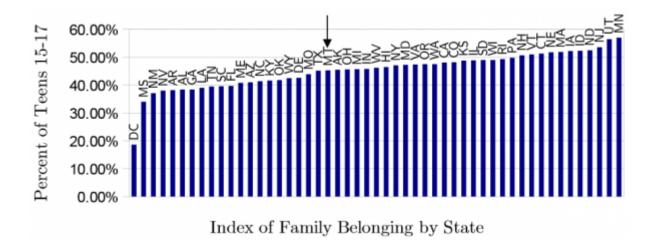
State of the Family in Montana

The United States Family Belonging Index is 46 percent, with a corresponding Family Rejection Index of 54 percent, based on 2008-2012 data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. The action of parents determines the Family Belonging or Rejection Index within a nation, region, state, or racial or ethnic group—whether they marry and belong to each other, or whether they reject one another through divorce or other means. Rejection leaves children without married parents committed to one another and to their children.

The Index of Family Belonging is determined by the fraction of children aged 15 to 17 in a given area who live with both their biological parents, who have been married since before or around the time of their birth.

1. Index of Belonging

Montana has a Family Belonging Index of 45.3 percent. In other words, 45.3 percent of Montana teenagers aged 15 to 17 have lived with their always-married parents since their birth, whereas 45.3 percent of these adolescents were raised in a non-intact family. Montana ranks 31st on the state ranking of the Index of Belonging and Rejection.¹⁾



2. Outcomes by Index of Belonging

Significant outcomes: Location between states at the extremes followed by state ranking, for Montana

2.1 Youth Outcomes

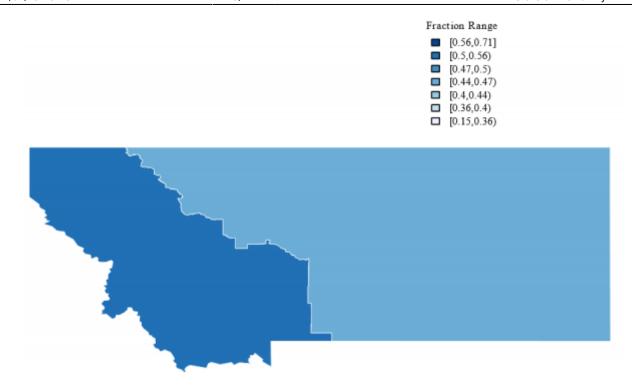
Youth Outcomes	Montana	Weakest State	Strongest State
Graduation rates (high	82	51.3 (NV)	89.6 (WI)
school)			
NAEP reading scores (eighth	270	251 (MS)*	274 (MA)
grade)			
Child poverty (percent in)	21%	31% (MS)	11% (NH)
Births to unmarried teenag-	8.6%	14.1% (MS)	5.3% (UT)
ers (percent of)			

3. Mapping Montana

See Effects of Family Structure on Policy Outcomes

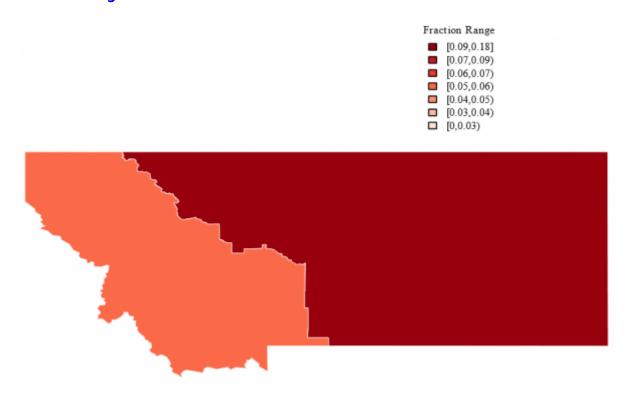
3.1 Family Intactness

Fraction of Families Intact



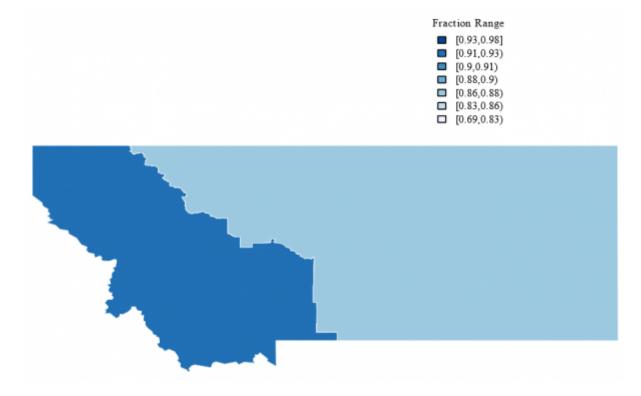
3.2 Teenage Out-of-Wedlock Births

Fraction of teenage out-of-wedlock births out of all births



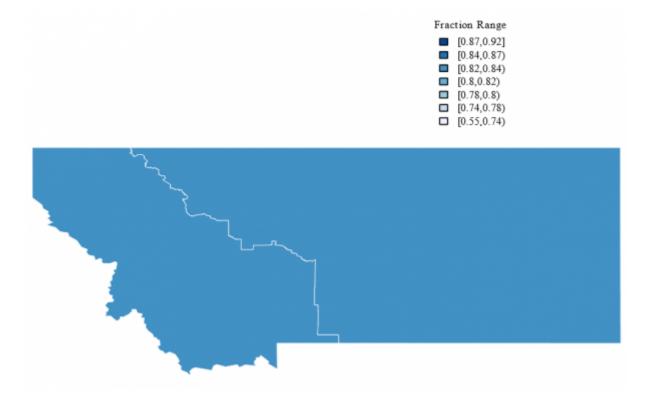
3.3 High School Graduates

Fraction of 19- to 20-year-olds who are high school graduates



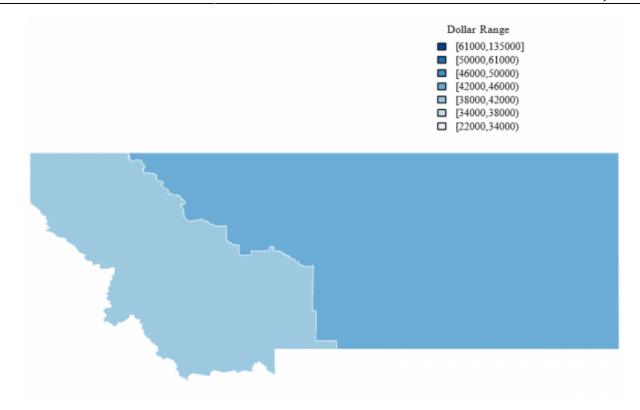
3.4 Employment

Fraction of 25- to 54-year-old men working



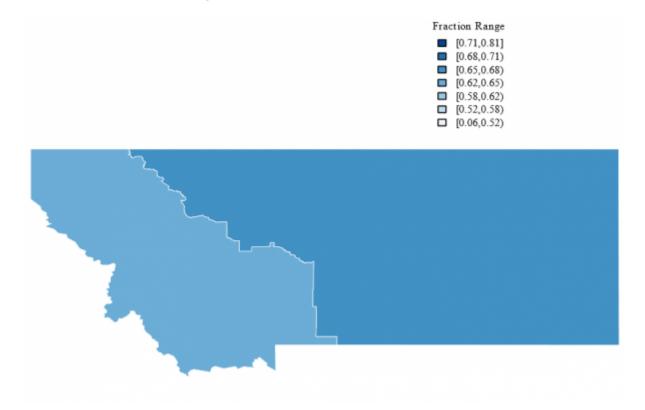
3.5 Earnings

Average earnings per 25- to 54-year-old male



3.6 Homeowners

Fraction of households owning a home

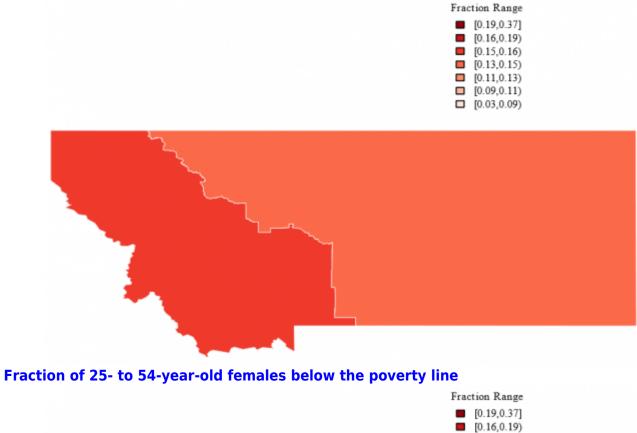


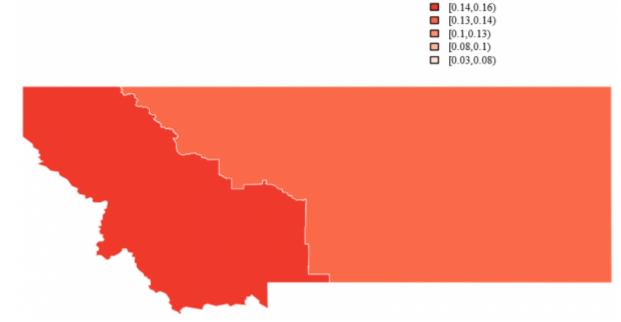
3.7 Poverty

See Effects of Family Structure on Poverty

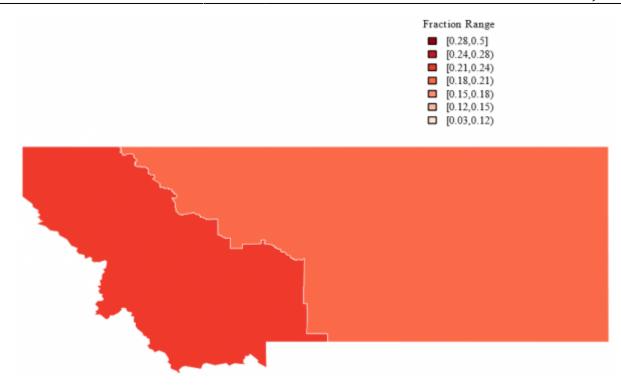
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Fraction of the overall population below poverty





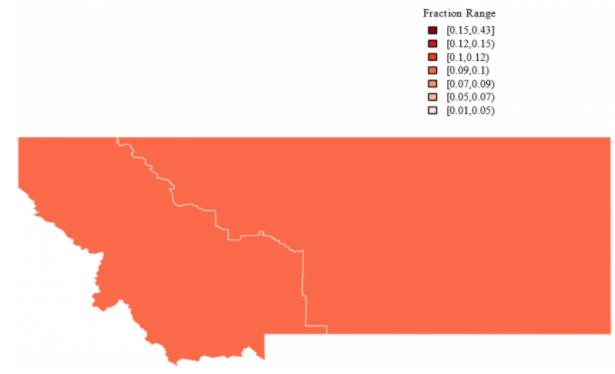
Fraction of minors below the poverty line



3.8 Government Dependence

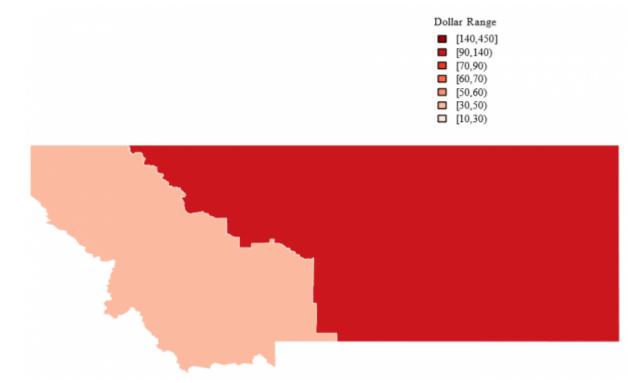
See Effects of Family Structure on Government Dependency and Effects of Welfare on Families

Fraction of households receiving food stamps

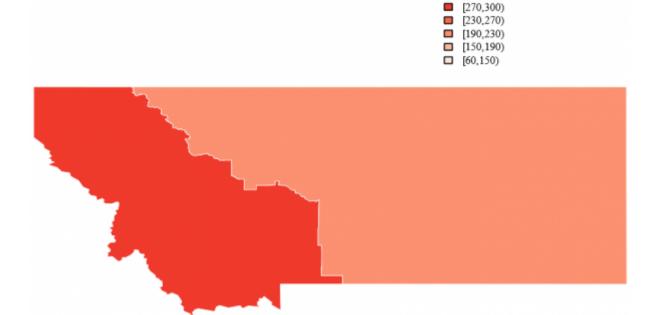


Average TANF and State Welfare Transfers per 25- to 54-year-old females

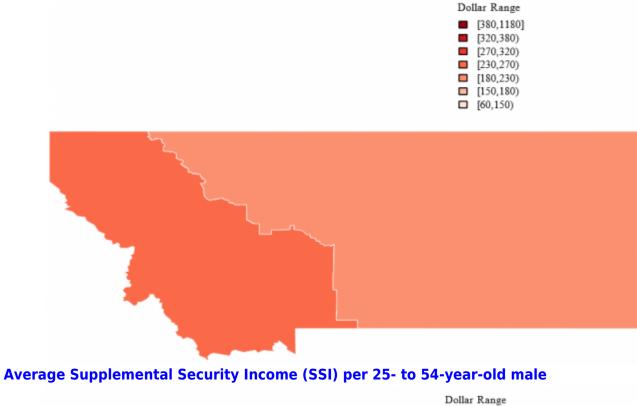
Dollar Range [370,900] [300,370)

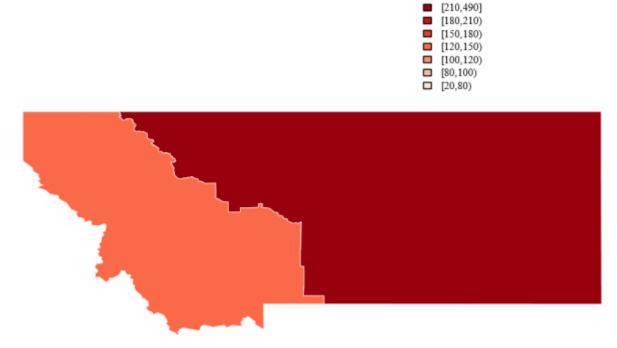


Average Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) per 25- to 54-year-olds

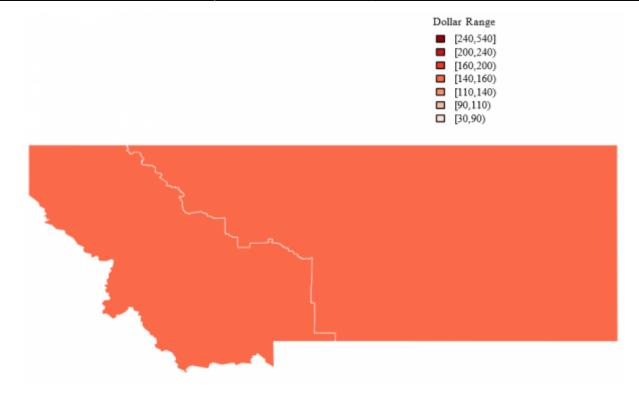


Average Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) per 25- to 54-year-old male





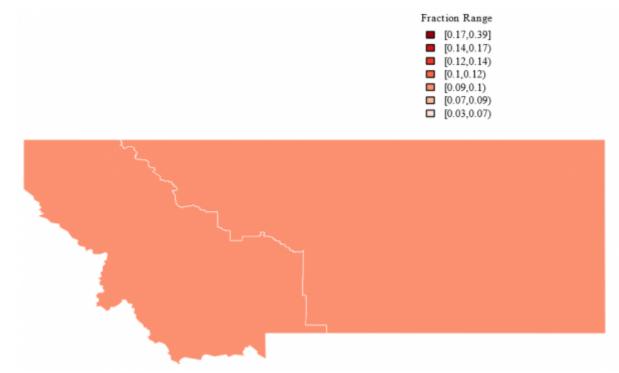
Average Supplemental Security Income (SSI) per 25- to 54-year-old female



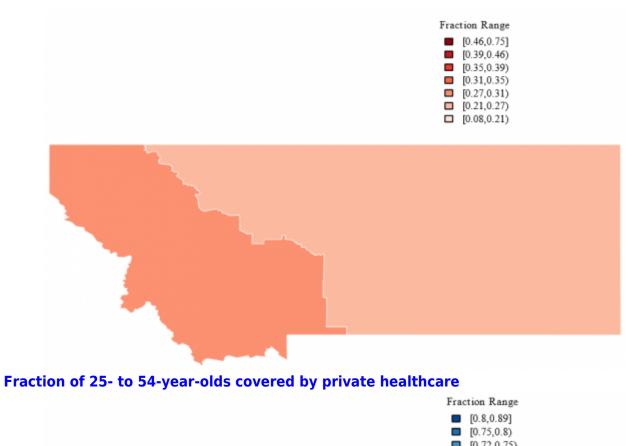
3.9 Healthcare

See Effects of Family Structure on Healthcare Coverage

Fraction of 25- to 54-year-olds receiving public healthcare

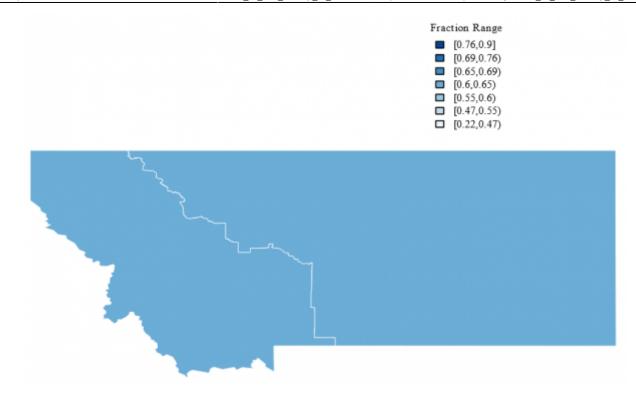


Fraction of minors receiving public healthcare





Fraction of minors covered by private healthcare



This entry draws heavily from original research found in Index of Family Belonging and Rejection: State by State (2011), Family Intactness: Influence on Major State Social Policy Outcomes, and Family Intactness and Public Policy Outcomes by State.

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