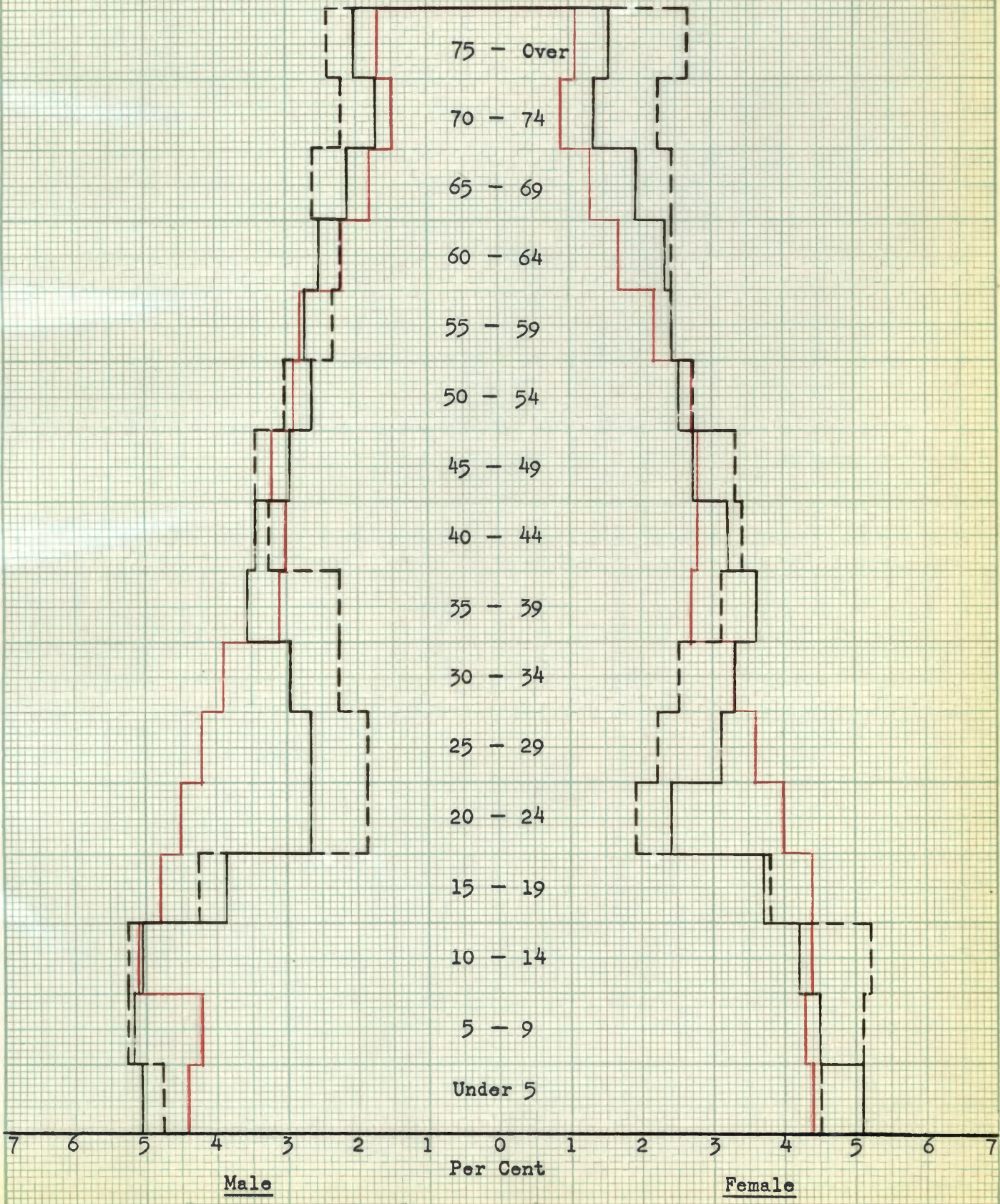
The fertility ratios for the county were 420 in 1940, 531 in 1950, and 554 in 1960. The fertility rates for 1940 and 1950 are larger than are the rates for the same period in Subregion I. However, the 1960 fertility rate is lower than the same rate for the subregion. The fertility of the people of Ravalli County is illustrated on chart 41 where a decreasing percentage of children under 5, both male and female, is indicated. The age groups 5 to 14 reflect increases; however, they are small, especially in the male age group 5 to 9. The female age groups 5 to 14 indicate increases for the period 1950 to 1960. The children's groups for this county, when compared to chart 57, indicate a decreased percentage of children aged under 9 for the period 1950 to 1960, and an increased percentage of children for the same age group for the 1940 period. In the 10 to 14 age category, Ravalli County shows an increasing percentage of children in the 1940 to 1960 period.

The most noticeable changes in age and sex distribution in this county occur in the young adult groups and the aged groups. The percentage change in these two age categories are significant when studied on a county basis as well as a subregional basis. The percentage of

Chart 41

Ravalli County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

young adults, aged 20 to 34, notably decreased for the period 1950 to 1960. Although the decrease is greater among the males, it may be attributed to out-migration in the female group also. The increasing population aged 70 and over between 1950 and 1960 may very well have resulted from a substantially decreased young adult population, therefore reflecting the proportionate distribution of people in Ravalli County.

RICHLAND

Richland County is located in eastern Montana. The Missouri River forms its northern boundary and the Montana-North Dakota line its eastern boundary.⁶⁴ It is bordered by the counties of Wibaux, Dawson, McCone, and Roosevelt. The total population of this county was 10,209 in 1940, 10,366 in 1950, and 10,504 in 1960. Sidney, the county seat and largest town, has a population of 4,564.

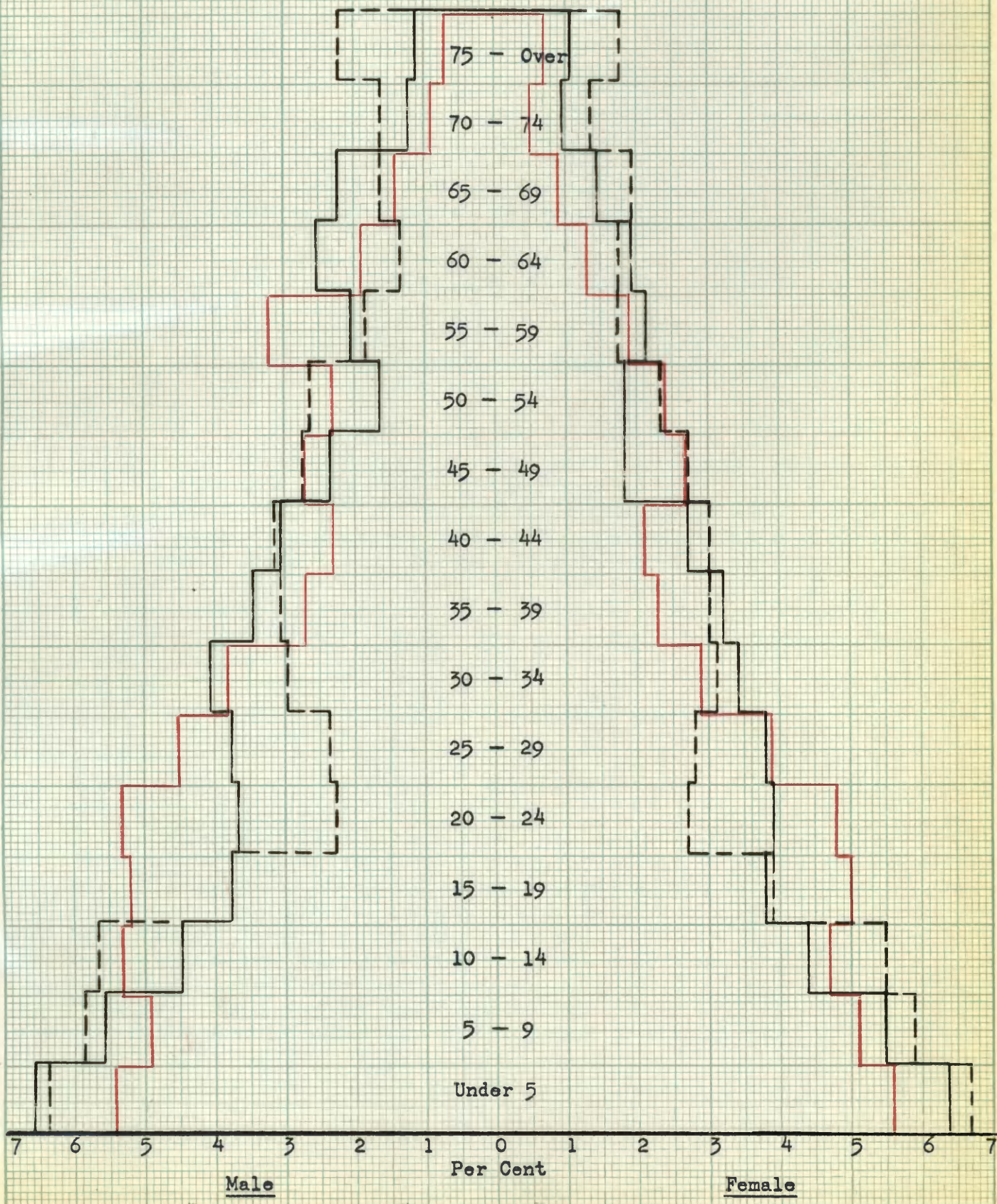
The fertility ratios for this county were 497 in 1940, 622 in 1950, and 710 in 1960. Chart 42 indicates an increased percentage of children aged 5 to 14 between 1950 and 1960, a decreased percentage of males, and an increased percentage of females aged under 5 for the same period. A comparison of the children's groups aged under 14 with those of chart 59 indicates an increased percentage of children aged 10 to 14, a decreased percentage aged 5 to 9, a decreased number of males aged under 5, and an increased number of females of the same age group for the period 1950 to 1960. The fertility in Richland County and the

⁶⁴L. F. Giesecker, "Soils of Richland County," Montana Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins, Bulletin 515 (November, 1955), p. 10.

Richland County

— 1940
— 1950
- - - 1960

CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH



distribution of people aged under 14 between 1940 and 1960 nearly equals that of the subregion.

A comparison of other age groups with those of Chart 59 indicates considerable changes in age and sex distribution among the young adult groups aged 20 to 29, the male adult groups aged 55 to 69, and the groups aged 75 and over. The decreased young adult groups aged 20 to 29 between 1950 and 1960 has resulted from out-migration, whereas the decreased number of males aged 55 to 69 for the same period can be attributed to a decreased male population aged 40 to 54 in 1950. The increased population aged 75 and over for 1960 is a reflection of the increased aging of our present population. Sidney does maintain a home for the aged which attracts people from neighboring counties and adds to the increase of these older people in the most recent decades.

ROOSEVELT

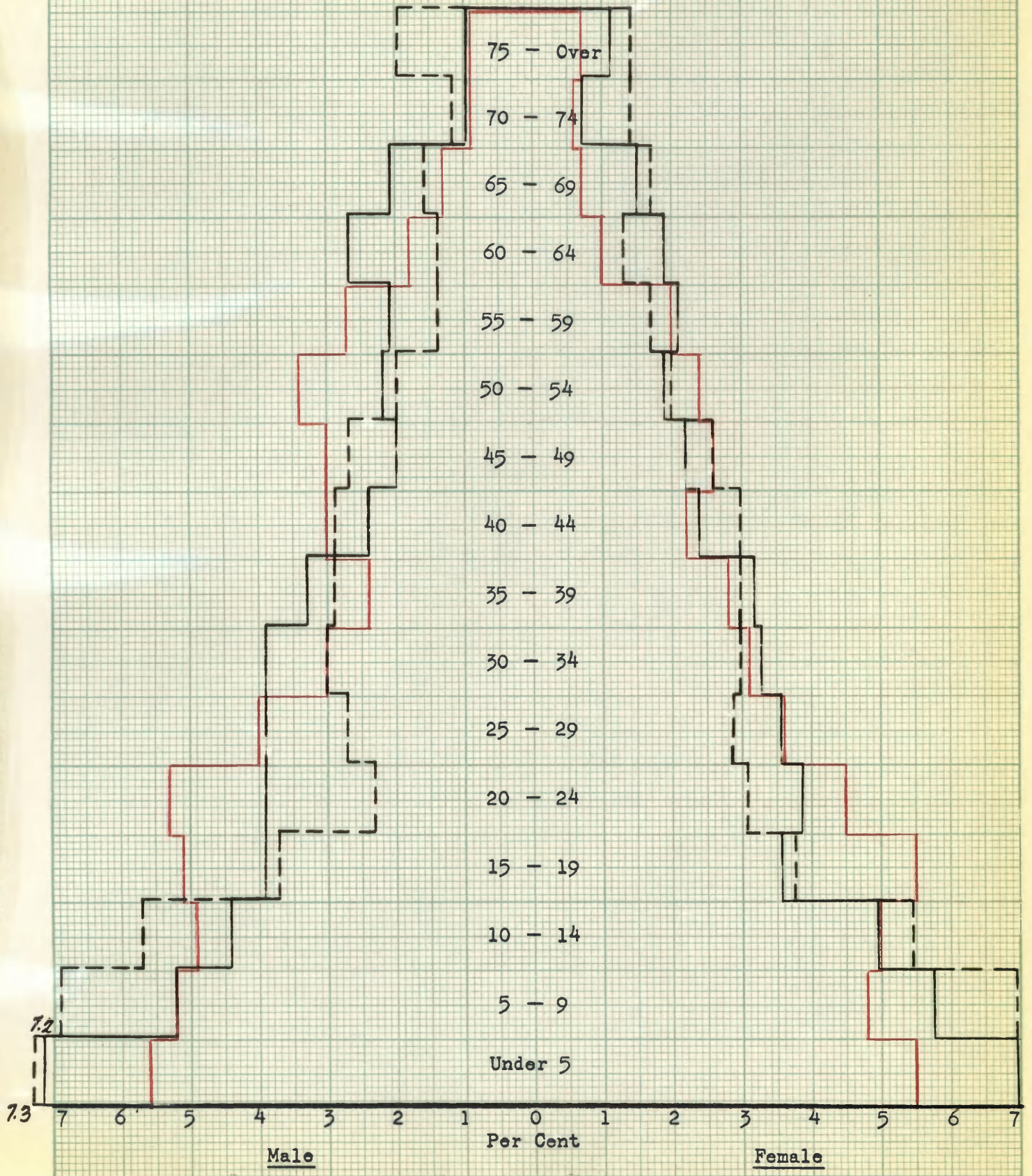
Roosevelt County is located in the northeastern part of the state, being bounded by the Montana-North Dakota state line on the east and the following counties: Sheridan, Daniels, Valley, McCone, and Richland. This county had a population of 9,806 in 1940, 9,580 in 1950, and 11,731 in 1960. Wolf Point, located in the south-central part of the county, is the county seat and largest town in northeastern Montana with a population of 3,585.

The fertility ratios for this county were 512 in 1940, 727 in 1950, and 783 in 1960. The unique characteristic of age and sex distribution in Roosevelt County is the large increased children's population. The fertility rates for this county are among the highest in the state

Roosevelt County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960

CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH



and considerably higher than the rates for Subregion III. This county has a large Indian population, and in 1960 there were 1,485 non-white persons over the age of fourteen. This is quite possibly the reason for such a high fertility rate for the county.

Chart 43 shows the large increased percentage of children that has resulted from the increased fertility in the county for the 1940 to 1960 period. The male group aged under 9 has shown the greatest amount of increase for the 1940 to 1960 decades, while the male group aged 10 to 14 indicates a significant increase for the 1950 to 1960 period. The female groups aged under 14 indicate similar increases in respective age categories; however, the increases are lower. A comparison of the children's groups with those of chart 59 indicates an increased percentage of children in Roosevelt County aged under 14 for the 1940 to 1960 period, in comparison to the proportion of children in similar age categories within remaining categories of the subregion.

Significant changes in other categories of age and sex, when compared to those indicated on chart 59, include the young adult groups aged 20 to 29, and the male adult groups aged 55 to 64. Decreases are indicated in the young adult group aged 20 to 29 for the 1950 to 1960 decade, as a result of out-migration and, also, as a result of the increased percentage of children in this county. The decreased male population aged 55 to 64 in 1950 and 1960 may be the result of out-migration, although the decreased number of males aged 40 to 49 in 1950 could have had an effect on this decreased percentage of males as well.

ROSEBUD

Rosebud County is located in the southeastern part of Montana and is bounded on the east by Custer and Powder River counties, on the north by Garfield County, on the west by Petroleum, Musselshell, Yellowstone, Treasure and Big Horn counties, and on the south by Big Horn County. This county had a population of 6,477 in 1940, 6,983 in 1950, and 6,187 in 1960. Forsyth, the county seat, is the principal town in this area with a population of 2,032.

The fertility ratios for this county were 447 in 1940, 658 in 1950, and 721 in 1960. Chart 44 indicates that Rosebud County has an increased percentage of children for the period 1940 to 1960. Increases are shown in all groups aged under 14; however, the largest increases appear in the groups aged 5 to 14 between 1950 and 1960. The period 1940 to 1950 indicates large increases in the group aged under 5, with small increases indicated for the 1950 to 1960 period. A comparison of these groups with those of chart 59, Subregion III, indicates a decreased percentage of children aged under 9, and an increased percentage aged 10 to 14 in the 1950 to 1960 decade.

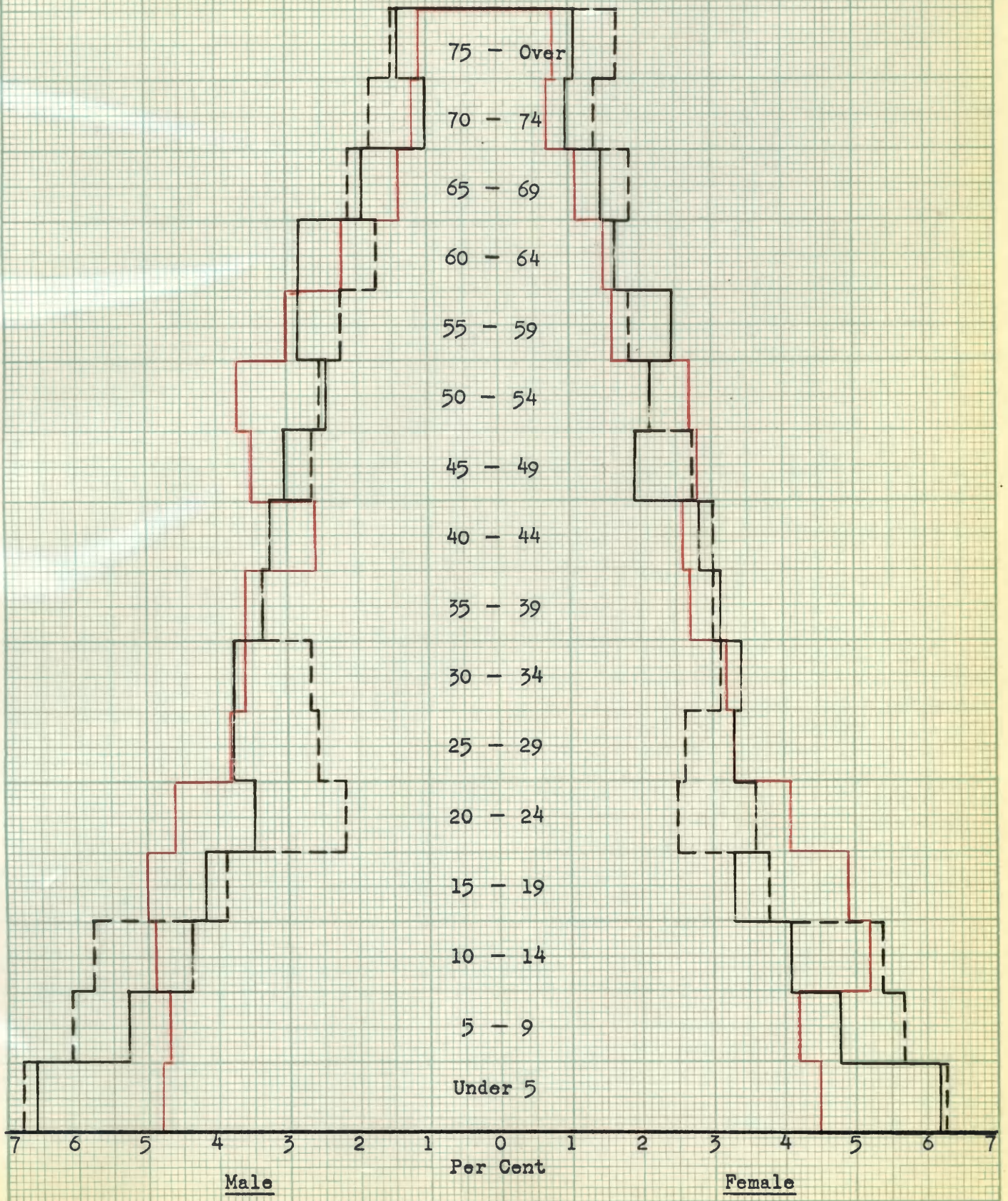
The most significant change in remaining age and sex categories is the decreased percentage of young adults aged 20 to 34. Other age groups conform closely to those changes indicated by chart 59. The decreased percentage of young persons aged 20 to 34 for the 1950 to 1960 period is the result of out-migration, and the increased percentage of children for this period.

Chart 44

Rosebud County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960

CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH



SANDERS

Sanders County, located on the western border of Montana, is bordered on the north by Lincoln and Flathead counties, on the east by Lake County, by Mineral and Missoula counties on the south, and by Idaho on the west. The U. S. census showed Sanders County with a 1940 population of 6,926, 6,983 in 1950, and 6,880 in 1960. The county seat of Sanders County is Thompson Falls which has a population of 1,274.

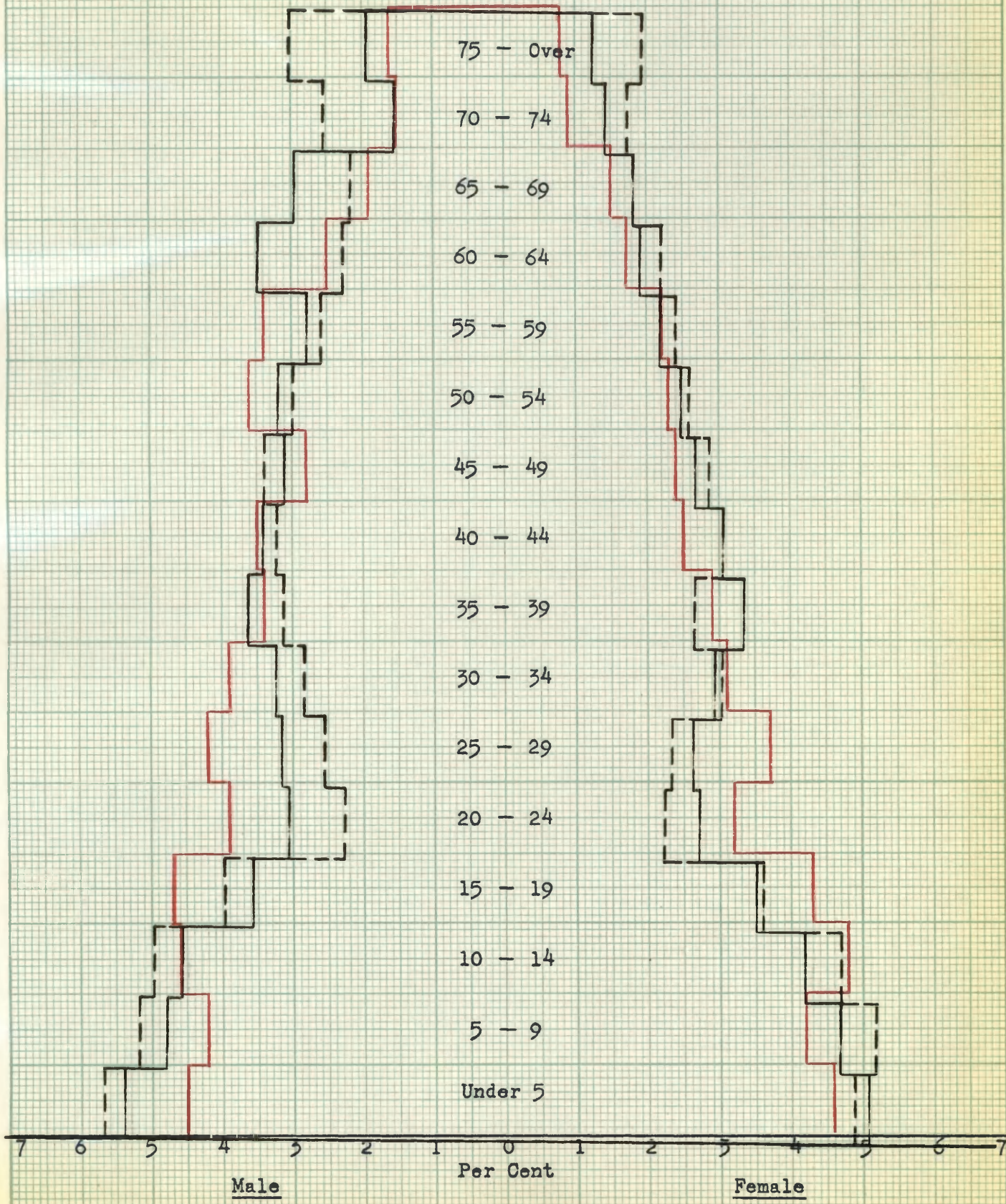
The fertility ratios for the county were 461 in 1940, 569 in 1950, and 616 in 1960. The 1940 and 1950 fertility ratios for this county exceed the fertility rates for the same period in Subregion I. The 1960 rate is slightly lower than the same rate for the subregion. Chart 45 indicates an increased children's population aged 5 to 14 in the 1940 decade. The female group under 5 has decreased while the male group has increased for the 1950 to 1960 period. The age groups under 9 increased while the age group 10 to 14 decreased for the period 1940 to 1950. A comparison of the children's groups with those indicated on chart 57 reflects an overall decreased children's population in the 1950 to 1960 decade. There is an increasing fertility rate in Sanders County when evaluated on a county basis; however, a comparison with chart 57 indicates a population of decreased fertility and a decreased percentage of children.

The decreased percentage of young adults aged 20 to 29 in the 1940 to 1960 period, and the decreased percentage of males aged 60 to 69 for the 1950 to 1960 period, and the increased percentage of males aged 70 and over for the 1950 to 1960 period, appear as the most notable

Sanders County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960

CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH



changes in age and sex distribution for Sanders County. The decreased young adult population in this county may be attributed to an increased middle age group, coupled with the fact that there has been a certain amount of out-migration for the period 1950 to 1960. The decreased number of males aged 60 to 69 in the 1950 to 1960 period may be attributed to out-migration; however, when compared to chart 57, this age group indicates an increase for the period 1960. An increase in this group, when indicated on a subregional comparison, is difficult to explain but may be the result of in-migration due to the nature of the occupations within Sanders County, which are agriculture and logging. The increase in the male group aged 70 and over for the period 1950 to 1960 may be attributed to the general aging of the increased 1950 population for the age group 60 to 69.

SHERIDAN

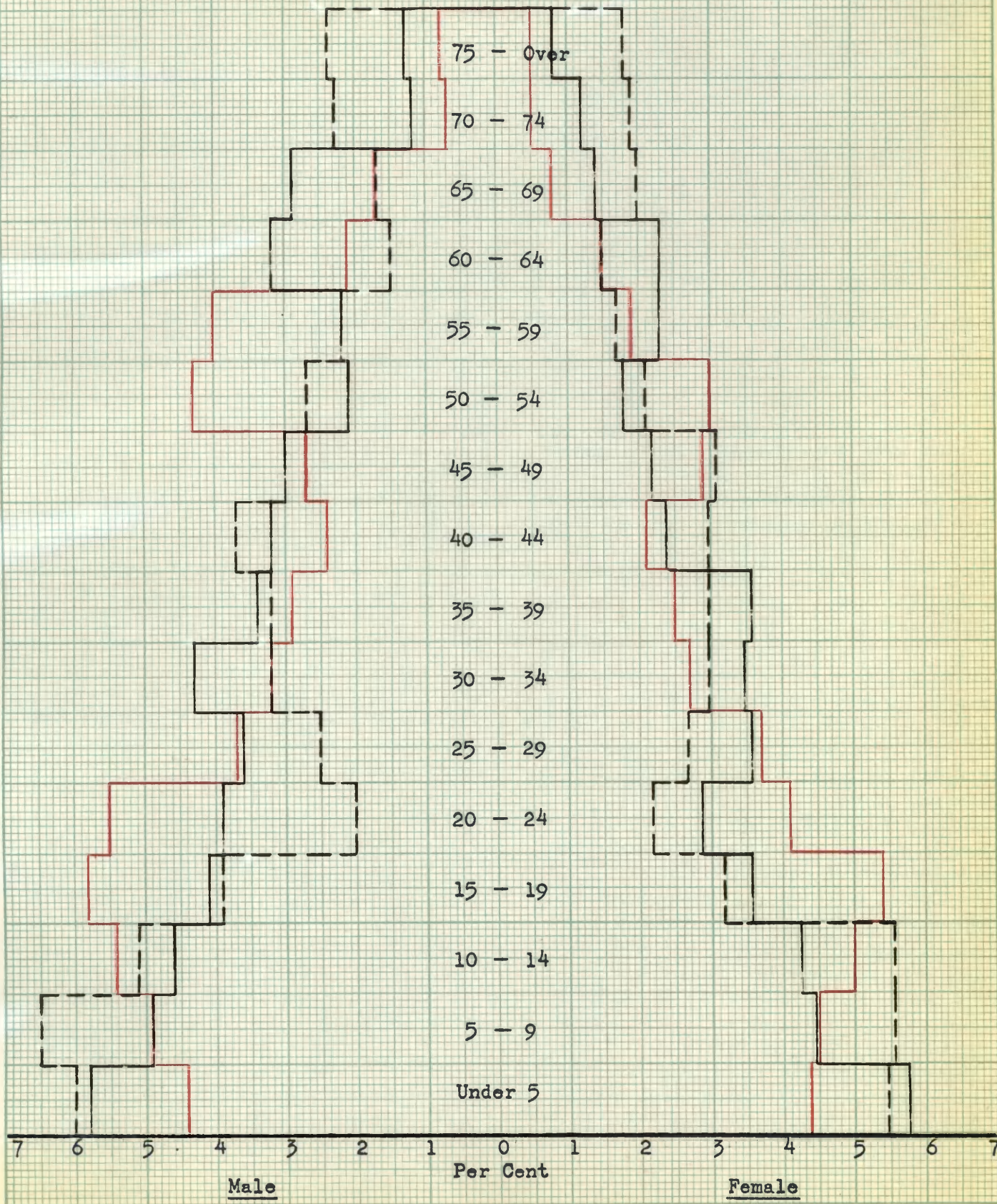
Sheridan County is located in the extreme northeastern corner of Montana, being bounded on the north by the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, and on the east by North Dakota. It is bounded in Montana by the counties of Roosevelt, and Daniels. Sheridan County had a population of 6,926 in 1940, 6,674 in 1950, and 6,458 in 1960. Plentywood, the county seat of the county, is centrally located in the area and has a population of 2,121.

The fertility ratios for this county were 430 in 1940, 589 in 1950, and 677 in 1960. From the population pyramid it is evident that there are considerable increases in the children's groups in this county for the 1950 to 1960 period; however, the fertility rates for the county

Chart 46

Sheridan County

— 1940
— 1950
- - - 1960



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are considerably lower than are the fertility rates for other counties occupying Subregion III. A comparison of the children's groups aged under 14, with those of chart 59, indicates a decreased percentage of children aged under 5 between 1950 and 1960, and a near equal distribution of people aged 5 to 14 for the same period.

A comparison of remaining categories of age and sex distribution, with those indicated on chart 59, evidenced notable changes in the young adult groups aged 20 to 29, and groups aged 70 and over. Other areas follow closely the minor changes present on chart 59. The decreased young adult group aged 20 to 29 for the period 1950 to 1960 has resulted from out-migration of young people seeking employment and occupations in areas characterized more by industry. The increased number of persons aged 70 and over for 1960 can be attributed to an increased population aged 55 to 69 in 1950. It may also be partly due to the general aging and maturing of the population in Sheridan County for this period.

SILVER BOW

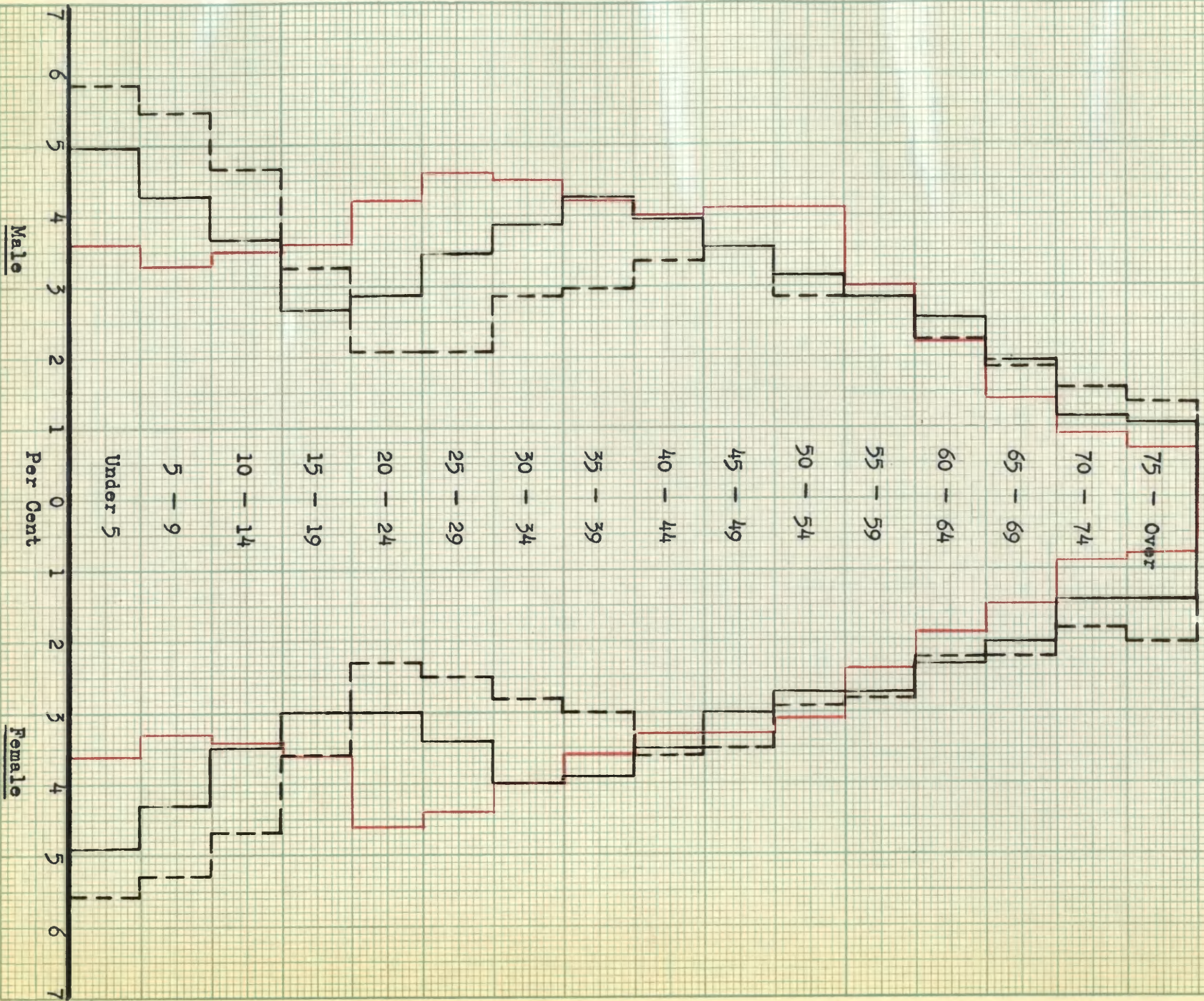
Silver Bow County is located in the southwestern part of Montana on the crest of the Rocky Mountains.⁶⁵ It is bordered by the counties of Deer Lodge, Jefferson, Madison, and Beaverhead. Silver Bow County is the smallest county in Montana, having an area of only 716 square miles. Census figures in 1940 list the county with a population of 53,270, compared to 48,422 in 1950, and 46,454 in 1960. This county is the third largest in Montana in population, being surpassed by Yellow-

⁶⁵"Silver Bow County, Montana," Water Resources Survey, Part 1 (June, 1955), p. 11.

Chart 47

Silver Bow County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



stone and Cascade counties. Butte is the county seat and the third largest city in the state with a population of 27,877.

The fertility ratios for this county were 308 in 1940, 475 in 1950, and 629 in 1960. These figures are considerably lower for 1940 and 1950 than the same fertility rates for Subregion I; however, chart 47 indicates a notable increase in the percentage of children in Silver Bow County. A comparison of the children's groups with chart 57, Subregion I, indicates a minimal percentage of increase in the group aged under 9 during the period 1940 to 1960. A decrease is indicated in the male and female group aged 10 to 14 in the period 1950 to 1960. This decrease in the age group 10 to 14 for the 1950 to 1960 period, when compared to the same age group on chart 57, reflects the low fertility of the people of this county for the period 1940 to 1950.

Changes in most remaining age categories of age and sex distribution for Silver Bow County compare closely to those on chart 57 in the period 1940 to 1960. The young adult groups, however, reflect decreases for people aged 20 to 29 for the period 1940 to 1960. A decreased percentage of adults aged 30 to 39 is indicated as well for the period 1950 to 1960. These decreases may be attributed to out-migration as a result of existing economic problems such as the declining rate of employment in the county for this period, but more specifically these decreases are the result of an increased younger population aged under 14 for the 1940 to 1960 period. When there is an increase in one area of the population other areas will tend to decrease so that the distribution of people will always indicate the total population of the county, and this is most probably the case in Silver Bow County.

The population pyramid for the county suggests the urban nature of the population of this county in that it conforms to the rectangular shape of those counties which have relatively equal distribution of people. The chart shows very little variance in age groups except for the children's groups under 14, and the young adult groups. The variances in the children's and young adult groups are not radical and show a conformity with population trends of other Montana counties. It can be observed from the population that there are no unusual changes in age and sex distribution for the county.

STILLWATER

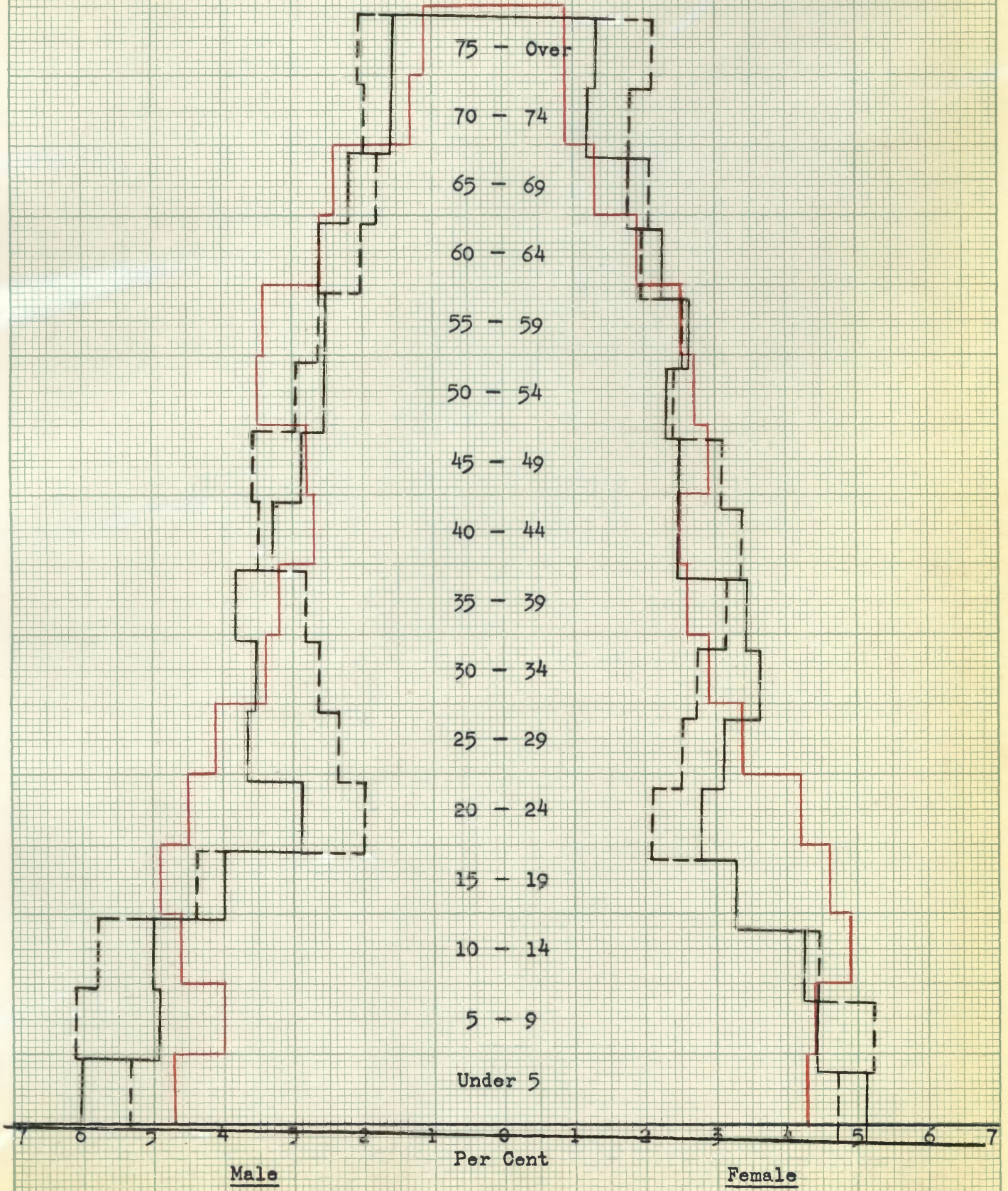
Stillwater County is located in south-central Montana with Carbon County on the south, Sweet Grass to the west, Yellowstone to the east, and Golden Valley on the north. Stillwater County had a population of 5,694 in 1940, 5,416 in 1950, and 5,526 in 1960. Columbus is the county seat and largest town in the county with a population of 1,281.

The fertility ratios for this county were 450 in 1940, 583 in 1950, and 572 in 1960. Chart 48 indicates a decreased percentage of children aged under 5 for the 1950 to 1960 period, as a result of the declining fertility in the county for this period. A comparison of the children's groups in this county with those of chart 58, Subregion II, indicates a decreased percentage of children aged under 14 in the 1950 to 1960 period.

Significant changes in remaining areas of age and sex distribution occur in the young adult groups aged 20 to 34, and in the older adult groups aged 40 to 69. The decreased percentage of young adult

Stillwater County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



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people in the county may be attributed to out-migration. The trend in the young adult groups is for a continued decline since this group already makes up a smaller than average proportion of the population of this county. The significance of the groups aged 40 to 69 is that, when compared to those areas on chart 58, they indicate increases in each age category. The reason for the steady increase in these groups is difficult to explain, but much of it may be attributed to in-migration. The in-migration in the group aged 40 to 49 for the 1960 period, however, can be the result of the increased younger population aged 25 to 39 for the 1950 period. The increases in the aged groups conforms with a general trend due to the increased longevity of the county population.

SWEET GRASS

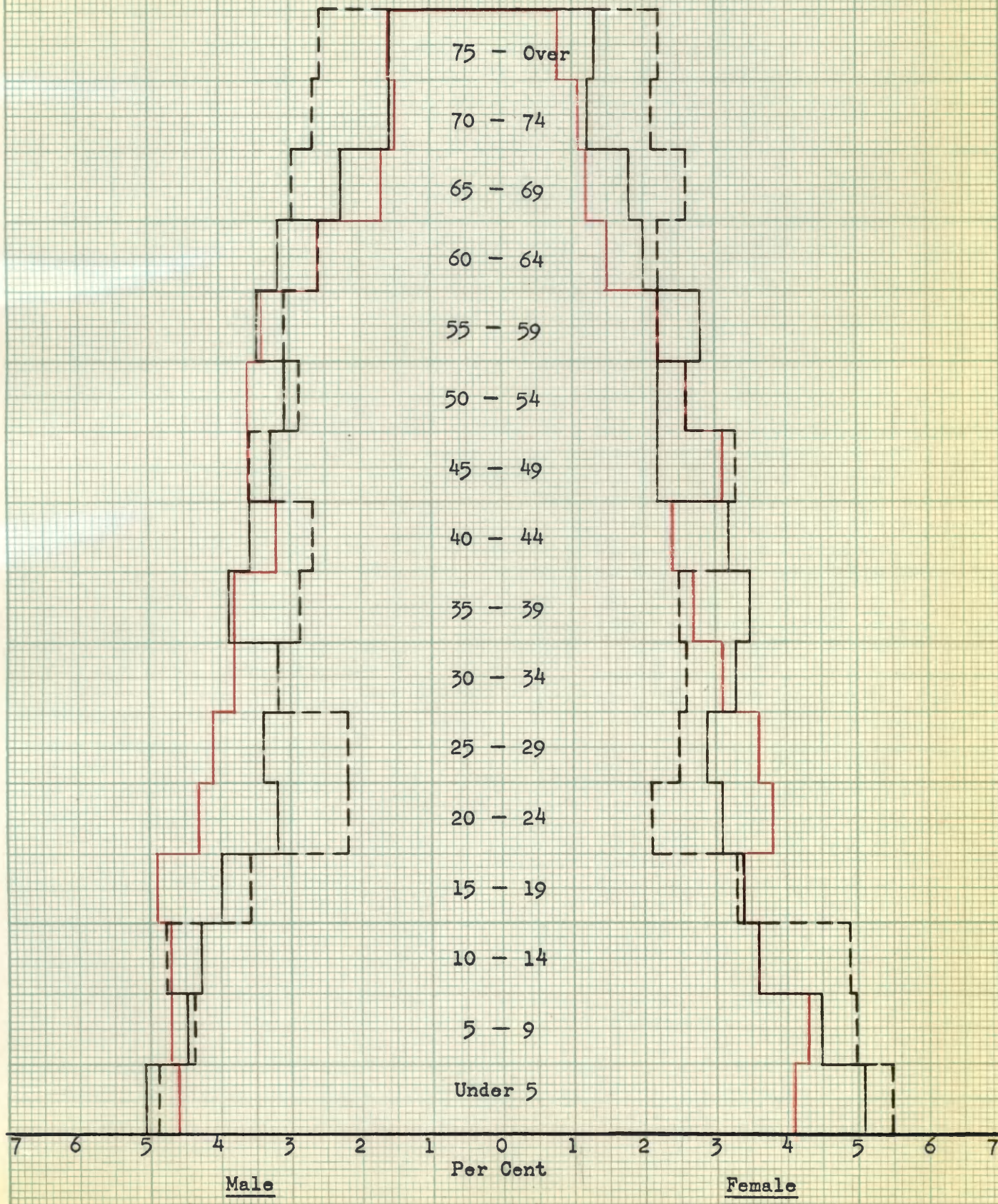
Sweet Grass County was created on March 5, 1895, having its name derived from Sweet Grass Creek. This county is an irregularly shaped area located in the south-central portion of Montana and bounded on the east and south by Stillwater County, on the north and east by Golden Valley County, on the north by Wheatland County, on the west by Meagher County, and on the west and south by Park County.⁶⁶ Sweet Grass County had a population of 3,719 in 1940, 3,621 in 1950, and 3,290 in 1960. Big Timber, the principal town and county seat of the county, is centrally located in the county and serves as the trading center for the area. Big Timber has a population of 1,660.

The fertility ratios for this county were 461 in 1940, 521 in

⁶⁶"Sweet Grass County, Montana," Water Resources Survey, Part 1 (July, 1950), p. 6.

Sweet Grass County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

1950, and 645 in 1960. These figures reflect the low fertility of this county for 1950 and 1960 when compared to similar rates for Sub-region II. Chart 49 indicates a near-equal distribution of male children under 14 for the period 1940 to 1960 while the female children's groups under 14 indicate increases for the same period. A comparison of the children's groups in this county with those of chart 58, Sub-region II, indicates a notably decreased percentage of children under 14, both male and female, for the 1950 to 1960 period.

Other notable changes in age and sex distribution in Sweet Grass County, when compared to those on chart 58, occur in the young adult groups aged 20 to 29, in the older adult groups aged 55 to 64, and in the group aged 65 and over. The decreased percentage of young adults aged 20 to 29 for the 1950 to 1960 period may be attributed to out-migration. The age group 55 to 64, although indicating a decrease when evaluated on the county basis for the 1950 to 1960 decade, shows an increased percentage of persons, both male and female, when evaluated in relation to the similar age groups on chart 58. It can be said that there is an increased proportion of people aged 55 to 69 in this county as compared to the same age groups on chart 58, but the decrease that has occurred in this age group, when analyzed on the county basis, remains difficult to explain. This decrease may, however, be attributed to out-migration. The increased groups aged 65 and over for the period 1950 to 1960 has resulted from a larger percentage of people aged 35 to 64 between 1940 and 1950.

TETON

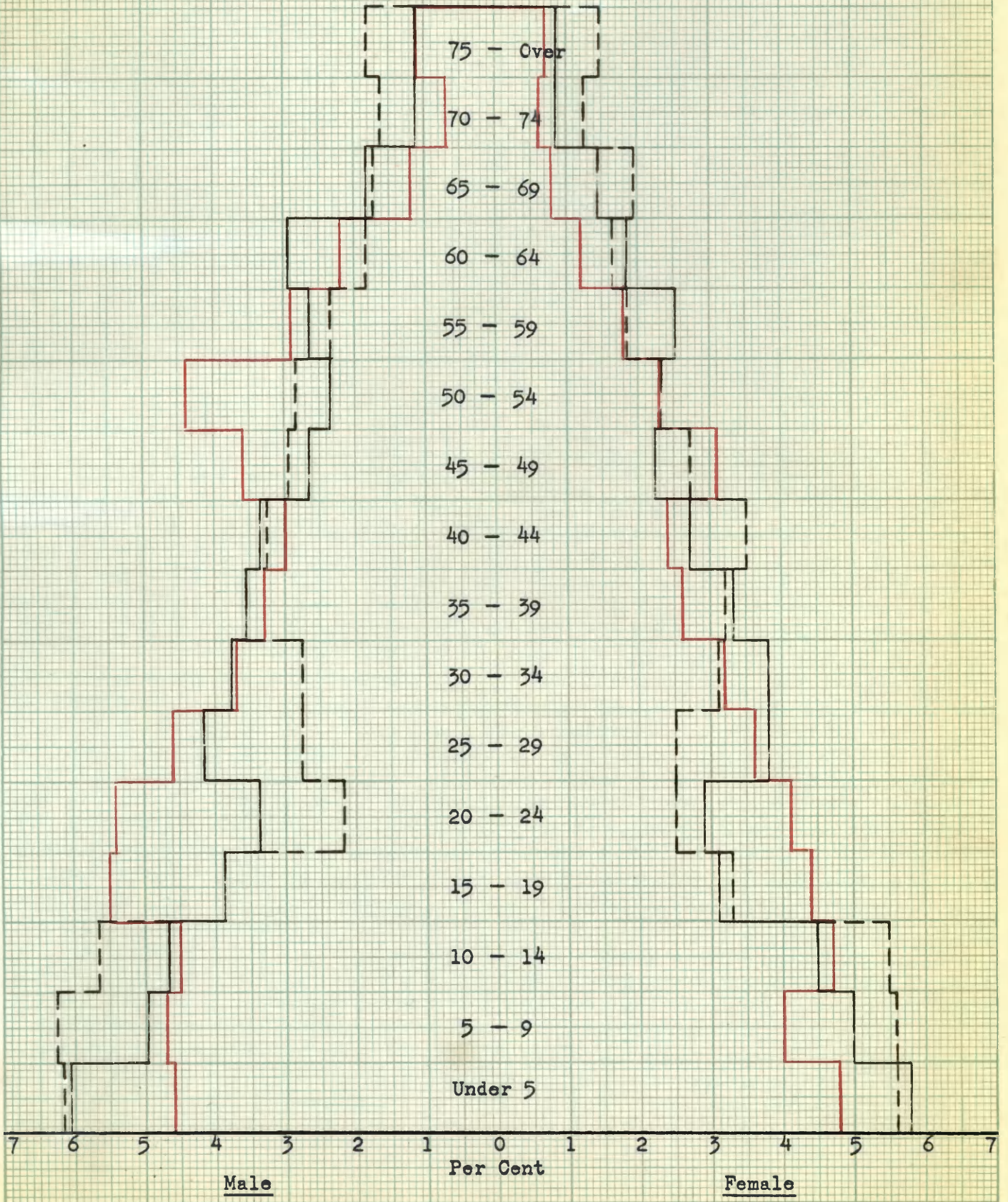
Teton County is located in the northwestern part of the state, east of the Rocky Mountains and southeast of Glacier National Park. It is surrounded in Montana by the counties of Chouteau, Pondera, Cascade, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead. This county had a population of 6,922 in 1940, 7,232 in 1950, and 7,295 in 1960. Choteau, the county seat and largest town in the county, has a population of 1,966.

The fertility ratios for this county were 459 in 1940, 612 in 1950, and 654 in 1960. Chart 50 illustrates the distribution of children aged under 14 in this county for the 1940 to 1960 period. Significant increases are noted in the group aged 5 to 14 from 1940 to 1960, while the age group under 5 indicates a small increase in the male group and a decrease in the female group for the 1950 to 1960 period. A comparison of the children's groups with those of Subregion II, chart 58, indicates an increased percentage of children aged 5 to 14 for the 1940 to 1960 decades as well, and a decreased percentage of children aged under 5 in the 1950 to 1960 period.

Remaining categories of age and sex distribution that indicate significant changes are the young adult groups aged 20 to 34, and the older male adult groups aged 55 to 64. Other changes occurring on chart 50 conform closely to those indicated on chart 58. The young adult groups aged 20 to 34 in the 1950 to 1960 period show decreases in the male and female groups as a result of out-migration due to economic conditions within Teton County, such as opportunities for employment. The adult groups aged 55 to 64 indicate a decreased percentage of males and females for the 1960 period, as a result of the decreased percentage

Teton County

— 1940
— 1950
- - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

of both males and females aged 45 to 54 for the 1950 period. This adult group aged 55 to 64, when compared to the similar age group on chart 58, indicates an increased proportion of persons for males and females between 1950 and 1960.

It may be said that the trend in this county is toward an increased percentage of aged persons, and a smaller group of young adult and middle-aged persons.

TOOLE

Toole County is situated south of the Canadian boundary in the north-central part of Montana. It is surrounded by the counties of Liberty, Pondera, and Glacier. It had a population of 6,769 in 1940, 6,867 in 1950, and 7,904 in 1960. Toole County, named in honor of the first governor of the state, was organized in 1914.⁶⁷ Shelby, the county seat, is the largest town in the county with a population of 4,017.

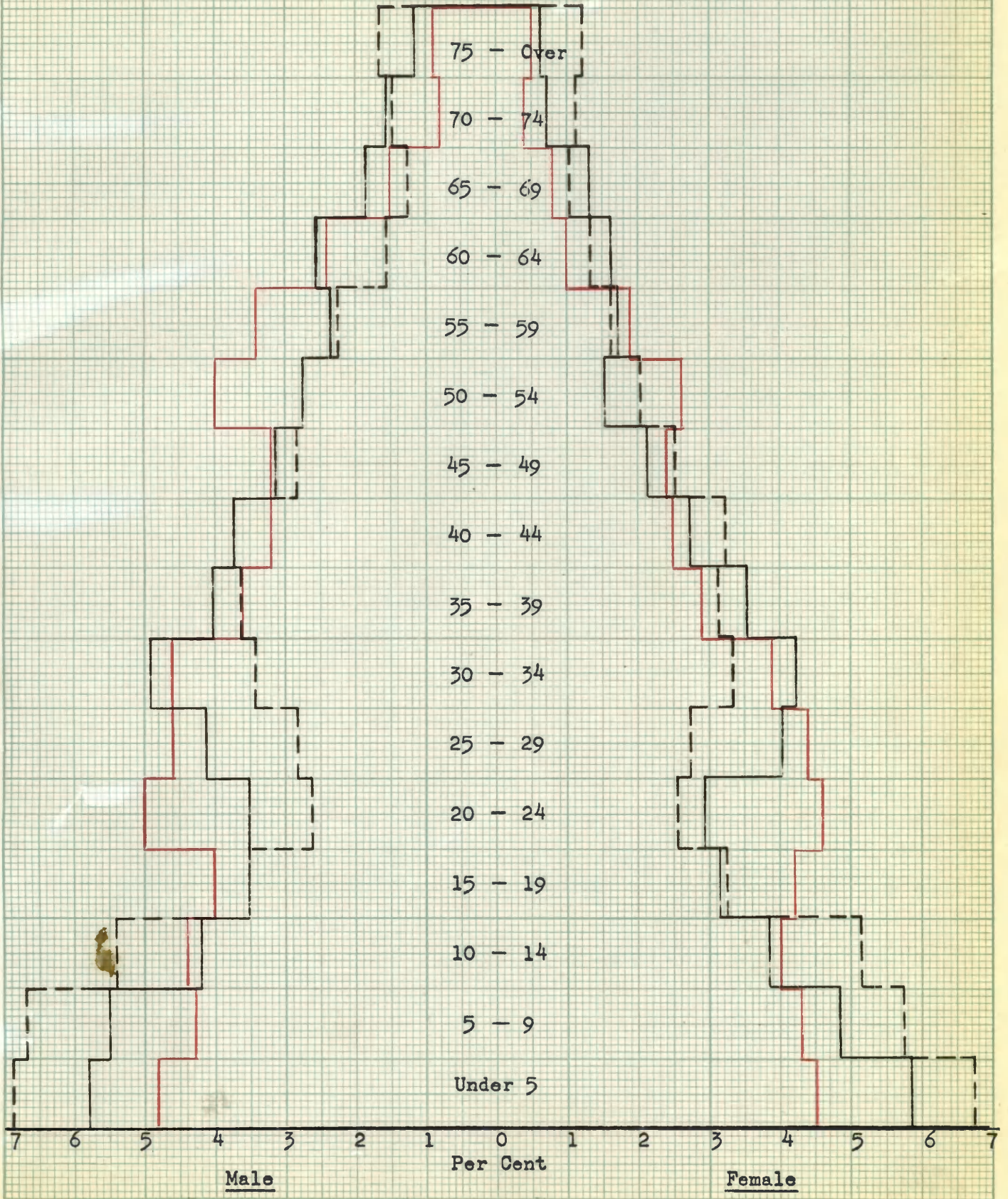
The fertility ratios for this county were 412 in 1940, 558 in 1950, and 740 in 1960. Chart 51 illustrates the large percentage of children in the county as a result of the increased fertility of its inhabitants. A significantly increased percentage of children aged under 9 is indicated for the 1940 to 1960 period, while an increased percentage of children aged 10 to 14 is indicated for the 1950 to 1960 period. A comparison of the children's groups of this county with those on chart 58, Subregion II, indicates that Toole County has a higher

⁶⁷L. F. Giesecker, "Soils of Toole County," Montana Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins, Bulletin 273 (April, 1933), p. 3.

Chart 51

Toole County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

proportion of children under 14 than do many of the other counties within the subregion.

Significant changes in remaining categories of age and sex distribution appear in the young adult groups only. In the group aged 20 to 29 there is a decreased percentage of persons for the 1940 to 1960 decades. This decreased percentage of young people in the county has resulted from out-migration, plus the fact that the increased percentage of children may also have had an appreciable effect due to percentage distribution of people in relation to the total population of the county.

Chart 51, when compared to chart 58, makes evident the relatively stable population of this county with the majority of the age categories indicating small percentage changes.

TREASURE

Treasure County, located in the southeastern part of the state, is one of the newest and smallest of Montana's counties.⁶⁸ It is bordered by Rosebud County on the north and east, by Big Horn County on the south and by Yellowstone County on the west. Census figures credit Treasure County with a population of 1,499 in 1940, 1,402 in 1950, and 1,345 in 1960, ranking it 54th among counties of the state. Hysham, the county seat and principal town in this county, is centrally located and has a population of 494.

The fertility ratios for this county were 502 in 1940, 748 in

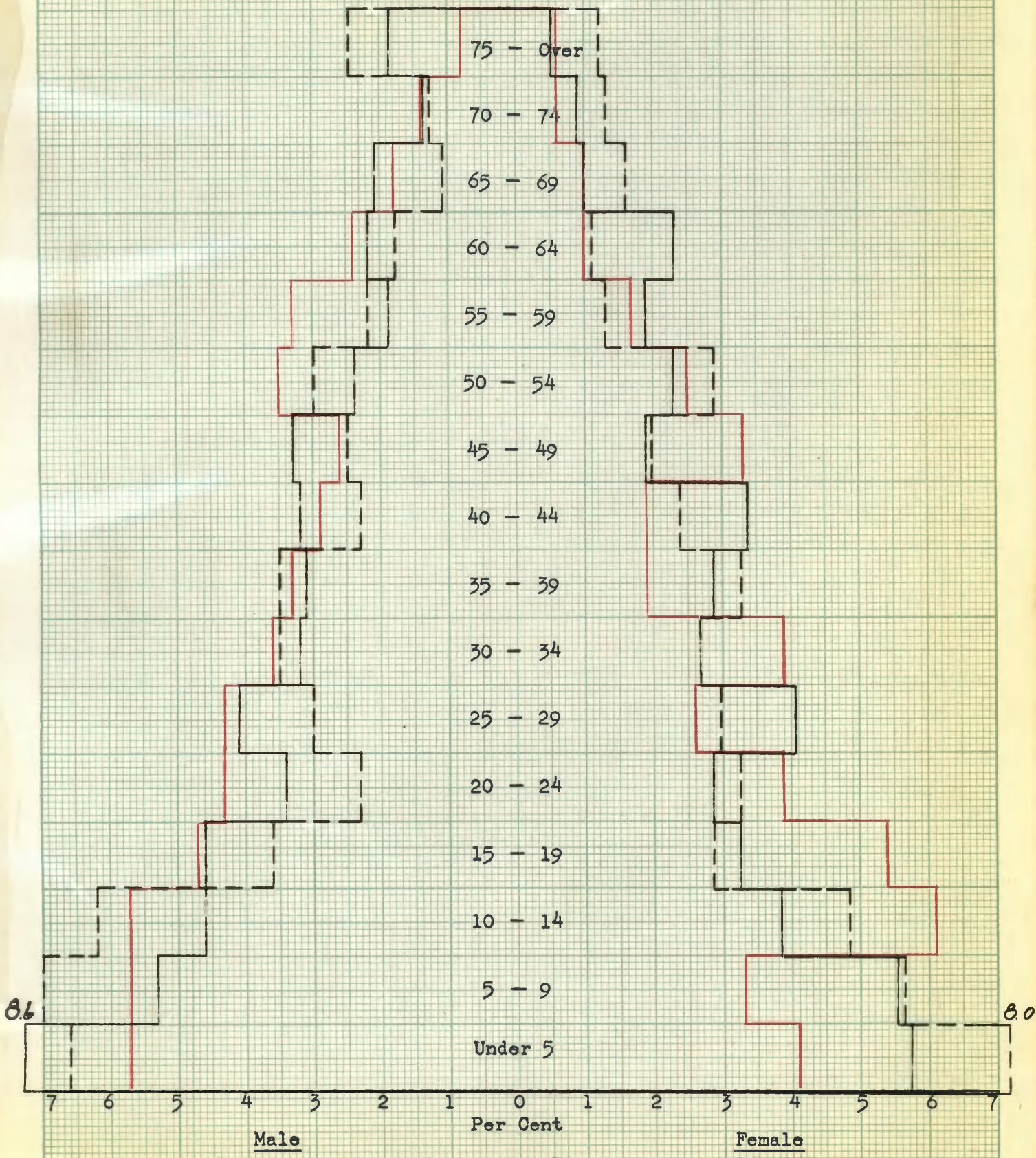
⁶⁸"Treasure County, Montana," Water Resources Survey, Part 1 (December, 1951), p. 6.

Chart 52

Treasure County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960

CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH



1950, and 827 in 1960. These are some of the very highest fertility rates for the majority of Montana's counties. Certainly the 1960 fertility for this county is one of the highest in the state for that year. This large increase in fertility is indicated on chart 52, the population pyramid for the county, which shows the large increase in the children's groups aged under 14 for the 1940 to 1960 decades. The large increase in the groups aged under 14 may be due in part to the sparsity of the population of the county, since any sizable percentage change appears on the chart as being larger than it actually is. However, this increase does indicate the trend toward an increased proportion of children in Treasure County. A comparison of the children's groups with those on chart 59, Subregion III, indicates a substantially increased percentage of males aged under 14 and females aged under 5 for the period 1940 to 1960, and a decreased number of females aged 5 to 14 between 1950 and 1960.

Significant changes in other areas of age and sex distribution, when compared to chart 59, include the decreased number of young adult males aged 20 to 24, the decreased percentage of older males aged 55 to 64, and the increased percentage of males aged 75 and over. The decreased percentage of young males aged 20 to 24 for 1960 has occurred as a result of out-migration. The decreased percentage of males aged 55 to 64 for 1950 is difficult to explain since the male group aged 45 to 54 for 1940 indicates an increase. It may be attributed to out-migration, however. The increased number of males aged 75 and over in 1960 reflects the aging nature of this county's male population.

The inconsistency in percentage change among age groups for this

county, excluding the children's groups, reflects the degree of mobility of people within Treasure County, and makes the concluding of any trends improbable. These frequent changes in age and sex distribution appearing on chart 52 indicate a typical county that is of a rural nature and small population.

VALLEY

Valley County, located on the northeastern border of the state, is bordered by Canada and the counties of Daniels, Roosevelt, McCone, Garfield, and Phillips. This county had a population of 15,181 in 1940, 11,353 in 1950, and 17,080 in 1960. Glasgow, the county seat, is the largest and most important town. It is located near the geographic center of the county and has a population of 6,398.⁶⁹

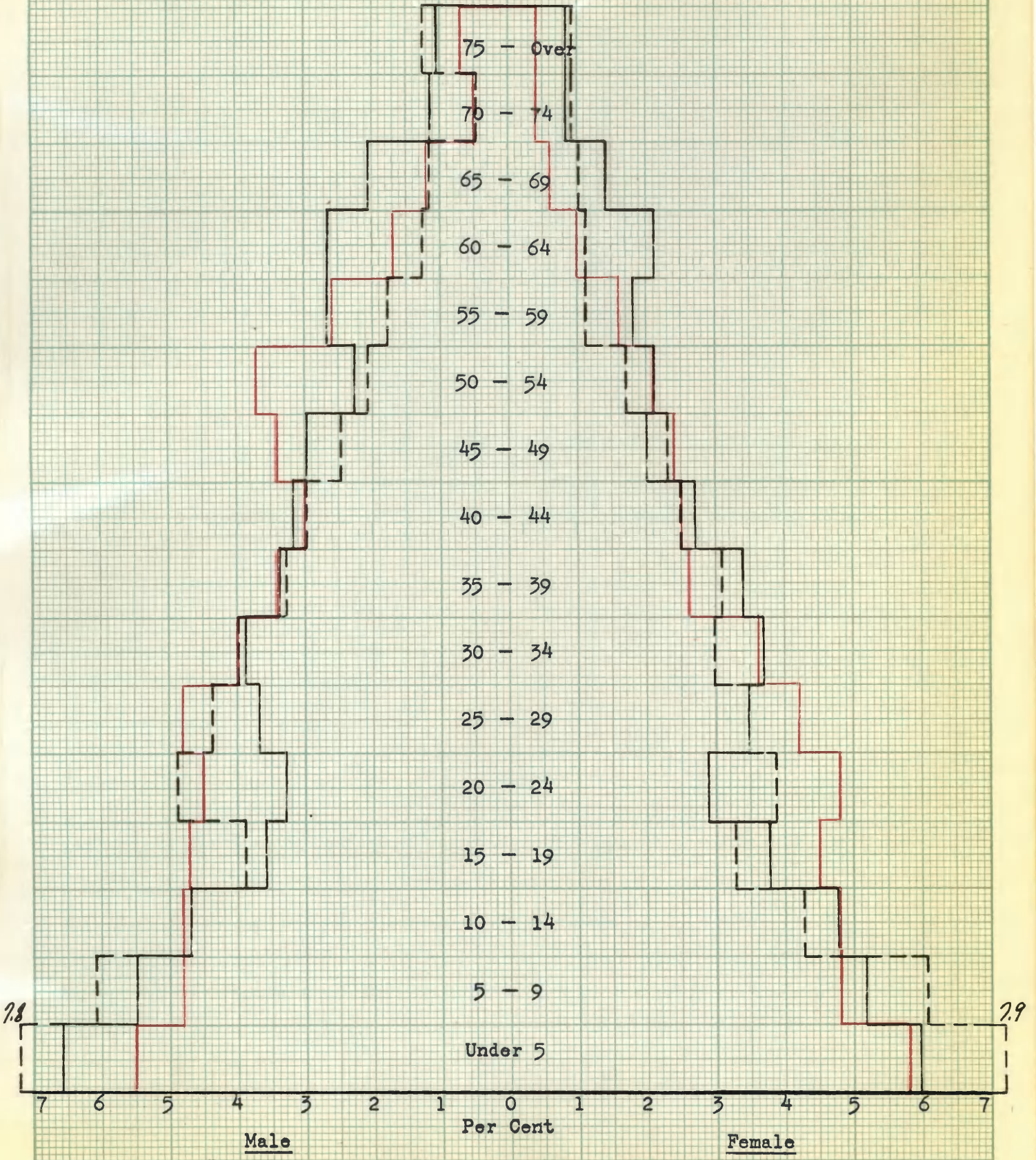
The fertility ratios for this county were 502 in 1940, 625 in 1950, and 815 in 1960. These figures are higher than the fertility rates for Subregion III for the 1940 to 1960 period, and higher than the rates of the majority of Montana's counties. Chart 53 indicates the large percentage of children in the county aged under 9 between 1940 and 1960, and the trend toward a very large percentage of children of all ages. The age group 10 to 14, however, indicates a decreased percentage of persons for the 1950 to 1960 decade. A comparison of the children's groups aged under 14, with those of Subregion III, chart 59, indicates an increased percentage of children aged under 5, and a decreased percentage aged 5 to 14 between 1950 and 1960. The fact that

⁶⁹Danna Schrupp, "Let's Visit Valley County," Montana State College Farmer, XII (January, 1959), p. 14.

Valley County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960

CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH



7.8

7.9

Male

Per Cent

Female

a large Air Force Base is present in the county has affected the increased fertility of this county and will determine considerably the percentage of increase in the children's groups in the future.

Significant changes in remaining areas of age and sex distribution, when compared to chart 59, involve the young male adult group aged 20 to 29, the adult group aged 55 to 69, and the older groups aged 70 and over. The unique feature of chart 53 relates to the percentage change in the young adult groups. Valley County is one of the very few counties in the state that evidences an increase in the young adult group. This increase may be attributed to the increase of a young military population in the county, coupled with the fact that the aging of the large children's groups may have caused an increased percentage of young adult people.

The decreased percentage of persons aged 55 to 69 for the 1950 to 1960 decade can be the result of the out-migration of these age groups, but more probably it is the result of the stabilization of the percentage distribution of people in the county, since the children's groups aged under 9 resulted in such an enormous increase. The decreased population aged 70 and over, when compared to chart 59, reflects the proportionate number of these people in relation to people of the same age throughout the subregion. A decrease in this age group for Valley County may be attributed to out-migration.

WHEATLAND

Wheatland County was created April 1, 1917, from parts of Meagher and Sweet Grass counties. It is located in the central part of Montana

and is almost square in shape.⁷⁰ The county is bounded on the north by Judith Basin and Fergus counties, on the east by Golden Valley County, on the south by Sweet Grass and Golden Valley counties, and on the west by Meagher County. This county had a population of 3,286 in 1940, 3,187 in 1950, and 3,026 in 1960. Harlowtown, the county seat, is located in the central part of the county and has a population of 1,734.

The fertility ratios for this county were 404 in 1940, 607 in 1950, and 581 in 1960. The fertility of Wheatland County is illustrated on chart 54, where a decreased percentage of children under 5 is indicated for the 1950 to 1960 period, and an increased percentage of children aged 5 to 14 is indicated for the 1940 to 1960 decades. The considerably decreased percentage of children under 5 reflects the low fertility in this county for the 1960 period. A comparison of the children's groups with those of Subregion II, chart 58, shows a decreased proportion of children in the county aged under 9 for the 1950 to 1960 period, and an increased proportion of children aged 10 to 14 for the same period. The fertility of this county, as compared to other counties possessing predominantly rural characteristics of age and sex distribution, is low. The fertility ratios are lower than the average fertility rates for other counties within the subregion.

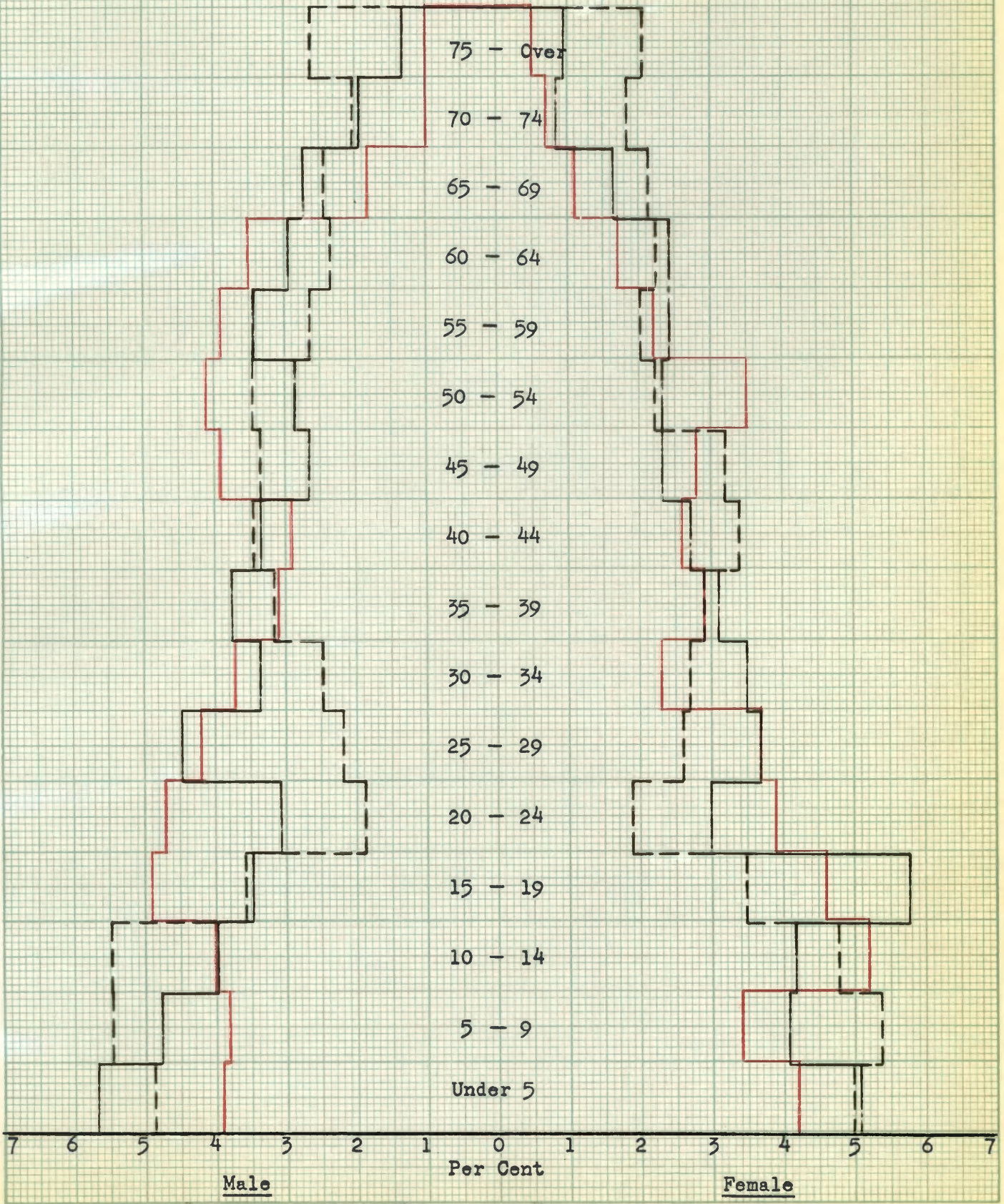
Other changed age and sex characteristics of significance in Wheatland County appear in the male group aged 15 to 19, the young adult groups aged 20 to 34, the older adult group aged 55 to 69, and the aged

⁷⁰"Wheatland County, Montana," Water Resources Survey, Part I (July, 1949), p. 7.

Chart 54

Wheatland County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



CROSS SECTION - 20 SQUARES TO INCH

group 70 and over. The decreased percentage of males aged 15 to 19 for the 1950 to 1960 decade is a unique change for people of this age group. Ordinarily very little mobility is evidenced in this area in relation to the same area in other Montana counties. An explanation of such a fluctuation is difficult to attain; whereas, the decreased young adult group aged 20 to 34 between 1950 and 1960 has resulted principally from out-migration. The older adult group aged 55 to 69 for 1950 and 1960 has shown a decreased percentage of people in the county; however, a comparison of this age group with that of chart 58 indicates an increased percentage of people in this age group in proportion to the remainder of those occupying this age category in the subregion. The described percentage of people in this age group, when evaluated on the county basis for the 1960 period has resulted from a decreased percentage of people aged 40 to 54 for the 1950 period. The increase in the population aged 70 and over in the 1960 period is partially due to an increased population aged 55 to 69 for the 1950 period. It is the result of the general trend toward a more maturing population.

It may be said from the changes in age and sex distribution in Wheatland County that the trend in the structure of the population is toward an aging population with a declining birth rate.

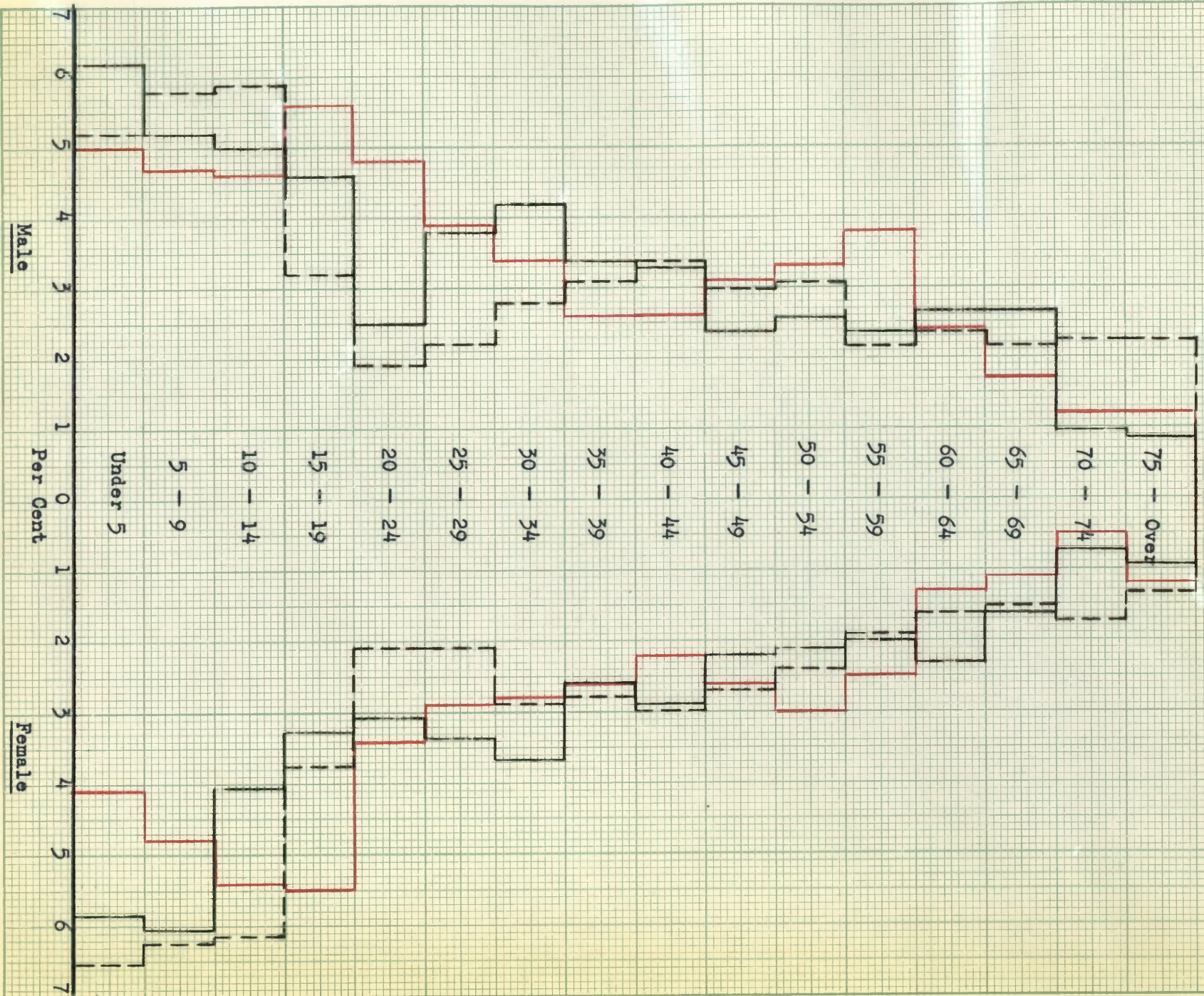
WIBAUX

Wibaux County, located on the eastern border of the state, is bounded on the north by Richland County, on the west by Prairie and Dawson counties, on the south by Fallon County, and on the east by the state of North Dakota. The population of this county was 2,161 in 1940,

Chart 55

Wibaux County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



1,907 in 1950, and 1,698 in 1960. The town of Wibaux is the county seat of the county and had a 1960 population of 766.

The fertility ratios for this county were 469 in 1940, 636 in 1950, 704 in 1960. These figures show Wibaux County as being an area with a relatively high birth rate. Chart 55, the population pyramid for this county shows the disproportionate grouping of children resulting from the fertility of the county between 1940 and 1960. A comparative analysis of the children's groups aged under 14 with those of Subregion III, chart 59, indicates an increased percentage of females aged under 14 for the period 1950 to 1960, an increased percentage of males aged 5 to 14, and a decreased number of males aged under 5 for the same period. It could be said that this county has a near equal distribution of children in proportion to those of other counties in the subregion.

When compared to chart 59, notable changes in remaining areas of age and sex distribution include the young adult groups aged 20 to 29, and older male groups aged 70 and over. The decreased young adult group aged 20 to 29 between 1950 and 1960 is attributable to out-migration, while the increased male group aged 70 and over for the same period is the result of an increased male population aged 60 to 69 in 1950. A unique factor in the distribution of people in this county might be the nature of the middle-aged and older middle-aged groups which approximate a somewhat stable population aged 35 to 69 for the period 1950 to 1960. Very little fluctuation is indicated in these groups as compared to other counties within the subregion.

YELLOWSTONE

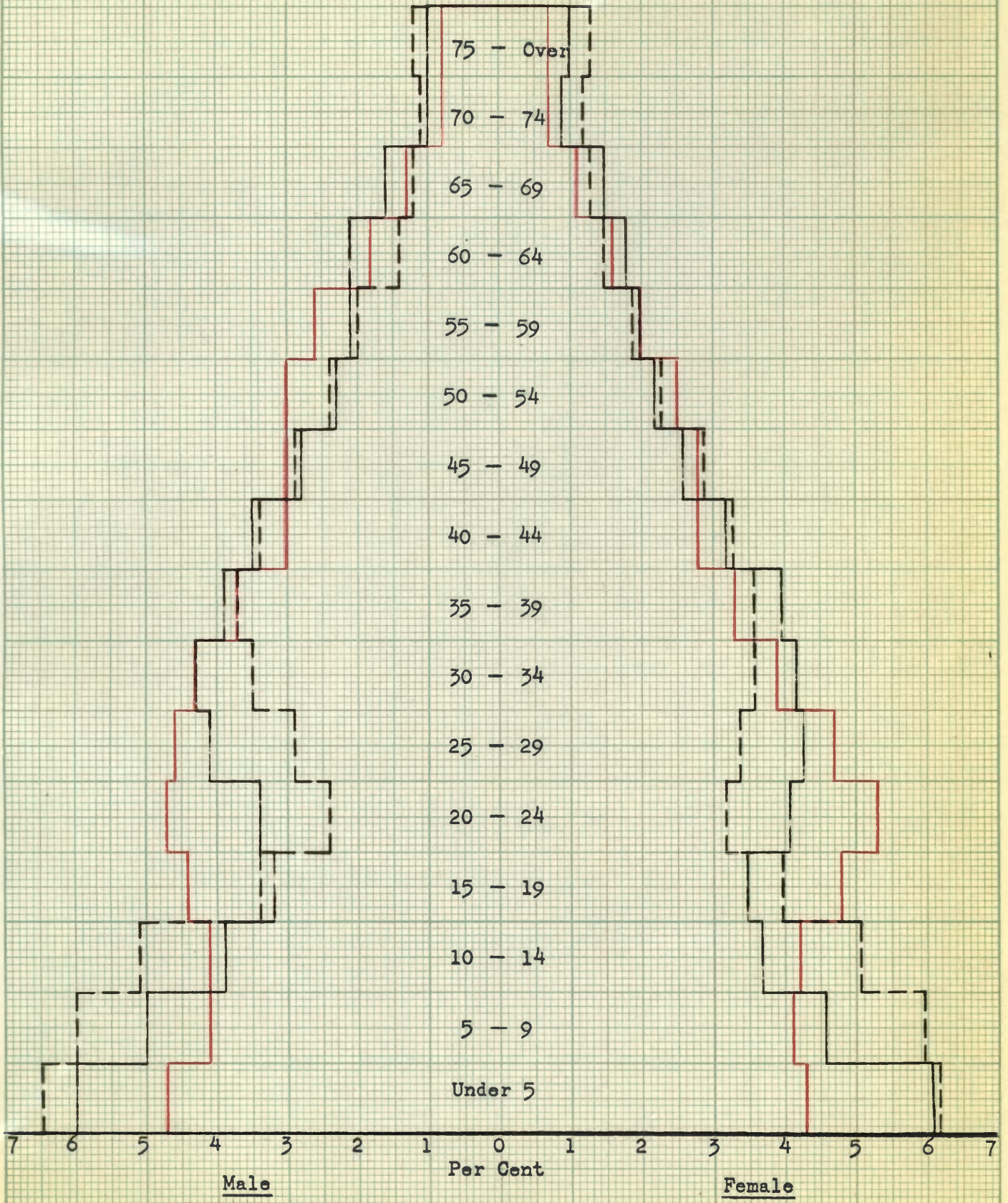
Yellowstone County, located in the south-central part of the state, is encompassed by the following counties: Big Horn, Treasure, Rosebud, Musselshell, Golden Valley, Stillwater, and Carbon. This county is the most heavily populated in the state. According to the Bureau of the Census figures it had a population of 41,182 in 1940, 55,875 in 1950, and 79,016 in 1960. Billings is the county seat and is the second largest city in Montana with a population of 52,851.

The fertility ratios for this county were 361 in 1940, 518 in 1950, and 599 in 1960. The fertility of Yellowstone County, although low in comparison to the fertility of the remaining counties in Sub-region II, indicates an increased percentage of children aged under 9 for the 1950 to 1960 period. There is also a decreased percentage of children aged 10 to 14 for the 1940 to 1950 period, and an increased percentage of children aged 10 to 14 for the 1950 to 1960 period. A comparison of the children's groups of this county with those of Sub-region II, chart 58, indicates a decreased percentage of children aged under 5 between 1950 and 1960, and an increased percentage of children aged 5 to 14 for the same period.

Changes in age and sex distribution among remaining age groups conform closely to those changes evident on chart 58. The young adult group aged 20 to 29, however, indicates a notable decreased percentage of males and females for the 1940 to 1960 period. A comparison of this age group with the same group in the subregion indicates a decreased proportion of males aged 20 to 29 for this period. The female group

Yellowstone County

— 1940
 — 1950
 - - - 1960



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shows an increased percentage of people for the 1950 to 1960 period. The decreased percentage of young persons in the county for the 1950 to 1960 decade has resulted from out-migration. When compared to chart 58, the increased percentage of young males and the decreased percentage of young females evidenced by this comparison clearly reflects the number of young adults in the county in relation to the proportionate number of persons occupying these remaining age groups in the subregion.

Chart 56 reflects the urban characteristics of population in this county as changes in age and sex distribution are reasonably small. The significant trend to be observed is that of the increased percentage of children as a result of the increased fertility in the county for the 1940 to 1960 period. It can be said that the population of Yellowstone County is in conformity with the general trend of the nation's population which reflects an increased aging population and children's population

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Montana experienced significant changes in the number and distribution of her people during the period 1940 to 1960. Perhaps the most notable changes were the increased mobility and fertility of the state's population, plus the change occurring in the rural-urban distribution of its population. Thus, notable trends and changes are evidenced in the various demographic units and from these certain conclusions may be drawn.

The data analyzed for this study clearly indicate the mobility factor present for the total Montana population. For the period 1940 to 1960, it is estimated that several thousand people left the state or relocated within it. The degree of mobility was probably highest in the rural-urban movement and its distribution of people. Montana's population is becoming increasingly more urban, reflecting the increased shift of many rural residents to urban places. In 1960 nearly half of the total population (48.7 per cent) lived in cities or towns of 2,500 or more. During the forties, farm population declined almost an eighth while the urban population increased more than a sixth.⁷¹

Since 1920 the state has experienced a considerable net exodus⁷² of population. This has changed not only the

⁷¹R. R. Renne and H. H. Plambeck, Montana Population Changes and Prospects, mimeo. Cir. 37, Department of Agricultural Economics, Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana (March, 1942), p. 3.

⁷²Net exodus means loss resulting from the excess of out-migration over in-migration.

prospective size of Montana's population, but also the date when the state will reach its maximum numbers. In addition, this migration has affected strikingly the rural-urban distribution of the state's population, the age composition, and the sex ratio. These, in turn, have an influence on future numbers and characteristics.⁷³

This study emphasizes the fact that nearly all age groups tend to be mobile. It may be said, therefore, that Montana is a state of ever-changing and shifting population, a population that continuously moves within and among counties of the state, and migrates to and from other states.

In addition to migration out of the state there have been considerable shifts in population within certain geographical locations of the state. During the period 1940 to 1960, counties with substantial irrigated acreages, large Indian populations, or newly-discovered oil wells showed the largest increases, while counties in the central range and dry-farming areas of the state showed the least amount of increase, and in some cases declines. These shifts in population among Montana's counties have resulted in a greater concentration of people in the irrigated valleys and in and around the larger cities and towns. Montana's population now shows rather heavy concentrations along the Yellowstone, Milk, and Missouri rivers, in the western irrigated valleys, and in and around the 56 county seats.

Trends in fertility of the Montana population, for the 1940 to 1960 period, indicate that rates of fertility have been greater in rural than in urban areas, that rates have proceeded similarly in the subregions, with the more rural subregions (Subregions II and III)

⁷³Kraenzel, op. cit., p. 3.

indicating higher rates. Nearly all Montana counties indicated an increase in fertility, with higher rates in counties considered to be more rural and located in the eastern half of the state. Those counties with large Indian populations (Glacier, Big Horn, Roosevelt, Hill, Toole, Blaine, and Rosebud) evidence some of the higher fertility rates for the two decades studied. Those counties which are considered predominantly rural and which have small total population (Treasure, Broadwater, Daniels, Wibaux, Judith Basin, McCone, and Chouteau) indicate relatively high fertility rates as well.

The fertility ratios in this study indicate that the birth rate in this state will show continued increases. For the period studied fertility rates for the total Montana population increased from 392 in 1940 to 558 in 1950, and 652 in 1960 (table IX). From this it can be said that the state will continue to grow in population, not only by in-migration and industrialization but also as a result of increasing fertility.

An unusual trend in the Montana population is that of the difference in the sex distribution within the state. Montana has a relatively high ratio of males to females; however, this sex ratio has been declining greatly in recent decades. Such a reduction in the proportion of men to women is to be expected as the state slowly loses its pioneer status and moves on to a more industrial and urban basis.⁷⁴ But even now, rural Montana has significantly more males (110.8, 1960) than the rural parts of the nation as a whole (104.3, 1960). In 1940 there were approximately 115 males to every 100 females. In 1950 there were 110

⁷⁴Ibid., p. 18.

males to every 100 females, and in 1960 the ratio was 104 males to every 100 females. This higher male ratio has meant a higher rate of mobility for the male population. In the rural areas, where the male ratio is the highest, the mobility for males exceeds that of urban areas. In 1940 the plains areas of Montana, or the more rural areas (Subregions II and III) had an average male ratio of 115.3 males to every 100 females, and in 1950 the same comparison was 111.2 males to every 100 females. In 1960 it was 105.3 males to every 100 females. The ratio of males to females in Subregion I was lower indicating a lesser degree of mobility among males. In 1940, Subregion I had a ratio of 114.9 males to females; 109.4 in 1950, and 103.2 in 1960.⁷⁵

An analysis of the age distribution of the state indicates that Montana's population is one of younger people (under 20 years of age) and less of older people as has been the case in previous decades. There are approximately eighty-five thousand more children and youth today than 20 years earlier, and some twenty-nine thousand more people 65 years old and over. Children and youth comprised 35 per cent of the state's total population in 1940, compared to 36 per cent in 1950, and 41 per cent in 1960. The aged comprised 6 per cent in 1940, 9 per cent in 1950, and 10 per cent in 1960. The earning group (20-64) was greater in 1950 and 1960, both numerically and proportionately, than in 1940.⁷⁶

The above trends in age distribution are due primarily to migration,

⁷⁵Computation based on Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Table 22; Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950, Table 41; Eighth Census of the United States, 1960, Table 27.

⁷⁶Ibid.

increasing birth rate, and the advance in medical science which has resulted in a larger proportion of the population reaching the older age limits. A large proportion of the children are in the eastern two-thirds of the state, particularly in the northeastern counties where, because of sometimes poor cropping conditions and consolidation of farm operating units, there have been relatively few economic opportunities for youth in their home localities. Many of these youth have moved to industrial areas on the Pacific Coast or in the eastern states, leaving a large proportion of children in relation to the total population of that area.

Chart 60, the population pyramid for the total Montana population, shows the changes which have occurred in four younger age groups (under 5, 5 to 9, 10 to 14, and 15 to 19) from 1940 to 1960, as a result of the increased fertility in the state for this period. The increase in the number of children in the three youngest age groups means the number of grade and high school students during the next few years will continue to increase. Increases in these age groups will inevitably result in increases in the number of youth of college age a few years hence, but not necessarily an increase in college attendance. The increase in the number of children resulting from increasing birth rates and migration will probably necessitate the enlargement of schools and school facilities in certain areas.

Chart 60 shows some significant variations from the normal distribution of a population pyramid. First there is a pronounced deficiency, both males and females, in the ages 20 to 35. This deficiency is noticeable on all pyramid graphs in this study. This is the age period during which people are most mobile. The deficiency in these

— 1940
— 1950
- - - 1960

MONTANA 1940 — 1960

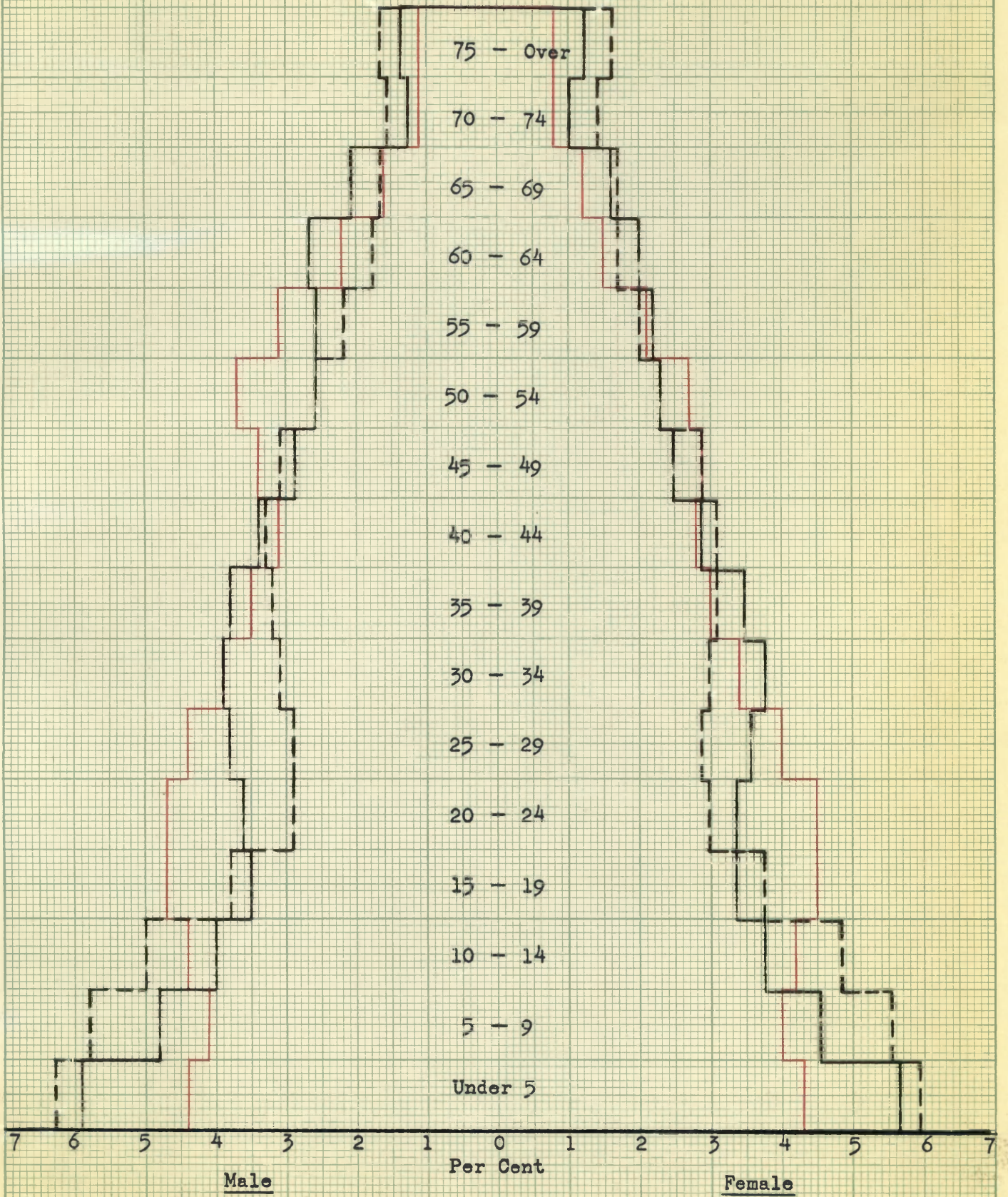


TABLE IV

POPULATION PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX,
TOTAL MONTANA POPULATION, 1940 TO 1960

Age Groups	Percentage of the Total Population					
	1940		1950		1960	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	4.4	4.3	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.0
5-9	4.1	4.0	4.8	4.6	5.8	5.6
10-14	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	5.0	4.9
15-19	4.7	4.5	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.8
20-24	4.7	4.5	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.0
25-29	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.6	2.9	2.9
30-34	3.9	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.0
35-39	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.1
40-44	3.1	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.1
45-49	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.9
50-54	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.3
55-59	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.0
60-64	2.2	1.5	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.7
65-69	1.6	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.7
70-74	1.1	.8	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.4
75 and over	1.1	.8	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.6

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Table 22; Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950, Table 41; Eighteenth Census of the United States, 1960, Table 27.

age groups is partly explained by migration—comparatively large numbers in these productive age groups leave the state to live and work elsewhere. Another part of this deficiency is probably a lag carrying over from earlier migration of many young, unmarried individuals, or relatively small families. Though young adults moved out of the state in other decades it was in the 1940 to 1960 period that this drain was significantly more noticeable than in other age groups. The economically established group aged 35 to 50 indicates little change.

A second but less striking feature of the Montana population pyramid is the bulge in the age groups from 55 to 69. This bulge is more pronounced for males than females, due to the fact that there was considerable migration of individuals into Montana between 1910 and 1920, the majority of whom were young men.⁷⁷ Twenty years prior to 1960, this bulge of population, now between 55 and 65 years old, was between 45 and 55 years of age. The implications of the above two features of Montana's population pyramid are that Montana in the near future will have a relatively small earning population in proportion to the aged people.

There is considerable variation in age distribution between the rural and urban populations of Montana. The rural counties show a relatively larger deficiency in the age groups from 20 to 35. This indicates that a greater proportion of young people have migrated from the farms and villages than from the city. Undoubtedly a significant

⁷⁷R. R. Renne and Carl F. Kraenzel, Population Resources and Prospects, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins, Bulletin 309, Department of Agricultural Economics, Montana State University, Bozeman, p. 6.

portion of the farm young people from 20 to 35 years of age have migrated from the farms to the cities in Montana, as has been true all over the United States. Probably a large number of them have moved out of the state. There have been greater opportunities for employment for young men and women in cities than in predominantly rural areas. This was particularly true before the depression when expanding industry absorbed many of the young people from the farms. Rural populations have a higher birth rate than city populations, and in the past cities have depended upon the rural areas to replace and increase their population.

The above facts are substantiated by the proportionate female population by counties aged 20 to 34, between 1940 and 1960. This is the age range in which women have their greatest earning power or ability to get jobs, and at the same time it is the period of greatest reproductive ability. It is evident from the census figures that women of this age group are relatively concentrated in counties where larger cities predominate, for example, Great Falls, Butte, Billings, Missoula, and Helena. The relatively large proportion in Valley County is due primarily to the existence of an Air Force base located in the county, combined with the expansion of business in the town of Glasgow. There is a very small proportion of women in this age group in such rural counties as McCone, Garfield, Rosebud, Petroleum, and others.

The significant thing about this migration of young women from rural areas to cities is not that these women greatly increase birth rates in the city compared with the country, but that they do not have as large families in the cities as they would have had on the farms; many of them do not marry or have children at all.

The preponderance of women in urban areas has a definite bearing on marriage problems in both rural and urban areas.⁷⁸ This geographical ratio of the sexes could affect social and economic problems within the state in the future.

Because of the disposition of men to women, Montana has not yet reached the point where social problems typical of urban centers are brought about by the large number of females in the population and the accompanying difficulties in mate selection. However, if the tendency of females to leave the rural population continues, the situation of having too many women in the cities and too few on the farm will add impetus to a falling fertility rate and bring about an intensification of the problems centering around the single adult. Rural areas may suffer pioneer-stage type of instability associated with an excess of males in the population.⁷⁹

An analysis of the changes that have occurred in the total population of the state, for the 1940 to 1960 decades, indicates that the farm population of the state decreased 39.7 per cent, from 175,707 in 1940 to 105,989 in 1960. The urban population increased 37.5 per cent, from 211,535 to 338,457, and the number living in the country areas not on farms, but in villages and towns (the rural-nonfarm population) increased 25 per cent, from 172,214 in 1940 to 230,321 in 1960. Thus, while the total population increase was only 17 per cent for the 1940 to 1960 period, the urban and rural-nonfarm populations actually increased, while the farm population declined nearly two-fifths. This further supports the contention that it is the rural counties that are experiencing the greatest migration out of their areas.⁸⁰

⁷⁸Landis and Hatt, op. cit., p. 66.

⁷⁹Kraenzel, op. cit., p. 19.

⁸⁰Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Censuses of the United States, op. cit.

The overall trend of Montana's population has been decidedly upward from the time it was made a territory and opened for settlement. Since 1920, however, other areas have been more attractive and the movement has been reversed from "in" to "out".⁸¹ If this outward trend were comparatively uniform over the entire state, the corresponding readjustment problems would be different. The fact is that many counties suffered large declines in their population from 1940 to 1960, while others experienced large increases. There were heavy decreases in central Montana counties where agricultural adjustment problems are acute, the decreases reaching 25.1 per cent in Golden Valley County. Six counties in the state (Carbon, Garfield, Madison, Phillips, Powder River, and Wibaux) experienced population declines of 20 per cent or more. On the other hand, 14 counties had increases of 20 per cent or more, Yellowstone experiencing a 91.9 per cent increase (table V). The increase in population in the northwestern part of the state is noteworthy. The oil industry and the development of small irrigated farms account for this increase. Mineral and Lincoln counties have experienced extensive exploitation of their forest resources. There has been some migration of farm families from the plains area of eastern Montana into the irrigated lands of western Montana in the last 8 or 10 years. The increase in Hill County (40.2 per cent) is due largely to a very small percentage of the population being in the age group over 55 years of age and a relatively large number of births in recent years. Hill County is one of the more recently established counties of the state and is experiencing the normal population increase of a newly

⁸¹Renne and Kraenzel, op. cit., p. 12.

TABLE V

PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF THE POPULATION OF MONTANA BY COUNTIES
1940 to 1960

County	Percentage Change
Beaverhead	3.6
Big Horn	- 4.0
Blaine	-15.4
Broadwater	-18.7
Carbon	-29.9
Carter	-23.9
Cascade	74.8
Chouteau	.4
Custer	26.9
Daniels	-17.7
Dawson	42.9
Deer Lodge	36.8
Fallon	7.5
Fergus	- .15
Flathead	35.8
Gallatin	42.6
Garfield	-24.9
Glacier	28.0
Golden Valley	-25.1
Granite	-11.4
Hill	40.2
Jefferson	- 7.9
Judith Basin	-15.6
Lake	- 2.9
Lewis and Clark	26.5
Liberty	18.8
Lincoln	59.1
McCone	-12.6
Madison	-28.6
Meagher	16.9
Mineral	42.2
Missoula	53.8
Musselshell	-14.5
Park	13.9
Petroleum	-17.5
Phillips	-23.6
Pondera	14.0
Powder River	-21.3
Powell	13.8
Prairie	- 3.8

TABLE V (Continued)

Ravalli	- 4.9
Richland	2.9
Roosevelt	19.6
Rosebud	- 4.5
Sanders	- .6
Sheridan	-17.4
Silver Bow	-12.7
Stillwater	- 2.9
Sweet Grass	-11.5
Teton	5.4
Toole	16.8
Treasure	-10.3
Valley	12.5
Wheatland	- 7.9
Wibaux	-21.4
Yellowstone	91.9

Computation based on Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Table 22; Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950, Table 41; Eighteenth Census of the United States, 1960, Table 27.

settled area. The large increases in Yellowstone (91.9), Cascade (74.8), and Missoula (53.8) counties are the result of increased in-migration in the 1940 to 1960 decades, plus increased fertility.

CONCLUSIONS

From the foregoing summary on the age and sex characteristics and fertility of Montana counties, it is evident that nationally recognized trends prevail in the Montana population. It is appropriate to draw together these scattered conclusions at this point.

Between 1940 and 1960:

1. Montana counties lost population by out-migration, especially in the younger adult age groups (20-35), both male and female.
2. All age groups contributed to the exodus of the Montana population--older persons (65 and over) have always moved out of Montana in considerable numbers, in search of warmer climates, and child population (under 10) has contributed some also. So has the youthful population (10-20), but not until the last decade in as significantly large numbers as generally supposed. The economically established middle-aged group (35-50) has contributed significantly, also, to the exodus of population.
3. The extent of out-migration from the state was not as great as expected, because in-migration filled some of the population gaps left by the exodus.
4. Decreases in rural population were felt with the eastern half of the state witnessing the most extensive exodus of rural persons.
5. Increases in the number of urban inhabitants were greater

than would result from the natural increase of their populations. Most of this urban increase is accounted for by a farm-to-city movement of population from the rural sections of the state and from out of state.

6. Population among Montana's counties has resulted in a greater concentration of people near irrigation projects, near the larger rivers, and centered around government and private projects.

7. The fertility ratios indicate that the state has an increasing fertility rate and can expect to grow in population in the near future.

8. The fertility of the more rural counties was larger than was the fertility of the areas considered to be urban.

9. The increased fertility of the state as a whole resulted in a large percentage of children in the population aged under 14.

10. The sex ratio indicates that there is a relatively high ratio of males to females in the state, in all age groups. Although declining, the excess of males over females has meant a higher rate of mobility for the male population, and especially in rural areas where the male ratio is highest.

11. The imbalance of the sexes and the age structure of Montana's population have not been as great as they might have been as a result of the exodus from the state, because of the influx during this period. This influx filled in some of the gaps in age and sex groups created by the out-migration. This is least true for the older people. Montana's problem of aging is not now as pressing as it would have been had there not been this out-migration.

12. Women appear to leave the rural areas and the state in larger

proportions and at an earlier age than men, contributing to the continued historical imbalance of the sexes, especially in rural areas of the state.

IMPLICATIONS FOR MONTANA

Montana has grown moderately during the past two decades. The rate has not been large enough to keep up with the nation nor has it been sufficient to absorb all the children born in the state. Population increased 81,568 between 1940 and 1950, and 83,743 between 1950 and 1960. More people have moved out than have moved into the state. Nearly 3,000 Montanans seek employment opportunities or retirement elsewhere each year.⁸²

Even though Montana has shown a moderate increase in the decades immediately past, the long-range trend in population for over half (30) of the counties in the state has been downward.⁸³ These counties are concentrated in the plains area of the state. (Only nine are in the mountain area.)

The cost of public and private services for the people remaining in these areas has increased considerably in recent years. People in the sparsely settled plains areas of Montana have tried to overcome some of the inconveniences and expenses of sparse settlement by moving into towns. The 110 per cent increase in the population of incorporated centers in the plains area during the past 30 years shows the magnitude of the movement to centers of trade and population.⁸⁴ Nevertheless,

⁸² Harold A. Pedersen, "Montana's Human Resources," Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Montana State College, Bozeman, Circular 231 (September, 1960), p. 7.

⁸³ Ibid., p. 7.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

population shifts bring about a better balance between people and natural resources and more efficient and socially desirable methods of merchandising and business practices. Shifts in population, whether they be rural-urban or otherwise, can be the stimuli leading to attainment of more satisfactory levels of living and general progress.⁸⁵

Those areas in Montana which have a diversification of industry, including productive irrigated agricultural land, some small industries, educational institutions, and efficient distributive systems will likely be least seriously disrupted by population changes.

In 1980, when the magnitude of the population explosion in the U. S. and the world will be of grave concern to people the world over, the people of Montana should not be concerned about the magnitude of the population loss in certain sections of the state. The real problem is: What is the "carrying capacity," in terms of people, of our land and other resources? In answering this question it is necessary to take into account improvements in technology in agriculture, mining, and forestry. Finally, it will be necessary to make whatever adjustments are necessary in our institutions--government, educational, religious, and economic--to adapt them to better serve the needs of the state.⁸⁶

All of these data have a significant bearing upon the reshaping of Montana's population. There is a tremendous need for more extensive and systematic investigation of the Montana population and its demographic aspects, with reference both to the consequences of population

⁸⁵Frank Larimer and Frederick Osborne, Dynamics of Population (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1934), p. 347.

⁸⁶Pedersen, op. cit., p. 7.

trends and to the social conditions which determine these trends. There is need for further research on the social characteristics of particular groups, on the distribution of population by region and type of community to reproduction trends, and on the social factors which cause variations in fertility among different groups.

Within the limits of this study, it is not possible to analyze in detail all of the implications of the changes and trends in the Montana population between 1940 and 1960. Many of them are self-evident. The data presented, however, point to the great need for thinking on these matters.

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APPENDIX

TABLE VI

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, MONTANA COUNTIES, 1940, 1950 and 1960

County	Year	Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-Over
Beaverhead																		
Population:		M	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.4	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.4
1940 - 6,943	1940	F	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	2.8	.8	.9
		M	5.1	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	2.7	1.6	1.8
1950 - 6,671	1950	F	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.7	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.2
		M	5.3	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.8	4.1	3.4	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.0
1960 - 7,194	1960	F	5.6	4.4	3.7	4.2	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.7
Big Horn																		
Population:		M	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.8	3.6	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.6	1.6	1.2	.8	.7
1940 - 10,419	1940	F	5.9	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.1	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	.4	.5
		M	6.9	6.2	5.1	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.2
1950 - 9,824	1950	F	7.0	5.6	4.8	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.1	.6	.8
		M	6.6	6.2	5.7	4.2	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.4
1960 - 10,007	1960	F	7.3	6.3	5.9	4.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2
Blaine																		
Population:		M	5.9	5.3	4.7	5.1	5.3	4.2	3.8	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.0	2.2	1.6	.9	.9
1940 - 9,566	1940	F	5.7	5.6	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	.6	.5
		M	6.7	5.7	5.2	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.5	1.4
1950 - 8,516	1950	F	6.6	5.4	4.7	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	.8	1.0
		M	6.8	6.6	5.8	3.9	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2
1960 - 8,091	1960	F	6.6	6.3	5.5	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8
Broadwater																		
Population:		M	4.0	3.3	4.0	4.2	5.8	5.1	4.3	4.3	3.0	3.5	4.6	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.3
1940 - 3,451	1940	F	5.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	.9
		M	5.2	5.6	4.2	3.1	2.5	3.6	3.8	4.4	3.5	3.1	2.2	3.0	3.6	2.1	1.5	1.7
1950 - 2,922	1950	F	6.5	5.0	4.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.9	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.1
		M	6.8	5.9	5.5	4.1	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.2
1960 - 2,804	1960	F	5.9	4.7	5.1	3.6	3.1	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.9

County Year Sex 0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-Over

Carbon

Population:		M	4.2	4.6	4.8	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.1	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.2
1940 - 11,865	1940	F	3.8	4.0	4.5	5.0	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.3	.9	.8
		M	5.7	5.0	4.2	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.8	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.7
1950 - 10,241	1950	F	5.4	4.8	3.8	3.4	2.4	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.6
		M	4.4	5.3	5.2	4.1	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.9
1960 - 8,317	1960	F	4.5	4.7	5.4	3.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.5

Carter

Population:		M	5.1	5.3	4.2	5.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	4.1	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.3	.9
1940 - 3,280	1940	F	4.4	4.8	5.5	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.5	.8	.6	.8
		M	6.9	5.3	4.4	4.0	3.3	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.3	1.4	1.8
1950 - 2,798	1950	F	6.2	4.4	4.1	2.8	3.9	3.0	3.9	2.8	2.6	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.0	.9
		M	6.0	6.1	5.7	4.1	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.1
1960 - 2,493	1960	F	5.4	4.8	5.2	3.4	2.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.0

Cascade

Population:		M	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.1
1940 - 41,999	1940	F	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.5	5.2	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.2	.9	.9
		M	6.1	4.5	3.4	3.2	4.1	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.1	1.2
1950 - 53,027	1950	F	5.8	4.3	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.8	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	.9	1.1
		M	7.0	5.7	4.7	3.3	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3
1960 - 73,418	1960	F	6.9	5.6	4.5	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3

Chouteau

Population:		M	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.4	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.9	4.7	3.9	3.0	1.7	1.2	1.2
1940 - 7,316	1940	F	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.4	3.7	3.6	2.9	2.3	2.4	3.3	3.3	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	.8
		M	6.7	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.5	4.5	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.4	2.7	1.8	1.2
1950 - 6,974	1950	F	6.0	4.6	3.6	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.6	.8	1.2
		M	7.0	6.6	5.4	3.1	2.0	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
1960 - 7,348	1960	F	5.9	6.5	4.9	3.3	2.0	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4

County Year Sex 0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-Over

Custer

Population:		M	3.9	3.6	4.6	6.1	4.8	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.2	1.1
1940 - 10,422	1940	F	3.6	3.3	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.5	.8	.8
		M	5.6	4.7	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.4	1.3	1.4
1950 - 12,661	1950	F	6.2	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.3
		M	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.5	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.4
1960 - 13,227	1960	F	6.0	5.6	4.7	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0

Daniels

Population:		M	4.6	4.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	4.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	4.1	4.8	3.2	2.2	1.4	.8	.3
1940 - 4,563	1940	F	5.3	4.3	5.4	5.2	4.2	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.6	1.8	1.0	.6	.5	.4
		M	5.7	5.9	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.2	3.3	3.8	1.9	1.2	.7
1950 - 3,946	1950	F	5.9	4.8	4.8	4.0	3.3	3.1	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.5	.7	.6
		M	6.1	5.6	5.3	4.2	2.1	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.2	1.6
1960 - 3,755	1960	F	5.5	5.8	5.1	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.7

Dawson

Population:		M	4.4	4.2	5.0	5.6	4.5	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.9	3.4	2.1	1.4	.9	.8
1940 - 8,618	1940	F	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.8	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.1	.6	.8
		M	6.7	5.2	4.4	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.7	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.2	1.1	1.1
1950 - 9,092	1950	F	6.5	5.1	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.8	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.0
		M	7.6	6.5	5.3	3.7	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3
1960 - 12,314	1950	F	7.2	6.6	5.1	3.6	2.3	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2

Deer Lodge

Population:		M	4.0	3.3	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.2
1940 - 13,627	1940	F	3.8	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.9	4.7	3.8	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.0	.8
		M	5.0	4.3	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.7	1.6
1950 - 16,553	1950	F	5.2	4.2	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.6
		M	5.9	5.5	4.6	3.3	3.2	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.8
1960 - 18,640	1960	F	5.5	5.3	4.7	3.6	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.8

County	Year	Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-Over
Fallon																		
Population:		M	4.4	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.6	3.6	3.4	2.9	1.9	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.2	1.3	.9	.7
1940 - 3,719	1940	F	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.3	3.9	4.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.5	1.2	.8	.7	.6
		M	6.4	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.3	3.6	3.8	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.2
1950 - 3,660	1950	F	6.2	5.1	4.4	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.4	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.6	.8	.9
		M	6.9	6.3	5.5	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.7
1960 - 3,997	1960	F	7.1	6.0	5.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3
Fergus																		
Population:		M	4.1	3.9	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.0	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.5	4.0	3.5	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.5
1940 - 14,040	1940	F	3.8	3.8	4.6	4.7	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.5	1.9	1.4	.9	1.1
		M	6.0	4.7	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.1	2.6	1.5	1.9
1950 - 14,015	1950	F	5.6	4.5	3.8	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.2	1.4
		M	6.3	6.2	5.0	3.4	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.4	5.0
1960 - 14,018	1960	F	5.5	5.7	4.6	3.4	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.6
Flathead																		
Population:		M	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.0	2.5	1.6	1.3	1.3
1940 - 24,271	1940	F	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.1	1.7	1.3	.9	.9
		M	5.6	4.9	4.3	3.2	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.2	1.4	1.5
1950 - 31,495	1950	F	5.8	4.6	4.1	3.3	2.9	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.1
		M	5.7	5.9	5.0	3.7	2.0	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
1960 - 32,965	1960	F	5.8	5.9	5.1	3.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.9	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.9
Gallatin																		
Population:		M	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.5	2.8	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.2
1940 - 18,269	1940	F	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.8	4.9	4.1	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.3	.9	1.0
		M	5.7	4.1	3.4	3.9	6.8	5.1	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.3
1950 - 21,902	1950	F	5.6	3.9	3.1	3.6	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.4
		M	5.9	5.0	4.6	5.1	6.2	3.6	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5
1960 - 26,045	1960	F	5.8	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.3	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.7

County Year Sex 0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-Over

Garfield

Population:		M	4.3	4.8	5.8	5.7	4.8	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.2	4.1	4.5	3.6	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.2
1940 - 2,641	1940	F	5.1	4.4	4.7	4.6	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	.8	.8	.5
		M	6.3	5.0	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.8	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.6	3.5	3.6	2.3	1.8	1.6
1950 - 2,172	1950	F	6.2	4.4	4.1	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.2	.7	1.2
		M	6.0	6.4	5.7	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.2	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.0
1960 - 1,981	1960	F	5.2	4.9	6.3	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.6	3.5	2.5	2.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4

Glacier

Population:		M	6.3	5.1	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.2	3.3	2.4	1.8	1.0	.5	.7
1940 - 9,034	1940	F	6.1	4.8	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.5	3.7	3.9	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.4	.8	.7	.3	.5
		M	6.4	5.8	4.8	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.4	.9	.9
1950 - 9,645	1950	F	6.5	5.5	5.0	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	.6	.7
		M	7.8	6.8	5.0	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.1
1960 - 11,565	1960	F	7.6	6.4	5.1	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.3	.9	.8	1.0

Golden Valley

Population:		M	3.5	4.0	5.1	5.8	5.8	4.7	2.2	1.9	2.2	3.2	5.2	3.7	3.1	2.3	1.5	1.6
1940 - 1,607	1940	F	4.2	3.5	4.5	5.2	3.7	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.3	.8	1.3
		M	5.9	5.1	3.8	4.3	3.1	4.1	3.3	4.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	4.7	3.2	2.2	3.4
1950 - 1,337	1950	F	5.8	4.0	4.0	3.8	2.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.8	1.8	.9	1.2
		M	5.4	6.0	6.1	4.2	1.3	2.2	3.4	4.1	3.3	3.9	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.7	3.2	2.5
1960 - 1,203	1960	F	4.4	5.2	5.7	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.7

Granite

Population:		M	3.9	3.4	3.0	4.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.4	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.2	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.7
1940 - 3,401	1940	F	4.1	2.9	3.7	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	.8	.9
		M	5.3	5.0	4.2	3.2	1.9	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.4	3.4	2.7	1.8	2.4
1950 - 2,773	1950	F	4.7	4.4	3.7	2.4	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.1	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.1
		M	5.4	5.0	5.3	4.0	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.3	3.2	3.0	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.8
1960 - 3,014	1960	F	5.9	5.5	4.6	3.3	2.2	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.7	3.6	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7

County	Year	Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-Over
Mill																		
Population:		M	4.5	4.3	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.4	3.6	2.9	2.7	3.4	4.1	3.1	2.1	1.2	1.0	.8
1940 - 13,304	1940	F	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.7	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.0	1.2	1.3	.6	.6
		M	6.3	4.8	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.2	1.1
1950 - 14,285	1950	F	6.4	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.4	.7	.9
		M	7.6	6.2	4.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
1960 - 18,653	1960	F	6.9	6.0	4.9	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Jefferson																		
Population:		M	3.9	3.7	4.5	4.7	5.6	5.0	4.8	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.0	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.7
1940 - 4,664	1940	F	4.4	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.0	.7	.7
		M	4.1	4.5	5.0	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.1	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.9
1950 - 4,014	1950	F	4.9	4.6	4.7	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.8	3.6	3.9	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.2
		M	4.4	4.7	5.7	5.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5
1960 - 4,297	1960	F	4.3	5.1	6.2	3.9	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.5	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6
Judith Basin																		
Population:		M	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.1	3.8	2.9	3.1	4.1	3.6	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.4
1940 - 3,655	1940	F	4.1	3.6	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.8	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.2	1.7	1.0	.9	.5
		M	5.9	5.0	4.4	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.8	1.5	2.0
1950 - 3,200	1950	F	5.2	4.2	4.0	3.0	2.4	2.5	3.5	3.7	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.2
		M	5.5	5.7	5.4	4.3	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.8
1960 - 3,085	1960	F	5.7	5.6	4.9	3.5	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.6	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
Lake																		
Population:		M	5.0	4.6	5.2	5.3	4.2	3.8	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.1
1940 - 13,490	1940	F	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.9	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.1	.7	.8
		M	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.5	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.6	1.6
1950 - 13,835	1950	F	5.7	4.9	4.8	3.9	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.1
		M	5.7	6.1	5.5	4.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
1960 - 13,104	1960	F	5.3	5.3	5.2	3.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.0

County	Year	Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-Over
Lewis and Clark																		
Population:		M	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.3	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.6
1940 - 22,131	1940	F	4.1	3.2	3.4	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.5	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.1
		M	5.2	4.3	3.7	3.0	2.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.6
1950 - 24,540	1950	F	5.3	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.6
		M	5.6	5.5	4.8	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4
1960 - 28,006	1960	F	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.3	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.0
Liberty																		
Population:		M	4.8	4.1	4.5	5.4	5.3	5.7	3.5	3.4	2.3	2.8	4.8	3.5	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.1
1940 - 2,209	1940	F	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.9	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.4	.9	.6	.7
		M	6.5	5.1	4.4	3.6	4.7	4.3	4.5	5.5	3.3	3.3	1.8	2.2	2.8	2.5	1.2	1.1
1950 - 2,180	1950	F	5.5	5.1	4.1	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.2	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.0	.5	.5
		M	7.5	6.1	5.2	3.9	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2
1960 - 2,624	1960	F	6.9	6.5	5.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.4	2.7	3.2	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	.8
Lincoln																		
Population:		M	5.3	4.7	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.0	3.3	3.8	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.5
1940 - 7,882	1940	F	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.2	.9	.6
		M	6.2	5.1	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.3
1950 - 8,693	1950	F	5.8	4.9	4.4	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.0	.9
		M	6.9	6.5	5.4	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5
1960 - 12,537	1960	F	6.7	6.1	5.2	3.7	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.2	1.1	.8	1.0
McCone																		
Population:		M	4.7	5.5	5.9	5.9	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.4	3.6	5.0	3.5	2.1	1.3	.7	.8
1940 - 3,321	1940	F	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.5	3.9	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	.2	.4
		M	7.3	4.8	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.3	3.7	2.5	1.3	1.1
1950 - 3,258	1950	F	6.5	4.3	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.5	.5	.5
		M	7.0	6.3	5.8	3.7	1.9	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.9
1960 - 3,321	1960	F	6.3	5.8	5.8	3.2	2.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.1

County Year Sex 0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-Over

Madison

Population:		M	4.5	4.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.5	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.2
1940 - 7,294	1940	F	3.8	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.3	.7	1.0
		M	5.0	4.3	4.8	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.7	2.8	1.7	2.4
1950 - 5,998	1950	F	4.3	3.6	4.0	3.5	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.3	1.8
		M	4.9	5.1	5.7	3.9	2.2	1.8	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.6
1960 - 5,211	1960	F	4.6	5.2	5.0	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.0

Meagher

Population:		M	4.0	3.3	3.7	4.7	4.6	4.2	5.6	4.1	3.9	4.6	4.8	4.3	3.3	2.3	1.2	1.6
1940 - 2,237	1940	F	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	.6	1.2
		M	5.1	4.1	4.0	3.3	2.7	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.8	3.3	3.4	4.7	5.0	3.3	2.1	2.2
1950 - 2,079	1950	F	4.4	3.8	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.2
		M	5.6	4.4	5.0	3.5	2.7	3.2	2.8	4.2	3.6	3.9	4.1	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1
1960 - 2,616	1960	F	6.0	5.3	4.4	3.6	3.2	1.9	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.8

Mineral

Population:		M	4.1	3.3	3.9	4.7	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.3	3.8	4.5	3.8	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.5
1940 - 2,135	1940	F	4.0	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.8	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	.7	.7
		M	5.7	5.5	4.1	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.6	2.5	2.0	2.9	2.4	1.9	2.7
1950 - 2,081	1950	F	4.9	5.7	3.7	2.8	2.4	3.2	4.1	3.3	3.4	2.5	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.1
		M	6.7	3.6	6.3	4.1	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.1	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4
1960 - 3,037	1960	F	5.8	6.1	4.8	4.4	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.7	2.8	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.2	.8	1.4

Missoula

Population:		M	4.3	3.6	3.7	4.5	5.5	5.0	4.2	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.1
1940 - 29,038	1940	F	3.9	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.3	.8	.8
		M	5.6	4.2	3.4	3.6	5.6	4.6	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.4
1950 - 35,493	1950	F	5.5	4.2	3.3	3.9	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.1
		M	5.9	5.4	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
1960 - 44,663	1960	F	5.8	5.2	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7

County	Year	Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-Over
Musselshell																		
Population:		M	3.4	3.4	4.0	5.4	5.4	3.9	3.8	2.9	2.6	3.2	4.4	3.7	3.3	1.8	1.0	1.0
1940 - 5,717	1940	F	3.4	3.4	4.7	5.4	4.6	3.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.2	.6	.7
		M	6.0	4.4	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.8	2.8	2.4	2.0
1950 - 5,408	1950	F	5.3	4.4	3.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	4.1	3.4	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.3
		M	5.6	5.5	5.3	3.4	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.2	3.0	3.0
1960 - 4,888	1960	F	5.7	5.3	4.6	3.3	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.2
Park																		
Population:		M	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.4	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.5
1940 - 11,566	1940	F	3.7	3.1	3.9	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.2	.9	.8
		M	5.4	4.4	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	1.4	1.5
1950 - 11,999	1950	F	5.2	4.5	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.3
		M	5.5	5.1	5.0	3.5	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.0
1960 - 13,168	1960	F	4.7	5.3	4.8	3.7	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.0
Petroleum																		
Population:		M	3.4	3.2	5.2	5.4	4.9	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.4	4.1	6.2	3.9	3.5	1.6	1.0	1.4
1940 - 1,083	1940	F	3.9	5.3	4.6	4.2	4.0	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.9	3.5	1.6	1.7	1.0	.8	.5
		M	7.1	5.2	3.3	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	4.3	3.0	2.3	.7
1950 - 1,026	1950	F	5.4	4.7	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.2	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.0	1.2	2.9	1.6	.7	.5
		M	5.7	5.0	5.8	4.0	2.8	2.3	3.9	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.4	2.3	2.1	1.0	2.5	2.5
1960 - 894	1960	F	3.8	4.4	5.5	3.4	2.1	2.0	2.6	4.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.7	.9	1.2	1.9	2.0
Phillips																		
Population:		M	5.5	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.9	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.9	4.4	3.5	2.4	1.4	1.1	.9
1940 - 7,892	1940	F	4.9	4.0	4.3	4.6	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.6	1.3	.9	.5	.6
		M	6.3	4.6	5.2	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.4	3.8	2.7	1.7	1.5
1950 - 6,334	1950	F	5.1	5.1	4.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.2
		M	6.3	5.8	5.3	3.6	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
1960 - 6,027	1960	F	6.0	5.7	4.7	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0

County	Year	Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-Over
Pondera																		
Population:		M	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.2	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.9	4.0	2.8	1.9	1.4	.9	.8
1940 - 6,716	1940	F	5.3	4.2	4.5	5.0	4.7	3.5	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.1	.5	.5
		M	7.0	5.4	4.5	3.7	3.3	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.0	1.2
1950 - 6,392	1950	F	6.9	5.5	4.4	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.0	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.2	.7	.9
		M	6.3	6.3	5.5	4.1	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
1960 - 7,653	1960	F	7.0	6.4	5.4	4.1	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3
Powder River																		
Population:		M	4.1	4.3	5.3	5.4	4.7	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.1	.7	.9
1940 - 3,159	1940	F	3.8	4.7	5.2	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.2	.5	.5
		M	7.0	5.0	3.8	3.3	4.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.3
1950 - 2,693	1950	F	5.5	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.3	.6	1.0
		M	5.7	6.2	5.8	3.6	2.1	2.5	4.1	3.8	3.5	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.7
1960 - 2,485	1960	F	6.2	6.5	4.7	3.1	2.5	3.1	3.7	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3
Powell																		
Population:		M	3.7	3.1	3.4	4.5	5.1	5.3	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.9	3.6	3.3	1.9	1.7	1.4
1940 - 6,152	1940	F	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.3	.8	.8
		M	4.7	4.8	3.9	3.0	3.9	5.0	4.4	5.0	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.5
1950 - 6,301	1950	F	4.5	4.1	3.3	2.5	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.7
		M	5.9	4.9	4.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.3	3.8	4.4	3.1	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.6
1960 - 7,002	1960	F	4.8	5.0	4.5	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.8
Prairie																		
Population:		M	3.6	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.9	3.0	2.7	1.3	1.2	1.3
1940 - 2,410	1940	F	4.4	4.2	4.4	5.2	4.4	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.2	1.9	.7	.7	.9
		M	6.6	5.2	3.8	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.6	3.5	3.0	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.6
1950 - 2,377	1950	F	6.7	5.4	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.7	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.0
		M	5.6	6.0	5.3	4.5	2.2	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.0	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.9
1960 - 2,318	1960	F	5.2	6.3	5.3	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.5

County	Year	Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-Over
Ravalli																		
Population:		M	4.4	4.2	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.7
1940 - 12,978	1940	F	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.3	.9	1.1
		M	5.1	5.2	5.1	3.9	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.1
1950 - 13,101	1950	F	5.1	4.5	4.2	3.7	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.5
		M	4.8	5.3	5.3	4.3	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.5
1960 - 12,341	1960	F	4.5	5.1	5.2	3.8	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.6
Richland																		
Population:		M	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.5	3.8	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.3	3.2	1.9	1.4	.9	.7
1940 - 10,209	1940	F	5.6	5.1	4.7	5.0	4.8	3.9	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.3	.9	.5	.7
		M	6.6	5.5	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.3	1.2
1950 - 10,366	1950	F	6.4	5.5	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.4	.9	1.0
		M	6.4	5.9	5.7	3.8	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.3
1960 - 10,504	1960	F	6.7	5.9	5.5	3.9	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.7
Roosevelt																		
Population:		M	5.6	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.3	4.0	3.0	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.4	2.7	1.8	1.3	.9	.9
1940 - 9,806	1940	F	5.5	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.5	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.0	.7	.6	.7
		M	7.2	5.3	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.1	1.1
1950 - 9,580	1950	F	6.9	5.7	4.9	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.4	.6	1.0
		M	7.3	7.0	5.8	3.8	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.1
1960 - 11,731	1960	F	6.9	6.9	5.4	3.7	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3
Rosebud																		
Population:		M	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.6	2.6	3.5	3.7	3.0	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.1
1940 - 6,477	1940	F	4.5	4.2	5.2	4.9	4.1	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.1	.7	.8
		M	6.6	5.3	4.4	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1.5
1950 - 6,983	1950	F	6.2	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.4	.9	1.0
		M	6.8	6.1	5.8	3.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.6
1960 - 6,187	1960	F	6.3	5.7	5.4	3.8	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.6

County Year Sex 0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-Over

Sanders

Population:		M	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.7	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.5	2.8	3.6	3.4	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.6
1940 - 6,926	1940	F	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.3	3.2	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.5	.9	.8
		M	5.3	4.7	4.5	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.0	1.6	2.0
1950 - 6,983	1950	F	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2
		M	5.6	5.1	4.9	3.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.6	3.1
1960 - 6,880	1960	F	5.0	5.3	4.8	3.7	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.9

Sheridan

Population:		M	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.8	5.5	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.7	4.3	4.0	2.1	1.7	.7	.8
1940 - 6,926	1940	F	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.4	4.1	3.7	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.9	3.0	1.9	1.5	.8	.5	.5
		M	5.8	4.9	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.1	2.2	3.2	2.9	1.2	1.3
1950 - 6,674	1950	F	5.8	4.5	4.3	3.6	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	.8
		M	6.0	6.5	5.1	3.9	2.0	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.0	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.4
1960 - 6,458	1960	F	5.5	5.6	5.6	3.2	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8

Silver Bow

Population:		M	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.6	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.0	2.2	1.4	.9	.7
1940 - 53,270	1940	F	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.9	1.5	.9	.8
		M	5.0	4.3	3.7	2.7	2.9	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.0	1.2	1.1
1950 - 48,422	1950	F	4.9	4.3	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.4
		M	5.9	5.5	4.7	3.3	2.1	2.1	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.4
1960 - 46,454	1960	F	5.6	5.3	4.7	3.6	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.0

Stillwater

Population:		M	4.7	4.0	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.5	3.4	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.1
1940 - 5,694	1940	F	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.3	.9	.9
		M	5.9	4.8	4.9	3.9	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.7
1950 - 5,416	1950	F	5.3	4.6	4.4	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.2
		M	5.2	6.0	5.7	4.3	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2
1960 - 5,526	1960	F	4.9	5.4	4.6	3.4	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.0

County Year Sex 0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-Over

Sweet Grass

Year	Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-Over
Population:	M	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
1940 - 3,719	1940 F	4.1	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	.8
	M	5.1	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.6
1950 - 3,621	1950 F	5.1	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.3
	M	4.9	4.4	4.8	3.6	2.2	2.2	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.6
1960 - 3,290	1960 F	5.5	5.0	4.9	3.3	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.2

Teton

Year	Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-Over
Population:	M	4.6	4.7	4.5	5.5	5.4	4.6	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.6	4.4	2.9	2.2	1.2	.7	1.1
1940 - 6,922	1940 F	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.1	2.3	1.4	1.2	.8	.6	.7
	M	6.1	5.0	4.7	3.9	3.4	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.7	3.0	1.9	1.2	1.2
1950 - 7,232	1950 F	5.8	5.0	4.5	3.1	2.9	3.8	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.4	.8	.8
	M	6.2	6.3	5.7	3.9	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9
1960 - 7,295	1960 F	5.6	5.6	5.5	3.3	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.5	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.4

Toole

Year	Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-Over
Population:	M	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.6	4.6	3.6	3.2	3.2	4.0	3.4	2.4	1.5	.8	.9
1940 - 6,769	1940 F	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.4	3.9	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.0	.8	.4	.5
	M	5.8	5.5	4.2	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.1
1950 - 6,867	1950 F	5.9	4.9	3.9	3.2	3.0	4.1	4.3	3.6	2.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	.8	.7
	M	6.9	6.7	5.4	3.5	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.6	3.7	2.8	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6
1960 - 7,904	1960 F	6.8	5.8	5.2	3.3	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3

Treasure

Year	Sex	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-Over
Population:	M	5.7	5.7	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.5	3.3	2.4	1.8	1.4	.8
1940 - 1,499	1940 F	4.1	3.3	6.1	5.4	3.9	2.6	3.9	1.9	1.9	3.3	2.5	1.7	1.0	1.0	.6	.6
	M	8.6	5.3	4.6	4.6	3.4	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.9
1950 - 1,402	1950 F	5.8	5.6	3.9	3.3	2.9	4.1	2.7	2.9	3.4	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.0	.9	.5
	M	6.6	7.0	6.2	3.6	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.2	1.8	1.1	1.3	2.5
1960 - 1,345	1960 F	8.0	5.7	4.9	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.3	2.4	2.0	2.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.2

County Valley Year Sex 0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-Over

Population: 1940 - 15,181
 1950 - 11,353
 1960 - 17,080

M	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.2	.5	.7
F	5.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.2	3.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.0	.6	.4	.4
M	6.6	5.5	4.7	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.2	1.1
F	6.0	5.2	4.8	3.8	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.4	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.4	.8	.8
M	7.8	6.1	4.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.2	.5	1.3
F	7.9	6.1	4.3	3.3	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	.9	.9

Wheatland

Population: 1940 - 3,286
 1950 - 3,187
 1960 - 3,026

M	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.9	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.1	2.9	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.5	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.0
F	4.2	3.4	5.2	4.6	3.9	3.7	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.5	2.2	1.7	1.1	.7	.5	.5	.5
M	5.7	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.1	4.5	3.4	3.8	3.4	2.7	2.9	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
F	5.1	4.1	4.2	5.8	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.6	.8	.9	.9	.9
M	4.9	5.5	5.5	3.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.7
F	5.0	5.4	4.8	3.5	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.0

Wilbaur

Population: 1940 - 2,161
 1950 - 1,907
 1960 - 1,698

M	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.6	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.2		
F	4.1	4.8	5.4	5.5	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.5	1.3	1.1	.5	1.2		
M	6.2	5.2	5.0	4.6	2.5	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	1.0	.9	.9	.9
F	5.9	6.1	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.7	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.6	.7	.9	.9	.9
M	5.2	5.8	5.9	3.2	1.9	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
F	6.5	6.3	6.2	3.8	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3

Yellowstone

Population: 1940 - 41,182
 1950 - 55,875
 1960 - 79,016

M	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	.8	.8		
F	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.3	4.7	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.1	.7	.7		
M	6.0	5.0	3.9	3.2	3.4	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
F	6.1	4.6	3.7	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
M	6.5	6.0	5.1	3.4	2.4	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
F	6.2	6.0	5.1	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3

Year Sex 0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-Over

State*

Population:		M	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.1
1940 - 559,413	1940	F	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.2	.8	.8
		M	5.9	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.3	1.4
1950 - 590,966	1950	F	5.7	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.2
		M	6.3	5.8	5.0	3.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7
1960 - 674,720	1960	F	6.0	5.6	4.9	3.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6

*State population totals and age categories exclude Yellowstone Park.

TABLE VII

POPULATION OF MONTANA BY COUNTIES, 1940, 1950, AND 1960

County	Population		
	1940	1950	1960
Beaverhead	6,943	6,417	7,194
Big Horn	10,419	9,824	10,007
Blaine	9,566	8,516	8,091
Broadwater	3,451	2,922	2,804
Carbon	11,865	10,241	8,317
Carter	3,280	2,798	2,493
Cascade	41,999	53,027	73,418
Chouteau	7,316	6,974	7,348
Custer	10,422	12,661	13,227
Daniels	4,563	3,946	3,755
Dawson	8,618	9,092	12,314
Deer Lodge	13,627	16,553	18,640
Fallon	3,719	3,660	3,997
Fergus	14,040	14,015	14,018
Flathead	24,271	31,495	32,965
Gallatin	18,269	21,902	26,045
Garfield	2,641	2,172	1,981
Glacier	9,034	9,645	11,565
Golden Valley	1,607	1,337	1,203
Granite	3,401	2,773	3,014
Hill	13,304	14,285	18,653
Jefferson	4,664	4,014	4,297
Judith Basin	3,655	3,200	3,085
Lake	13,790	13,835	13,104
Lewis & Clark	22,131	24,540	28,006
Liberty	2,209	2,180	2,624
Lincoln	7,882	8,693	12,537
McCone	3,798	3,258	3,321
Madison	7,294	5,998	5,211
Meagher	2,237	2,079	2,616
Mineral	2,135	2,081	3,037
Missoula	29,038	35,493	44,663
Musselshell	5,717	5,408	4,888
Park	11,566	11,999	13,168
Petroleum	1,083	1,026	894
Phillips	7,892	6,334	6,027
Pondera	6,716	6,392	7,653
Powder River	3,159	2,693	2,485
Powell	6,152	6,301	7,002

TABLE VII (Continued)

Prairie	2,410	2,377	2,318
Ravalli	12,978	13,101	12,341
Richland	10,209	10,366	10,504
Roosevelt	9,806	9,580	11,731
Rosebud	6,477	6,570	6,187
Sanders	6,926	6,983	6,880
Sheridan	7,814	6,674	6,458
Silver Bow	53,207	48,422	46,454
Stillwater	5,694	5,416	5,526
Sweet Grass	3,719	3,621	3,290
Teton	6,922	7,232	7,295
Toole	6,769	6,867	7,904
Treasure	1,499	1,402	1,345
Valley	15,181	11,353	17,080
Wheatland	3,286	3,187	3,026
Wibaux	2,161	1,907	1,698
Yellowstone	41,182	55,875	79,016

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Table 22; Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950, Table 41; Eighteenth Census of the United States, 1960, Table 27.

TABLE VIII

MONTANA CITIES ARRANGED IN ORDER OF SIZE, 1960
(Places of 1000 population or more.)

Rank	Name	County	Population
1	Great Falls	Cascade	55,357
2	Billings	Yellowstone	52,851
3	Butte	Silver Bow	27,877
4	Missoula	Missoula	27,090
5	Helena	Lewis & Clark	20,277
6	Bozeman	Gallatin	13,361
7	Anaconda	Deer Lodge	12,054
8	Havre	Hill	10,740
9	Kalispell	Flathead	10,151
10	Miles City	Custer	9,665
11	Livingston	Park	8,229
12	Lewistown	Fergus	7,408
13	Glendive	Dawson	7,058
14	Glasgow	Valley	6,398
15	Deer Lodge	Powell	4,681
16	Laurel	Yellowstone	4,601
17	Sidney	Richland	4,564
18	Cut Bank	Glacier	4,539
19	Shelby	Toole	4,017
20	Dillon	Beaverhead	3,690
21	Wolf Point	Roosevelt	3,585
22	Whitefish	Flathead	2,965
23	Roundup	Musselshell	2,842
24	Libby	Lincoln	2,828
25	Hardin	Big Horn	2,789
26	Conrad	Pondera	2,665
27	Hamilton	Ravalli	2,475
28	Baker	Fallon	2,365
29	Chinook	Blaine	2,326
30	Polson	Lake	2,314
31	Red Lodge	Carbon	2,278
32	Malta	Phillips	2,239
33	Columbia Falls	Flathead	2,132
34	Plentywood	Sheridan	2,121
35	Forsyth	Rosebud	2,032
36	Browning	Glacier	2,011
37	Choteau	Teton	1,966
38	Fort Benton	Chouteau	1,887
39	Harlowtown	Wheatland	1,734

TABLE VIII(Continued)

40	Scobey	Daniels	1,726
41	Big Timber	Sweet Grass	1,660
42	Townsend	Broadwater	1,528
43	White Sulphur Springs	Meagher	1,519
44	East Helena	Lewis & Clark	1,490
45	Walkerville	Silver Bow	1,453
46	Boulder	Jefferson	1,394
47	Ronan	Lake	1,334
48	Columbus	Stillwater	1,281
49	Thompson Falls	Sanders	1,274
50	Harlem	Blaine	1,267
51	Superior	Mineral	1,242
52	Eureka	Lincoln	1,229
53	Three Forks	Gallatin	1,161
54	Chester	Liberty	1,158
55	Terry	Prairie	1,140
56	Circle	McCone	1,117
57	Philipsburg	Granite	1,107
58	Belgrade	Gallatin	1,057
59	Fairview	Richland	1,006

Source: Eighteenth Census of the United States, 1960,
Tables 7 and 13.

TABLE IX

FERTILITY RATIOS FOR MONTANA BY COUNTIES,
SUBREGIONS, AND STATE, 1940 to 1960

County	Fertility Ratio		
	1940	1950	1960
Beaverhead	351	489	599
Big Horn	538	697	731
Blaine	593	708	805
Broadwater	443	611	744
Carbon	386	576	546
Carter	494	691	671
Cascade	311	543	689
Chouteau	411	677	746
Custer	328	568	665
Daniels	490	596	656
Dawson	408	652	770
Deer Lodge	332	510	643
Fallon	423	637	764
Fergus	379	595	679
Flathead	397	556	631
Gallatin	342	520	555
Garfield	497	701	656
Glacier	513	611	828
Golden Valley	426	651	645
Granite	381	541	667
Hill	408	587	719
Jefferson	393	444	487
Judith Basin	439	630	711
Lake	480	624	682
Lewis & Clark	338	476	682
Liberty	488	590	736
McCone	469	783	769
Madison	429	517	602
Meagher	383	559	672
Mineral	448	556	656
Missoula	348	495	574
Musselshell	317	588	674
Park	330	525	551
Petroleum	397	677	563
Phillips	525	621	757
Pondera	469	686	714
Powder River	403	651	657
Powell	406	513	652

TABLE IX (Continued)

Prairie	381	677	599
Ravalli	420	531	652
Richland	497	622	710
Roosevelt	512	727	783
Rosebud	447	658	721
Sanders	461	569	616
Sheridan	430	589	677
Silver Bow	308	475	629
Stillwater	450	583	572
Sweet Grass	461	521	645
Teton	459	612	654
Toole	412	558	740
Treasure	502	748	827
Valley	502	625	815
Wheatland	404	607	581
Wibaux	469	636	704
Yellowstone	361	518	599
Subregion I	364	516	617
Subregion II	390	567	665
Subregion III	460	643	737
State	392	558	652

Computation based on Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Table 22; Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950, Table 41; Eighteenth Census of the United States, 1960, Table 27.