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Changes in age and sex distribution birth rates and fertility ratios of the Montana population 1930 to 1940

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CHANGES IN AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION, BIRTH RATES, AND FERTILITY RATIOS OF THE MONTANA POPULATION, 1930 TO 1940

by

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Montana, with its vast size and slight population has an economic makeup that very nearly approximates that of a frontier economy. These factors have resulted in the formation of population differentials that are extremely unique. In view of this uniqueness the age-sex distribution, birth rates and fertility ratios are worthy of intensive study and, further, they indicate the present composition and future trends and changes of the state's population.

Until the present time, there has been practically no research conducted in the field of population differentials for the state of Montana. As this is an exploratory study of the field of population for the state of Montana it is the hope of the author that this study may, in some way, help and further the research into the population characteristics of Montana.

For the purpose of analyzing the available data, the approach to this study has been based upon the county unit as all available data has been computed upon this basis. For the purpose of further analysis of the population differentials the state has been divided into relatively homogeneous areas of similar social and economic indices and the concluding analysis has been based upon the characteristics of the state in comparison with those of the United States.

Appreciative acknowledgment is made for the assistance of Dr. Walter G. Browder, under whose guidance and supervision

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

There has been a great growth of interest in the problems of population in the last two decades[1] and as a result there has also been an increased interest shown in the number of persons in the population of a given geographical area and in the manner of their distribution within these areas with respect to such things as; urbanity or rurality, occupations, level of living etc. These distributive factors go further and include such factors as age and sex distribution, birth rates, reproduction rates and fertility ratios, and it is with this later named group of distributive factors that this study will be concerned.

The basis of this study will deal with the above mentioned factors of the population characteristics of Montana for the selected period 1930 to 1940, and, as there has been little if any preliminary work in this field, this study will, of necessity, be exploratory in nature.

A variety of terms have been used in this composition and such terms as fertility ratios, net reproduction rates, population pyramids, etc. tend to be meaningless unless clarified and explained. For this reason the following explanations are advanced.

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[1] Thompson, Warren S., Population Problems, page 1.

FERTILITY RATIOS

Fertility rates may be stated in terms of the number of births per thousand women of any specific age group as well as for the childbearing period which is generally accepted as being the ages from fifteen to forty-nine. For the purpose of this study the fertility ratios were calculated on a childbearing period of from fifteen to forty-four. The reasons behind this arbitrary selection were; the desire to conform as closely as possible to the data available in the population censuses for this state, and the desire to conform with sociological literature in which this age group, fifteen to forty-four, is most frequently used.

> "Since birth data have been available for the entire United States for such a short time, it is fortunate that another measure of fertility, the ratio of children to women is available for census years as far back as 1800. In its customary form this ratio shows the number of children under five per 1,000 women of child bearing age. It depends primarily on the births in the five years preceding the census date, but is affected in minor degree by child mortality during that period."[2]

DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY

Differential fertility means simply different rates of increase of different groups within a population,[3] and these differentials are found to exist in the various groups of Montana. This study is mainly interested in pointing up the

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[2] Bureau of Census, Forcasts of the Population of the United States, page 17.

[3] Landis, P. H., Population Problems, page 106.

existing differences between the various rural and urban counties and sub-regions, but it should be noted that possible ethnic fertility differentials are indicated in certain of the regions studied.

Thompson in his book, Population Problems states that his findings show the most fertile group to be those people engaged in the extraction of minerals. This fact does not quite coincide with the findings of this study in regards to the county of Silver Bow which has a large extractive industry. Thompson's second finding, that the next most fertile group is that group engaged in agriculture, does agree with this study as the fertility ratios are highest in the rural areas of Montana. His further classification of the fertility differential with hand workers, white collar workers, and professional workers in descending order of fertility does tend to be verified by the differential fertility characteristics of the population of this state.

One suggested reason for differential fertility is as follows:

> There are tremendous differences in the rates of reproduction of various nations, groups, and classes. Among some peoples the women bear about as many children as physiology permits. Other populations seem to cut across lots in their haste to commit race suicide. This is to say that fertility more nearly approximates fecundity among one people than another. One residential group bears and rears a much larger quota of children than another. Ethnic groups and races differ in respect to the numbers of descendants they leave.

> The rapidity of reproduction bears a definite relationship to social and economic status or class, and it also seems to be related to residential stability or its opposite.[4]

POPULATION PYRAMIDS

One of the major statistical bases for this study has been the population pyramid. The main value of this type of graph is the ease with which a person can note the characteristic age-sex distribution of a specific group being studied. This type of graph has the age groups located vertically starting with the youngest population groups at the base and progressing upward into the aged groups at the peak of the pyramid.

The left hand side of the pyramid is used to represent the behavior of the male population while the right hand side is used to represent the behavior of the female population. The base line of the chart is used to indicate the percentage of each group in the total population and thus the extension of the delimiting line of a represented group is read in regard to the base line to figure what the percentage of the total group the specific group is.

> In any population the age distribution approximates the form of a pyramid, with the younger members forming the base and the older the apex. Whenever there is a rapid natural increase the base widens, but when there is a declining birth rate the

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[4] Smith, T. Lynn, Population Analysis, page 208.

> base tends to narrow and the upper parts, representing the middle and advanced ages, bulge out. Migrations also influence the shape of the pyramid. When the population 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.[5]

In this study of Montana's population characteristics it is apparent that fluctuations in population distribution are greatly exaggerated, in certain areas, due to the limited number of people in the various areas studied. However, it may be concluded that certain observable facts typify the population pyramids for the various areas studied.

It is noticeable that the urban regions of the state, that is those counties with the highest non-agricultural job holders and the greatest populations, have population pyramids that tend to a somewhat equal distribution through out all age groups. This results in the pyramids assuming a somewhat rectangular shape. The rural regions on the other hand are characterized by exaggerations of a normal pyramid with an extremely large grouping of children at the base and a sharp, rather than gradual, tapering to the apex of the pyramid.

A feature that is apparent in both urban and rural areas of the state is the expansion and contraction of the upper and middle portions of the pyramids. This is indicative of the mobile nature of the population and represents the

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[5] Gist, N. P. and Halbert, L. A., Urban Society, page 235.

migrations of the population groups studied. An expansion over the norm indicates an in-migration and a contraction indicates an out-migration of the particular group affected.

NET REPRODUCTION RATE

Crude birth rates of a population are not accurate indexes of the reproductive behavior as they fail to take into account the sex ratio and age distribution of the population. In view of this fact the more accurate index, net reproduction rate, has been used in the course of this study.

> The net reproduction rates presented in this report show how many daughters a group of 1,000 newly born female infants would bear during the course of their lifetimes if subject at each year of age to a particular set of fertility and mortality rates--in this instance the fertility prevailing in the period from April, 1935, to April, 1940, and the mortality prevailing in the period from 1930 to 1939. For exact replacement in the next generation the group should produce 1,000 daughters. If it should have only 750 daughters, the next generation would be smaller by 25 per cent. Other values of the net reproduction rate may be interpreted in similar manner. For example, a rate of 2,000 would imply a potential doubling of population each generation. (The mean length of a generation being defined as the average age of mothers at the time of their daughter's birth.)[6]

Net reproduction rates can be used to compute the potentialities for population growth of an area but since they do not have a direct relationship with the amount of actual population growth or decline they should not be used

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[6] Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports Population Characteristics, page 1.

for any computations of a more direct nature than that of the potentialities.

> In actual populations, fertility and mobility conditions change from year to year. There is also usually a considerable interchange of people between areas as a consequence of migration. Many areas with high reproduction rates actually lose population as a result of net out-migration. Conversely, other areas with low net reproduction rates experience population increases from net in-migration.[7]

The net reproduction rates for the state of Montana show that the entire state has a rate of 1,098 (table III) which is thus ninety-eight above the figure needed for reproduction. This figure indicates that there will be a population increase of about ten per cent through reproduction. Thus, if all other factors such as migration, death rates, etc. (which greatly affect the fluctuation of a states population) are excluded, it may be assumed that Montana in 1950 will show an increase of approximately 5,600 persons over its 1940 figure of 559,456 persons.

There is a variance shown, in the net reproduction rates of the various counties, from the high of 1,714 for Garfield County to the low of 826 for Silver Bow County. (table III) Thus it is indicated that the rate is not stable throughout the state but is influenced by the social and economic natures of the various counties and subregions studied, and by the personal and ethnic composition of the populations thereof.

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[7] Bureau of Census, Op. Cit., page 1.

As indicated above certain factors may influence the net reproduction rate. One of the main factors to be considered when using net reproduction rates is that the net reproduction rates do not necessarily mean that more deaths than births have occurred for a certain area because that area has a high net reproduction rate.

> A net reproduction rate of less than 1,000 for a particular period does not mean that more deaths than births occurred in the period. An area with a large proportion of young couples and a relatively small number of elderly people is likely to have more births than deaths even if the average couple does not have as large a family as is needed to maintain the population. On the other hand, an area with few young married couples and many elderly people may have a high net reproduction rate accompanied by more deaths than births. For such areas the crude birth and death rates would present an entirely different picture of the implicit level of population growth than would the net reproduction rate.[8]

[8] Bureau of Census, Op. Cit., page 2.

CHAPTER II

CHANGES IN AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION, BIRTH RATES, AND FERTILITY RATIOS OF THE MONTANA COUNTIES 1930 to 1940

Montana is a unique state, with its vast area and sparse population, and its peculiar population traits of migration, predominance of men, clustering of population about cities and along irrigation developments, and these are a reflection of the individual counties. Thus, in order to fully understand the population characteristics it is necessary to first study those of the various counties. For the purpose of this study we will first deal with the counties and then take into consideration the subregional approach to the population characteristics, followed by a comparison of the state with the United States.

> When Montana was organized (May 26, 1864) it comprised the counties of Missoula, Deer Lodge, Beaverhead, Madison, Jefferson, Chouteau, Dawson, and Bighorn, as created by the Act of January 16, 1864, of the first (Lewistone) Legislative Assembly of Idaho Territory. These counties were recognized later in the creation of Legislative and Judicial Districts until the first (Bannack) Legislature established the new counties of the territory of Montana, incorporating Dawson County into Big Horn County and creating the new counties of Edgerton (name changed to Lewis and Clark by Act of December 20, 1867) and Gallatin and otherwise recognizing the old county boundaries.[9]

Later legislative acts resulted in the division of the state into fifty-six counties. These counties vary in size,

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[9] Montana, Its Story and Biography, Stout, Thomas, page 866, Vol. I.

shape, population and economic makeup and due to these variant factors have individual population characteristics that are worthy of separate study. It is also a fact that these small geographic units are the basis of most of the data available and therefore any comprehensive study of the population characteristics for the state should first take these units into consideration before progressing to the other units such as regional or subregional for final analysis.

BEAVERHEAD

Beaverhead County, which derives its name from the river of the same name, is located in the south-west corner of the state and is bordered by the states of Idaho and Wyoming as well as by the counties of Ravalli, Granite, Deer Lodge, Silver Bow, and Madison. (see map I) The major industries of this county are agriculture, with 1,259 persons employed, and mining and quarrying (other than coal mining) with 190 persons employed.[10] The total population for this county was 6,654 in 1930 and increased to 6,943 in 1940.[11]

This county contains only one city of any size, Dillon, the county seat, which has a population of 2,442. (see table IV) The fertility ratio for this county was 349 in 1930 as compared to 351 in 1940 (table I) and the net reproduction

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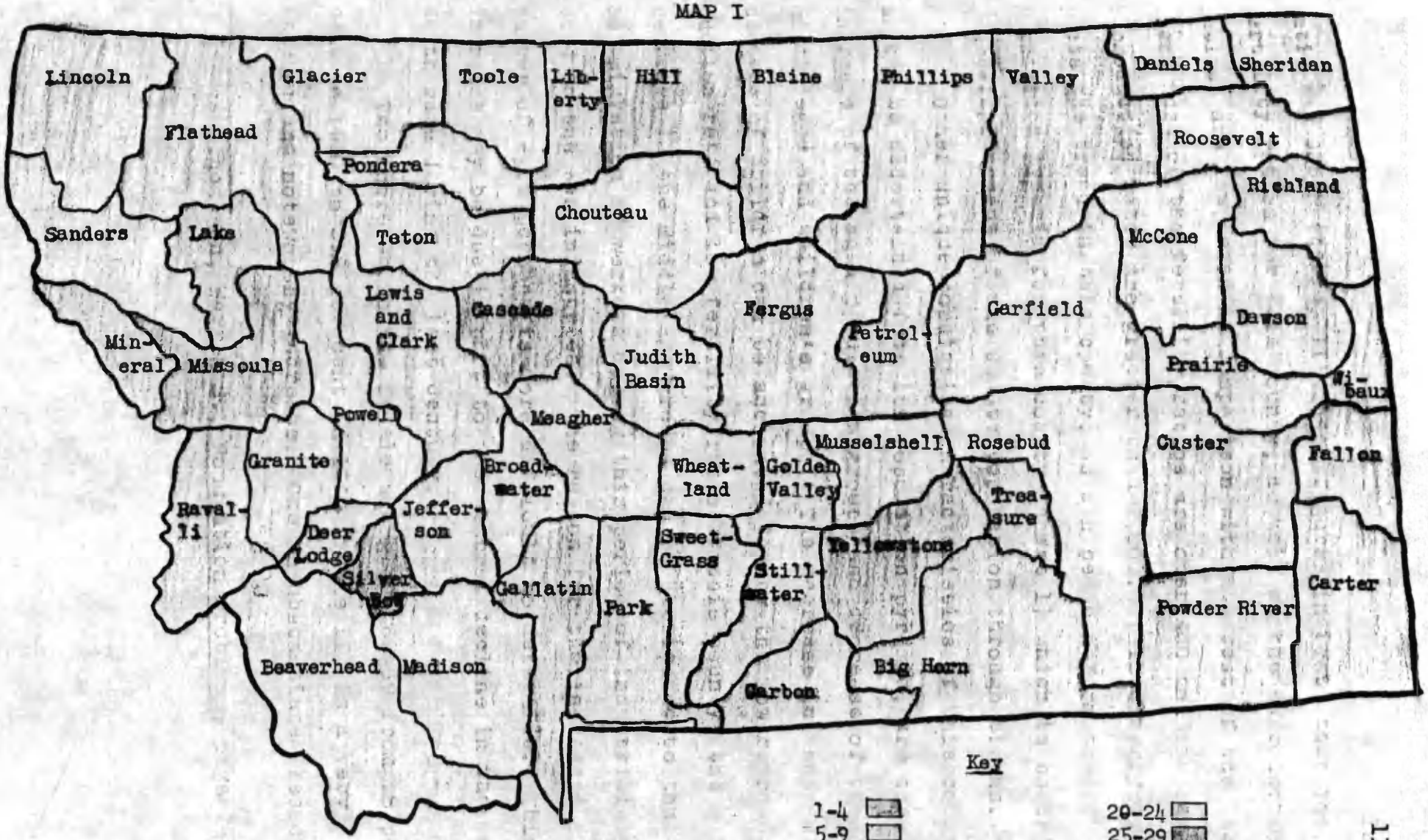
10 Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population Table 23, pages 49-55.

11 Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population, page 16, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, page 49.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES 1940

MAP I



ratio was 925. (table III) These figures indicate that the fertility ratios for this county, as well as the reproduction ratios, are low, even in comparison with the rest of the state where most of the fertility ratios are over 400 and the net reproduction rates are greater than 1,000. This clearly depicts the trend in this county, as can be seen from the population pyramid for this county (chart 1) which is toward a non-replacement of the county population through births.

Other unique population characteristics of this county, as can be ascertained from its population pyramid, are the increase of the aged population groups and decrease of the middle aged and children's groups. The decrease in the percentage of children can be accounted for by the low reproduction rate and low fertility ratio of this county; the decrease in the middle age groups can be attributed to the out-migration of workers during this period of industrial boom in the war industries. The reason for the increased number of aged persons is more difficult to determine. This increase may be due in part to the general decline in the death rate during the last century.[12]

The increase in the female age group 65-69 from .8 per cent in 1930 to 2.8 per cent in 1940 (table II) is a very unusual and noteworthy increase. One unsubstantiated reason

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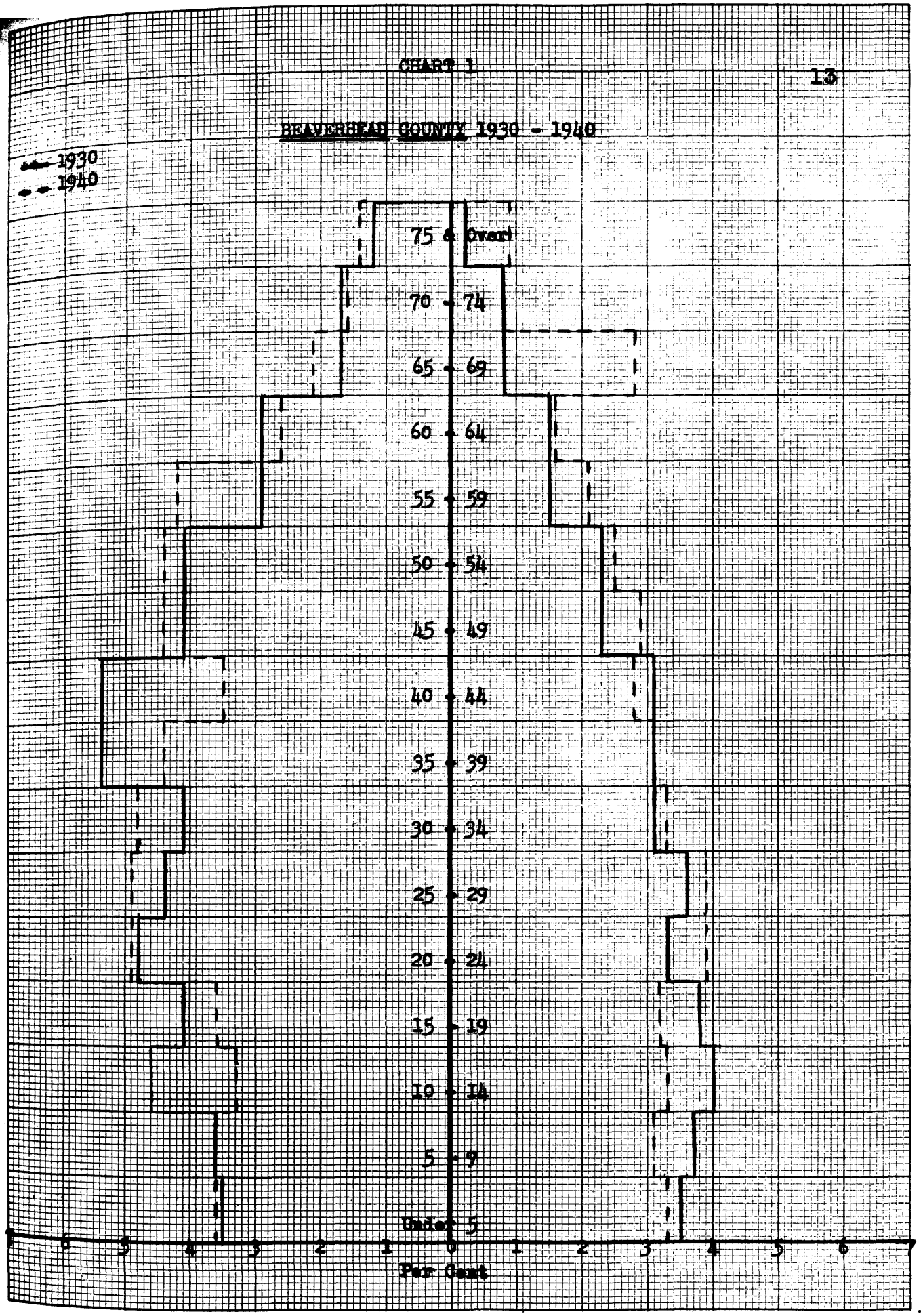
[12] Thompson, Warren S., Population Problems, page 242.

CHART 1

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY 1930 - 1940



given by residents of this county attribute this increase to the more liberal policies of the welfare agencies of this county which have resulted in attracting a large proportion of the older widowed women of the neighboring counties. There is also a large increase to be noted in the women seventy-five and over but this can, to a large extent, be attributed to the normal aging of the large 70-74 age group of the previous decade.

BIG HORN

Big Horn County 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. (map I) This county was named after the Big Horn River and has as its major industries agriculture, with 1,842 persons employed, and a light urban distribution of professional people, retail clerks and other city occupational groups.[13]

This county with its total population of 8,543 in 1930 and 10,419 in 1940[14] has only one city with a population greater than 1,000. This city is the county seat, Hardin, with a population of 1,169. (table IV)

The fertility ratio for this county was 603 in 1930 and 538 in 1940 (table I) while the net reproduction rate

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[13] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

[14] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 16, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit. page 49.

was 1,548. (table III) These figures indicate a large reproduction rate and a high fertility ratio. These in turn indicate that this county more than adequately replaces its population through births, as evidenced by the population increase of 1,876 in 1940 as compared with 1930.

Chart 2 graphically portrays the fact that this county has an exceptionally large number of children, a diminishing number of young adults and an increasing proportion of middle aged and aged persons. The large number of children is due to to the high reproduction rate of this county and the increase in the middle aged and aged may be attributed to the general maturing of our national population. The decrease in young adults may be attributed to the out-migration of this group as, "young people constitute a large portion of those who need to look for a new place in which to live and make a home, when population is increasing fast."[15]

BLAINE

Blaine County had a total population of 9,006 in 1930 and this increased to 9,566 in 1940.[16] It has only one city with a population greater than 1,000, Chinook with a population of 1,320. (table IV) Blaine is located in the north-central portion of the state and is bounded by the counties of Hill, Phillips, Chouteau, and Fergus and by Canada (map I).

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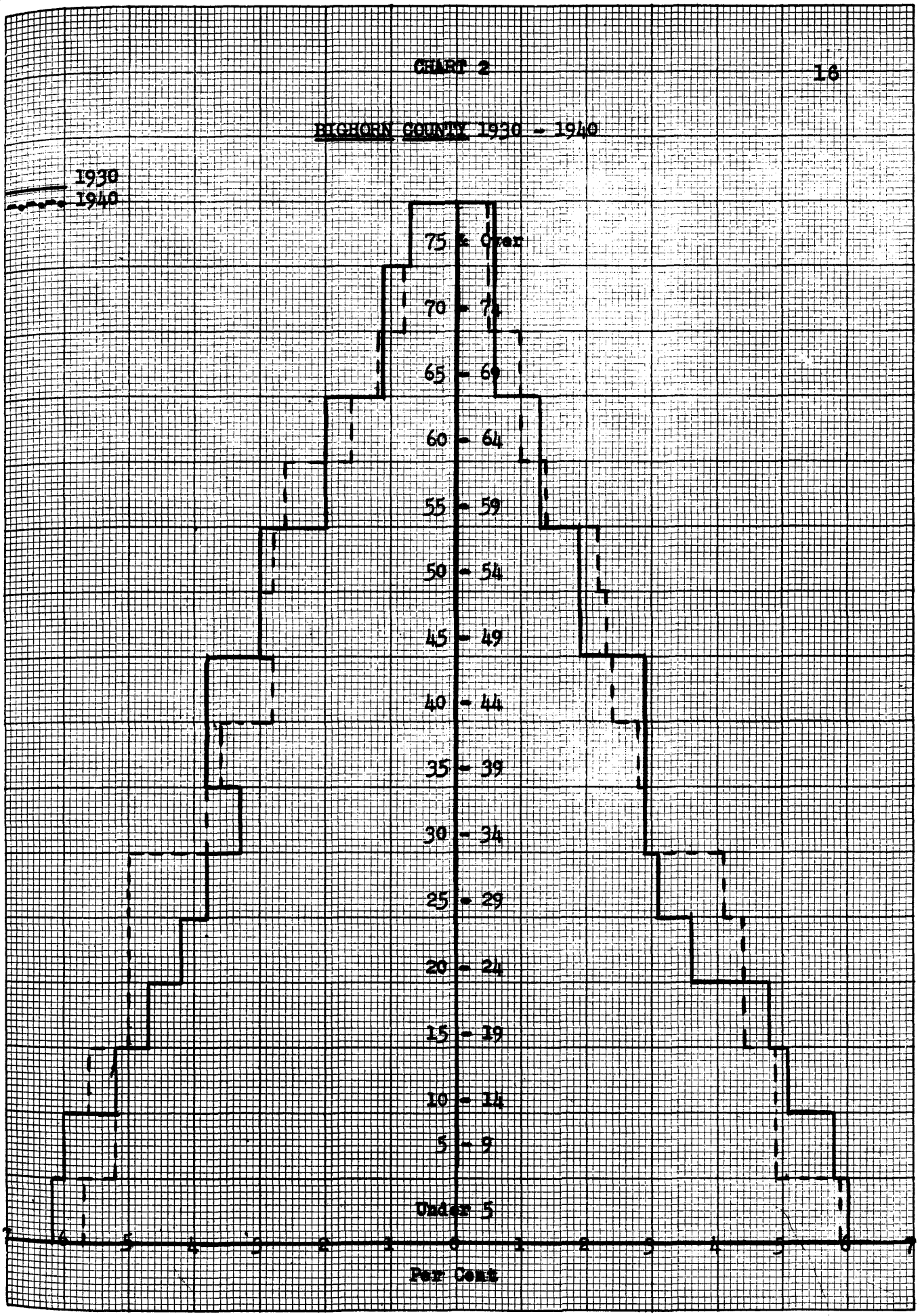
[15] Thompson, Warren S., Op. Cit., pages 404-405.

[16] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 16, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 49.

CHART 2

BIGHORN COUNTY 1930 - 1940



The major industries of this county are agriculture, with 1,661 persons employed, and a scattered few in the other occupational groups.[17]

The fertility ratio for this county was 591 in 1930 and 593 in 1940 (table I) and the net reproduction rate was 1,528. (table III) The high fertility ratio of this county and the large net reproduction rate place it in that group of counties which more than reproduce their population.

Chart 3 shows the proportionately large percentage of children that have resulted from this county's high fertility ratios and net reproduction rate. It further shows a large out-migration of the people aged 35-45 which may be attributed to the general trend of the rural population of the past decade.[18] This migratory trend has been a movement of the population from the rural areas to the urban areas, and Blaine County may be classified as a rural area due to its sparse population and major industry, agriculture.

BROADWATER

Broadwater County is located in the south-eastern section of the state, and is bordered by the counties of Gallatin, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, and Meagher. (map I) It had a population of 2,738 in 1930 and this increased to 3,451 in 1940.[19] The major industries of this county are

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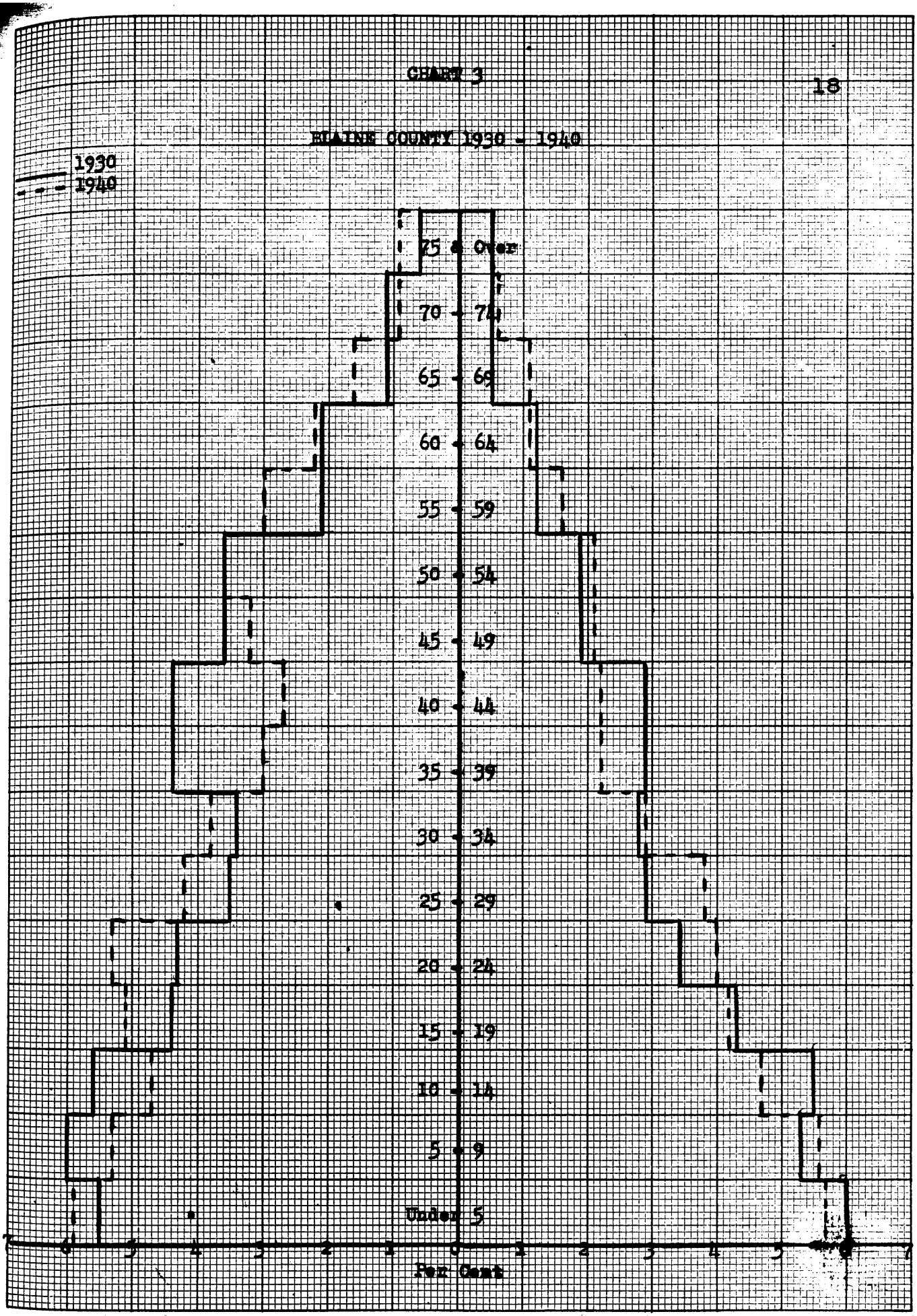
[17] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

[18] Thompson, Warren S., Op. Cit., page 313.

[19] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 16, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 49.

CHART 3

BLAINE COUNTY 1930 - 1940



agriculture, with 500 persons employed, quarrying and mining (other than coal mining) with 200 persons employed, and construction, with 175 persons employed.[20] This county contains no cities with a population greater than 1,000. (table IV)

The fertility ratio for this county was 457 in 1930 and 443 in 1940 (table I), and the net reproduction rate was 1,463. (table III) These statistics indicate a birth rate that is more than adequate for the replacement of the population of this county.

The population pyramid for this county (chart 4) indicates the great fluctuation in the age-sex distribution that takes place within an area with a small total population. This fluctuation does not necessarily prove a greater mobility in this group, but it is more noticeable due to the fact that any movement shows up as a larger percentage of the total population.

A comparison of the sex distribution for this county shows that there is a definite predominance of females in the age groups fourteen and under, and a predominance of males in most of the other age groups for both the 1930 and 1940 periods.

The trends in this county, as portrayed by the indentation of population pyramid, seems to be toward a decrease

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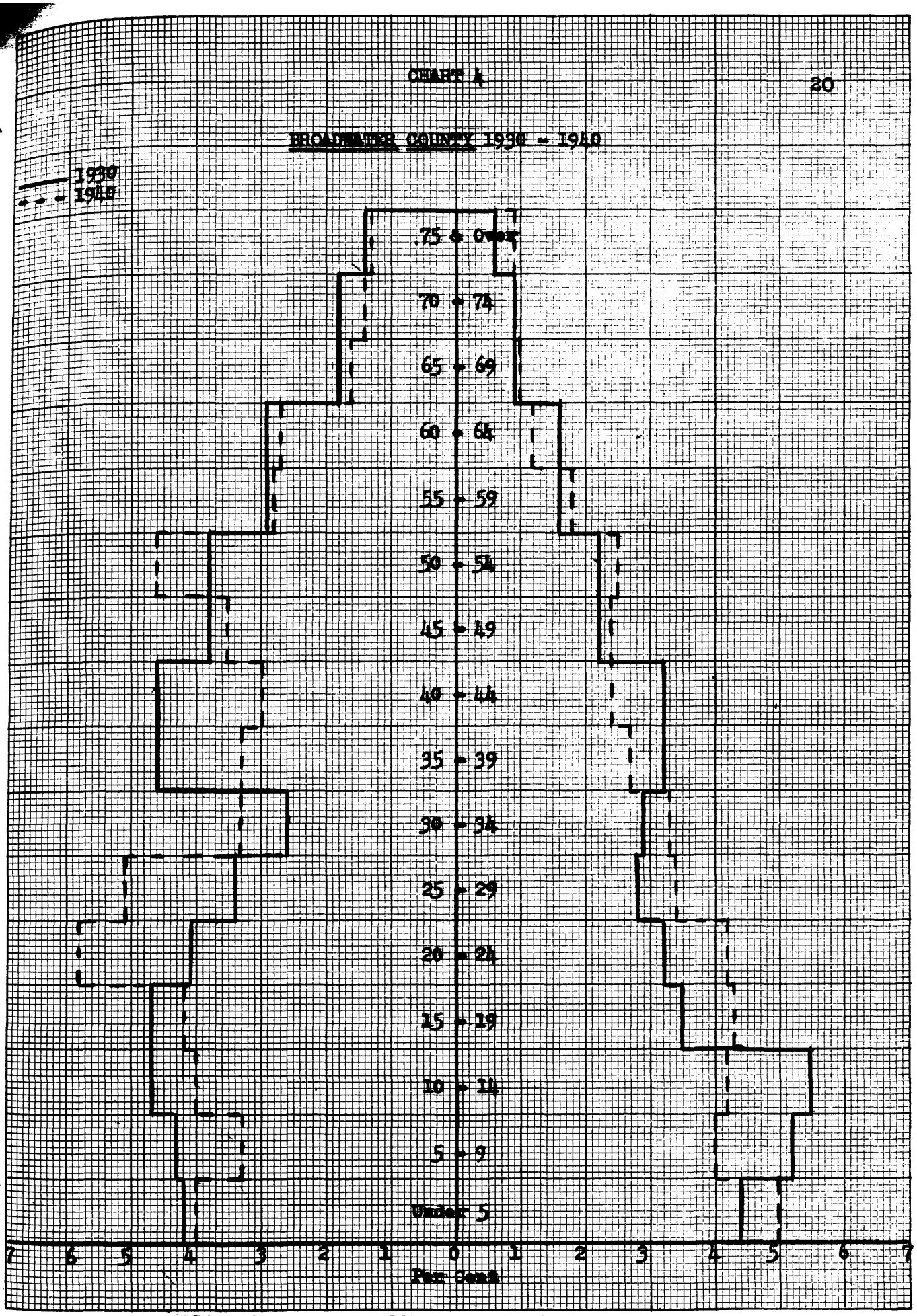
20 Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 4

BROADWATER COUNTY 1930 - 1940



in the fifteen and under age groups and in the aged groups. A great mobility can also be ascertained, in the young adult and middle aged groups, from the inconsistant fluctuations of the pyramid for these groups.

CARBON

This county, with its population of 12,571 in 1930 and 11,865 in 1940[21], is located on the southcentral border of Montana, and is bounded by the state of Wyoming and the counties of Big Horn, Yellowstone, Stillwater, and Park. (map I) The major industries of this county are agriculture, with 1,933 persons employed, and coal mining, with 230 persons employed.[22] The largest city in this county is Red Lodge, the county seat, with a population of 3,026. (table IV)

The fertility ratio for this county was 423 in 1930 and 386 in 1940 (table I), and the net reproduction rate was 1,163. (table III) These figures indicate that the characteristics of this county trend toward an adequate reproduction of the population.

Chart 5 indicates a continued increase in the age groups over fifty, which is in conformity with the national trend towards a maturing population. This chart also shows a decrease in the middle age groups, which is possibly due to the

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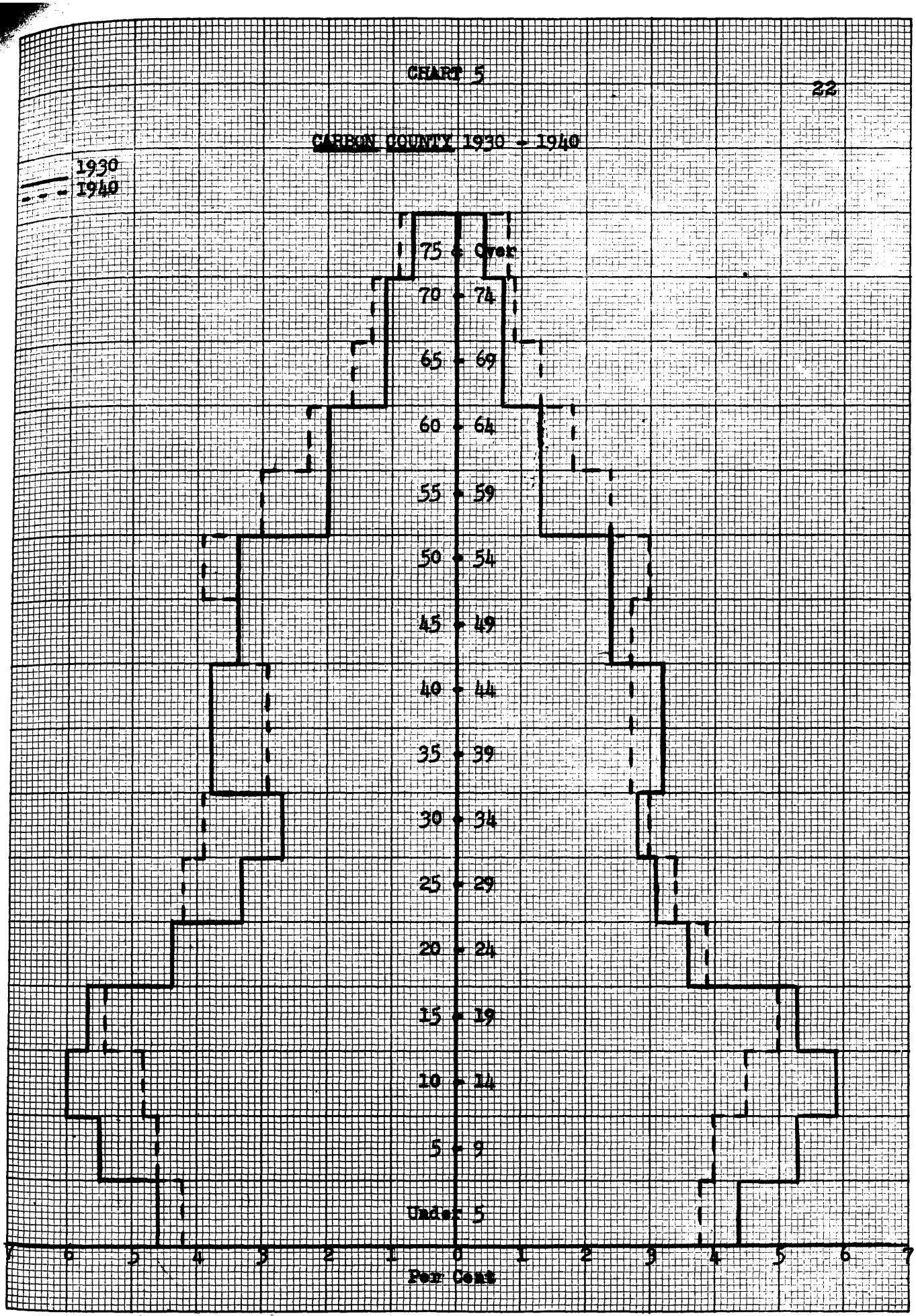
[21] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 16, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 49.

[22] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 5

CARBON COUNTY, 1930 - 1940



out-migration of this group. There is also depicted a decrease in the youth groups, in conformity to both the state and national trend, due to the decreased birth rate of this county.

CARTER

Carter County, with its population of 4,136 in 1930 and 3,280 in 1940,[23] is located in the southeastern corner of the state and is bordered by the states of Wyoming and North Dakota, and by the counties of Custer, Powder River, and Fallon. (map I) The major industry of this county is agriculture, with 906 persons employed.[24]

This sparsely populated county has no cities with a population greater than 1,000 (table IV), and coupled with these are other characteristics similar to those of the rest of the thinly populated counties of the state. These are shown on Chart 6 by the large percentage of children, the fluctuation in the young adult groups, and by an increase in the older age groups.

CASCADE

Cascade County is one of the most populous in the state with its population of 41,146 in 1930 and 41,999 in 1940.[25] It is located in the northcentral part of the state and is

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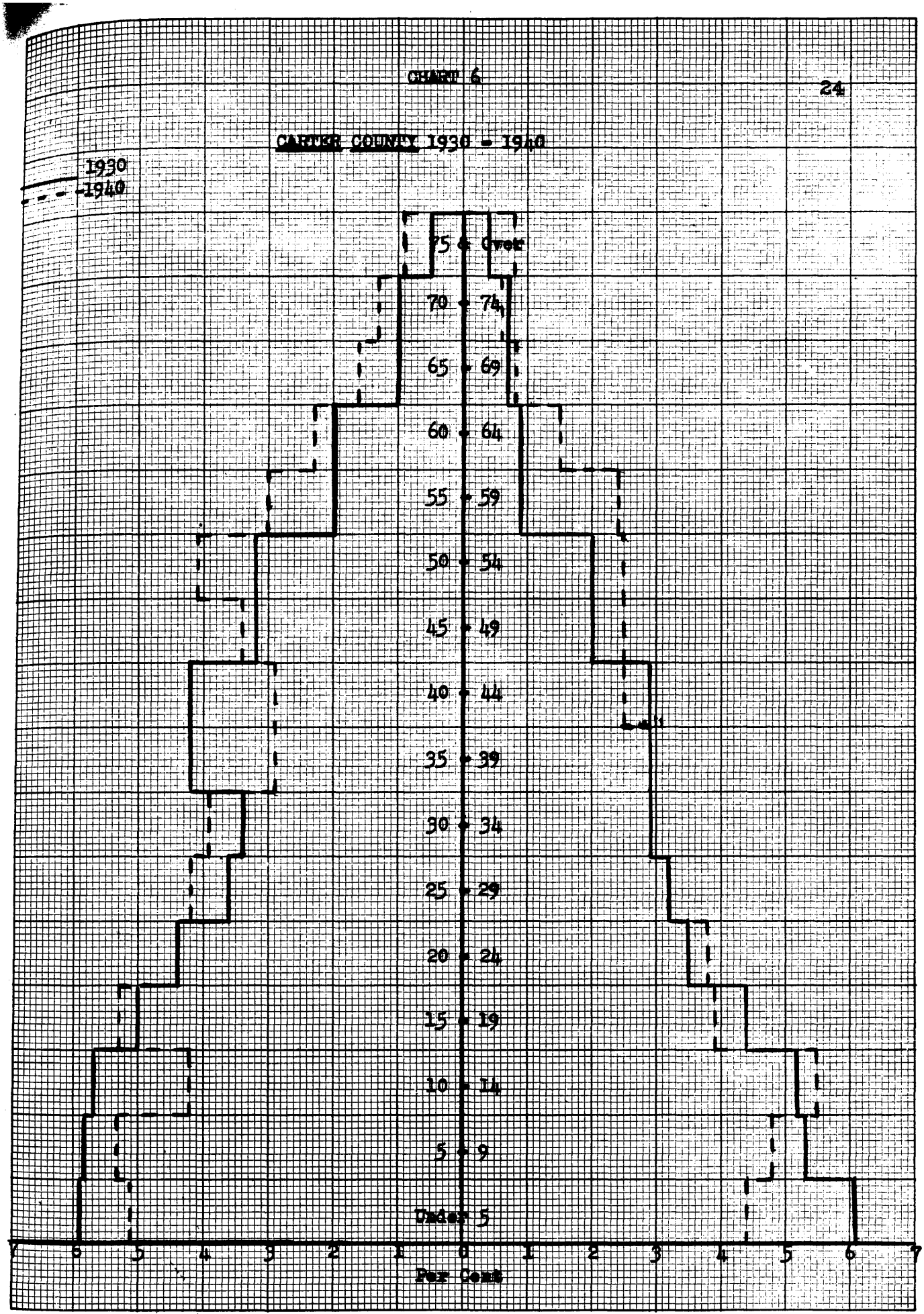
[23] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 16, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 49.

[24] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

[25] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 16, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 49.

CHART 6

CARTER COUNTY 1930 - 1940



surrounded by the following counties: Judith Basin, Chouteau, Teton, Lewis and Clark, and Meagher. (map I)

The major industries of this county are agriculture, with 1,995 persons employed, and the manufacture of copper products, with 1,507 employed. The urban nature of this county is indicated by the fact that there are 1,061 persons engaged in the professions, 1,009 employed by the railroad companys, and a general urban distribution in the retail trades and related forms of employment.[26]

The county seat, Great Falls, is the most populous city in the state (according to unofficial census returns for the year 1950) with a population of a little over 39,000. The fertility ratio for this county was 337 in 1930 and 311 in 1940, (table I) and its net reproduction rate was 878. (table III) These statistics indicate the urban nature of this county with the characteristic low reproduction rate.[27] This low net reproduction rate falls well below the number (1,000) which is necessary for the replacement of the population.[28] The population growth of this county, despite this low reproduction rate, is attributable to the factor of in-migration. It may be concluded, therefore, that part of the

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[26] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

[27] Gist, Noel P., and Halbert, L. A., Urban Society, page 209.

[28] Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Bureau of the Census, Pamphlet, page 1.

population depletion of the rural counties is caused by the migration of the residents of these counties to such urban counties as Cascade.

Chart 7 indicates this over-all trend of in-migration in the more urban counties by its rectangular shape which is the result of this in-migration. Most age groups show increases in the 1940 figures over the 1930; however, there is a decrease in the children's age groups due to the decrease in the net reproduction rate of this county.

A unique feature of the population pyramid for this county is the decrease in the age groups 35-44. This is unexplainable with the data available, and is also contrary to the general trend which is an urbanward migration of this group. A suggested and undocumented reason, however, may be the attraction of the war industries of the Pacific Coast for the peoples of this age group during this pre-war period of 1940.

CHOUTEAU

Chouteau County, with a population of 8,635 in 1930 and 7,316 in 1940,[29] is located in the northcentral part of the state and is encompassed by the counties of Cascade, Teton, Pondera, Hill, Liberty, Blaine, Fergus, and Judith Basin. (map I) The major industry of this county is agriculture

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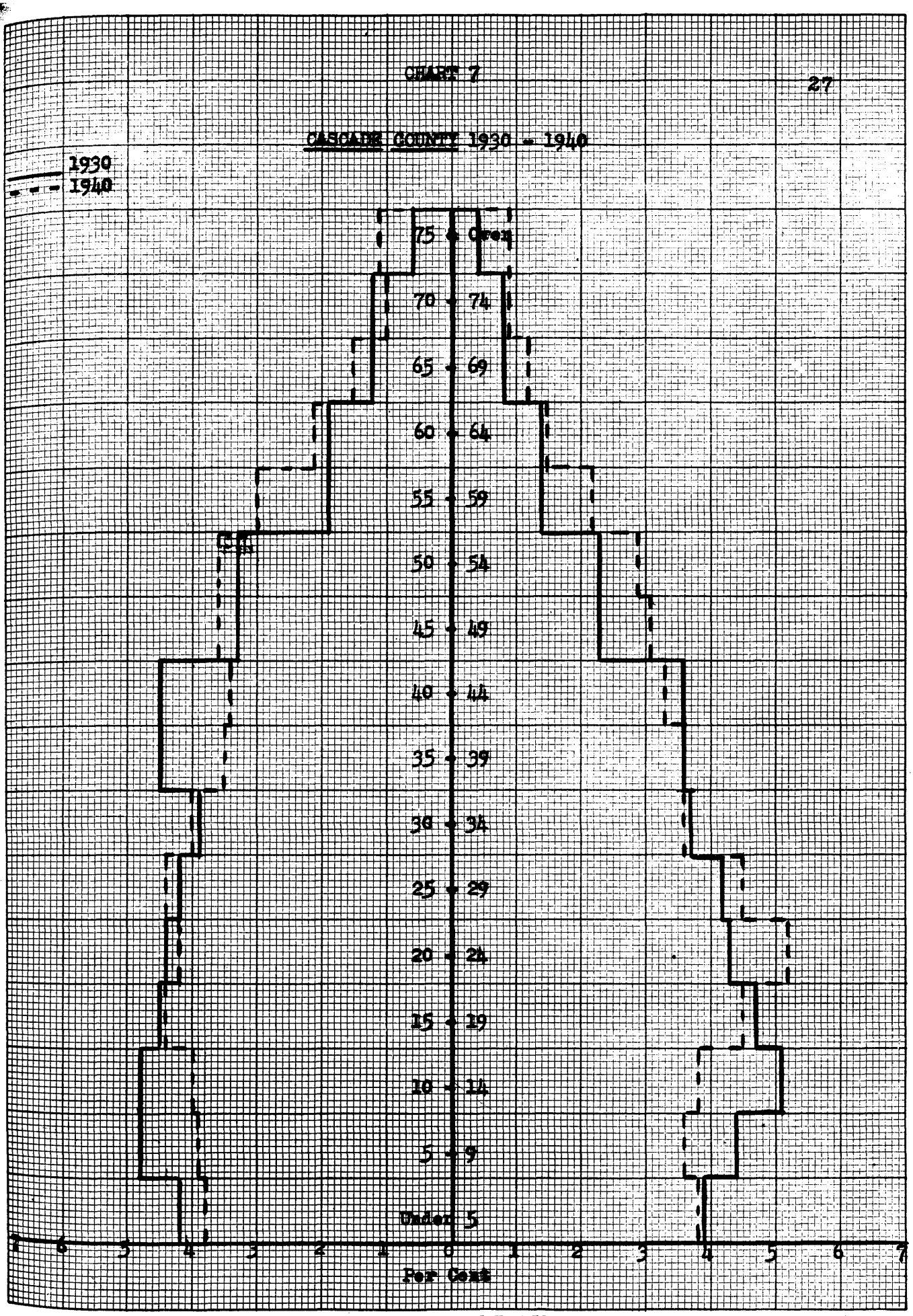
[29] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 16, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 49.

CHART 7

CASCADE COUNTY 1930 - 1940



with 1,717 persons employed.[30] The only city with a population greater than 1,000 is Fort Benton, the county seat, with a population of 1,109. (table IV)

The fertility ratio for this county was 456 in 1930 and 411 in 1940. (table I) The net reproduction rate was 1,162, which indicates a trend towards a slight increase in population through births. (table III) These figures testify to the fact that this county has a declining percentage of children in its population. (see Chart 8)

The population pyramid for this county (Chart 8) indicates an increase in the young adult and aged groups, and a decrease in the middle aged groups during the period 1930-1940. These characteristics are indicative of the rural nature of this county, and are in conformity with the general rural mobility within these age groups.

CUSTER

Custer County is located in the southeastern section of the state, and is bordered by the following counties: Carter, Fallon, Prairie, and Rosebud (map I). It had a population of 11,242 in 1930 and 10,422 in 1940.[31] The major industries of this county are agriculture, with 773 persons

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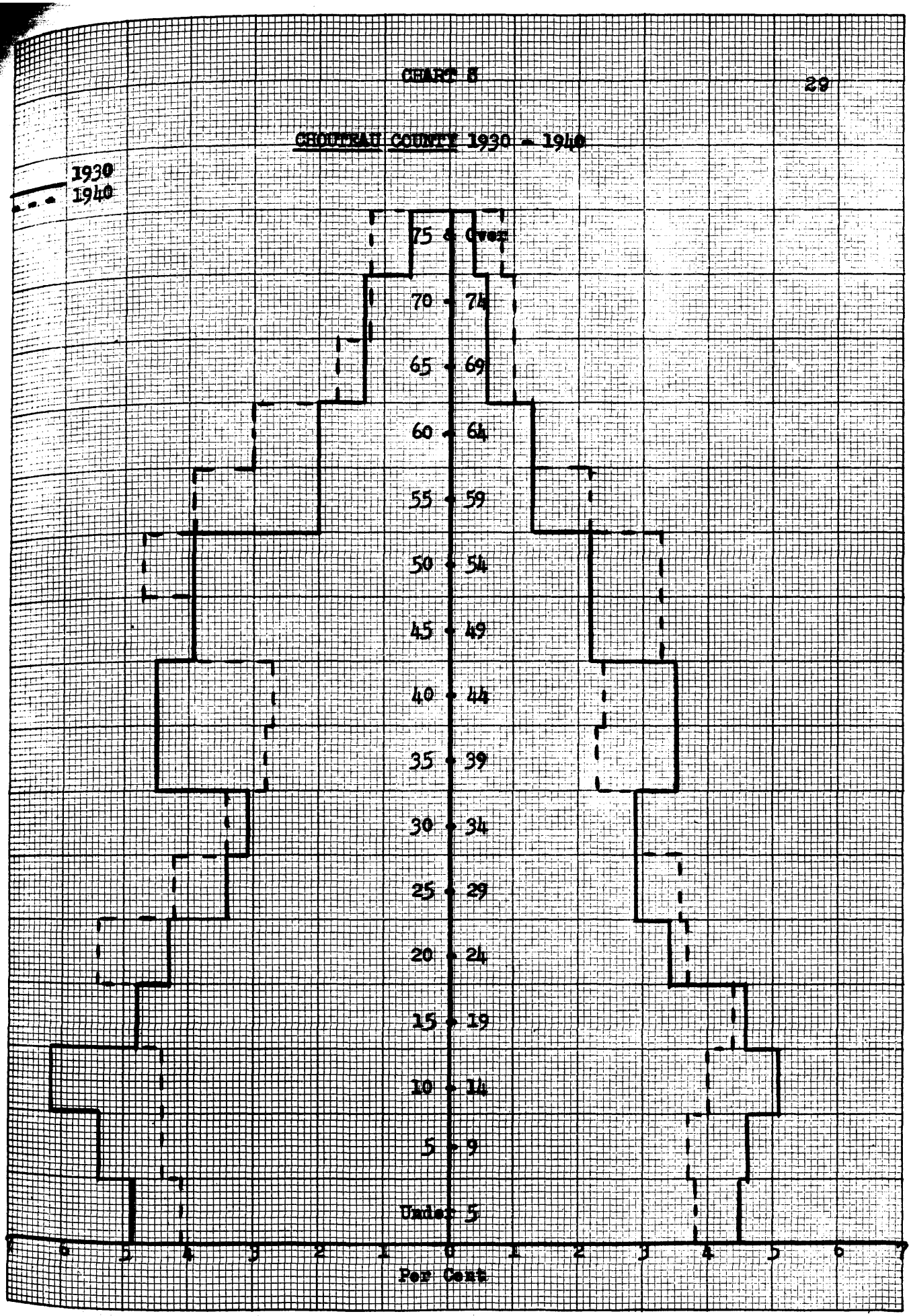
[30] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

[31] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 16, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 49.

CHOUTEAU COUNTY 1930 - 1940



employed, and railroading, with 505 persons employed.[32] The only city with a population greater than 1,000 is Miles City, the county seat, with its population of 7,175. (table IV)

The fertility ratio for this county was 374 in 1930 and 328 in 1940 (table I), and the net reproduction rate was 903. (table III) These figures indicate that this county does not have a sufficient number of births to replace its population.

Chart 9 shows increases in percentage of population in the age groups over forty-five and in the age groups 15-35. It also shows decreased percentages in the age groups under 5-15 and the age groups 35-45. These increases in the older groups are indicative of the maturing nature of the county's population while the decrease in the children's groups are indicative of the declining birth rate of this county. The increase of young adult groups is a normal increase due to the maturing of the large children's groups of 1930, while the decrease of the middle aged group indicates an out-migration of this segment of the population.

A feature of this chart that is worthy of special note is jutting out of the age groups 10-19 in the male distribution. A partial explanation of this may be due to the location of the State Industrial School for Boys in Miles City, with

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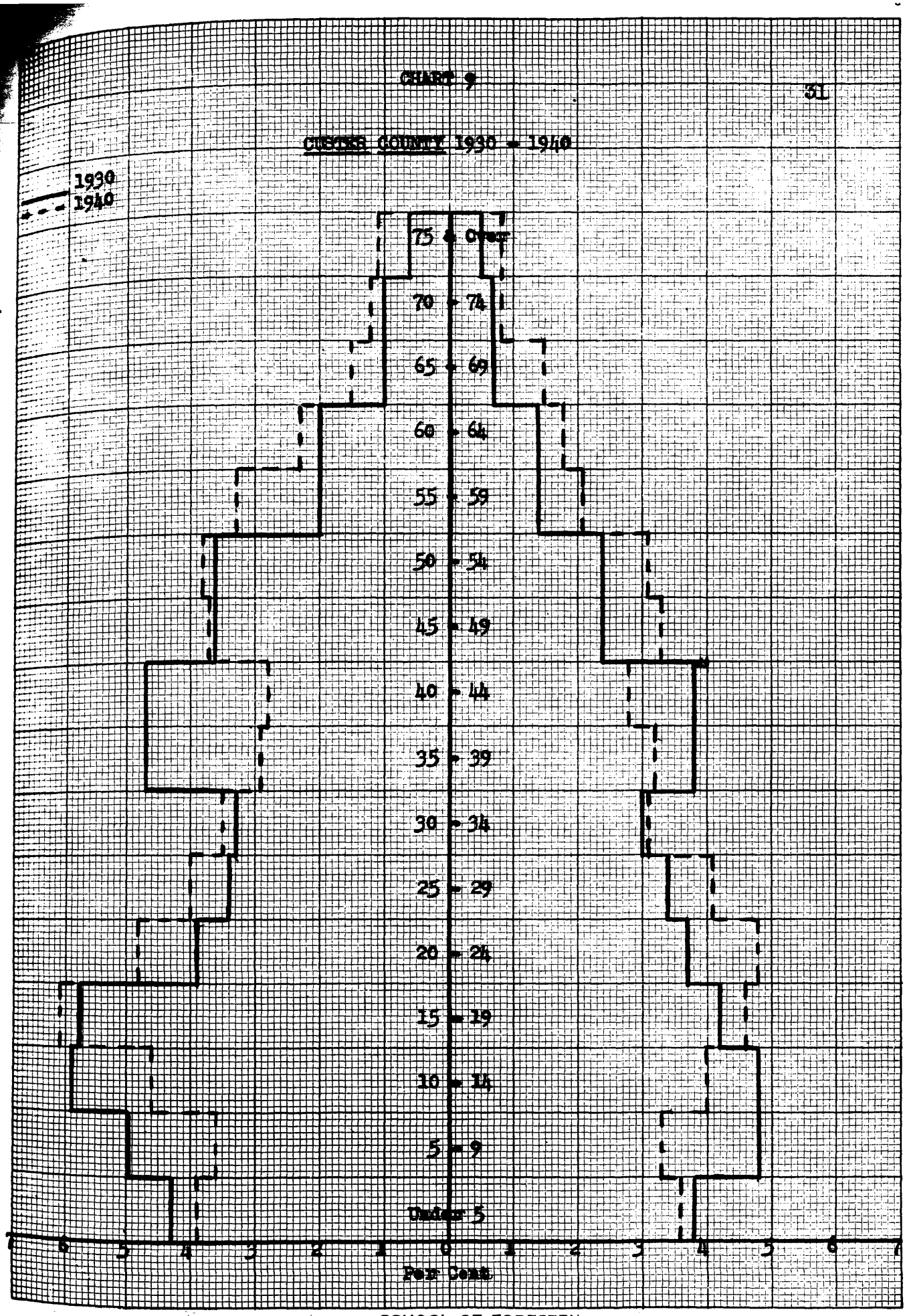
[32] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 9

CUSTER COUNTY 1930 - 1940



its male population of boys committed there for correctional purposes.

DANIELS

This county is located in the northeastern corner of the state, and is bordered by Canada and the counties of Sheridan, Roosevelt, and Valley. (map I) The total population of this county was 5,553 in 1930 and 4,563 in 1940.[33] The only city with a population over 1,000 is the county seat, Scobey, with its 1,259 persons. (table IV)

The fertility ratios are high with 566 in 1930 and 490 in 1940. (table I) The net reproduction rate is also high with a rate of 1,667. (table III) These figures are indicative of the large number of births of this county.

Chart 10 clearly shows how in an area of sparse population the fluctuations in population can readily be noted. Thus the large percentage of children under the age of fifteen, caused by the very high net reproduction rate, is more readily noted as is the decrease of 1940 as compared with 1930. The mobility of this county's population can also be readily seen from the fluctuations, which are inconsistant, in the other age groups of this county.

The major industry of this area is agriculture, with

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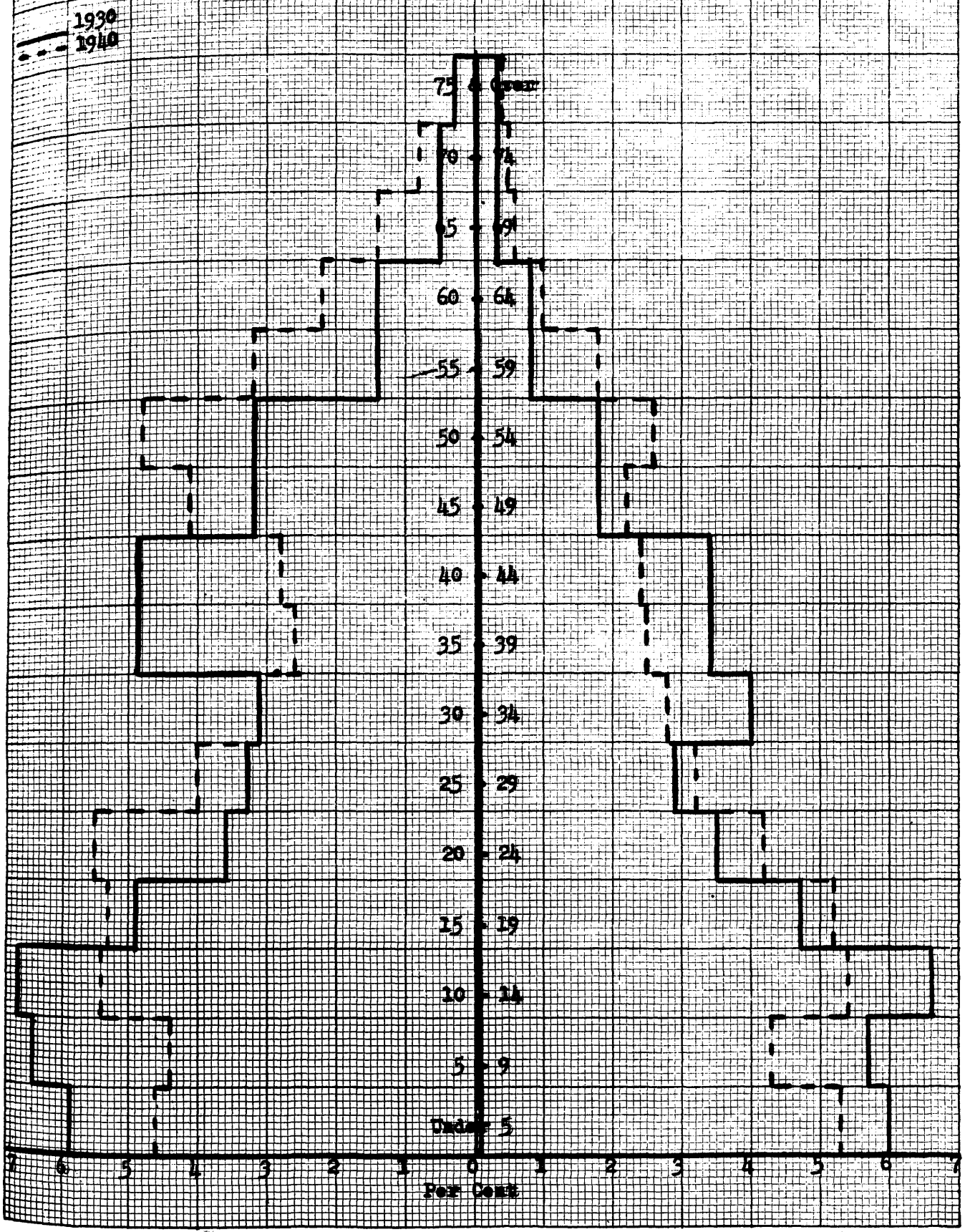
[33] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 16, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 49.

CHART 10

DANIELS COUNTY 1930 - 1940



909 persons employed,[34] and this coupled with the sparsity of population alows the conclusion to be drawn that this is a rural county. It may be further noted that the characteristic trends of this county seem to be in conformity with those of the other rural areas.

DAWSON

This county with its population of 9,881 in 1930 and 8,618 in 1940 is located in the eastern portion of the state, and is surrounded by the counties of Wibaux, Richland, McCone, and Prairie. (map I) Its major industries are agriculture, with 1,092 persons employed, and railroading, with 439 persons employed.[35] The county seat, Glendive, with a population of 4,629, is the only city containing over 1,000 persons. (table IV)

The fertility ratio was 500 in 1930 and 408 in 1940 (table I) which shows a very large decline in a period of only ten years. The net reproduction rate was 1,274 (table III), which is a little better than twenty-seven per cent more than required for the reproduction of the county population.

The population pyramid for this county (Chart 11) closely resembles a normal population pyramid. However, the

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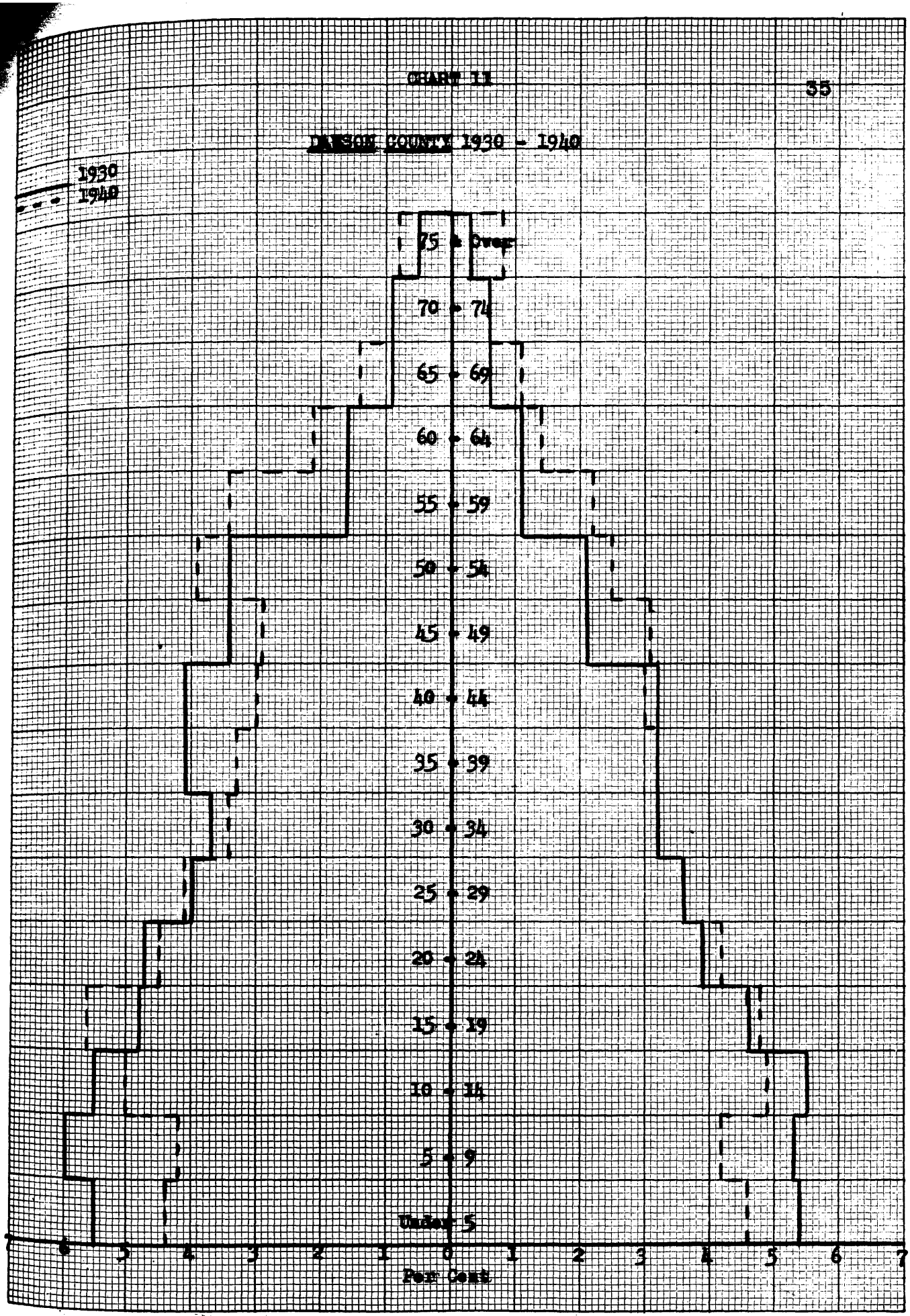
[34] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

[35] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 11

DAWSON COUNTY 1930 - 1940



decline in the percentage of children differs from a normal pyramid, and this is due to the decline in the fertility ratios and in the net reproduction rate.

DEER LODGE

This county with its small area had a population of 16,293 in 1930 and 13,627 in 1940,[36] and is located in the western part of the state, surrounded by the following counties: Silver Bow, Jefferson, Powell, Granite, Ravalli, and Beaverhead. (map I) The major industries of this county are copper manufacturing, with 1,883 persons employed, and mining and quarrying (other than coal mining) with 614 persons employed.[37]

The county seat, Anaconda, is the only city with a population greater than 1,000. Its population is 12,494. (table IV)

The fertility ratio for this county was 212 in 1930 and 332 in 1940. (table I) The net reproduction rate was 886. (table III) These statistics show that this county falls short of reproducing itself.

This is a comparatively highly urbanized county, and it is typical of the other urban centers of the state in that the population percentage is nearly the same in all age groups

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[36] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 16, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 49.

[37] Ibid, pages 49-55.

with very little fluctuation during the period 1930-1940. The low percentage of children is due to the declining birth rate of this county, while the larger percentage of the other groups is apparently due to the drawing power of the industries of this county which have attracted a large number of in-migrants.

Chart 12 more nearly approaches the shape of a rectangle than the shape of a population pyramid, and this is a result of the urban disposition of the population which is toward uniform distribution throughout all age groups.

FALLON

Fallon County is located on the western border of the state, and is bounded by North Dakota and the counties of Carter, Custer, Prairie, and Wibaux. (map I) It had a total population of 4,568 in 1930 and 3,719 in 1940.[38] The major industry of the county is agriculture, with 687 persons employed.[39]

The fertility ratio for this county was 511 in 1930 and 402 in 1940. (table I) The net reproduction rate was 1,322 which indicates that this county more than reproduces itself. (table III)

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[38] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 17, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[39] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 12

DEER LODGE COUNTY 1930 - 1940

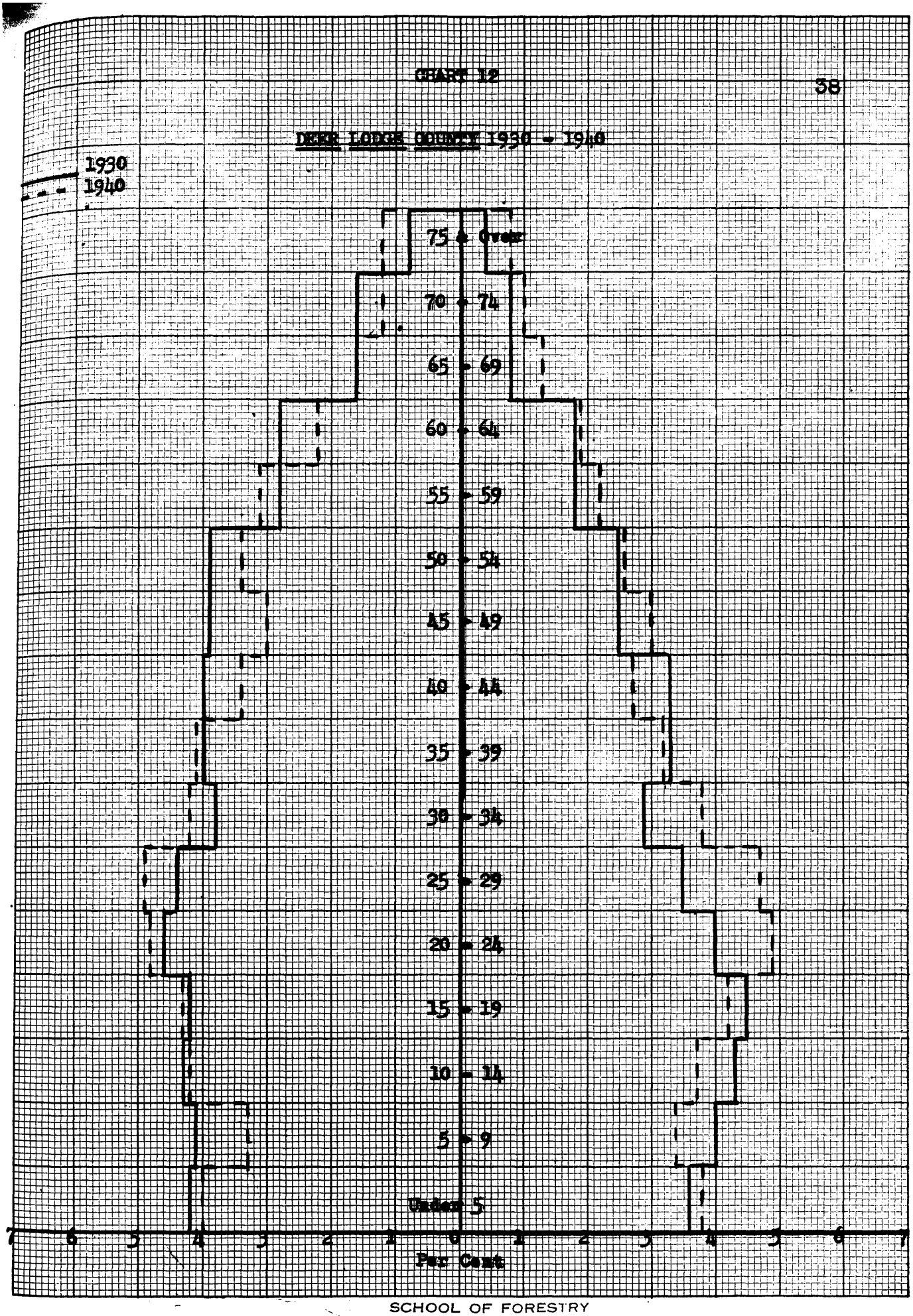

Chart 13 shows the fluctuation that occurs in a numerically small population with a fairly high mobility. This mobility is depicted by the irregularity and frequency of the change in age-sex distribution. The large grouping of children in the population pyramid of this county is typical of most rural counties and is caused by the large net reproduction rate. The irregularity of shape in the other groups points out the trend of out-migration of this area, while the increased percentage of aged persons is in conformity to the general trend of maturing populations.

FERGUS

Fergus County, located in the center of the state and encircled by the counties of Petroleum, Phillips, Blaine, Chouteau, Judith Basin, Wheatland, Golden Valley, and Musselshell, (map I) has as its major industry agriculture, with 2,082 persons employed.[40] The only city with a population greater than 1,000 is the county seat, Lewistown, with 5,358 persons, and the total population of the county was 16,531 in 1930 and 14,040 in 1940.[41] (table IV)

The fertility ratio for this county was 452 in 1930 and 379 in 1940 (table I), and the net reproduction rate was 1,088. (table III) These indices show that the trend in this

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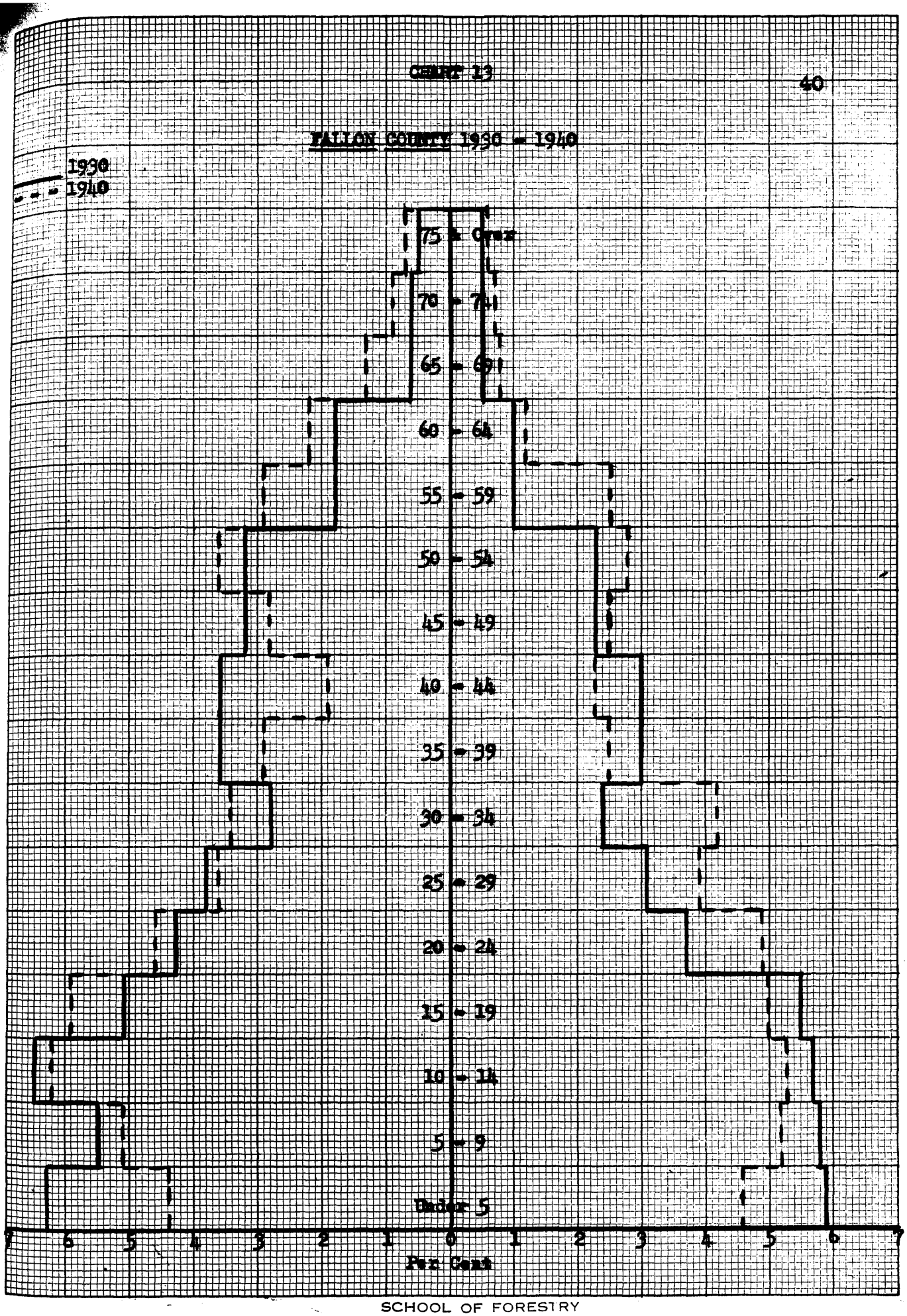
[40] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

[41] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 17, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

FALLON COUNTY 1930 - 1940



county is toward a static population; however, the large decline in the fertility ratio, if continued, will result in a declining population if all other factors remain constant.

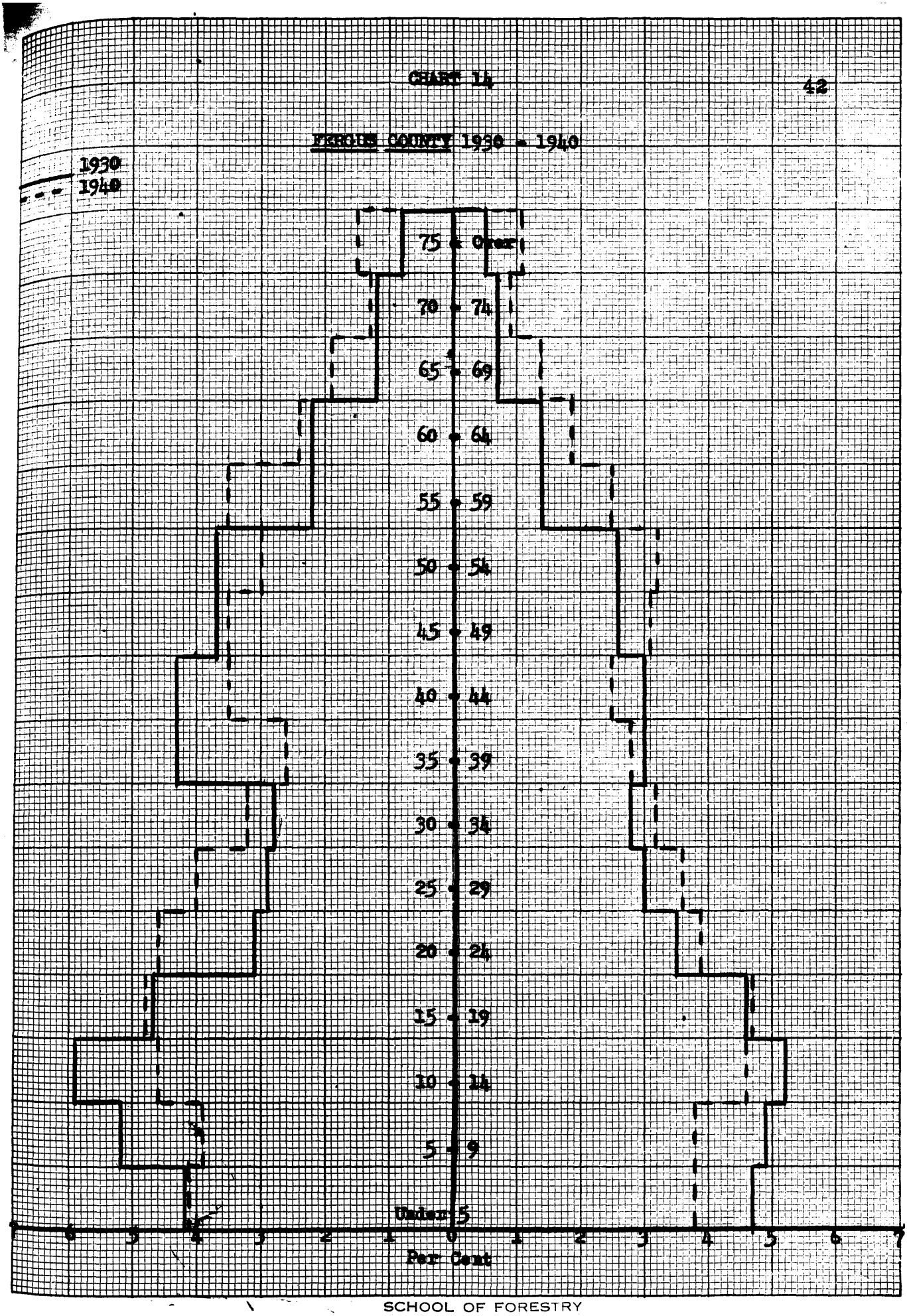
The population pyramid for this county, Chart 14, shows the typical rural trend in this state, in the young adult and middle aged groups, which is a trend towards out-migration. It also shows a decrease in the percentage of children's and middle aged groups from 1940 as compared with 1930, and an increase in the young adult and aged portions of this county's population.

A unique population characteristic of this county is the excess of males over females in the age-sex distribution. This is possibly due to the economy of the county which requires an abundance of male workers, and which does not offer any great attraction to female workers. This excess is particularly noticeable in the males of the 35-44 age group.

The conclusion that can be drawn about this county, from an interpretation of its population pyramid, is that there is great mobility within this county's population groups, and that the trend here is towards an increasingly large percentage of older persons, and an increasingly smaller percentage of younger persons and children due to this mobility coupled with the declining birth rate of this county.

CHART 14

FERGUS COUNTY 1930 - 1940



FLATHEAD

This county is located in the northwestern corner of the state, and is bordered by Canada and Glacier, Pondera, Teton, Lewis and Clark, Missoula, Lake, Sanders, and Lincoln counties. (map I) The major industries of this county are: agriculture, with 1,646 persons employed, railroading, with 674 persons employed, and logging and lumber-milling, with 855 persons employed. There is also a slight distribution of the population in urban occupational groups such as professional groups and retail trade groups.[42] This county contains two cities with populations greater than 1,000; Kalispell, with 6,094 persons, and Whitefish, with 2,803 persons. The total population of this county was 19,200 in 1930 and 24,271 in 1940.[43] (table IV)

The fertility ratio for this county was 418 in 1930 and 397 in 1940 (table I), and the net reproduction rate was 1,166 (table III) which indicate a falling birth rate, and a bare replacement of the county's population.

Chart 15 indicates the urban disposition of this county with its decreasing number of children, and increased number of young adults and of the aged. The out-migration of the age groups 35-45 between the years 1930 and 1940, even though

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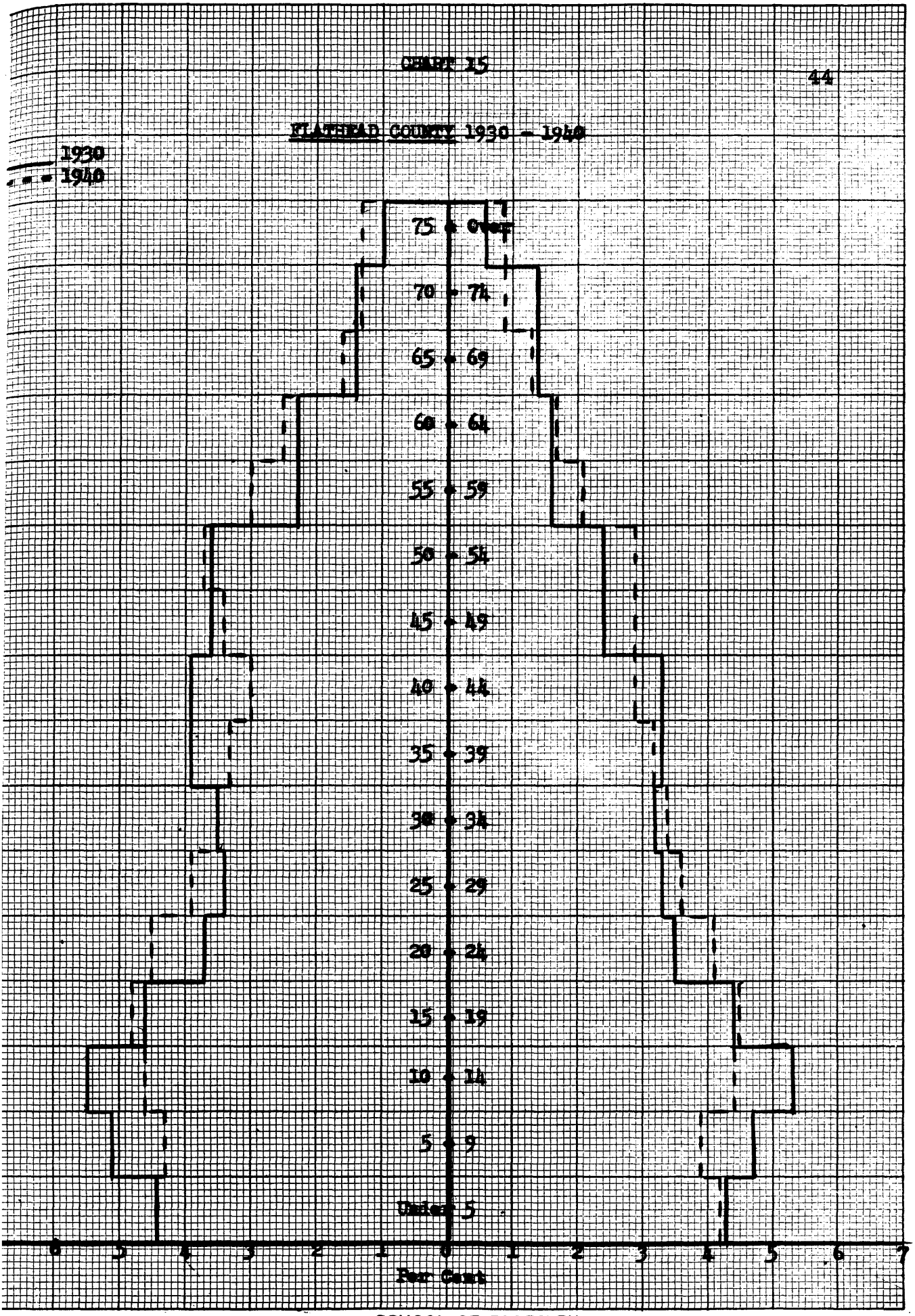
[42] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

[43] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 17, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

CHART 15

FLATHEAD COUNTY 1930 - 1940



there is an in-migration in the younger working age groups, might be explained by the nature of the chief industries of this county which seem to attract the younger adults due to the vigorous nature of the work.

GALLATIN

This county, with its population of 16,124 in 1930 and 18,269 in 1940[44], is located in the southwestern part of the state, and is bordered by the state of Wyoming and the counties of Park, Meagher, Broadwater, Jefferson, and Madison. (map I) The major industry is agriculture, with 2,005 persons employed. There is also a slight distribution in the urban occupational groups.[45] This county has but one city with a population greater than 1,000, Bozeman, with a total of 6,855 persons within its city limits. (table IV)

The fertility ratio for this county was 391 in 1930 and 342 in 1940 (table I), and the net reproduction rate was 965 (table III) which indicate that this county is not reproducing its population at a replacement level.

The population pyramid for this county (Chart 16) shows that there is a decrease in the number of children and persons in the 35-45 age groups during the period 1930 to 1940. This decrease in the percentage of children is due to the declining

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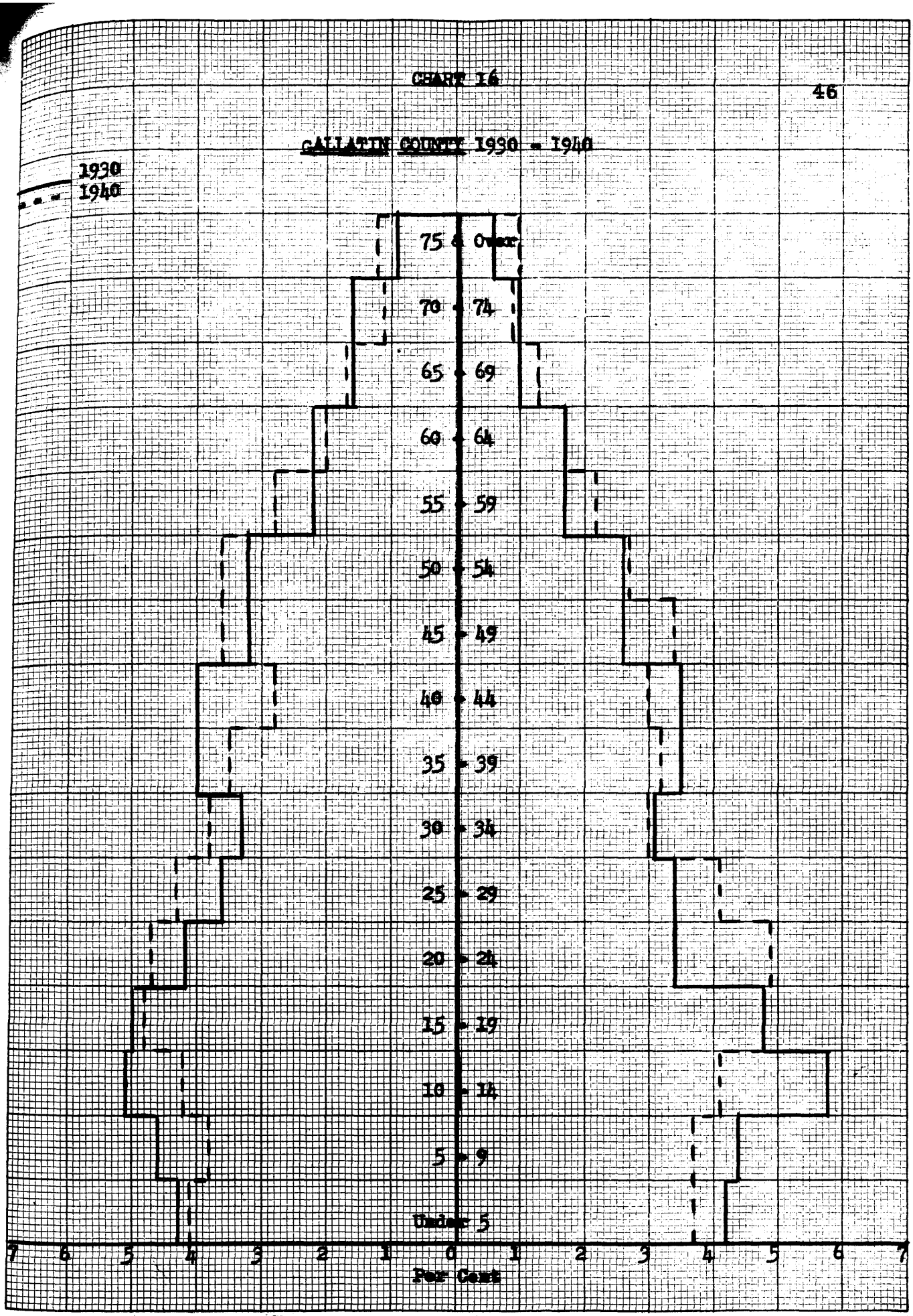
[44] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 17, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[45] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 16

GALLATIN COUNTY 1930 - 1940



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fertility ratio of this county, and it may be surmised that the decline in the older middle aged group is due to the pre-war mobility of this class while the increase in the aged group is in conformity with the general aging of our population.

GARFIELD

Garfield County had a total population of 4,252 in 1930 and 2,641 in 1940[46], and is located in the eastcentral portion of the state. It has no cities with a population greater than 1,000 (table IV), and its major industry is agriculture with 665 persons employed.[47]

The fertility ratio for this county was 590 in 1930 and 497 in 1940 (table I), and its net reproduction rate was 1,714. (table III) These figures indicate that, while this county has a birth rate high enough to more than reproduce its population, the fertility of the peoples of the county is rapidly declining. This can be witnessed by the population pyramid for this county, Chart 17, which shows the large percentage of children for this county, and the decrease in the percentage of children from 1930 to 1940. In the other groups of this county's age-sex distribution the chart shows a decided increase in the number of older persons and a decided

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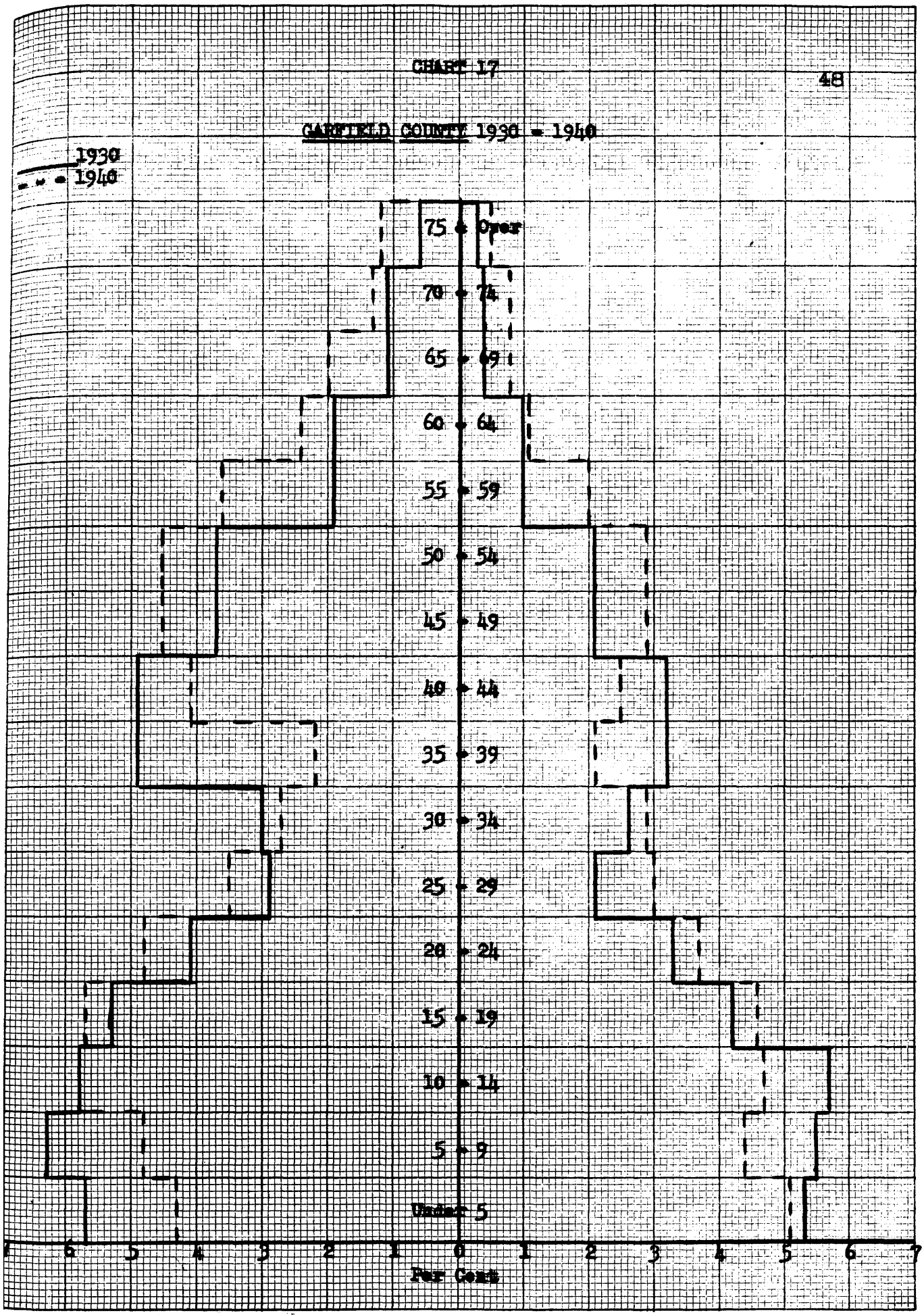
[46] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 17, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[47] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 17

GARFIELD COUNTY 1930 - 1940



decrease in the number of middle aged. This change in distribution can be attributed to the aging of the population and to the migration of the middle aged groups during the pre-war era of mobility.

GLACIER

Located in the northeastern part of the state, this county had a total population of 5,297 in 1930 and 9,034 in 1940[48], and is bordered by Canada and the following counties: Toole, Pondera, and Flathead. (map I) It contains only one city, Browning, with a population of 1,172, with a population greater than 1,000. (table IV) This county has a total of 2,223 non-white persons over fourteen years of age.[49] Most of these non-whites are Indians, who reside on reservations within the county and many of the characteristics of the county may be affected by the presence of these people, most of whom are engaged in agriculture.

The major industries of this county are agriculture, with 749 persons employed, and crude petroleum and natural gas production, with 351 persons employed.[50] The fertility ratio for this county was 618 in 1930 and 539 in 1940 (table I),

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[48] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 17, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[49] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

[50] Ibid, pages 49-55.

and its net reproduction rate was 1,150. (table III) This indicates a declining birth rate and a reproduction rate that slightly more than reproduces the county's population.

Chart 18 shows that the county tends to follow a normal distribution of the population, but that in the period 1930-1940 there was a decrease in the number of children, an increase in the number of young adults, and a fairly static middle aged group. The disposition of this county may be held due to the factor of the large population group of "reservation indians". This group seem to be content with the conditions on the reservation, and, therefore, show little mobility in search of occupation. This is apparent when the disposition of the working aged groups is noted in chart 18.

The increase in the number of the young adults may be attributed to the normal aging of the large number of children during this ten year period, and the decrease in the percentage of children may be held attributable to the declining fertility ratio and net reproduction rate.

GOLDEN VALLEY

This county is located in the southcentral part of the state, and contained a population of 2,126 in 1930 and 1,607 in 1940.[51] It is surrounded by the following counties: Musselshell, Yellowstone, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Wheatland,

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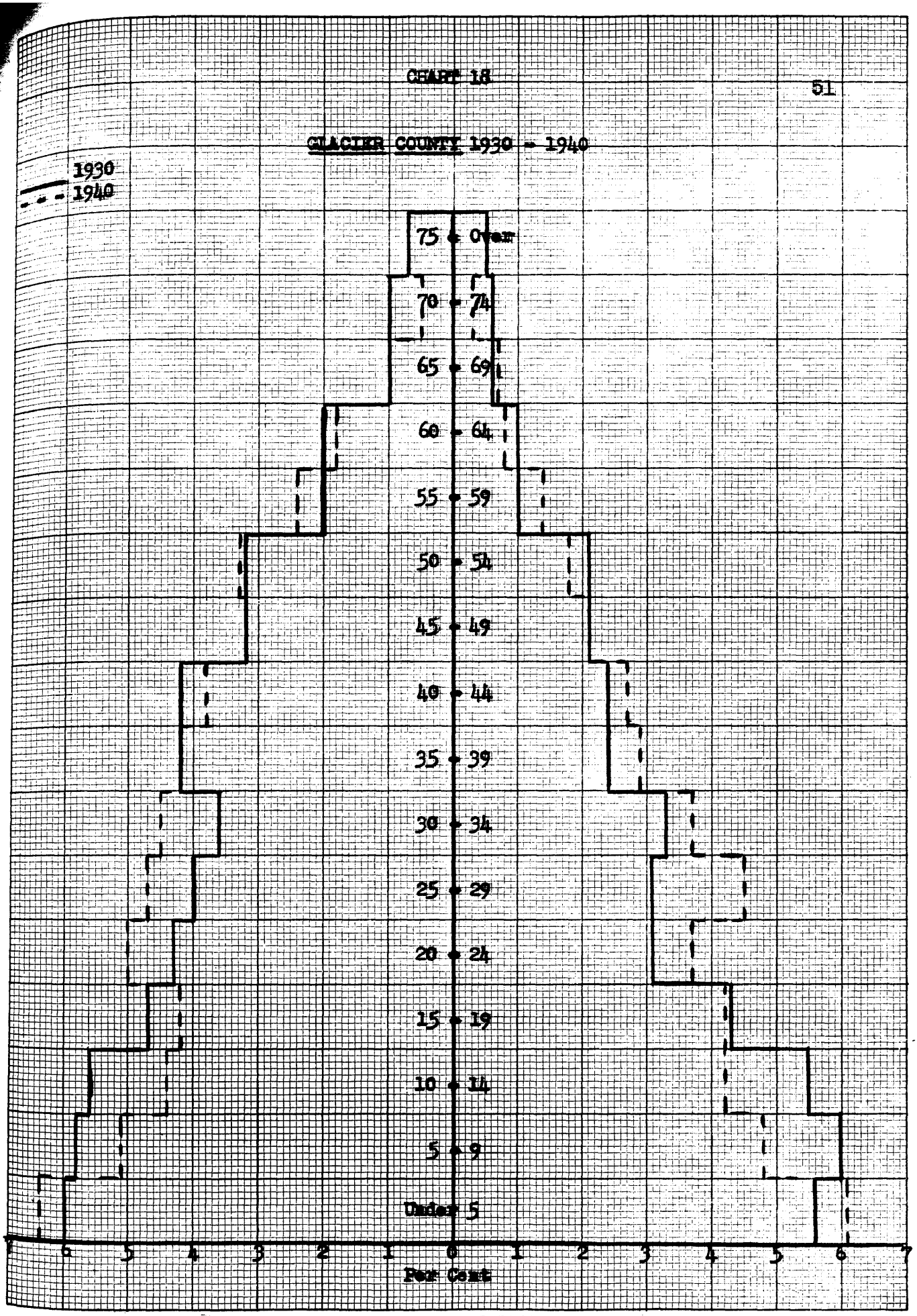
[51] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 17, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

CHART 18

GLACIER COUNTY 1930 - 1940



and Fergus. (map I) It contains no cities with a population greater than 1,000 (table IV), and its major industry is agriculture, with 351 persons employed.[52]

The fertility ratio for this county was 559 in 1930 and 426 in 1940 (table I), and its net reproduction rate was 1,562. (table III) These figures indicate a high fertility ratio and net reproduction rate for this county, and show that even though the fertility ratio is declining the county is still more than reproducing its population.

Chart 19 depicts the violent gyrations of a population pyramid when used to graphically show the distribution of a small population group. These gyrations are due to the fact that the movement of a few people can result in a movement of a large percentage of the population, and thus this movement is charted as either a large rise or depression on the graph. Certain trends can be readily established from the graph for this county, however, and these trends indicate a great amount of mobility in this rural group.

It can be concluded that this, due to its small population, shows an exaggerated chart of what is happening to the rural counties in Montana. There are a large number of children, but the percentage of them has decreased in the ten year period of 1930-1940. There is a large increase in the

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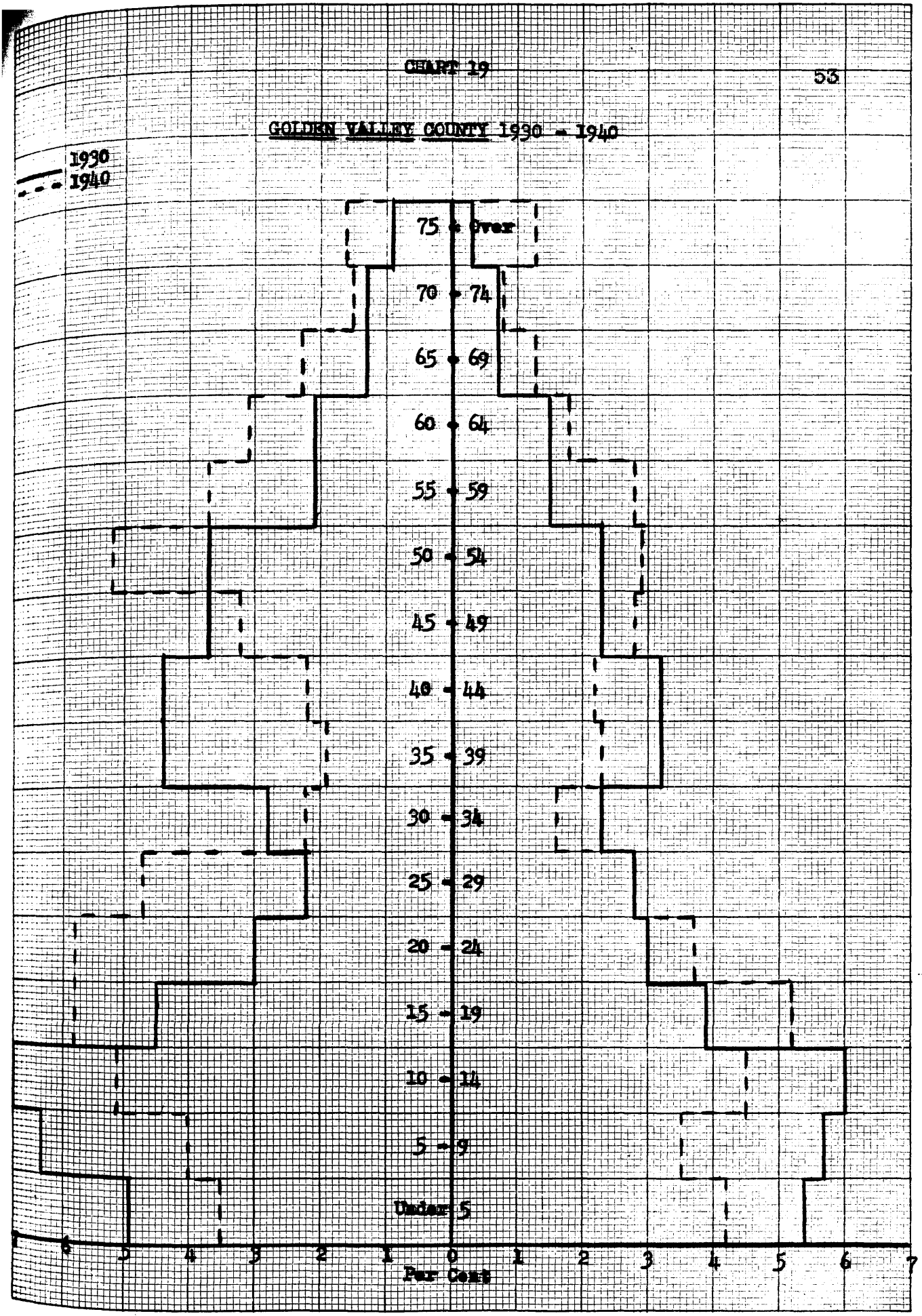
[52] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 19

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY 1930 - 1940



older age groups during this same period, and the maturing of the large children's groups of the 1930 period have matured to make the large young adult groups of the 1940 period. The other groups, which are the middle aged groups are highly mobile, and have migrated out of the county during this period. This migration may be attributed to the pre-war migration of rural groups to the industrialized urban centers.

GRANITE

This county is located in the western part of the state, and is bordered by the following counties: Ravalli, Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Powell, and Missoula. (map I) It had a total population of 3,013 in 1930 and 3,401 in 1940.[53] Phillipsburg, with a population of 1,300, is the only city with a population greater than 1,000. (table IV) The chief industries of this county are agriculture, with 351 persons employed, and mining and quarrying, with 353 persons employed.[54]

The fertility ratio for this county was 364 in 1930 and 381 in 1940. (table I) The net reproduction rate 1,126. (table III) These figures indicate an increased fertility of the population, and a reproduction rate above that necessary for replacement of the population.

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[53] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 17, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[54] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

The population pyramid for this county (Chart 20) shows an unusual shape in that it is more in conformity with a rectangle than with a normal population pyramid. This is caused by the relatively equal distribution of all age groups. The pyramid shows a preponderance of men in all the age groups over twenty, and this may be attributed to the nature of the chief industries of this county which have attracted these men as workers. The small proportion of children in this county reflects the low fertility ratio. The fluctuations in the working age groups may be attributed to the mobility of persons who engage in the major industries of this county. This mobility as indicated by the graph may also be in conformity with the general trend of the rural people to migrate during this period.

HILL

This county, named after the Railroad Tycoon, Jim Hill, is located on the northern border of Montana, and is bounded by Canada and the following counties: Blaine, Chouteau, and Liberty. (map I) Havre is the only city in this county with a population greater than 1,000, and it contains 6,372 persons. (table IV) The total population was 13,775 in 1930 and 13,304 in 1940.[55]

The leading industries of this county are agriculture, with 1,478 persons employed, and railroading, with 556 persons

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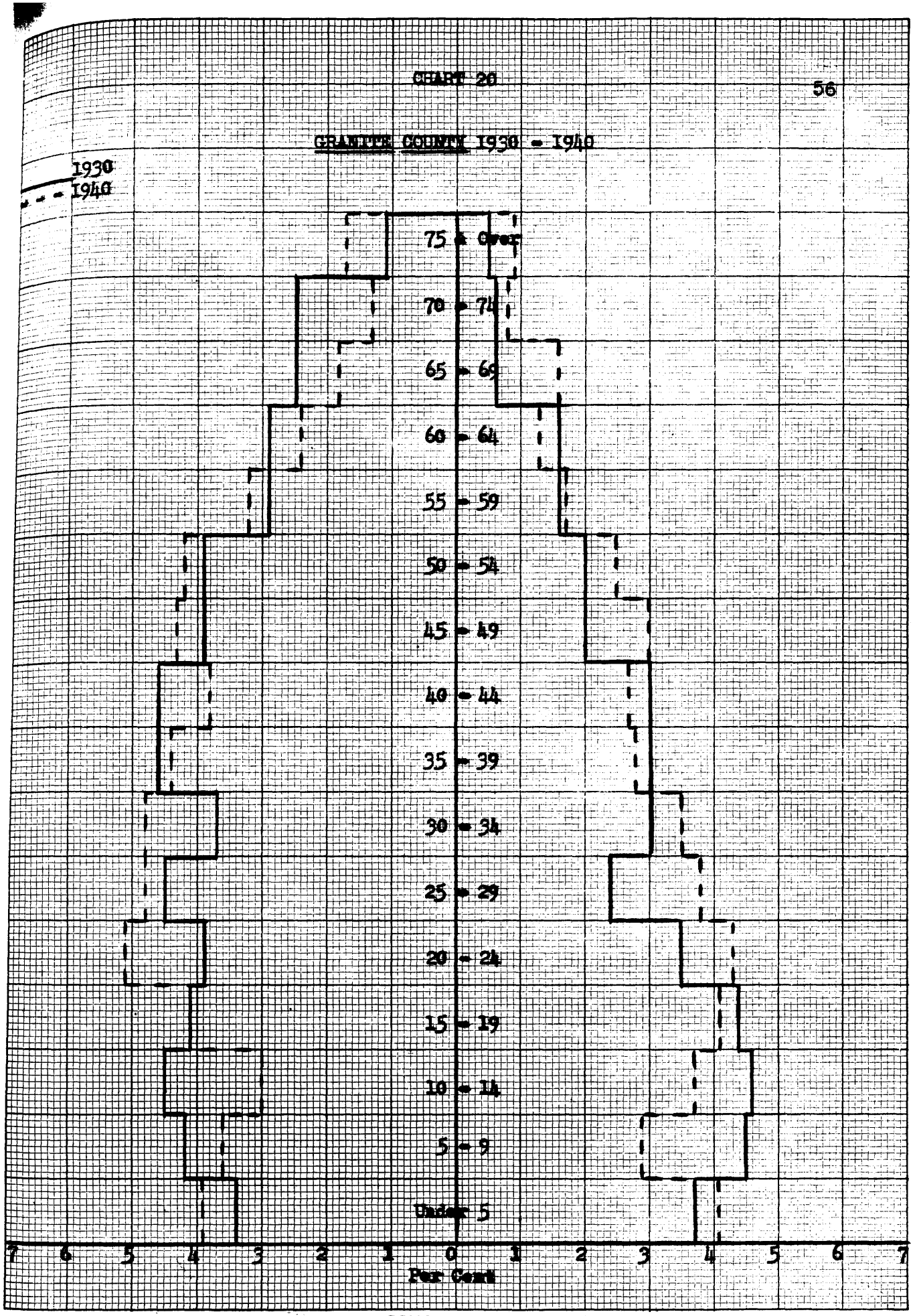
[55] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 17, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

CHART 20

GRANITE COUNTY 1930 - 1940



employed. The occupational distribution in the other categories show a slight urban disposition.[56]

The fertility ratio for Hill County was 474 in 1930 and 408 in 1940 (table I), and the net reproduction rate was 1,172. (table III) These statistics indicate a declining number of births, but the birth rate is still high enough for the county to reproduce its own population.

Chart 21 depicts the decreasing amount of children and middle aged in this county for this period 1930-1940. The cause for the diminishing amount of children is the diminishing birth rate, while the decline of middle aged during this period is in conformity with the general out-migration of this group during this pre-war period. Increases are noted in the young adult and aged groups, and the increase in the young adult group is due to the normal aging of the children's group in 1930 which had a very high reproduction rate. The increase in the aged of this county is in conformity with the general trend toward a maturing population within the state of Montana.

JEFFERSON

This county is located in the southwestern part of the state, and is surrounded by the counties of Broadwater, Lewis and Clark, Powell, Deer Lodge, Silver Bow, and Madison, (map I) and it had a total population of 4,133 in 1930 and 4,664

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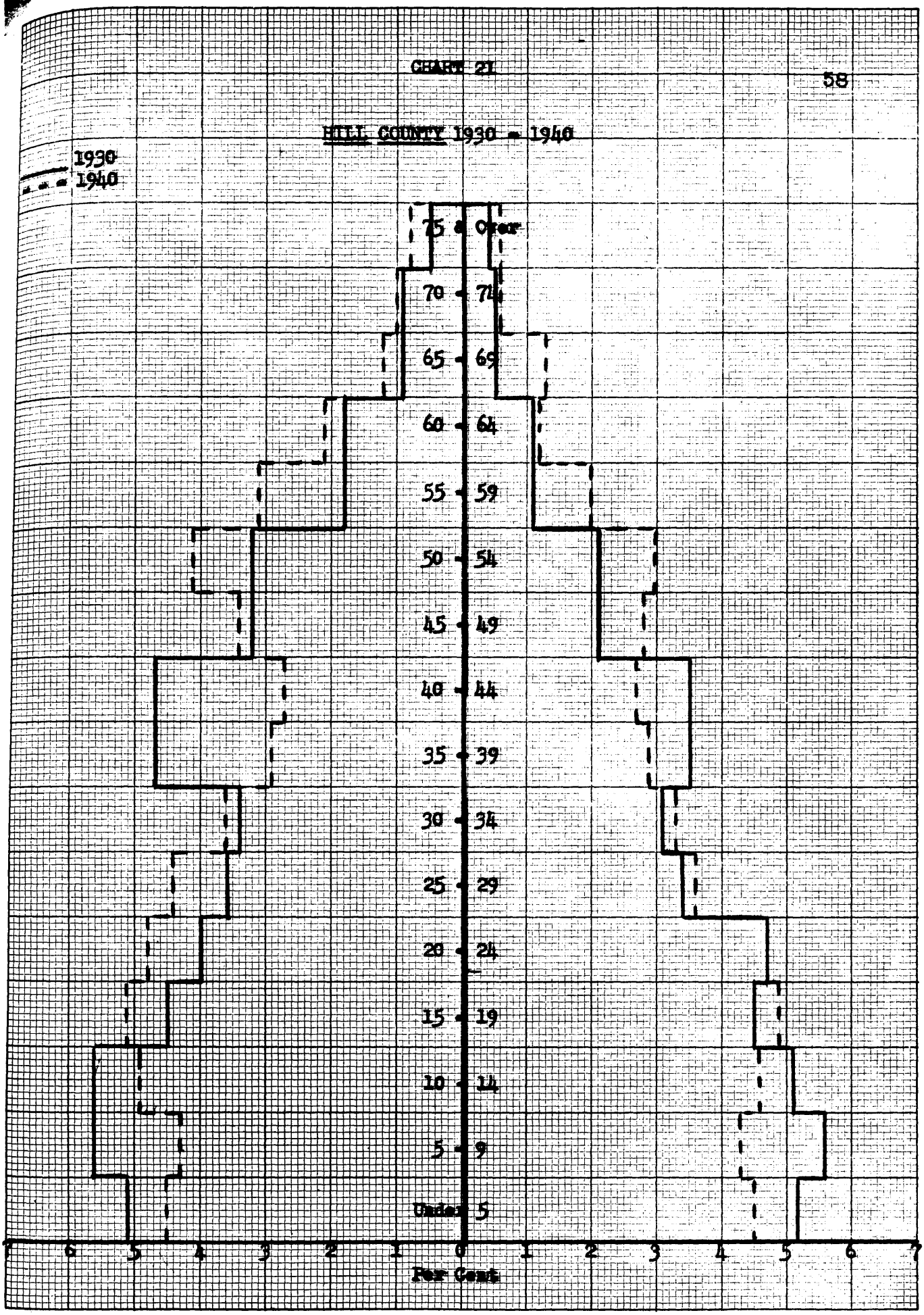
[56] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 21

HILL COUNTY 1930 - 1940



in 1940.[57] It has no cities with a population greater than 1,000. (table IV)

The fertility ratio for this county was 287 in 1930 and 393 in 1940. (table I) This shows an immense increase in the ratio during this ten year period. The net reproduction rate was 1,181. (table III) These figures indicate a growth in the number of children within this county, and also indicate that there will be a continued growth in the number of children.

The major industries of this county are agriculture, with 491 persons employed, and mining and quarrying, with 366 persons employed.[58]

Chart 22 indicates that in the children's groups there had been a falling off in the percentage of children born until 1940, when there was an increase over the 1930 period. This chart shows a large percentage of this county's population is composed of children, but that the present trend is toward an increase in the young adult groups, caused by the aging of the large children's groups. This chart also indicates a large mobility of this county's age groups, and further that a large proportion of the population are male.

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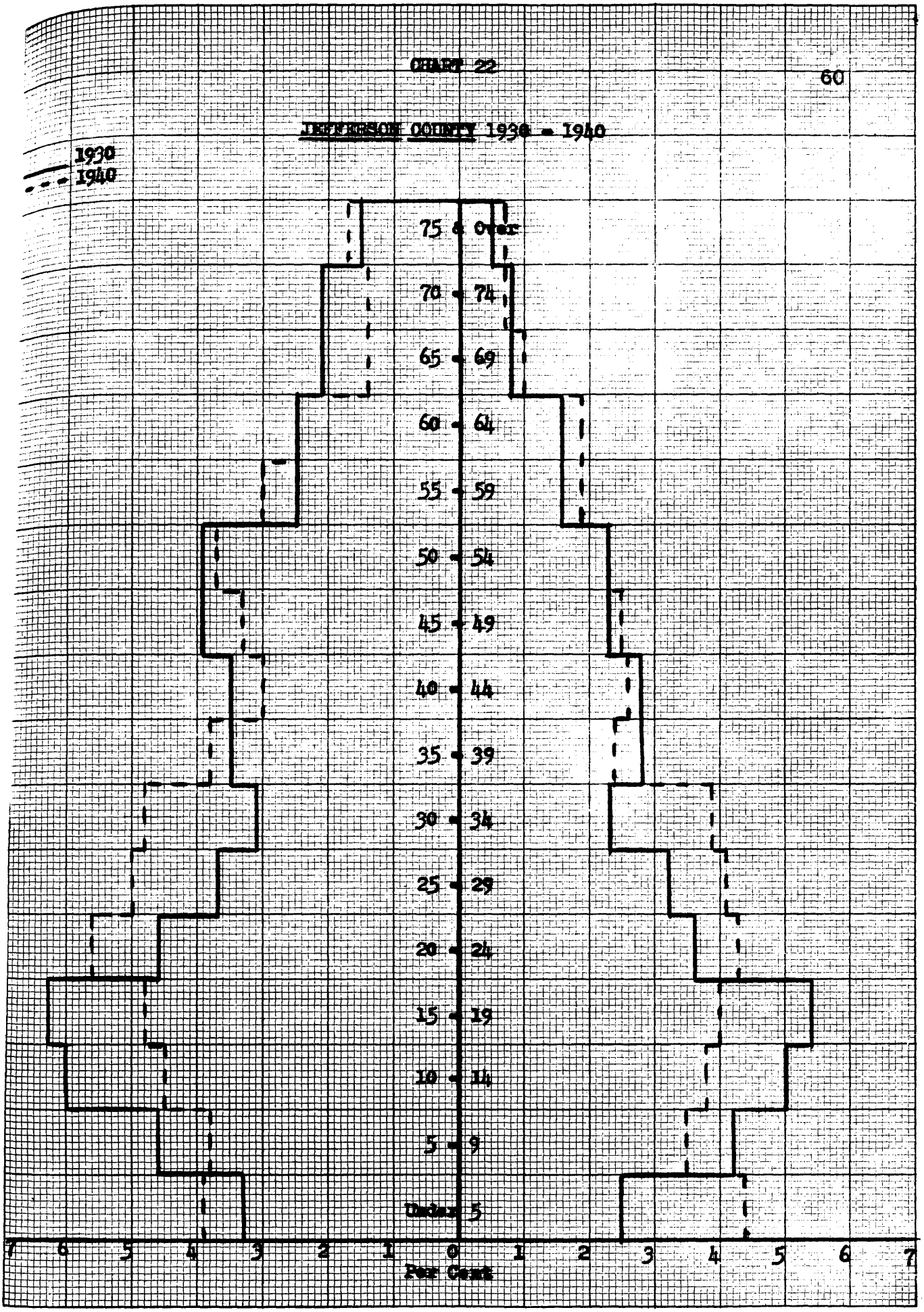
[57] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 17, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[58] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 22

JEFFERSON COUNTY 1930 - 1940



These two factors of the population may both be attributable to the major industries of this county which tend to attract men of a mobile nature.

JUDITH BASIN

Judith Basin County is located in the center of the state, and is surrounded by Fergus, Chouteau, Cascade, Wheatland, and Meagher counties, (map I) and had a total population of 5,238 in 1930, which declined to 3,655 in 1940.[59] There is no city with a population greater than 1,000 in this county. (table IV)

The leading industry of this county is agriculture, with 869 persons employed.[60] In conformity with the rural nature of this county's chief occupation is the net reproduction rate of 1,088 (table III), which is fairly typical of the rural counties of this state. The fertility ratio for Judith Basin was 471 in 1930 and 434 in 1940. (table I) This declining fertility ratio is apparent from Chart 23 which shows a decline in the proportion of children during the period 1930 to 1940. Other factors that are apparent are, the decrease in the middle aged groups and the increase in the aged groups. These trends are similar to the general trends within the state, which are towards an out-migration of the middle aged groups and an increase in the aged.

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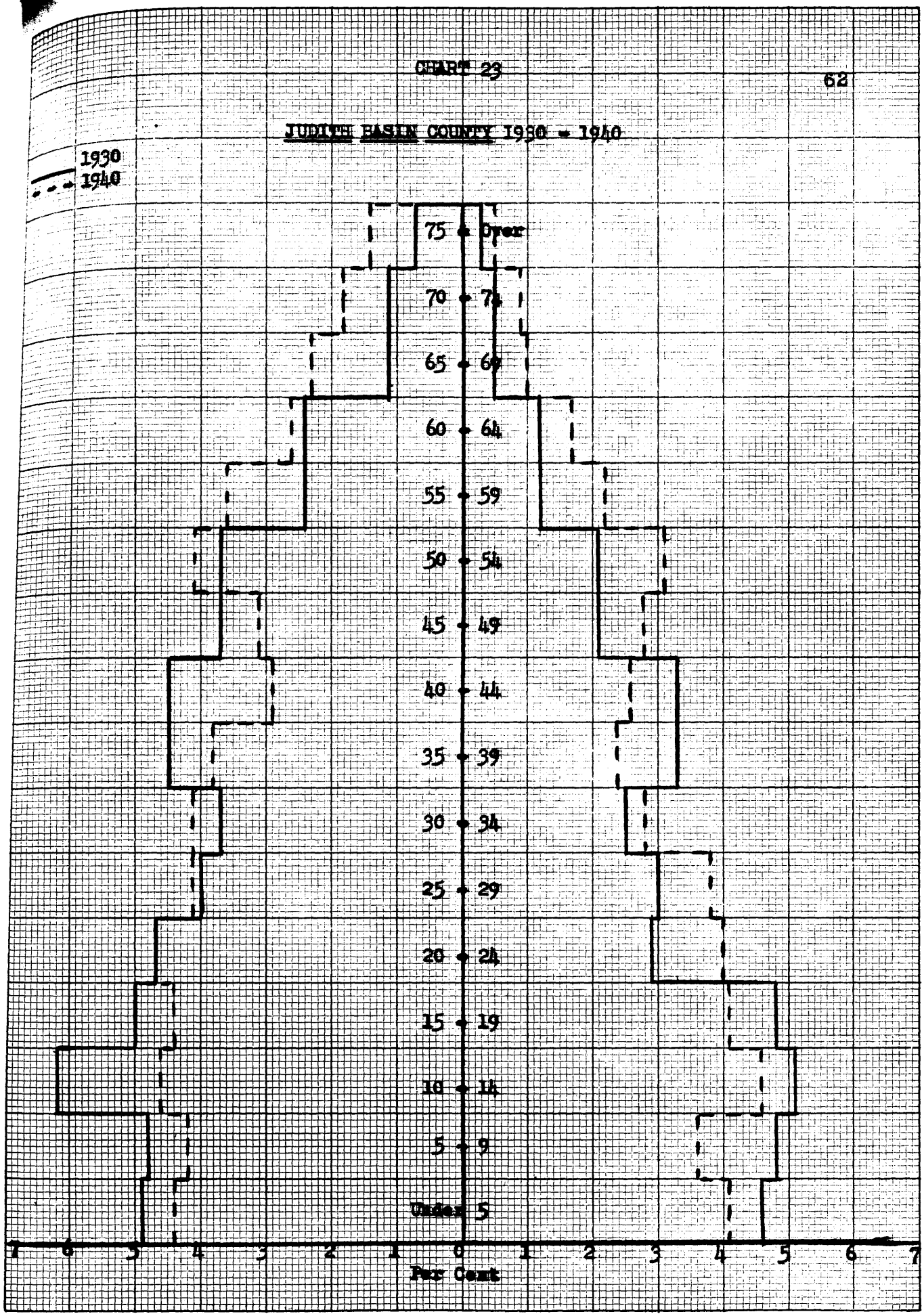
[59] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 17, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[60] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 23

JUDITH BASIN COUNTY 1930 - 1940



LAKE

This county with its population of 9,541 in 1930 and 13,490 in 1940[61] is located in the northwestern section of the state, and is surrounded by Flathead, Sanders, and Missoula counties. (map I) Polson, with a population of 1,455, is the only city with a population greater than 1,000. (table IV) The major industries of this county are agriculture, with 2,054 persons employed, and quarrying, with 318 persons employed.[62]

The fertility ratio for this county was 543 in 1930 and 480 in 1940. (table I) This shows a great decline in fertility during this ten year period, but the fertility ratio is still quite high. The net reproduction rate was 1,353 (table III) and, like the fertility ratios, it is also quite high. The figures show that a characteristic of the population of this county is a high birth rate, and a resultant large number of children.

A glance at Chart 24 shows the large percentage of children that has resulted from the high fertility ratios of this county. This chart also shows that during this ten year period there has been a decrease in the percentage of children and an increase in all other groups, but the age group 35-45.

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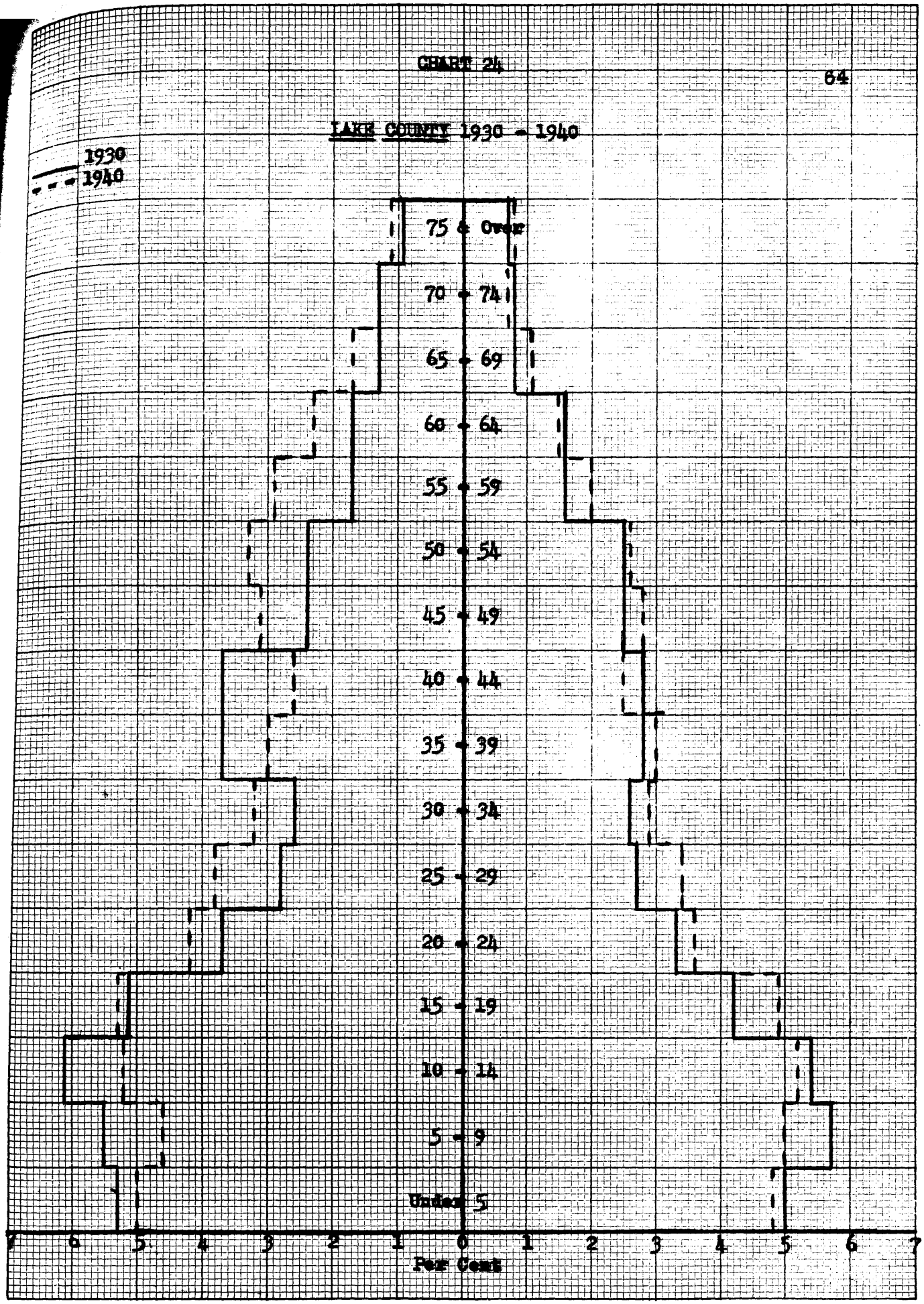
[61] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 17, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[62] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 24

LAKE COUNTY 1930 - 1940



The decrease in this group is especially noticeable in the male distribution. This decrease is similar to the rest of the state during this period, and may be caused by the pre-war migration to industrial areas.

LEWIS AND CLARK

This county is located in the eastcentral portion of the state, and contained a population of 18,224 in 1930 and 22,131 in 1940.[63] It is encompassed by the counties of Cascade, Teton, Flathead, Powell, Jefferson, and Broadwater. (map I) Helena, the state capitol, has a population of 11,803 and East Helena has a population of 1,039 making these the only cities with populations greater than 1,000 within this county. (table IV)

The fertility ratio for Lewis and Clark County was 289 in 1930 and 338 in 1940. (table I) These fertility ratios are low in comparison with the rest of the state, but the increased fertility during this ten year period is unique in that most of the other counties show a decreased fertility ratio during this period. The net reproduction rate was 917 (table III), and this is also low in comparison with the rest of the counties. This rate is below the replacement level, and indicates a declining percentage of children in this county's population.

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[63] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 18, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 51.

The major industries of this county show that this county is predominantly urban by nature, however, the largest occupational group are those engaged in agriculture, as there are 1,971 persons employed in this group. The other leading industries are government, with 958 persons employed, professional, with 812 persons employed, and mining and quarrying, with 491 persons employed.[64]

The population pyramid for this county (Chart 25) conforms to the general characteristic of the more urban counties of this state in that it has assumed a somewhat rectangular shape instead of the pyramid-like shape of a normal population pyramid. This portrays the even distribution in most age groups of the urban county, as compared with the usual pyramid with a large number of children and a gradual in-gradation through the other groups until the smallest group, the aged, is reached.

It is evident from the population pyramid for this county that there has been a decrease in the percentage of children during this ten year period, 1930-1940, but that the present trend is toward an increased amount of children, as evidenced by the age group under five. There is irregular mobility within the other age groups, and as a result no general conclusions can be drawn from the material at hand.

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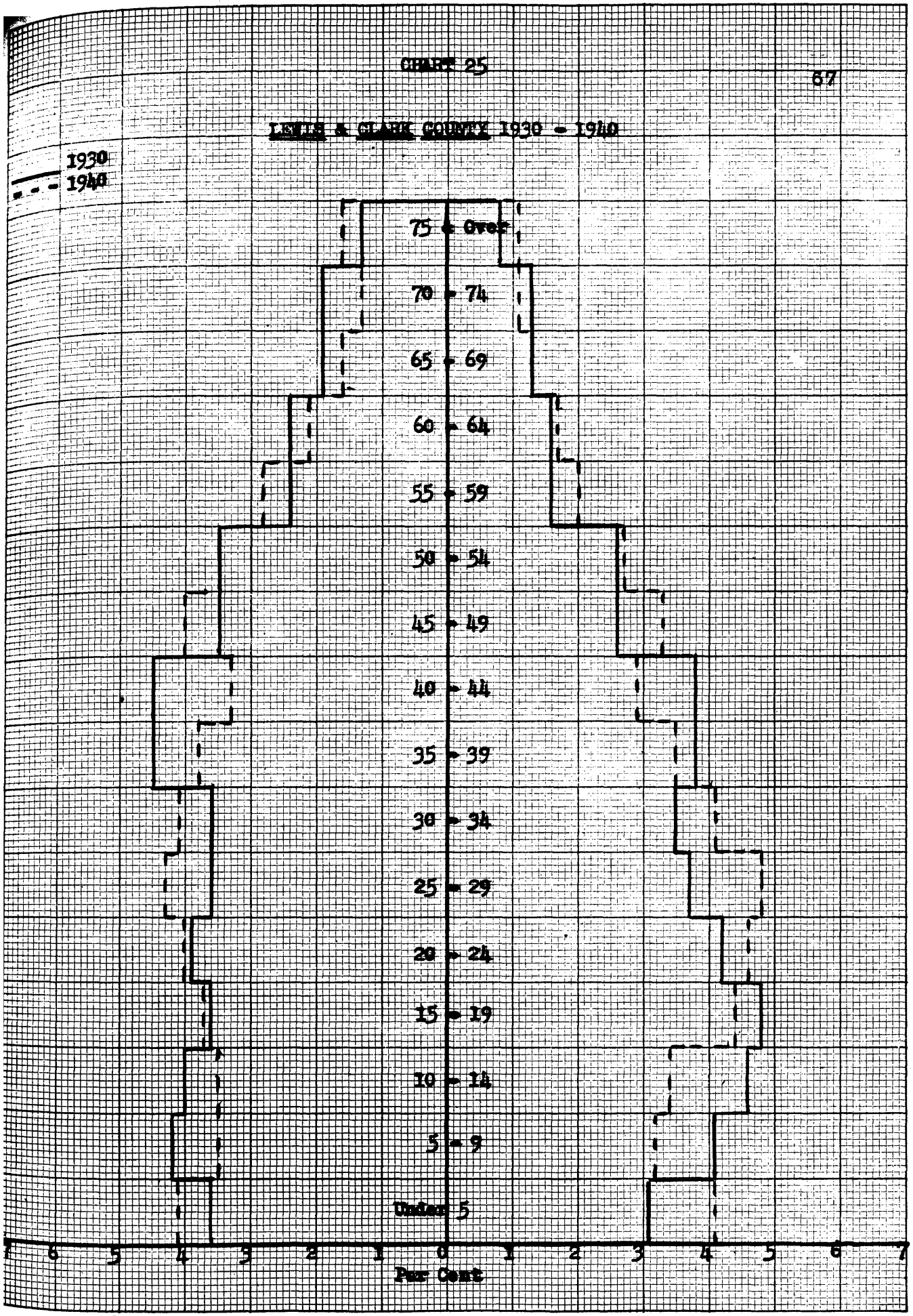
[64] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 25

LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY 1930 - 1940



This irregularity might, however, be due to the pre-war mobility of the population, or it may be due to the type of industry of this county which does not attract any one specified group of peoples but rather a scattering of all ages and both sex.

LIBERTY

Liberty County is located on the northern border of the state, and is bounded by Canada and the following counties: Hill, Chouteau, and Toole. (map I) This county had a total population of 2,198 in 1930 and 2,209 in 1940.[65] It contains no cities with a population greater than 1,000. (table IV)

The fertility ratio for this county was 511 in 1930 and 492 in 1940, (table I) and the net reproduction rate was 1,564. (table III) These figures indicate that there is a declining fertility rate in this state, but that the net reproduction rate is still more than adequate to reproduce the population of this county.

The major industry for this county is agriculture, with 572 persons employed,[66] and the population pyramid for this county, Chart 26, conforms to the rural nature of this county. This chart depicts the mobility of a rural county, with a small population, over the ten year period charted. This

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[65] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 18, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[66] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 26

LIBERTY COUNTY 1930 - 1940

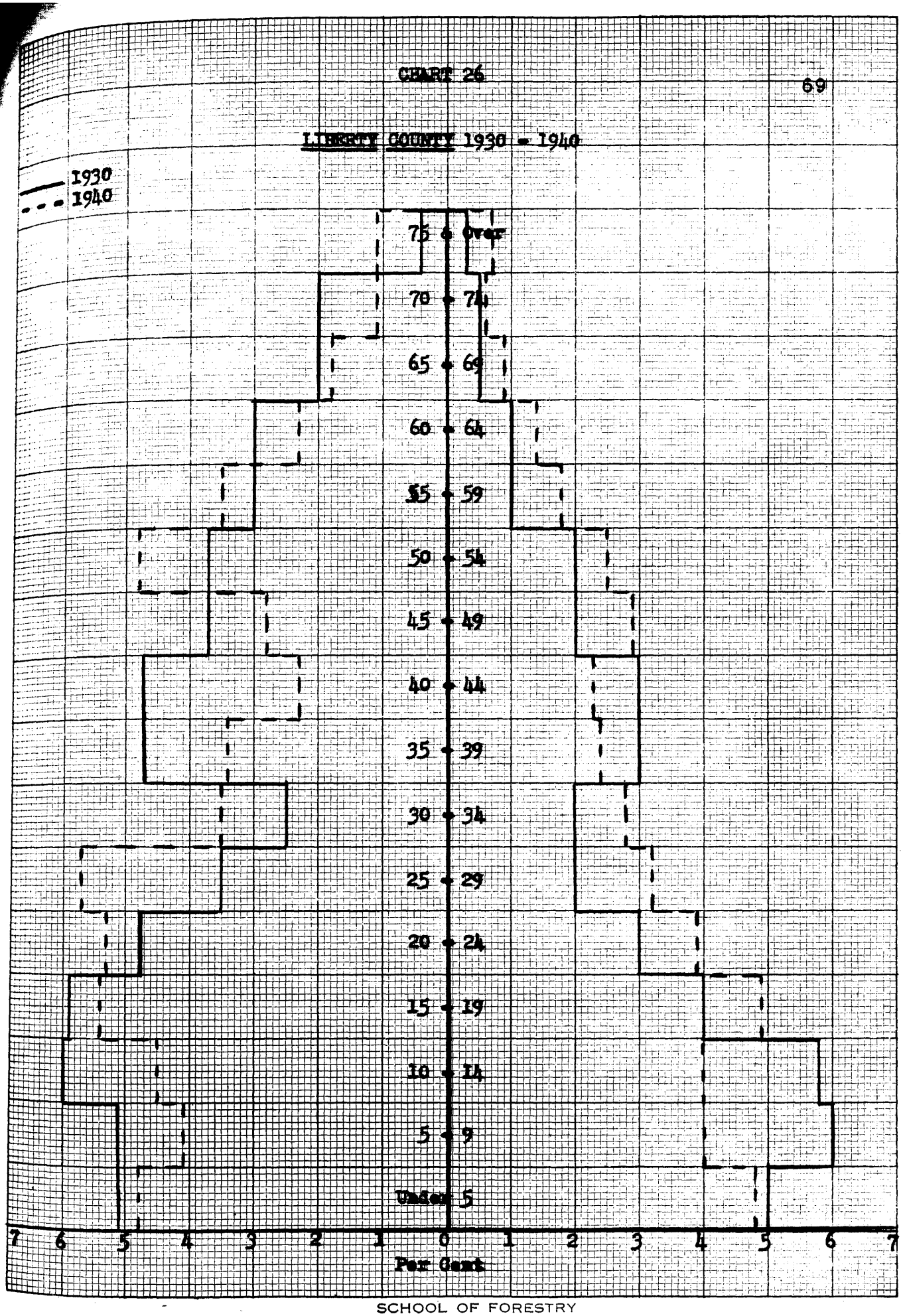

chart shows the large percentage of children with its decrease in 1940 as compared to 1930, and its decline in the proportion of the middle aged. The extreme mobility of this rural group can be noted by the lack of uniformity in the increases and decreases of population during this period. This lack of uniformity makes it difficult to determine any general trend within this group, but it might be deduced that this county supplies a large amount of the young adult groups to the industrial areas of the state while having no especial attraction to any specified group.

LINCOLN

Lincoln County is located in the northwestern corner of the state, and is bordered by Canada and Hill, Chouteau, and Toole counties. (map I) It had a total population of 7,089 in 1930 and 7,882 in 1940,[67] and has only one city, Libby, with a population greater than one thousand. Libby has a population of 1,752 and is the county seat of Lincoln county. (table IV)

The leading occupations of this county are logging and lumber milling, with 693 persons employed, and agriculture with 458 persons employed.[68]

The fertility ratio for this county was 471 in 1930 and increased to 488 in 1940. (table I) The net reproduction

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[67] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 18, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[68] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

rate of 1,333 (table III) reflects this high fertility ratio, and this rate is more than ample for the replacement of the county's population.

Chart 27 indicates the comparatively stable nature of this county in that there is little migration shown for this county. There is some fluctuation to be seen in the young adult and middle aged groups, but this is small in comparison with most of the other counties. The aging of this county's population is evident, from the increase in the aged groups of this county, as is the slight increase in children, indicated by the increased fertility ratios and the high net reproduction rate.

McCONE

This county with a population of 4,790 in 1930 and 3,798 in 1940[69] is located in the eastern part of the state, and is bounded by the following counties: Richland, Roosevelt, Valley, Garfield, Prairie, and Dawson. (map I) It has no cities with populations greater than 1,000 (table IV), and its major industry is agriculture, with 869 persons employed.[70]

The fertility ratio for this county was 511 in 1930 and this ratio decreased to 469 in 1940. (table I) This decrease did not have any appreciable result in the lessening

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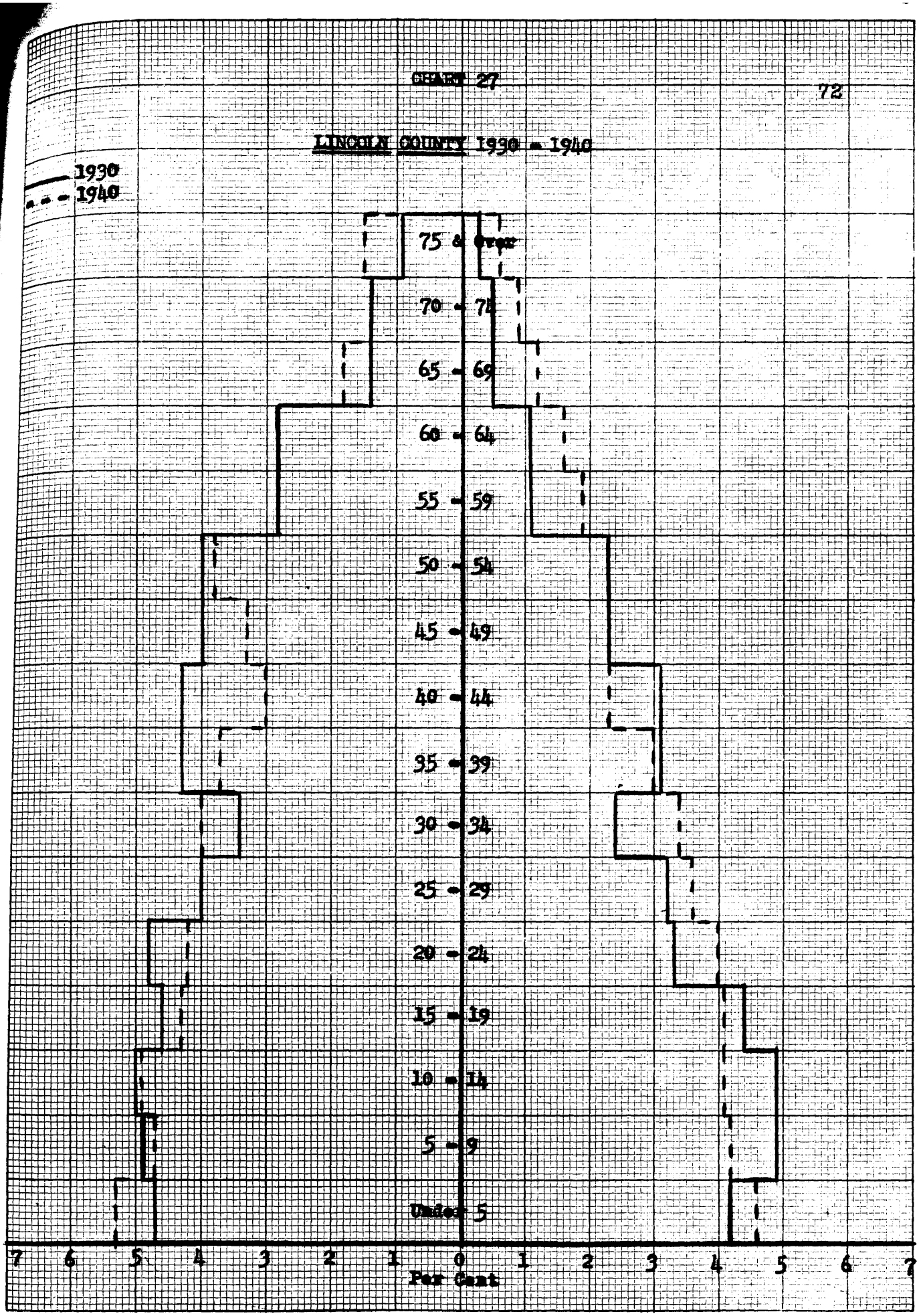
[69] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 18, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[70] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 27

LINCOLN COUNTY 1930 - 1940



of the number of children within this county as the net reproduction rate was maintained at 1,532 (table III) which is more than adequate for the replacement of this county's population.

The population pyramid for this county (Chart 28) again shows the result of migration within the smaller less populated counties of the state. This pyramid clearly depicts the large proportion of children in this county, and the decline in their numbers during the ten year period, 1930-1940. It further evidences the increase of older people within the county, and the out-migration of the young adults and middle aged persons. The greatest decrease of population in this county is in the age groups 35-45, and this may be due to the migration of these peoples to the industrial areas during this pre-war period.

MADISON

Madison County is located on the southern border of the state, and is edged by Wyoming and the counties of Gallatin, Jefferson, Silver Bow, and Beaverhead. (map I) It had a total population of 6,323 in 1930 and 7,294 in 1940.[71] It has no cities with populations of more than 1,000 persons. (table IV) The leading occupations are agriculture, with 1,252 persons employed, and mining and quarrying (other than coal mining), with 528 persons employed.[72]

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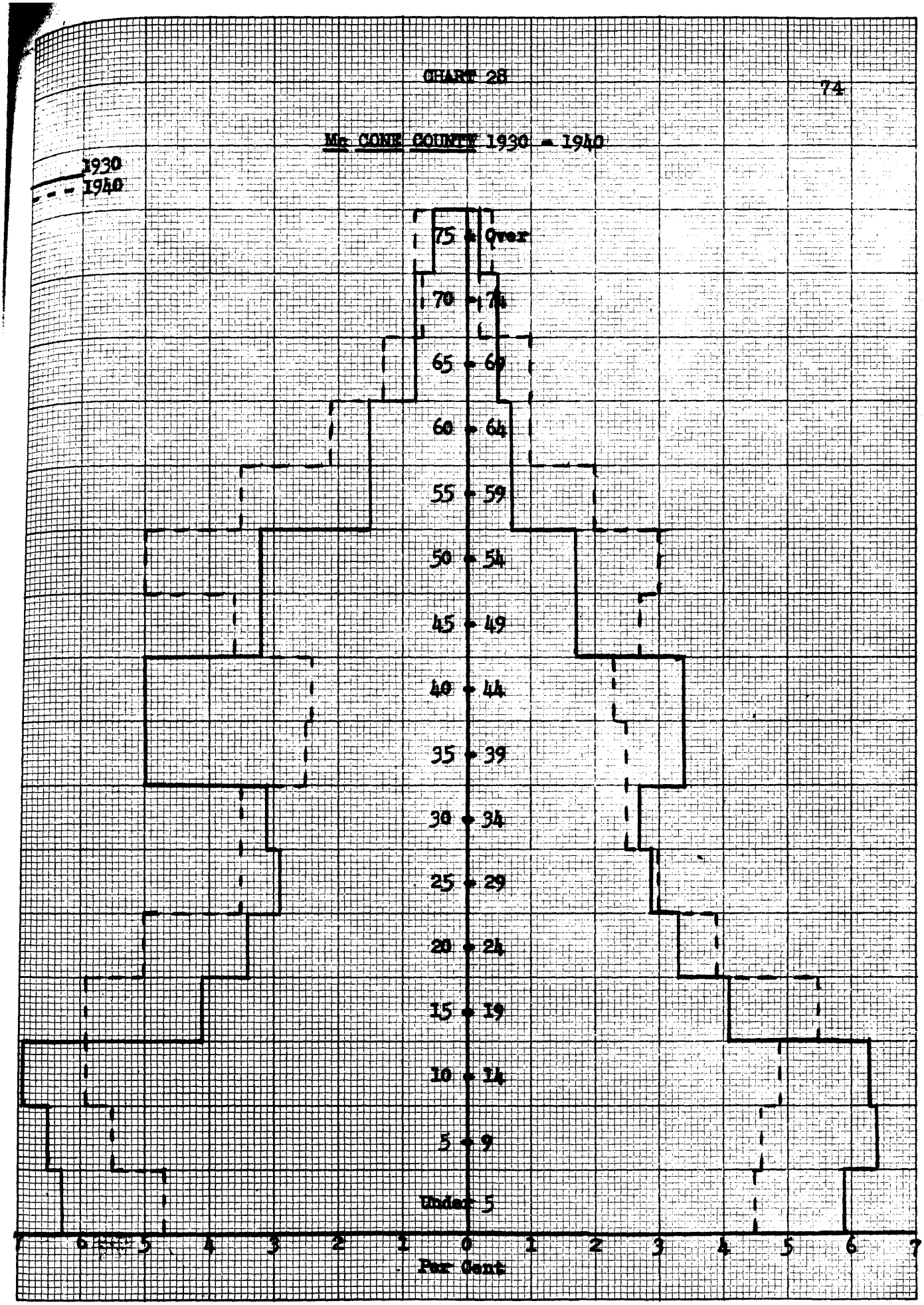
[71] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 18, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[72] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 28

McCONE COUNTY 1930 - 1940



The fertility ratio for this county has been consistant during the ten year period, 1930-1940, as it has remained at 429. (table I) The net reproduction rate is barely above replacement level with a rate of 1,169. (table III)

Chart 29 portrays that this county has a fairly stable population, and that the distribution is relatively equal in all age groups. This chart also depicts the trend toward a diminishing proportion of children and middle aged groups, and an increased proportion of young adults and aged. The decreases are due to the stablizing of the proportion of children, and the normal aging of the population coupled with the out-migration of persons in the middle aged groups. The aging of the general population may be the causual factor in the increase of the aged groups.

MEAGHER

Meagher County with its population of 2,272 in 1930 and 2,237 in 1940[73] 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. (map I) It has no cities with populations of more than 1,000, and its leading industry is agriculture,with 620 persons employed.[74]

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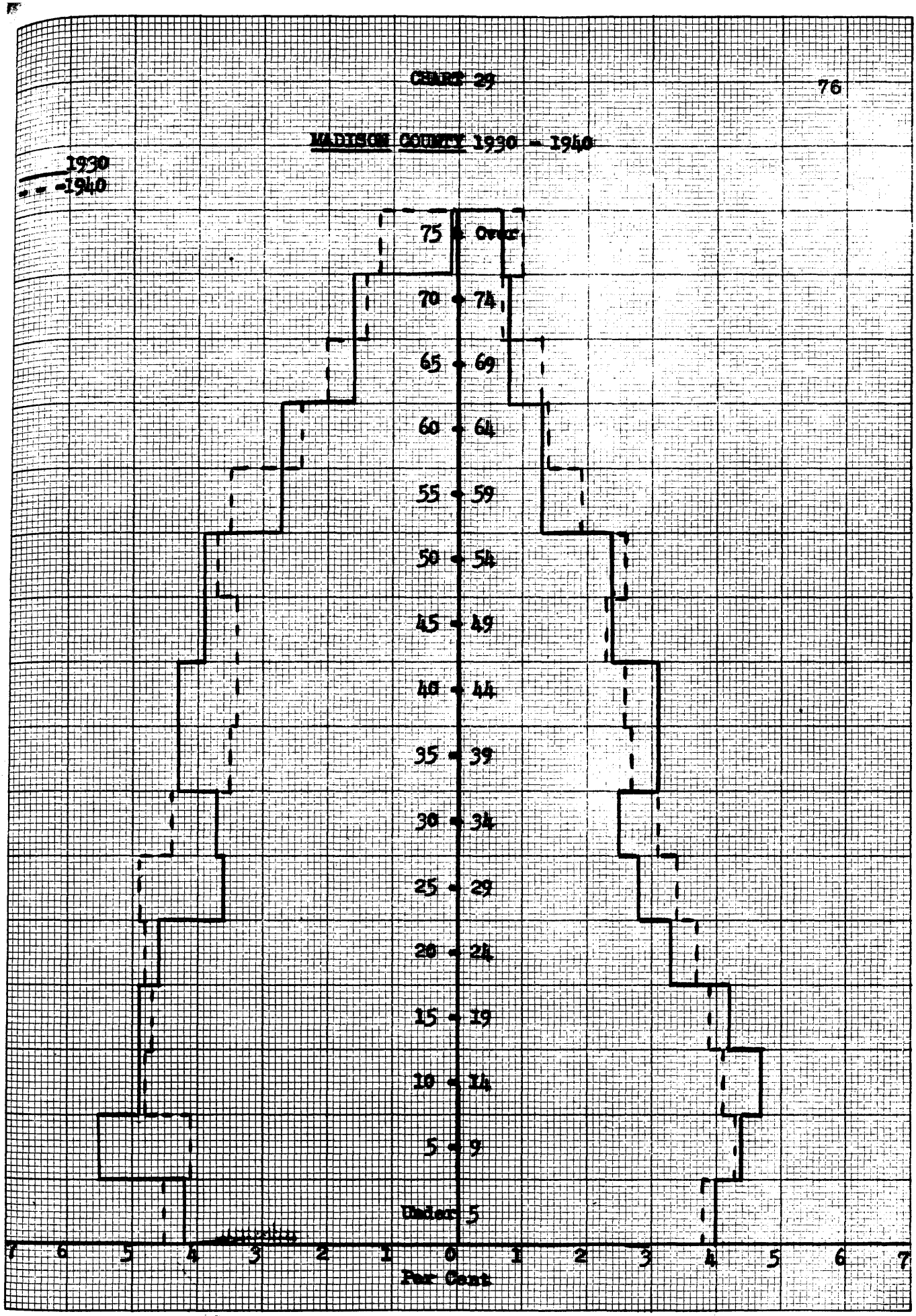
[73] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 18, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[74] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 29

MADISON COUNTY 1930 - 1940



The fertility ratio for this county was 365 in 1930 and in ten years increased to 383 in 1940. (table I) The net reproduction rate for this county was 943. (table III) These statistics indicate a low birth rate that will not suffice to replace the population of this county, however, it is increasing, and at the present rate should increase to a static replacement level.

Chart 30 depicts the low replacement of this county, and further shows that the replacement of the population through births is on an increase. Other trends that are apparent are the decreased percentage of the middle age groups, which may be caused by the pre-war migration to war industries, and the increased percentage of the aged.

MINERAL

This county is located on the western border of the state, and is edged by Idaho, Sanders county, and Missoula county. It had a total population of 1,626 in 1930 and 2,135 in 1940[75], and has no populated centers of over one thousand persons. (table IV)

The major industry of this county is railroading, with 124 persons employed, and the other occupational groups are greatly diffused in distribution.[76]

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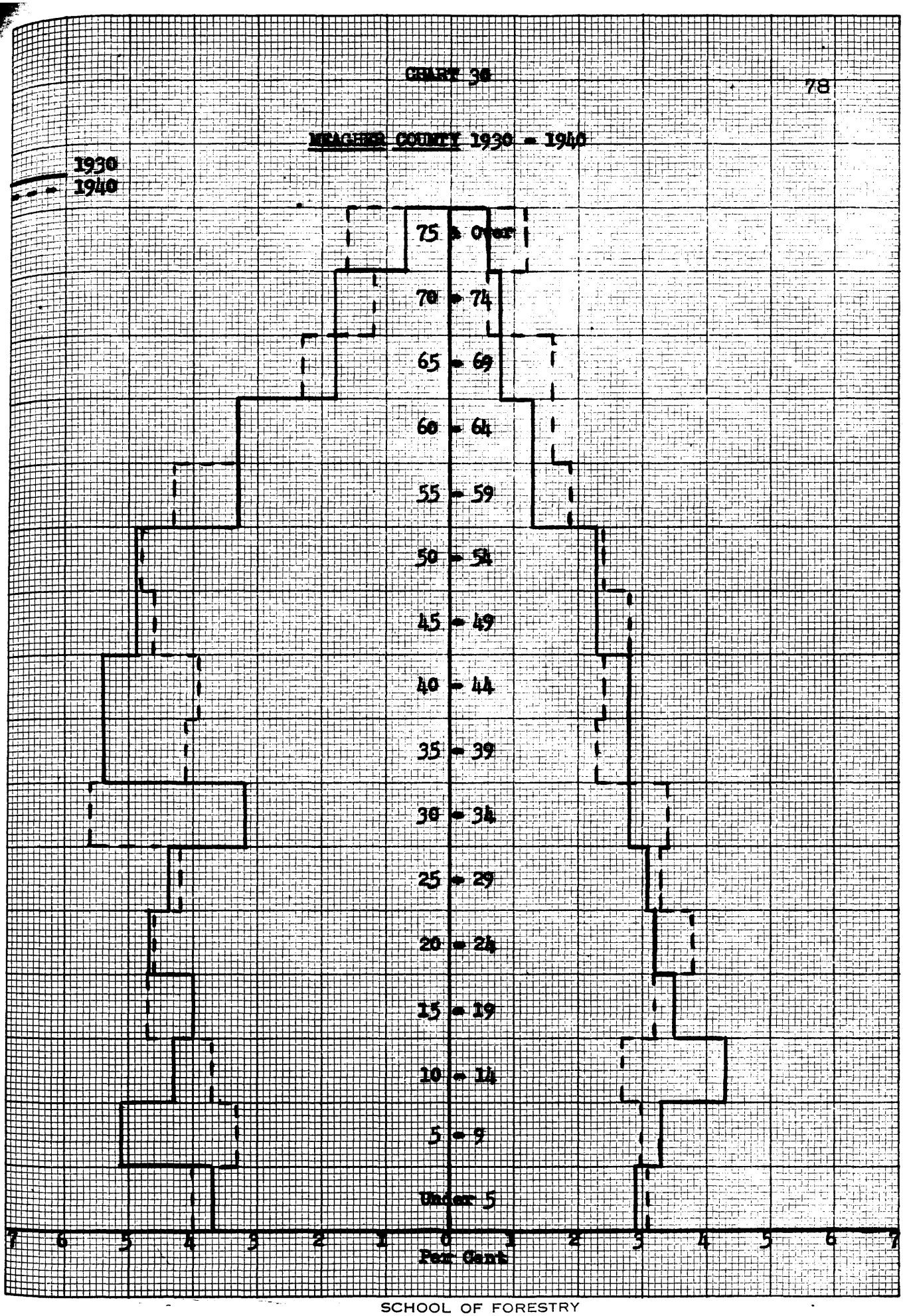
[75] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 18, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[76] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 30

MEAGHER COUNTY 1930 - 1940



In 1930 the fertility ratio for this county was 326, and in 1940 it had increased to 448. (table I) Mineral county more than replaces its population through reproduction as it has a net reproduction rate of 1,235. (table III) These figures explain the increased percentage of children under five (Chart 31) in 1940 as compared to 1930.

Chart 31 indicates that the population of Mineral county is fairly stable, and has a comparatively equal distribution in all age groups. The population, however, is predominantly male, and in the male population distribution there is an unusually large increase in the percentage of males seventy-five and over in this period. A large portion of this increase may be attributed to the increased longevity of the population coupled with the aging of the sixty-five and over age group of 1930 which was a large group. A further factor to be considered is the sparsity of the population of this county, which may have exaggerated the percentage of increase caused by the in-migration of a number of people of this specified age group.

MISSOULA

Missoula County had a population of 21,782 in 1930 and 29,038 in 1940[77], and is located on the western border of

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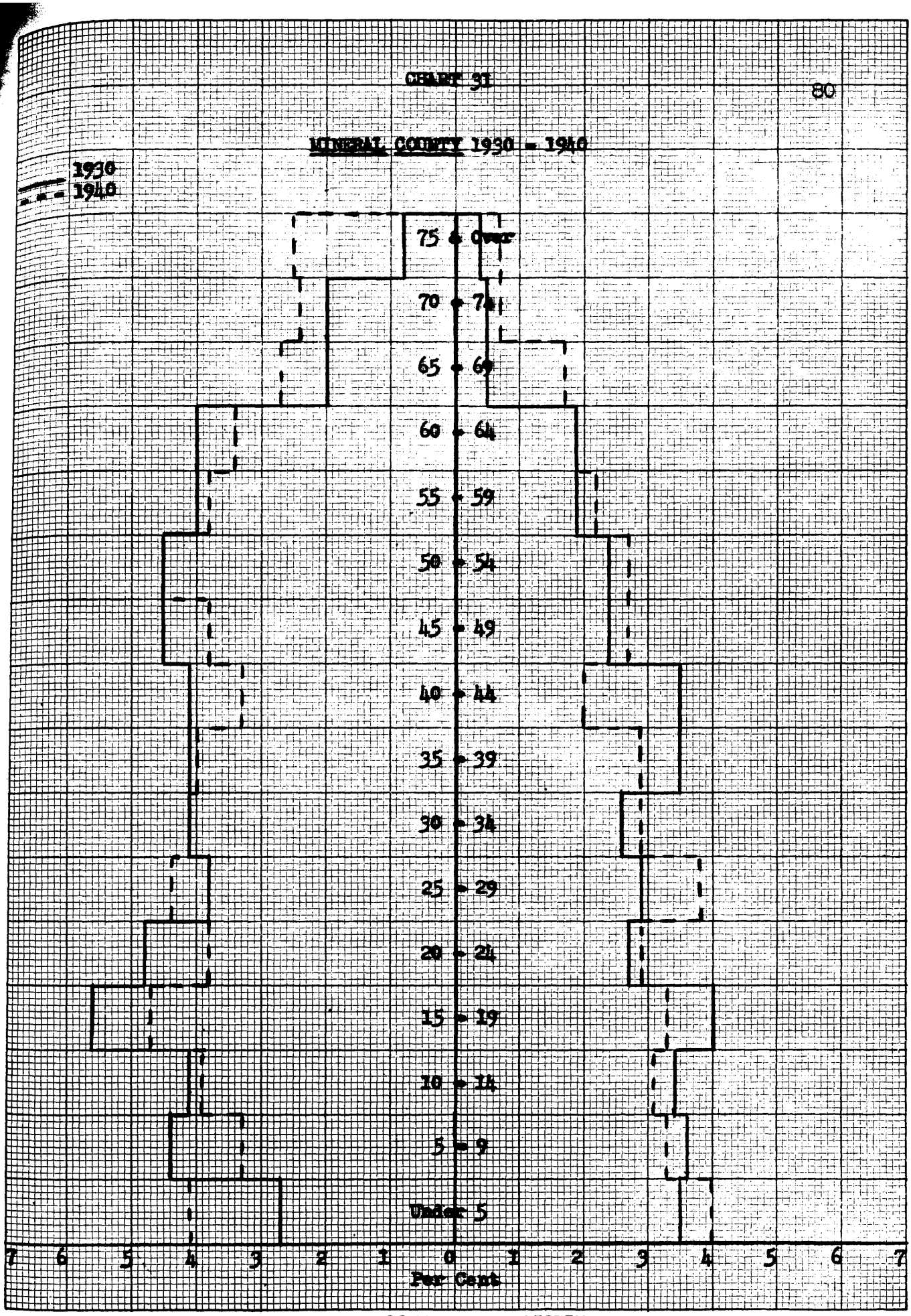
[77] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 18, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

CHART 31

MINERAL COUNTY 1930 - 1940



the state, bounded by Idaho and the counties of Mineral, Sanders, Lake, Flathead, Powell, Granite, and Ravalli. (map I) Missoula, the county seat, has a population of 14,657, and is the only city in this county with a population of over 1,000. (table IV)

The leading industries of this county are agriculture, with 1,041 persons employed, mining and quarrying, with 639 persons employed, logging and milling, with 700 persons employed, government, with 1,435 persons employed, and railroading, with 654 persons employed. These, and the general urban distribution of the other occupations, show the urban disposition of the population of this county.[78] The low fertility ratio, 329 in 1930 and 348 in 1940 (table I), is in conformity with the urban nature of this county, as is the low net reproduction rate of 917. (table III)

The population pyramid for this county (Chart 32) depicts that the trend of this county is toward great mobility of population as there are few age groups that have remained static over the ten year period, 1930-1940. The fluctuations of the chart not only indicate the mobile characteristic of the county, but also indicate that the general trend in this county is toward in-migration. The large group of in-migrants in the age groups 20-35 are a unique characteristic of this

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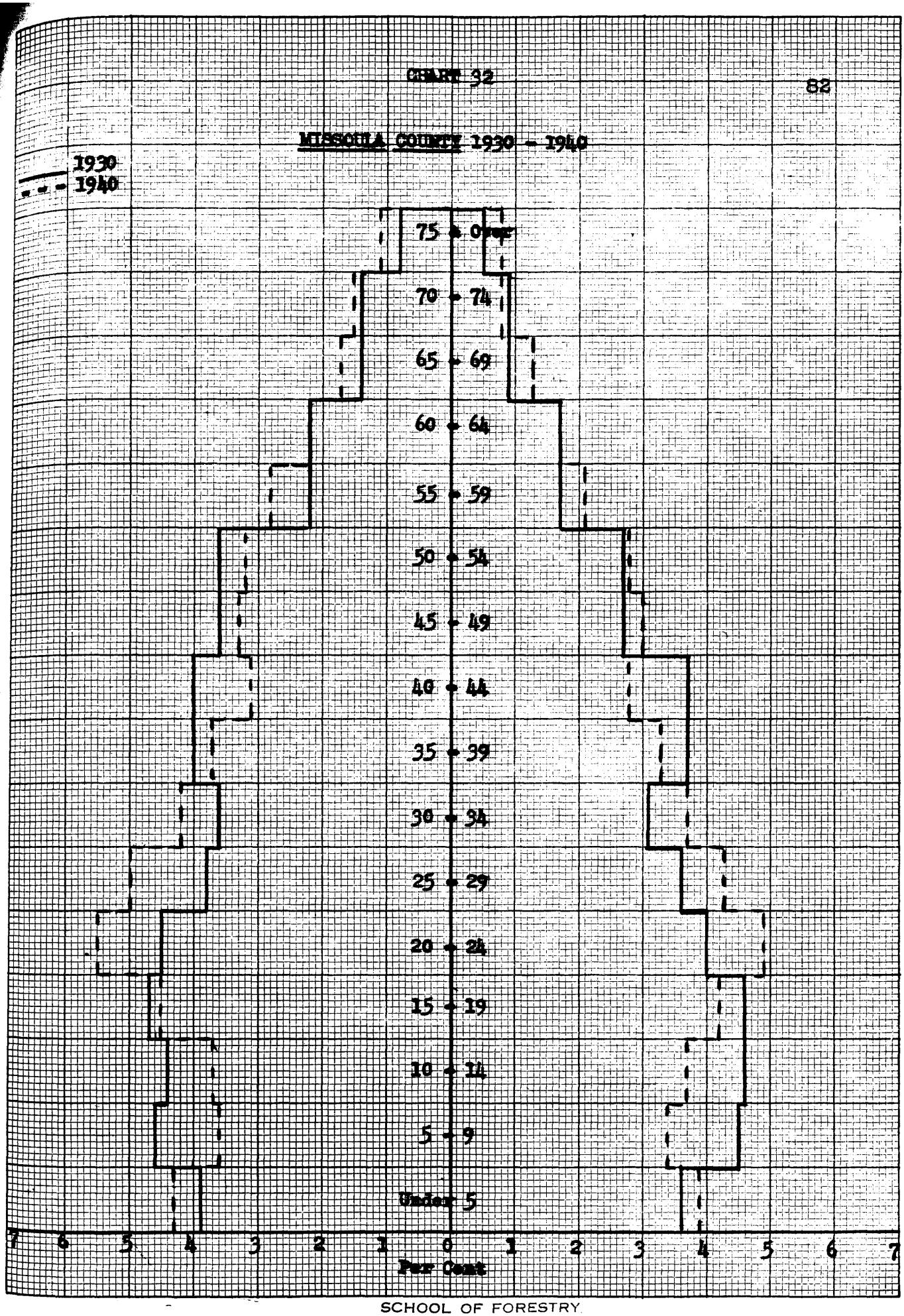
[78] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 32

MISSOULA COUNTY 1930 - 1940



county, and are without adequate explanation with the material available at the time of this survey.

MUSSELSHELL

This county had a population of 7,242 in 1930 and 5,717 in 1940[79], and is located in the eastcentral part of the state, and is surrounded by the following counties: Yellowstone, Golden Valley, Fergus, Petroleum, and Rosebud. (map I) Roundup, with a population of 2,577 is the only city with a population greater than 1,000. (table IV)

The fertility ratio of this county was 425 in 1930 and 318 in 1940. (table I) This drop in fertility indicates that a characteristic of this county is a trend toward a rapidly decreasing population unless augmented by in-migration. The net reproduction rate for this county is in conformity with the low fertility ratio as it is only 997. (table III) This rate is below the level of 1,000 that is necessary for the repopulation of a county through births.

The major industries of this county are coal mining, with 605 persons employed, and agriculture, with 453 persons employed.[80] The nature of these industries may be the contributing factor in the extreme mobility of this county's population, as they both tend to attract people of a migratory

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[79] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 18, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[80] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

nature, and both industries are seasonal which may further contribute to this mobility.

Due to the extreme fluctuation of the percentage of distribution of the various age groups as depicted by Chart 33, it is difficult to ascertain any especially significant characteristics of the population of this county. However, it can be noted that there is a definite trend toward a decreasing percentage of children, and an increasing percentage of older adults in this county. These are undoubtedly due to the decreased fertility ratios of this county coupled with the increased longevity of the older persons.

PARK

Park County is located on the southern border of the state, and is bordered by Wyoming and the counties of Carbon, Stillwater, Sweetgrass, Meagher, and Gallatin. (map I) It had a total population of 10,922 in 1930 and 11,566 in 1940[81], and the only city with over 1,000 population is Livingston with 6,391 persons. (table IV)

The leading occupations of this county are agriculture, with 1,007 persons employed, and railroading, with 723 persons employed.[82] The distribution of the other occupations indicate that this county has a large percentage of people employed in

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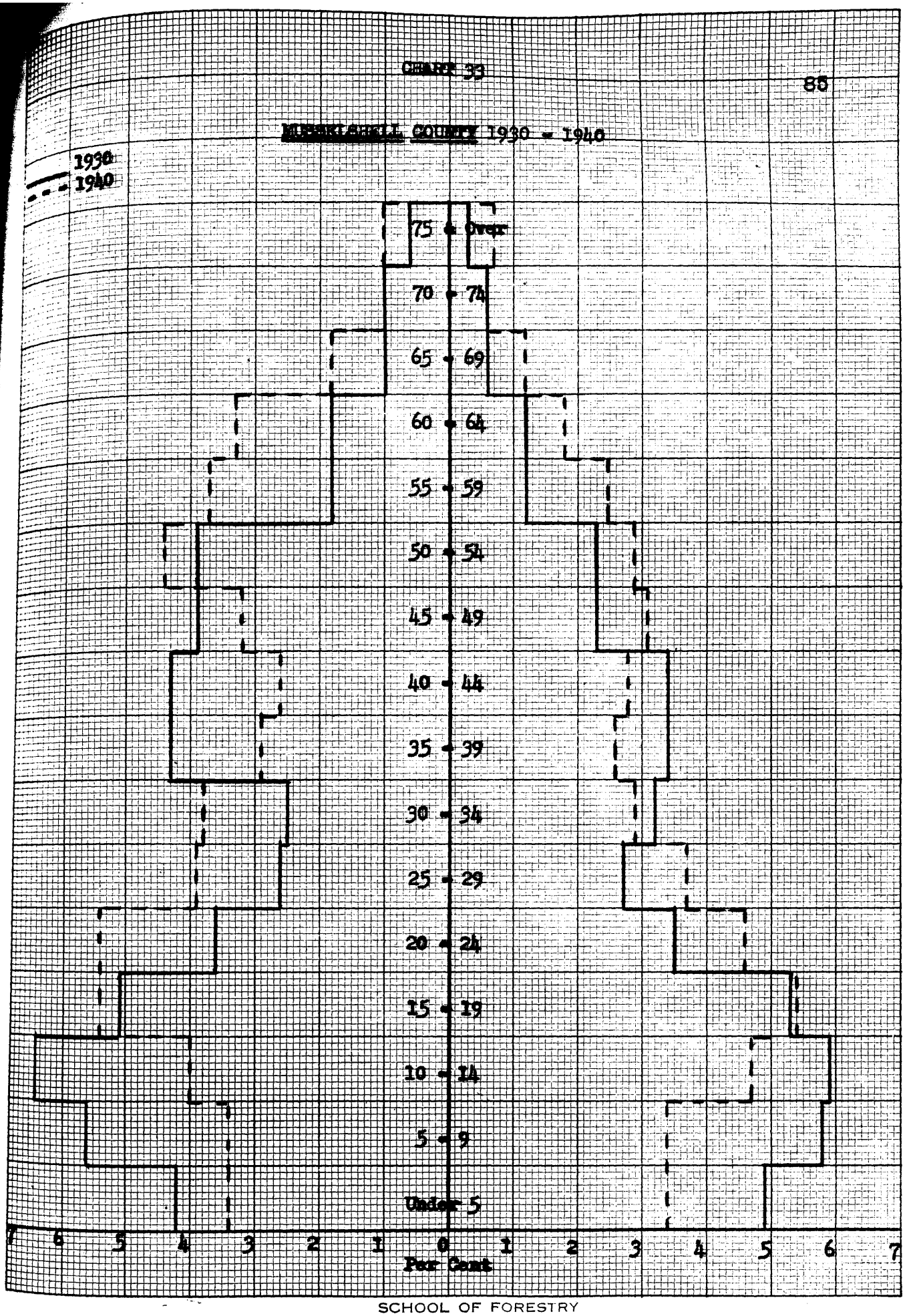
[81] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 18, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[82] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 33

MISSOULA COUNTY 1930 - 1940



such urban occupations as clerking, selling, and professional.

The fertility ratio for this county was 375 in 1930 and 330 in 1940 (table I), and the net reproduction rate was 976. (table III) These figures indicate a decline in the birth rate, and a net reproduction rate below the level required for replacement of the population.

Chart 34 conforms to the general shape of the more urban counties of Montana in that it more nearly approaches a rectangular shape than that of a normal pyramid. This chart also shows that the population is comparatively static as there is little mobility of population indicated. It also depicts the trend toward a decreased percentage of children.

PETROLEUM

This county had a population of 2,045 in 1930 and 1,083 in 1940[83], and is located in the eastcentral portion of the state. It is bordered by the following counties: Fergus, Phillips, Garfield, Rosebud, and Musselshell. The major industry of this county is agriculture, with 235 persons employed.[84]

The fertility ratio for this county was 540 in 1930 and declined to 397 in 1940. (table I) The net reproduction rate was 1,350. (table III) These figures show that the birth

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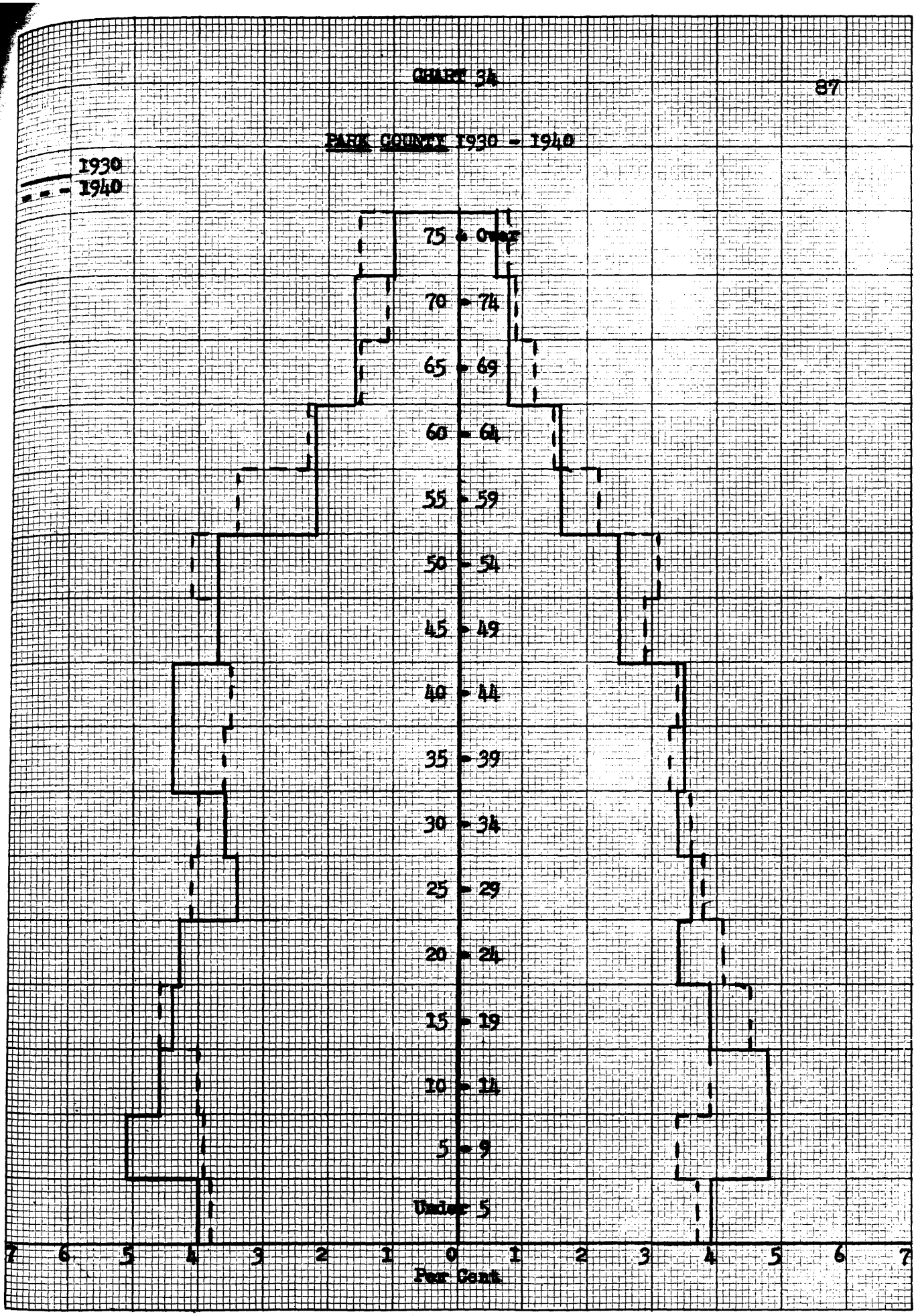
[83] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 18, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[84] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 34

PARK COUNTY 1930 - 1940



rates for this county are falling off, but are still high enough to replace the population without in-migration.

The sparsity of the population of this county is evidenced by the extreme changes in the population during this ten year period, 1930-1940. Due to the fact that the population is so sparse it is difficult to make more than general conclusions about the characteristics of this population, as any slight shift of population is depicted in an exaggerated manner on the population pyramid. However, the trends that are shown are: towards a decreased percentage of children, an increase percentage of young adults, a decreased percentage of the age group, 35-45, and an increase in all age groups over forty-five. The general trend, as depicted by Chart 35, is one of extreme mobility of the population of this county.

PHILLIPS

This county with a population of 8,208 in 1930 and 7,892 in 1940[85] is located on the northeastern border of the state, and is bounded by Canada and the following counties: Valley, Garfield, Petroleum, Fergus, and Blaine. (map I) Malta has a population of 1,342, and is the only city to have a population larger than 1,000. (table IV) The chief industry of this county is agriculture, with 1,407 persons employed.[86]

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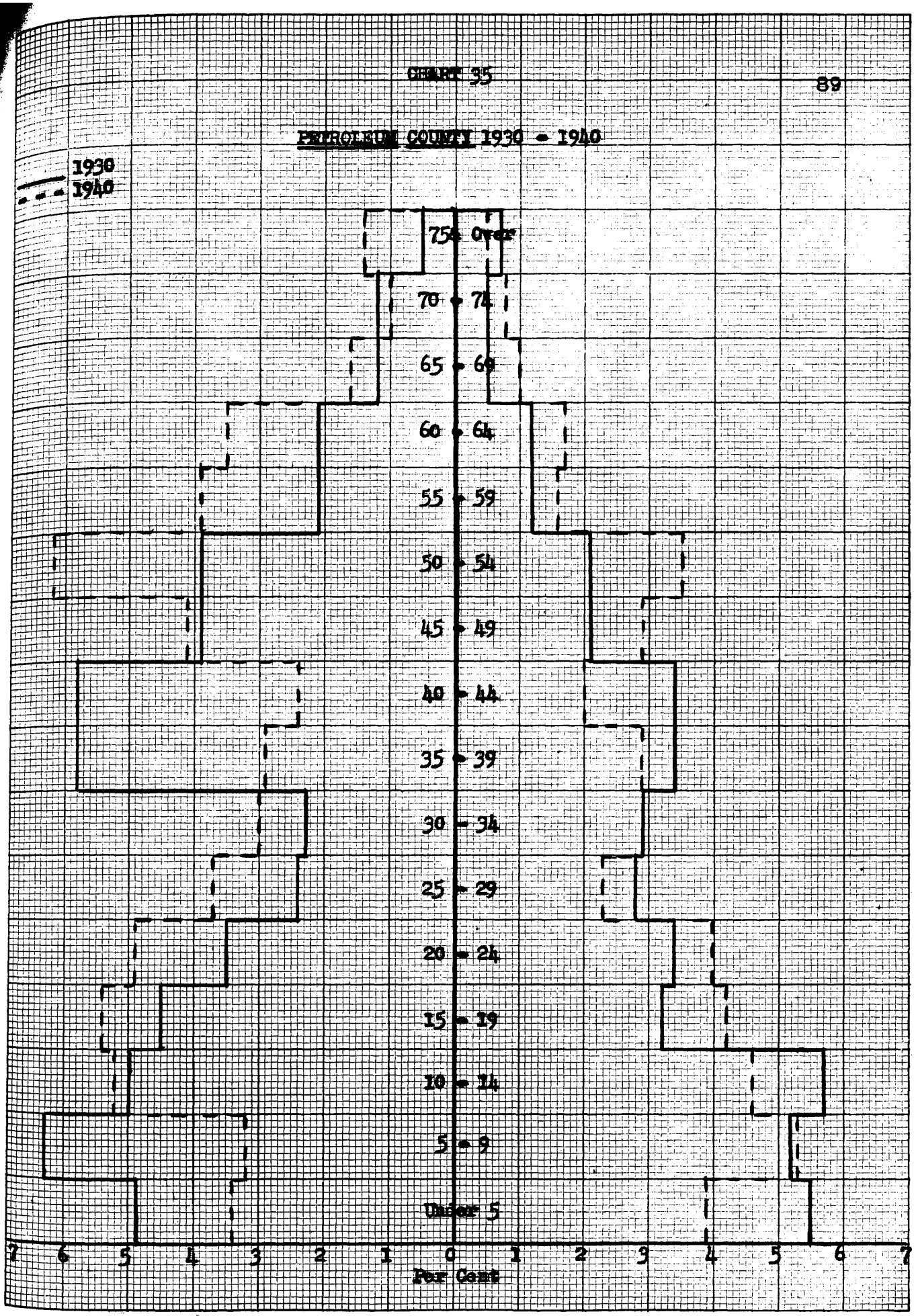
[85] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op, Cit., page 18, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 50.

[86] Ibid, pages 49-55.

CHART 35

PETROLEUM COUNTY 1930 - 1940



The fertility ratio for this county was 512 in 1930 and 525 in 1940. (table I) The net reproduction rate was 1,400. (table III) These statistics show that this county has a birth rate that is more than ample to repopulate this county.

The population pyramid for this county (Chart 36) portrays that the trend in this county is towards a decreased percentage of children and middle aged. It also depicts increases in the young adult and aged groups. These conform to the general trend of migrations among the working classes, and towards the increased percentage of older persons in the state's population.

PONDERA

Pondera County is located in the northeastern part of the state, and is encompassed by the counties of Chouteau, Liberty, Toole, Glacier, Flathead, and Teton. (map I) It had a total population of 6,964 in 1930 and 6,716 in 1940,[87] and Conrad is the only city in this county to have a population of more than 1,000 with its population of 1,499. (table IV) The leading occupation of this county is agriculture, with 1,236 persons employed.[88]

The fertility ratio was 536 in 1930, and declined to 469 in 1940. (table I) The net reproduction rate was 1,359.

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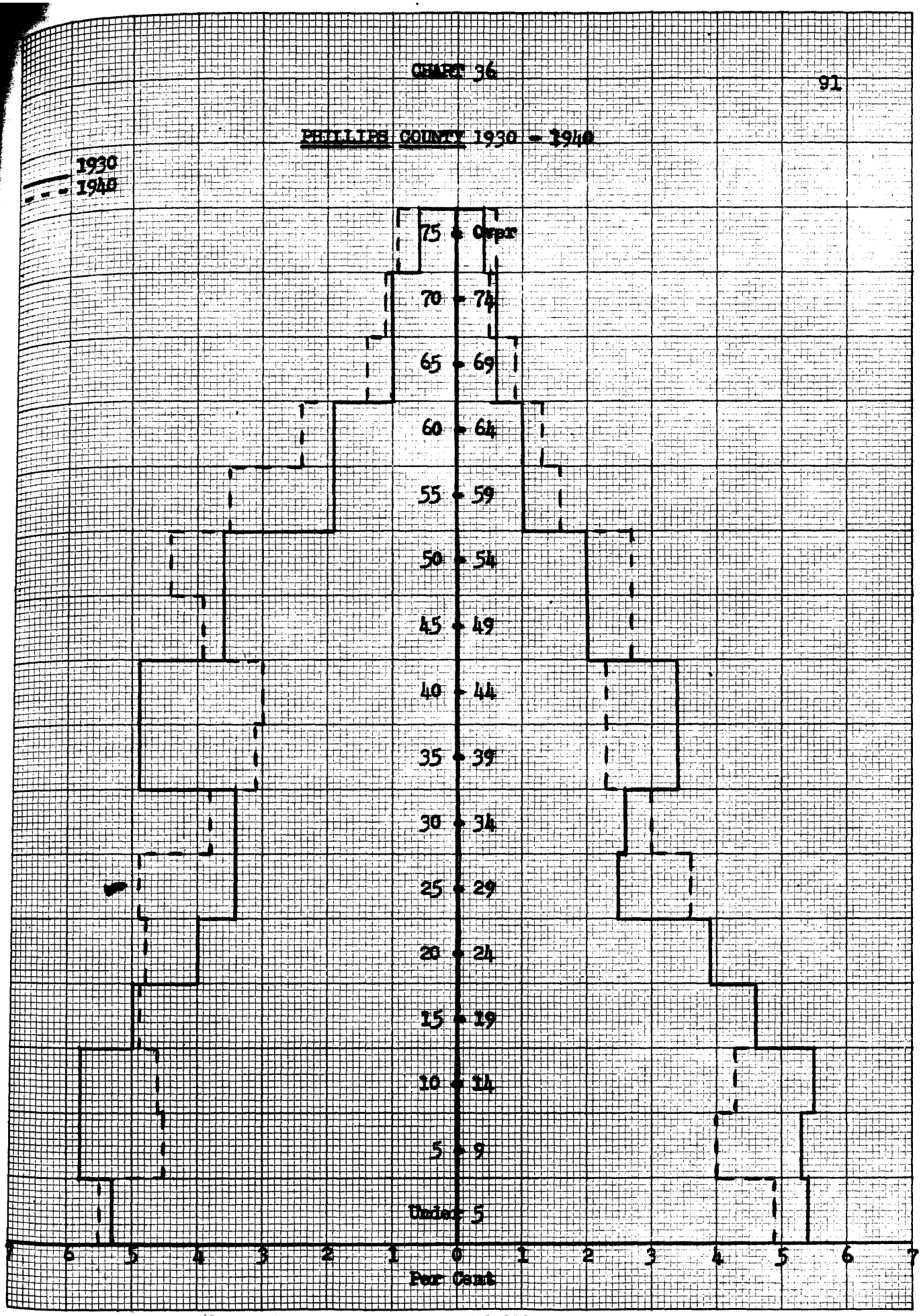
[87] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 19, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 51.

[88] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 36

PHILLIPS COUNTY 1930 - 1940



(table III) It may be concluded from these figures that this county has a declining birth rate, but one that is still sufficiently high enough to replenish the population without in-migrations.

Chart 37 shows that this county closely resembles the normal population pyramid, as its distribution is in accordance with the decreased upward gradation. The trends that are indicated, however, are in accordance with the general trends of the state, but are not as accentuated. Thus, we have a decreased percentage of children and middle aged during the ten year period, 1930-1940, and an increased percentage in the other age groups.

POWDER RIVER

With a population of 3,909 in 1930 and 3,159 in 1940,[89] Powder River County is located on the southeastern border of the state, and is bounded by the following counties: Carter, Custer, Rosebud, and Bighorn as well as by the state of Wyoming. (map I) It has no cities of over 1,000 population (table IV), and its major industry is agriculture, with 898 persons employed.[90]

The fertility ratio was 624 for this county in 1930 and suffered a large decline to 403 in 1940. (table I) This

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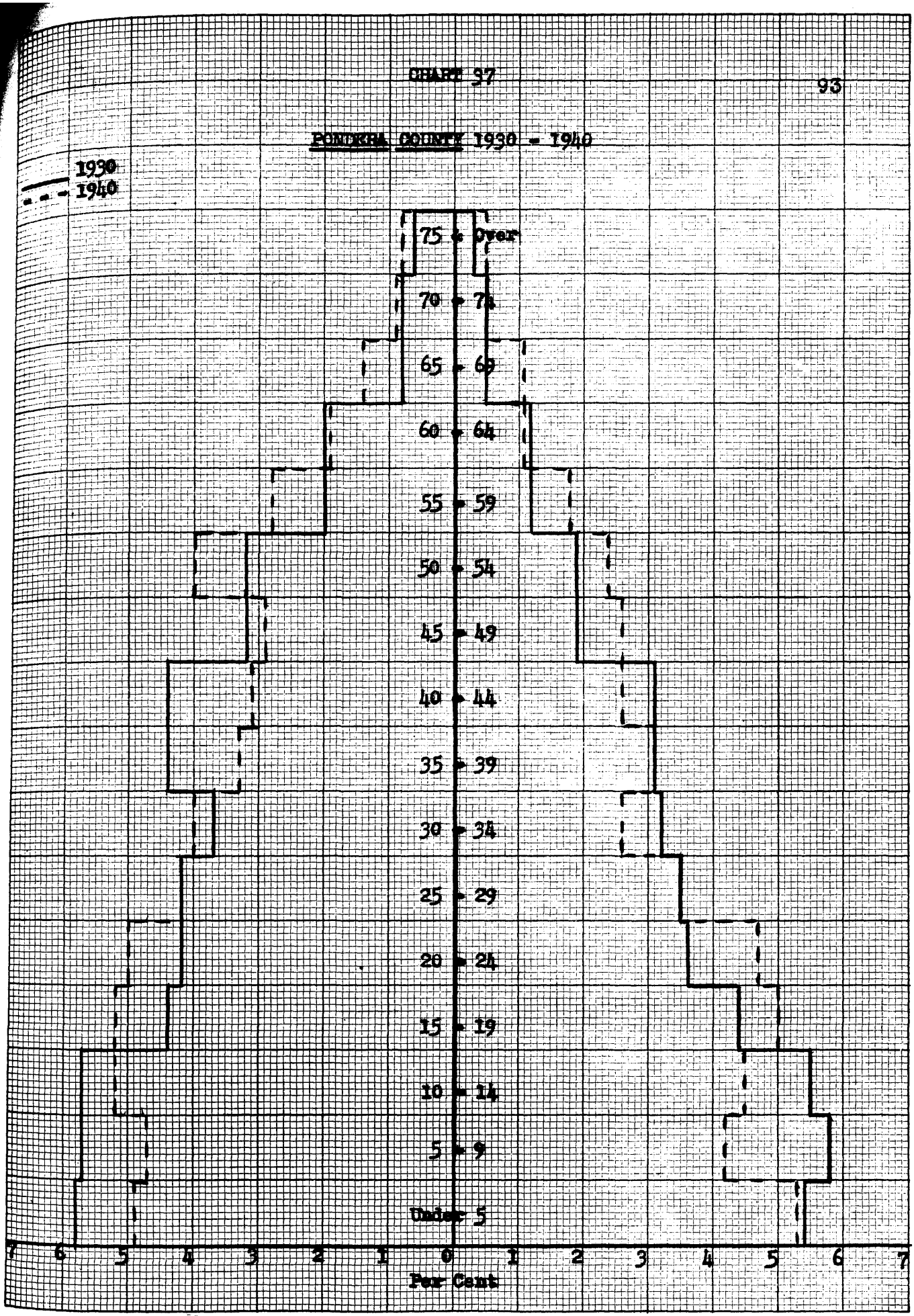
[89] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 19, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 51.

[90] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 37

PONDERA COUNTY 1930 - 1940



decline is apparent when noted on Chart 38, as there is graphically shown the large decrease in the number of children in this county over this ten year period. The net reproduction rate is 1,223 (table III), and this indicates that even though there is a decrease in the percentage of children in this county's population there is still a large enough birth rate to repopulate the county.

Other characteristics of this county that can be observed on Chart 38 are the increased percentage of older persons, and a fluctuation in the percentages of young adults and middle aged. These characteristics are in conformity with the general trend of the counties of the state of Montana, and are indicative of the aging population of the state and of the migratory nature of the working class with their tendency to migrate to the urban centers of the state and to the industrial areas during this pre-war period.

POWELL

Powell County had a population of 6,202 in 1930 and 6,152 in 1940[91], and is located in the westcentral section of the state, edged by the following counties: Lewis and Clark, Flathead, Missoula, Granite, Deer Lodge, and Jefferson. (map I) This county has as its largest city, Deer Lodge, with its population of 3,510, and this is the only city in this county with a population greater than 1,000. (table IV)

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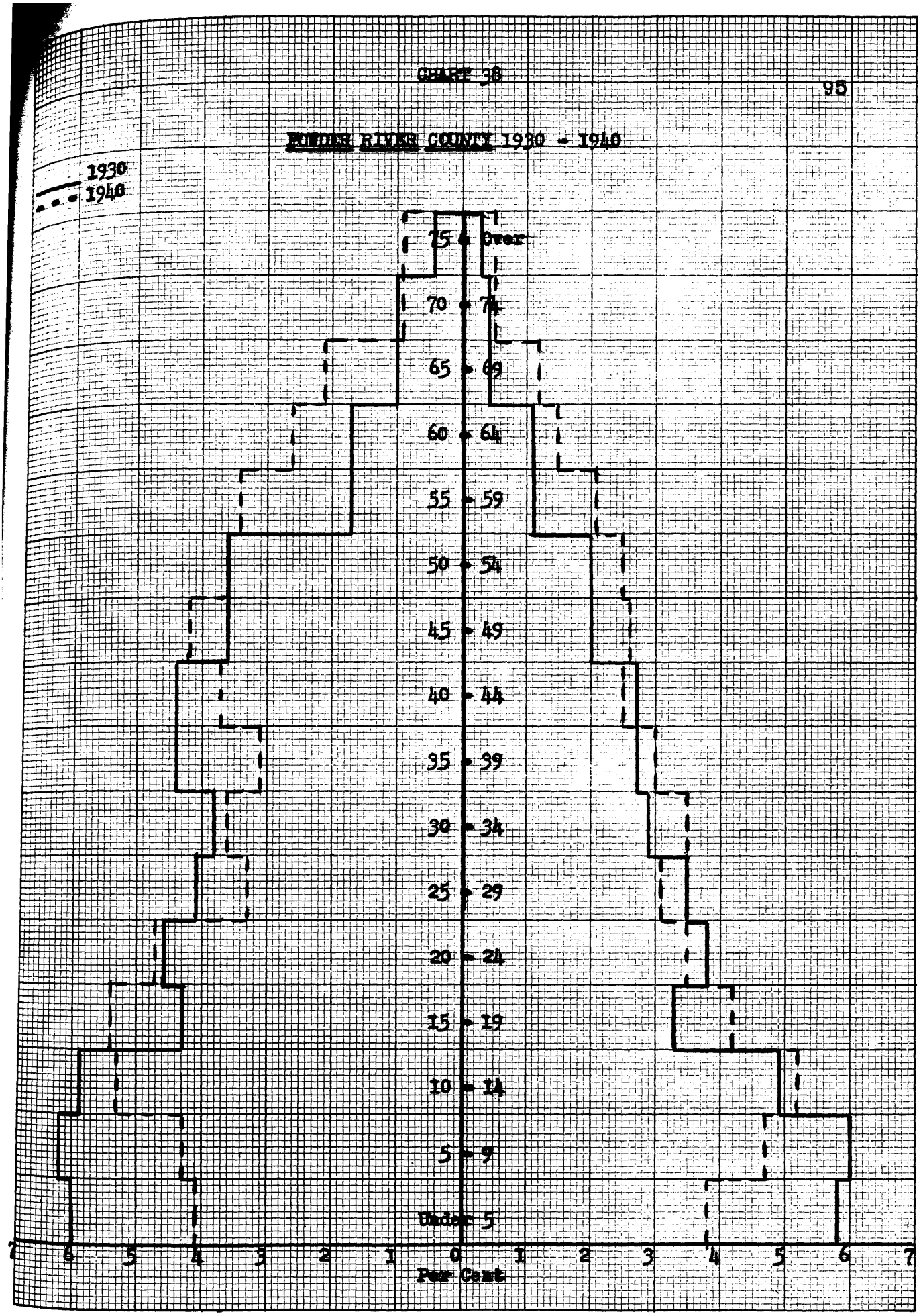
[91] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 19. and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 51.

CHART 38

POWDER RIVER COUNTY 1930 - 1940



The leading industries of this county are agriculture, with 599 persons employed, and railroading, with 289 persons employed.[92] There is a slight urban distribution in the other occupations, and these tend to give the county an urban nature.

In 1930 the fertility ratio for this county was 373, and in 1940 it had increased to 406. (table I) The net reproduction rate is above the replacement level at 1,184 (table III), and coupled with the large fertility ratio result in a fairly high birth rate for this county.

The population pyramid for Powell County portrays the somewhat urban nature of this county, as the tendency here is toward an equal distribution of the age groups. This pyramid, Chart 39, also shows that there has been an out-migration in the age groups 20-45 and increases in the age groups over forty-five.

PRAIRIE

Prairie County is located in the eastcentral portion of the state, and is surrounded by the counties of Wibaus, Dawson, McCone, Garfield, Custer, and Fallon. (map I) The total population of Prairie County was 3,941 in 1930 and 2,410 in 1940[93], and there are no cities with populations larger than 1,000. (table IV) The leading occupation of this county

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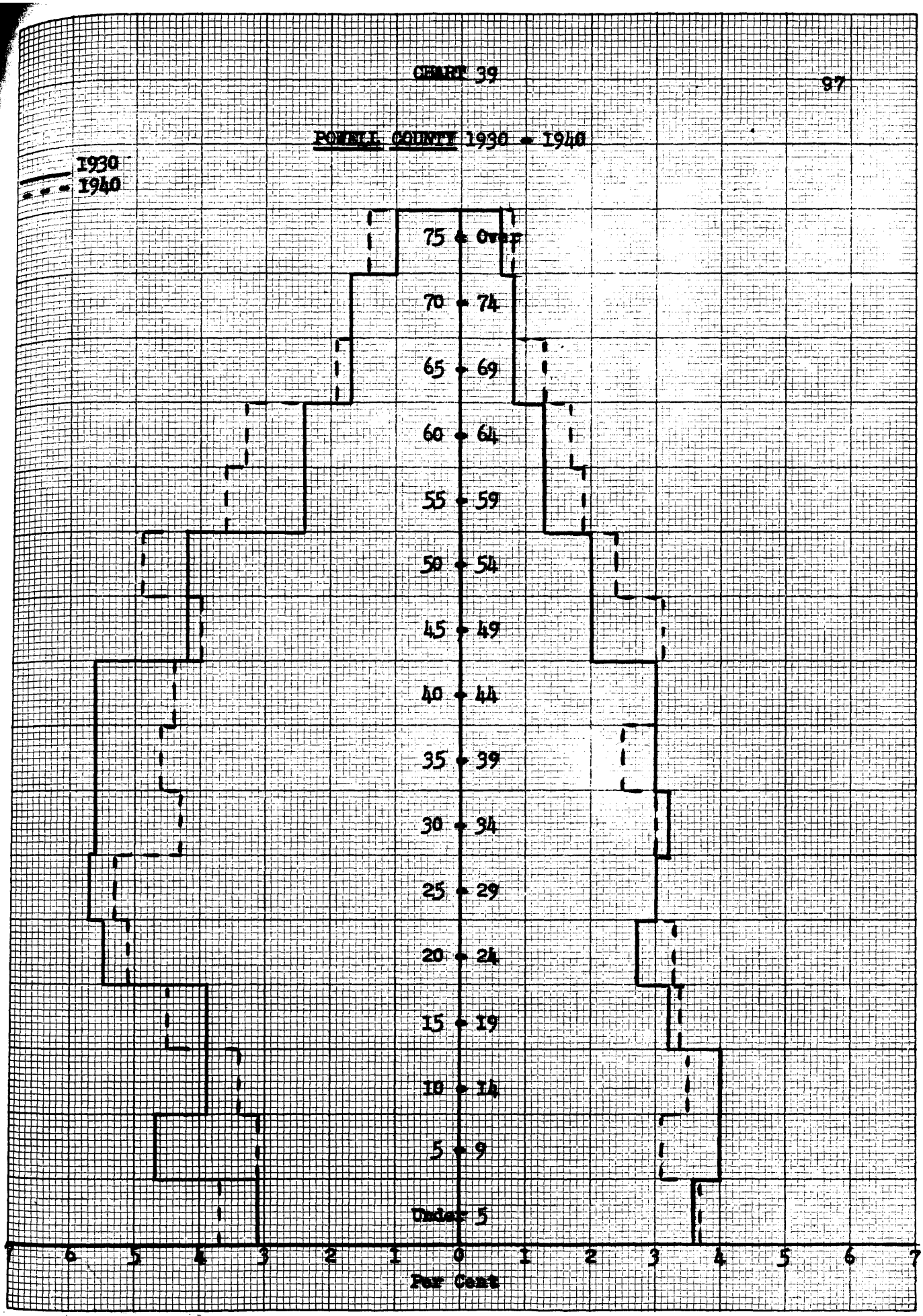
92 Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

93 Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 19, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 51.

CHART 39

POWELL COUNTY 1930 - 1940



is agriculture, with 369 persons employed.[94]

In 1930 the fertility ratio for this county was 529, and it decreased to 381 in 1940. (table I) The net reproduction rate of 1,308, (table III), is high enough to repopulate the county even though the fertility rate has declined during the ten year period, 1930-1940.

Chart 40 evidences the fact that counties of sparse populations tend to fluctuate wildly on their population pyramids due to the fact that a migration of a few people will result in the migration of a large percentage of the population. The greatest fluctuation on this chart is in the age group 5-9, which shows that in 1930 8.6 per cent of the population were girls in this age group. In 1940 this percentage had decreased to 4.2 per cent, and is possibly a result of the out-migration of the older age groups who took their children with them. Other general trends of this county are: decreased percentage of children, increased percentage of older people, and mobility of the other groups.

RAVALLI

Ravalli had a population of 10,315 in 1930 and 12,978 in 1940[95], and is located on the western border of the state encompassed by Idaho and the counties of Granite, Missoula,

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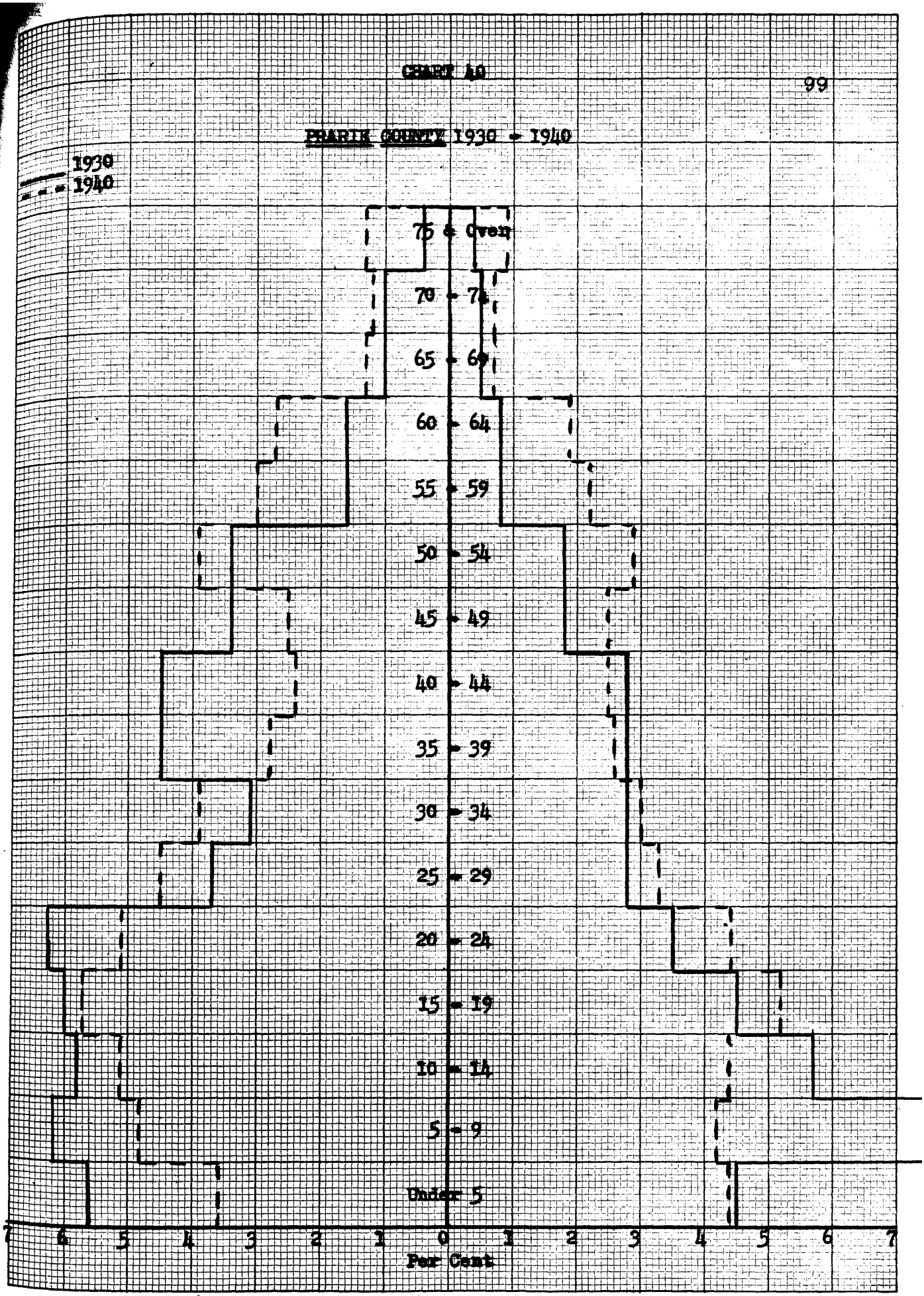
[94] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

[95] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 19, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 51.

CHART 40

PRAIRIE COUNTY 1930 - 1940



Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead. (map I) The county seat, Hamilton, has a population of 1,839, and is the only city with more than 1,000 persons. (table IV) The leading occupation of this county is agriculture, with 2,068 persons employed.[96]

The fertility ratio for this county was 438 in 1930 and 419 in 1940 (table I), and the net reproduction rate was 1,284. (table III) These figures show that this county has a birth rate that is ample for repopulation of the county.

The population pyramid for this county (Chart 41) has an unusual shape in that the age groups 25-64 have a comparatively equal percentage of the population. This pyramid also indicates that this is a relatively stable population as there are not many increases or decreases in the population during this period, 1930-1940. The trends in this county are to a decreased percentage of children, and an increased percentage of young adults.

RICHLAND

This county is located on the eastern border of the state, and is edged by North Dakota and the counties of Wibaus, Dawson, McCone, and Roosevelt. (map I) It had a population of 9,633 in 1930 and 10,209 in 1940[97], and contains only one city Sidney, population 2,210, with a population of more than

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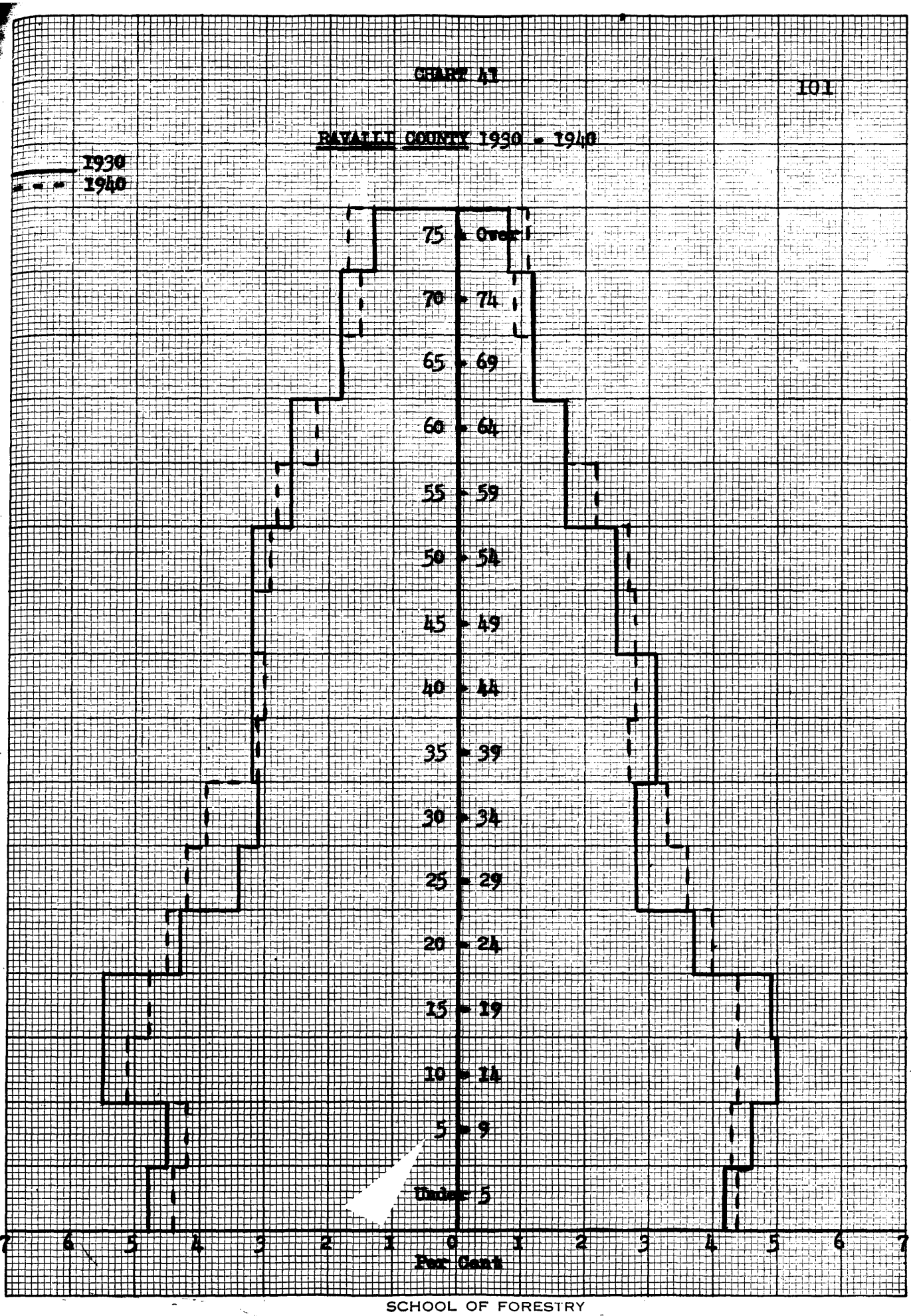
[96] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

[97] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 19, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 51.

CHART 41

RAVALLI COUNTY 1930 - 1940



1,000. (table IV)

The fertility ratio for this county was 568 in 1930 and declined to 497 in 1940 (table I), and the net reproduction rate was 1,454. (table III) These figures are high in comparison with the other counties of the state, and show the rural nature of this county whose major industry is agriculture, with 1,787 persons employed.[98]

Chart 42 further shows the rural nature of this county as there is depicted a large percentage of children, a mobility of the middle age groups, and an increase of the aged.

ROOSEVELT

This county had a population of 10,672 in 1930 and 9,806 in 1940[99], and is located on the eastern border and bounded by North Dakota and the following counties: Sheridan, Daniels, Valley, McCone, and Richland. (map I) It contains two cities with populations greater than 1,000. These cities are Wolf Point, population 1,539, and Poplar, population 1,049. (table IV) The leading occupation of this county is agriculture, with 1,224 persons employed.[100]

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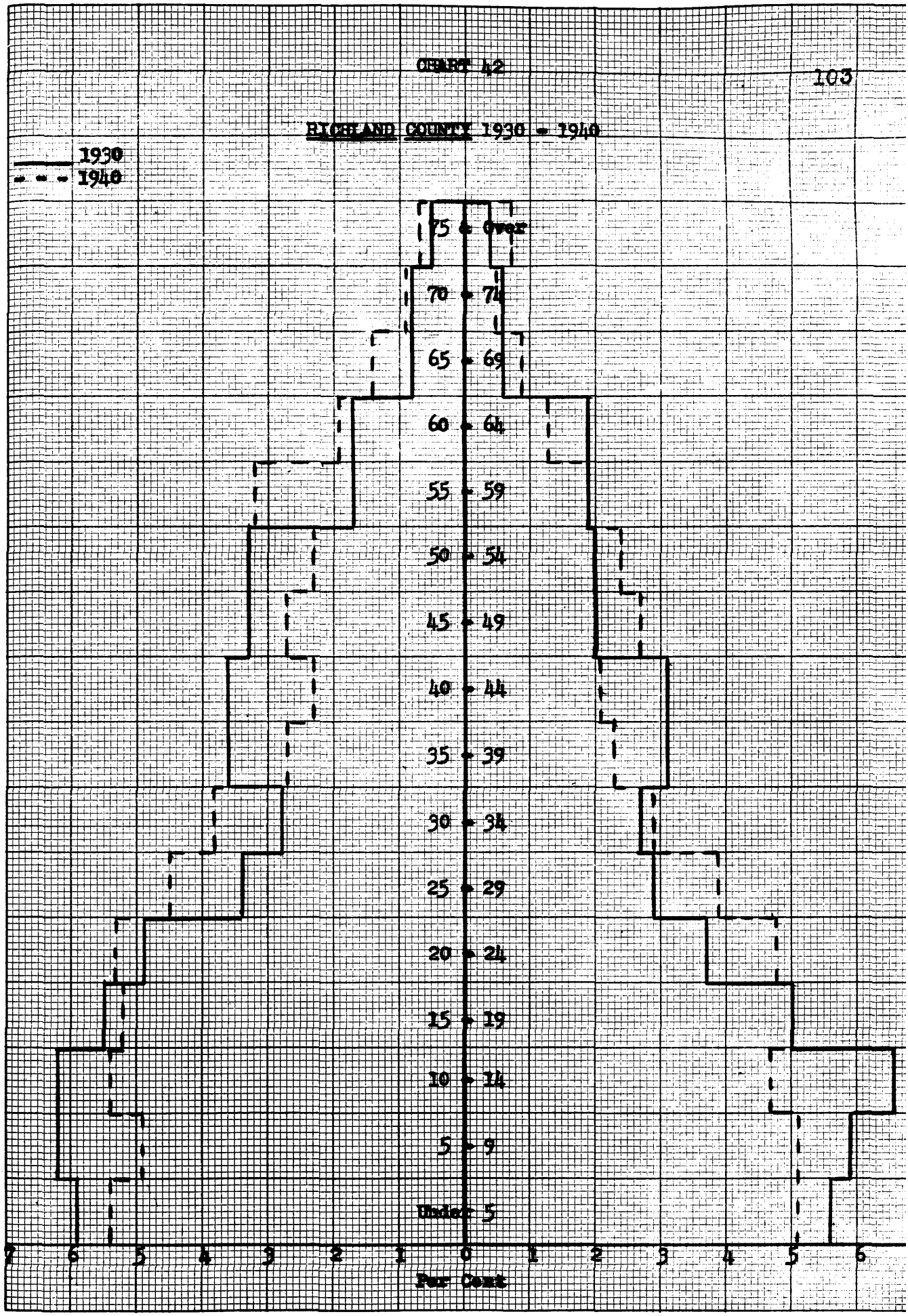
[98] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

[99] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 19, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 51.

[100] Ibid, pages 49-55.

CHART 42

RICHLAND COUNTY 1930 - 1940



This county has a large indian population, and there are 1,409 non-whites over fourteen years of age in the county.[101] This may be a factor in the high fertility ratio of this county, which was 558 in 1930 and 512 in 1940 (table I), and in the high net reproduction rate of 1,412. (table III)

Chart 43 indicates that there is a large portion of this county's population in the children's group, and this group has decreased in the latter part of the period, 1930-1940. There are increases noted in the young adult and aged groups, and a decrease in the middle age groups which are in conformity with the general trend in the agriculture counties of the state.

ROSEBUD

Rosebud had a population of 7,347 in 1930 and 6,477 in 1940[102], and is located in the southeastern part of the state, surrounded by the following counties: Powder River, Custer, Garfield, Petroleum, Musselshell, Treasure, and Big Horn. (map I) Forsyth has a population of 1,591, and is the only city in this county with a population greater than 1,000. (table IV) The leading industry of this county is agriculture, with 1,037 persons employed, and of these 724 are non-whites of indian extraction.[103]

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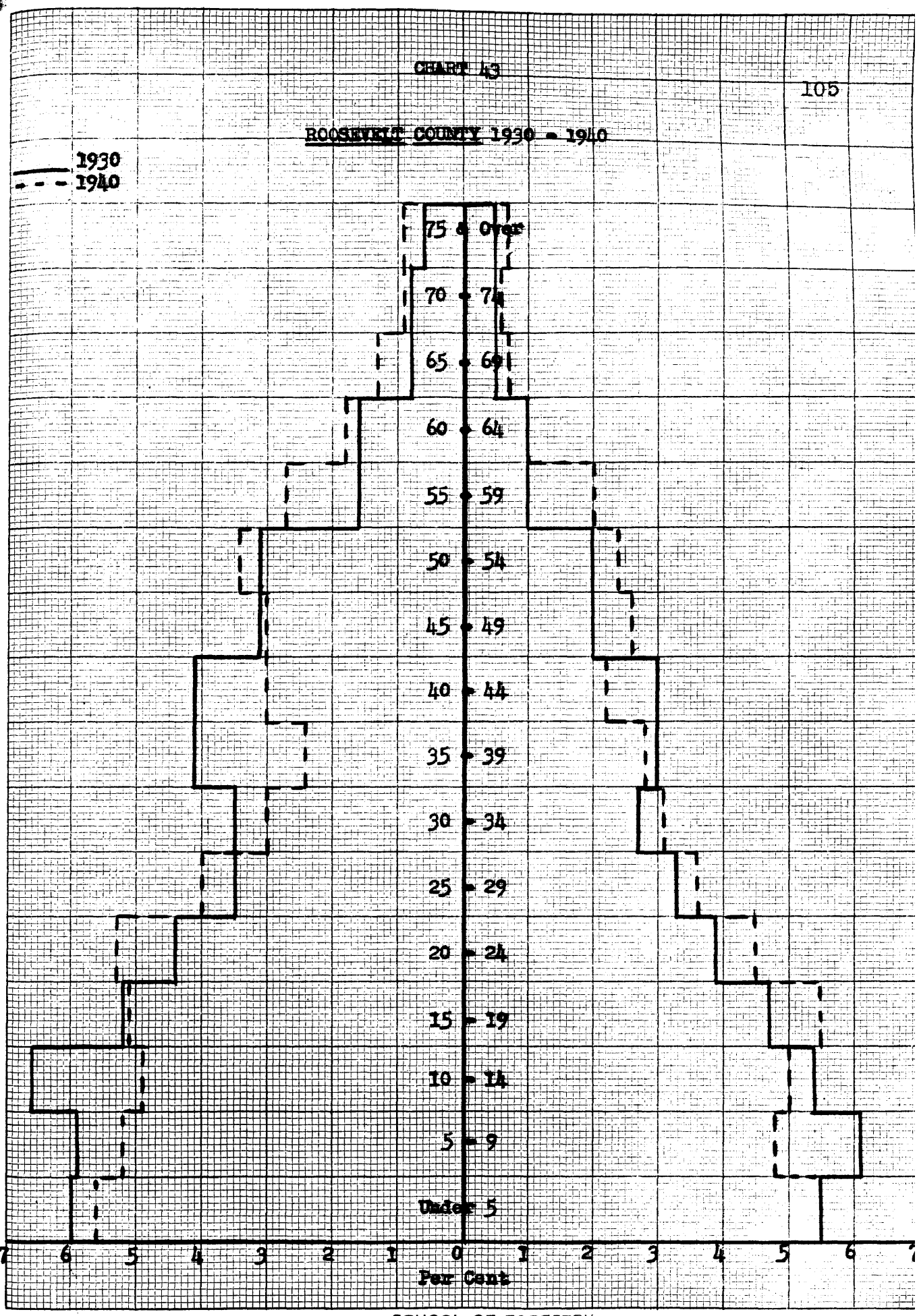
[101] Ibid, pages 49-55.

[102] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 19, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 51.

[103] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 43

ROOSEVELT COUNTY 1930 - 1940



The fertility ratio of this county was 545 in 1930 and 447 in 1940 (table I), and the net reproduction was 1,136. (table III) These figures indicate that there is a declining birth rate, but one that is still high enough to repopulate the county.

Chart 44 evidences that this county has a decreased percentage of children in 1940 as compared to 1930, and that there is a general trend toward increased population for this county except in the age groups 35-45 which show an out-migration. This out-migration may be due to the attraction of the industrial areas during this pre-war period.

SANDERS

Sanders County is located on the western border of the state, and is edged by the state of Idaho and the counties of Mineral, Missoula, Lake, Flathead, and Lincoln. (map I) This county has a population of slightly less than 9,000, and contains no cities with populations over 1,000. (table IV) The major industry of Sanders county is agriculture, and has 899 persons employed in this occupation.[104]

The net reproduction rate for this county was 1,347 (table III), and the fertility ratio was 482 in 1930 and 461 in 1940. (table I) These statistics show that this county has

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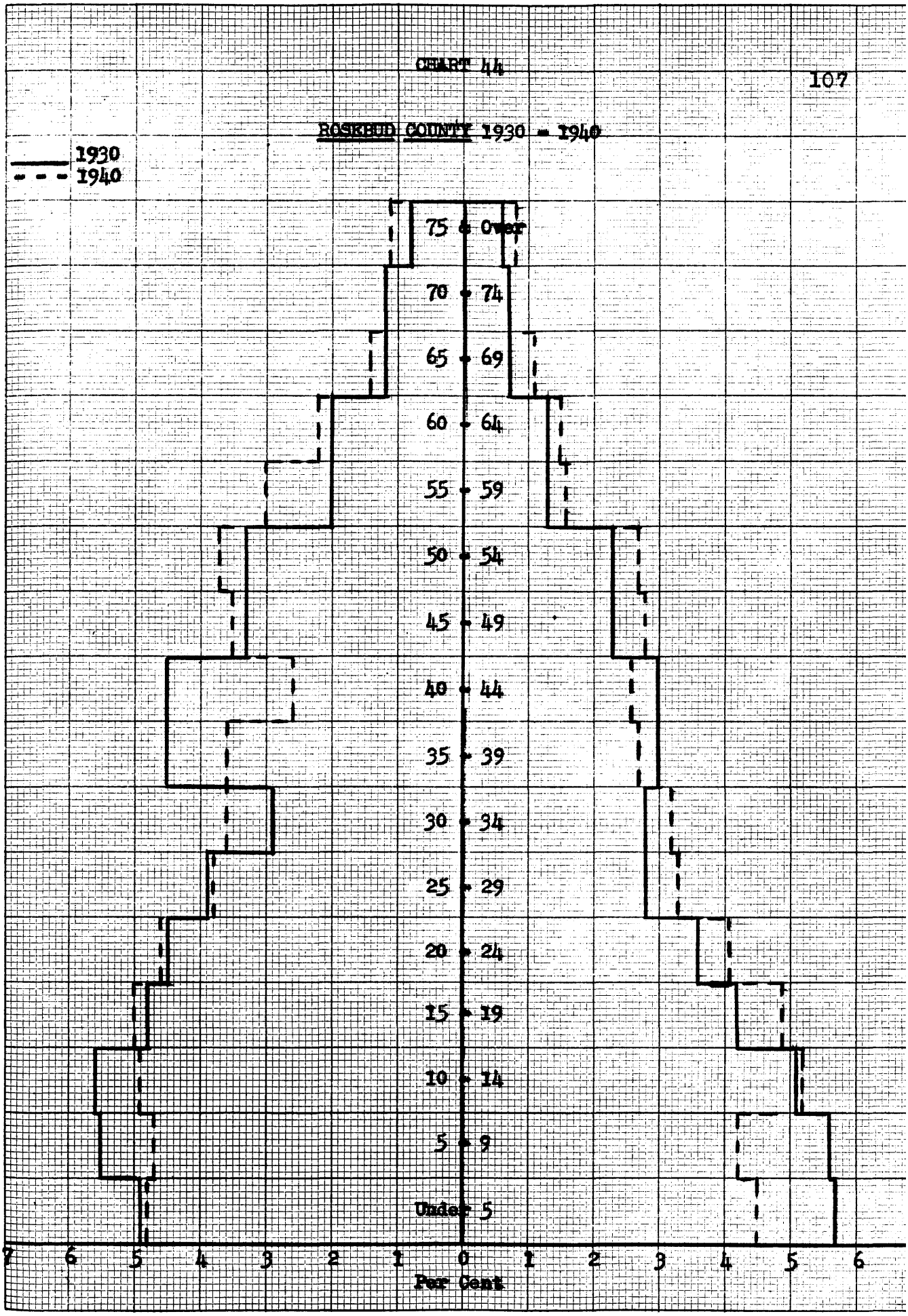
[104] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 19, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 51.

CHART 44

ROSEBUD COUNTY 1930 - 1940



a birth rate that is high enough to replenish the population of this county without the aid of in-migration.

The population pyramid for this county shows by its rectangular shape that there is an equitable distribution of population throughout most of the age groups. It further shows that there has been a decrease in the percentage of the children of this county, but that this decrease has ceased and the present trend is toward an increased percentage of children. There has been some out-migration in the middle age groups and in the older age groups, but compared to other counties with rural dispositions of population this is slight so that the conclusion may be drawn that, in comparison with other rural counties, Sanders County has the characteristic of being a county with a static population.

SHERIDAN

This county had a population of 9,869 in 1930 and 7,814 in 1940[105], and is located in the northeastern corner of the state bounded by Canada, North Dakota, and Roosevelt, and Daniels counties. (map I) Plentywood, with its population of 1,226, is the only city in this county with a population of more than 1,000. (table IV)

The major industry of this county is agriculture, with 1,365 persons employed.[106] The fertility ratio for Sheridan

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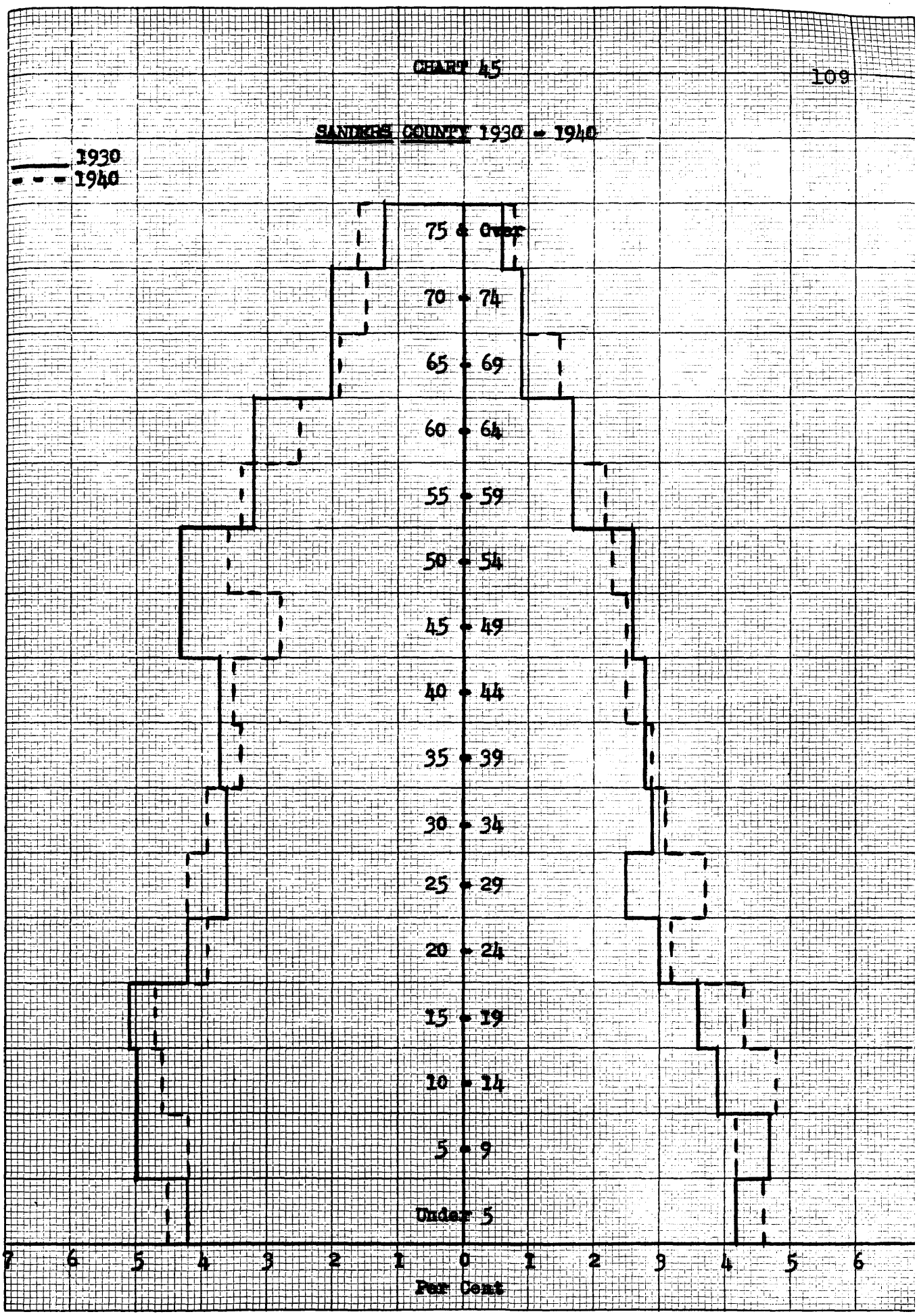
[105] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

[106] Ibid, pages 49-55.

CHART 45

SANDERS COUNTY 1930 - 1940



County was 548 in 1930 and 430 in 1940 (table I), and the net reproduction rate was 1,322. (table III)

Chart 46 depicts that this county has a large percentage of children, but one that has decreased during the period 1930-1940. The normal aging of the large children's groups has caused an increase in the young adults during this period, but there is still an out-migration indicated by the small proportion of these groups. Out-migration is also indicated in the middle-age groups, as there is a large decrease in their group during this period. This out-migration probably results from the persons in these groups seeking occupation in the industrial areas rather than in the rural areas of their county.

There is also evidenced a noticeable increase in the aged of this county, and this increased percentage is caused by the maturing of the large groups of younger people and by the general trend of our country towards an aging population.

SILVER BOW

Silver Bow County had a total population of 56,969 in 1930, which declined to 53,207 in 1940[107], and is located in the southwest portion of the state surrounded by the counties of Deer Lodge, Jefferson, Madison, and Beaverhead. (map I)

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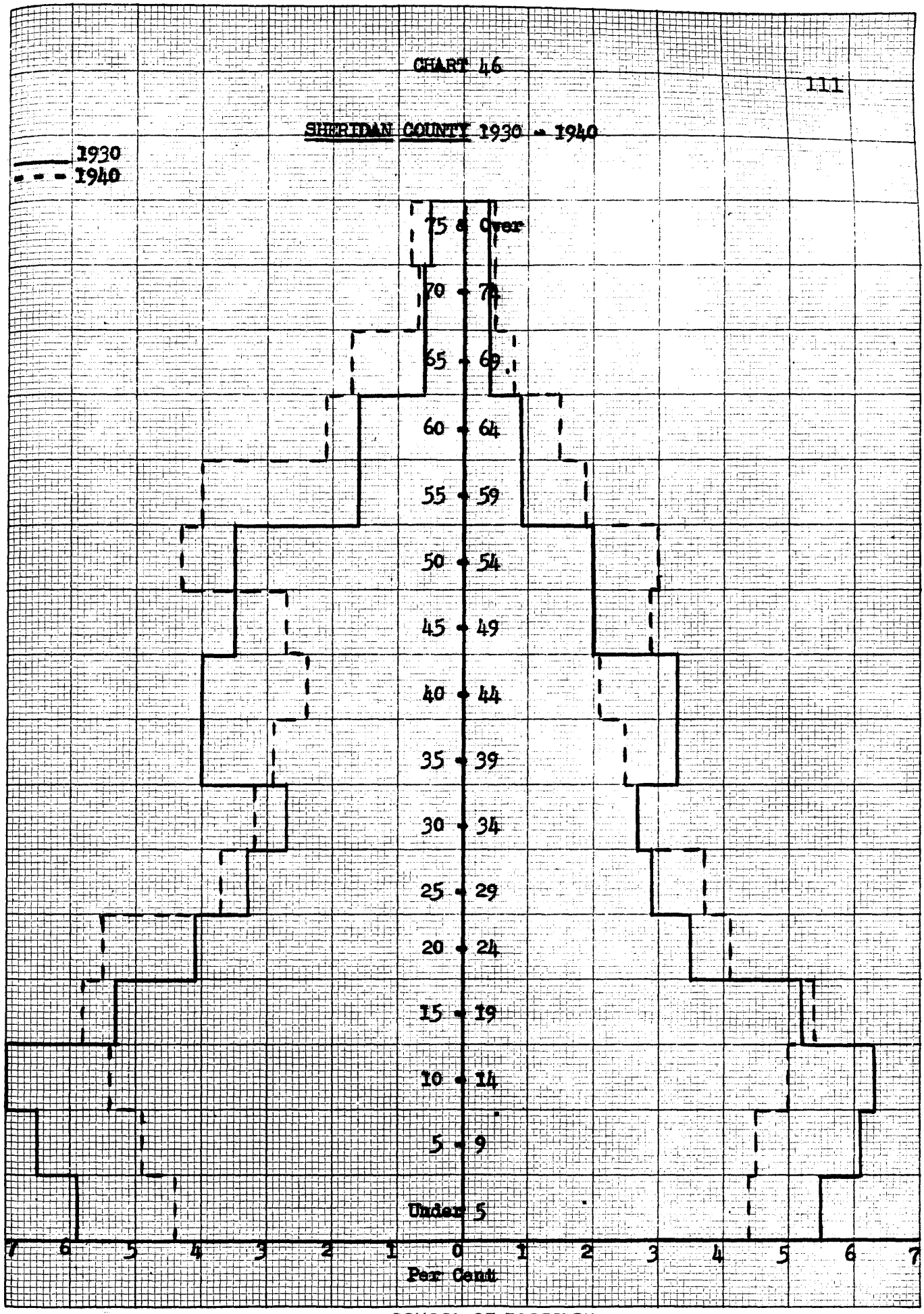
[107] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 19, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 51.

CHART 46

SHERIDAN COUNTY 1930 - 1940



Butte, the copper mining city, and Walkerville, with populations of 39,352 and 2,052 respectively, are the only cities in this county with populations that exceed 1,000. (table IV) The leading occupations of this county are mining and quarrying, with 6,980 persons employed, and a distribution of persons in the other more urban occupations.[108]

The fertility ratio of 299 in 1930 and 308 in 1940 (table I) is low, as is the net reproduction rate of 826. (table III) These indicate the low birth rate of this county, but it may be deduced from the increased fertility ratio of 1940 that the trend in this county is towards an increased birth rate.

Chart 47 characterizes the urban nature of this county's population in that the pyramid conforms to the rectangular shape of those counties with relatively equal distribution of population in the different age groups. This chart shows a variance in all age groups during this period, 1930-1940, but the variances are not radical and show a conformity of the population trends of both periods, and it may be said that there are no pronounced trends to be noticed in this county. The trends that are indicated, however, show a decrease in the children's group, a comparatively static middle aged group and an increase in the aged groups.

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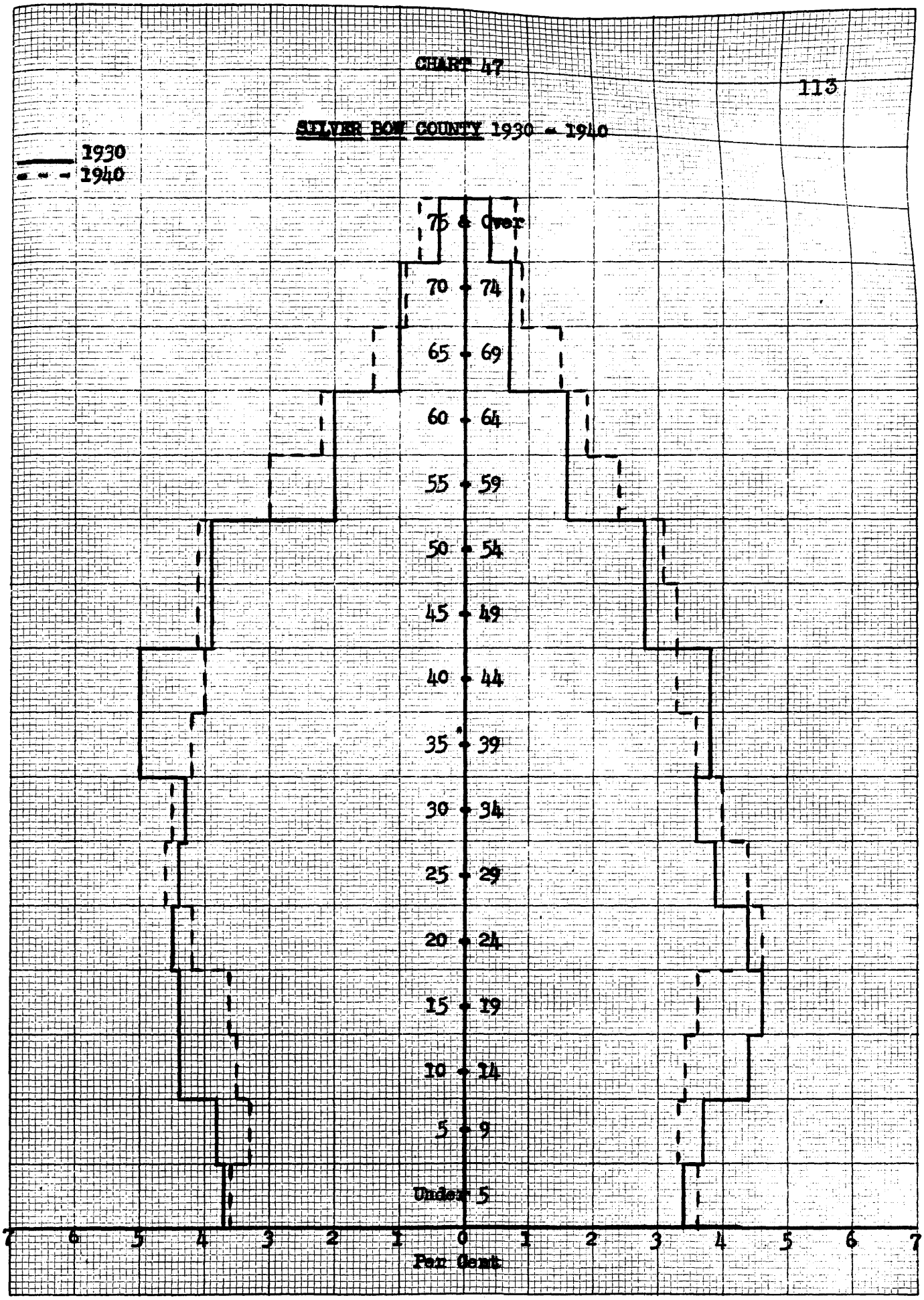
[108] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 47

SILVER BOW COUNTY 1930 - 1940



STILLWATER

The total population of this county was 6,253 in 1930 and 5,694 in 1940[109], and it is located in the southcentral portion of the state bordered by the following counties: Carbon, Yellowstone, Golden Valley, Sweet Grass, and Park. (map I) There are no cities with populations greater than 1,000 (table IV), and the leading industry of this county is agriculture, with 1,186 persons employed.[110]

The fertility ratio for Stillwater County was 405 in 1930 and it increased to 450 in 1940. (table I) The net reproduction rate for this county was 1,338 (table III), which indicates that this county has a reproduction rate that is ample for the repopulating of this county without in-migration.

The population pyramid for this county, Chart 48, evidences that there is a large proportion of the county's population in the children's age groups, but that the trend here is towards a diminishing of this group. The trend in the middle aged brackets is for a continued decline in this group that already makes up a smaller than average proportion of this county. The characteristic of the aged group is in conformity with the general trend as this group shows the increase

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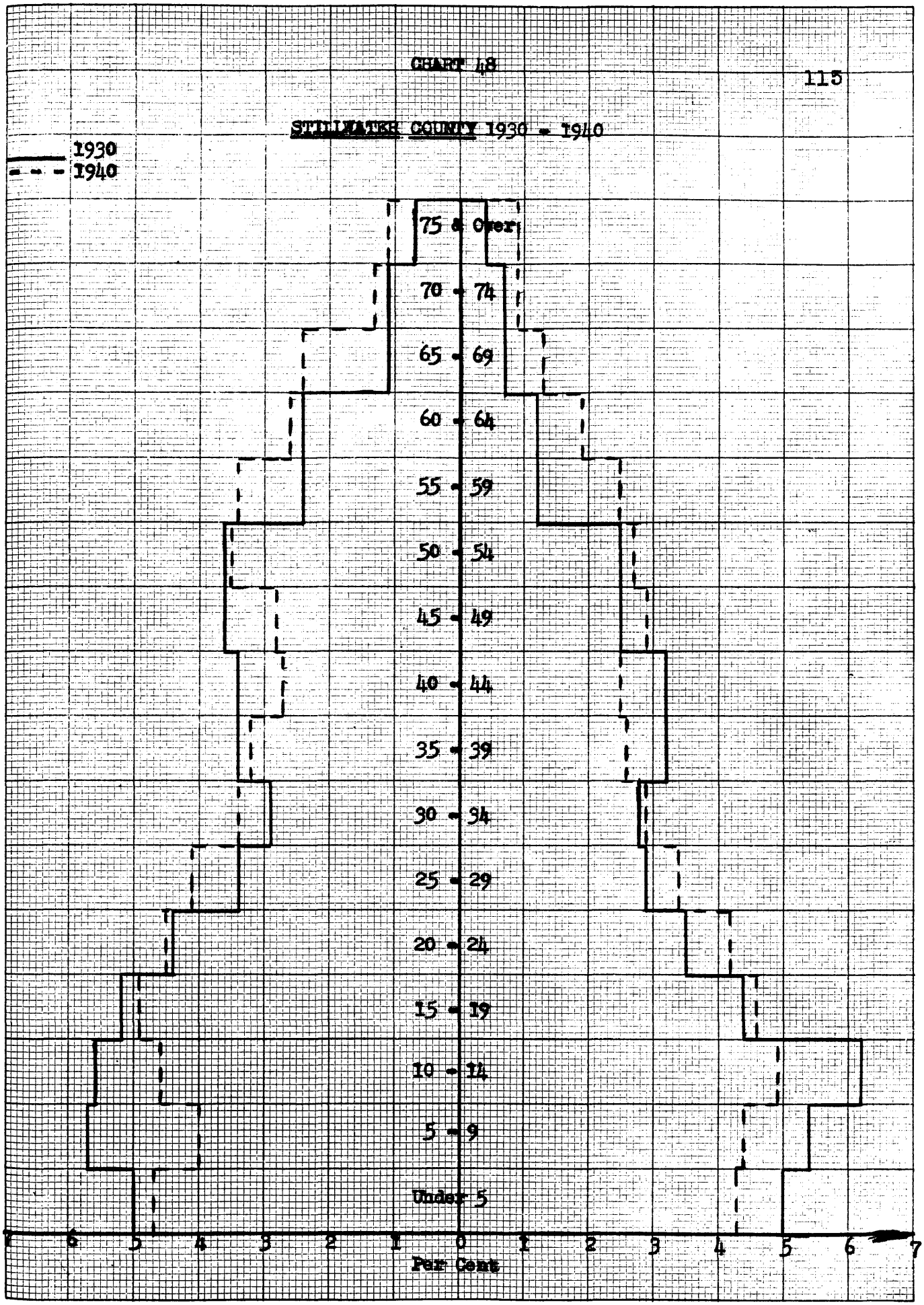
[109] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 19, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 51.

[110] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 48

STILLWATER COUNTY 1930 - 1940



that has come about due to the increased longevity of our country's population.

SWEET GRASS

Sweet Grass county is located in the southcentral portion of the state, surrounded by the counties of Stillwater, Golden Valley, Wheatland, Meagher, and Park (map I), and had a total population of 3,944 in 1930 and 3,719 in 1940.[111] Big Timber is the only city that has over 1,000 persons, and it contains a population of 1,224. (table IV)

The leading occupation of this county is agriculture, with 850 persons employed.[112] In conjunction with this rural form of occupation, this county had a typical rural fertility ratio of 471 in 1930 and 461 in 1940. (table I) The net reproduction rate for this county is 1,263 (table III) which, when viewed with the fertility ratio, indicates that this county reproduces at a rate which will slightly more than replenish the population.

Chart 49 shows that the characteristics of this county are toward a decreased percentage of children and middle age, and toward an increased percentage of young adults and aged. These characteristics show that the trend in this county is toward a maturing population.

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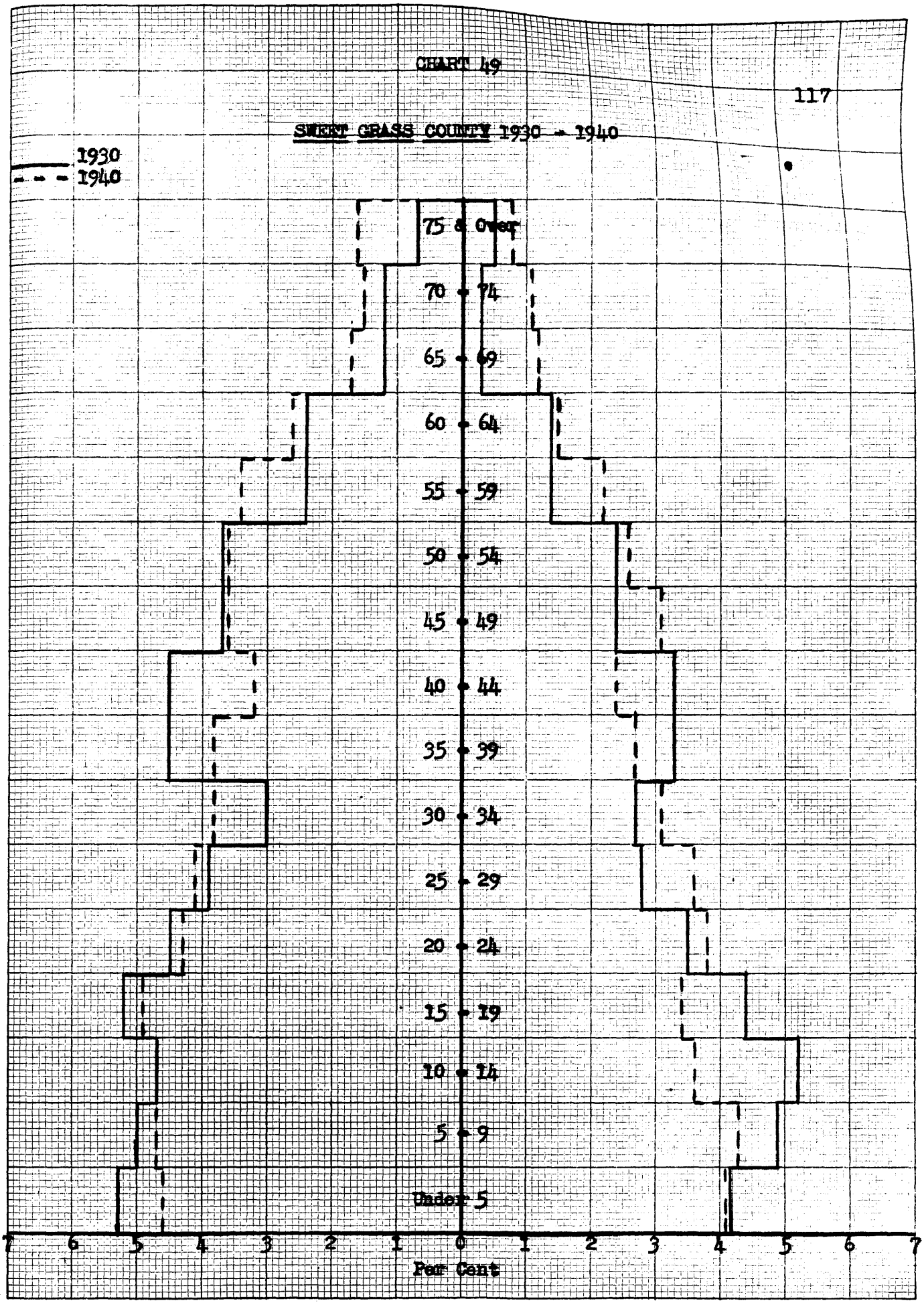
[111] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 20, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 52.

[112] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 49

SWEET GRASS COUNTY 1930 - 1940



TETON

This county had a population of 6,088 in 1930 and 6,922 in 1940[113], and is located in the northcentral portion of the state, surrounded by the counties of Chouteau, Pondera, Cascade, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead. (map I) It contains no cities with a population of more than 1,000 (table IV), and its chief industry is agriculture, with 1,520 persons employed.[114]

The fertility ratio of this county is high, as it was 447 in 1930 and 459 in 1940. (table I) The net reproduction rate of 1,417 is also high (table III), and these figures show that Teton has a high birth rate that will result in an increased percentage of children in this county. This observation is confirmed by the population pyramid for this county (Chart 50), which depicts this increase in the age group under five. This chart also shows the rural nature of this county's population, as the largest percentage of the population is composed of the children's groups, and there is a decline in the young adult groups with an increase in the middle aged and aged portions of the population. However, in comparison of the 1930 population and the 1940 population, we find that during this period there was an increased per-

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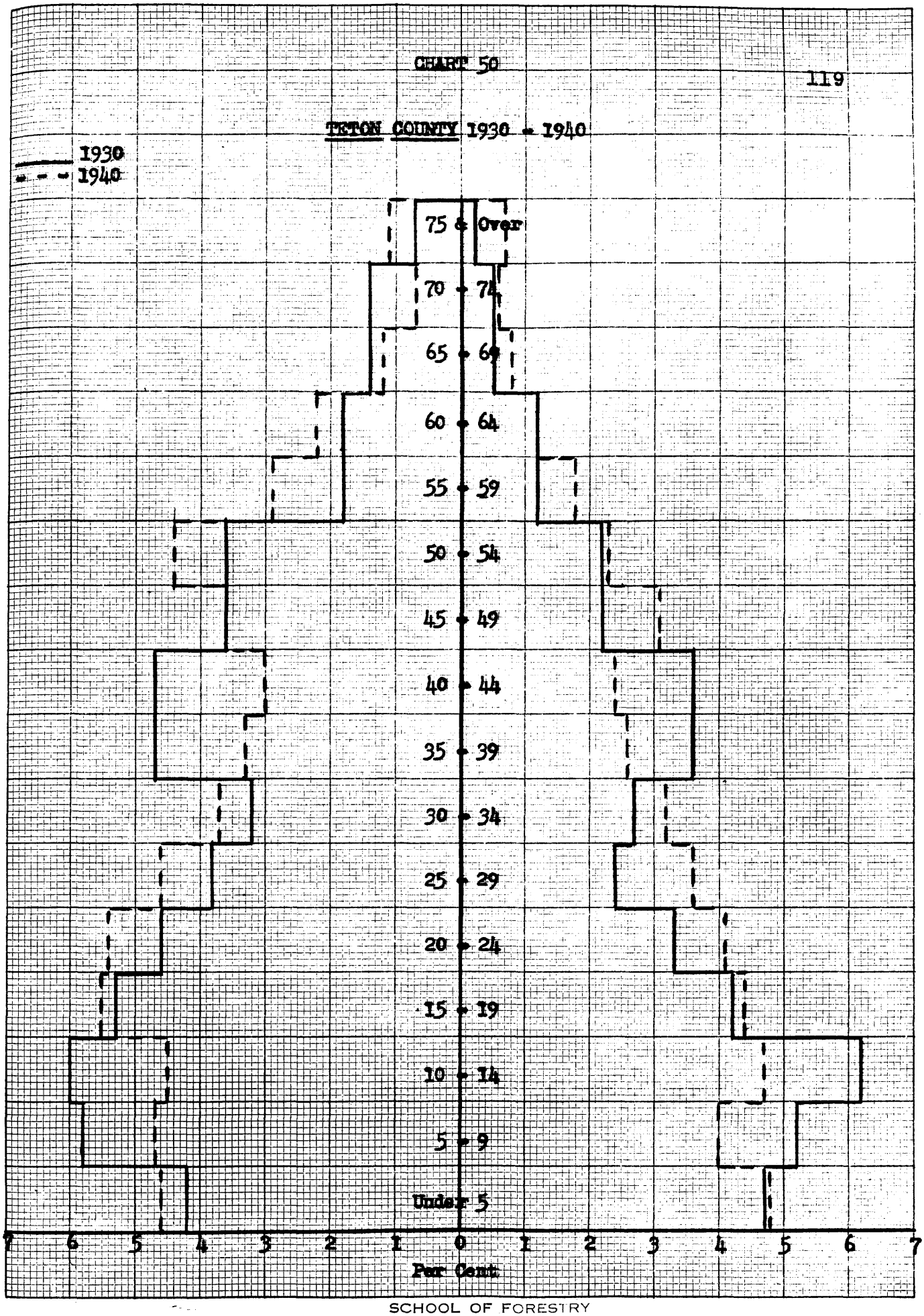
[113] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 20, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 52.

[114] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 50

TETON COUNTY 1930 - 1940



centage of young adults, a decrease of the middle aged, and an increase of the aged. This indicates that the trend of this county is in the direction of large groups of children and aged, and small groups of young adult and middle aged.

TOOLE

Toole County, located on the northern border of the state, is surrounded by Canada and the counties of Liberty, Pondera, and Glacier. (map I) It had a population of 6,714 in 1930 and 6,769 in 1940[115], and Shelby, with a population of 2,004, is the only city with a population greater than 1,000. (table IV)

The major industry of this county is agriculture, with 412 persons employed[116], and the fertility ratio in 1930 was 465 while the fertility ratio in 1940 declined to 412. (table I) The net reproduction rate of this county was 1,116. (table III) These statistics indicate the rural nature of this county, and also indicate that the birth rate is high enough to replenish the population.

Chart 51 depicts the declining birth rate of this county as it shows the decrease in the children's groups for this period, 1930-1940. It further shows a slight increase in the young adult groups, a decline in the middle age groups, and

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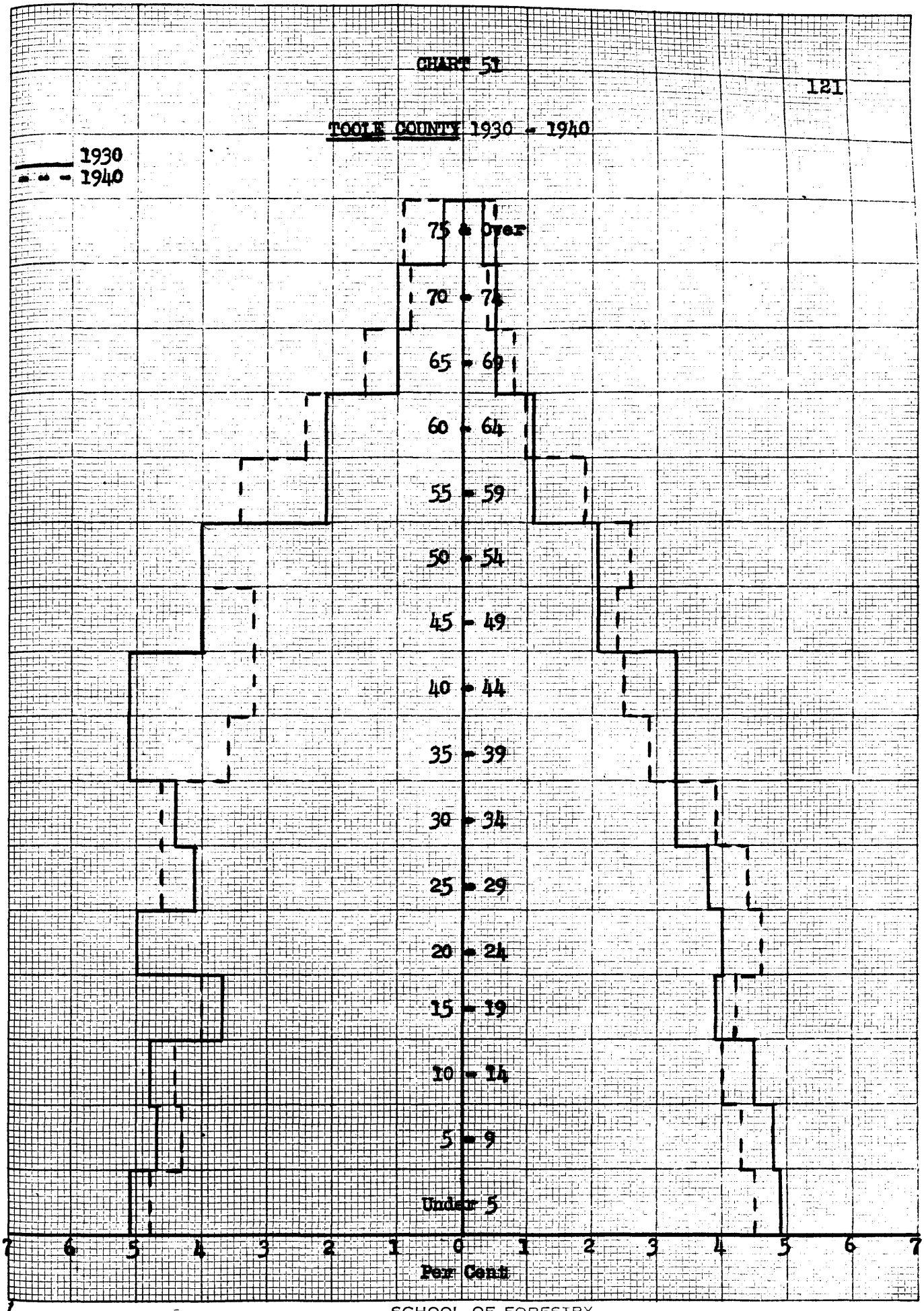
[115] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 20, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 49-55.

[116] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 51

TOOLE COUNTY 1930 - 1940



an increase in the aged. These fluctuations evidence the fact that this is a county with a maturing population, and with declining proportion of middle aged population due to out-migration during this pre-war period.

TREASURE

Treasure County had a population of 1,661 in 1930 and 1,499 in 1940[117], and is located in the southeastern part of the state, bordered by the following counties: Rosebud, Musselshell, Yellowstone, and Big Horn. (map I) It has no cities with populations larger than 1,000 (table IV), and the major industry is agriculture, with 310 persons employed.[118]

The fertility ratio for this county was 655 in 1930 and this dropped to 502 in 1940. (table I) Despite this large drop in the fertility ratio, the net reproduction rate of 1,356 (table III) is still sufficient to replenish the population.

This large drop in the fertility ratio is evidenced by Chart 52, which shows this decrease in the children's age groups. This large percentage of decline may be due in part to the sparse population of this county, which makes any appreciable fluctuation seem extremely large. However, it does indicate the trend toward a decreased proportion of the county

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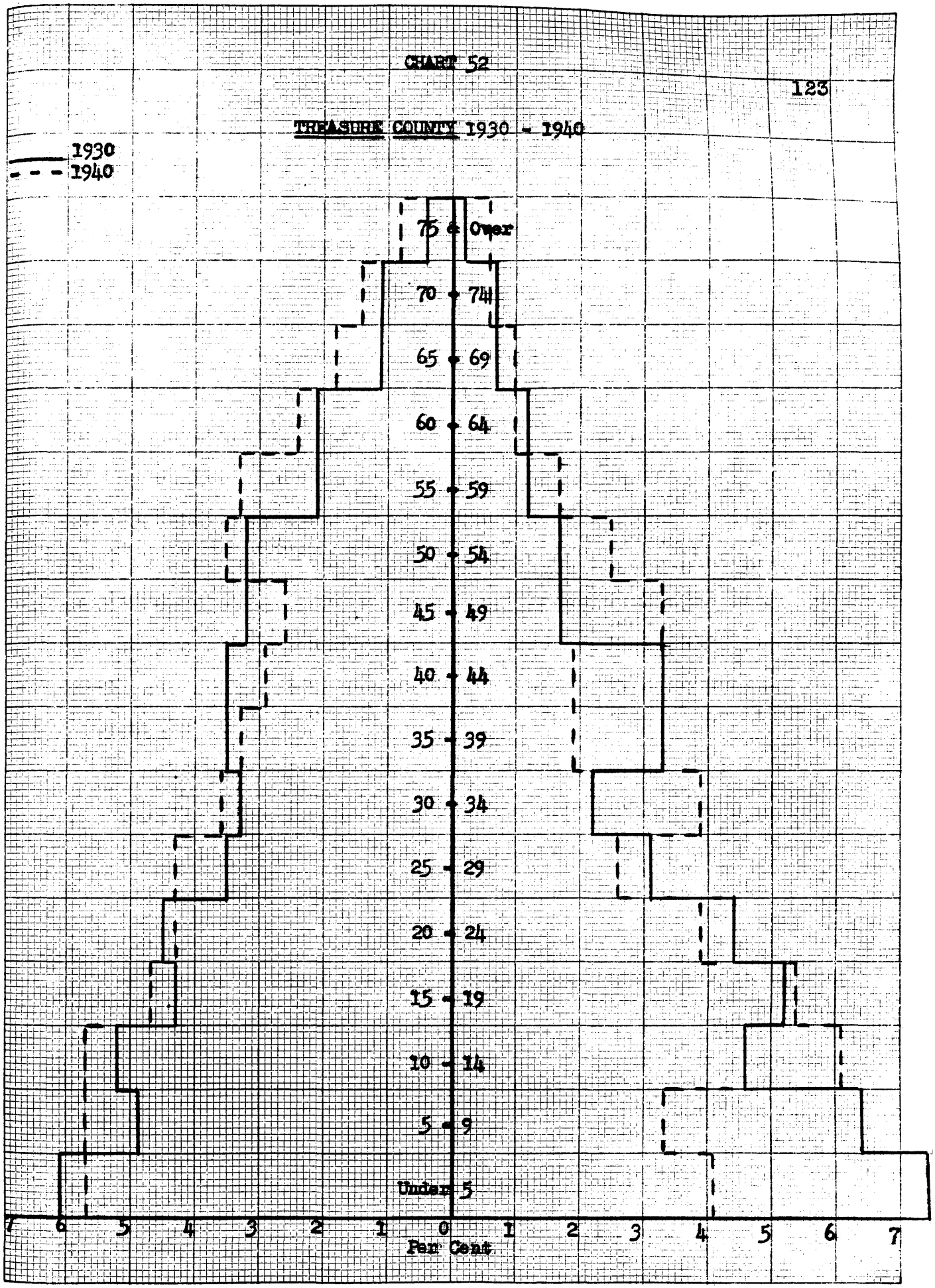
[117] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 20, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 52.

[118] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 52

TREASURE COUNTY 1930 - 1940



being children. The inconsistant variation in the other age groups makes the concluding of any trends improbable. These fluctuations on the diagram might indicate, however, that the nature of this county is one of great mobility of the population, both through out-migrations and in-migrations.

VALLEY

Valley County had a population of 11,181 in 1930 and 15,181 in 1940[119], and is located on the northeastern border of the state. This county is bordered by Canada and the counties of Daniels, Roosevelt, McCone, Garfield, and Phillips. (map I) Glasgow, with a population of 2,216, is the only city with a population larger than 1,000. (table IV) The leading industry of this county is agriculture, with 1,560 persons employed, followed by construction, with 736 persons employed.[120]

The net reproduction rate of this county is 1,418 (table III), and the fertility ratio was 540 for 1930 and 508 for 1940. (table I) These figures are higher than the average for the Montana counties, and are indicative of a high birth rate and a high replacement rate.

Chart 53 graphically portrays this trend, as it shows the enormous percentage of children. This percentage declined

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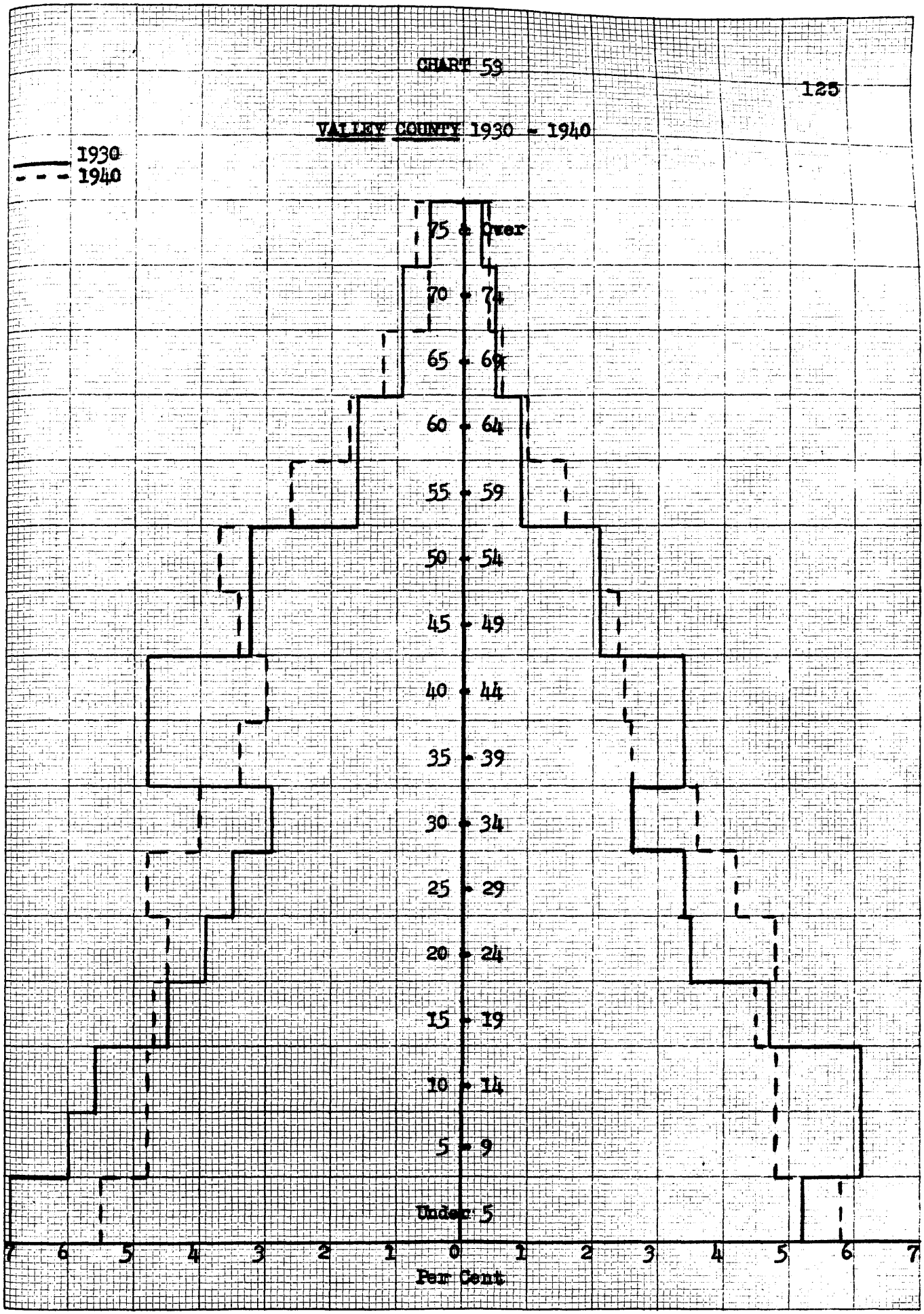
[119] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 20, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 52.

[120] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 53

VALLEY COUNTY 1930 - 1940



during the period 1930-1940, which might indicate that the trend here is toward a decreased proportion of children in the population. Other characteristic trends that are noted are: the increase of young adults, caused by the aging of the large children's groups, the decrease of middle aged people, caused by an out-migration of these people to the industrial areas during this pre-war period, and an increase in the aged attributable to the gradual maturing of the population.

WHEATLAND

Wheatland had a population of 3,751 in 1930 and 3,286 in 1940[121], and is located in the southcentral part of the state. This county is encompassed by the counties of Judith Basin, Fergus, Golden Valley, Sweet Grass, and Meagher. (map I) Harlowtown, with a population of 1,473, is the only city with a population of more than 1,000. (table IV) The major industry of this county is agriculture, with 518 persons employed.[122]

The net reproduction rate for this county was 1,262 (table III), and the fertility ratio was 465 in 1930 and 404 in 1940. (table I) These statistics indicate the rural nature of this county, and show that there was a decline in the

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[121] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 20, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 52.

[122] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

fertility ratio during this period, but that the net reproduction rate was still sufficiently high to replenish the population.

Chart 54 evidences that in this county the trend is toward a decreased percentage of children, an increased percentage of young adults, a decrease in middle aged, and an increase in the aged groups. The significant conclusions that can be drawn from these trends are that this is an aging county with a declining birth rate, and a county that is losing population in the occupational ages due to the outmigration to other areas.

WIBAUX

This sparsely populated county had a total population of 2,767 in 1930 and 2,161 in 1940[123], and is located on the eastern border of the state bounded by the following counties: Fallon, Prairie, Dawson, and Wheatland. (map I) There are no cities in Wibaux County with populations of more than 1,000 (table IV), and the major industry is agriculture, with 494 persons employed.[124]

The birth statistics for this county show that the county had a fertility ratio of 536 in 1930, which declined to 469 in 1940. (table I) The net reproduction rate was 1,403.

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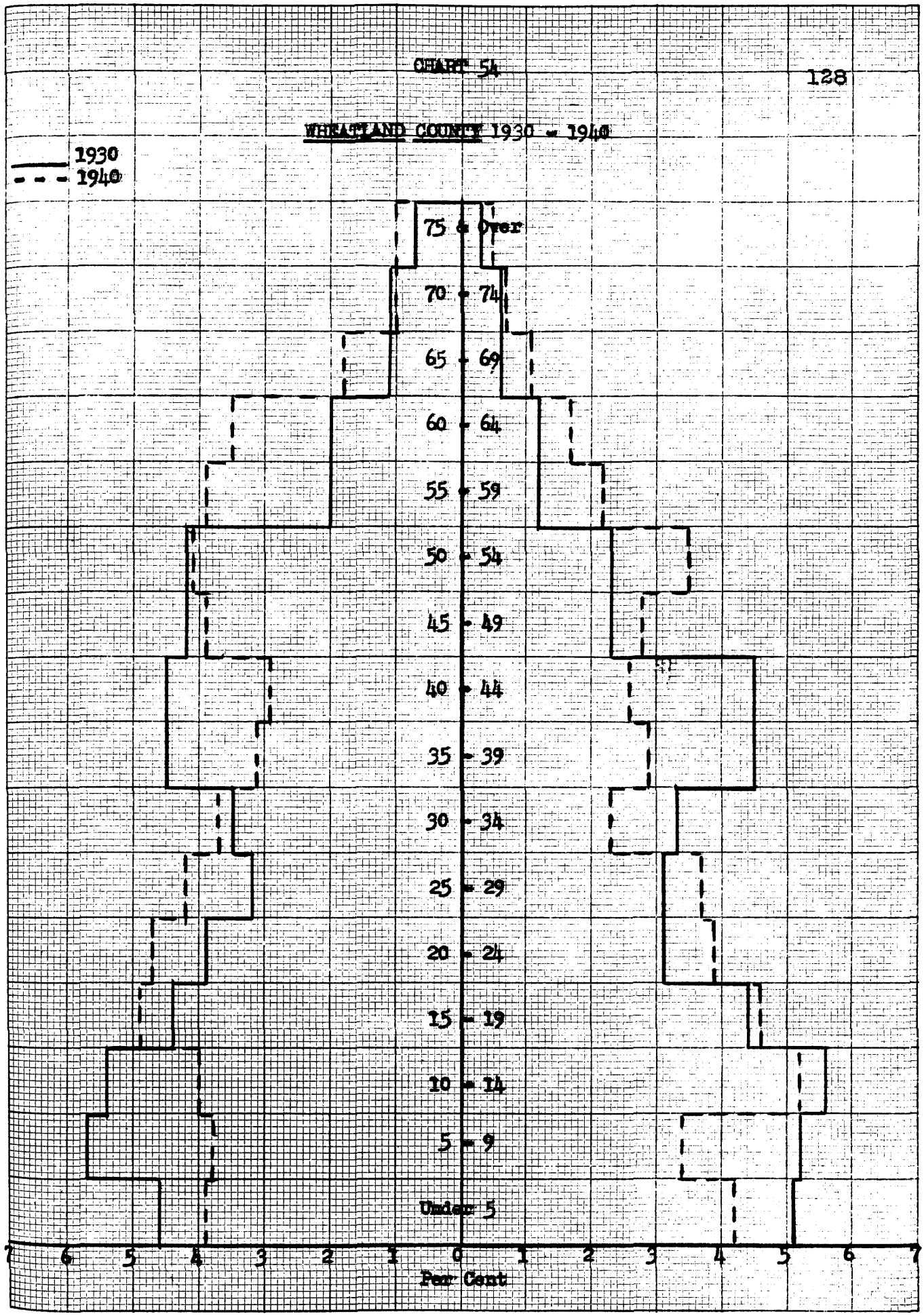
[123] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 20, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 53.

[124] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 54

WHEATLAND COUNTY 1930 - 1940



(table III) These statistics show that this is an area with a high birth rate that is ample for repopulation purposes.

The population pyramid for Wibaux County (Chart 55) shows the disproportionate grouping of children and middle aged. The proportion of children is overly large, due to the high fertility ratios and net reproduction rate, and the proportion of middle aged is exceptionally small as a result of the large percentage of children coupled with the tendency of out-migration of this group. In comparing the figures for 1930 to those for 1940, we find that there has been a decline in the children's groups and in the middle age groups, caused by a falling off of the fertility ratio and the out-migration of the middle aged. There is also an increase to be noted in the young adult groups and the aged groups. These are caused by the normal aging of this county's population, and also due to the increased longevity of the general population.

YELLOWSTONE

This county is the most heavily populated in the state, according to unofficial census returns of 1950, and had a total population of 30,785 in 1930 and 41,182 in 1940.[125] It is situated in the southcentral part of the state, and is encompassed by the following counties: Big Horn, Treasure, Rosebud, Musselshell, Golden Valley, Stillwater, and Carbon.

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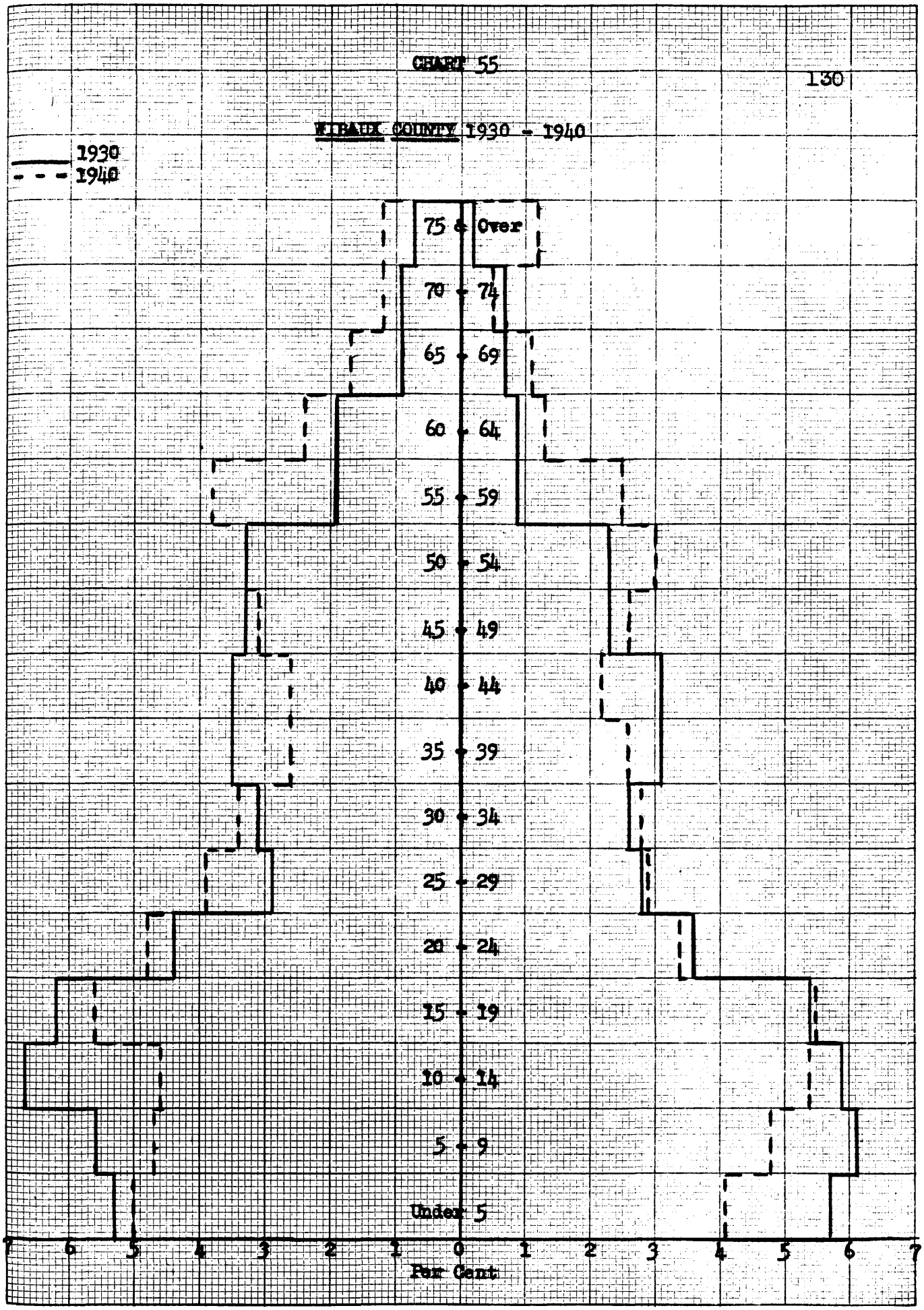
[125] Fifteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 20, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, Op. Cit., page 52.

CHART 55

VIBAUX COUNTY 1930 - 1940



(map I) It has two cities with populations greater than 1,000; Billings, with 16,380 persons, and Laurel, with 2,558 persons. (table IV)

This populous area has an urban disposition as is indicated by the leading occupations of this county. These leading occupations are: agriculture, with 2,809 persons employed, construction, with 966 persons employed, and railroading, with 808 persons employed. In addition to these there are large numbers of people engaged in professional services, retail services, and wholesale services.[126]

The population pyramid for this county (Chart 56) indicates the urban nature of this county, as the general form of this pyramid is rectangular which indicates an even distribution within the various age groups. The population of this county is also reasonably static, as the increases and decreases in the various groups over this period are relatively small.

In comparing the population distribution changes for this period, 1930-1940, it is noticeable that there are a few future trends indicated. The main trend to be observed is that of a declining proportion of children resulting from the declining fertility ratio of this county, which was 403 in 1930 and 361 in 1940, (table I) and the net reproduction rate of 988. (table III) Other trends reflect the stable nature of

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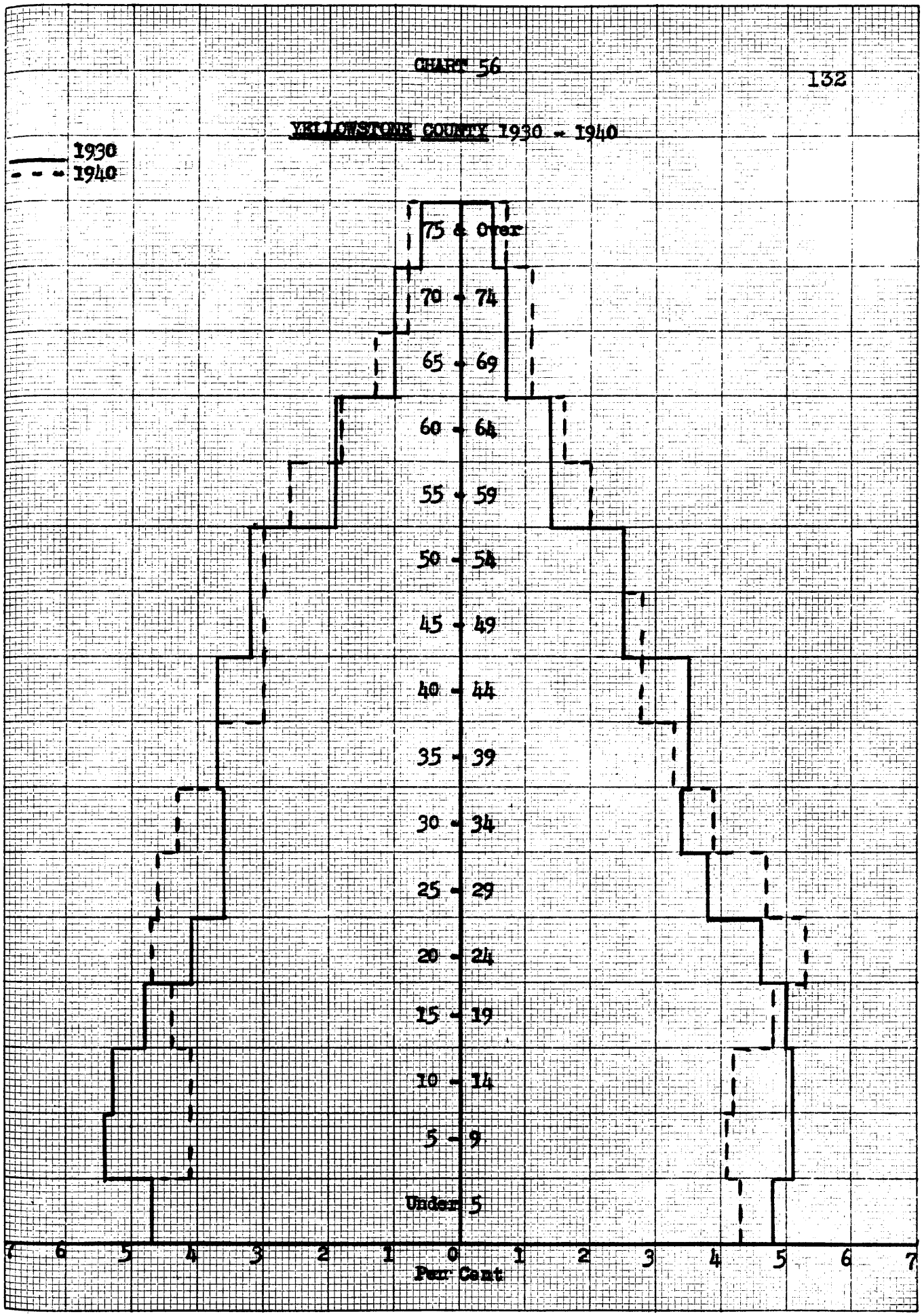
[126] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, Table 23, pages 49-55.

CHART 56

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY 1930 - 1940



this county's population, as there are comparatively small changes in the distribution of the population during this period. A final conclusion that may be arrived at, is in conformity with the general trend of the nation's population, and that is that there is a trend towards an aging population indicated, and this trend is a reflection of the increased life expectancy of the population.

TABLE I

FERTILITY AND POTENTIAL FERTILITY RATIOS FOR MONTANA BY COUNTIES, 1930 AND 1940

Area	1930		1940	
	Fertility Ratio	Potential Fertility Ratio	Fertility Ratio	Potential Fertility Ratio
Beaverhead	349	175	351	165
Bighorn	603	292	538	274
Blaine	591	312	593	292
Broadwater	457	233	443	246
Carbon	423	207	386	185
Carter	600	306	494	230
Cascade	337	163	311	156
Chouteau	456	217	411	199
Custer	374	176	328	157
Daniels	566	285	490	261
Dawson	500	249	408	208
Deer Lodge	212	166	332	162
Fallon	511	286	402	206
Fergus	452	222	379	183
Flathead	418	206	397	195
Gallatin	391	192	342	163
Garfield	590	284	497	288
Glacier	618	298	539	281

Area	1930 Fertility Ratio	1930 Potential Fertility Ratio	1940 Fertility Ratio	1940 Potential Fertility Ratio
Golden Valley	559	293	426	232
Granite	364	191	381	195
Hill	474	239	408	206
Jefferson	287	122	393	210
Judith Basin	471	234	434	212
Lake	543	263	480	234
Lewis & Clark	289	133	338	168
Liberty	511	232	492	246
Lincoln	471	215	488	227
Mc Cone	511	297	469	230
Madison	429	209	429	197
Meagher	365	137	383	167
Mineral	326	184	448	221
Missoula	329	159	348	166
Musselshell	425	227	317	163
Park	375	143	330	164
Petroleum	540	286	397	211
Phillips	512	251	525	249
Pondera	536	250	469	245
Powder River	624	308	403	194
Powell	373	200	406	201
Prairie	529	237	381	210

Area	1930		1940	
	Fertility Ratio	Potential Fertility Ratio	Fertility Ratio	Potential Fertility Ratio
Ravalli	438	206	419	210
Richland	568	275	497	242
Roosevelt	558	268	512	253
Rosebud	545	291	447	217
Sanders	482	240	461	234
Sheridan	548	264	430	213
Silver Bow	299	143	308	153
Stillwater	405	253	450	216
Sweet Grass	471	208	461	218
Teton	447	237	459	235
Toole	465	229	412	199
Treasure	655	345	502	212
Valley	540	254	508	259
Wheatland	465	244	404	207
Wibaux	536	278	469	210
Yellowstone	403	203	361	174

Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population, Volume III, Part II
Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population, Volume II, Part IV.

Table II

Population Percentage Distribution By Age and Sex, Montana Counties 1930 and 1940

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	70-75	Over 75
Beaverhead	1930	M	3.5	3.6	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.4	4.1	5.4	5.4	4.1	4.1	2.9	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.2
		F	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.5	.8	.8	.4
	1940	M	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.4	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	2.6	2.8	1.6	1.4
		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
Bighorn	1930	M	6.2	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.1	.7
		F	6.0	5.8	5.1	4.8	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	.6	.6	.6
	1940	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
		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
Blaine	1930	M	5.5	6.0	5.6	4.4	4.3	3.5	3.4	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.6	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	.6
		F	6.0	5.3	5.5	4.3	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	.5	.5	.5
	1940	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
		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
Broadwater	1930	M	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.1	3.4	2.6	4.6	4.6	3.8	3.8	2.9	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.4
		F	4.4	5.2	5.5	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	.6
	1940	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
		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
Carbon	1930	M	4.6	5.5	6.0	5.7	4.4	3.3	2.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.1	.7
		F	4.4	5.3	5.9	5.3	3.6	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.3	.7	.7	.4
	1940	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
		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
Carter	1930	M	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.0	4.4	3.6	3.4	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.2	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	.5
		F	6.1	5.3	5.2	4.4	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.0	.9	.9	.7	.7	.4
	1940	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
		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

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	70-75	Over 75
		M	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.5	3.3	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	.6
Cascade	1930	F	3.9	4.4	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.4	.8	.8	.4
		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	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	4.9	5.4	6.2	4.8	4.3	3.4	3.1	4.5	4.5	3.9	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	.6
Chouteau	1930	F	4.5	4.6	5.1	4.6	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.5	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	.6	.6	.4
		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	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	4.3	5.0	5.9	5.8	3.9	3.4	3.3	4.7	4.7	3.6	3.6	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	.6
Custer	1930	F	3.8	4.8	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.8	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.4	.7	.7	.5
		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	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	5.9	6.5	6.8	4.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	4.9	4.9	3.2	3.2	1.4	1.4	.5	.5	.3
Daniels	1930	F	6.0	5.7	6.6	4.7	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.4	1.8	1.8	.8	.8	.3	.3	.3
		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	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	5.4	6.0	5.5	4.8	4.7	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.4	1.6	1.6	.9	.9	.5
Dawson	1930	F	5.4	5.3	5.5	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	.6	.6	.3
		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	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	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.6	.8
Deer Lodge	1930	F	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.8	.8	.8	.4
		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	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	6.3	5.5	6.5	5.1	4.3	3.8	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.2	1.8	1.8	.6	.6	.5
Fallon	1930	F	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.5	3.7	3.1	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	.5	.5	.5
		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	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

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	70-75	Over 75
		M	4.2	5.2	5.9	4.7	3.1	2.9	2.8	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.7	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.2	.8
Fergus	1930	F	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.6	3.5	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	1.4	1.4	.7	.7	.5
		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	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	4.4	5.1	5.5	4.6	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.0
Flathead	1930	F	4.3	4.7	5.3	4.4	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	.6
		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	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	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.2	3.6	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.6	.9
Gallatin	1930	F	4.2	4.4	5.8	4.8	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.0	.6
		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	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	6.3	5.8	5.3	4.1	2.9	3.0	4.9	4.9	3.7	3.7	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	.6
Garfield	1930	F	5.3	5.5	5.7	4.2	3.3	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	.4	.4	.3
		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	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	6.0	5.8	5.6	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.6	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.2	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	.7
Glacier	1930	F	5.6	6.0	5.5	4.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	.6	.6	.5
		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	F	6.1	4.8	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.5	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.4	.8	.7	.3	.5
		M	4.9	6.4	7.0	4.5	3.0	2.2	2.8	4.4	4.4	3.7	3.7	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	.9
Golden Valley	1930	F	5.4	5.7	6.0	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.3	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.5	.7	.7	.3
		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	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	3.4	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.5	3.7	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.1
Granite	1930	F	3.7	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.5	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	.6	.6	.5
		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	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

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	70-75	Over 75
Hill	1930	M	5.1	5.6	5.6	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.7	4.7	3.2	3.2	1.8	1.8	.9	.9	.5
		F	5.2	5.6	5.1	4.5	4.7	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	.5	.5	.4
	1940	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
		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
Jefferson	1930	M	3.3	4.6	6.0	6.3	4.6	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.5
		F	2.5	4.2	5.0	5.4	3.6	3.2	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.6	.8	.8	.5
	1940	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
		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
Judith Basin	1930	M	4.9	4.8	6.2	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.7	4.5	4.5	3.7	3.7	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.2	.7
		F	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.8	2.9	3.0	2.5	3.3	3.3	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.2	.5	.5	.3
	1940	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
		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
Lake	1930	M	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.1	3.7	2.8	2.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.7	1.3	1.3	.9
		F	5.0	5.7	5.4	4.2	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	1.6	1.6	.8	.8	.7
	1940	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
		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
Lewis & Clark	1930	M	3.6	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.3
		F	3.1	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	.8
	1940	M	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.3	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.6
		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
Liberty	1930	M	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.9	4.8	3.5	2.5	4.7	4.7	3.7	3.7	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	.4
		F	5.0	6.0	5.8	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	.5	.5	.3
	1940	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
		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
Lincoln	1930	M	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.0	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.0	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	.9
		F	4.2	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.3	3.2	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.3	1.1	1.1	.5	.5	.3
	1940	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
		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

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	70-75	Over 75
McCone	1930	M	6.3	6.5	6.9	4.1	3.4	2.9	3.1	5.0	5.0	3.2	3.2	1.5	1.5	.8	.8	.5
		F	5.9	6.4	6.3	4.1	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	.7	.7	.4	.4	.2
	1940	M	4.7	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.0	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.4	3.6	5.0	3.5	2.1	1.3	.7	.8
		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
Madison	1930	M	4.2	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.6	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9	2.7	2.7	1.6	1.6	.1
		F	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.2	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.3	.8	.8	.7
	1940	M	4.5	4.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.5	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.2
		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
Meagher	1930	M	3.7	5.1	4.3	4.0	4.7	4.4	3.2	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.9	3.3	3.3	1.8	1.8	.7
		F	2.9	3.3	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.3	.9	.9	.6
	1940	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
		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
Mineral	1930	M	2.7	4.4	4.1	5.6	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	.8
		F	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.5	3.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.9	.5	.5	.4
	1940	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
		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
Missoula	1930	M	3.9	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.5	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.4	.8
		F	3.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.7	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.7	.9	.9	.5
	1940	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
		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
Musselshell	1930	M	4.2	5.6	6.5	5.1	3.6	2.6	2.5	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	.6
		F	4.9	5.8	5.9	5.3	3.5	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.2	.6	.6	.3
	1940	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
		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
Park	1930	M	4.0	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.4	3.6	4.4	4.4	3.7	3.7	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.0
		F	3.9	4.8	4.8	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.6	1.6	.8	.8	.6
	1940	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
		F	3.7	3.4	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

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	70-75	Over 75
Petroleum	1930	M	4.9	6.3	5.0	4.5	3.5	2.4	2.3	5.8	5.8	3.9	3.9	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.2	.5
		F	5.5	5.2	5.7	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.2	.5	.5	.7
	1940	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
		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
Phillips	1930	M	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.4	4.9	4.9	3.6	3.6	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.0	.6
		F	5.4	5.3	5.5	4.6	3.9	2.5	2.6	3.4	3.4	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	.6	.6	.4
	1940	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
		F	4.9	4.0	4.3	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.6	1.3	.9	.5	.6
Pondera	1930	M	5.8	5.7	5.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.4	3.2	3.2	2.0	2.0	.8	.8	.6
		F	5.4	5.8	5.5	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	.5	.5	.3
	1940	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
		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
Powder River	1930	M	6.0	6.2	5.9	4.3	4.6	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.6	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.0	.4
		F	5.8	6.0	4.9	3.3	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.1	.4	.4	.3
	1940	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
		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
Powell	1930	M	3.1	4.7	3.9	3.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.2	4.2	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.0
		F	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	.8	.8	.6
	1940	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
		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
Prarie	1930	M	5.6	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.3	3.7	3.1	4.5	4.5	3.4	3.4	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	.4
		F	4.5	8.6	5.7	4.5	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.8	.8	.8	.5	.5	.4
	1940	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
		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
Ravalli	1930	M	4.8	4.5	5.5	5.5	4.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3
		F	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.9	3.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	.8
	1940	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
		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

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	70-75	Over 75
		M	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.5	4.9	3.4	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	1.7	1.7	.8	.8	.5
Richland	1930	F	5.6	5.9	6.6	5.0	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.0	.9	.9	.6	.6	.4
		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	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	6.0	5.9	6.6	5.2	4.4	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.1	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.6	.8	.8	.6
Roosevelt	1930	F	5.5	6.1	5.4	4.7	3.9	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	.5	.5	.5
		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	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	4.9	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.5	3.9	2.9	4.5	4.5	3.3	3.3	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.2	.8
Rosebud	1930	F	5.7	5.6	5.1	4.2	3.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.3	.7	.7	.6
		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	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	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.3	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.0	2.0	1.2
Sanders	1930	F	4.2	4.7	3.9	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.7	.9	.9	.6
		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	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	5.9	6.5	7.0	5.3	4.1	3.3	2.7	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	1.6	1.6	.6	.6	.5
Sheridan	1930	F	5.5	6.1	6.3	5.2	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.3	2.0	2.0	.9	.9	.4	.4	.4
		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	F	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.4	4.1	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.9	3.0	1.9	1.5	.8	.5	.5
		M	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	5.0	5.0	3.9	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	.4
Silver Bow	1930	F	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.8	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.6	.7	.7	.4
		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	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	5.7	5.6	5.2	4.4	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.2	.7
Stillwater	1930	F	5.0	5.4	6.2	4.4	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.2	.7	.7	.4
		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	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

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	70-75	Over 75
Sweet Grass	1930	M	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.2	4.5	3.9	3.0	4.5	4.5	3.7	3.7	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.2	.7
		F	4.2	4.9	5.2	4.4	3.5	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.4	.8	.8	.5
	1940	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
		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
Teton	1930	M	4.2	5.8	6.0	5.3	4.6	3.8	3.2	4.7	4.7	3.6	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	.7
		F	4.7	5.2	6.2	4.2	3.3	2.4	2.7	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.2	.5	.5	.2
	1940	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
		F	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.2	.8	.6	.7
Toole	1930	M	5.1	4.7	4.8	3.7	5.0	4.1	4.4	5.1	5.1	4.0	4.0	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	.3
		F	4.9	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.2	.5	.5	.3
	1940	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
		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
Treasure	1930	M	6.1	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	.4
		F	8.0	6.4	4.6	5.2	4.4	3.1	2.2	3.3	3.3	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	.7	.7	.2
	1940	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
		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
Valley	1930	M	6.9	6.0	5.6	4.5	3.9	3.5	2.9	4.8	4.8	3.2	3.2	1.6	1.6	.9	.9	.5
		F	5.2	6.1	6.1	4.7	3.5	3.4	2.6	3.4	3.4	2.1	2.1	.9	.9	.5	.5	.3
	1940	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	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.0	.6	.4	.4
Wheatland	1930	M	4.6	5.7	5.4	4.4	3.9	3.2	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.2	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.1	.7
		F	5.1	5.2	5.6	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.2	.6	.6	.3
	1940	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	1.8	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
Wibaux	1930	M	5.3	5.6	6.7	6.2	4.4	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	1.9	1.9	.9	.9	.7
		F	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.4	3.6	2.8	2.6	6.1	4.6	1.8	2.3	.9	.9	.7	.7	.2
	1940	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

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	70-75	Over 75
Yellowstone	1930	M	4.7	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.2	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.0	.6
		F	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.4	.7	.7	.5
	1940	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

Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population, Volume III, Part II; Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population, Volume II, Part IV.

TABLE III

Montana Net Reproduction Rates For The White Population By Counties: April, 1935, to April, 1940

County	White Females, Age 15 to 49	Net Reproduction Rate
Montana	135,910	1,098
Beaverhead	1,604	925
Big Horn	2,008	1,548
Blaine	1,700	1,528
Broadwater	778	1,463
Carbon	2,783	1,163
Carter	714	1,429
Cascade	11,541	871
Chouteau	1,610	1,162
Custer	2,678	903
Daniels	1,071	1,667
Dawson	2,148	1,274
Deer Lodge	3,584	886
Fallon	877	1,322
Fergus	3,318	1,088
Flathead	5,944	1,166
Gallatin	4,815	965
Garfield	573	1,714
Glacier	1,443	1,150
Golden Valley	334	1,562
Granite	820	1,126
Hill	3,128	1,172
Jefferson	1,104	1,181
Judith Basin	815	1,279
Lake	2,741	1,353
Lewis and Clark	6,041	917
Liberty	495	1,564
Lincoln	1,781	1,333
McCone	851	1,532
Madison	1,582	1,169
Meagher	476	943
Mineral	442	1,235
Missoula	7,588	917
Musselshell	1,433	997
Park	2,951	976
Petroleum	231	1,350
Phillips	1,671	1,400

Pondera	1,517	1,359
Powder River	706	1,223
Powell	1,310	1,184
Prarie	570	1,308
Ravalli	3,053	1,284
Richland	2,429	1,454
Roosevelt	1,861	1,412
Rosebud	1,269	1,136
Sanders	1,428	1,347
Sheridan	1,806	1,322
Silver Bow	14,215	826
Stillwater	1,311	1,338
Sweet Grass	822	1,263
Teton	1,618	1,417
Toole	1,683	1,116
Treasure	342	1,356
Valley	3,686	1,418
Wheatland	748	1,262
Wibaux	476	1,403
Yellowstone	11,379	988

Taken From Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Bureau of the Census, Roy V. Peel, Director, March 24, 1950, Washington D. C.

TABLE IV

MONTANA CITIES
ARRANGED IN ORDER OF SIZE, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1930

Rank	Name	County	Population
1	Butte	Silver Bow	39,352
2	Great Falls	Cascade	28,882
3	Billings	Yellowstone	16,380
4	Missoula	Missoula	14,657
5	Anaconda	Deer Lodge	12,494
6	Helena	Lewis & Clark	11,803
7	Miles City	Custer	7,175
8	Bozeman	Gallatin	6,855
9	Livingston	Park	6,391
10	Havre	Hill	6,372
11	Kalispell	Flathead	6,094
12	Lewistown	Fergus	5,358
13	Glendive	Dawson	4,629
14	Deer Lodge	Powell	3,510
15	Red Lodge	Carbon	3,026
16	Whitefish	Flathead	2,803
17	Roundup	Musselshell	2,577
18	Laurel	Yellowstone	2,558
19	Dillon	Beaverhead	2,442
20	Glasgow	Valley	2,216
21	Sidney	Richland	2,210
22	Walkerville	Silver Bow	2,052
23	Shelby	Toole	2,004
24	Hamilton	Ravalli	1,839
25	Libby	Lincoln	1,752
26	Forsyth	Rosebud	1,591
27	Wolf Point	Roosevelt	1,539
28	Conrad	Pondera	1,499
29	Harlowton	Wheatland	1,473
30	Polson	Lake	1,455
31	Malta	Phillips	1,342
32	Chinook	Blaine	1,320
33	Phillipsburg	Granite	1,300
34	Scobey	Daniels	1,259
35	Plentywood	Sheridan	1,226
36	Big Timber	Sweet Grass	1,224
37	Baker	Fallon	1,212
38	Browning	Glacier	1,172
39	Hardin	Big Horn	1,169
40	Fort Benton	Chouteau	1,109
41	Poplar	Roosevelt	1,049
42	East Helena	Lewis & Clark	1,039

Source: Abbott, N. C. Montana in the Making, Gazette Printing Company,

CHAPTER III

SUBREGIONS OF MONTANA 1930-1940

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 inadequacey are well explained by Dr. 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.[127]

For these mentioned reasons and in order to form more complete and adequate conclusions, and to supplement the

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[127] Browder, W. G., The Population of Texas, 1900-1930; A Preliminary Study, page 17, unpublished thesis, University of North Carolina, 1941.

county data of the previous chapter, this study of population characteristics has been enlarged to include a study of subregional areas within the state of Montana. 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 homogenous 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 is computed on a county basis, and for the purpose of this statistical study these areal divisions will be considered as being homogenous.

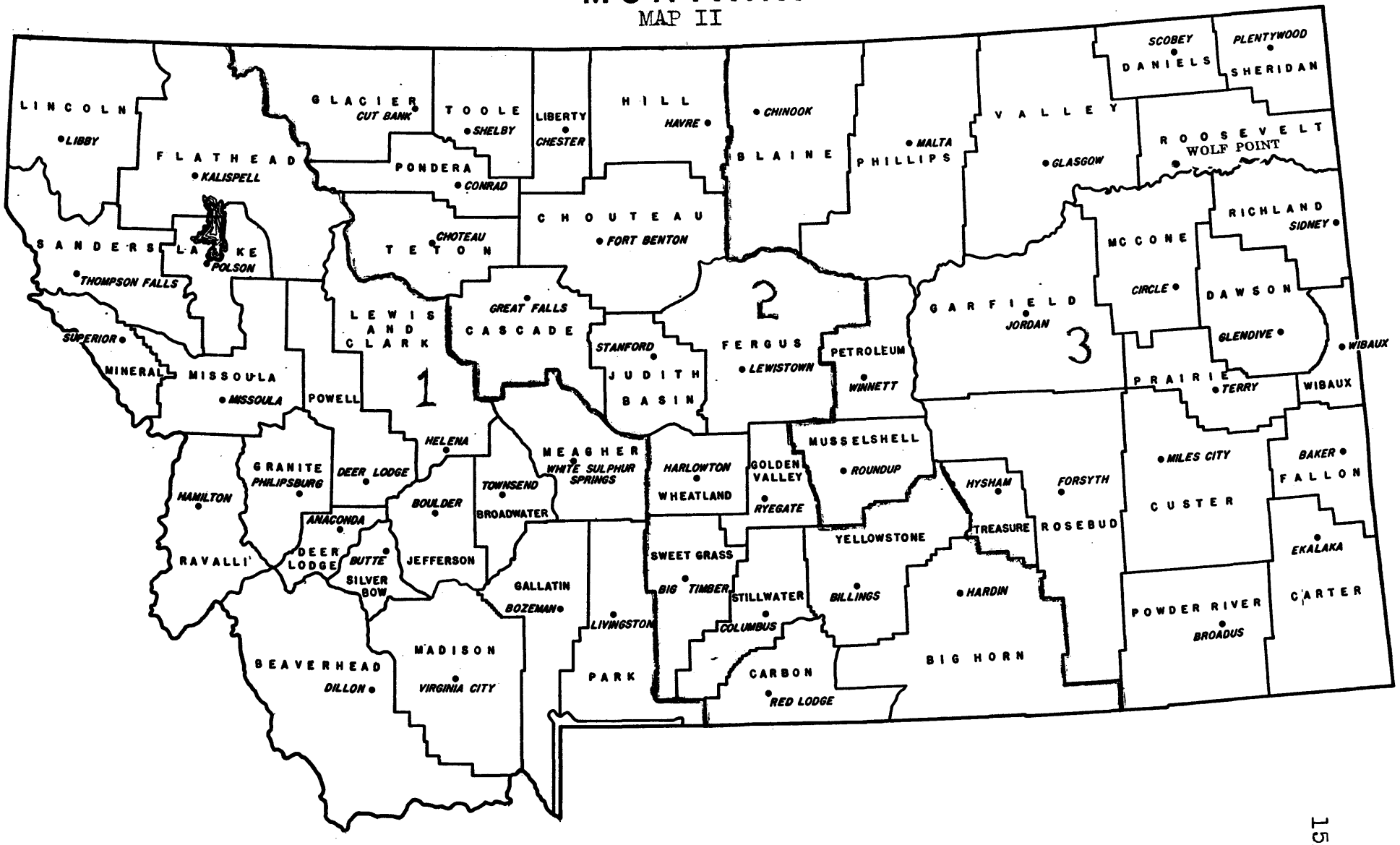
Montana, for the purpose of this study, has been divided into three subregions. (see map II) These divisional lines may be said to run north and south along the Rocky Mountains, and along the western edge of the Central Plains Area of the United States. Roughly speaking, this division has resulted in 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 based upon 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.

Helena

SUBREGIONAL DIVISION
OF

MONTANA

MAP II



> 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 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.[128]

SUBREGION I

This subregion is the western-most subregion, and it includes the following counties: Lincoln, Flathead, Sanders, Lake, Mineral, Missoula, Powell, Lewis and Clark, Granite, Ravalli, Meagher, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Silver Bow, Jefferson, Gallatin, Park, Madison, and Beaverhead. (map II)

This is the most populous of the subregions, as it contained just slightly less than forty-five per cent of the state's population in 1940, slightly less than forty-two per cent of the state's population in 1930[129], and, according to

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[128] Bureau of Census Pamphlet, Description of the Subregional Delimitation for the Study of Migration, page 1.

[129] Computation based on Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population; table 16.

computations based upon unofficial census returns, forty-five per cent of the 1950 population.

Preliminary census returns show that this subregion had a population of 263,719 persons in 1950, as compared with population of 249,662 in 1940, and 225,112 in 1930.[130]

One of the main reasons for the large percentage of people located in this area is the fact that sixteen of the forty-two cities of the state with populations greater than 1,000 (table IV) are located in this subregion.

Map I shows the populous nature of the counties in this subregion as it evidences that the nineteen counties are grouped as follows: one county of 50-53 thousand persons, one county of 25-29 thousand persons, two counties of 20-24 thousand persons, one county of 15-19 thousand persons, four counties of 10-14 thousand persons, five counties of 5-9 thousand persons, and five counties of 1-4 thousand persons.

The average fertility ratio for this subregion was 358 in 1930 and 364 in 1940.[131] This increase in the fertility ratio over the ten year period, 1930-1940, indicates that the tendency in this subregion is toward an increased birth rate. The average net reproduction rate for subregion I was 1,116[132], and this indicates that the birth rate for this subregion is

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[130] Ibid, table 16.

[131] Computation based on table I.

[132] Computation based on table III.

above that figure needed for mere replacement of the subregions population.

The characteristic trends of population of this subregion can be noted on Chart 57. This population pyramid shows a slight decrease in children during this ten year period, but it also indicates that the proportion of children, as compared to the distribution of the other age groups, is below that of a normal population pyramid. This is significant in that it depicts the trend toward maturity that is developing in this area. An increasing proportion of the middle aged and aged is general throughout the United States[133], and this subregion is in conformity with the general trend.

The increased fertility ratio of 1940 over 1930 is attested to by this pyramid, as it shows the slight increase in the percentage of children under five. The increased proportion of persons aged 20-34 is a reflection of the larger age groups of children in 1930 who remained within the subregion and matured. This same reason, maturing of certain age groups, can be used to explain the decrease in the age groups 35-44. The age group 40-44 shows the greatest variation during this period, as the distribution of males decreased from 4.4 per cent of the total population to 3.4 per cent, (table V) but this is not a unique or unusually great change and may be

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[133] Thompson, W. S., Population Problems, pages 287-288.

CHART 57

SUBREGION I 1930 - 1940

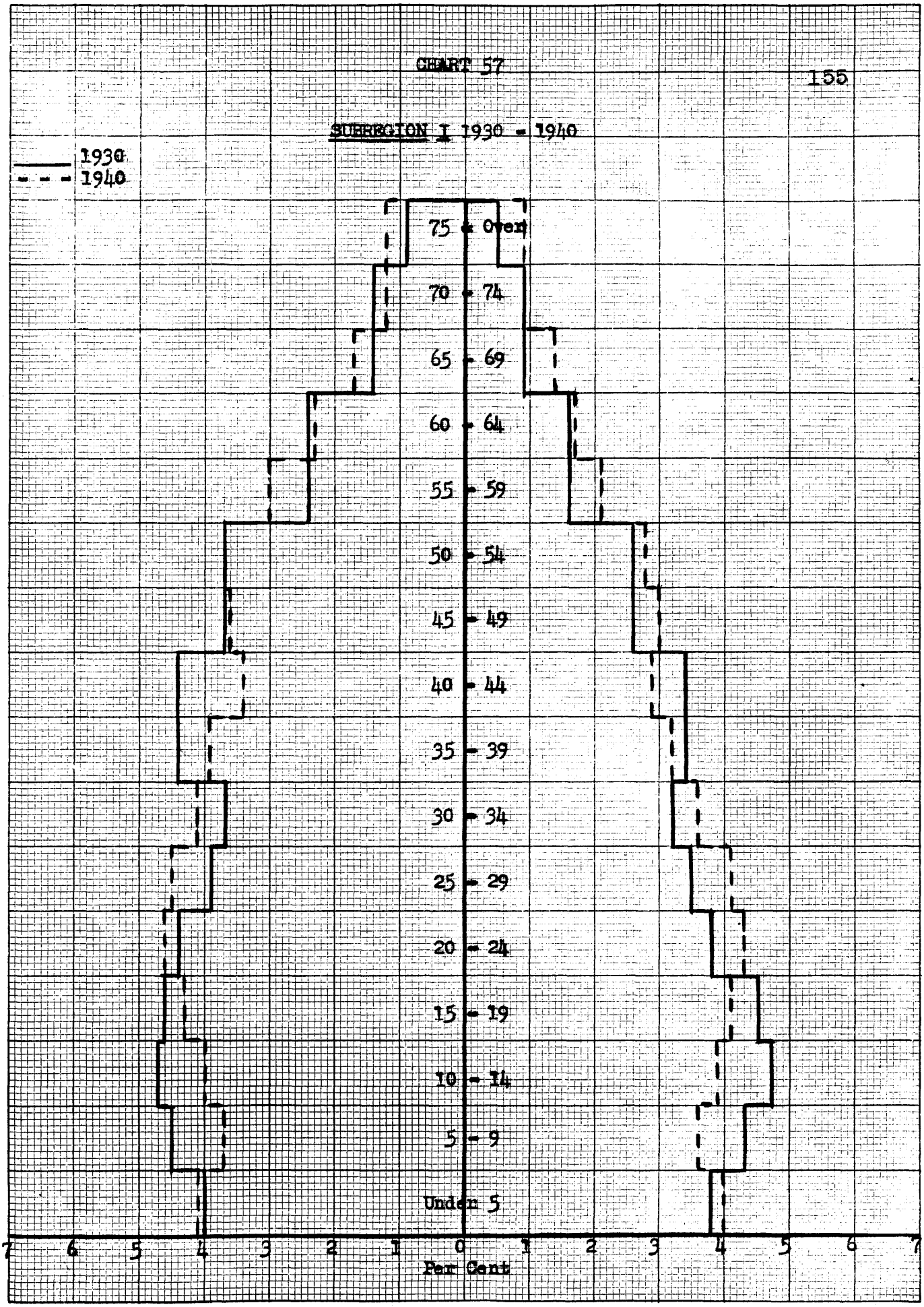

TABLE V

PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION MALE AND FEMALE, BY SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, 1930 AND 1940

Subregion I

Age Groups	Percentage of Total Population			
	1930		1940	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.0
5-9	4.5	4.3	3.7	3.6
10-14	4.7	4.7	4.0	3.9
15-19	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.1
20-24	4.4	3.8	4.6	4.3
25-29	3.9	3.5	4.5	4.1
30-34	3.7	3.2	4.1	3.6
35-39	4.4	3.4	3.9	3.2
40-44	4.4	3.4	3.4	2.9
45-49	3.7	2.6	3.6	3.0
50-54	3.7	2.6	3.7	2.8
55-59	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.1
60-64	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.7
65-69	1.4	.9	1.7	1.4
70-74	1.4	.9	1.2	.9
75 and Over	.9	.5	1.2	.9

Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population, Volume III, Part II; Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population, Volume II, Part IV.

attributed to the common factor of the aging of this group during this ten year period.

A glance at the chart shows that the general trend in the older age groups is in conformity with those cited in the middle aged brackets, as the trend in these groups is also towards an increased percentage of the total. It may be assumed that the maturing of the population is again the reason for this increase.

SUBREGION II

Subregion II is centrally located in the state, and contains the following counties: Glacier, Toole, Liberty, Hill, Pondera, Chouteau, Teton, Cascade, Judith Basin, Fergus, Wheatland, Golden Valley, Sweet Grass, Stillwater, Yellowstone, Carbon, and Big Horn. (map II) This subregion ranks second in population, as it had thirty-six percent of the states population in 1950, according to unofficial preliminary census returns, 34.1 per cent of the state's population in 1940, and 33.6 per cent of the state's population in 1930.[134] The total population for this subregion was 180,539 in 1930, 189,736 in 1940[135], and 212,098, according to preliminary census returns, for 1950. This group of counties also ranked second in number of cities over 1,000 with thirteen of forty-two cities being located in this subregion. (table IV)

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[134] Computation based on Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population; table 16.

[135] Ibid, table 16.

The percentage distribution of the population, by counties, for this subregion can be noted from map II which shows that there are two counties with population concentrations of between forty-one and forty-two thousand persons, four counties with population concentrations of between ten and fourteen thousand persons, six counties with population concentrations of between five and nine thousand persons, and five counties with population concentrations of between one and four thousand persons.

The average fertility ratio for this subregion was 433 in 1930 and 390 in 1940.[136] This decrease of the fertility ratio indicates that the characteristic trend of this county is toward a decreased birth rate. The average net reproduction rate for this subregion was 1,253.[137] This figure is well over the rate of 1,000, which is required for the replenishing of an area's population by births, and this indicates that the net reproduction rate for subregion II is, therefore, high enough to more than reproduce this subregions population.

The population pyramid for Subregion II, Chart 58, depicts the characteristic trends of the population in this subregion for the ten year period, 1930 to 1940. It indicates that this population group conforms, in general, very closely to that of a standard population group, as there is a large

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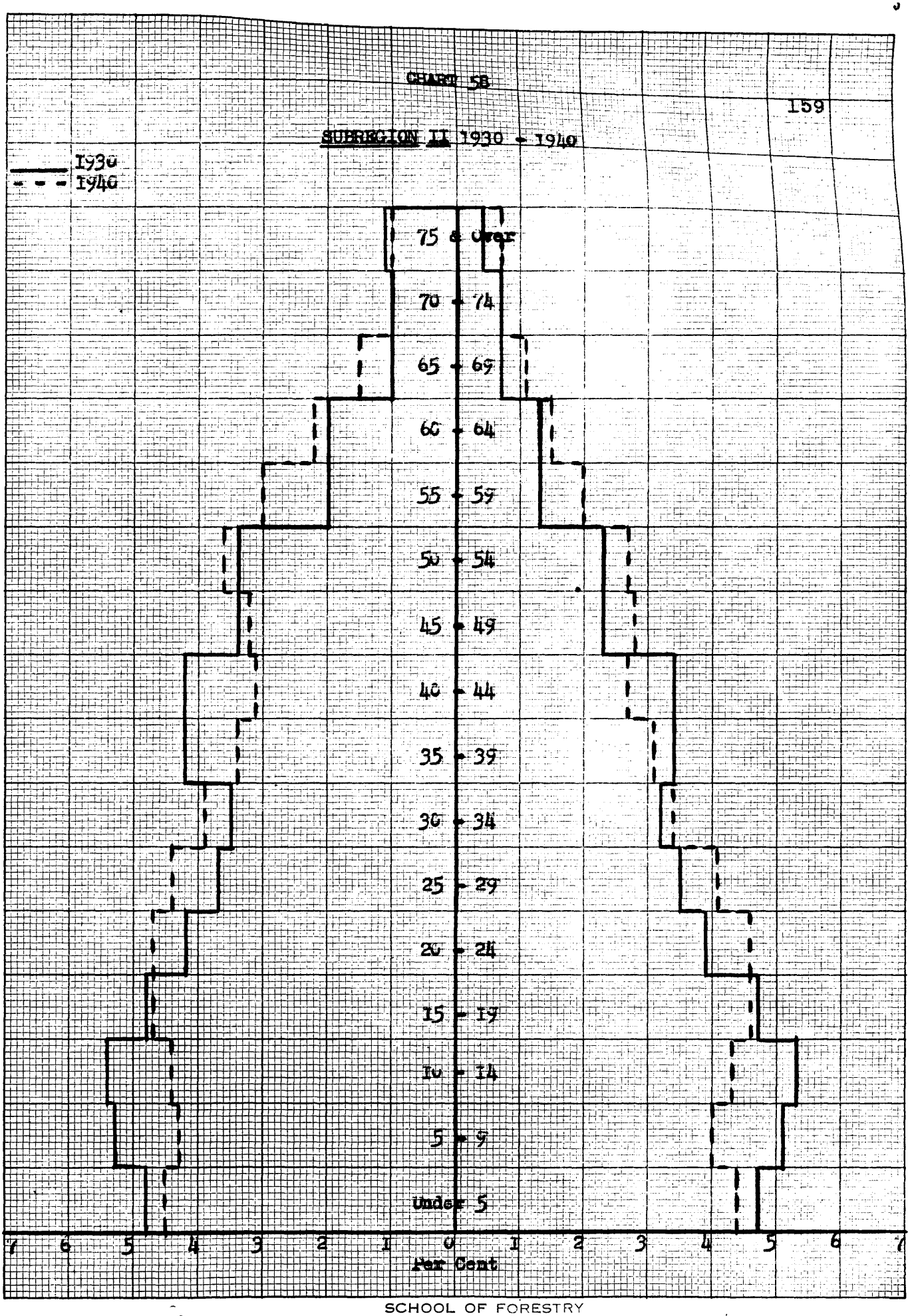
[136] Computation based on table I.

[137] Computation based on table III.

CHART 58

SUBREGION II 1930 - 1940



percentage of children that gradually tapers down through the older age group brackets until it reaches the smallest group, those of seventy-five and over.

The decline in the average fertility ratio in the period 1930, as compared to 1940, is shown on this pyramid by the decreased percentage of children for this period. There is also a decline to be noted in the age groups 35-45, which may be attributed to the general mobility of this age group during this period as many persons were migrating to heavy industry during this pre-war period. This decline is heaviest in the male portion of the population, as the age group 35-39 decreased from 4.2 per cent of the population in 1930 to 3.4 per cent of the population in 1940, and the age group 40-44 decreased from 4.2 per cent in 1930 to 3.1 per cent in 1940. (table VI)

The increased proportion of young adults in the population of this subregion can be attributed to the normal aging of the large children's groups during this ten year period, and the increase in the older groups may likewise be attributed to the normal aging of the older middle aged groups during this same period.

The over-all trend that is evident from this chart is the trend of mobility in all age groups. The only age group that is static and remains constant for the period 1930 and 1940 is that of the 70-74 age group. This general mobility

TABLE VI

PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION MALE AND FEMALE, BY SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, 1930 AND 1940

Subregion II

Age Groups	Percentage of Total Population			
	1930		1940	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4
5-9	5.3	5.1	4.3	4.0
10-14	5.4	5.3	4.4	4.3
15-19	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
20-24	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.6
25-29	3.7	3.5	4.4	4.1
30-34	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.4
35-39	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.1
40-44	4.2	3.4	3.1	2.7
45-49	3.4	2.3	3.2	2.8
50-54	3.4	2.3	3.6	2.7
55-59	2.0	1.3	3.0	2.0
60-64	2.0	1.3	2.2	1.5
65-69	1.0	.7	1.5	1.1
70-74	1.0	.7	1.0	.7
75 and Over	1.1	.4	1.0	.7

Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population, Volume III, Part II; Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population, Volume II, Part IV.

of the population is indicative of the frontier economy of this state, which seems to attract people of a migratory nature. This mobility may be further evidenced by a study of all of the counties included in this subregion which will show this same general trend to be common to all of them.

SUBREGION III

This is the eastern-most of the subregions, and it includes the following counties: Blaine, Phillips, Valley, Daniels, Sheridan, Roosevelt, Richland, McCone, Dawson, Garfield, Petroleum, Wibaux, Prairie, Musselshell, Treasure, Rosebud, Custer, Fallon, Powder River, and Carter. (map II) This is the most sparsely populated of the subregions, containing 23.2 per cent of the state's population in 1940 and 24.5 per cent in 1930[138], and 19 per cent, according to preliminary census returns, for 1950. The total population for this area was 120,015 in 1940, and 131,903 in 1930[139], as compared with the preliminary census returns of 112,167 for 1950. The sparsity of this subregion is not reflected in the number of cities it contains with populations greater than 1,000, as it has thirteen of the forty-two cities with such populations. However, most of these cities are just slightly greater than 1,000, and Miles City is the only city in this subregion to boast a population of 5,000 or more. (table IV)

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[138] Computation based on Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, table 16.

[139] Ibid, table 16.

Map II shows the sparsity of the population of this subregion. The twenty counties of this subregion are grouped as follows: one county of 15-19 thousand persons, two counties of 10-14 thousand persons, seven counties of 5-9 thousand persons, and ten counties of 1-4 thousand persons. (map II)

The average fertility ratio for this subregion was 534 in 1930 and 460 in 1940.[140] This decrease in the fertility ratio over the ten year period, 1930 to 1940, indicates that the tendency in this subregion is toward a decreased birth rate. The average net reproduction rate for subregion III was 1,357[141], and this indicates that the birth rate for this subregion is above that figure needed for mere replacement of this subregion's population. In addition it should be noted that the fertility ratio and the net reproduction rate of this subregion are the highest of the three subregions.

The characteristic trends of the population of this subregion can be noted on Chart 59. This population pyramid shows the rural nature of this area with its large proportion of children, small proportion of young adults, and increased proportion of aged. The high fertility ratio and net reproduction rate is attributable to the large proportion of children, but it is evident, after looking at the chart, that during this period, 1930-1940, there has been a marked decrease

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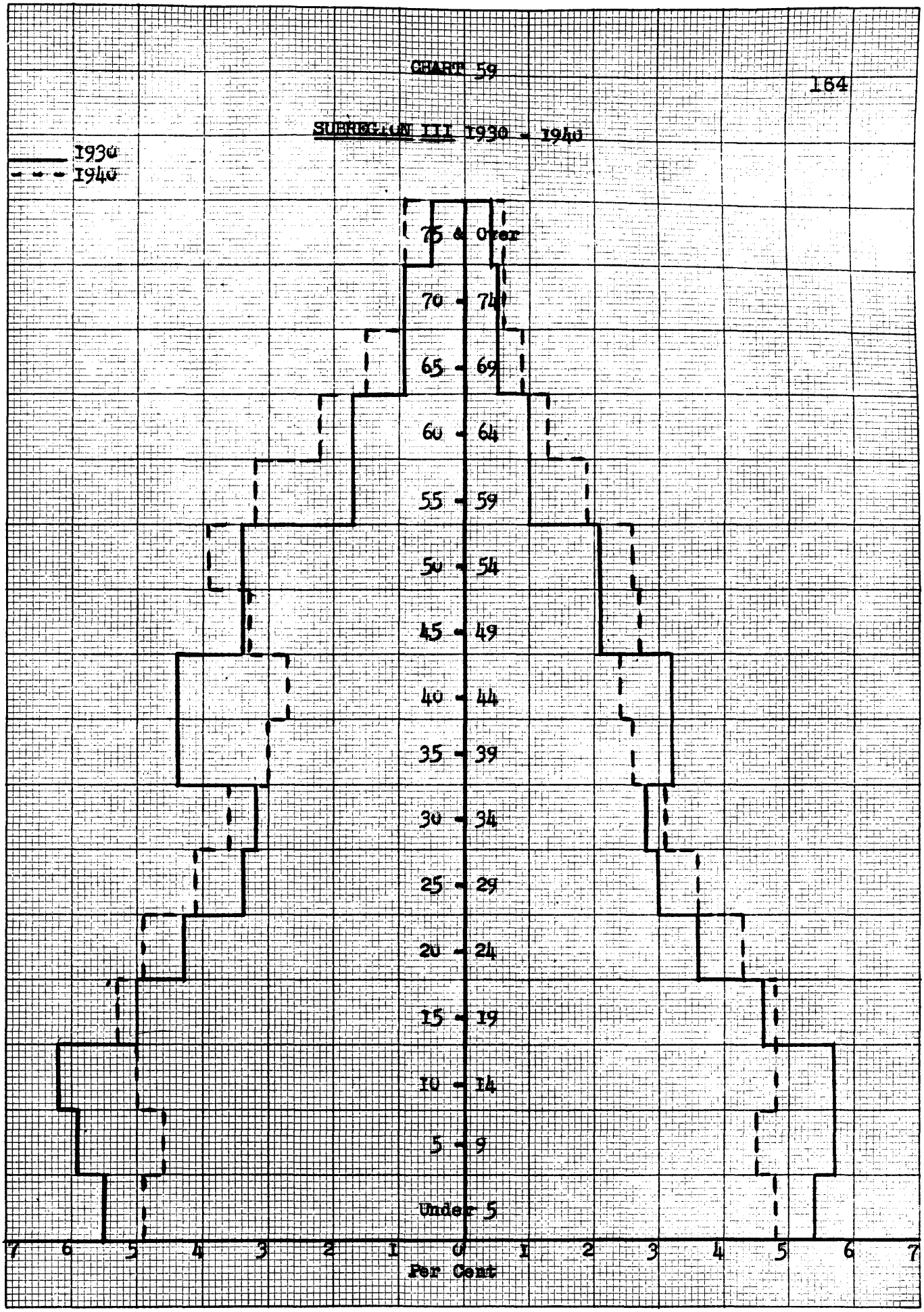
[140] Computation based on table I.

[141] Computation based on table III.

CHART 59

SUBREGION III 1930 - 1940



in the percentage of the children. This decline is indicative of the present tendency in this subregion toward a lower net reproduction rate and lower fertility ratio.

This chart also depicts the out-migration of the young adults in this subregion. This class generally cannot find work on the farm, or are attracted by the lure of the more populated areas with heavy industry. The increase in this age group that can be noted during the ten year period under consideration is due to the normal aging of the large children's groups over this period.

The exceptionally large decrease in the male age groups 40-44, (from 4.4 per cent of the total population in 1930 to 2.7 per cent of the total population in 1940), and 35-39 (from 4.4 per cent of the total population in 1930 to 3.0 per cent of the total population in 1940)[142] is due mainly to the normal aging of the smaller young adult age groups during this period. However, this decrease is also indicative of the general trend in this age group throughout the state to migrate out of the state during this pre-war period.

The increase in the older age groups depicts the universal trend in the state toward a maturing population. The general conclusion that may be drawn from these increases and decreases in population is that this subregion is increasing

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[142] See table VII for more complete listing of percentages population in specified age groups.

TABLE VII

PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION MALE AND FEMALE, BY SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, 1930 AND 1940

Subregion III

Age Groups	Percentage of Total Population			
	1930		1940	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5	5.5	5.4	4.9	4.8
5-9	5.9	5.7	4.6	4.5
10-14	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.8
15-19	5.0	4.6	5.3	4.8
20-24	4.3	3.6	4.9	4.3
25-29	3.4	3.0	4.1	3.6
30-34	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.1
35-39	4.4	3.2	3.0	2.6
40-44	4.4	3.2	2.7	2.4
45-49	3.4	2.1	3.3	2.7
50-54	3.4	2.1	3.9	2.6
55-59	1.7	1.0	3.2	1.9
60-64	1.7	1.0	2.2	1.3
65-69	.9	.5	1.5	.9
70-74	.9	.5	.9	.6
75 and Over	.5	.4	.9	.6

Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population, Volume III, Part II; Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population, Volume II, Part IV.

its median age through out-migration of the young adults, decreasing fertility ratios, decreasing birth rates, decreasing net reproduction rates, and through increased longevity of the general population.

CHAPTER IV

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS AND CHANGES IN THE STATE OF MONTANA 1930 to 1940

The study of population and population trends with their varying characteristics of age-sex distribution, birth rates, fertility ratios, and reproduction rates have an important contribution to make to the analysis of economic and social conditions of any state, area, or region. This study of Montana's population characteristics clearly depicts significant trends and changes within the state.

Perhaps the most notable characteristic evidenced is that of the high mobility of this state's population. This mobility is not limited to any one region, subregion, or county, but is found in all population groups in Montana.

> Montana has a highly mobile population. During the twenties at least sixty-one thousand people left the state, but after due allowance for natural increase (excess of births over deaths), the State had a net loss of only 11,283 people or 2.1 per cent. During the thirties there was a net gain of 21,850 people, or an increase of 4.1 per cent, which was equal to but about half the natural increase of births over deaths, indicating that a movement of some twenty-two thousand people out of the state had occurred.[143]

The various population pyramids that have been studied so far clearly indicate this mobility. It is characteristic of the more rural counties and subregions to have large out-

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[143] Renne, R. R. and Plambeck, H. H., Montana Population Changes and Prospects, Mimeo. Cir. 37, Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana, 1942.

migrations and it is more characteristic of the more urban counties and subregions to have large in-migrations.

The charts portray the fact that all age groups tend to migrate, and this period studied, 1930-1940, shows mobility within the various counties and groups as few have remained static in the period observed. As a conclusion it may be stated that Montana is a transitional state, that is to say, a state which has an ever changing and shifting population. A population that is shifting within the various counties and cities of the state, and migrating into and out of the state from other states.

One of the unique trends that has been ascertained from the various studies of the Montana population is that of the difference in the sex distribution within the state. There is a proportionately higher ratio of males to females. This is characteristic of most of the counties and subregions as well as characteristic of the state as a whole. A second, but not unique, trend is indicated in the age distribution of the state. This is the trend of the population of the state to become gradually more mature. This maturing is caused by the increased ratio of older people to younger people, and by decrease in the percentage of children.

The rural-urban shift of the population of the state is another trend that is indicated. This shift has been from the rural centers to the urban, and this migratory characteristic is becoming increasingly greater in the progress of time.

> Montana's population is becoming increasingly urban. In 1940 more than a third, 37.8 per cent, of the total population lived in cities or towns of 2,500 or more. This is a higher proportion than in any previous year. During the thirties Montana's farm population declined almost a seventh (13.8 per cent), while the urban population increased more than a sixth (16.8 per cent), and the rural non-farm population (villages and towns of less than 2,500 and non-farmers in open country) increased more than an eighth (12.9 per cent). In spite of these significant increases in proportion living in cities and towns, Montana's population is still more rural than that for the nation as a whole. In 1940 more than half (56.5 per cent) of the United States population was urban compared with 37.8 per cent for Montana.[144]

A further trend is the intra-state migratory nature of the population which has caused a shift in the population groupings of the various counties. This intra-state migration has seemed to be a migration from the rural areas to the urban centers. An example of this can be seen when a comparison of the population distribution of the cities with populations greater than 1,000 is considered. Table IV shows that there are forty-two cities within the state with populations greater than 1,000, and of these forty-two all but six are county seats. Therefore, the conclusion may be drawn that the intra-state migrations are, in part, a migration to the county seats. This may be due to the merchandising facilities and professional services available in these cities, or it may just be the result of the desire to escape the farm for the luxuries and lure of the city.

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[144] Renne, R. R. and Plambeck, H. H., Op. Cit.

A more complete study of the characteristic intra-state migration of the Montana population was attempted by Renne and Plambeck with the following results and conclusions:

> During the twenties when Montana had a population decrease of 2.1 per cent, nineteen of her fifty-six counties showed increases. Counties with considerable irrigated acreage, large Indian populations, or newly discovered oil wells showed the largest increases during that decade, while counties in the western cut-over areas and the central range and dry farming areas of the State showed the greatest declines.
>
> During the thirties Montana had a total population increase of 4.1 per cent, more than half (31) of her fifty-six counties showed decreases. Largest decreases occurred in the southeastern and central counties where drouth and insect pest ravages combined with low agricultural prices resulted in heavy out-migration. Some of this was to the mountain valleys and irrigated areas of the western counties. Counties with considerable irrigated acreage continued to show increases in population as they did during the twenties. The increase in Valley County was due largely to the influx of people in connection with the construction of Fort Peck Dam. Submarginal land purchase programs assisted many families in Petroleum and Prairie counties in selling their properties and moving to other areas where economic opportunities appeared to be more promising.
>
> These shifts in population among Montana's counties during the past two decades 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 concentration along the Yellowstone, Milk, and Missouri rivers, in the Western irrigated valleys, and in and around the fifty-six county seats.[145]

COMPARISON, MONTANA and UNITED STATES

A comparison of the population pyramids of the United States and Montana (Charts 60 and 61) clearly depict the

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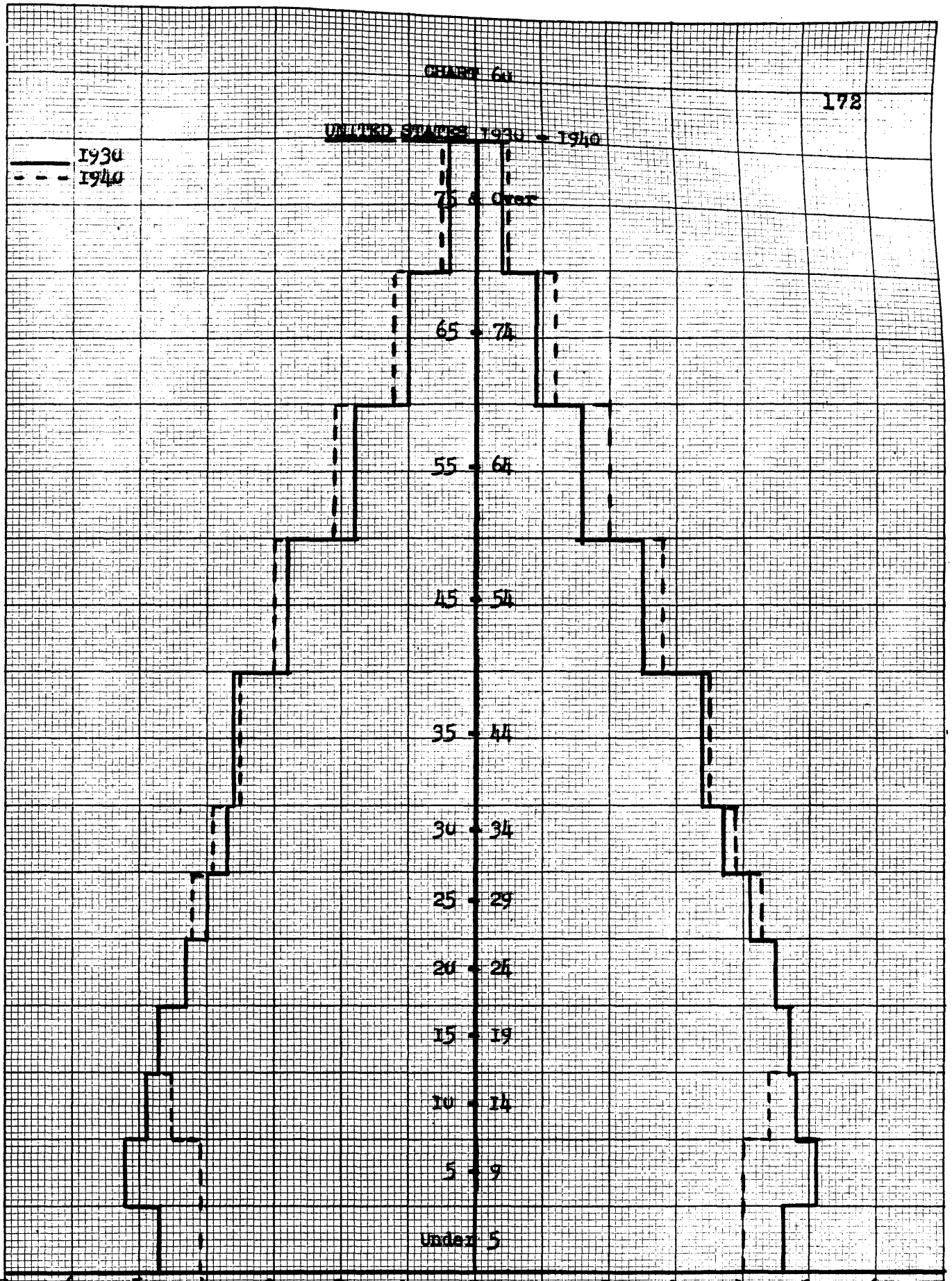
[145] Renne, R. R. and Plambeck, H. H., Op. Cit.

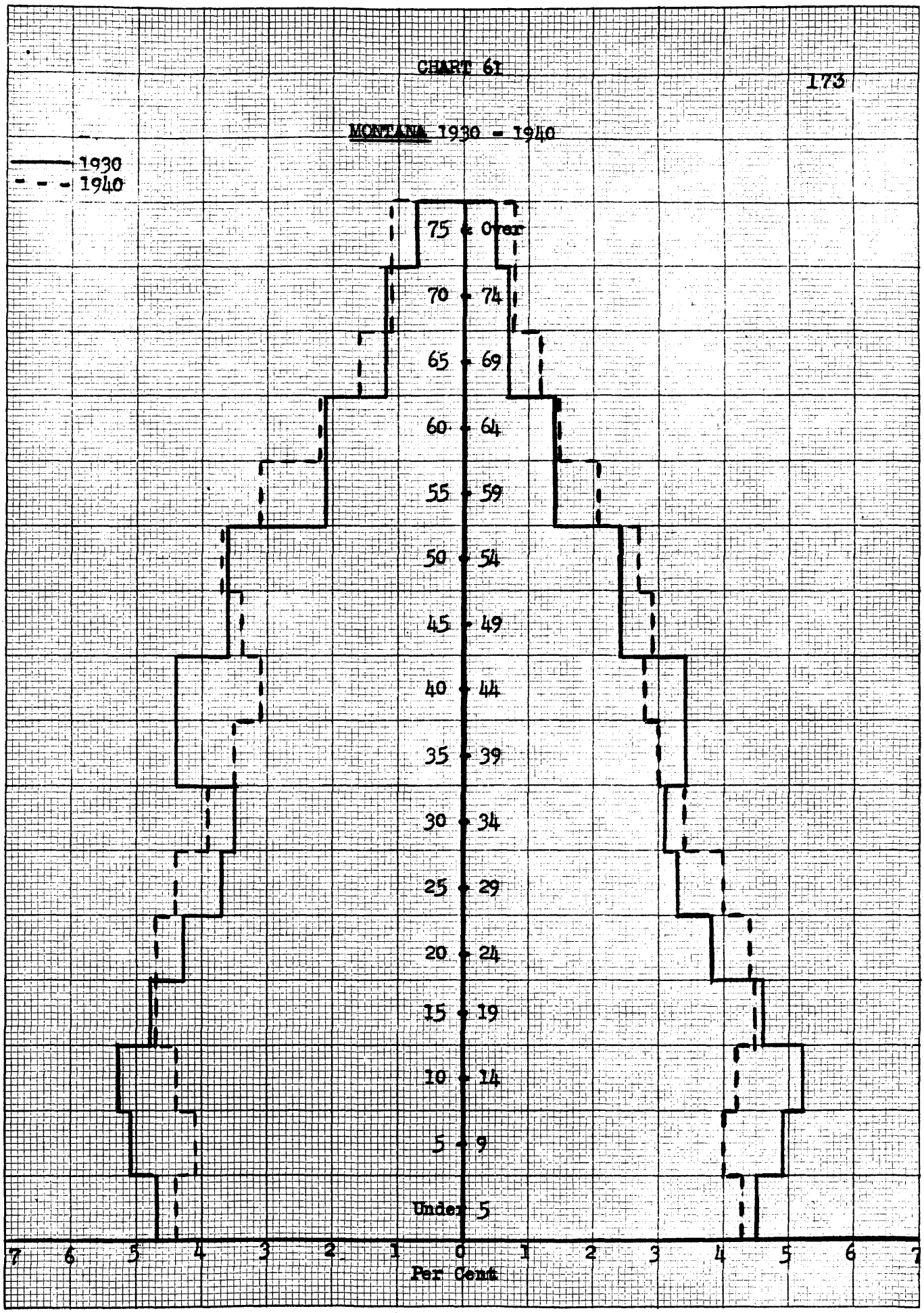
CHART 6a



Source: Browder, Alice T. Changes in Age and Sex Distribution, Birth Rates, and Fertility Ratios of the Texas Population, 1930-1940, unpublished master's thesis, University of Texas, Austin, 1943, chart 28.

CHART 61

MONTANA 1930 - 1940



unique features of Montana's population as well as certain similarities. At first glance it is noticeable that the chart for the United States conforms to the general shape of a standard population pyramid except for the indentation in the children's groups. On the other hand, Montana's pyramid is very irregular in shape and conforms to the general shape of a standard population pyramid in only a few ways, thus indicating the transitional nature of the general population of the state.

The age-group distributions for Montana and the United States, as observed from a comparison of tables VIII and IX shows that in the children's groups, under fifteen years of age, there is a close conformity of the general distribution. In these groups both tables show a decrease during the periods studied. The greatest decrease in both groups are found in the age group 5-9. In this group there was a 2.2 per cent decrease for the entire United States, while the decrease for the state of Montana was 1.9 per cent.

A comparison of Charts 60 and 61 shows that in the age groups 15-24 there is a difference to be noted. This difference results from the fact that during the periods studied there is no change in either the male or female population for the United States, while there are changes for the population of Montana. These changes are: a decrease in both sex for the age group 15-19 in 1940 as compared to 1930, and an increase in both sex for the age group 20-24 for the compared periods.

TABLE VIII

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, UNITED STATES, 1930 and 1940

Age Grouping	Per Cent of Population	
	1930	1940
Under 5	9.3	8.1
5-9	10.3	8.1
10-14	9.7	8.9
15-19	9.4	9.4
20-24	8.8	8.8
25-29	8.1	8.5
30-34	7.4	7.8
35-44	14.0	13.9
45-54	10.6	11.6
55-64	6.9	8.0
65-74	3.9	4.8
75 and over	1.5	1.9

Source: Browder, Alice J. Changes in Age and Sex Distribution, Birth Rates, and Fertility Ratios of the Texas Population, 1930-1940, unpublished master's thesis, University of Texas, Austin, 1943, table 6.

TABLE IX

PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION MALE AND FEMALE, BY SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, 1930 AND 1940

Montana

Age Groups	Percentage of Total Population			
	1930		1940	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3
5-9	5.1	4.9	4.1	4.0
10-14	5.3	5.2	4.4	4.2
15-19	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.5
20-24	4.3	3.8	4.7	4.4
25-29	3.7	3.3	4.4	4.0
30-34	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.4
35-39	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.0
40-44	4.4	3.4	3.1	2.8
45-49	3.6	2.4	3.4	2.9
50-54	3.6	2.4	3.7	2.7
55-59	2.1	1.4	3.1	2.1
60-64	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.5
65-69	1.2	.7	1.6	1.2
70-74	1.2	.7	1.1	.8
75 and Over	.7	.5	1.1	.8

Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population, Volume III, Part II: Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population, Volume II, Part IV.

Both charts show an increase in the distribution of the age groups 25-34 for these periods, but the increases noted are greater for Montana than they are for the United States. The distribution again differs in the age group 35-44, as there is a slight decrease in the male group for the United States while the female group for the United States shows a slight increase. The male group for Montana, as well as the female group, shows large decreases for the compared years of 1930 and 1940.

Another divergence of characteristics is shown in the comparison of the age groups 45-54, which shows slight increases for both sex in the chart for the United States while the chart for Montana shows a slight increase in the female group and a decrease of .2 per cent for the male age group 45-49.

In both charts, both sexes show increases in the age groups 55-64. However, the changes are slight and constant for the United States while Montana has inconsistant changes, as the increases for the age group 60-64 are slight and the increases for the age group 55-59 are large for both sexes.

Inconsistency is again noted in the age groups 65-70 for the state of Montana, as slight increases are to be found in both sex for the age group 65-69 and an increase in the female group 70-74, while the males of the latter group show a slight decrease.

In the final age grouping, 75 and over, both charts depict increases, but it is worthy of note that the increases here noted are larger for the state of Montana than for the United States.

The conclusion that can be drawn from this comparison is that both charts indicate increased percentages of the population in the older groups, and decreased percentages of the population in the children's groups. But, while the pyramid for the United States shows a fairly static population in the middle aged and young adult groups, the pyramid for Montana shows this group to be highly mobile. The mobility trends indicated here are in-migration in the young adult groups, and out-migration in the middle aged groups.

The explanation for the increased percentage of older people in both sexes for Montana and the United States rests upon the increased longevity of the general population, which has increased the total number of aged in these areas. The decrease in children for both Montana and the United States is attributable to the decreasing birth rates of both. The static nature of the other population groups in the United States indicates that no unusual changes are taking place in this portion of the general population. Meanwhile, the mobility in the middle brackets of Montana's population are due to two general reasons: the maturing of the large children's groups of 1930, which resultantly caused an increase in the young

adults of 1940, and the out-migration of the middle aged groups during the period 1930-1940 which may be due to this pre-war period when this group migrated to war industries.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Certain conclusions may be arrived at, in reference to the counties, subregions, and state of Montana, as a result of this study. Paramount of these is the conclusion that Montana's rural and frontier-like economy coupled with its sparse population tends to exaggerate and produce the population differentials studied. Thus, large and commanding trends and changes are noted in the various demographic units and from these definite and conclusive ascertations may be made as to future conditions of the state. However, these ascertations are fallible and open to error due to this exaggeration of trends, which may be completely reversed by the shift or change of the characteristics of a small population group. Thus in a sparsely populated county of about 1,000 persons an unusual trend, such as one toward high fertility, can be reversed by the out-migration of a small number of women of child bearing age.

The statistics studied indicate that the state of Montana will have an increasing population. This increase is evidenced by the increasing birth rate of 1940 as compared with 1930 and also by the increase in the majority of age groups studied. However, it is also an indicated trend that there will be a falling off in the middle aged groups of the state, caused by the continued out-migration of this group.

Unofficial preliminary federal census returns tend to confirm the general over-all increase of population for the state, as the census returns for 1950 show that Montana has 587,269 residents[146], as compared with 559,456 in 1940[147], for a total gain of 27,813 persons.

Close scrutiny of the statistics for the individual counties show that the counties with rural populations, and predominantly those counties where agriculture is the chief means of occupation, show a decline in total population while those more urbanized counties whose chief means of occupation is other than agriculture show population increases. Since the majority of the counties of the state fall into this rural category, it may be concluded that a majority of the counties will show a population loss, while a small minority of the counties will show relatively large population gains.

This observation is affirmed by the unofficial preliminary census returns which show that thirty-six of the fifty-six counties lost population during the decade from 1940 to 1950. (table X) Thus the gain in population for the entire state is centered in the remaining twenty counties. These decreases range from four persons in Sanders County to 5,215 in Silver Bow County.[148] The largest percentage loss of

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[146] Unofficial Federal Census Returns, released by the Bureau of Census, for the state of Montana, 1950.

[147] Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Population, table 23.

[148] Computation based on table X.

TABLE X

POPULATION FIGURES, BY COUNTY, FOR STATE OF MONTANA FOR 1950

County	Population
Beaverhead	6,417
Big Horn	9,799
Blaine	8,473
Broadwater	2,887
Carbon	10,106
Carter	2,785
Cascade	52,408
Chouteau	6,908
Custer	12,619
Daniels	3,928
Dawson	9,038
Deer Lodge	16,529
Fallon	3,647
Fergus	13,963
Flathead	31,412
Gallatin	21,718
Garfield	2,154
Glacier	9,643
Golden Valley	1,337
Granite	2,765
Hill	14,281
Jefferson	4,005
Judith Basin	3,204
Lake	13,767
Lewis and Clark	24,418
Liberty	2,162
Lincoln	8,672
Madison	5,906
McCone	3,246
Meagher	2,039
Mineral	2,062
Missoula	35,002
Musselshell	5,392
Park	11,974
Petroleum	1,025
Phillips	6,348
Pondera	6,429
Powder River	2,680
Powell	6,258
Prairie	2,361
Ravalli	13,001
Richland	10,343
Roosevelt	9,546

Rosebud	6,529
Sanders	6,922
Sheridan	6,623
Silver Bow	47,992
Stillwater	5,345
Sweet Grass	3,619
Teton	7,130
Toole	6,859
Treasure	1,406
Valley	11,320
Wheatland	3,162
Wibaux	1,904
Yellowstone	55,743

Source: Unofficial Federal Census Returns, released by the Bureau of Census, for the state of Montana, 1950.

population was that of Valley County with its loss of 34 per cent.[149] The largest gains were in the more urban counties, with the exception of Silver Bow County, as evidenced by Yellowstone County's gain of 14,561 persons and Cascade County's gain of 10,409 persons.[150]

The migration of the state population indicates a shift from the eastern counties to the western counties. This is in conformity with the out-migration noticed in the rural counties, and the in-migration noted in the more urban counties. This noteworthy shift may be attributed, in part, to the fluctuation of the business cycle. Thus the recent years of high farm production and high farm income may be largely credited with this shift. Specific data are lacking, but indications are that this decade of prosperity has resulted in farm consolidation, which has in turn resulted in the displaced farm owners and operators migrating to the western counties, as evidenced by the increased population in the western counties and the decreased population of the eastern counties. Perhaps this is occasioned not only by the increased prosperity, but also by the increased ability for farmers to retire occasioned by this prosperity. A further suggested reason for this group retiring and migrating to the western

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[149] Computation based on table X.

[150] Computation based on table X.

counties is the more coastal climate of the wester-most counties which is not as severe as that of the eastern-most counties.

A political implication of this shift is to be found in our political representation system which divides the state into two geographical units. The implication to be noted is that representation in the House of Representatives of the United States will be unevenly distributed in reference to population content of these areas. Thus fewer people in the eastern section results in their having a larger voice in the Federal Government, while more people in the western section will result in their having a smaller voice in the Federal Government.

The political implication within the state itself is that this population shift will occasion a reallocation of seats in the State House of Representatives within the near future. This, however, is allowed for by state statute, and as a result there will be no great undue representation within the state itself caused by this population shift.

It has been observed in this study that the movement of heavy industry to an area; the development of natural resources, such as oil wells, copper mines, lumbering etc.; and the building of large governmental projects, such as Fort Peck Dam, will occasion the in-migration to the area being exploited, and will cause the increase of population of that area to be greater than usual. Thus it may be said that the

western portion of the state will, in the future, show an even greater increase of population due to the present construction of such federal projects as Hungry Horse Dam, and other such projects as are proposed for the future. Present plans call for increased industrialization of this area by the creation of aluminum processing plants and other industries. This allows the conclusion to be made that present migratory trends will be continued thereby causing the rural sections of the state to become even more depleted of population, while the urban sections gain greater population concentrations.

The fertility ratios and net reproduction rates studied indicate that the birth rate for the state is going to show a continued increase. From this it may be presumed that the State of Montana is going to continue to gain population, not only by increased industrialization but also by means of an increased birth rate.

The study of age-sex distribution for Montana shows that there is to be a continued inequality of distribution according to sex. Thus the state will continue to show a larger proportion of males than females. However, this should be a decreasing proportion, as when the state commences to lose its frontier-like economy it should also commence to lose this increased number of males as compared to females.

The increased longevity of the United States is to be reflected in the increased maturity of the population of Montana.

This increased maturity indicates that there will be an increased percentage of older persons in the state's population in the future.

A final conclusion that may be arrived at is that the increased urbanity of the population has resulted, and will continue to result, in the population centering in and around the larger cities and towns as well as along irrigation projects and other governmental and private projects.

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