



# THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF MONTANA HOSPITALS

DECEMBER 2024

*PREPARED FOR:*  
THE MONTANA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

*PREPARED BY:*  
BUREAU OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH  
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

# Table of Contents

.....	i
The Economic Contributions of Montana Hospitals .....	1
How These Results Were Produced .....	3
How The Presence of Hospitals Supports the Economy .....	4
Employment Impacts .....	4
Personal Income Impacts .....	5
Output Impacts.....	6
State Revenue Impacts .....	7
Summary of State Level Economic Contributions.....	8
Economic Contribution of Hospitals to their Communities.....	9
About the BBER .....	11
About This Report.....	11
Appendix 1: Economic Contribution of Individual Hospitals in Montana .....	A1-1
Barrett Hospital & Healthcare - Beaverhead County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-2
Big Horn Hospital Association - Big Horn County Economic Impact Summary.....	A1-3
Billings Clinic Broadwater - Broadwater County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-4
Beartooth Billings Clinic - Carbon County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-5
Benefis Health System - Cascade County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-6
Great Falls Hospital - Cascade County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-7
Big Sandy Medical Center - Chouteau County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-8
Missouri River Medical Center - Chouteau County Economic Impact Summary.....	A1-9
Intermountain Health Holy Rosary Hospital - Custer County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-10
Daniels Memorial Healthcare Center - Daniels County Economic Impact Summary.....	A1-11
Glendive Medical Center - Dawson County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-12
Community Hospital Of Anaconda - Deer Lodge County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-13
Fallon Medical Complex - Fallon County Economic Impact Summary.....	A1-14
Central Montana Medical Center - Fergus County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-15
Logan Health - Flathead County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-16
Logan Health Whitefish - Flathead County Economic Impact Summary.....	A1-17
Big Sky Medical Center - Gallatin County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-18
Bozeman Health - Gallatin County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-19
Logan Health Cut Bank - Glacier County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-20
Granite County Medical Center - Granite County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-21
Northern Montana Health Care - Hill County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-22
Providence St. Joseph Medical Center - Lake County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-23

St. Luke Community Healthcare - Lake County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-24
Shodair Children's Hospital - Lewis and Clark County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-25
St. Peter's Health - Lewis and Clark County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-26
Logan Health Chester - Liberty County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-27
Cabinet Peaks Medical Center - Lincoln County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-28
McCone County Health - McCone County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-29
Madison Valley Medical Center - Madison County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-30
Ruby Valley Medical Center - Madison County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-31
Mountainview Medical Center - Meagher County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-32
Mineral Community Hospital - Mineral County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-33
Community Medical Center - Missoula County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-34
Providence St. Patrick Hospital - Missoula County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-35
Roundup Memorial Healthcare - Musselshell County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-36
Livingston HealthCare - Park County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-37
Logan Health Conrad - Pondera County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-38
Deer Lodge Medical Center - Powell County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-39
Prairie Community Hospital - Prairie County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-40
Bitterroot Health Daly Hospital - Ravalli County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-41
Sidney Health Center - Richland County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-42
Roosevelt Medical Center - Roosevelt County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-43
Clark Fork Valley Hospital - Sanders County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-44
Sheridan Memorial Hospital - Sheridan County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-45
Intermountain Health St James Hospital - Silver Bow County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-46
Stillwater Billings Clinic - Stillwater County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-47
Pioneer Medical Center - Sweet Grass County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-48
Benefis Teton Medical Center - Teton County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-49
Logan Health Shelby - Toole County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-50
Frances Mahon Deaconess Hospital - Valley County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-51
Wheatland Memorial Healthcare - Wheatland County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-52
Billings Clinic - Yellowstone County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-53
St. Vincent Healthcare - Yellowstone County Economic Impact Summary .....	A1-54
Appendix 2: The REMI Model .....	A2-1
The REMI Modeling Methodology .....	A2-1
References.....	R-1

# The Economic Contributions of Montana Hospitals

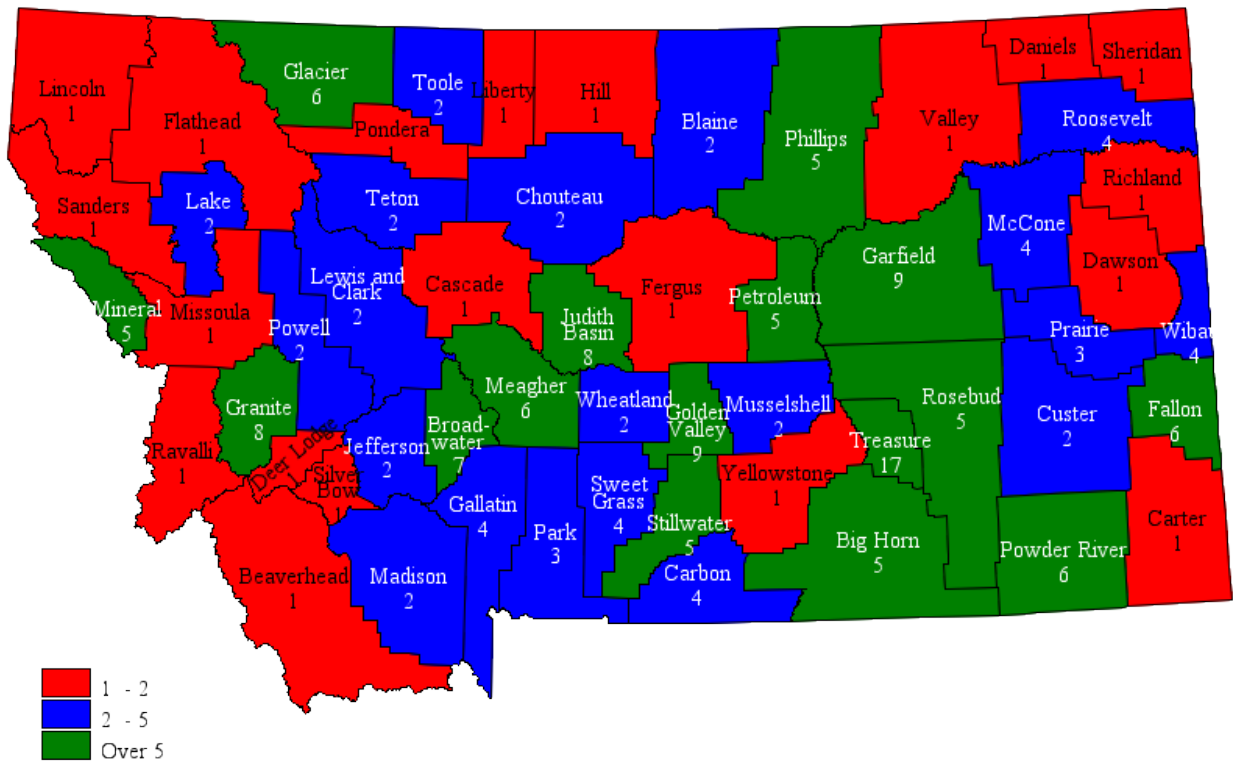
December 2024

It is hard to imagine a world without hospitals. Access to health care in general, and to hospital services in particular, is part of the bedrock of a community. In a geographically large, unevenly populated state like Montana, providing that access can be a significant challenge in many places. But that does not diminish the value Montana hospitals provide to the communities they serve in contributing to the health and the quality of life of the people who receive the vital services hospitals deliver.

There is another dimension of the contributions of Montana hospitals as well that is less frequently appreciated. That is the contributions hospitals make to the economy of the communities where they are located. Part of that contribution comes from the services that hospitals provide – and the fact that hospitals deliver interventions to those in medical need to help them live healthier and more productive lives.

Another dimension of their contributions stems from the fact that hospitals represent important concentrations of economic activity in the places where they are located. Health care as a business is a large, growing employer, and hospitals are the largest single piece of the health care economy. In Montana's 56 counties, health care ranks as the first- or second-largest employer in more than half, as shown in Figure 1. All of the Montana counties where health care employment is the largest contain at least one hospital.

Figure 1 Health Care Employment Rank, 2023



This study focuses on these economic contributions. Using operating data obtained from 53 hospitals in 44 counties across Montana for the year 2023, we conducted an analysis of how the jobs, spending, and services of hospitals ultimately made the communities they called home larger, more populous, and more prosperous. Based on that analysis, adding up the contributions across all Montana hospitals and considering the state as a whole, we find those contributions to be sizable.

Specifically, compared to a hypothetical economy in which hospitals did not exist, we find that the Montana economy today is larger by:

- 83,362 permanent, year-round jobs, across a wide spectrum of Montana industries;
- more than \$6.7 billion in annual income received by Montana households, recurring each year that hospitals continue to operate;
- almost \$5.9 billion in annual household income that is after-tax, available for spending in the state economy;
- nearly \$1.9 billion in tax and non-tax revenues received by state government;
- \$16.8 billion in annual gross receipts (economic output) received by business and non-business organizations across the entire range of industries in the state economy; and

- 120,380 more people who live in Montana because of the economic opportunities that hospitals directly and indirectly support.

Table 1 The Economic Contribution of Montana Hospitals: Summary

Category	Units	Impact
Total Employment.....	Jobs	83,362
Personal Income.....	\$ Millions	\$6,761.0
Disposable Personal Income.....	\$ Millions	\$5,871.3
Selected State Revenues.....	\$ Millions	\$1,872.1
Output.....	\$ Millions	\$16,815.8
Population .....	People	120,380

Even in comparison to the entire state economy, these results are significant. More than 10 percent of all Montana jobs exist today because of the operations of hospitals, as does 9.5 percent of the population. The gain to the state economy because of hospitals is larger than what the hospitals themselves add directly. This is because the households, businesses, and governments that receive the spending of hospitals as income re-spend a portion in the state economy, supporting more businesses, more jobs, and subsequent additional spending that grows their ultimate impacts.

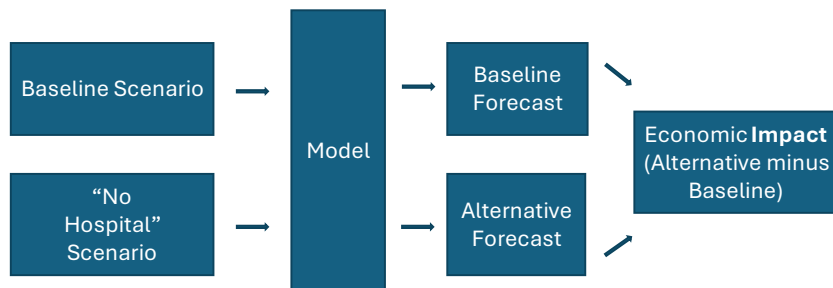
### How These Results Were Produced

These results are based on a comparison of two projections of the Montana economy. The first is the baseline, status quo economy where hospitals continue to operate. The second is a hypothetical “no hospital” economy that removes the jobs, production, and spending of hospitals. This is a thought exercise – as a practical matter, a modern economy without hospitals is not feasible or practicable. Yet imagining what such an economy would look like is a fundamental step in assessing what the presence of hospitals adds to the economy.

In the case of individual hospitals, of course, the issues associated with their continued operations can be real, especially when financial pressures on their continued operations mount. This study also considered each of the 53 hospitals included as part of the overall impacts summarized in Table 1.

In all cases, since the “no hospital” economy cannot be directly observed, it must be estimated with the use of an economic model. The process is depicted graphically in Figure 2. The purpose of the model is to capture the interactions between the hospital’s own spending and the other parts of the economy that receive that spending as income.

Figure 2 Research Design



A comparison of this “no hospital” economy to the baseline provides an estimate of the economic contributions of Montana hospitals.

It is important to note that these estimates do not include a very important aspect of how hospitals impact the economy: the impact of their operations on health and well-being. If these impacts were included, then these outcomes would change. In fact, they could be expected to be considerably larger than what we report.

The choice of an economic model is critical in making the assessment of contributions. We have used the BBER’s policy analysis model of state and regional economies, leased from Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI). The REMI model is well established and has been utilized in hundreds of published studies and refereed research articles. It has been constructed and calibrated specifically for this use. It is more fully described in the Appendix.

## How The Presence of Hospitals Supports the Economy

Montana hospitals vary greatly in the size and scope of their operations. But they all share one thing in common. They represent concentrations of specialized resources and personnel that translate into concentrations of economic activity. They also are concentrations of workers – in most communities where hospitals exist, they rank among the largest employers in the local economy. Much of hospital spending is directed on their labor force needs, which tends to remain in the community as additions to income and spending power.

In 2023, the 53 hospitals that are included in this study employed 29,458 workers, an average of 556 per hospital. The headcount employment for individual hospitals varied tremendously, from the 34 employees at McCone County Health Center in Circle, Montana, to the 4,292 employees at Billings Clinic, the state’s largest. Their size alone gives them prominence in the economy, but their spending on workers, goods and services, and other inputs produces additional economic benefits beyond their own facilities.

All of the spending and wages paid by Montana hospitals is received by workers, vendors, and even governments as income, which forms the pool of resources to fuel additional spending. This adds to business revenues and supports subsequent job creation and further spending. This extends the economic footprint of hospitals to other businesses and jobs that may have no direct connection with health care activities yet owe their existence to the economic flows that originate from their local hospital.

A look at the economic contribution of hospitals across the state in greater detail gives more insight on the propagation of benefits to the general economy.

## Employment Impacts

The presence of hospitals in the economy supports jobs beyond health care. As shown in Table 2, there are significant job impacts from the operations of Montana’s hospitals across a wide spectrum of industries. Prominent among these are construction, retail trade, and accommodation and food industries. It is also estimated that hospitals support almost 9,000 jobs in state and local government.

The mechanisms that produce these job impacts that occur because of the presence of hospitals across the state economy differ.

Some industries that gain jobs are closely related to hospital operations. Health care outside of hospitals, for example, includes medical practitioners and external laboratory services, which are tightly connected to hospital operations. The same is true for a variety of jobs in distribution and transportation, professional services, and other industries.

## Table 2 Employment Impacts

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Construction.....	7,266
Manufacturing.....	713
Insurance and Real Estate.....	5,281
Retail Trade.....	6,469
Transportation and Warehousing.....	833
Professional and Technical Services.....	4,369
Administrative and Waste Services.....	4,043
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	32,756
Government.....	9,101
Accommodation and Food Services.....	5,996
Other Services, except Public Administration.....	3,477
Other.....	3,059
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,362</b>

The largest job impacts, however, come about from new demand that is induced by, rather than linked to, hospital operations. Hospital workers earned wages in excess of \$2.2 billion in 2023 in Montana, which translates into significant spending power. There was also significant spending by hospitals themselves directed to vendors of goods and services, as well as capital expenditures. To the extent that this spending was received by businesses and vendors within Montana, this also fueled additional spending.

This “knock-on” spending shows up as demand for goods and services within the state economy, which increases production and employment in other parts of the economy, and ultimately shows up as job impacts listed in Table 2.

There is another mechanism at work in producing the pattern of job impacts across industries shown in Table 2 as well. The increased size of the economy that comes about because of the presence of hospitals represents an increase in opportunities for jobs and investment. This induces a response in migration and ultimately population. This also boosts demand, particularly for public services such as schools, which shows up most prominently in government employment.

### Personal Income Impacts

Another dimension of the impact of hospitals on the Montana economy is the change in income received by households, or personal income, that occurs each year. As in all of these impacts, personal income impacts include the hospitals themselves as well as the increases in income that are induced through subsequent spending and re-spending within the state economy. As shown in Table 3, the combined impacts are substantial.



Table 3 Personal Income Impacts, \$ Millions

Category	Impact
<b>Total Earnings by Place of Work</b>	<b>\$5,768.8</b>
Total Wage and Salary Disbursements.....	4,320.8
Supplements to Wages and Salaries.....	1,199.8
Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds.....	768.3
Employer contributions for government social insurance.....	431.4
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.....	248.2
Less:	
Contributions for government social insurance.....	859.0
Employee and self-employed contributions for government social insurance.....	427.6
Employer contributions for government social insurance.....	431.4
Plus:	
Adjustment for residence.....	(17.8)
Gross In.....	130.9
Gross Out.....	148.6
Equals: <b>Net earnings by place of residence</b> .....	<b>\$4,892.0</b>
Plus:	
Property Income.....	1,071.2
Dividends.....	463.6
Interest.....	394.3
Rent.....	213.4
Personal Current Transfer Receipts.....	797.8
Equals: <b>Personal Income</b> .....	<b>\$6,761.0</b>
Less:	
Personal Current Taxes.....	889.8
Equals: <b>Disposable Personal Income</b> .....	<b>\$5,871.3</b>

Hospitals jointly account for \$6.7 billion in household income across Montana each year. As might be expected, most of that is job-related income – wages, benefits, and business owner income. But the larger economy that comes about in Montana because of the presence of hospitals also translates into more property income as well. As shown in Table 3, property income is more than \$1 billion higher statewide because of hospitals. This largely reflects the higher population, affluence, and capital stock across the economy, resulting in higher rental income, dividends, and interest.

The income impacts shown in Table 3 also help explain the sizable impacts hospitals have on industries with little or no direct connection to their operations. The \$5.8 billion in disposable, or after-tax, income that is due to the presence of hospitals in the economy represents a considerable increase in spending power that translates into demand for Montana-produced goods and services.

### Output Impacts

The additional spending that comes about due to the presence of hospitals in the economy results in higher economic output, defined as gross receipts of business and non-business organizations. This is another way of appreciating how hospital operations help support the livelihoods of businesses and households throughout the economy.

**Table 4 Output Impacts, \$ Millions**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Construction.....	1,270.0
Manufacturing.....	117.9
Insurance and Real Estate.....	1,357.0
Retail Trade.....	877.8
Transportation and Warehousing.....	109.9
Professional and Technical Services.....	825.1
Administrative and Waste Services.....	536.4
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	8,659.7
Accommodation and Food Services.....	593.1
Other Services, except Public Administration.....	297.9
Other Private.....	791.2
Government.....	1,380.0
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$16,815.8</b>

Overall, the existence of hospitals in the economy boosts annual economic output by \$16.8 billion, as shown in Table 4. This is about 10 percent of the economic output of the entire state economy. Output here is defined as gross receipts, with the exception of wholesale and retail trade, where markup is used instead. Thus, the figures shown in Table 4 have a simple interpretation – they are, with the exception of retail trade, the increase in sales that businesses in these industry categories receive that is ultimately due to the presence of hospitals in the economy.

Slightly over half of this output impact is felt by the health care industry itself, which includes the hospitals’ own revenues. Yet the table makes clear that unrelated industries nonetheless benefit in sales from the existence of hospitals.

### State Revenue Impacts

A larger economy due to the presence of hospitals produces a larger base for tax and non-tax revenues. The REMI model used in this study does allow for estimates of selected revenue impacts at the state level for categories of revenue that are used by the Census Bureau’s Census of Governments (U.S. Census Bureau, 2021). As shown in Table 5, these impacts are substantial. Taken as a whole, almost \$1.9 billion in revenue is collected by state government because of the operations of hospitals.

**Table 5 Selected State Revenue Impacts, \$ Millions**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Intergovernmental Revenue.....	481.3
Selective Sales Tax.....	126.1
License Taxes.....	30.8
Individual Income Tax.....	245.5
Corporate Income Tax.....	23.8
Other Taxes.....	69.9
Current Charges.....	95.0
Miscellaneous General Revenue.....	76.9
Utility Revenue.....	7.5
Liquor Store Revenue.....	17.9
Insurance Trust Revenue.....	697.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,872.1</b>

It must be emphasized that not all of the revenue gains are tax revenue. Also, many categories of revenue are earmarked for specific purposes and are not available for general spending plans. The revenue from the category with the largest impact, insurance trust revenue, is earmarked for pensions. Intergovernmental revenue is almost entirely transfers from the federal government, typically committed to specific uses such as highway spending or health care.

These qualifications aside, it is clear from the table that the larger economy that comes about because of hospital operations grows revenue available to state government. There is about \$240 million per year in individual income tax revenue directed at state tax coffers today because of hospitals. There is \$485.3 million in annual revenue that is either wholly or partially directed to Montana’s General Fund that is ultimately supported by the operations of Montana hospitals.

### Summary of State Level Economic Contributions

The joint contribution of the 53 Montana hospitals included in this study to the state economy is clearly significant. Such a finding is perhaps not a surprise, since health care is one of the biggest employers in every Montana county, and hospitals are a large slice of the health care pie. Yet the scale and scope of the economic contributions of all Montana hospitals may still be under appreciated, and this study is an attempt to underscore the magnitude of how they figure into the prosperity of the state.

We find that based on a comparison to a hypothetical economy in which hospitals operations did not take place, that the Montana economy is larger by:

- more than 83,000 permanent, year-round, jobs across a wide spectrum of industries;
- more than \$6.7 billion per year in income received by Montana households, of which \$5.9 billion is after-tax income, available for spending;
- \$16.8 billion in annual economic output, defined as gross receipts to business and non-business organizations;

- \$1.8 billion per year in selected tax and non-tax revenues, due to the larger tax base; and
- 120,380 people who are attracted and retained in the state because of the economic opportunities that exist because of hospital operations.

It is important to note that these economic contributions come about because of the economic flows that hospitals generate, and they do not take into account the value of what hospitals produce. We do not attempt to estimate how hospital care improves and saves lives, ultimately making us more productive and adding to our wealth and prosperity. If we were to do so, this assessment of the value of hospitals to the economy would show these economic contributions to be an order of magnitude larger.

## Economic Contribution of Hospitals to their Communities

In a similar fashion, we conducted an analysis of economic contributions for each of the 53 hospitals included in this study. We examined in each case the operating information of the individual hospital and estimated the economic contribution made to their respective communities. The results are summarized in the Appendix. As can be seen, hospitals are quite varied in size, as are the communities in which they are located. But the broad conclusions hold true – their presence provides important support for the local economy in terms of jobs, income, and population.

In addition to examining the economic contributions of individual hospitals, it is useful to present the total economic contribution of hospitals by the county in which they are located. Please see Table 6 below for this presentation.

Table 6 County-level Total Economic Impact (2024)

County	Total employment (jobs)	Population (people)	Millions \$		
			Personal income	Disposable Personal income	Output
Beaverhead	619	787	\$51.1	\$44.6	\$122.3
Big Horn	300	430	\$23.9	\$20.8	\$63.4
Broadwater	221	279	\$16.9	\$14.8	\$43.9
Carbon	395	571	\$25.7	\$22.5	\$85.3
Cascade	11,178	15,961	\$854.3	\$741.2	\$2,305.5
Chouteau	303	428	\$18.4	\$16.0	\$63.6
Custer	499	756	\$41.0	\$34.6	\$97.6
Daniels	146	226	\$9.9	\$8.4	\$28.9
Dawson	1,171	1,851	\$69.2	\$59.3	\$234.7
Deer Lodge	1,024	1,317	\$99.2	\$86.5	\$199.5
Fallon	168	261	\$10.9	\$9.3	\$33.5
Fergus	832	1,198	\$60.4	\$52.7	\$177.8
Flathead	9,733	13,249	\$767.5	\$663.5	\$1,890.3
Gallatin	5,336	6,892	\$394.9	\$345.3	\$1,066.0
Glacier	229	314	\$17.5	\$15.1	\$47.0
Granite	115	157	\$8.7	\$7.5	\$22.5
Hill	1,378	1,905	\$104.1	\$90.2	\$283.7
Lake	2,147	2,932	\$153.2	\$132.6	\$421.1
Lewis and Clark	6,043	8,478	\$460.3	\$398.9	\$1,245.1
Liberty	216	303	\$13.9	\$12.1	\$45.1
Lincoln	782	1,069	\$55.6	\$48.2	\$153.4
Madison	568	718	\$42.8	\$37.4	\$113.0
McCone	51	87	-\$0.1	\$0.1	\$10.8
Meagher	127	162	\$10.7	\$9.3	\$25.1
Mineral	239	327	\$16.9	\$14.6	\$47.0
Missoula	7,902	10,797	\$547.4	\$474.5	\$1,556.0
Musselshell	214	309	\$14.6	\$12.8	\$46.0
Park	1,186	1,513	\$97.2	\$84.8	\$234.6
Pondera	282	388	\$21.4	\$18.5	\$58.0
Powell	418	571	\$30.8	\$26.7	\$81.8
Prairie	106	166	\$6.4	\$5.5	\$21.2
Ravalli	2,263	3,085	\$171.3	\$148.2	\$441.2
Richland	1,009	1,560	\$72.9	\$61.9	\$199.4

County	Total employment (jobs)	Population (people)	Millions \$		
			Personal income	Disposable personal income	Output
Roosevelt	133	216	\$4.6	\$4.0	\$27.2
Sanders	623	851	\$45.9	\$39.7	\$121.9
Sheridan	338	529	\$20.8	\$17.8	\$67.5
Silver Bow	1,865	2,379	\$143.2	\$125.1	\$371.0
Stillwater	244	351	\$18.5	\$16.1	\$51.9
Sweet Grass	170	245	\$11.2	\$9.8	\$36.6
Teton	162	225	\$11.5	\$10.0	\$33.5
Toole	308	438	\$18.0	\$15.7	\$65.0
Valley	441	675	\$33.7	\$28.6	\$86.8
Wheatland	143	205	\$10.6	\$9.3	\$30.5
Yellowstone	15,861	23,275	\$1,505.5	\$1,307.8	\$3,297.2

## About the BBER

The Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) has been providing information about Montana's state and local economies for more than 75 years. Housed on the campus of the University of Montana, the Bureau is the research and public service branch of the College of Business. On an ongoing basis, the Bureau analyzes local, state, and national economies; provides annual income, employment and population forecasts; conducts extensive research on forest products, manufacturing, health care; designs and conducts comprehensive survey research at its on-site call center; presents annual economic outlook seminars in cities throughout Montana; and publishes the award-winning *Montana Business Quarterly*. To learn more about the Bureau, connect with us at our web-site: [www.bber.umt.edu](http://www.bber.umt.edu).

## About This Report

This report was funded by the Montana Hospital Association. The Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) is solely responsible for the statements and conclusions included in this report. BBER would like to thank the Montana Hospital Association for their support and guidance throughout the report process. The author of this report is Patrick M. Barkey, Ph.D. The BBER is solely responsible for any errors or omissions in this report.

Appendix 1: Economic Contribution of Individual  
Hospitals in Montana

# Barrett Hospital & Healthcare - Beaverhead County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Beaverhead County’s population was 9,719 with a total personal income of \$592.2 million. County residents earned labor income was \$335.4 million.

*Economic Impact*

Barrett Hospital & Healthcare paid its 240 employees a total payroll of \$16.6 million, about 5.0% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$4.4 million in employee benefits. Table A1 shows the total economic impact on Beaverhead County.

*Table A1. Barrett Hospital & Healthcare: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	619
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$51.1
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$44.6
Output	\$ millions	\$122.3
Population	People	787



# Big Horn Hospital Association - Big Horn County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Big Horn County’s population was 12,851 with a total personal income of \$479.5 million. County residents earned labor income was \$312.5 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Big Horn Hospital Association paid its 126 employees a total payroll of \$8.8 million, about 2.8% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$2.0 million in employee benefits. Table A2 shows the total economic impact on Big Horn County.

Table A2. *Big Horn Hospital Association: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	300
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$23.9
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$20.8
Output	\$ millions	\$63.4
Population	People	430

## Billings Clinic Broadwater - Broadwater County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Broadwater County's population was 7,793 with a total personal income of \$403.2 million. County residents earned labor income was \$142.9 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Billings Clinic Broadwater paid its 89 employees a total payroll of \$5.4 million, about 3.8% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$0.9 million in employee benefits. Table A3 shows the total economic impact on Broadwater County.

Table A3. *Billings Clinic Broadwater: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	221
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$16.9
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$14.8
Output	\$ millions	\$43.9
Population	People	279

# Beartooth Billings Clinic - Carbon County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Carbon County’s population was 11,179 with a total personal income of \$761.9 million. County residents earned labor income was \$253.2 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Beartooth Billings Clinic paid its 180 employees a total payroll of \$7.1 million, about 2.8% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$1.5 million in employee benefits. Table A4 shows the total economic impact on Carbon County.

Table A4. *Beartooth Billings Clinic: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	395
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$25.7
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$22.5
Output	\$ millions	\$85.3
Population	People	571

# Benefis Health System - Cascade County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Cascade County’s population was 84,864 with a total personal income of \$4,839.0 million. County residents earned labor income was \$3,203.4 million.

*Economic Impact*

Benefis Health System paid its 3,622 employees a total payroll of \$269.8 million, about 8.4% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$60.5 million in employee benefits. Table A5 shows the total economic impact on Cascade County.

Table A5. *Benefis Health System: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	9,408
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$738.1
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$640.1
Output	\$ millions	\$1,936.0
Population	People	13,465

# Great Falls Hospital - Cascade County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Cascade County’s population was 84,864 with a total personal income of \$4,839.0 million. County residents earned labor income was \$3,203.4 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Great Falls Hospital paid its 734 employees a total payroll of \$33.1 million, about 1.0% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$6.4 million in employee benefits. Table A6 shows the total economic impact on Cascade County.

Table A6. *Great Falls Hospital: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	1,770
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$116.2
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$101.1
Output	\$ millions	\$369.5
Population	People	2,496

# Big Sandy Medical Center - Chouteau County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Chouteau County’s population was 5,898 with a total personal income of \$323.6 million. County residents earned labor income was \$169.6 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Big Sandy Medical Center paid its 58 employees a total payroll of \$2.5 million, about 1.5% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$0.2 million in employee benefits. Table A7 shows the total economic impact on Chouteau County.

Table A7. *Big Sandy Medical Center: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	138
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$8.7
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$7.6
Output	\$ millions	\$28.9
Population	People	194

# Missouri River Medical Center - Chouteau County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Chouteau County’s population was 5,898 with a total personal income of \$323.6 million. County residents earned labor income was \$169.6 million.

*Economic Impact*

Missouri River Medical Center paid its 71 employees a total payroll of \$2.0 million, about 1.2% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$0.4 million in employee benefits. Table A8 shows the total economic impact on Chouteau County.

Table A8. *Missouri River Medical Center: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	165
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$9.7
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$8.4
Output	\$ millions	\$34.7
Population	People	234

# Intermountain Health Holy Rosary Hospital - Custer County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Custer County’s population was 12,032 with a total personal income of \$633.1 million. County residents earned labor income was \$418.6 million.

*Economic Impact*

Intermountain Health Holy Rosary Hospital paid its 257 employees a total payroll of \$23.6 million, about 5.6% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$4.8 million in employee benefits. Table A9 shows the total economic impact on Custer County.

*Table A9. Intermountain Health Holy Rosary Hospital: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	499
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$41.0
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$34.6
Output	\$ millions	\$97.6
Population	People	756



# Daniels Memorial Healthcare Center - Daniels County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Daniels County’s population was 1,628 with a total personal income of \$104.1 million. County residents earned labor income was \$62.1 million.

*Economic Impact*

Daniels Memorial Healthcare Center paid its 79 employees a total payroll of \$3.7 million, about 6.0% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$1.0 million in employee benefits. Table A10 shows the total economic impact on Daniels County.

Table A10. *Daniels Memorial Healthcare Center: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	146
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$9.9
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$8.4
Output	\$ millions	\$28.9
Population	People	226

# Glendive Medical Center - Dawson County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Dawson County’s population was 8,830 with a total personal income of \$437.4 million. County residents earned labor income was \$261.9 million.

*Economic Impact*

Glendive Medical Center paid its 653 employees a total payroll of \$25.9 million, about 9.9% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$5.7 million in employee benefits. Table A11 shows the total economic impact on Dawson County.

Table A11. *Glendive Medical Center: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	1,171
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$69.2
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$59.3
Output	\$ millions	\$234.7
Population	People	1,851

# Community Hospital Of Anaconda - Deer Lodge County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Deer Lodge County’s population was 9,510 with a total personal income of \$455.9 million. County residents earned labor income was \$246.6 million.

*Economic Impact*

Community Hospital Of Anaconda paid its 359 employees a total payroll of \$41.3 million, about 16.8% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$6.9 million in employee benefits. Table A12 shows the total economic impact on Deer Lodge County.

*Table A12. Community Hospital Of Anaconda: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	1,024
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$99.2
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$86.5
Output	\$ millions	\$199.5
Population	People	1,317

# Fallon Medical Complex - Fallon County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Fallon County’s population was 3,011 with a total personal income of \$151.7 million. County residents earned labor income was \$111.2 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Fallon Medical Complex paid its 92 employees a total payroll of \$3.9 million, about 3.5% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$1.0 million in employee benefits. Table A13 shows the total economic impact on Fallon County.

Table A13. *Fallon Medical Complex: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	168
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$10.9
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$9.3
Output	\$ millions	\$33.5
Population	People	261

# Central Montana Medical Center - Fergus County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Fergus County’s population was 11,663 with a total personal income of \$596.8 million. County residents earned labor income was \$348.0 million.

*Economic Impact*

Central Montana Medical Center paid its 364 employees a total payroll of \$20.6 million, about 5.9% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$3.6 million in employee benefits. Table A14 shows the total economic impact on Fergus County.

*Table A14. Central Montana Medical Center: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	832
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$60.4
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$52.7
Output	\$ millions	\$177.8
Population	People	1,198

# Logan Health - Flathead County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Flathead County’s population was 111,814 with a total personal income of \$7,055.0 million. County residents earned labor income was \$4,176.8 million.

*Economic Impact*

Logan Health paid its 2,770 employees a total payroll of \$240.5 million, about 5.8% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$52.8 million in employee benefits. Table A15 shows the total economic impact on Flathead County.

Table A15. Logan Health: Economic Impacts

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	8,243
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$654.9
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$566.1
Output	\$ millions	\$1,599.9
Population	People	11,219

# Logan Health Whitefish - Flathead County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Flathead County’s population was 111,814 with a total personal income of \$7,055.0 million. County residents earned labor income was \$4,176.8 million.

*Economic Impact*

Logan Health Whitefish paid its 515 employees a total payroll of \$36.3 million, about 0.9% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$9.6 million in employee benefits. Table A16 shows the total economic impact on Flathead County.

Table A16. Logan Health Whitefish: Economic Impacts

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	1,490
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$112.6
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$97.4
Output	\$ millions	\$290.4
Population	People	2,030

# Big Sky Medical Center - Gallatin County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Gallatin County’s population was 124,857 with a total personal income of \$10,102.0 million. County residents earned labor income was \$6,679.9 million.

*Economic Impact*

Big Sky Medical Center paid its 94 employees a total payroll of \$5.9 million, about 0.1% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$1.4 million in employee benefits. Table A17 shows the total economic impact on Gallatin County.

Table A17. *Big Sky Medical Center: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	237
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$18.7
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$16.3
Output	\$ millions	\$46.9
Population	People	300



# Bozeman Health - Gallatin County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Gallatin County’s population was 124,857 with a total personal income of \$10,102.0 million. County residents earned labor income was \$6,679.9 million.

*Economic Impact*

Bozeman Health paid its 2,099 employees a total payroll of \$103.0 million, about 1.5% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$25.7 million in employee benefits. Table A18 shows the total economic impact on Gallatin County.

Table A18. *Bozeman Health: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	5,099
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$376.2
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$329.0
Output	\$ millions	\$1,019.1
Population	People	6,592

# Logan Health Cut Bank - Glacier County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Glacier County’s population was 13,681 with a total personal income of \$609.0 million. County residents earned labor income was \$340.7 million.

*Economic Impact*

Logan Health Cut Bank paid its 89 employees a total payroll of \$6.5 million, about 1.9% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$1.3 million in employee benefits. Table A19 shows the total economic impact on Glacier County.

Table A19. Logan Health Cut Bank: Economic Impacts

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	229
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$17.5
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$15.1
Output	\$ millions	\$47.0
Population	People	314

# Granite County Medical Center - Granite County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Granite County’s population was 3,502 with a total personal income of \$197.8 million. County residents earned labor income was \$65.6 million.

*Economic Impact*

Granite County Medical Center paid its 40 employees a total payroll of \$2.8 million, about 4.3% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$0.7 million in employee benefits. Table A20 shows the total economic impact on Granite County.

Table A20. Granite County Medical Center: Economic Impacts

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	115
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$8.7
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$7.5
Output	\$ millions	\$22.5
Population	People	157

# Northern Montana Health Care - Hill County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Hill County’s population was 16,068 with a total personal income of \$875.6 million. County residents earned labor income was \$577.8 million.

*Economic Impact*

Northern Montana Health Care paid its 539 employees a total payroll of \$40.7 million, about 7.0% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$5.3 million in employee benefits. Table A21 shows the total economic impact on Hill County.

*Table A21. Northern Montana Health Care: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	1,378
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$104.1
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$90.2
Output	\$ millions	\$283.7
Population	People	1,905

# Providence St. Joseph Medical Center - Lake County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Lake County’s population was 32,853 with a total personal income of \$1,562.3 million. County residents earned labor income was \$686.8 million.

*Economic Impact*

Providence St. Joseph Medical Center paid its 343 employees a total payroll of \$22.1 million, about 3.2% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$2.1 million in employee benefits. Table A22 shows the total economic impact on Lake County.

Table A22. Providence St. Joseph Medical Center: Economic Impacts

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	949
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$66.4
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$57.5
Output	\$ millions	\$186.6
Population	People	1,298

# St. Luke Community Healthcare - Lake County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Lake County’s population was 32,853 with a total personal income of \$1,562.3 million. County residents earned labor income was \$686.8 million.

*Economic Impact*

St. Luke Community Healthcare paid its 424 employees a total payroll of \$29.2 million, about 4.3% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$4.0 million in employee benefits. Table A23 shows the total economic impact on Lake County.

Table A23. *St. Luke Community Healthcare: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	1,198
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$86.8
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$75.1
Output	\$ millions	\$234.5
Population	People	1,634

# Shodair Children's Hospital - Lewis and Clark County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Lewis and Clark County’s population was 84,864 with a total personal income of \$4,839.0 million. County residents earned labor income was \$3,203.4 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Shodair Children's Hospital paid its 308 employees a total payroll of \$20.1 million, about 0.6% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$5.3 million in employee benefits. Table A24 shows the total economic impact on Lewis and Clark County.

*Table A24. Shodair Children's Hospital: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	783
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$58.4
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$50.6
Output	\$ millions	\$161.4
Population	People	1,082

# St. Peter's Health - Lewis and Clark County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Lewis and Clark County’s population was 73,832 with a total personal income of \$4,391.8 million. County residents earned labor income was \$3,191.6 million.

### *Economic Impact*

St. Peter's Health paid its 2,050 employees a total payroll of \$145.6 million, about 4.6% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$32.5 million in employee benefits. Table A25 shows the total economic impact on Lewis and Clark County.

Table A25. *St. Peter's Health*: Economic Impacts

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	5,260
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$401.9
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$348.3
Output	\$ millions	\$1,083.7
Population	People	7,396



# Logan Health Chester - Liberty County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Liberty County’s population was 1,972 with a total personal income of \$145.0 million. County residents earned labor income was \$90.7 million.

*Economic Impact*

Logan Health Chester paid its 90 employees a total payroll of \$3.5 million, about 3.9% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$1.0 million in employee benefits. Table A26 shows the total economic impact on Liberty County.

Table A26. *Logan Health Chester*: Economic Impacts

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	216
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$13.9
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$12.1
Output	\$ millions	\$45.1
Population	People	303

# Cabinet Peaks Medical Center - Lincoln County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Lincoln County’s population was 21,525 with a total personal income of \$965.9 million. County residents earned labor income was \$425.7 million.

*Economic Impact*

Cabinet Peaks Medical Center paid its 280 employees a total payroll of \$16.8 million, about 3.9% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$4.1 million in employee benefits. Table A27 shows the total economic impact on Lincoln County.

Table A27. Cabinet Peaks Medical Center: Economic Impacts

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	782
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$55.6
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$48.2
Output	\$ millions	\$153.4
Population	People	1,069

# McCone County Health - McCone County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, McCone County’s population was 1,709 with a total personal income of \$90.6 million. County residents earned labor income was \$48.0 million.

*Economic Impact*

McCone County Health paid its 34 employees a total payroll of \$1.8 million, about 3.7% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$0.6 million in employee benefits. Table A28 shows the total economic impact on McCone County.

Table A28. *McCone County Health: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	51
Personal Income	\$ millions	-\$0.1
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$0.1
Output	\$ millions	\$10.8
Population	People	87

# Madison Valley Medical Center - Madison County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Madison County’s population was 7,793 with a total personal income of \$403.2 million. County residents earned labor income was \$142.9 million.

*Economic Impact*

Madison Valley Medical Center paid its 124 employees a total payroll of \$7.2 million, about 5.1% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$0.9 million in employee benefits. Table A29 shows the total economic impact on Madison County.

Table A29. *Madison Valley Medical Center: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	304
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$22.8
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$19.9
Output	\$ millions	\$60.5
Population	People	384

# Ruby Valley Medical Center - Madison County

## Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Madison County’s population was 9,265 with a total personal income of \$670.6 million. County residents earned labor income was \$440.9 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Ruby Valley Medical Center paid its 107 employees a total payroll of \$6.2 million, about 1.4% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$1.2 million in employee benefits. Table A30 shows the total economic impact on Madison County.

Table A30. *Ruby Valley Medical Center: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	264
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$20.0
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$17.5
Output	\$ millions	\$52.5
Population	People	334

# Mountainview Medical Center - Meagher County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Meagher County’s population was 2,013 with a total personal income of \$99.4 million. County residents earned labor income was \$44.8 million.

*Economic Impact*

Mountainview Medical Center paid its 49 employees a total payroll of \$3.9 million, about 8.6% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$0.6 million in employee benefits. Table A31 shows the total economic impact on Meagher County.

Table A31. Mountainview Medical Center: Economic Impacts

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	127
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$10.7
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$9.3
Output	\$ millions	\$25.1
Population	People	162

# Mineral Community Hospital - Mineral County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Mineral County’s population was 5,058 with a total personal income of \$235.4 million. County residents earned labor income was \$79.1 million.

*Economic Impact*

Mineral Community Hospital paid its 86 employees a total payroll of \$5.4 million, about 6.8% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$0.9 million in employee benefits. Table A32 shows the total economic impact on Mineral County.

Table A32. *Mineral Community Hospital: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	239
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$16.9
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$14.6
Output	\$ millions	\$47.0
Population	People	327

# Community Medical Center - Missoula County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Missoula County’s population was 121,041 with a total personal income of \$7,721.3 million. County residents earned labor income was \$5,389.3 million.

*Economic Impact*

Community Medical Center paid its 896 employees a total payroll of \$66.3 million, about 1.2% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$11.7 million in employee benefits. Table A33 shows the total economic impact on Missoula County.

Table A33. *Community Medical Center: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	2,573
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$192.4
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$166.5
Output	\$ millions	\$502.4
Population	People	3,510



# Providence St. Patrick Hospital - Missoula County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Missoula County’s population was 121,041 with a total personal income of \$7,721.3 million. County residents earned labor income was \$5,389.3 million.

*Economic Impact*

Providence St. Patrick Hospital paid its 1,975 employees a total payroll of \$108.2 million, about 2.0% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$11.0 million in employee benefits. Table A34 shows the total economic impact on Missoula County.

Table A34. Providence St. Patrick Hospital: Economic Impacts

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	5,329
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$355.0
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$308.0
Output	\$ millions	\$1,053.6
Population	People	7,287

# Roundup Memorial Healthcare - Musselshell County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Musselshell County’s population was 5,197 with a total personal income of \$257.0 million. County residents earned labor income was \$105.9 million.

*Economic Impact*

Roundup Memorial Healthcare paid its 96 employees a total payroll of \$4.5 million, about 4.3% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$0.8 million in employee benefits. Table A35 shows the total economic impact on Musselshell County.

Table A35. Roundup Memorial Healthcare: Economic Impacts

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	214
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$14.6
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$12.8
Output	\$ millions	\$46.0
Population	People	309

# Livingston HealthCare - Park County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Park County’s population was 17,790 with a total personal income of \$1,123.8 million. County residents earned labor income was \$520.4 million.

*Economic Impact*

Livingston HealthCare paid its 462 employees a total payroll of \$29.4 million, about 5.6% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$9.8 million in employee benefits. Table A36 shows the total economic impact on Park County.

Table A36. *Livingston HealthCare*: Economic Impacts

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	1,186
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$97.2
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$84.8
Output	\$ millions	\$234.6
Population	People	1,513

# Logan Health Conrad - Pondera County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Pondera County’s population was 6,078 with a total personal income of \$369.0 million. County residents earned labor income was \$186.4 million.

*Economic Impact*

Logan Health Conrad paid its 110 employees a total payroll of \$8.0 million, about 4.3% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$1.5 million in employee benefits. Table A37 shows the total economic impact on Pondera County.

Table A37. *Logan Health Conrad: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	282
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$21.4
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$18.5
Output	\$ millions	\$58.0
Population	People	388

# Deer Lodge Medical Center - Powell County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Powell County’s population was 7,051 with a total personal income of \$353.9 million. County residents earned labor income was \$189.6 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Deer Lodge Medical Center paid its 147 employees a total payroll of \$9.0 million, about 4.8% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$3.1 million in employee benefits. Table A38 shows the total economic impact on Powell County.

Table A38. *Deer Lodge Medical Center: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	418
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$30.8
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$26.7
Output	\$ millions	\$81.8
Population	People	571

# Prairie Community Hospital - Prairie County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Prairie County’s population was 1,107 with a total personal income of \$58.5 million. County residents earned labor income was \$27.6 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Prairie Community Hospital paid its 59 employees a total payroll of \$2.1 million, about 7.5% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$0.5 million in employee benefits. Table A39 shows the total economic impact on Prairie County.

*Table A39. Prairie Community Hospital: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	106
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$6.4
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$5.5
Output	\$ millions	\$21.2
Population	People	166

# Bitterroot Health Daly Hospital - Ravalli County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Ravalli County’s population was 47,298 with a total personal income of \$2,852.2 million. County residents earned labor income was \$1,032.0 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Bitterroot Health Daly Hospital paid its 782 employees a total payroll of \$57.5 million, about 5.6% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$12.8 million in employee benefits. Table A40 shows the total economic impact on Ravalli County.

*Table A40. Bitterroot Health Daly Hospital: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	2,263
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$171.3
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$148.2
Output	\$ millions	\$441.2
Population	People	3,085

# Sidney Health Center - Richland County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Richland County’s population was 11,237 with a total personal income of \$723.5 million. County residents earned labor income was \$471.6 million.

*Economic Impact*

Sidney Health Center paid its 538 employees a total payroll of \$34.1 million, about 7.2% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$8.0 million in employee benefits. Table A41 shows the total economic impact on Richland County.

Table A41. Sidney Health Center: Economic Impacts

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	1,009
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$72.9
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$61.9
Output	\$ millions	\$199.4
Population	People	1,560



## Roosevelt Medical Center - Roosevelt County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Roosevelt County’s population was 10,572 with a total personal income of \$462.4 million. County residents earned labor income was \$265.3 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Roosevelt Medical Center paid its 80 employees a total payroll of \$3.5 million, about 1.3% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$0.5 million in employee benefits. Table A42 shows the total economic impact on Roosevelt County.

Table A42. *Roosevelt Medical Center: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	133
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$4.6
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$4.0
Output	\$ millions	\$27.2
Population	People	216

# Clark Fork Valley Hospital - Sanders County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Sanders County’s population was 13,442 with a total personal income of \$597.2 million. County residents earned labor income was \$244.3 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Clark Fork Valley Hospital paid its 219 employees a total payroll of \$13.8 million, about 5.6% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$4.4 million in employee benefits. Table A43 shows the total economic impact on Sanders County.

*Table A43. Clark Fork Valley Hospital: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	623
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$45.9
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$39.7
Output	\$ millions	\$121.9
Population	People	851

# Sheridan Memorial Hospital - Sheridan County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Sheridan County’s population was 3,564 with a total personal income of \$188.8 million. County residents earned labor income was \$93.6 million.

*Economic Impact*

Sheridan Memorial Hospital paid its 187 employees a total payroll of \$7.7 million, about 8.3% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$0.9 million in employee benefits. Table A44 shows the total economic impact on Sheridan County.

*Table A44. Sheridan Memorial Hospital: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	338
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$20.8
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$17.8
Output	\$ millions	\$67.5
Population	People	529

# Intermountain Health St James Hospital - Silver Bow County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Silver Bow County’s population was 36,068 with a total personal income of \$2,040.1 million. County residents earned labor income was \$1,411.6 million.

*Economic Impact*

Intermountain Health St James Hospital paid its 752 employees a total payroll of \$42.4 million, about 3.0% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$10.0 million in employee benefits. Table A45 shows the total economic impact on Silver Bow County.

Table A45. *Intermountain Health St James Hospital: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	1,865
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$143.2
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$125.1
Output	\$ millions	\$371.0
Population	People	2,379

# Stillwater Billings Clinic - Stillwater County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Stillwater County’s population was 9,177 with a total personal income of \$625.8 million. County residents earned labor income was \$394.3 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Stillwater Billings Clinic paid its 105 employees a total payroll of \$6.6 million, about 1.7% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$1.2 million in employee benefits. Table A46 shows the total economic impact on Stillwater County.

Table A46. *Stillwater Billings Clinic: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	244
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$18.5
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$16.1
Output	\$ millions	\$51.9
Population	People	351

# Pioneer Medical Center - Sweet Grass County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Sweet Grass County’s population was 3,715 with a total personal income of \$220.6 million. County residents earned labor income was \$136.5 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Pioneer Medical Center paid its 77 employees a total payroll of \$3.2 million, about 2.4% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$0.6 million in employee benefits. Table A47 shows the total economic impact on Sweet Grass County.

*Table A47. Pioneer Medical Center: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	170
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$11.2
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$9.8
Output	\$ millions	\$36.6
Population	People	245

# Benefis Teton Medical Center - Teton County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Teton County’s population was 6,368 with a total personal income of \$383.3 million. County residents earned labor income was \$182.5 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Benefis Teton Medical Center paid its 65 employees a total payroll of \$3.7 million, about 2.1% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$0.9 million in employee benefits. Table A48 shows the total economic impact on Teton County.

Table A48. *Benefis Teton Medical Center: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	162
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$11.5
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$10.0
Output	\$ millions	\$33.5
Population	People	225

# Logan Health Shelby - Toole County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Toole County’s population was 5,082 with a total personal income of \$303.1 million. County residents earned labor income was \$214.2 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Logan Health Shelby paid its 133 employees a total payroll of \$3.5 million, about 1.6% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$0.9 million in employee benefits. Table A49 shows the total economic impact on Toole County.

Table A49. Logan Health Shelby: Economic Impacts

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	308
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$18.0
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$15.7
Output	\$ millions	\$65.0
Population	People	438



# Frances Mahon Deaconess Hospital - Valley County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Valley County’s population was 7,513 with a total personal income of \$447.6 million. County residents earned labor income was \$261.6 million.

*Economic Impact*

Frances Mahon Deaconess Hospital paid its 232 employees a total payroll of \$15.1 million, about 5.8% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$3.2 million in employee benefits. Table A50 shows the total economic impact on Valley County.

Table A50. *Frances Mahon Deaconess Hospital: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	441
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$33.7
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$28.6
Output	\$ millions	\$86.8
Population	People	675

# Wheatland Memorial Healthcare - Wheatland County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Wheatland County’s population was 2,032 with a total personal income of \$94.8 million. County residents earned labor income was \$51.2 million.

*Economic Impact*

Wheatland Memorial Healthcare paid its 62 employees a total payroll of \$3.5 million, about 6.8% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$0.8 million in employee benefits. Table A51 shows the total economic impact on Wheatland County.

Table A51. *Wheatland Memorial Healthcare: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	143
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$10.6
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$9.3
Output	\$ millions	\$30.5
Population	People	205

## Billings Clinic - Yellowstone County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Yellowstone County’s population was 169,852 with a total personal income of \$10,788.7 million. County residents earned labor income was \$7,654.9 million.

### *Economic Impact*

Billings Clinic paid its 4,292 employees a total payroll of \$526.8 million, about 6.9% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$81.6 million in employee benefits. Table A52 shows the total economic impact on Yellowstone County.

Table A52. *Billings Clinic: Economic Impacts*

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	11,460
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$1,136.4
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$986.6
Output	\$ millions	\$2,369.7
Population	People	16,904

# St. Vincent Healthcare - Yellowstone County Economic Impact Summary

In 2022, Yellowstone County’s population was 169,852 with a total personal income of \$10,788.7 million. County residents earned labor income was \$7,654.9 million.

*Economic Impact*

St. Vincent Healthcare paid its 1,807 employees a total payroll of \$140.0 million, about 1.8% of total County earnings, and provided an additional \$33.0 million in employee benefits. Table A53 shows the total economic impact on Yellowstone County.

Table A53. *St. Vincent Healthcare*: Economic Impacts

Category	Units	Hospital Impact
Total Employment	Jobs	4,401
Personal Income	\$ millions	\$369.1
Disposable Personal Income	\$ millions	\$321.2
Output	\$ millions	\$927.5
Population	People	6,371

## Appendix 2: The REMI Model

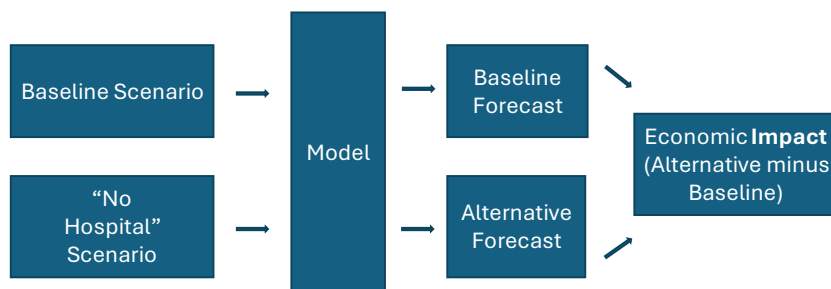
Regional economic impacts occur because of events or activities that create new expenditures within a region. “New spending” constitutes spending that is over and above existing expenditures and that does not displace other spending elsewhere in the region. It not only adds to economic activity in its own right, but also induces further spending when the recipients of wages, sales, and tax revenues spend portions of their income in the local economy. Changes in the paths of investment, migration, prices, and wages are also possible.

This study utilized an economic model, calibrated to represent the interactions specific to the Montana economy, to estimate the economic impacts resulting from the operations of hospitals in Montana. Leased from Regional Economic Models, Inc., the REMI model is one of the best known and most respected analytical tools in the policy analysis arena and has been used in more than 100 previous studies as well as in dozens of peer-reviewed articles in scholarly journals. It is a state-of-the-art econometric forecasting model that incorporates dynamic feedback between economic and demographic variables. The REMI model forecasts employment, income, expenditures, and populations for counties and regions based on a model containing over 100 stochastic and dynamic relationships, as well as a number of identities. A full explanation of the design and operation of the model can be found in Treyz (Treyz, 1993).

### The REMI Modeling Methodology

The basic approach of using the REMI model to produce the results for this study is illustrated in Figure B1, below. The analysis starts with a baseline projection for the Montana economy, using the status quo assumptions, which includes the operations of Montana hospitals. Next, the analysis employed the REMI model a second time, simulating an alternative scenario where the operations are removed.

Figure B1: Policy Analysis Using the REMI Model

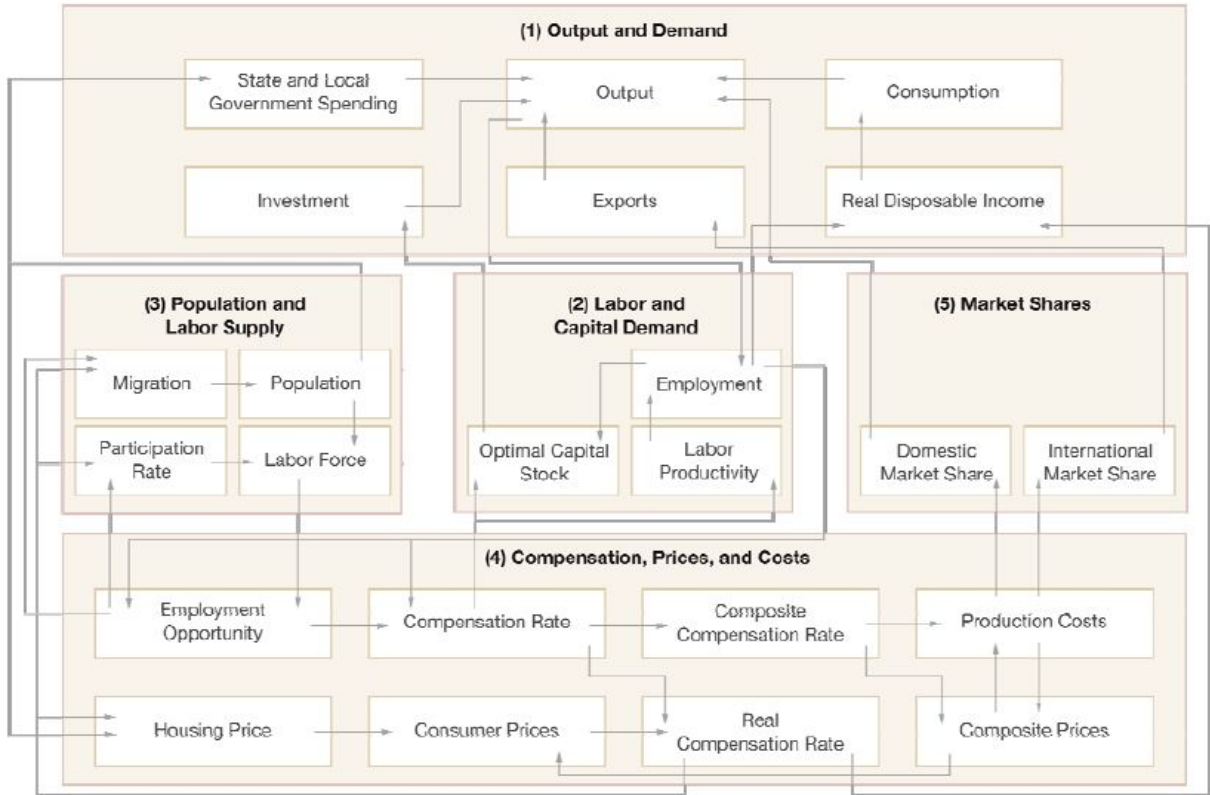


The difference between the baseline scenario and the “no hospitals” scenario is the contribution of hospitals to the Montana economy.

The REMI model utilizes historical data on production, prices, trade flows, migration, and technological advances to calibrate the relationship between five basic blocks of the state economy: 1) Output and

Demand; 2) Labor and Capital Demand; 3) Population and Labor Supply; 4) Compensation, Prices and Costs; and 5) Market Shares. These linkages are shown in Figure B2, below.

Figure B3. Schematic Model of REMI Linkages



The differences in production, labor demand, and intermediate demand associated with the presence of hospital operations impact these blocks, causing them to react to the changes and adjust to a new equilibrium. This new equilibrium constitutes the alternative scenario referred to above—the new “resting point” for an economy with no hospital operations taking place.

The underlying philosophy of the REMI model is that regions throughout the country compete for investment, jobs, and people. When events occur in one region, they set off a chain reaction of events across the country that causes dollars to flow toward better investment and production opportunities, followed over time by workers and households toward better employment opportunities and higher wages. The REMI model consists of an 82-sector input/output matrix that models the technological interdependence of production sectors of the economy, as well as extensive trade and capital flow data. Together, these components enable the estimates of the shares of each sector’s demand that can be met by local production. Simplified illustrations of the schematic model in Figure B2 are provided on the following pages, in figures B3 through B7.

Figure B3. Output Linkages

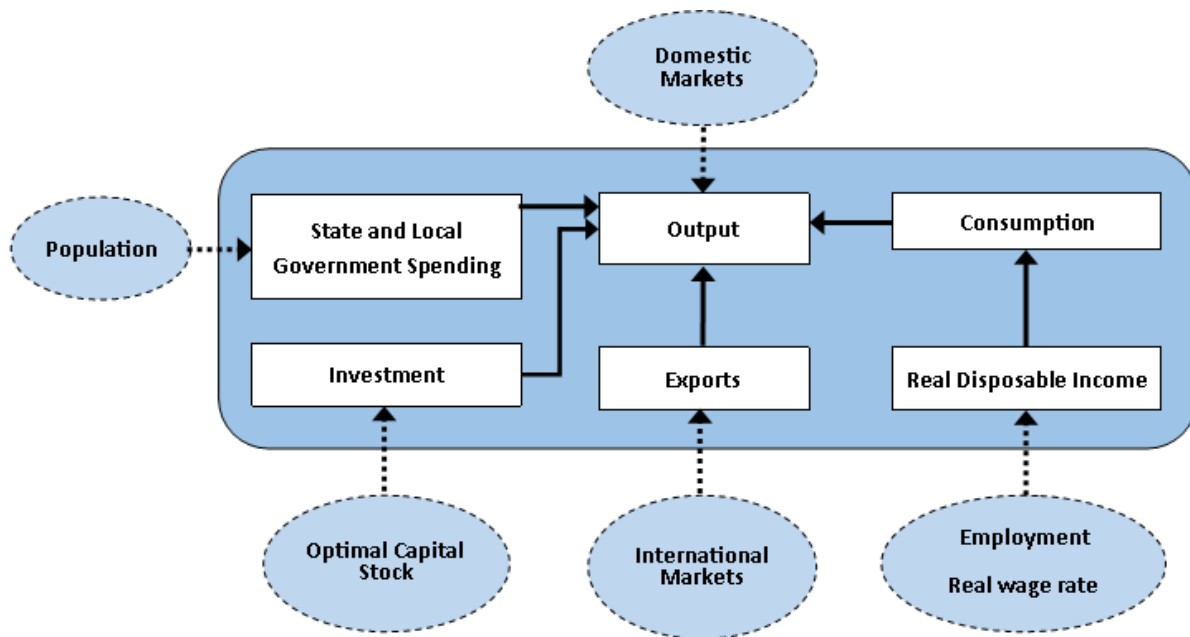


Figure B4. Labor and Capital Demand Linkages

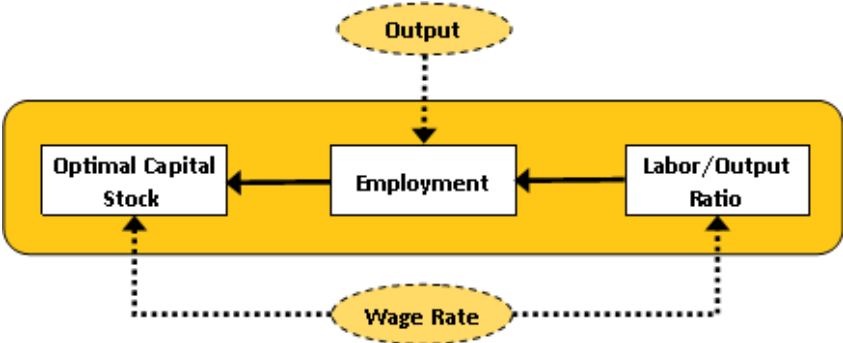


Figure B5. Demographic Linkages

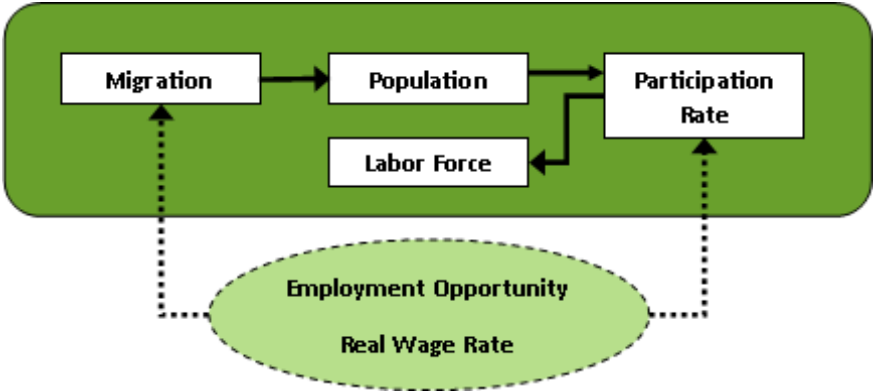




Figure B6. Wages, Prices and Production Costs Linkages

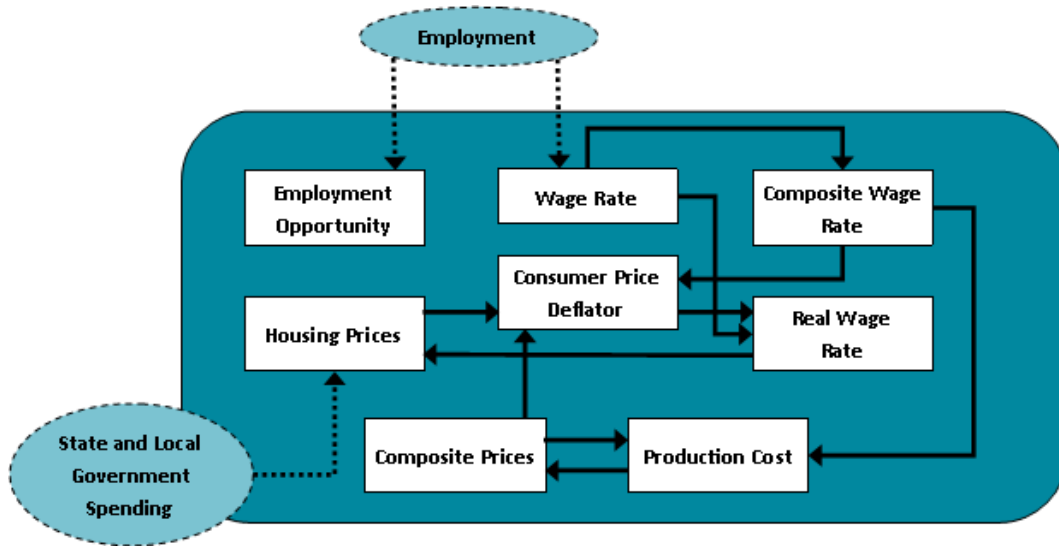
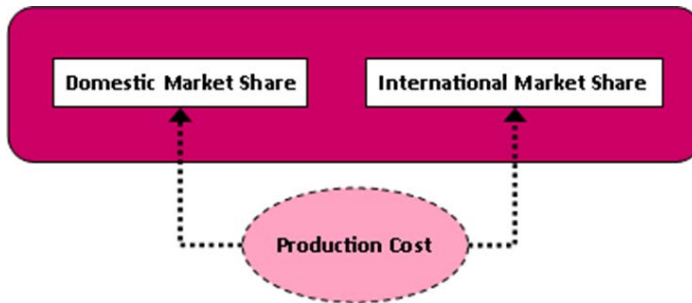


Figure B7. Market Share Linkages



As powerful and flexible as this tool is, the output it provides is only as good as the inputs provided. The majority of the work for this study was to carefully craft the inputs used to construct a scenario for the economy that faithfully represents the operations of Montana hospitals.

## References

- Treyz, G. (1993). *Regional Economic Modeling: A Systematic Approach to Economic Forecasting and Policy Analysis*. New York, NY: Springer Netherlands.
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2021, August 31). *Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances*. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/gov-finances.html>