

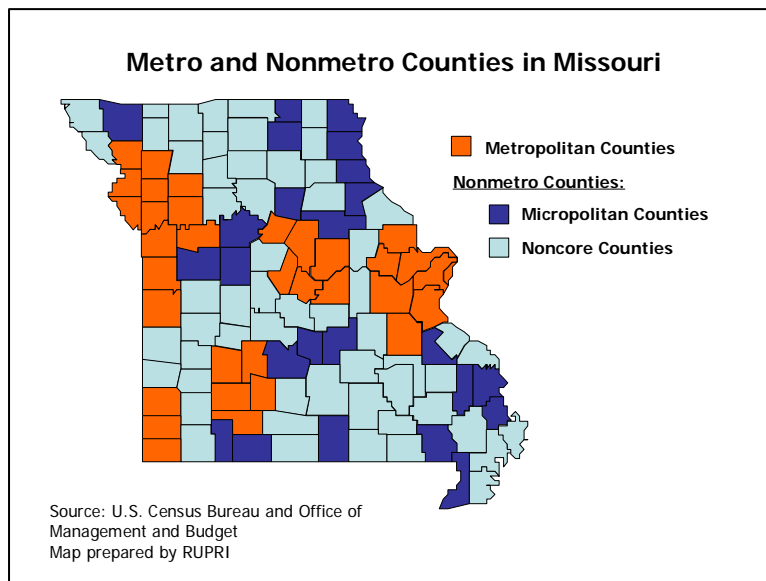
Demographic and Economic Profile

Missouri

Updated April 2006

Metro and Nonmetro Counties in Missouri

Based on the most recent listing of core based statistical areas by the Office of Management and Budget (December 2005), 34 counties in Missouri are part of metropolitan statistical areas, and 24 counties are part of micropolitan areas. The micropolitan category defines counties that were previously included in the nonmetropolitan category, and include an urban area with a population of 10,000 to 49,999 plus surrounding counties that are linked through commuting ties. These areas often represent important economic and trade centers in rural areas. The remaining 57 counties in Missouri are considered noncore counties. Using these classifications and the population estimates for 2005, 73 percent of Missouri residents live in metropolitan areas, 13.2 percent live in micropolitan areas, and 13.8 percent live in noncore areas.

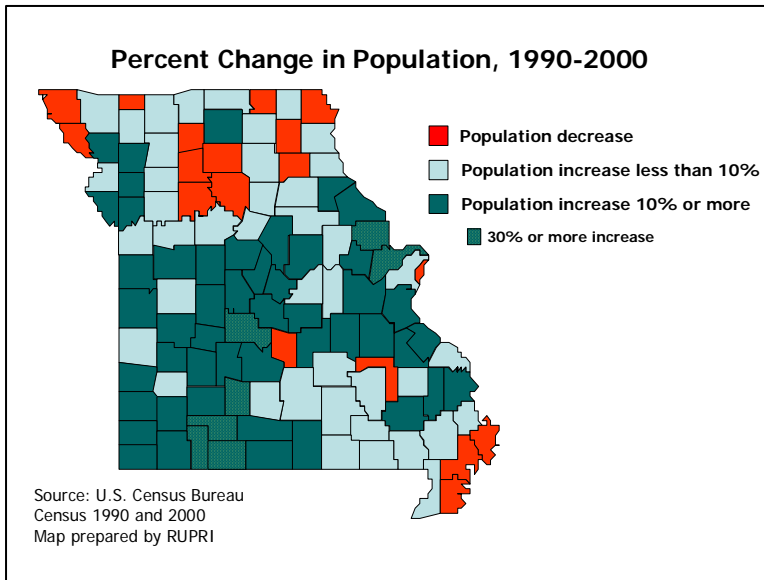


Population

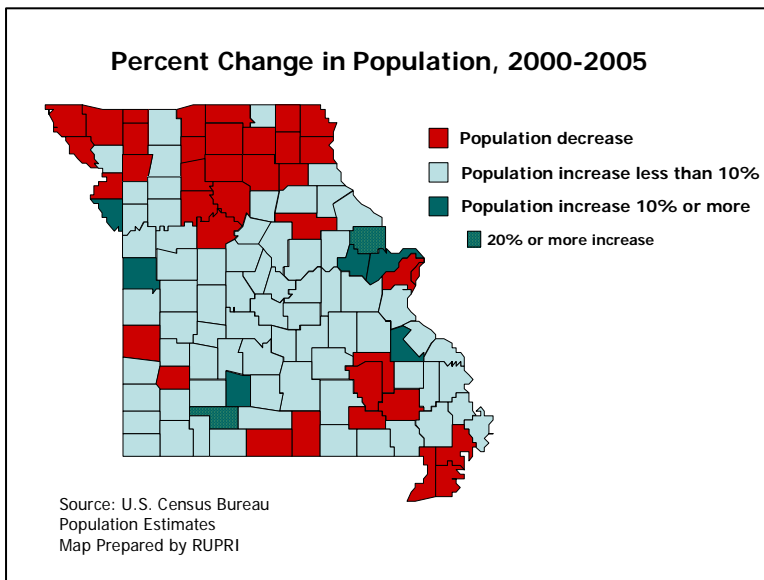
Missouri's population in 2005 was 5,800,310, up 3.6 percent from the 2000 Census. During the 1990s, the population in Missouri grew by 9.3 percent. Nationally, population increased 13.1 percent during the 1990s, and 5.3 percent from April 2000 to July 2005. Within Missouri, population growth in metropolitan areas outpaced both micropolitan and noncore areas in both time periods.

Percent Change in Population		
Area:	1990-2000	2000-2005
U.S.	13.1%	5.3%
Missouri	9.3%	3.6%
Metropolitan	9.2%	4.0%
Nonmetropolitan	9.7%	2.5%
Micropolitan	10.9%	3.5%
Noncore	8.5%	1.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

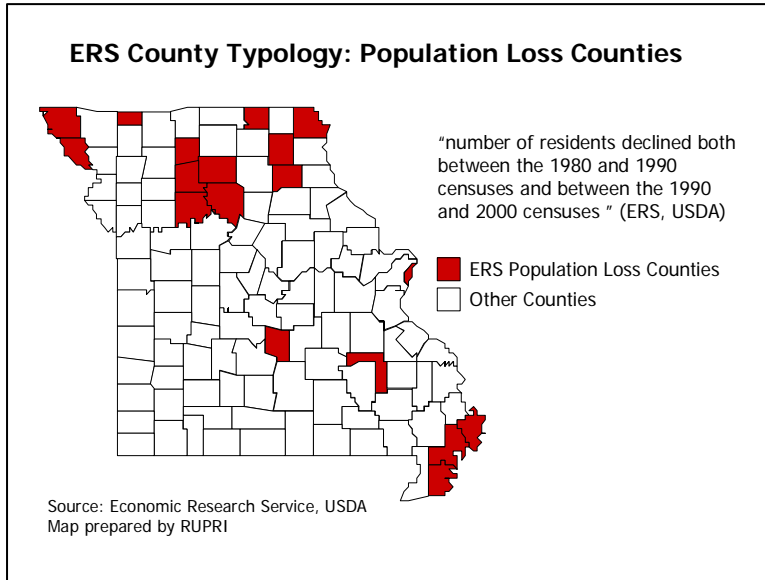


During the 1990s, 18 counties in Missouri lost population - 17 of them nonmetro. Seven counties experienced population gains over 30 percent during the decade, 4 metro and 3 nonmetro counties. The largest population gains were in southwest Missouri, in the Branson micropolitan area and the Springfield metropolitan area.



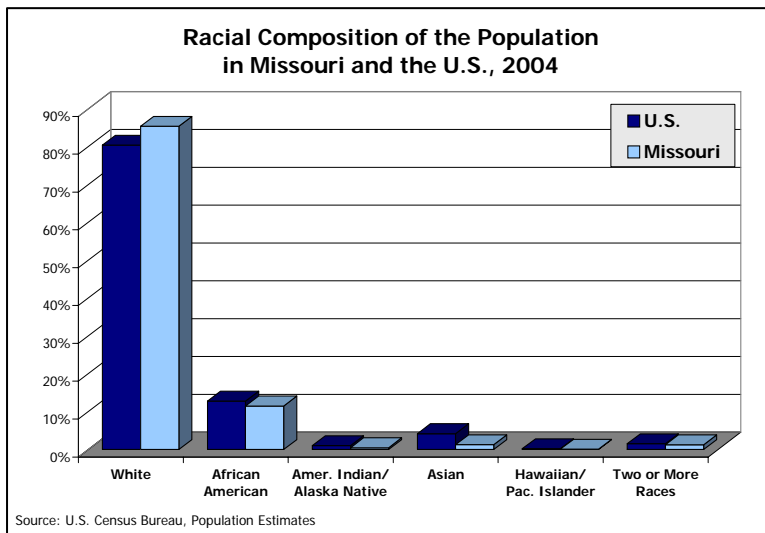
From 2000 to 2005, 37 counties in Missouri lost population, the majority (25) were noncore counties, and many were in the northern part of the state. Eight Missouri counties had population gains of 10 percent or more during this time period, 7 metro and 1 micropolitan county. The largest population gains during this time were in the Springfield area and the St. Louis area.

The Economic Research Service, USDA, classifies counties as population loss counties if they experienced population loss during the 1980s and the 1990s. In Missouri, 18 counties are classified as population loss counties, 17 nonmetro counties and 1 metropolitan county (St. Louis City).

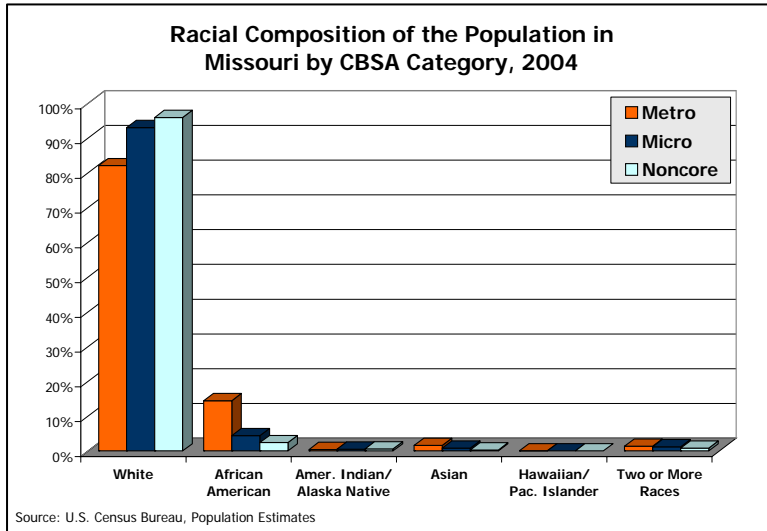


Race / Ethnicity

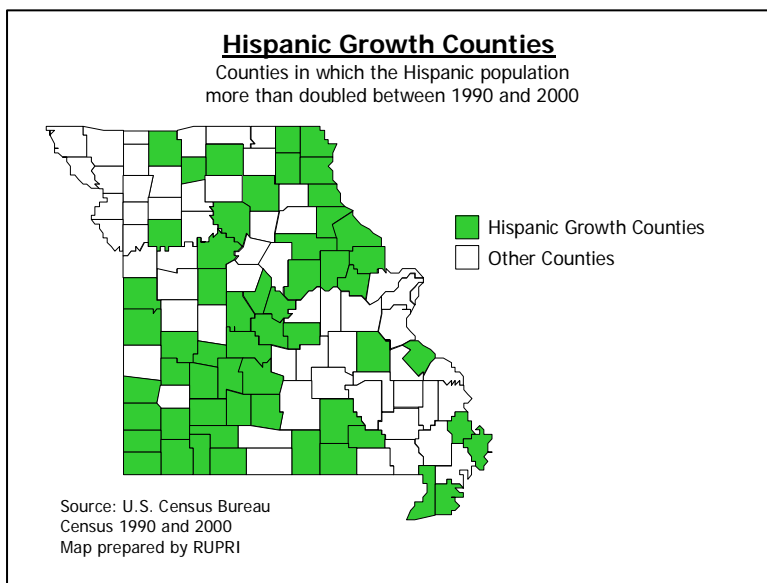
The population of Missouri is 85.4 percent white and 11.5 percent African American. Nationally, the population is 80.4 percent white and 12.8 percent African American. People of Hispanic origin make up 2.6 percent of Missouri's population, compared to 14.1 percent of the total U.S. population.



Within Missouri, the metro population is 82.1 percent white and 14.5 percent African American. The micropolitan population is 93.0 percent white at 4.4 percent African American, and the noncore population is 95.9 percent white and 2.4 percent African American. People of Hispanic origin make up 2.8 percent of the metro population, 2.2 percent of the micropolitan population, and 1.5 percent of the noncore population.

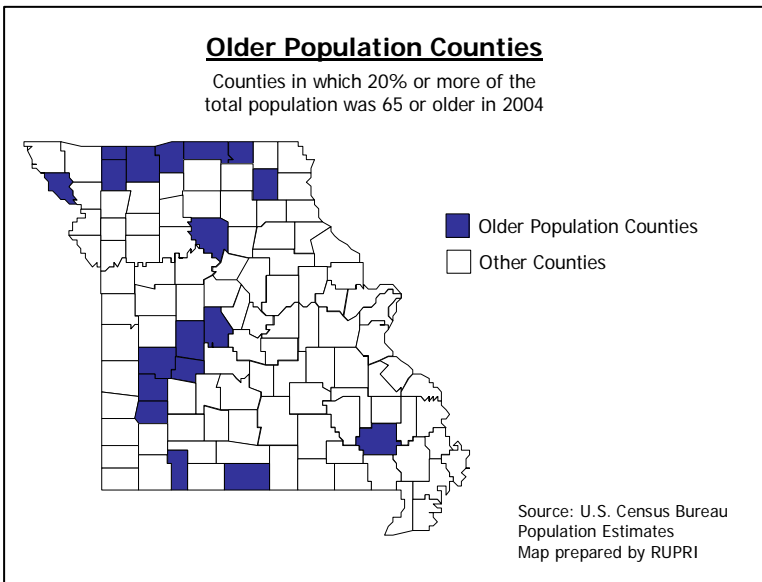
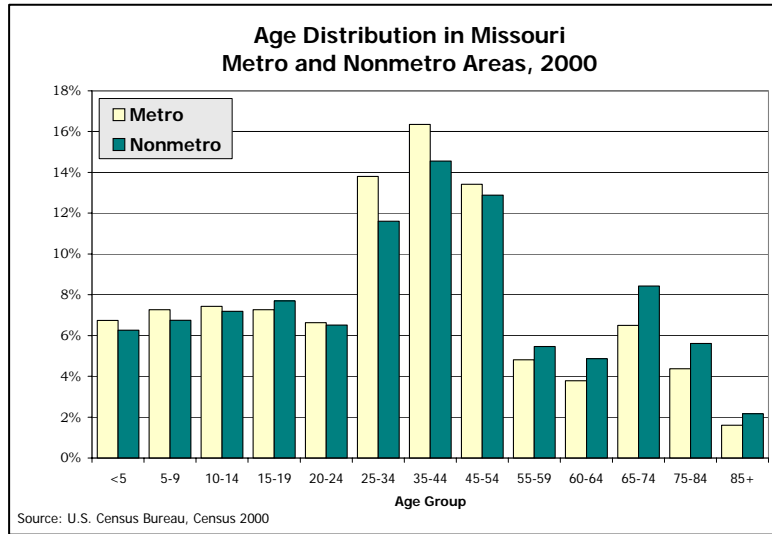


Many areas have experienced significant growth in the Hispanic population over the last decade. The map below shows the counties in which the Hispanic population more than doubled during the 1990s. Though 56 counties experienced such a growth, the population of Hispanics still represents a small portion of total population in most counties. In only two Missouri counties (McDonald and Sullivan) the Hispanic population accounted for more than 10 percent of the total in 2004.

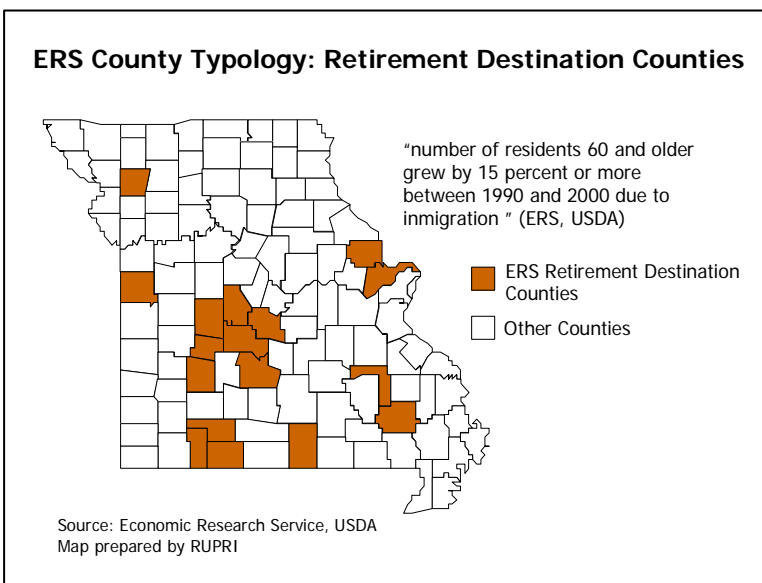


Age

The age distribution of the metro and nonmetro population in Missouri is shown in the chart to the right. The percent of the population in the 25 to 54 age groups is higher in the metro areas, while the percent of the population age 55 and older is higher in the nonmetro areas.



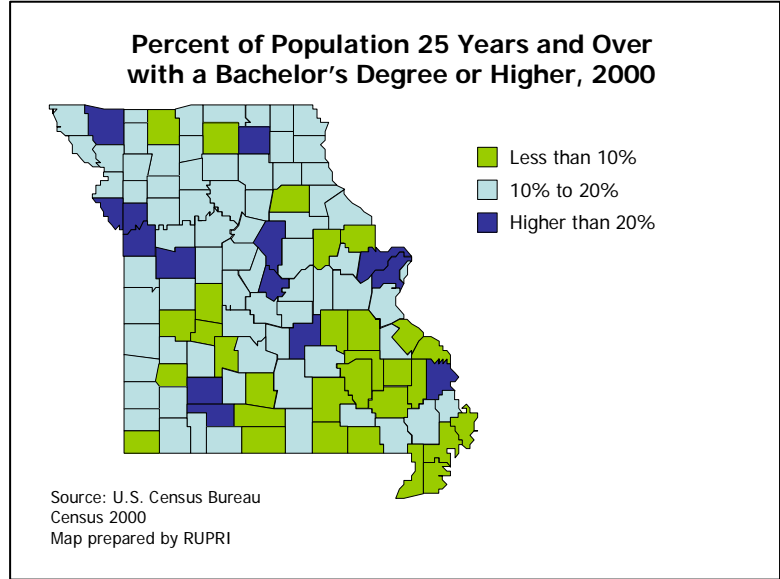
In several Missouri counties the population age 65 and over accounts for 20 percent or more of the total population. These 18 counties (all nonmetro) may be aging due to out-migration of younger populations, likely in the northern part of the state, or due to the in-migration of older, retirement aged populations, likely in areas surrounding the Lake of the Ozarks and Branson.



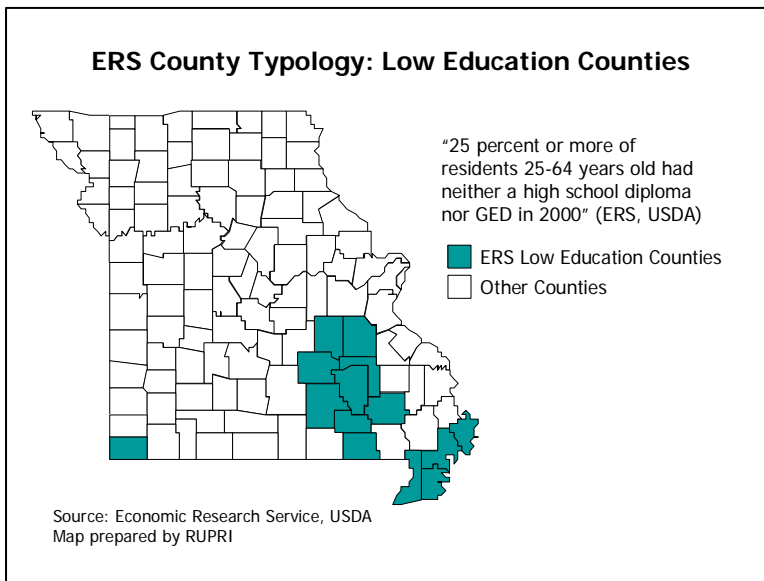
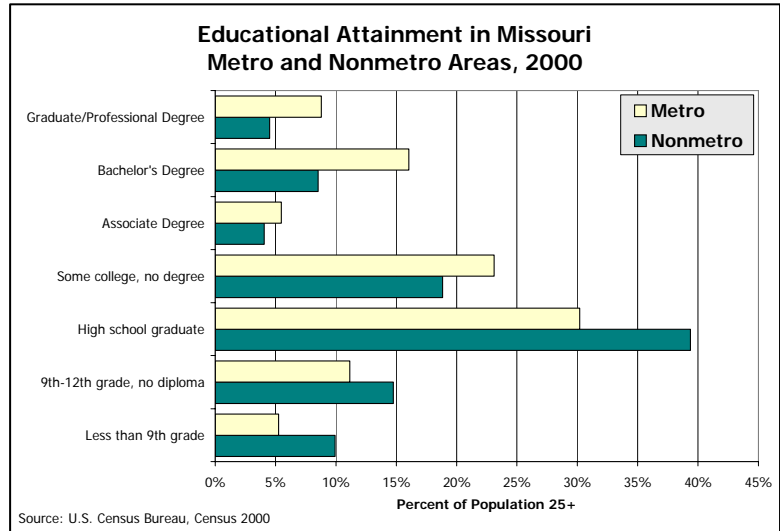
The Economic Research Service classifies counties as retirement destination counties based on the population change due to in-migration. In Missouri, 17 counties are classified as retirement destination counties, 6 metro and 11 nonmetro counties.

Educational Attainment

The percent of the population age 25 and over that has earned a Bachelor's degree or higher is 24.4 percent in the U.S. and 21.6 percent in Missouri. In metro areas of Missouri, this percentage is 24.8, compared to only 15.5 percent in micropolitan areas and 10.8 percent in noncore areas. In only 14 counties did over 20 percent of the population earn a B.S. or higher, 9 metro and 5 micropolitan counties.



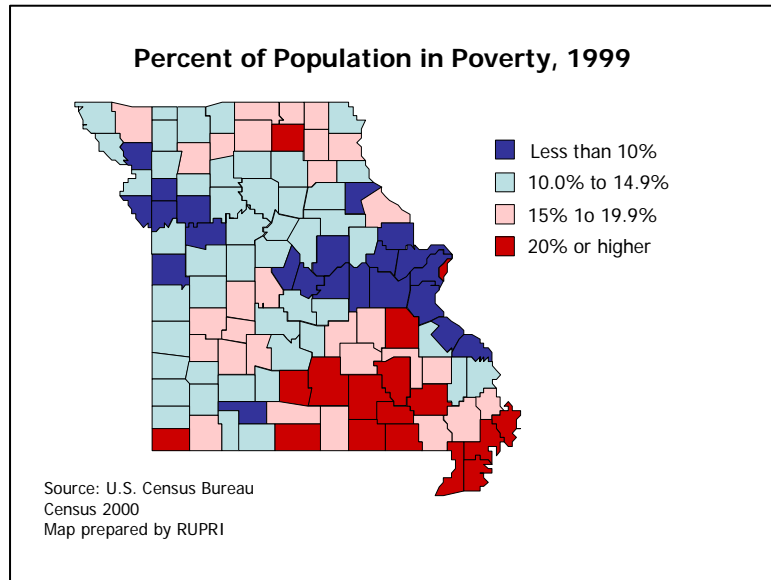
The chart to the right compares the educational attainment of Missouri's metro and nonmetro populations. The percent of the population with high educational attainment (Bachelor's degree or higher) is greater in the metro areas, while the percent of population with low educational attainment (high school degree or lower) is greater in the nonmetro areas.



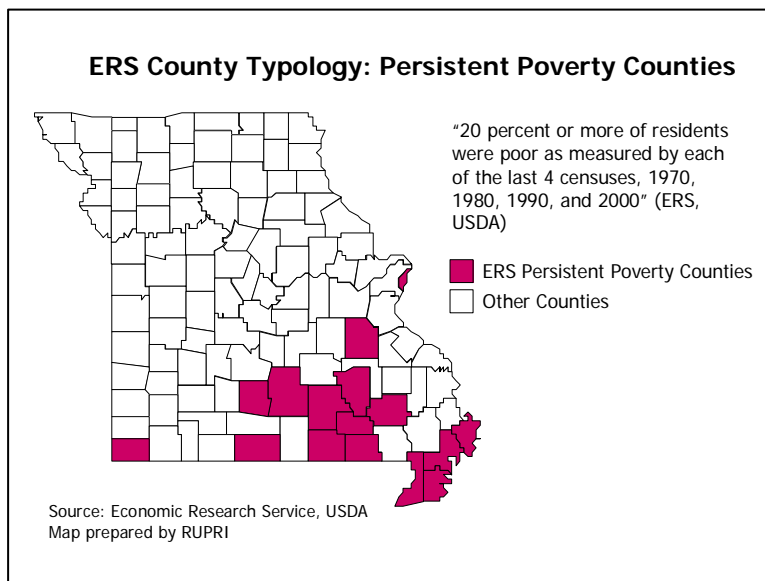
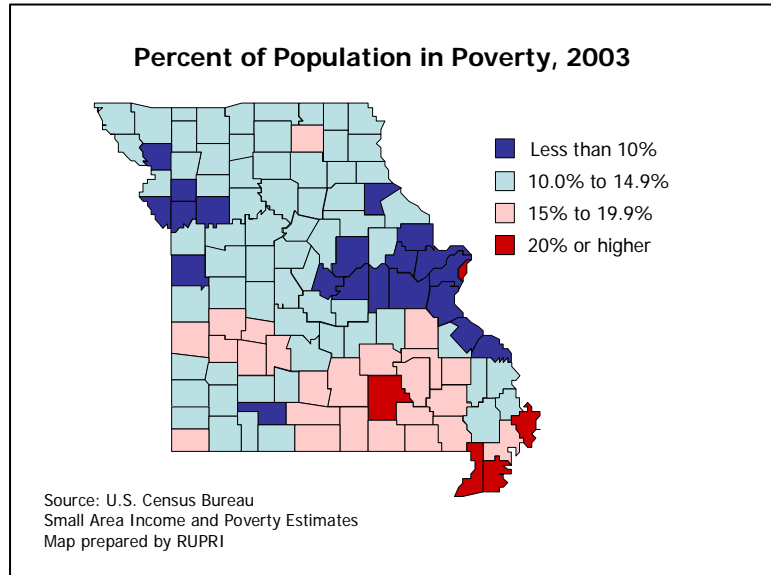
The Economic Research Service classifies counties as low education counties if "25 percent or more of residents 25 to 64 years old had neither a high school diploma nor GED in 2000." In Missouri, 14 counties are classified as low education counties - 2 metro and 12 nonmetro counties.

Poverty

The poverty rate in Missouri according to Census 2000 was 11.7 percent, compared to 12.4 percent for the U.S. The poverty rate in Missouri counties ranged from 4.0 percent in St. Charles County to 30.4 percent in Pemiscot County. Seventeen counties had poverty rates over 20%.



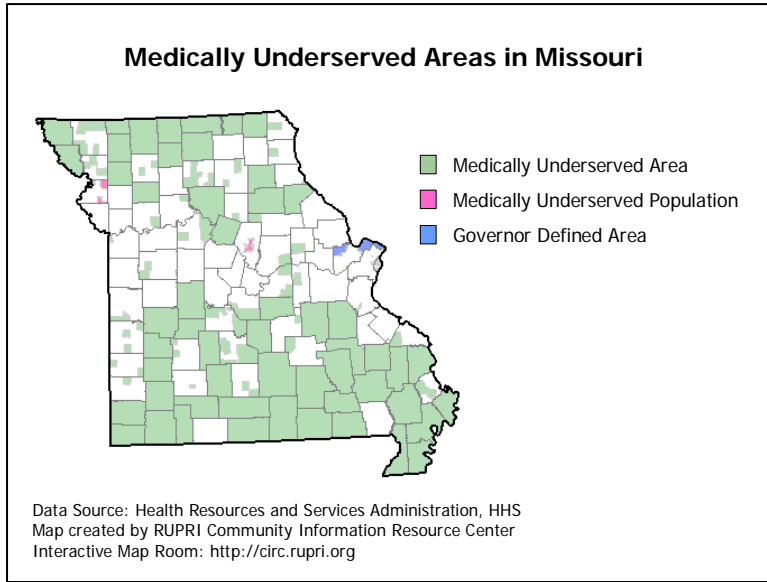
The Census Bureau Small Income and Poverty Estimates program provides estimates for poverty rates for 2003 for Missouri counties, showing an improvement in many Missouri counties. Based on these estimates, the rates in Missouri ranged from 4.9 percent in St. Charles County to 23.1 percent in Pemiscot County. Only 5 counties had poverty rates over 20%.



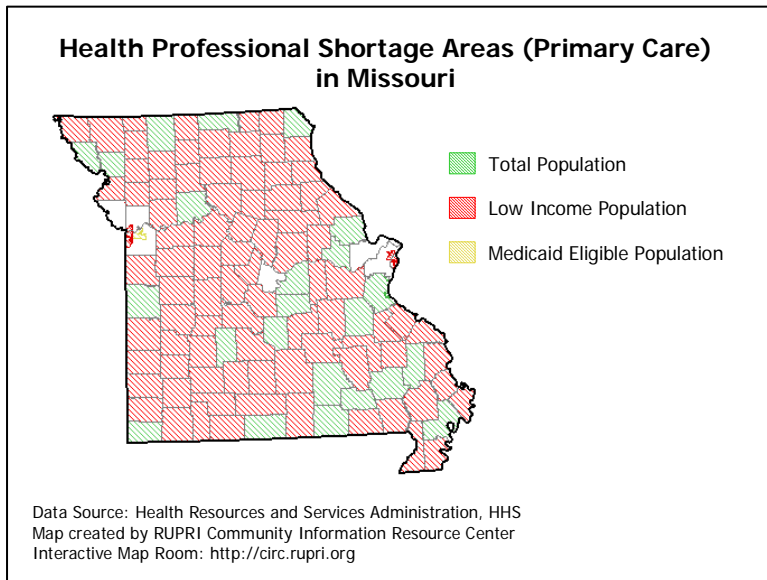
The Economic Research Service defines persistent poverty counties as those counties with poverty rates of 20 percent or more in each census from 1970 through 2000. Nationally, 386 counties are classified as persistent poverty counties, and 16 are located in Missouri.

Health Care Services

The designation of areas or populations as medically underserved is based on an index of four variables - the ratio of primary medical care physicians per 1,000 population, the infant mortality rate, the percent of the population with incomes below the poverty level, and the percent of the population age 65 and over (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Missouri, several areas in the northern and southern portions of the state are considered medically underserved, shown in the map below.

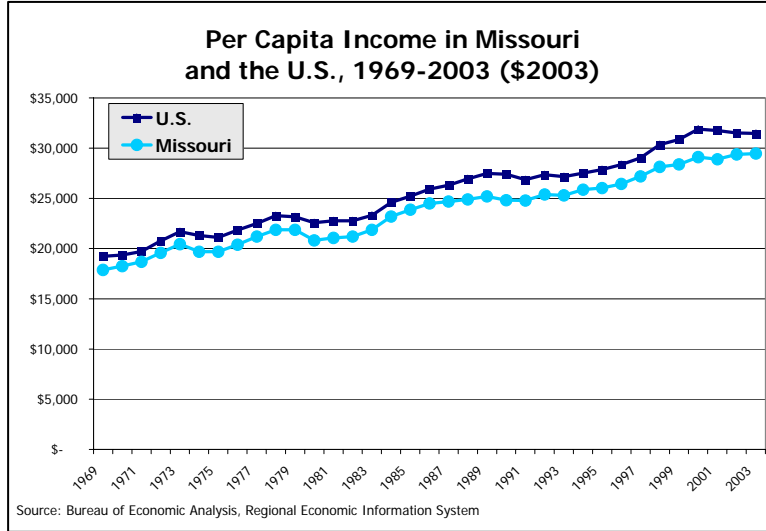


Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are those areas that “have shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and may be urban or rural areas, population groups, or medical or other public facilities” (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Missouri, many areas of the state are designated as primary care HPSAs for the total or low income populations.

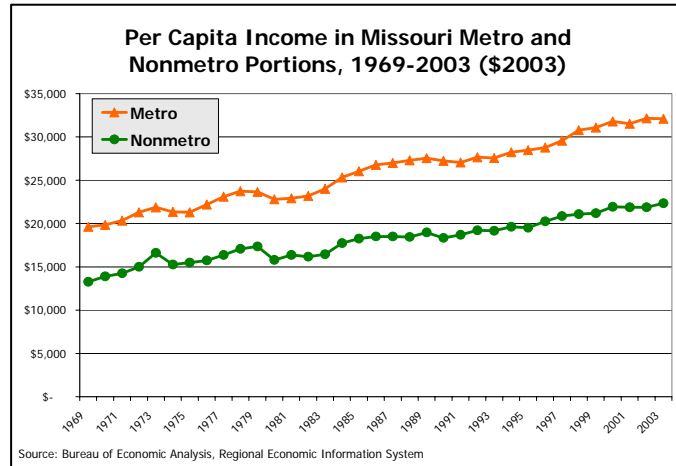


Per Capita Income

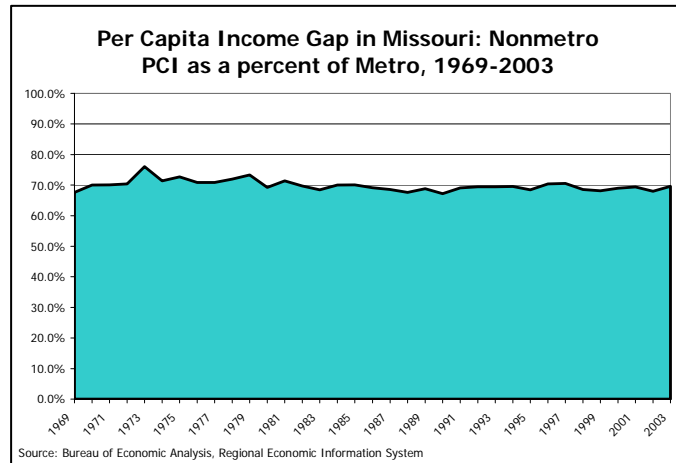
Missouri's per capita income has closely mirrored the nation, with Missouri's lagging slightly behind over the past several decades. In 2003, per capita income in Missouri was \$29,464, compared to \$31,472 for the U.S.



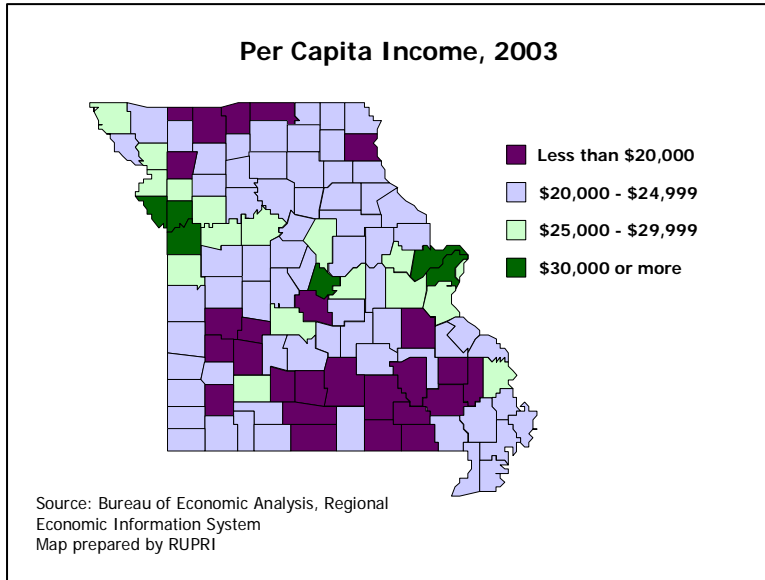
Nonmetro per capita income in Missouri has lagged behind metro through much of the past several decades. In 2003, metro per capita income was \$32,100 compared to \$22,342 in nonmetro areas.



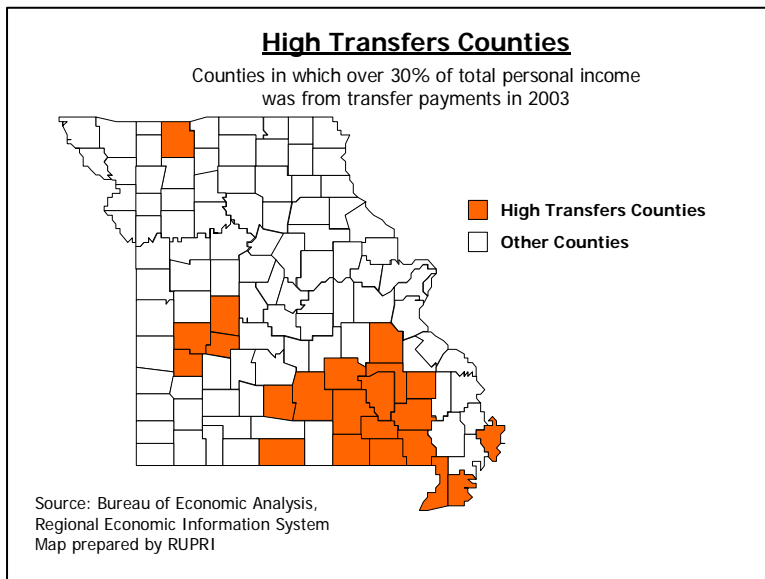
The per capita income gap between metro and nonmetro areas is measured with nonmetro per capita income as a percent of metro. In Missouri, the gap has remained at around 70 percent, fluctuating slightly over the past several decades.



Within Missouri, per capita income ranged from \$14,577 in DeKalb County to \$43,225 in St. Louis County in 2003. Twenty-six counties had per capita income less than \$20,000 in 2003, 4 metro and 22 nonmetro counties. Six counties had per capita income over \$30,000 in 2003, all metro counties.

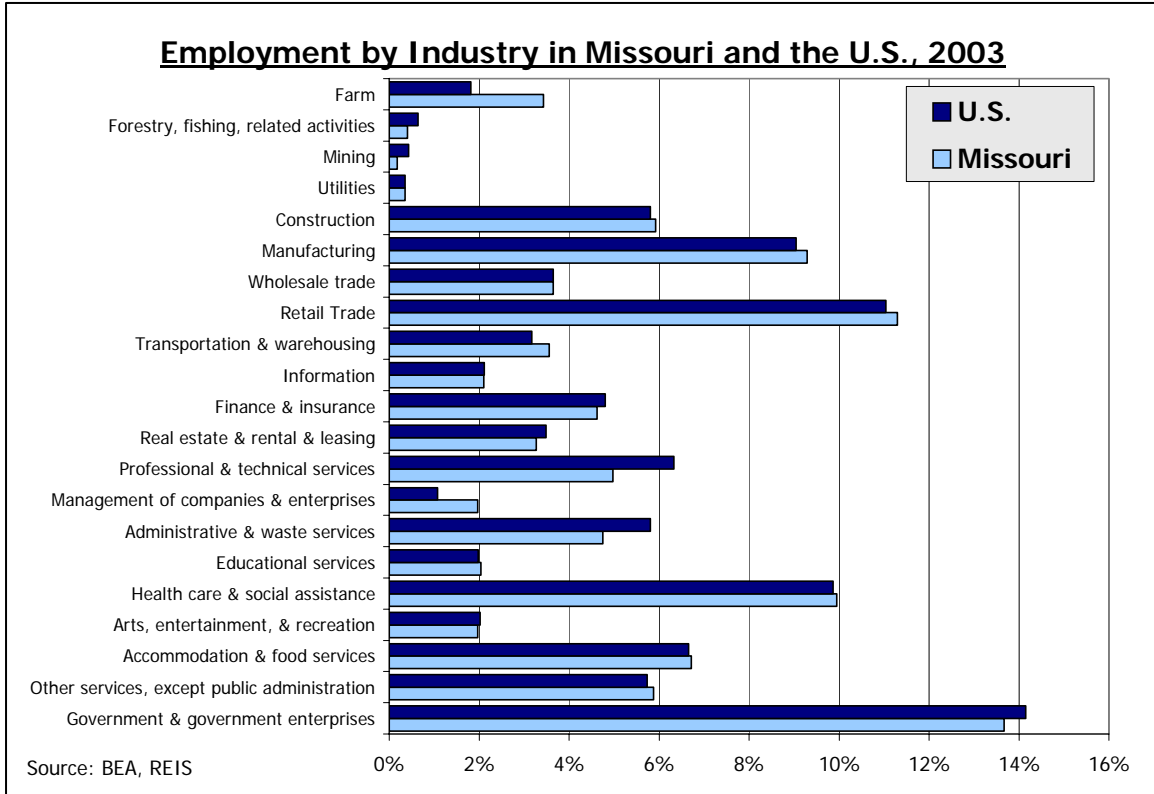


Within Missouri, there are several counties in which a large portion of total personal income is derived from transfer payments. Transfer payments include retirement and disability payments, social security benefits, public assistance, and medical benefits.

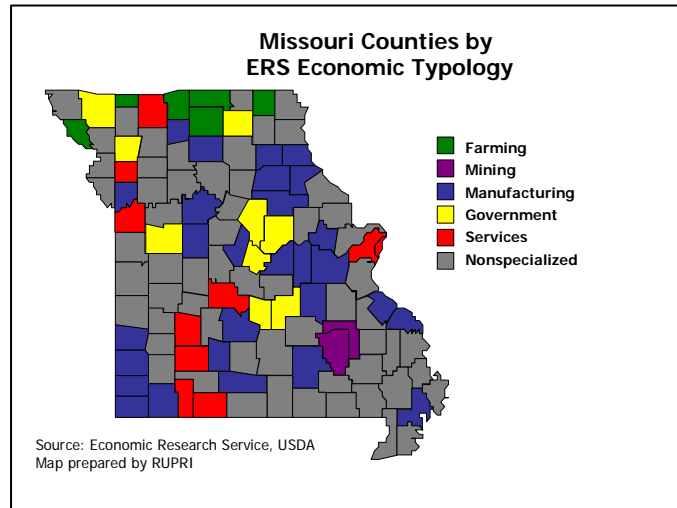


Employment Structure

In 2003, government and government enterprises accounted for the largest shares of total employment both in Missouri (13.7%) and the U.S. (14.2%). Retail trade was the second largest employment sector, accounting for 11.3 percent of Missouri employment and 11.0 percent of the U.S. employment.

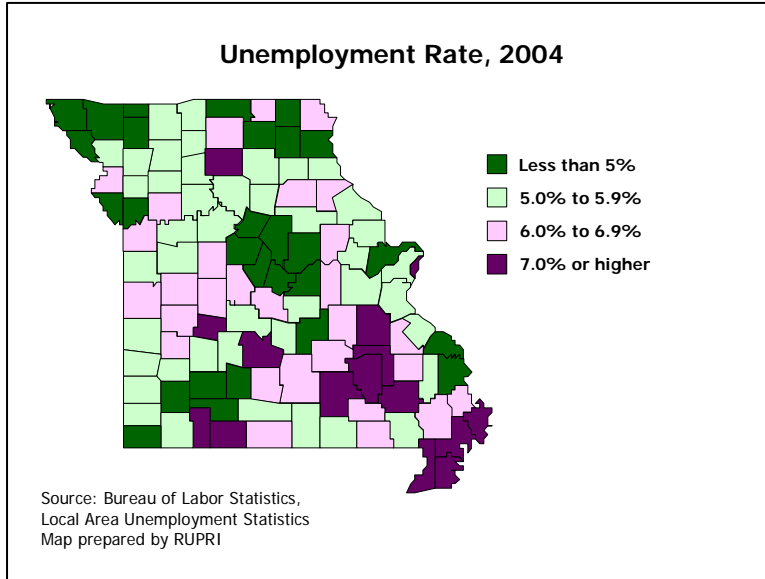


The ERS Economic Typology classifies counties into one of five industry categories of specialization or as nonspecialized. The map to the right shows the classification of Missouri counties by this typology. The map illustrates the diversity of the Missouri economy.

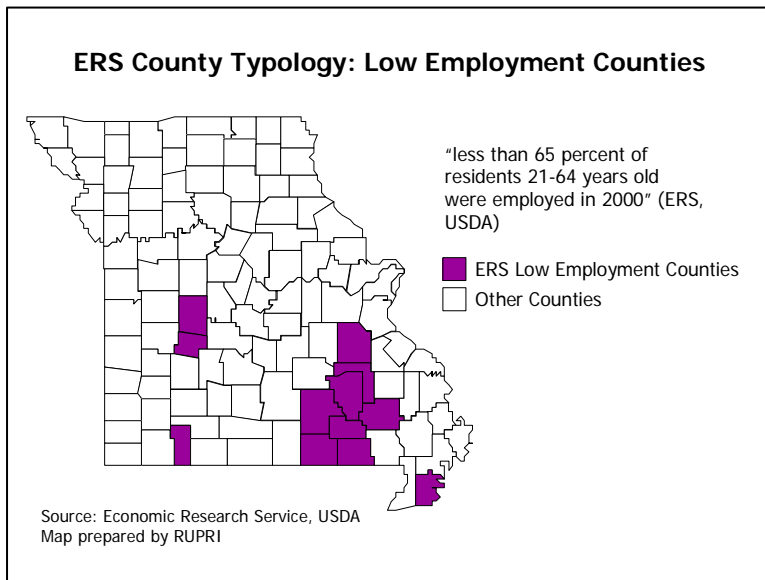


Unemployment

In 2004 the unemployment rate in Missouri was 5.7 percent and the rate for the nation was 5.5 percent. Within Missouri, the unemployment rate ranged from 3.7 percent in Boone County to 9.1 percent in St. Louis City.

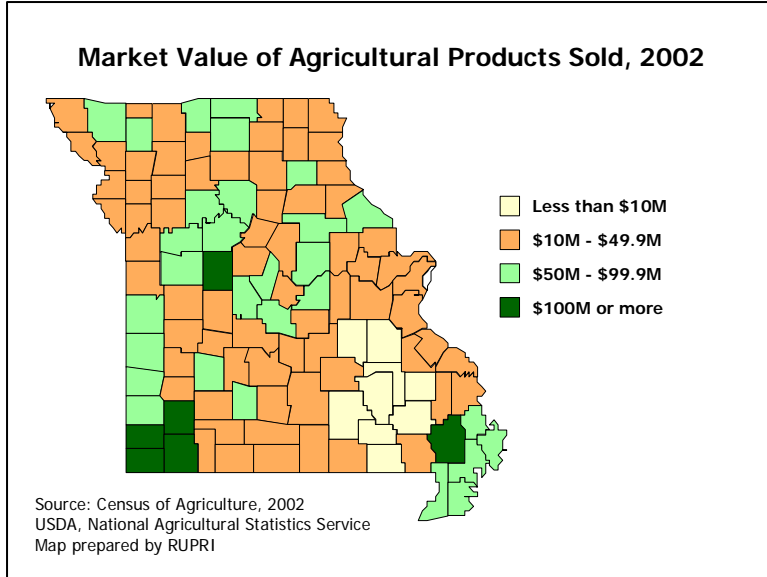


The Economic Research Service classifies counties as low employment counties if fewer than 65 percent of the residents aged 21 to 64 were employed in 2000. In Missouri, 12 counties are classified as low employment counties - 1 metro and 11 nonmetro counties.

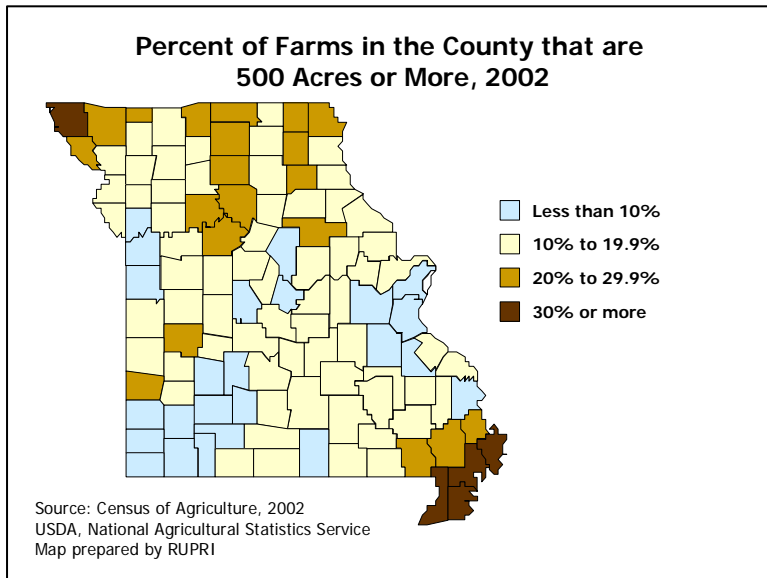


Agriculture

Agriculture is an important industry in many parts of the state. Six counties are classified by the Economic Research Service as “farming dependent” (see map on page 11). The map below shows the value of agricultural products sold in 2002 for Missouri counties. The highest values were in counties where significant poultry processing occurs.

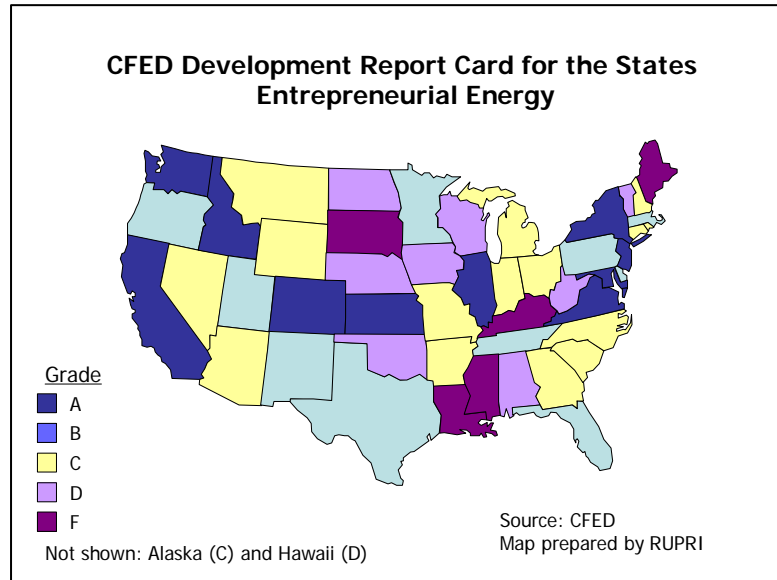


Average farm size in Missouri is 280 acres, and 14 percent of Missouri farms are greater than 500 acres in size. As shown in the map below, the largest farms in Missouri are in the southeast “boothel” portion of the state as well as the extreme northwest corner of the state.

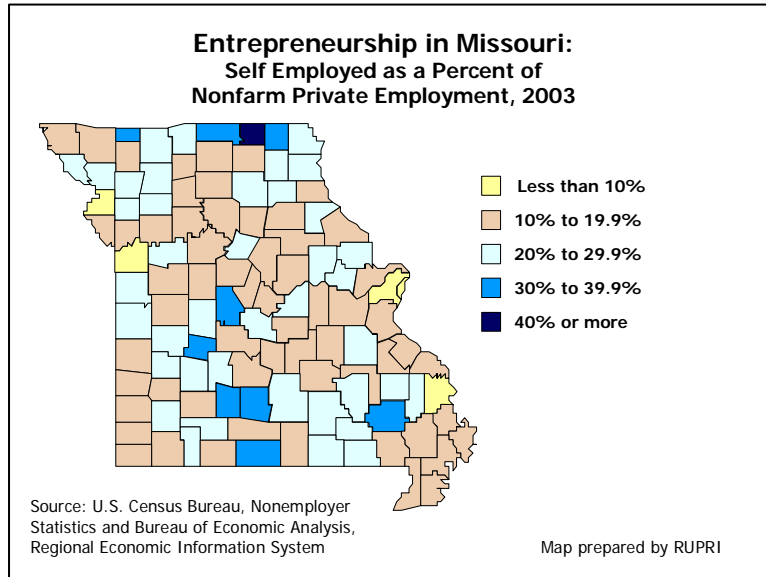


Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is an important component to economic development today. Unfortunately, data that allow us to measure entrepreneurial activity and trends is difficult to ascertain, particularly at the county level. The CFED *Development Report Card* rates each state on its entrepreneurial energy, “evaluating the extent to which new firms are generated and whether they are contributing to employment growth.” While this is a state-level ranking, it provides useful insight as to how a state is performing. Missouri receives a grade of “C” on this indicator, more favorable than some nearby states, but less favorable than Illinois and Kansas, each receiving a grade of “A”.



As mentioned, county level indicators are difficult to ascertain, but one good indicator of entrepreneurial activity is the proportion of workers that are self employed. The map below shows self employed workers as a portion of nonfarm private employment in the county.



Data Sources and References

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Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

CFED Development Report Card for the States

<http://drc.cfed.org/>

Economic Research Service, USDA, 2004 County Typology

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/Typology/>

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<http://www.bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/>

National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

2002 Census of Agriculture

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/index.asp

Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Area Definitions and Guidance on Their Uses

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy05/b05-02.html>

RUPRI Community Information Resource Center Interactive Map Room

<http://circ.rupri.org/>

U.S. Census Bureau

Census 2000

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

Nonemployer Statistics

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saibe/saibe.html>

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