



Senior Report 2009



Welcome to the Missouri Senior Report 2009

Missouri Senior Report 2009 is a collaborative effort by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) and the University of Missouri Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED) to inform state and local audiences about the contributions and needs of seniors in Missouri.

In addition, this report would not have been possible without the assistance and support of the ten Missouri Area Agencies on Aging and the Missouri Senior Report Advisory Committee.

This report can be accessed online at:

www.MissouriSeniorReport.org

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Dear Fellow Missourians:

By mid-century, seniors will outnumber children and youths for the first time in history.

Our state is the only one in the nation that issues an annual report on the status of seniors. We can all be proud of our efforts.

We rolled out our first senior report in 2006, and this year's version offers something new — a personal story about a 91-year-old woman and her son who benefitted from a senior service tax levy. The feature demonstrates the ingenuity of counties across Missouri as they adapt to and support their growing senior population. The report continues to provide county-level data and other information to help state and local policymakers, service providers, and seniors themselves plan for future needs.

One of the highest priorities for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is to increase the number of older adults who live longer, healthier lives. The Department of Health and Senior Services shares that priority. We believe *Missouri Senior Report 2009* is an important tool in achieving that goal.

The Department of Health and Senior Services and the University of Missouri Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis collaborated to bring you this fourth annual report. I am confident you can use it to meet our seniors' current needs and as a blueprint for the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Margaret T. Donnelly".

Margaret T. Donnelly
Director

Introduction

The number of Missourians age 65 and older is projected to grow by some 450,000 over the next 15 years, bringing the total number of seniors to an estimated 1,255,000. This growth will increase the proportion of seniors in the state's population from an estimated 13.6 percent today to 15.1 percent by 2015 and to 19.1 percent by 2025. As the baby boomers age, their values and life experiences will influence Missourians' perceptions of the resources, needs, capacities and strengths of seniors. *Missouri Senior Report 2009* is a resource to inform state and local policy makers, service providers and families, as they plan for the impact of an increasingly older Missouri.

The report provides a snapshot of the status of Missouri seniors. It addresses their economic well-being, household and community engagement, health care status and access to medical treatment. The report also includes annual population projections and evaluations of seniors' quality of life and wellness. It includes articles on Missouri's senior tax levies and health disparities among seniors.

Trend data are available for eight indicators. Statewide, Missouri has improved on four of these indicators between 2000 and 2008. Improvements are noted in workforce participation, housing, transportation and health care access. The economic well-being indicator has remained relatively constant. Trends declined for household composition, long term-care costs and health status. The economic contribution, civic engagement and safety indicators were created just last year, making a trend analysis not yet meaningful.

Trends in the eight indicators vary throughout the state, reflecting the state's demographic diversity. The county populations range from nearly one million in St. Louis County to about 2,000 in Worth County. Changes in population patterns also vary greatly. Between 2000 and 2008, Christian County, sandwiched between Springfield and Branson, grew by an estimated 37 percent in total population and 45 percent in senior population. In contrast, Worth County in northwest Missouri experienced almost a 14 percent decline in total population and a 4 percent decline in the number of seniors.

Missouri includes counties that are urban, suburban or rural. That character greatly affects each county's economy, culture and senior population. For instance, seniors in Missouri's most rural counties, particularly those in northern Missouri, tend to be older and more reliant on retirement income than seniors in more populated areas. Seniors in Missouri's metropolitan counties are more likely to have convenient access to health care, access to transportation, and participate in the workforce. To address this diversity, the report presents comparative information for individual Missouri counties. The report ranks each county on annually updated outcome indicators. It also includes an overall county composite rank – a summary index of the overall well-being of seniors by county. To place these annual outcome measures in the broader community context,

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“status” indicators describe the demographic composition, quality of life, and health and wellness of seniors.

Understanding Senior Report Outcome and Status Indicators

The senior report indicators present an annual snapshot of each of Missouri’s counties. The indicators and measures were selected through input from many Missourians with a personal or professional passion for the well-being of seniors. The senior report advisory committee provides ongoing input into the report’s structure and content. One of its subcommittees selected the topics and authors for this year’s articles.

The *Missouri Senior Report 2009* is located on the Web at: www.missouriseniorreport.org. It features the content in the printed report and allows users to access data used to calculate the outcome and status indicators. For example, the population estimates can be viewed by age and gender. The data, provided in both tabular and graphic format, can be viewed online and downloaded. The ‘County Profile Tables’ feature (accessible under ‘Quick Links’) allows users to select a specific county and browse tabular data by outcome and status indicators. The ‘Dynamic Reports Generator Menu’ (accessible by clicking on the ‘Data’ icon located in the header) allows users to select multiple counties, years and indicators to produce downloadable tables and graphs for use in presentations and reports. Previous senior reports are archived and accessible at the site. You may also access a print-ready version of *Missouri Senior Report 2009*.

Indicators

Missouri Senior Report 2009 is organized around “outcome” and “status” indicators. Outcome indicators measure progress over time. Tracking trends in those indicators can help improve the health, social, and economic well-being of Missouri seniors. Counties are ranked by each outcome indicator. The indicator rankings are combined to compute the composite outcome ranking. Status indicators present demographic, quality of life, and health status measures for a single point in time.

The composite index ranking is based on the sum of the standardized values for nine of the outcome measures. It represents an overall measure of the well-being of seniors. The purpose of the ranking is to help focus improvement on local factors that contribute to the quality of life of Missouri seniors.

Outcome and status measures are tested for statistical reliability and validity. Because outcome indicators are measured annually, they are collected from various sources, including state administrative records such as the Missouri Board of Healing Arts and the Missouri Department of Social Services, and federal reporting agencies such as the U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Status indicators describing population characteristics are derived from the U.S. Census Bureau. Health and wellness indicators are drawn from the Center for Disease Control Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) instrument. The health and wellness indicators are available through a Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services and Missouri Foundation for Health partnership. The glossaries of outcome and status indicators provide a detailed description of the construction and source of each measure.

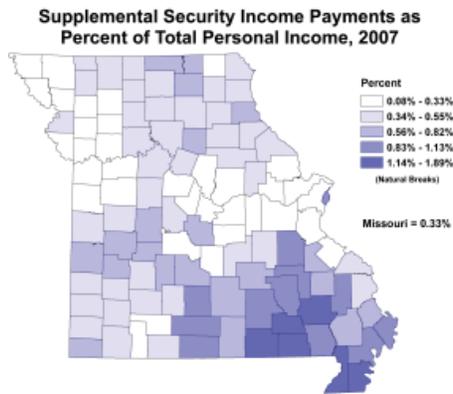
Emerging Issues

The Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis conducted a 2008 survey to learn how the senior report is used in communities around the state and discover what features and information might be added to enhance the report's value. We learned the issues that concern seniors, their loved ones and caregivers. Missourians spoke to us about the cost of prescription drugs, the need for better transportation options and the desire for seniors to remain in their homes and communities as long as possible. We were told about the value of social engagement, the fear of under-reporting of elder abuse and financial exploitation and the need to prepare for the aging of the baby boom generation.

As *Missouri Senior Report 2009* goes to print, the United States continues to face a severe economic recession. High unemployment and mortgage defaults have led many people to deplete their retirement accounts. The recession has had a profound impact on seniors. This report begins to reflect the impact of the downturn. The value of an annual report is that it can reveal trends and allow policymakers to be informed as they address the concerns and desires of a community. We also want to know what you think of this report. Contact us at 573-884-5116 or via the Web at: www.MissouriSeniorReport.org.

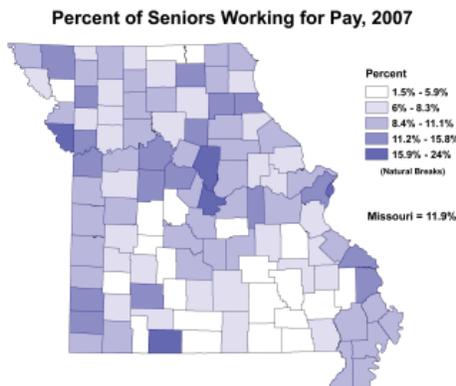
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Outcome Indicators



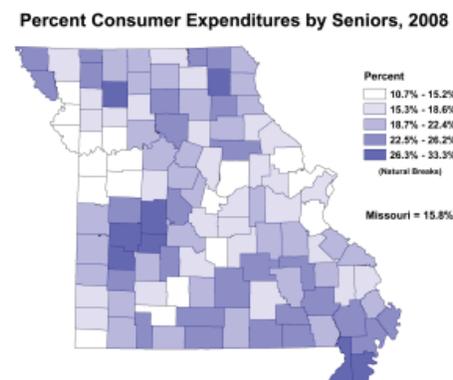
Economic Well-being

Economic well-being for seniors can be measured by the percentage of seniors living in poverty. In 2000 the poverty rate for Missouri seniors was 9.9 percent, as compared to 10.9 percent nationally. While ACS poverty estimates for the senior population are now available annually at the state level, they will not be provided by the U.S. Census Bureau at the county level until 2011. However, Bureau of Economic Analysis county-level estimates on the numbers of low-income individuals and seniors who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) are available on an annual basis. Therefore, a relative index of economic well-being was created by calculating SSI payments as a percentage of total personal income. In Missouri, overall SSI payments represent 0.33 of one percent of total personal income, consistent with last year's estimate. By county, this index of economic well-being ranges from a high of nearly 2 percent in Pemiscot County to a low of under 0.10 of one percent in Platte and St. Charles counties.



Workforce Participation

Senior participation in the workforce may be viewed as either an adverse or a positive outcome. An adverse view may result if seniors work because they are strapped for cash and would prefer to be fully retired. If, however, seniors want to remain economically and socially engaged and are employed in service and retail jobs that do not require strenuous physical activity, the outcome can be viewed as positive. On balance, the advisory committee views an increase in senior workforce participation as positive. Senior participation in the Missouri workforce has increased from 9.8 percent in 2001 to 11.9 percent in 2007, after dipping to 8.2 in 2005. By county, senior participation in the workforce ranged from a low of approximately 1.5 percent in Douglas County to a high of 24 percent in Taney County in 2007.



Economic Contribution

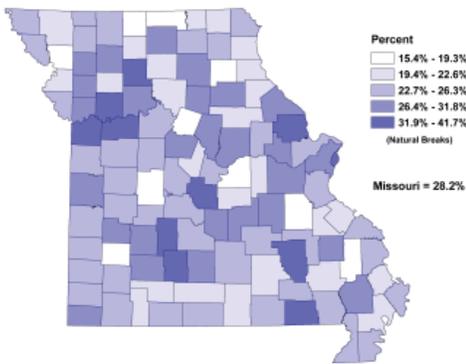
Seniors spend a great deal locally, frequently at higher rates than people younger than 65. This report includes a measure that provides the ratio of seniors' economic contribution relative to the proportion of seniors in a county's population. Overall, Missouri's seniors are responsible for about 15.8 percent of consumer expenditures, yet comprise 13.6 percent of the state's population. Seniors' economic impact ranged widely among counties. Seniors' spending accounted for 10.7 percent of all spending in St. Charles County, but more than 33 percent in Cedar County. In all but 11 Missouri counties, seniors' expenditures exceed the proportion of the senior population.

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Housing

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) considers families who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing as ‘cost burdened’; these families may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care. Housing costs include mortgage or rent, taxes, insurance and utilities. Seniors living on fixed incomes are particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in housing costs. On average, 28.2 percent of Missouri’s seniors are cost burdened. When considered by county, the number of seniors burdened by housing costs ranged from approximately 15.4 percent in Andrew County to 41.7 percent in St. Louis City.

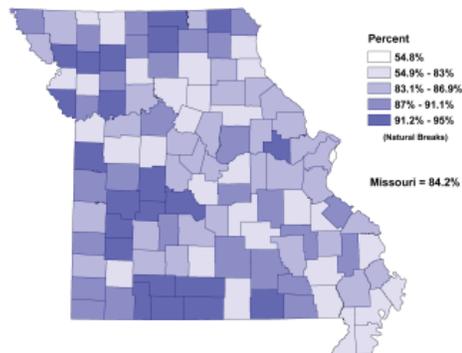
Percent of Seniors Housing Cost Burdened, 2008



Transportation

Transportation is necessary in order to obtain goods and services and to participate in work and social activities. Whether seniors have the capacity to meet their transportation needs is often measured by how many hold a valid driver’s license. Transportation needs are also likely to vary, depending on the availability of mass transit. Whatever transportation arrangements seniors make, the lack of a driver’s license in Missouri indicates that transportation is an issue. The number of Missouri seniors with a valid driver’s license increased from 76.7 percent in 2001 to 84.2 percent in 2008. In suburban and rural counties with lower percentages of licensed senior drivers, transportation is likely to be a more pressing issue than in similar counties with higher percentages of senior drivers, or in more urbanized areas that have public and private transportation resources. In 2008, the percentage of Missouri seniors with a valid driver’s license ranged from a high of 95 percent in Benton, Camden, Cass, Daviess, Douglas, Ozark, Stone and Taney counties, to a low of 54.8 percent in St. Louis City.

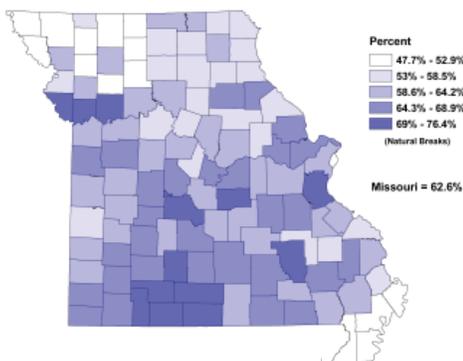
Percent of All Seniors with Missouri Driver’s License 2008



Household Composition

The 2000 U.S. Census indicates Missouri had a relatively large proportion of seniors living in single person households. Seniors who live with someone are less likely to be socially isolated and may have help with many issues. Consequently, household composition is an important indicator for seniors’ well-being. Because census measures of single person households are not available annually, the percentage of seniors filing joint Missouri income tax returns was used to gauge household composition. Between 2001 and 2007, the number of seniors filing joint income tax returns declined from 44.7 to 39.9 percent. In 2007 the number of seniors filing joint returns ranged from a high of 52.9 percent in Pulaski County to a low of 25.3 percent in Knox County.

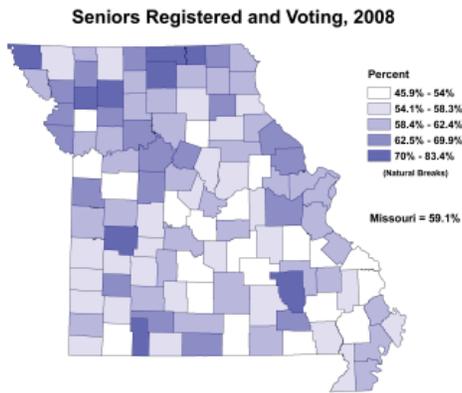
Seniors Living in Families, 2008



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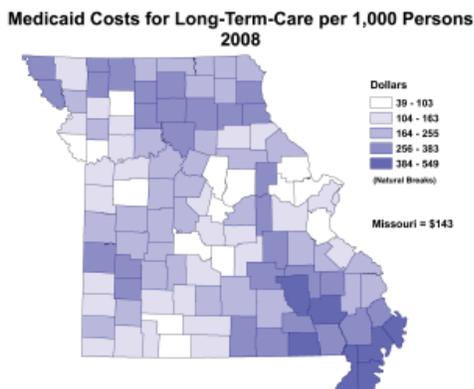
Civic Engagement

Seniors contribute to their communities through a wide range of civic, humanitarian and religious volunteer activities. Capturing these activities consistently across counties and over time remains a challenge. However, we can know the degree to which seniors participate in the most fundamental of democratic activities – voting. Civic engagement is measured using the number of seniors as registered voters and as participants in elections on an annual basis. In 2008, Sullivan County seniors were registered to vote and voted at the highest rate, while Howell County seniors had the lowest rate of voter participation.



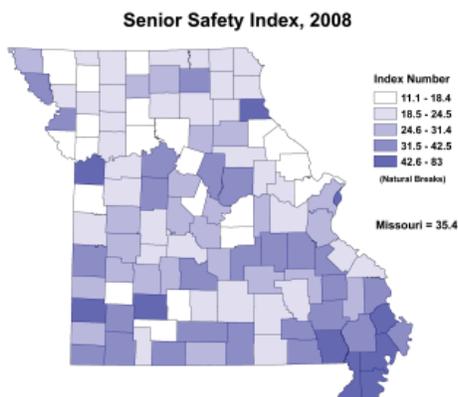
Long-Term Care

Long-term care represents a significant health care cost for seniors, who tend to have limited incomes, and for Missouri because of MOHealthNet (Medicaid). The number and value of long-term care insurance policies would be a useful measure for this indicator. However, that information is not reported by county. Consequently, this report presents the portion of long-term care costs paid by Medicaid for in-home and institutionalized long-term care services per capita. This annual measure shows the trend, if not the full expense, of long-term care. Long-term care costs increased from \$122 per capita in 2000 to \$143 per capita in 2008. However, both health care costs and the percentage of people eligible for Medicaid vary greatly by county. Therefore, this indicator is not used in the construction of the overall county index of senior well-being.



Safety

Understanding the relationship between seniors and safety is complicated. As with all populations, seniors are at risk of becoming victims of property and violent crimes. However, seniors who are physically or psychologically vulnerable are at increased risk of suffering accidents and abuse within their own homes. While crime data by age of victim is unavailable, we can measure the overall crime rate in a county. For the safety indicator, we included cases of abuse and neglect as reported through the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' Elder Abuse and Neglect Hotline. These combined data sources are reported as an indexed rate per 1,000 persons. Carroll County experienced the lowest crime and senior abuse incidents in 2008, occurring at a rate of 11.1 per 1,000 persons, while St. Louis City experienced the highest rate of 83 per 1,000 persons. Accordingly, the number of property and violent crimes per 1,000 persons is reported as an outcome measure. The Missouri overall crime rate declined from 48.8 in 2001 to 43.1 in 2008. In 2008 the crude crime rate ranged from a low of 4.4 crimes per 1,000 persons in Chariton County to a high of 115.2 in St. Louis City.

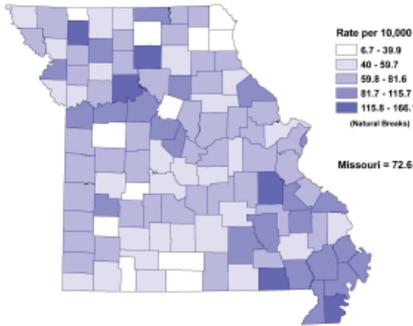


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Health Status

Selecting one health status measure for the senior population is particularly difficult because of the wide range of health issues confronting seniors. The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services tracks numerous health and mental health indicators to inform communities of health status needs. The senior report advisory committee decided to base this indicator on the “number of hospitalizations and ER visits for diabetes, averaged over three years per 10,000 seniors.”

Hospitalization and ER Visits for Diabetes per 10,000 Seniors
2005 - 2007

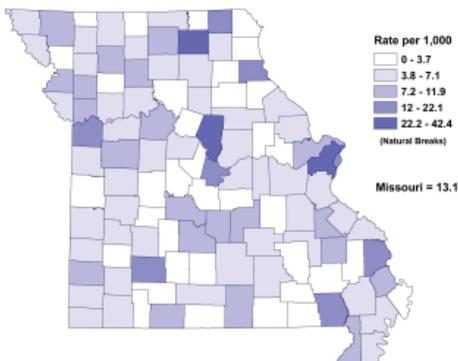


Tracking diabetes-related care is a valuable proxy for health status because (a) the number of cases by county is sufficient to produce a reliable rate; (b) diabetes is related to many other health problems; and (c) effective preventive measures can reduce the incidence of diabetes and related health problems. The rate of diabetes hospitalizations and ER visits per 10,000 seniors in Missouri increased slightly, from 71.6 in 2002 to 72.6 in 2006. In 2006 the rate ranged from a high of 166.1 per 10,000 seniors in Pemiscot County to 6.7 in Worth County.

Health Care Access

Health care access is essential for the overall well-being of seniors. Reliable, convenient access to primary care increases the capacity of seniors to live independently. The senior report measures health care access for seniors as a rate of the number of primary care physicians per 1,000 seniors. Primary care physicians frequently serve a demographically diverse patient base. However, primary care specialties are typically defined as: family practice, family medicine, general practice, internal medicine, general surgery, gynecology/obstetrics, and pediatrics. The physician’s professional registration database captures practice specialties and was matched to Missouri’s Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) database, which requires physicians to report the counties in which they practice. Based on those data, the rate of primary care physicians per 1,000 seniors increased from a state rate of 7.1 in 2004 to 13.1 in 2008. In 2008 access to primary care physicians ranged from a low of no full-time primary care physicians practicing in Hickory County to more than 42 per 1,000 seniors in Boone County.

Primary Care Physicians per 1,000 Seniors, 2008



Status Indicators

Demographics

The proportion of seniors in Missouri’s population was 13.5 percent in 2000 and 13.6 percent in 2008. By 2015 the proportion of Missouri’s population aged 65 or older is projected to increase to 15.1 percent; by 2025, to 19.1 percent. Those proportions will be higher than the proportion of seniors in the nation overall. Missouri’s total population is 5,911,605. Between 2000

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and 2008, the state sustained a slow but steady 5.4 percent overall growth. The state's 65 and older population also grew relatively slowly during this period, from 755,837 in 2000 to 805,235 in 2008, an increase of about 6.5 percent. The first baby boomers will turn 65 in 2011, beginning a trend of relative growth in the senior population that will continue until 2030. An important characteristic of the senior population is that women outnumber men. In 2008, nearly 70 percent of Missourians age 85 or older were women. That gender difference is projected to moderate somewhat in the next 15 years. By 2015, women are projected to be about 68 percent of the 85 and older population; by 2025, 65 percent.

Quality of Life

Missouri Senior Report 2009 includes six measures from the U.S. Census Bureau that speak to the overall quality of life of seniors. By 2011, the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey will release annual estimates for those measures for all Missouri counties. This year's report includes ACS estimates for counties with populations of 65,000 or more. For counties with a population smaller than 65,000, the Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis calculated estimates for 2008 based on current population estimates and ACS Public Use Microdata Area regional estimates.

Owner-Occupied Housing

Seniors' housing needs are more likely to be met if they live in owner-occupied housing. According to the ACS 2008 estimate, Missouri reported that 80.9 percent of seniors lived in owner-occupied housing, an increase of almost two percentage points from 2000. The rate ranged from 92.8 percent in Maries County to about 64.9 percent in St. Louis City.

Seniors Living in Families

Family life enhances the senior population's well-being. Seniors who live alone are more likely to be socially isolated and at greater risk of accidental injury and physical and mental illness. The census defines families as two or more related persons living in the same household. Persons residing in single person households are not reported as "families." In 2008, 62.6 percent of Missouri seniors lived in family households. By county, the number of seniors living in family households ranged from a high of 76.4 percent in Stone County to approximately 47.7 percent in DeKalb County.

Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing

The ownership of a house represents a significant asset for most seniors, and the relative value of housing is a useful indicator of both seniors' and community assets. In 2008, the median value of owner-occupied housing in Missouri was \$141,500, up from \$89,800 in 2000. By county, the median value of housing ranged from a high of \$202,800 in St. Charles County to a low of \$48,255 in Worth County.

Seniors in Poverty

The proportion of seniors living in poverty is a direct measure of economic need. According to 2008 ACS-based estimates, 9.3 percent of Missouri seniors lived in poverty, compared to 9.9 percent in 2000. The poverty rate for seniors

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ranged from a low of 2.5 percent in St. Charles County to a high of nearly 22 percent in Sullivan County.

Average Income of Senior Households

In 2008, the average income estimate for Missouri's senior households was \$44,665, ranging from \$67,615 in Boone County to \$22,676 in Putnam County.

Seniors with a College Education

Seniors with a higher education generally tend to fare better on household and community wealth, and well-being. In 2008, an estimated 16.4 percent of Missouri seniors had completed a college education. The highest proportion of graduates – 36.5 percent – lived in Boone County. The lowest was 3.7 percent in both Schuyler and Ste. Genevieve counties.

Health and Wellness

The health and wellness of Missouri seniors can be gauged in several ways. This report focuses on seven indicators of long-term health and wellness that can be influenced by preventative practices and public health interventions. Because of variations in sample size and response rates at the county level, age-cohort specific reporting may vary from state-level estimates. Additional information about both regional and county-level data, as well as references about health indicators and health practices, can be found on the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' Web sites at www.dhss.mo.gov/CommunityDataProfiles/ and www.dhss.mo.gov/Health/index.html.

No Exercise, 2007

In 2007, 38.5 percent of Missouri seniors reported they did not exercise compared with the national rate of 32.5 percent. Individual counties ranged widely in the percentage of seniors not engaging in exercise. Fifty percent of Dunklin County seniors reported engaging in no exercise, while less than 24 percent of Webster County seniors reported limited physical activities.

No Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy, 2007

Approximately 37 percent of Missouri seniors report not having a screening test for colon cancer (sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy) within the past 10 years. Fifty-three percent of Worth County seniors had not undergone the screening within a 10-year period compared to slightly less than 14 percent in St. Louis City.

High Blood Pressure, 2007

About 40 percent of Missouri seniors reported a diagnosis of high blood pressure compared with 58 percent of seniors nationwide. The range within Missouri counties varied greatly. Consistent with national trends, 57 percent of New Madrid seniors reported receiving a diagnosis of high blood pressure. But only 27 percent of Cass County seniors reported receiving this diagnosis.

Obesity, 2007

Slightly more than 25 percent of Missouri seniors responding to the county-level study reported a body mass index (BMI) that indicated obesity, compared with 22 percent of seniors nationally. Thirty-seven percent of Clark County

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seniors reported their BMI in the obese range, compared to slightly less than 16 percent in Mississippi County.

Smoking, 2007

Approximately 11 percent of Missouri seniors reported they smoked, compared with 8.6 percent seniors nationally. The highest rate in Missouri was Madison County, where more than 21 percent of seniors reported smoking. Dade, Lafayette and Perry counties had the lowest number of reported senior smokers with 4 percent or less.

No Mammography, 2007

Of women age 65 and older surveyed through the 2007 county-level study, half reported not having a mammogram in the past year. Female seniors in Jackson County were the least likely to undergo the procedure, female seniors in St. Charles County the most likely.

High Cholesterol, 2007

About 25 percent of Missouri seniors reported having been told by a health care professional that they have high cholesterol levels. Mississippi County reported the highest percentage at more than 42 percent. Cooper and Cape Girardeau counties reported the lowest proportion of seniors with unhealthy cholesterol levels with less than 15 percent.

The Impact of Missouri Senior Tax Levies

Understanding the impact of a property tax levy on provision of senior services and quality of life for Missouri seniors

By Tina Uridge, Executive Director of Clay County Senior Services, Amber Moodie-Dyer, Research Assistant, OSEDA, Tracy Greever-Rice, Associate Director, OSEDA

Eight states, including Missouri and Ohio, use county property tax levies to help fund senior services. Yet, only Ohio has studied the services that are funded and the number of seniors helped (Payne, Applebaum, Molea & Ross, 2007).

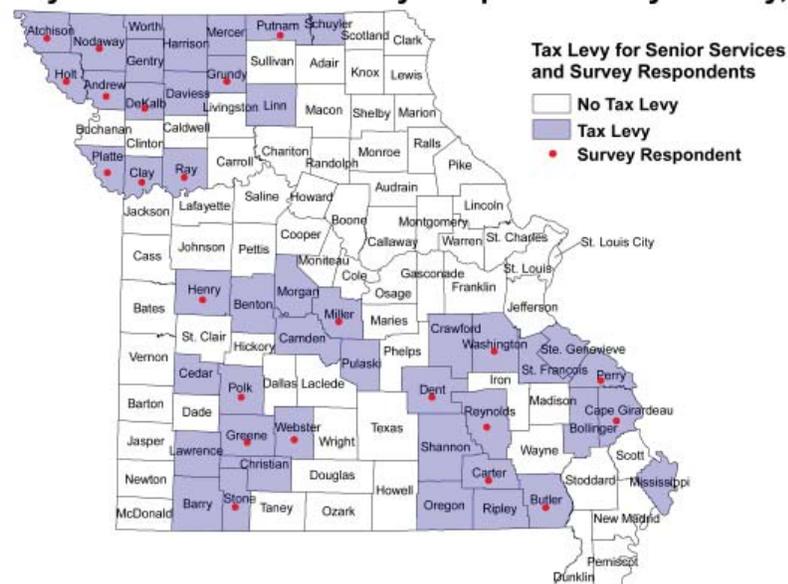
Missouri solicited this study to learn, as Ohio did, the affect tax levies have on the provision of senior services and to aid communities in meeting the needs of their growing senior population.

The survey captured the duration of, and level of support for, each county's levy, the dollar amount collected, and the number and types of senior services funded.

Who participated in this study?

This study is based on public information provided to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services from counties with tax levies that fund senior services. Forty-six of Missouri's 114 counties have such levies, and each was asked to complete a survey. Twenty-three did so, in 2008 and 2009, yielding a 50 percent return rate. The survey captured the duration of, and level of support for, each county's levy, the dollar amount collected, and the number and types of senior services funded.

Tax Levy for Seniors and Survey Respondents by County, 2008



Source: US Census Bureau, Population Estimates, 2008
University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA), Tax Levy Board Survey, 2009
Prepared By: University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
Generated On: 14 May 2009

The Impact of Missouri Senior Tax Levies

Two years ago, Norma was not sure whether she would ever return home.

Norma's story

Clay County, a participant in this study, illustrates how conducting a local needs assessment of older adults and their caregivers can identify which needs are not fully being met. For instance, Clay County learned that transportation is the greatest challenge for its older adults. Therefore, the county spent \$190,500, or 11% of its senior tax levy fund, to provide 5,640 medical appointment rides to 300 seniors in 2008.

Norma Haas, 91, an avid reader who begins her days doing crossword puzzles, is quick to tout the benefits of Clay County's tax levy fund. The fund has enabled her to receive care in her own home, which is the overwhelming care choice of older Americans. The care she receives is provided by her son, Jim, her primary caregiver for years.

Two years ago, Norma was not sure whether she would ever return home. Several falls left her with a fractured collarbone, hip and leg. It was a hard situation to accept for an adventurous woman who, in her seventies, still enjoyed scuba diving on the Great Barrier Reef and parasailing. After a tough rehabilitation, Norma struggled with depression. What kept her going was her desire to return home to Jim.

With the aid of the Clay County tax levy fund, Jim created a care plan that enables him to care for his mother at home and maintain a full-time job.

"The support from the county senior fund has been a blessing to us," says Jim. "My mom now has transportation to attend Brookside Adult Day Health Care two times per week and really enjoys it there—they have become her extended family."

On days Norma does not attend the adult day care center, she receives in-home respite care, partly paid by the tax levy fund.

Lori Childs, care manager with SeniorLink, a home care agency hired by the Clay County Senior Service Fund, said the plan had served Norma well.

"She has not fallen down in two years, has not been hospitalized, and is maintaining stable health," Childs said.

"That is the intended outcome of the services provided by the senior levy – to maintain quality of life by supporting seniors to safely age in place in their own homes and communities," said Tina Uridge, executive director

The Impact of Missouri Senior Tax Levies

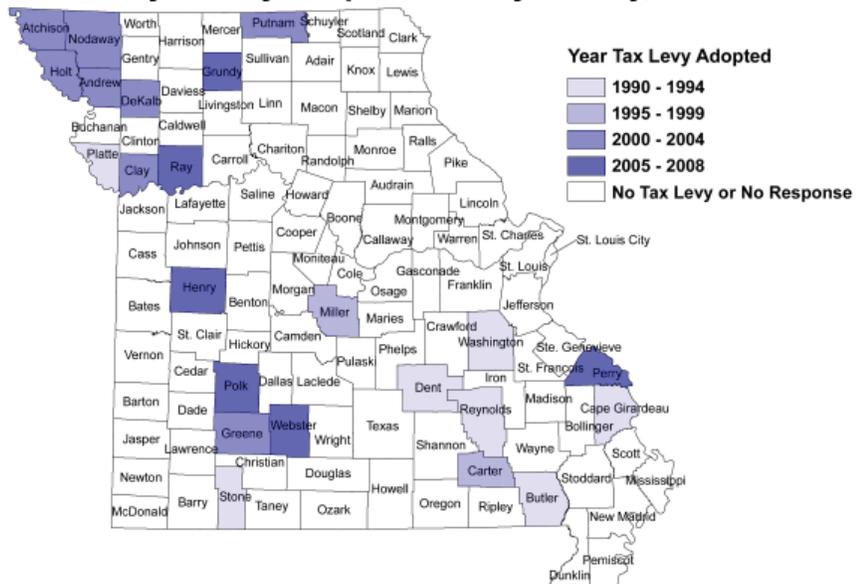
of Clay County Senior Services.

History

Though property tax levies in Missouri have funded children's and mental health services for years, Missouri did not allow those levies to fund senior services until 1990. The levies are enacted on a county-by-county basis. They supplement public and private funding for senior services already in place.

Missouri did not allow levies to fund senior services until 1990.

Year Tax Levy for Seniors Adopted by Survey Respondents by County, 2008



Source: University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED), Tax Levy Board Survey, 2009
Prepared By: University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)
Generated On: 14 May 2009

For instance, Missouri has ten Area Agencies on Aging that provide nutrition programs, in-home services, legal services, disease prevention programs and transportation to people 60 and older (State of Missouri, Department of Health and Senior Services, n.d.). The agencies were created in 1973, the result of an amendment to the federal Older Americans Act (OAA) that mandates their existence in each state (Achenbaum, 2008).

Medicaid health services for qualifying Missourians 65 years or older have also been in existence for years, and are coordinated by the MO HealthNet Division (State of Missouri, Family Support Division, 2009). However, traditional funding streams such as Medicare, Medicaid and OAA have been stretched to their limits in times of federal budget crunches,

The Impact of Missouri Senior Tax Levies

according to Achenbaum. Thus, states have increased spending for coordination of senior services, program oversight and the development of local funding streams, including local funding from county property tax levies. Payne & Applebaum (2008) argue that such levies will be increasingly relied upon to support senior services.

Demographics of Study Participants

The 23 Missouri counties that participated in this study are distributed evenly throughout the state and are diverse in terms of population.^{1 2} Thirty-nine percent are U.S. Census Bureau-defined metropolitan counties, 17 percent are micropolitan counties, and 44 percent are rural. In 2007, their average county population was 43,096, with a range from 4,913 to 263,980. Their average senior population was 5,822, with a range from 950 to 35,964, and seniors comprised about 16 percent of their populations, with a range from 9 to 21 percent.

Most of the 23 counties seek geographic and professional diversity in their board members, who are primarily seniors.

The levies have been in place varying amounts of time. About 40 percent passed a tax levy prior to 2000, and about 60 percent passed one in the last eight years. On average, the levies were approved by a ratio of 60 percent to 40 percent.

Slightly more than half the counties used a campaign committee to persuade voters to pass the levy. Most counties' voters approved the levy the first time it appeared on the ballot (91 percent). No county has repealed the levy. However, 43 percent report the tax has been rolled back slightly since passage.

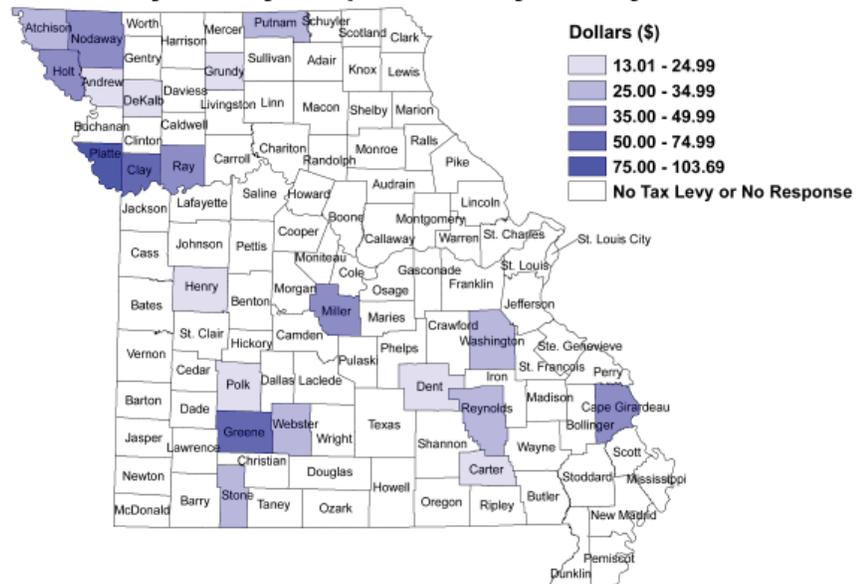
Most counties collect \$.05 for every \$100 of property assessed. Over the last three years, the counties collected an average of \$303,988, with a range of \$12,243 to \$2,045,304. That large variance makes it important to note the median amount collected— \$87,589. Estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau and the American Communities Survey Program were used to determine that average spending per senior is \$37; the average amount per capita is \$5.

¹The 23 counties are: Andrew, Atchison, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Clay, DeKalb, Dent, Greene, Grundy, Henry, Holt, Miller, Nodaway, Perry, Platte, Polk, Putnam, Ray, Reynolds, Stone, Washington, and Webster (the senior tax in Perry County is from sales tax).

²Other Missouri counties with a mil tax for senior services were also contacted. They are: Barry, Benton, Bollinger, Camden, Cedar, Christian, Crawford, Daviess, Gentry, Harrison, Lawrence, Linn, Mercer, Mississippi, Morgan, Oregon, Pulaski, Ripley, Schuyler, Shannon, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, and Worth (the senior tax in Mississippi County is from sales tax).

The Impact of Missouri Senior Tax Levies

Tax Levy Dollar Amount Spent per Senior by Survey Respondents by County, 2008



Source: US Census Bureau, Population Estimates, 2008
University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED), Tax Levy Board Survey, 2009
Prepared By: University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)
Generated On: 14 May 2009

Who manages the property tax levy funds?

The property tax levy funds are managed by board members who are selected by county commissioners. The commissioners often use a formal application process to select the board members. In addition, 18 of the 23 county boards have bylaws. About half of the county boards meet at least once a month (11), while nine meet three to six times a year, and three meet once a year or as needed. Only two county boards employ paid staff, and the majority of boards place either the board treasurer or county treasurer in charge of the fund's accounting functions. Four of the 23 counties conduct an audit of the senior tax fund, in addition to the state's county audit. Each county uses about 3 percent of its fund for administrative purposes.

Most of the 23 counties seek geographic and professional diversity in their board members, who are primarily seniors. Board members' professions include health, education, government, business, military, homemaking, finance, social services, and farming, among others. Half of the counties have board members from at least four cities within their counties.

Almost all of the counties use a formal application process to determine

The Impact of Missouri Senior Tax Levies

which agencies will be funded through their senior service tax levies. About half use a request for proposal format; others have a rolling application process. All counties report that funding decisions are determined by their board members and that agencies who receive funding must provide a report at least once a year.

What type of services do the levies fund?

The top three agencies or providers who receive levy funding are, respectively, senior centers, transportation services and nutrition services. The following percentage of counties reported that their levies also fund these services:

- 1) Information and Referral – 24 percent;
- 2) Senior center administration and maintenance – 62 percent;
- 3) Home-delivered meals – 76 percent;
- 4) Home making/personal care/chores assistance – 43 percent;
- 5) In-home health care assistance (personal care/respice) – 33 percent;
- 6) Home medical equipment – 5 percent;
- 7) Home repairs – 33 percent;
- 8) Emergency response assistance – 33 percent;
- 9) Life enrichment programs/healthy aging/educational programs – 38 percent;
- 10) Alzheimer's/dementia – 10 percent;
- 11) Adult day care – 24 percent;
- 12) Caregiver services/support – 19 percent; and,
- 13) Case management – 19 percent.

Five counties report a waiting list for home making, personal care, and chores assistance.

Counties Coordinate Services with Other Agencies

Almost half of the counties coordinate services with Area Agencies on Aging or other agencies (43 percent). More than half allow fund recipients to make voluntary contributions to the fund. Thirty-two percent of the counties use senior services tax funds as a match to leverage funds from Older Adults Transportation Services, the Missouri Department of Transportation and the Older Americans Act.

Getting the Word Out

The counties use various media to inform their citizens about the benefits of property tax levies to fund senior services. Seventy-three percent use the newspaper or other media, 23 percent community presentations, and 18 percent use word of mouth or other agencies. One county used a senior tax levy board Web site; another did a mass mailing.

The Impact of Missouri Senior Tax Levies

The counties also use various methods to determine the needs of their seniors. Forty-five percent conducted a needs assessment; 68 percent reported using discussions with community leaders and service providers; and 55 percent also use constituent requests.

The biggest challenge for 50 percent of the counties is having more demand for senior services than they can fund. Other challenges include getting the word out to agencies and the community, finding experienced board members, and deciding which agencies to fund.

“In-home support services for those not eligible for Medicaid and for those not able to afford private-pay services are important to prevent premature institutionalization.”

Community Leaders Tout Benefits of Tax Levy Funds

Community leaders believe that tax levy funds allow local seniors to remain in their homes and communities longer.

“In-home support services for those not eligible for Medicaid and for those not able to afford private-pay services are important to prevent premature institutionalization,” one tax levy board chairman said.

“Our service providers are able to help those who might not otherwise be able to get help from any other source,” said another board chairman.

Conclusion

Despite evidence of the positive outcomes of tax levies to fund senior services, critics argue the funding creates an inequitable and fragmented system. This may be especially true in rural counties where the tax base is lower than in metropolitan counties, yet the proportion of seniors in the population is higher (Hornbostel, 2004). However, as federal and state funds continue to shrink in the current economic climate, local tax levies may be one of the only viable options to support a growing senior population. More research is needed to continue to examine and monitor the effects of the levies as they are passed and implemented in additional counties and states.

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Health Disparities among Seniors

This paper is the fourth in a series published in the Missouri Senior Report that explores the nature and impact of health disparities by seniors' demographic and socioeconomic status. It provides an update on previous years' analyses and a description of Missouri's seniors (persons 65+) by race, ethnicity and gender.

A Trend Analysis of Race, Ethnicity and Gender

By Tracy Greever-Rice, Associate Director, OSEDA, Amber Moodie-Dyer, Research Assistant, OSEDA

Despite efforts over the last 10 years, health disparities still exist nationally across racial and ethnic groups in screening, mortality and treatment.

The United States began paying attention to racial and ethnic health disparities among its citizens more than a decade ago and implemented several efforts to address the problem (Gehlert, Mininger, Sohmer & Berg, 2008). In 1998, President Clinton created the “Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Initiative.” In 2002, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services launched the “Closing the Health GAP” campaign.

Those initiatives sought to raise awareness about how the following health conditions affect whites, blacks, and Hispanics differently: diabetes, heart disease, stroke, cancer, infant mortality, child and adult immunizations, and HIV/AIDS (DHHS, 2005).

Despite the initiatives, health disparities still exist nationally across racial and ethnic groups in screening, mortality and treatment (Gehlert et al., 2008). The senior population suffers more than any other group from diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, stroke and cancer.

The *2007 Missouri Senior Report* examined ethnic and racial health disparities among Missouri seniors using death rate and diagnosis data from 2004 and 2005 (Greever-Rice & Hudson, 2007). More recent data, however, shows trends and changes in disease mortality for Missouri's white, black, Hispanic and non-Hispanic seniors. Overall, some gains have occurred in the last five years, but health disparities persist. The health conditions used in this analysis include heart disease, cancer, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, kidney disease and hypertension.

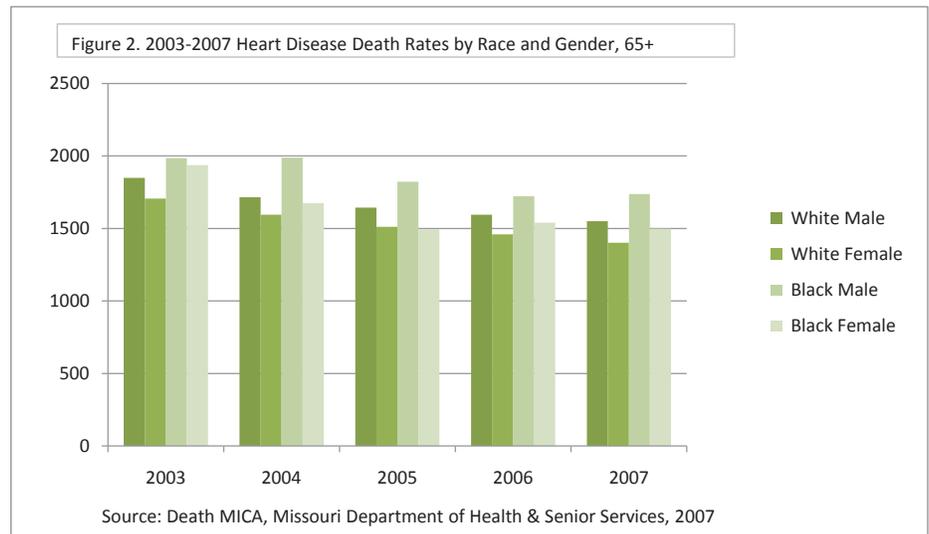
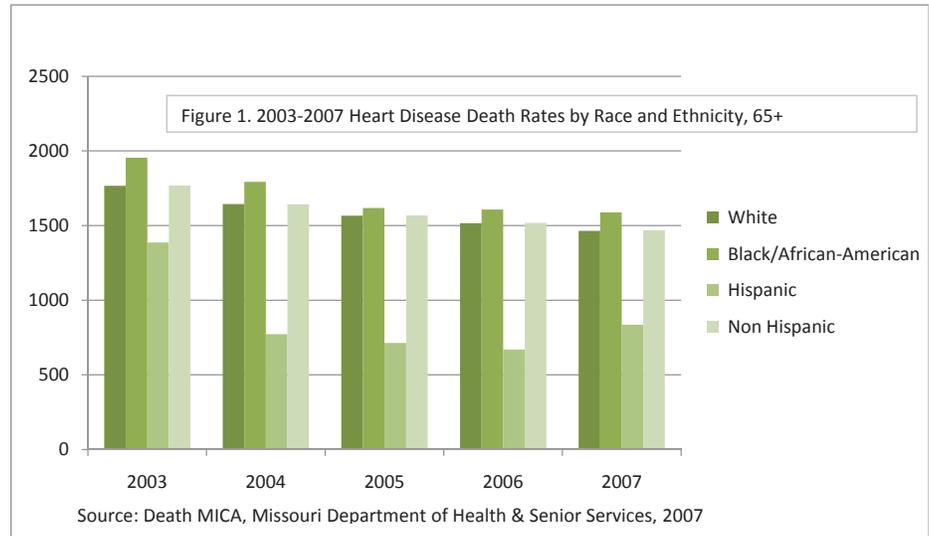
Findings

Heart Disease

Heart disease is the leading cause of death among Missouri seniors and it strikes fairly evenly across racial, ethnic and gender lines. In addition,

Health Disparities among Seniors

the total death rate from heart disease shows a trend of decline from 2003 (1770.5 per 100,000) to 2007 (1462.3 per 100,000).

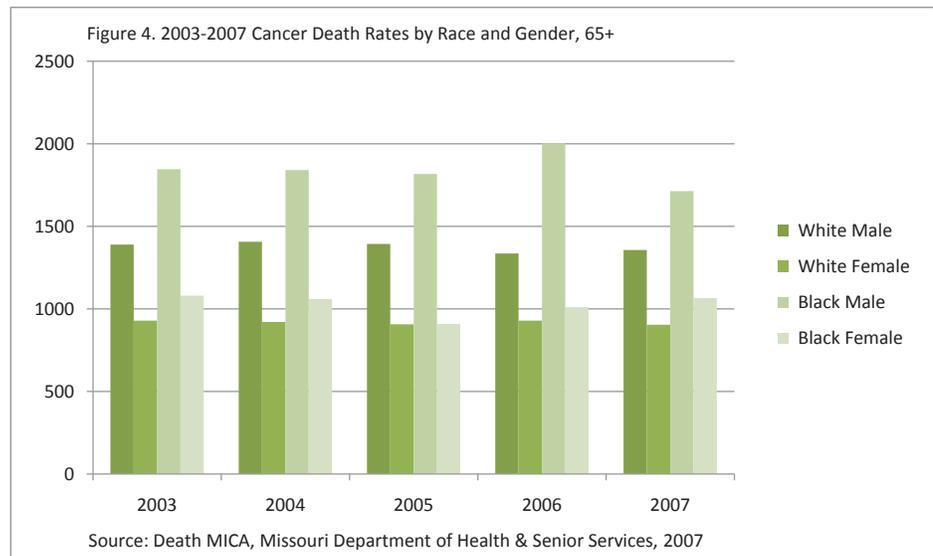
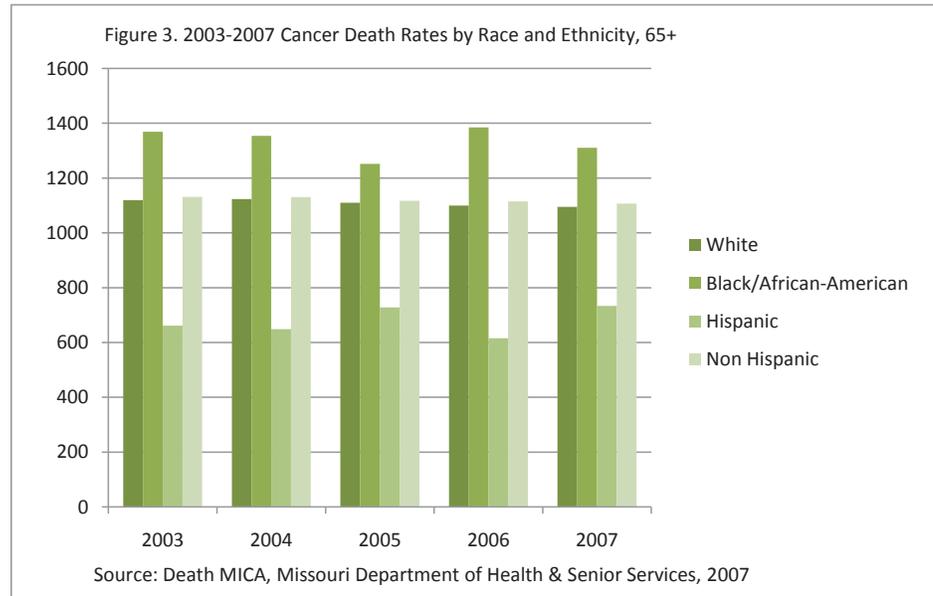


Black male seniors are almost 40 percent more likely to die from cancer than white male seniors.

Cancer

Cancer, the second leading cause of death for Missouri seniors, shows more disturbing results in terms of racial and gender disparity. Black male seniors, for example, are almost 40 percent more likely to die from the disease than white male seniors (1844.3 death rate vs. 1109.2 death rate). Yet overall cancer death rates for black seniors (1333.9) are only modestly higher overall compared to white seniors (1109.2). The reason is that cancer death rates are much closer between black female seniors (1025.4) and white female seniors (917.9).

Health Disparities among Seniors



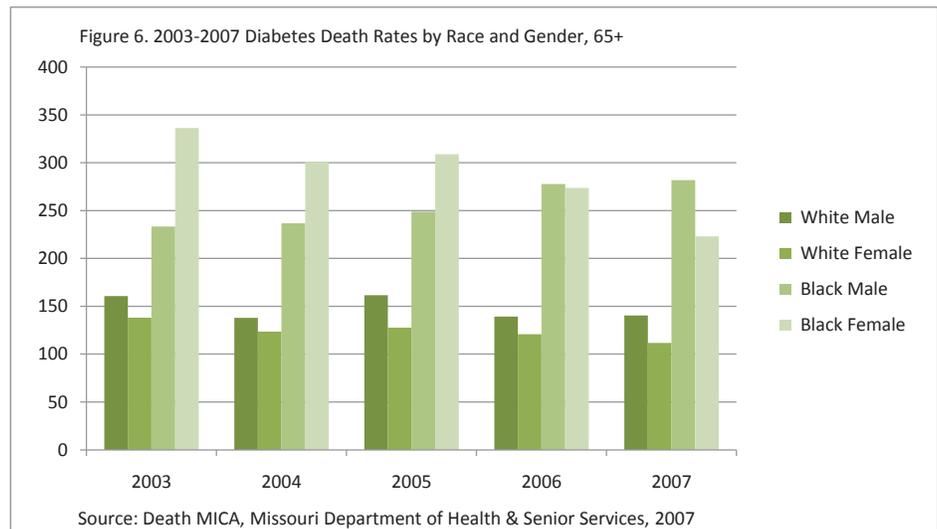
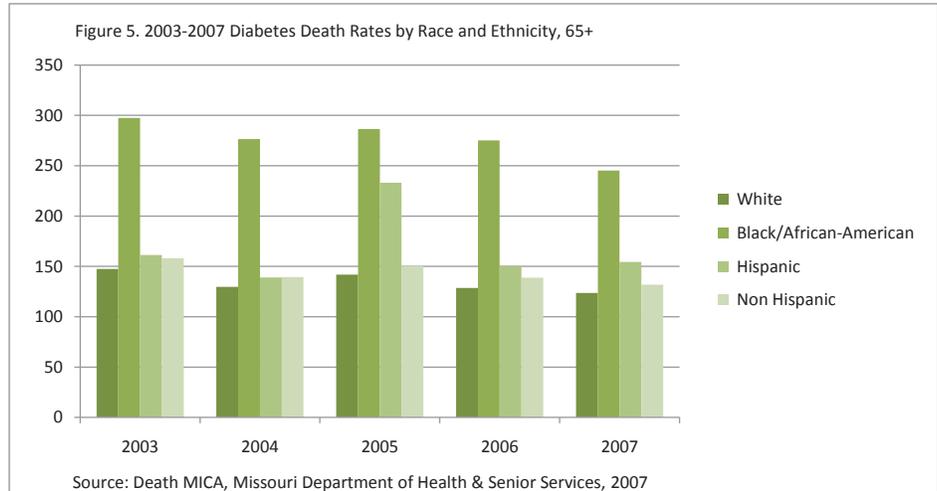
Diabetes

The diabetes death-rate disparity between black and white seniors persists. Rates are almost twice as high for black seniors (275.9) compared to white seniors (134.2). However, diabetes death rates have decreased for both groups over the last five years: for white seniors, from 147.4 in 2003 to 123.7 in 2007; for black seniors, from 297.4 in 2003 to 245.3 in 2007.

But gender plays a significant role in the diabetes death rate for blacks. Black senior men are much more likely to die from diabetes than black

Health Disparities among Seniors

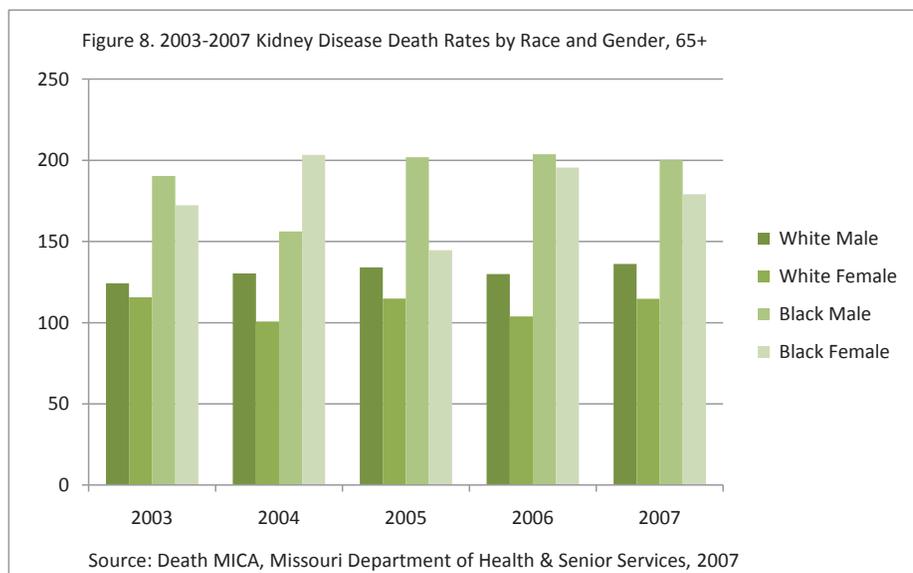
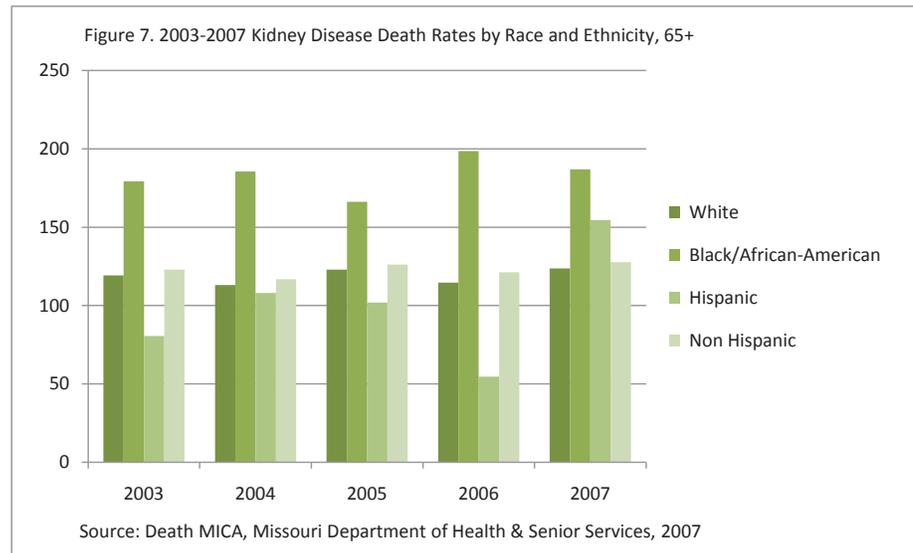
senior women; in fact, their death rates surpassed black women's death rates in both 2006 and 2007.



Kidney disease

The death-rate disparity for kidney disease between black and white seniors also has persisted. African-American seniors have about a 35 percent higher death rate than white seniors, regardless of gender.

Health Disparities among Seniors



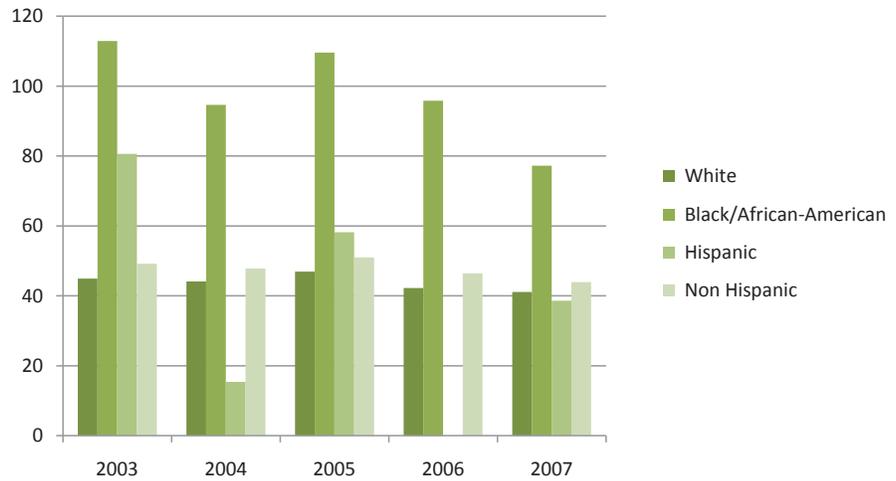
Hypertension

The biggest reduction in health disparity between black and white seniors has occurred in deaths caused by hypertension. Though the death rate of white seniors has stayed fairly constant over the last five years, about 44 per 100,000, the death rate of black seniors has decreased—from 112.9 in 2003 to 77.2 in 2007. Although a significant disparity still exists, the gap is shrinking.

Health Disparities among Seniors

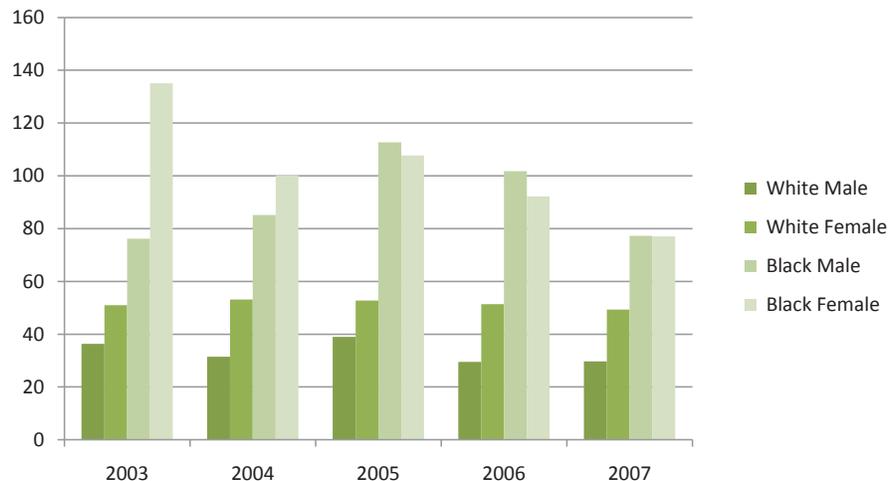
The biggest reduction in health disparity between black and white seniors has occurred in deaths caused by hypertension.

Figure 9. 2003-2007 Hypertension Death Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 65+



Source: Death MICA, Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services, 2007

Figure 10. 2003-2007 Hypertension Death Rates by Race and Gender, 65+



Source: Death MICA, Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services, 2007

Alzheimer's disease

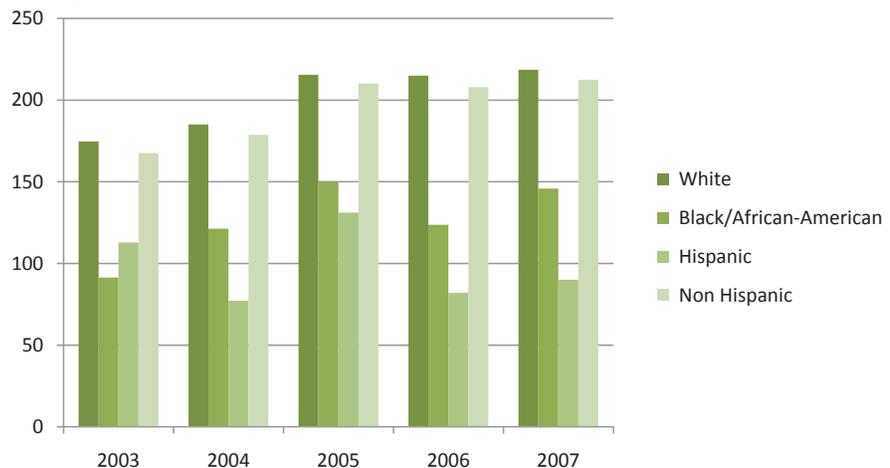
The Alzheimer's disease death rate affects white seniors and women more dramatically than other groups. For instance, women have higher death rates from Alzheimer's disease than black or white men. For both races, Alzheimer's disease death rates are increasing. But the rates have increased 60 percent for blacks from 2003 to 2007, a dramatic jump when compared to a 25 percent increase for whites during the same period. The disease's dramatic increase among blacks is attributed to black women. However, whites still had a higher overall Alzheimer's death rate than blacks in 2007: 218.5 per 100,000, compared to 145.8 per 100,000, respectively.

Health Disparities among Seniors

The findings suggest a mixed record on efforts to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities among Missouri seniors in the last five years. Improvements include an overall death-rate decline for seniors in heart disease and diabetes. In addition, hypertension death rates in black seniors have declined, and the diabetes death rate in black women has also decreased. However, disparities still persist and have widened for certain diseases. Black male seniors, for instance, are dying from cancer at a much higher rate than black female seniors and white seniors. In addition, while the diabetes death rate has declined for black women, it has increased for black men. Black men and women still have significantly higher diabetes death rates than white seniors. Another disturbing trend is the Alzheimer's death-rate increase among black women, though the black death rate remains lower than the Alzheimer's death rate in the white population overall.

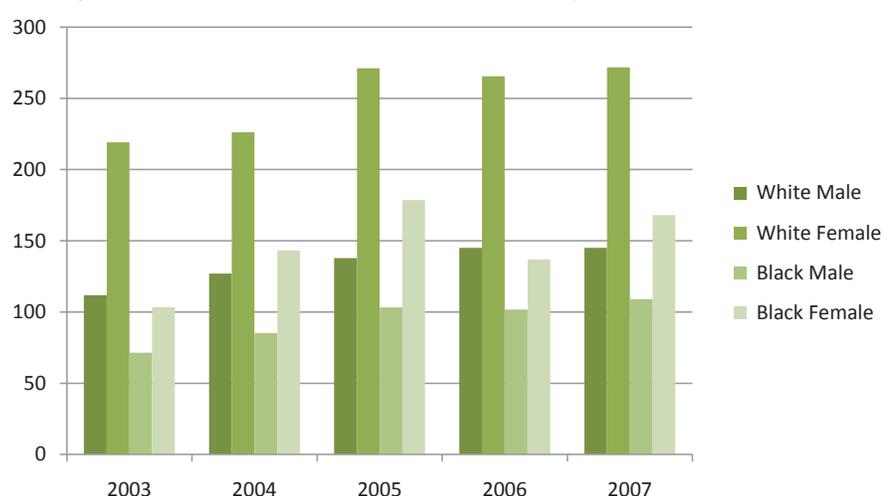
The Alzheimer's disease death rate affects white seniors and women more dramatically than other groups.

Figure 11. 2003-2007 Alzheimer's Disease Death Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 65+



Source: Death MICA, Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services, 2007

Figure 12. 2003-2007 Alzheimer's Disease Death Rates by Race and Gender, 65+



Source: Death MICA, Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services, 2007

Health Disparities among Seniors

Seniors who receive little or no treatment for chronic diseases experience a poorer quality of life. They and their families ultimately incur higher health care costs.

Implications

These findings have substantial implications for Missouri seniors in terms of public policy, disease prevention, screening, and treatment programs. Disparities based on race and gender still persist. Seniors who receive little or no treatment for chronic diseases experience a poorer quality of life. They, and their families and communities, ultimately incur higher health care and long-term care costs. Progress has occurred in the death-rate disparity between whites and blacks on hypertension. Effective policy initiatives that focus on preventative care and lifestyle changes may explain the gain. More studies need to be conducted to understand how prevention and treatment barriers may contribute to the disparities.

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How to Use the Senior Report

What is an outcome indicator?

An outcome indicator represents an issue important to the overall well-being of seniors in your community, such as seniors' economic well-being and access to health care.

What is an outcome measure?

An outcome measure is the specific item that indicates how well seniors are doing in regard to an issue. For example, 'Primary Care Physicians per 1,000 Seniors' is the outcome measure for the outcome indicator, 'Health Care Access'. In order to be included in the Senior Report, all measures must be available on an annual basis and collected in a consistent manner across counties, allowing for both comparison over time and between counties.

What is a status indicator?

A status indicator describes the characteristics of the senior population in a county at a single point in time. A status indicator provides context for understanding and prioritizing the outcome indicators.

What is an index?

An index is a tool that combines more than one measure into a single value by converting different units of measurement into a standard unit of measurement. An index is used to describe an indicator when single measures are unavailable.

How do I interpret the county rank?

The county rank for an outcome indicator represents the relative position of a county in the context of all 114 Missouri counties and St. Louis City with "1" indicating the most positive finding.

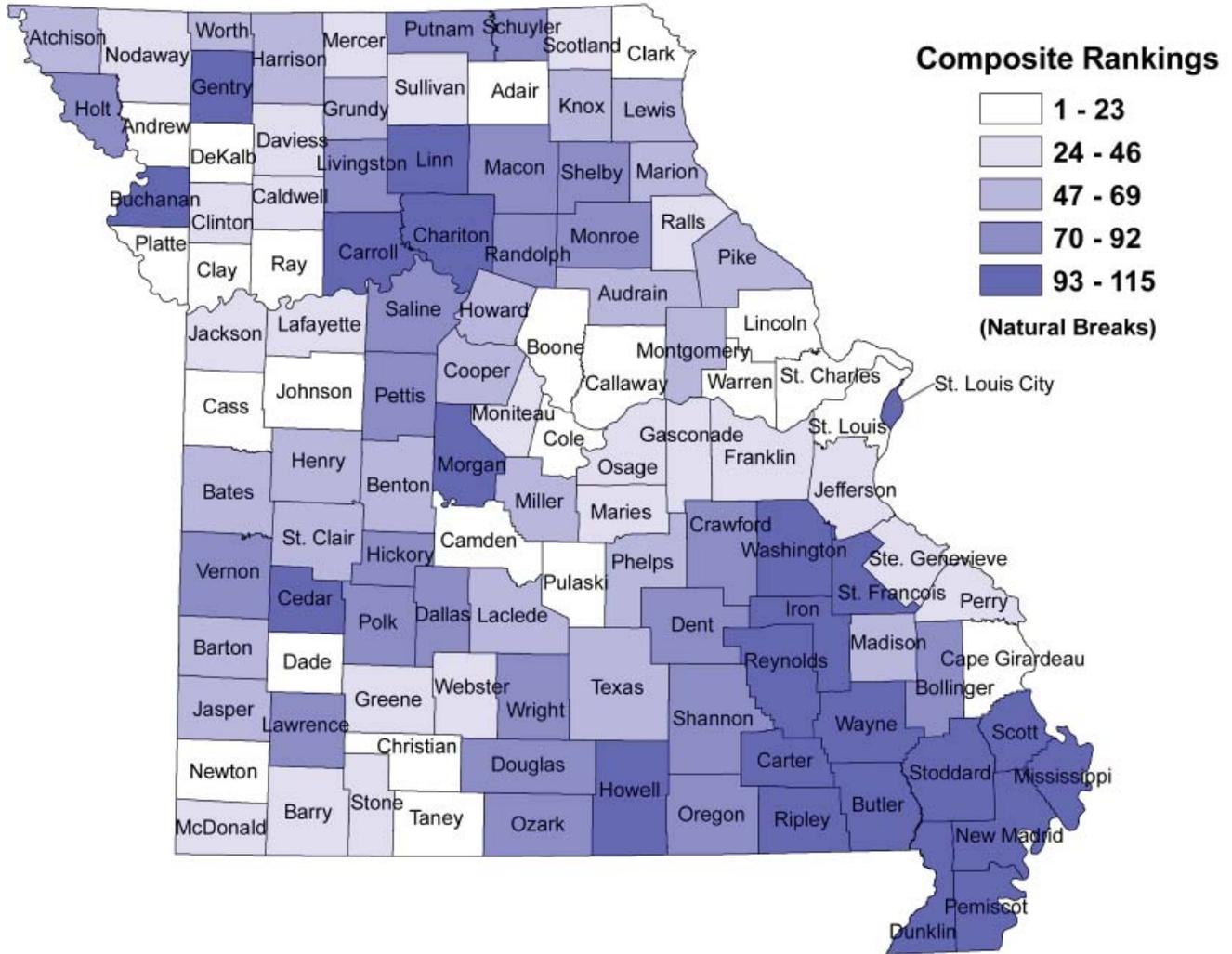
Tables are also included that organize counties and rankings by three general categories of population density as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau: metropolitan (county or adjacent county with urbanized area 50,000+), micropolitan (county or adjacent county with urbanized area 10,000 – 50,000), and rural (county with no urbanized area >10,000).

How do I interpret the composite rank?

The composite county rank is an index of the sum of the standardized outcome measures and represents the relative position of a county in the context of all 114 Missouri counties and St. Louis City with "1" indicating the highest overall score. The economic contribution and long-term care costs indicators are not calculated in the composite rank due to variation in local economies.

State Data Report

Missouri Senior Report, 2009 Composite Rankings



Missouri Senior Report 2009
Map Prepared By: University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)A
Map Generated On: 01 Feb 2010

Missouri

Population 65+, 2008

MO: 805,235

US: 38,869,716

Percent Change 65+, 2000-2008

MO: 6.5%

US: 11.1%

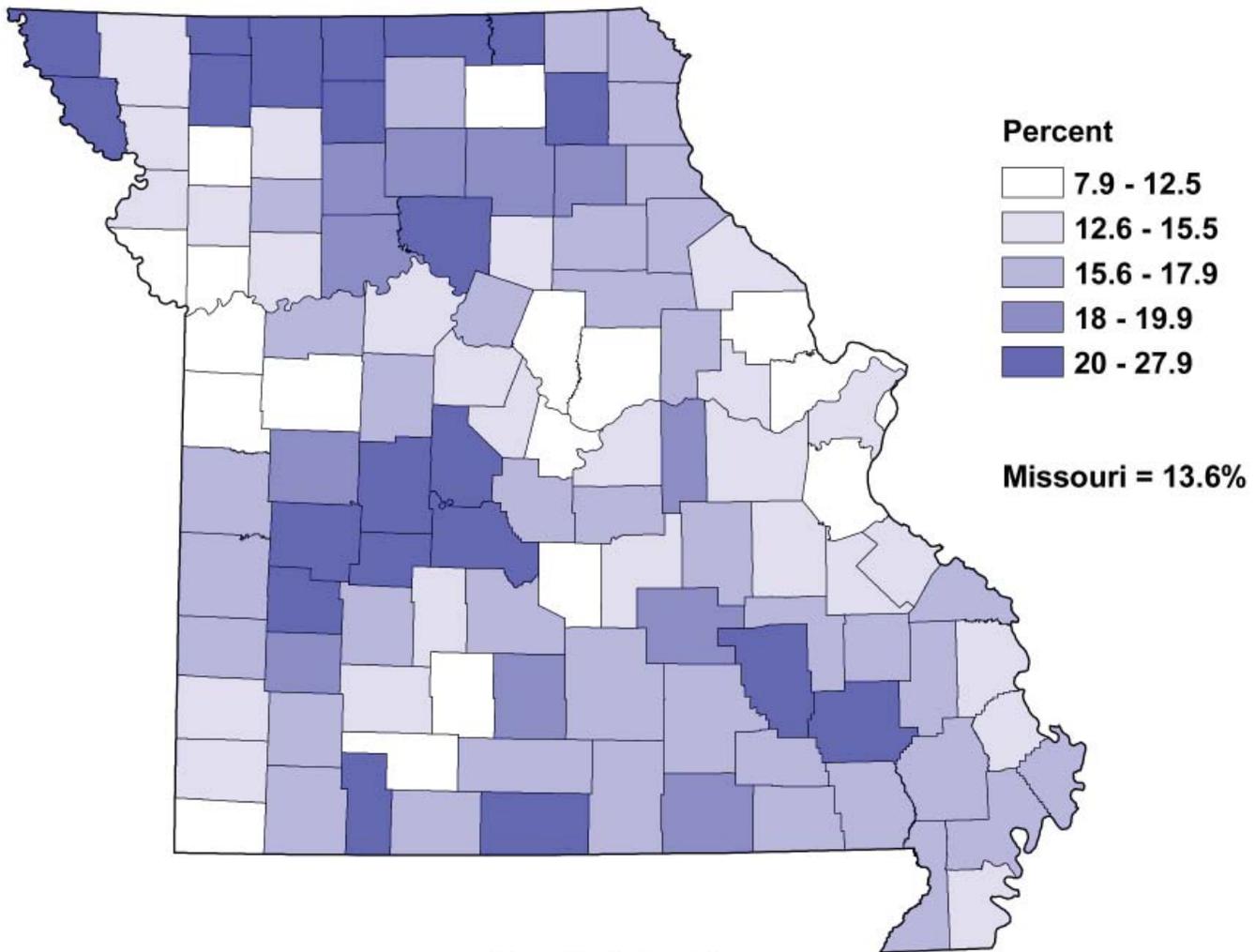
Outcome Indicators

	Year	Measure	Trend		Year	Measure	Trend
Economic Well-being				Civic Engagement			
SSI Payments as Percent of Total Personal Income	2001	0.33	—	Senior Voter Registration and Participation Index	2008	59.1	
	2007	0.33					
Workforce Participation				Long Term Care Costs			
Percent of Seniors Working for Pay	2001	9.8%	↑	Medicaid Costs for Long Term Care per Capita	2000	\$122	↓
	2007	11.9%			2008	\$143	
Economic Contribution				Safety			
Economic Impact Index	2008	15.8		Crime and Senior Abuse per 1,000 Persons	2008	35.4	
Housing				Health Status *			
Percent of Seniors Housing Cost Burdened	2000	23.8%	↓	Hospitalizations and ER Visits for Diabetes per 10,000	2003	71.1	↓
	2008	28.2%			2006	72.6	
Transportation				Health Care Access			
Percent of All Seniors with Missouri Driver's License	2001	76.7%	↑	Primary Care Physicians per 1,000 Seniors	2004	7.1	↑
	2008	84.2%			2008	13.1	
Household Composition							
Seniors Filing Missouri Joint Income Tax Returns	2001	44.7%	↓	* Three year average 2002-2004 and 2005-2007			
	2007	39.9%		** Data unavailable for 2007			

Status Indicators

Demographics	MO Measure	US Measure
Total Population, 2000	5,606,140	281,414,181
Total Population, 2008	5,911,605	304,059,724
Population Change/%, 2000-2008	305,465/5.4%	22,645,543/8.0%
Population 65+, 2000	755,837	34,990,486
Percent of Population 65+, 2000	13.5%	12.4%
Percent Female	59.3%	58.8%
Percent Male	40.7%	41.2%
Percent of Population 65+, 2008	13.6%	12.8%
Percent Female	58.0%	57.6%
Percent Male	42.0%	42.4%
Population Projections 65+, 2015	15.1%	14.5%
Percent Female	56.1%	57.0%
Percent Male	43.9%	43.0%
Population Projections 65+, 2025	19.1%	18.2%
Percent Female	54.6%	56.2%
Percent Male	45.4%	43.8%
Quality of Life	MO Measure	US Measure
Senior Owner-Occupied Housing, 2008	80.9%	78.8%
Seniors Living in Families, 2008	62.6%	65.1%
Median Value of All Owned Housing, 2008	\$141,500	\$197,600
Seniors in Poverty, 2008	9.3%	9.9%
Average Income of Senior Households, 2008	\$44,665	\$52,057
Seniors with a College Education, 2008	16.4%	20.0%
Health and Wellness	MO Measure	US Measure
No Exercise, 2007 **	38.5%	. %
No Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy, 2007 **	36.8%	. %
High Blood Pressure, 2007	40.1%	57.9%
Obesity, 2007	25.2%	22.0%
Smoking, 2007	10.8%	8.6%
No Mammography, 2007 **	50.0%	. %
High Cholesterol, 2007	25.1%	53.7%

Percent of Population 65 and Over, 2008



Missouri Senior Report 2009
Source: US Census Bureau, Population Estimates, 2008
Produced by: University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)A
Map Generated On: 30 Mar 2010

Comparative County Ranks

Composite Index in Rank Order

County	2009	2008	County	2009	2008
Cedar	1	1	Lawrence	59	46
Hickory	2	2	Scott	60	73
Benton	3	7	Vernon	61	61
St. Clair	4	8	Moniteau	62	67
Pemiscot	5	17	Crawford	63	77
Dunklin	6	18	Clark	64	58
Knox	7	5	Barton	65	64
Daviess	8	3	Ste. Genevieve	66	87
Ozark	9	22	Cooper	67	69
Stone	10	9	Sullivan	68	60
Chariton	11	4	Laclede	69	56
Shelby	12	11	DeKalb	70	52
Scotland	13	12	Osage	71	84
Ripley	14	15	Bollinger	72	96
New Madrid	15	29	Maries	73	86
Worth	16	6	Pettis	74	54
Douglas	17	27	St. Francois	75	95
Texas	18	30	Phelps	76	85
Linn	19	16	Shannon	77	82
Mississippi	20	39	Warren	78	57
Iron	21	49	Cape Girardeau	79	107
Wayne	22	23	Montgomery	80	81
Dent	23	45	Pike	81	89
Schuyler	24	21	Caldwell	82	62
Atchison	25	10	Miller	83	71
Oregon	26	43	Randolph	84	93
Holt	27	13	Livingston	85	65
Dade	28	19	Greene	86	66
Gentry	29	14	Clinton	87	104
Henry	30	31	Putnam	88	80
Audrain	31	37	Adair	89	83
Morgan	32	20	Nodaway	90	72
Carter	33	33	Boone	91	74
Stoddard	34	34	Franklin	92	91
Dallas	35	36	St. Louis	93	79
Bates	36	40	Jasper	94	94
Polk	37	44	Ralls	95	102
Gasconade	38	59	Newton	96	100
Marion	39	51	Lafayette	97	75
Taney	40	28	St. Louis city	98	103
Macon	41	38	Cole	99	90
Butler	42	47	Jackson	100	98
Howard	43	53	Buchanan	101	97
Carroll	44	24	McDonald	102	99
Reynolds	45	50	Webster	103	92
Saline	46	26	Ray	104	88
Monroe	47	55	Callaway	105	109
Mercer	48	25	Cass	106	101
Howell	49	63	Lincoln	107	105
Lewis	50	48	Johnson	108	106
Barry	51	42	Pulaski	109	108
Wright	52	68	Christian	110	112
Harrison	53	32	Andrew	111	110
Camden	54	41	Clay	112	114
Perry	55	76	Platte	113	111
Washington	56	70	Jefferson	114	115
Grundy	57	35	St. Charles	115	113
Madison	58	78			

Comparative County Ranks

Composite Index by Population Type

Metropolitan		Micropolitan		Rural	
County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
Boone	1	Taney	3	Camden	13
Platte	2	Adair	7	Dade	19
Cole	4	Pulaski	11	Scotland	26
Clay	5	Clark	12	Sullivan	30
St. Louis	6	Johnson	14	Ste. Genevieve	33
St. Charles	8	Cape Girardeau	15	Davies	35
Cass	9	Stone	31	Maries	37
Christian	10	Nodaway	36	Perry	39
Newton	16	Ralls	40	Barry	41
Andrew	17	Laclede	47	Gasconade	42
DeKalb	18	Audrain	51	Mercer	44
Warren	20	Phelps	58	Barton	48
Ray	21	Marion	59	Atchison	49
Lincoln	22	Lewis	62	Texas	50
Callaway	23	Pettis	70	Pike	54
Osage	24	Saline	73	Cooper	56
Webster	25	Bollinger	77	Knox	57
McDonald	27	Schuyler	89	Montgomery	60
Franklin	28	Randolph	92	Henry	61
Caldwell	29	St. Francois	94	St. Clair	63
Clinton	32	Howell	96	Benton	64
Jefferson	34	Scott	97	Harrison	65
Greene	38	Butler	108	Madison	66
Moniteau	43	Dunklin	112	Grundy	67
Jackson	45			Miller	68
Lafayette	46			Worth	69
Howard	52			Livingston	72
Jasper	53			Shelby	74
Bates	55			Macon	75
Dallas	71			Douglas	76
Polk	80			Crawford	78
Buchanan	102			Vernon	79
Washington	109			Monroe	81
St. Louis City	115			Lawrence	82
				Putnam	83
				Shannon	84
				Wright	85
				Ozark	86
				Holt	87
				Dent	88
				Hickory	90
				Oregon	91
				Gentry	93
				Morgan	95
				Chariton	98
				Stoddard	99
				Iron	100
				Reynolds	101
				Cedar	103
				Linn	104
				Carter	105
				Mississippi	106
				Carroll	107
				New Madrid	110
				Wayne	111
				Ripley	113
				Pemiscot	114

Comparative County Ranks

Economic Well-Being in Rank Order

County	2009	2008	2007	County	2009
Taney	1	1	1	Bates	5
Cole	2	3	2	Vernon	6
St. Louis city	3	2	3	Cass	6
Boone	4	4	4	Barry	6
Platte	5	6	6	Knox	6
Jackson	6	5	5	St. Francois	6
Cape Girardeau	7	7	7	Madison	6
St. Louis	8	8	8	Mercer	6
Adair	9	10	10	Butler	6
Greene	10	11	13	Howell	6
Marion	11	12	9	Daviess	6
Clay	12	15	12	Lewis	7
Perry	13	13	16	Lincoln	7
Saline	14	16	11	Montgomery	7
Jasper	15	14	14	Ray	7
Pettis	16	17	15	Johnson	7
Shelby	17	25	27	Holt	7
Cooper	18	18	20	Caldwell	7
Newton	19	20	19	Macon	7
Randolph	20	19	17	Cedar	7
DeKalb	21	27	54	Lawrence	7
Nodaway	22	28	18	Polk	8
Gasconade	23	24	23	St. Clair	8
Pike	24	23	24	Christian	8
Buchanan	25	21	21	Ralls	8
Atchison	26	34	51	Clinton	8
Mississippi	27	22	25	Iron	8
Phelps	28	26	22	Chariton	8
Barton	29	47	30	Wright	8
Gentry	30	31	31	Warren	8
Callaway	31	38	29	Crawford	8
Clark	32	59	52	Worth	9
Livingston	33	32	36	Jefferson	9
Scott	34	35	44	Sullivan	9
New Madrid	35	51	48	Texas	9
Lafayette	36	30	39	Dade	9
Scotland	37	41	41	Dent	9
Dunklin	38	33	38	Webster	9
Pemiscot	39	39	43	Schuyler	9
Audrain	40	42	40	Andrew	9
Franklin	41	40	28	Reynolds	9
Linn	42	43	49	Oregon	10
Howard	43	56	35	Washington	10
Grundy	44	36	33	Dallas	10
Harrison	45	45	34	Stone	10
St. Charles	46	48	32	Bollinger	10
Camden	47	37	37	Putnam	10
Pulaski	48	9	47	Morgan	10
McDonald	49	61	56	Carter	10
Osage	50	52	57	Maries	10
Stoddard	51	53	46	Benton	10
Miller	52	62	73	Ripley	11
Ste. Genevieve	53	46	58	Shannon	11
Henry	54	49	50	Wayne	11
Moniteau	55	68	72	Hickory	11
Carroll	56	57	53	Ozark	11
Monroe	57	58	42	Douglas	11
Laclede	58	50	60		

Comparative County Ranks

Economic Well-Being by Population Type

Metropolitan		Micropolitan		Rural	
County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
Dallas	35	Dunklin	6	Cedar	1
Bates	36	Stone	10	Hickory	2
Polk	37	Schuyler	24	Benton	3
Howard	43	Audrain	31	St. Clair	4
Washington	56	Marion	39	Pemiscot	5
Moniteau	62	Taney	40	Knox	7
DeKalb	70	Butler	42	Daviess	8
Osage	71	Saline	46	Ozark	9
Warren	78	Howell	49	Chariton	11
Caldwell	82	Lewis	50	Shelby	12
Greene	86	Scott	60	Scotland	13
Clinton	87	Clark	64	Ripley	14
Boone	91	Laclede	69	New Madrid	15
Franklin	92	Bollinger	72	Worth	16
St. Louis	93	Pettis	74	Douglas	17
Jasper	94	St. Francois	75	Texas	18
Newton	96	Phelps	76	Linn	19
Lafayette	97	Cape Girardeau	79	Mississippi	20
St. Louis city	98	Randolph	84	Iron	21
Cole	99	Adair	89	Wayne	22
Jackson	100	Nodaway	90	Dent	23
Buchanan	101	Ralls	95	Atchison	25
McDonald	102	Johnson	108	Oregon	26
Webster	103	Pulaski	109	Holt	27
Ray	104			Dade	28
Callaway	105			Gentry	29
Cass	106			Henry	30
Lincoln	107			Morgan	32
Christian	110			Carter	33
Andrew	111			Stoddard	34
Clay	112			Gasconade	38
Platte	113			Macon	41
Jefferson	114			Carroll	44
St. Charles	115			Reynolds	45
				Monroe	47
				Mercer	48
				Barry	51
				Wright	52
				Harrison	53
				Camden	54
				Perry	55
				Grundy	57
				Madison	58
				Lawrence	59
				Vernon	61
				Crawford	63
				Barton	65
				Ste. Genevieve	66
				Cooper	67
				Sullivan	68
				Maries	73
				Shannon	77
				Montgomery	80
				Pike	81
				Miller	83
				Livingston	85
				Putnam	88

Comparative County Ranks

Workforce Participation in Rank Order

County	2009	2008	2007	County	2009	2008	2007
Taney	1	1	1	Bates	59	64	61
Cole	2	3	2	Vernon	60	67	64
St. Louis city	3	2	3	Cass	61	60	55
Boone	4	4	4	Barry	62	55	45
Platte	5	6	6	Knox	63	69	62
Jackson	6	5	5	St. Francois	64	65	69
Cape Girardeau	7	7	7	Madison	65	71	68
St. Louis	8	8	8	Mercer	66	54	75
Adair	9	10	10	Butler	67	63	26
Greene	10	11	13	Howell	68	66	63
Marion	11	12	9	Daviess	69	75	81
Clay	12	15	12	Lewis	70	29	59
Perry	13	13	16	Lincoln	71	70	74
Saline	14	16	11	Montgomery	72	73	67
Jasper	15	14	14	Ray	73	72	65
Pettis	16	17	15	Johnson	74	76	66
Shelby	17	25	27	Holt	75	74	71
Cooper	18	18	20	Caldwell	76	87	83
Newton	19	20	19	Macon	77	78	92
Randolph	20	19	17	Cedar	78	86	88
DeKalb	21	27	54	Lawrence	79	92	90
Nodaway	22	28	18	Polk	80	91	93
Gasconade	23	24	23	St. Clair	81	82	85
Pike	24	23	24	Christian	82	81	78
Buchanan	25	21	21	Ralls	83	79	76
Atchison	26	34	51	Clinton	84	77	82
Mississippi	27	22	25	Iron	85	84	91
Phelps	28	26	22	Chariton	86	88	77
Barton	29	47	30	Wright	87	89	86
Gentry	30	31	31	Warren	88	80	79
Callaway	31	38	29	Crawford	89	85	80
Clark	32	59	52	Worth	90	83	87
Livingston	33	32	36	Jefferson	91	90	84
Scott	34	35	44	Sullivan	92	93	89
New Madrid	35	51	48	Texas	93	94	101
Lafayette	36	30	39	Dade	94	95	70
Scotland	37	41	41	Dent	95	44	97
Dunklin	38	33	38	Webster	96	96	102
Pemiscot	39	39	43	Schuyler	97	100	107
Audrain	40	42	40	Andrew	98	99	99
Franklin	41	40	28	Reynolds	99	104	98
Linn	42	43	49	Oregon	100	97	108
Howard	43	56	35	Washington	101	98	103
Grundy	44	36	33	Dallas	102	107	104
Harrison	45	45	34	Stone	103	102	106
St. Charles	46	48	32	Bollinger	104	110	109
Camden	47	37	37	Putnam	105	101	94
Pulaski	48	9	47	Morgan	106	108	95
McDonald	49	61	56	Carter	107	105	96
Osage	50	52	57	Maries	108	103	100
Stoddard	51	53	46	Benton	109	106	105
Miller	52	62	73	Ripley	110	109	110
Ste. Genevieve	53	46	58	Shannon	111	111	111
Henry	54	49	50	Wayne	112	112	112
Moniteau	55	68	72	Hickory	113	113	113
Carroll	56	57	53	Ozark	114	114	114
Monroe	57	58	42	Douglas	115	115	115
Laclede	58	50	60				

Comparative County Ranks

Workforce Participation by Population Type

Metropolitan		Micropolitan		Rural	
County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
Cole	2	Taney	1	Perry	13
St. Louis city	3	Cape Girardeau	7	Shelby	17
Boone	4	Adair	9	Cooper	18
Platte	5	Marion	11	Gasconade	23
Jackson	6	Saline	14	Pike	24
St. Louis	8	Pettis	16	Atchison	26
Greene	10	Randolph	20	Mississippi	27
Clay	12	Nodaway	22	Barton	29
Jasper	15	Phelps	28	Gentry	30
Newton	19	Clark	32	Livingston	33
DeKalb	21	Scott	34	New Madrid	35
Buchanan	25	Dunklin	38	Scotland	37
Callaway	31	Audrain	40	Pemiscot	39
Lafayette	36	Pulaski	48	Linn	42
Franklin	41	Laclede	58	Grundy	44
Howard	43	St. Francois	64	Harrison	45
St. Charles	46	Butler	67	Camden	47
McDonald	49	Howell	68	Stoddard	51
Osage	50	Lewis	70	Miller	52
Moniteau	55	Johnson	74	Ste. Genevieve	53
Bates	59	Ralls	83	Henry	54
Cass	61	Schuyler	97	Carroll	56
Lincoln	71	Stone	103	Monroe	57
Ray	73	Bollinger	104	Vernon	60
Caldwell	76			Barry	62
Polk	80			Knox	63
Christian	82			Madison	65
Clinton	84			Mercer	66
Warren	88			Daviess	69
Jefferson	91			Montgomery	72
Webster	96			Holt	75
Andrew	98			Macon	77
Washington	101			Cedar	78
Dallas	102			Lawrence	79
				St. Clair	81
				Iron	85
				Chariton	86
				Wright	87
				Crawford	89
				Worth	90
				Sullivan	92
				Texas	93
				Dade	94
				Dent	95
				Reynolds	99
				Oregon	100
				Putnam	105
				Morgan	106
				Carter	107
				Maries	108
				Benton	109
				Ripley	110
				Shannon	111
				Wayne	112
				Hickory	113
				Ozark	114
				Douglas	115

Comparative County Ranks

Economic Contribution in Rank Order

County	2009	2008	County	2009	2008
Cedar	1	1	Lawrence	59	46
Hickory	2	2	Scott	60	73
Benton	3	7	Vernon	61	61
St. Clair	4	8	Moniteau	62	67
Pemiscot	5	17	Crawford	63	77
Dunklin	6	18	Clark	64	58
Knox	7	5	Barton	65	64
Daviess	8	3	Ste. Genevieve	66	87
Ozark	9	22	Cooper	67	69
Stone	10	9	Sullivan	68	60
Chariton	11	4	Laclede	69	56
Shelby	12	11	DeKalb	70	52
Scotland	13	12	Osage	71	84
Ripley	14	15	Bollinger	72	96
New Madrid	15	29	Maries	73	86
Worth	16	6	Pettis	74	54
Douglas	17	27	St. Francois	75	95
Texas	18	30	Phelps	76	85
Linn	19	16	Shannon	77	82
Mississippi	20	39	Warren	78	57
Iron	21	49	Cape Girardeau	79	107
Wayne	22	23	Montgomery	80	81
Dent	23	45	Pike	81	89
Schuyler	24	21	Caldwell	82	62
Atchison	25	10	Miller	83	71
Oregon	26	43	Randolph	84	93
Holt	27	13	Livingston	85	65
Dade	28	19	Greene	86	66
Gentry	29	14	Clinton	87	104
Henry	30	31	Putnam	88	80
Audrain	31	37	Adair	89	83
Morgan	32	20	Nodaway	90	72
Carter	33	33	Boone	91	74
Stoddard	34	34	Franklin	92	91
Dallas	35	36	St. Louis	93	79
Bates	36	40	Jasper	94	94
Polk	37	44	Ralls	95	102
Gasconade	38	59	Newton	96	100
Marion	39	51	Lafayette	97	75
Taney	40	28	St. Louis city	98	103
Macon	41	38	Cole	99	90
Butler	42	47	Jackson	100	98
Howard	43	53	Buchanan	101	97
Carroll	44	24	McDonald	102	99
Reynolds	45	50	Webster	103	92
Saline	46	26	Ray	104	88
Monroe	47	55	Callaway	105	109
Mercer	48	25	Cass	106	101
Howell	49	63	Lincoln	107	105
Lewis	50	48	Johnson	108	106
Barry	51	42	Pulaski	109	108
Wright	52	68	Christian	110	112
Harrison	53	32	Andrew	111	110
Camden	54	41	Clay	112	114
Perry	55	76	Platte	113	111
Washington	56	70	Jefferson	114	115
Grundy	57	35	St. Charles	115	113
Madison	58	78			

Comparative County Ranks

Economic Contribution by Population Type

Metropolitan		Micropolitan		Rural	
County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
Dallas	35	Dunklin	6	Cedar	1
Bates	36	Stone	10	Hickory	2
Polk	37	Schuyler	24	Benton	3
Howard	43	Audrain	31	St. Clair	4
Washington	56	Marion	39	Pemiscot	5
Moniteau	62	Taney	40	Knox	7
DeKalb	70	Butler	42	Daviess	8
Osage	71	Saline	46	Ozark	9
Warren	78	Howell	49	Chariton	11
Caldwell	82	Lewis	50	Shelby	12
Greene	86	Scott	60	Scotland	13
Clinton	87	Clark	64	Ripley	14
Boone	91	Laclede	69	New Madrid	15
Franklin	92	Bollinger	72	Worth	16
St. Louis	93	Pettis	74	Douglas	17
Jasper	94	St. Francois	75	Texas	18
Newton	96	Phelps	76	Linn	19
Lafayette	97	Cape Girardeau	79	Mississippi	20
St. Louis city	98	Randolph	84	Iron	21
Cole	99	Adair	89	Wayne	22
Jackson	100	Nodaway	90	Dent	23
Buchanan	101	Ralls	95	Atchison	25
McDonald	102	Johnson	108	Oregon	26
Webster	103	Pulaski	109	Holt	27
Ray	104			Dade	28
Callaway	105			Gentry	29
Cass	106			Henry	30
Lincoln	107			Morgan	32
Christian	110			Carter	33
Andrew	111			Stoddard	34
Clay	112			Gasconade	38
Platte	113			Macon	41
Jefferson	114			Carroll	44
St. Charles	115			Reynolds	45
				Monroe	47
				Mercer	48
				Barry	51
				Wright	52
				Harrison	53
				Camden	54
				Perry	55
				Grundy	57
				Madison	58
				Lawrence	59
				Vernon	61
				Crawford	63
				Barton	65
				Ste. Genevieve	66
				Cooper	67
				Sullivan	68
				Maries	73
				Shannon	77
				Montgomery	80
				Pike	81
				Miller	83
				Livingston	85
				Putnam	88

Comparative County Ranks

Housing in Rank Order

County	2009	2008	County	2009	2008
Andrew	1	12	Carter	59	9
Benton	2	4	St. Charles	60	94
Osage	3	6	Camden	61	71
Shelby	4	8	Jasper	62	47
Mercer	5	18	Cass	63	1
Dade	6	17	Jefferson	64	23
Howard	7	11	Vernon	65	48
Putnam	8	14	Adair	66	60
Washington	9	16	Dent	67	55
Bollinger	10	10	Mississippi	68	109
New Madrid	11	67	Johnson	69	90
Buchanan	12	77	Pettis	70	91
Scotland	13	19	Montgomery	71	72
Shannon	14	39	Lawrence	72	81
Scott	15	74	Barry	73	82
Gasconade	16	24	Harrison	74	95
Moniteau	17	25	Texas	75	97
Linn	18	29	Atchison	76	98
Lewis	19	30	Oregon	77	99
Maries	20	27	Warren	78	7
Grundy	21	52	Cooper	79	68
Chariton	22	51	Wright	80	102
Audrain	23	31	Monroe	81	79
Caldwell	24	57	Cedar	82	61
Ralls	25	36	Madison	83	54
Marion	26	37	Phelps	84	70
Schuyler	27	33	Callaway	85	69
Douglas	28	62	Macon	86	76
St. Francois	29	21	Pulaski	87	87
Wayne	30	3	Bates	88	64
Ste. Genevieve	31	22	Carroll	89	101
Nodaway	32	63	DeKalb	90	107
Christian	33	13	McDonald	91	96
Howell	34	66	Greene	92	80
Stone	35	50	Clay	93	92
Knox	36	38	Polk	94	73
Pemiscot	37	100	Boone	95	28
Laclede	38	53	Crawford	96	84
Perry	39	32	Pike	97	93
Cole	40	43	Clinton	98	65
Clark	41	44	St. Louis	99	103
Morgan	42	56	Stoddard	100	20
Platte	43	2	Randolph	101	105
Butler	44	5	Franklin	102	15
Dunklin	45	106	Sullivan	103	104
Newton	46	40	Daviess	104	112
Holt	47	83	Jackson	105	111
Iron	48	35	Ripley	106	34
Gentry	49	85	Miller	107	110
Cape Girardeau	50	49	Lafayette	108	59
Henry	51	41	Lincoln	109	26
Ozark	52	89	Livingston	110	114
Barton	53	42	Ray	111	78
Worth	54	88	Reynolds	112	58
Taney	55	75	Webster	113	108
Hickory	56	45	Dallas	114	113
St. Clair	57	46	St. Louis city	115	115
Saline	58	86			

Comparative County Ranks

Housing by Population Type

Metropolitan		Micropolitan		Rural	
County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
Cass	1	Stone	1	Camden	1
Ray	11	Taney	1	Daviess	1
Platte	12	Clark	23	Ozark	1
Warren	13	Bollinger	27	Benton	7
Andrew	15	Adair	29	Douglas	7
Christian	18	Saline	45	St. Clair	9
DeKalb	20	Pulaski	52	Dade	10
Dallas	24	Scott	54	Hickory	14
McDonald	26	Ralls	55	Scotland	16
Caldwell	28	Schuyler	60	Cedar	17
Newton	33	Laclede	64	Oregon	19
Callaway	35	Nodaway	75	Putnam	21
Clay	39	Cape Girardeau	86	Sullivan	22
Bates	49	Howell	89	Carter	25
St. Charles	51	Phelps	91	Knox	30
Moniteau	53	St. Francois	92	Shannon	31
Lincoln	56	Marion	94	Maries	32
Franklin	59	Audrain	95	Ripley	34
St. Louis	63	Johnson	99	Texas	36
Webster	67	Pettis	100	Crawford	37
Greene	71	Dunklin	104	Iron	38
Jefferson	72	Randolph	106	Gentry	40
Cole	73	Butler	109	Mercer	41
Lafayette	77	Lewis	111	Barton	42
Boone	79			Barry	43
Jasper	81			Linn	44
Polk	83			Henry	46
Osage	88			Grundy	47
Jackson	93			Atchison	48
Clinton	101			Ste. Genevieve	50
Washington	102			Vernon	57
Howard	105			Holt	58
Buchanan	112			Montgomery	61
St. Louis city	115			Morgan	62
				Madison	65
				Cooper	66
				Monroe	68
				Shelby	69
				Pike	70
				Reynolds	74
				Stoddard	76
				Carroll	78
				Gasconade	80
				Perry	82
				Dent	84
				Chariton	85
				Wayne	87
				Lawrence	90
				Worth	96
				Macon	97
				Wright	98
				Harrison	103
				Mississippi	107
				Miller	108
				Livingston	110
				Pemiscot	113
				New Madrid	114

Comparative County Ranks

Transportation in Rank Order

County	2009	2008	2007	County	2009	2008	2007
Camden	1	1	5	Franklin	59	53	50
Cass	1	8	20	Schuyler	60	63	52
Daviess	1	1	1	Montgomery	61	61	83
Ozark	1	1	2	Morgan	62	55	53
Stone	1	1	4	St. Louis	63	60	68
Taney	1	1	3	Laclede	64	52	51
Benton	7	7	10	Madison	65	78	97
Douglas	7	1	7	Cooper	66	79	74
St. Clair	9	13	11	Webster	67	67	58
Dade	10	12	8	Monroe	68	70	84
Ray	11	9	9	Shelby	69	71	77
Platte	12	16	25	Pike	70	72	82
Warren	13	10	12	Greene	71	65	60
Hickory	14	11	13	Jefferson	72	69	75
Andrew	15	26	32	Cole	73	75	69
Scotland	16	15	28	Reynolds	74	77	72
Cedar	17	14	14	Nodaway	75	81	67
Christian	18	17	18	Stoddard	76	74	65
Oregon	19	24	24	Lafayette	77	84	80
DeKalb	20	20	36	Carroll	78	83	79
Putnam	21	21	30	Boone	79	64	61
Sullivan	22	47	43	Gasconade	80	91	87
Clark	23	29	27	Jasper	81	86	81
Dallas	24	18	15	Perry	82	89	89
Carter	25	23	29	Polk	83	82	76
McDonald	26	30	40	Dent	84	76	66
Bollinger	27	27	31	Chariton	85	80	90
Caldwell	28	32	17	Cape Girardeau	86	92	98
Adair	29	38	35	Wayne	87	73	56
Knox	30	22	19	Osage	88	87	86
Shannon	31	35	45	Howell	89	96	100
Maries	32	19	6	Lawrence	90	85	62
Newton	33	28	22	Phelps	91	93	99
Ripley	34	33	34	St. Francois	92	88	92
Callaway	35	34	42	Jackson	93	99	103
Texas	36	40	38	Marion	94	102	104
Crawford	37	43	48	Audrain	95	94	78
Iron	38	66	88	Worth	96	103	96
Clay	39	36	41	Macon	97	90	73
Gentry	40	45	46	Wright	98	95	93
Mercer	41	25	16	Johnson	99	100	101
Barton	42	37	39	Pettis	100	97	91
Barry	43	31	21	Clinton	101	68	85
Linn	44	58	59	Washington	102	101	95
Saline	45	56	71	Harrison	103	98	94
Henry	46	42	26	Dunklin	104	106	110
Grundy	47	48	49	Howard	105	111	109
Atchison	48	41	37	Randolph	106	108	102
Bates	49	39	33	Mississippi	107	107	106
Ste. Genevieve	50	51	63	Miller	108	110	111
St. Charles	51	49	47	Butler	109	109	108
Pulaski	52	46	57	Livingston	110	104	107
Moniteau	53	50	44	Lewis	111	112	113
Scott	54	59	54	Buchanan	112	105	105
Ralls	55	44	23	Pemiscot	113	113	112
Lincoln	56	54	55	New Madrid	114	114	114
Vernon	57	57	70	St. Louis city	115	115	115
Holt	58	62	64				

Comparative County Ranks

Transportation by Population Type

Metropolitan		Micropolitan		Rural	
County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
Cass	1	Stone	1	Camden	1
Ray	11	Taney	1	Daviess	1
Platte	12	Clark	23	Ozark	1
Warren	13	Bollinger	27	Benton	7
Andrew	15	Adair	29	Douglas	7
Christian	18	Saline	45	St. Clair	9
DeKalb	20	Pulaski	52	Dade	10
Dallas	24	Scott	54	Hickory	14
McDonald	26	Ralls	55	Scotland	16
Caldwell	28	Schuyler	60	Cedar	17
Newton	33	Laclede	64	Oregon	19
Callaway	35	Nodaway	75	Putnam	21
Clay	39	Cape Girardeau	86	Sullivan	22
Bates	49	Howell	89	Carter	25
St. Charles	51	Phelps	91	Knox	30
Moniteau	53	St. Francois	92	Shannon	31
Lincoln	56	Marion	94	Maries	32
Franklin	59	Audrain	95	Ripley	34
St. Louis	63	Johnson	99	Texas	36
Webster	67	Pettis	100	Crawford	37
Greene	71	Dunklin	104	Iron	38
Jefferson	72	Randolph	106	Gentry	40
Cole	73	Butler	109	Mercer	41
Lafayette	77	Lewis	111	Barton	42
Boone	79			Barry	43
Jasper	81			Linn	44
Polk	83			Henry	46
Osage	88			Grundy	47
Jackson	93			Atchison	48
Clinton	101			Ste. Genevieve	50
Washington	102			Vernon	57
Howard	105			Holt	58
Buchanan	112			Montgomery	61
St. Louis city	115			Morgan	62
				Madison	65
				Cooper	66
				Monroe	68
				Shelby	69
				Pike	70
				Reynolds	74
				Stoddard	76
				Carroll	78
				Gasconade	80
				Perry	82
				Dent	84
				Chariton	85
				Wayne	87
				Lawrence	90
				Worth	96
				Macon	97
				Wright	98
				Harrison	103
				Mississippi	107
				Miller	108
				Livingston	110
				Pemiscot	113
				New Madrid	114

Comparative County Ranks

Household Composition in Rank Order

County	2009	2008	County	2009	2008
Sullivan	1	4	Cooper	59	49
Daviess	2	6	Ray	60	32
Schuyler	3	2	Pemiscot	61	89
Putnam	4	27	Holt	62	54
Reynolds	5	1	Scott	63	84
DeKalb	6	23	Iron	64	29
Stone	7	31	Audrain	65	82
St. Clair	8	17	St. Louis city	66	115
Atchison	9	19	Adair	67	104
Mercer	10	76	Webster	68	62
Ozark	11	10	Taney	69	51
Pettis	12	3	Barton	70	42
Pike	13	65	Nodaway	71	94
Platte	14	9	Jasper	72	69
Scotland	15	39	Moniteau	73	56
Andrew	16	13	Crawford	74	107
Carter	17	34	Mississippi	75	75
Saline	18	21	Pulaski	76	87
Cass	19	7	Benton	77	67
Christian	20	18	Boone	78	38
Gentry	21	12	Shannon	79	61
Lincoln	22	45	Callaway	80	40
Buchanan	23	102	Vernon	81	59
Shelby	24	35	Gasconade	82	78
Franklin	25	60	McDonald	83	81
Carroll	26	57	Hickory	84	24
Caldwell	27	43	Marion	85	95
Howard	28	14	Cedar	86	53
Dade	29	11	Polk	87	91
Linn	30	77	Macon	88	99
Henry	31	33	Butler	89	85
Douglas	32	5	Monroe	90	46
Camden	33	30	Dunklin	91	112
Clark	34	37	Lawrence	92	96
Lafayette	35	50	Bollinger	93	36
Jefferson	36	70	Harrison	94	100
New Madrid	37	73	St. Francois	95	110
Madison	38	103	Laclede	96	55
Greene	39	66	Ripley	97	101
Chariton	40	63	Randolph	98	111
St. Louis	41	72	Dent	99	108
Bates	42	26	Jackson	100	74
Maries	43	15	Wayne	101	92
Grundy	44	79	Miller	102	93
Knox	45	64	Montgomery	103	83
Texas	46	71	Barry	104	97
St. Charles	47	41	Stoddard	105	106
Warren	48	16	Phelps	106	105
Ralls	49	8	Wright	107	88
Oregon	50	28	Washington	108	109
Lewis	51	113	Osage	109	58
Cole	52	25	Morgan	110	98
Clay	53	52	Clinton	111	47
Worth	54	22	Perry	112	80
Livingston	55	89	Cape Girardeau	113	68
Dallas	56	20	Johnson	114	86
Ste. Genevieve	57	44	Howell	115	114
Newton	58	48			

Comparative County Ranks

Household Composition by Population Type

Metropolitan		Micropolitan		Rural	
County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
Washington	2	Pulaski	1	New Madrid	9
Webster	3	Bollinger	8	Pemiscot	10
Christian	4	Scott	16	Carter	11
Lincoln	5	Johnson	17	Mississippi	12
McDonald	6	Laclede	20	Ripley	13
Jefferson	7	Dunklin	24	Madison	18
St. Charles	14	St. Francois	30	Reynolds	19
Platte	15	Howell	31	Shannon	21
Cass	22	Ralls	36	Wright	28
Newton	23	Butler	43	Wayne	32
Andrew	25	Randolph	53	Stoddard	33
Warren	26	Phelps	58	Ste. Genevieve	34
Callaway	27	Pettis	60	Oregon	35
Franklin	29	Cape Girardeau	62	Barry	38
Clay	37	Adair	63	Texas	42
Jasper	39	Clark	68	Lawrence	44
Dallas	40	Marion	69	Miller	45
Ray	41	Taney	78	Crawford	46
Osage	47	Schuyler	81	Douglas	48
Moniteau	49	Lewis	83	Iron	50
Cole	52	Audrain	85	Perry	51
Clinton	54	Stone	88	Dent	55
Caldwell	56	Nodaway	89	Maries	59
Boone	57	Saline	95	Dade	61
DeKalb	64			Barton	67
Bates	65			Vernon	71
Polk	66			Sullivan	72
Lafayette	70			Montgomery	73
Buchanan	74			Daviess	75
Jackson	77			Pike	76
Greene	79			Putnam	80
St. Louis	84			Cooper	82
Howard	92			Gasconade	86
St. Louis city	103			Camden	87
				Henry	90
				Benton	91
				Monroe	93
				Mercer	94
				Ozark	96
				Macon	97
				Morgan	98
				Linn	99
				Grundy	100
				Livingston	101
				Harrison	102
				Carroll	104
				Atchison	105
				Cedar	106
				Chariton	107
				Hickory	108
				Gentry	109
				Holt	110
				St. Clair	111
				Shelby	112
				Worth	113
				Scotland	114
				Knox	115

Comparative County Ranks

Civic Engagement in Rank Order

County	2009	2008	County	2009	2008
Sullivan	1	4	Cooper	59	49
Daviess	2	6	Ray	60	32
Schuyler	3	2	Pemiscot	61	89
Putnam	4	27	Holt	62	54
Reynolds	5	1	Scott	63	84
DeKalb	6	23	Iron	64	29
Stone	7	31	Audrain	65	82
St. Clair	8	17	St. Louis city	66	115
Atchison	9	19	Adair	67	104
Mercer	10	76	Webster	68	62
Ozark	11	10	Taney	69	51
Pettis	12	3	Barton	70	42
Pike	13	65	Nodaway	71	94
Platte	14	9	Jasper	72	69
Scotland	15	39	Moniteau	73	56
Andrew	16	13	Crawford	74	107
Carter	17	34	Mississippi	75	75
Saline	18	21	Pulaski	76	87
Cass	19	7	Benton	77	67
Christian	20	18	Boone	78	38
Gentry	21	12	Shannon	79	61
Lincoln	22	45	Callaway	80	40
Buchanan	23	102	Vernon	81	59
Shelby	24	35	Gasconade	82	78
Franklin	25	60	McDonald	83	81
Carroll	26	57	Hickory	84	24
Caldwell	27	43	Marion	85	95
Howard	28	14	Cedar	86	53
Dade	29	11	Polk	87	91
Linn	30	77	Macon	88	99
Henry	31	33	Butler	89	85
Douglas	32	5	Monroe	90	46
Camden	33	30	Dunklin	91	112
Clark	34	37	Lawrence	92	96
Lafayette	35	50	Bollinger	93	36
Jefferson	36	70	Harrison	94	100
New Madrid	37	73	St. Francois	95	110
Madison	38	103	Laclede	96	55
Greene	39	66	Ripley	97	101
Chariton	40	63	Randolph	98	111
St. Louis	41	72	Dent	99	108
Bates	42	26	Jackson	100	74
Maries	43	15	Wayne	101	92
Grundy	44	79	Miller	102	93
Knox	45	64	Montgomery	103	83
Texas	46	71	Barry	104	97
St. Charles	47	41	Stoddard	105	106
Warren	48	16	Phelps	106	105
Ralls	49	8	Wright	107	88
Oregon	50	28	Washington	108	109
Lewis	51	113	Osage	109	58
Cole	52	25	Morgan	110	98
Clay	53	52	Clinton	111	47
Worth	54	22	Perry	112	80
Livingston	55	89	Cape Girardeau	113	68
Dallas	56	20	Johnson	114	86
Ste. Genevieve	57	44	Howell	115	114
Newton	58	48			

Comparative County Ranks

Civic Engagement by Population Type

Metropolitan		Micropolitan		Rural	
County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
DeKalb	6	Schuyler	3	Sullivan	1
Platte	14	Stone	7	Daviess	2
Andrew	16	Pettis	12	Putnam	4
Cass	19	Saline	18	Reynolds	5
Christian	20	Clark	34	St. Clair	8
Lincoln	22	Ralls	49	Atchison	9
Buchanan	23	Lewis	51	Mercer	10
Franklin	25	Scott	63	Ozark	11
Caldwell	27	Audrain	65	Pike	13
Howard	28	Adair	67	Scotland	15
Lafayette	35	Taney	69	Carter	17
Jefferson	36	Nodaway	71	Gentry	21
Greene	39	Pulaski	76	Shelby	24
St. Louis	41	Marion	85	Carroll	26
Bates	42	Butler	89	Dade	29
St. Charles	47	Dunklin	91	Linn	30
Warren	48	Bollinger	93	Henry	31
Cole	52	St. Francois	95	Douglas	32
Clay	53	Laclede	96	Camden	33
Dallas	56	Randolph	98	New Madrid	37
Newton	58	Phelps	106	Madison	38
Ray	60	Cape Girardeau	113	Chariton	40
St. Louis city	66	Johnson	114	Maries	43
Webster	68	Howell	115	Grundy	44
Jasper	72			Knox	45
Moniteau	73			Texas	46
Boone	78			Oregon	50
Callaway	80			Worth	54
McDonald	83			Livingston	55
Polk	87			Ste. Genevieve	57
Jackson	100			Cooper	59
Washington	108			Pemiscot	61
Osage	109			Holt	62
Clinton	111			Iron	64
				Barton	70
				Crawford	74
				Mississippi	75
				Benton	77
				Shannon	79
				Vernon	81
				Gasconade	82
				Hickory	84
				Cedar	86
				Macon	88
				Monroe	90
				Lawrence	92
				Harrison	94
				Ripley	97
				Dent	99
				Wayne	101
				Miller	102
				Montgomery	103
				Barry	104
				Stoddard	105
				Wright	107
				Morgan	110
				Perry	112

Comparative County Ranks

Safety in Rank Order

County	2009	2008	2007	County	2009
St. Charles	1	3	1	Hickory	59
Warren	2	2	2	Cooper	60
Platte	3	1	3	Texas	61
Christian	4	4	4	Perry	62
Boone	5	6	6	Knox	63
Lincoln	6	5	5	Benton	64
Clay	7	10	8	Randolph	65
Pulaski	8	7	9	Henry	66
Johnson	9	11	13	St. Francois	67
Daviess	10	19	18	Bates	68
Callaway	11	8	7	Wright	69
Camden	12	9	10	Carroll	70
Jefferson	13	12	11	Saline	71
Cole	14	13	12	Shannon	72
Taney	15	16	14	Scotland	73
Franklin	16	20	24	Putnam	74
Greene	17	17	21	Mercer	75
Cass	18	14	15	Bollinger	76
McDonald	19	15	20	St. Clair	77
Laclede	20	26	27	Washington	78
Jackson	21	25	23	Schuyler	79
Webster	22	23	28	Howell	80
Stone	23	18	19	Dent	81
Maries	24	21	22	Vernon	82
St. Louis	25	27	25	Livingston	83
Buchanan	26	31	31	Cedar	84
Jasper	27	32	32	Crawford	85
Ste. Genevieve	28	22	29	Oregon	86
Ralls	29	24	17	Scott	87
Lafayette	30	29	30	Linn	88
Caldwell	31	35	39	Shelby	89
Nodaway	32	37	36	Sullivan	90
Barton	33	28	16	Iron	91
Douglas	34	30	26	Grundy	92
Ozark	35	45	58	Lewis	93
Moniteau	36	39	48	Harrison	94
DeKalb	37	38	42	Dade	95
Barry	38	33	34	Macon	96
Ray	39	34	33	Worth	97
St. Louis city	40	43	41	Marion	98
Miller	41	40	40	Butler	99
Monroe	42	44	51	Montgomery	100
Phelps	43	41	35	Stoddard	101
Newton	44	42	38	Chariton	102
Osage	45	51	52	Atchison	103
Adair	46	49	50	Madison	104
Howard	47	36	43	Carter	105
Andrew	48	53	44	Gasconade	106
Morgan	49	59	65	Holt	107
Lawrence	50	48	45	Gentry	108
Pettis	51	46	37	Ripley	109
Pike	52	52	49	Reynolds	110
Clinton	53	47	62	Wayne	111
Audrain	54	57	63	Dunklin	112
Dallas	55	54	56	Pemiscot	113
Polk	56	56	53	Mississippi	114
Clark	57	58	46	New Madrid	115
Cape Girardeau	58	55	47		

Comparative County Ranks

Safety by Population Type

Metropolitan		Micropolitan		Rural	
County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
Howard	3	Nodaway	19	Carroll	1
Platte	5	Ralls	20	Mercer	2
Osage	6	Schuyler	23	Dade	4
Clay	8	Clark	24	Gentry	7
Clinton	9	Lewis	35	Chariton	10
Moniteau	12	Stone	36	Maries	11
St. Charles	13	Johnson	44	Livingston	14
Webster	15	Audrain	50	Pike	16
Christian	17	Bollinger	66	Worth	22
Lincoln	18	Pulaski	70	Scotland	26
Cass	21	Randolph	73	Shannon	27
Andrew	25	St. Francois	86	Benton	30
Lafayette	28	Laclede	87	Montgomery	31
Caldwell	29	Taney	88	Linn	32
DeKalb	37	Adair	94	Daviess	33
Ray	40	Howell	96	Perry	34
Warren	42	Cape Girardeau	98	Hickory	38
Franklin	47	Saline	101	Harrison	39
Bates	48	Phelps	102	Shelby	41
Cole	57	Pettis	105	Reynolds	43
Jefferson	63	Marion	106	Texas	45
Polk	71	Scott	108	Macon	46
Newton	75	Dunklin	112	Camden	49
St. Louis	76	Butler	113	Ste. Genevieve	51
Dallas	78			Putnam	52
Boone	81			Oregon	53
Callaway	82			Wright	54
Washington	89			Knox	55
McDonald	92			Sullivan	56
Buchanan	100			Cedar	58
Greene	109			Barton	59
Jasper	111			Ozark	60
Jackson	114			Morgan	61
St. Louis city	115			Iron	62
				Miller	64
				St. Clair	65
				Cooper	67
				Atchison	68
				Gasconade	69
				Grundy	72
				Henry	74
				Monroe	77
				Dent	79
				Barry	80
				Carter	83
				Madison	84
				Lawrence	85
				Holt	90
				Douglas	91
				Vernon	93
				Crawford	95
				Stoddard	97
				Mississippi	99
				Wayne	103
				Ripley	104
				New Madrid	107
				Pemiscot	110

Comparative County Ranks

Long-Term Care Costs in Rank Order

County	2009	2008	2007	County	2009	2008	2007
St. Charles	1	3	1	Hickory	59	70	78
Warren	2	2	2	Cooper	60	50	54
Platte	3	1	3	Texas	61	65	60
Christian	4	4	4	Perry	62	68	73
Boone	5	6	6	Knox	63	66	57
Lincoln	6	5	5	Benton	64	62	66
Clay	7	10	8	Randolph	65	69	71
Pulaski	8	7	9	Henry	66	67	70
Johnson	9	11	13	St. Francois	67	63	64
Daviess	10	19	18	Bates	68	61	68
Callaway	11	8	7	Wright	69	64	69
Camden	12	9	10	Carroll	70	60	59
Jefferson	13	12	11	Saline	71	73	76
Cole	14	13	12	Shannon	72	72	75
Taney	15	16	14	Scotland	73	91	95
Franklin	16	20	24	Putnam	74	74	55
Greene	17	17	21	Mercer	75	77	61
Cass	18	14	15	Bollinger	76	71	67
McDonald	19	15	20	St. Clair	77	79	82
Laclede	20	26	27	Washington	78	78	77
Jackson	21	25	23	Schuyler	79	82	79
Webster	22	23	28	Howell	80	81	81
Stone	23	18	19	Dent	81	80	80
Maries	24	21	22	Vernon	82	83	89
St. Louis	25	27	25	Livingston	83	84	90
Buchanan	26	31	31	Cedar	84	76	72
Jasper	27	32	32	Crawford	85	75	74
Ste. Genevieve	28	22	29	Oregon	86	87	85
Ralls	29	24	17	Scott	87	85	86
Lafayette	30	29	30	Linn	88	89	83
Caldwell	31	35	39	Shelby	89	98	96
Nodaway	32	37	36	Sullivan	90	93	93
Barton	33	28	16	Iron	91	90	92
Douglas	34	30	26	Grundy	92	92	94
Ozark	35	45	58	Lewis	93	95	87
Moniteau	36	39	48	Harrison	94	86	88
DeKalb	37	38	42	Dade	95	88	84
Barry	38	33	34	Macon	96	100	105
Ray	39	34	33	Worth	97	97	99
St. Louis city	40	43	41	Marion	98	96	97
Miller	41	40	40	Butler	99	94	91
Monroe	42	44	51	Montgomery	100	101	108
Phelps	43	41	35	Stoddard	101	102	102
Newton	44	42	38	Chariton	102	105	103
Osage	45	51	52	Atchison	103	106	104
Adair	46	49	50	Madison	104	107	107
Howard	47	36	43	Carter	105	99	100
Andrew	48	53	44	Gasconade	106	103	101
Morgan	49	59	65	Holt	107	104	98
Lawrence	50	48	45	Gentry	108	108	111
Pettis	51	46	37	Ripley	109	110	110
Pike	52	52	49	Reynolds	110	109	106
Clinton	53	47	62	Wayne	111	111	109
Audrain	54	57	63	Dunklin	112	112	112
Dallas	55	54	56	Pemiscot	113	113	114
Polk	56	56	53	Mississippi	114	114	113
Clark	57	58	46	New Madrid	115	115	115
Cape Girardeau	58	55	47				

Comparative County Ranks

Long-Term Care Costs by Population Type

Metropolitan		Micropolitan		Rural	
County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
St. Charles	1	Pulaski	8	Daviess	10
Warren	2	Johnson	9	Camden	12
Platte	3	Taney	15	Maries	24
Christian	4	Laclede	20	Ste. Genevieve	28
Boone	5	Stone	23	Barton	33
Lincoln	6	Ralls	29	Douglas	34
Clay	7	Nodaway	32	Ozark	35
Callaway	11	Phelps	43	Barry	38
Jefferson	13	Adair	46	Miller	41
Cole	14	Pettis	51	Monroe	42
Franklin	16	Audrain	54	Morgan	49
Greene	17	Clark	57	Lawrence	50
Cass	18	Cape Girardeau	58	Pike	52
McDonald	19	Randolph	65	Hickory	59
Jackson	21	St. Francois	67	Cooper	60
Webster	22	Saline	71	Texas	61
St. Louis	25	Bollinger	76	Perry	62
Buchanan	26	Schuyler	79	Knox	63
Jasper	27	Howell	80	Benton	64
Lafayette	30	Scott	87	Henry	66
Caldwell	31	Lewis	93	Wright	69
Moniteau	36	Marion	98	Carroll	70
DeKalb	37	Butler	99	Shannon	72
Ray	39	Dunklin	112	Scotland	73
St. Louis city	40			Putnam	74
Newton	44			Mercer	75
Osage	45			St. Clair	77
Howard	47			Dent	81
Andrew	48			Vernon	82
Clinton	53			Livingston	83
Dallas	55			Cedar	84
Polk	56			Crawford	85
Bates	68			Oregon	86
Washington	78			Linn	88
				Shelby	89
				Sullivan	90
				Iron	91
				Grundy	92
				Harrison	94
				Dade	95
				Macon	96
				Worth	97
				Montgomery	100
				Stoddard	101
				Chariton	102
				Atchison	103
				Madison	104
				Carter	105
				Gasconade	106
				Holt	107
				Gentry	108
				Ripley	109
				Reynolds	110
				Wayne	111
				Pemiscot	113
				Mississippi	114
				New Madrid	115

Comparative County Ranks

Health Status in Rank Order

County	2009	2008	2007	County	2009	2008	2007
Worth	1	13	25	Chariton	59	57	38
Clark	2	1	1	Jefferson	60	71	59
Stone	3	4	4	DeKalb	61	95	84
Sullivan	4	8	16	Jasper	62	69	71
Lewis	5	9	30	St. Louis	63	56	56
Hickory	6	5	8	Newton	64	60	39
Ozark	7	2	3	Vernon	65	62	74
Knox	8	18	32	Pulaski	66	48	52
Howard	9	11	5	Lawrence	67	67	57
Johnson	10	14	28	Adair	68	70	75
Douglas	11	3	2	Monroe	69	84	76
Dade	12	23	42	Scotland	70	81	97
Caldwell	13	10	23	Ray	71	87	88
Andrew	14	29	47	Marion	72	59	73
Maries	15	6	6	Crawford	73	58	94
Dent	16	21	34	Ste. Genevieve	74	42	12
St. Clair	17	27	54	Livingston	75	73	101
Macon	18	12	21	Polk	76	75	68
McDonald	19	25	48	Franklin	77	66	69
Platte	20	17	10	Carter	78	89	105
Wayne	21	16	43	Montgomery	79	67	79
Miller	22	26	18	Nodaway	80	86	98
Christian	23	20	7	Barton	81	53	31
Cape Girardeau	24	22	35	Lincoln	82	65	62
Harrison	24	28	37	Howell	83	63	58
Camden	26	19	11	Bollinger	84	45	41
Wright	27	34	29	Bates	85	88	64
Morgan	28	40	44	Iron	86	78	87
Greene	29	32	26	Madison	87	82	102
Webster	30	33	15	Lafayette	88	100	108
Texas	31	50	63	Moniteau	89	71	83
Audrain	32	36	55	Putnam	90	98	27
Gasconade	33	15	22	Butler	91	83	93
Mercer	34	7	13	Jackson	92	92	99
Ralls	35	24	14	Stoddard	93	96	89
Taney	36	46	53	Mississippi	94	91	81
Clay	37	39	40	Perry	95	99	96
St. Charles	38	44	50	Cooper	96	105	77
Oregon	39	74	103	Saline	97	79	80
Barry	40	31	19	Shannon	98	104	78
Atchison	41	37	17	Reynolds	99	97	112
Benton	42	52	46	Dunklin	100	93	91
Osage	43	61	70	Buchanan	101	94	92
Shelby	44	41	51	Pike	102	107	106
Cass	45	47	45	Randolph	103	85	60
Laclede	46	38	33	St. Francois	104	103	107
Boone	47	54	65	Daviess	105	101	66
Schuyler	48	90	85	Scott	106	106	110
Warren	49	55	36	New Madrid	107	102	100
Cole	50	64	61	St. Louis city	108	109	111
Holt	51	80	95	Cedar	109	108	90
Grundy	52	35	9	Washington	110	112	104
Phelps	53	43	49	Linn	111	113	114
Henry	54	30	24	Gentry	112	111	109
Callaway	55	51	72	Carroll	113	110	82
Dallas	56	48	20	Ripley	114	115	115
Clinton	57	77	67	Pemiscot	115	114	113
Pettis	58	76	86				

Comparative County Ranks

Health Status by Population Type

Metropolitan		Micropolitan		Rural	
County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
Howard	9	Clark	2	Worth	1
Caldwell	13	Stone	3	Sullivan	4
Andrew	14	Lewis	5	Hickory	6
McDonald	19	Johnson	10	Ozark	7
Platte	20	Cape Girardeau	24	Knox	8
Christian	23	Audrain	32	Douglas	11
Greene	29	Ralls	35	Dade	12
Webster	30	Taney	36	Maries	15
Clay	37	Laclede	46	Dent	16
St. Charles	38	Schuyler	48	St. Clair	17
Osage	43	Phelps	53	Macon	18
Cass	45	Pettis	58	Wayne	21
Boone	47	Pulaski	66	Miller	22
Warren	49	Adair	68	Harrison	24
Cole	50	Marion	72	Camden	26
Callaway	55	Nodaway	80	Wright	27
Dallas	56	Howell	83	Morgan	28
Clinton	57	Bollinger	84	Texas	31
Jefferson	60	Butler	91	Gasconade	33
DeKalb	61	Saline	97	Mercer	34
Jasper	62	Dunklin	100	Oregon	39
St. Louis	63	Randolph	103	Barry	40
Newton	64	St. Francois	104	Atchison	41
Ray	71	Scott	106	Benton	42
Polk	76			Shelby	44
Franklin	77			Holt	51
Lincoln	82			Grundy	52
Bates	85			Henry	54
Lafayette	88			Chariton	59
Moniteau	89			Vernon	65
Jackson	92			Lawrence	67
Buchanan	101			Monroe	69
St. Louis city	108			Scotland	70
Washington	110			Crawford	73
				Ste. Genevieve	74
				Livingston	75
				Carter	78
				Montgomery	79
				Barton	81
				Iron	86
				Madison	87
				Putnam	90
				Stoddard	93
				Mississippi	94
				Perry	95
				Cooper	96
				Shannon	98
				Reynolds	99
				Pike	102
				Daviess	105
				New Madrid	107
				Cedar	109
				Linn	111
				Gentry	112
				Carroll	113
				Ripley	114
				Pemiscot	115

Comparative County Ranks

Health Care Access in Rank Order

County	2009	2008	2007	County	2009	2008	2007
Boone	1	1	1	Texas	59	52	60
Adair	2	2	3	St. Clair	60	63	32.5
St. Louis	3	3	9	Osage	61	69	95.5
Jackson	4	4	10	Carroll	62	59	62.5
Cole	5	5	4	Atchison	63	103	56.5
Marion	6	11	13	Cedar	64	69	88
Butler	7	9	7	Lafayette	65	58	47
Cape Girardeau	8	7	6	Jefferson	66	60	52.5
St. Louis city	9	6	2	DeKalb	67	75	88
Greene	10	8	8	Stoddard	68	56	60
Scotland	11	34	26	Macon	69	72	71.5
Jasper	12	13	39.5	Linn	70	47	35.5
Phelps	13	14	11.5	Cass	71	83	77.5
Johnson	14	16	22.5	Pemiscot	72	76	29.5
Taney	15	12	15	Washington	73	41	71.5
Clay	16	10	11.5	Iron	74	49	56.5
Clinton	17	17	44.5	Lincoln	75	51	82
Daviess	18	40	112	McDonald	76	71	104.5
St. Francois	19	25	18	Ray	77	79	82
Buchanan	20	19	17	Douglas	78	80	74.5
Pulaski	21	33	19.5	Dent	79	78	56.5
Saline	22	23	32.5	Ripley	80	73	52.5
Camden	23	20	47	Bates	81	81	82
Dunklin	24	46	35.5	Wright	82	82	82
Madison	25	15	37.5	Schuyler	83	67	74.5
Livingston	26	43	39.5	Lewis	84	102	88
Nodaway	27	21	29.5	Montgomery	85	74	68
St. Charles	28	22	16	Christian	86	68	82
Sullivan	29	54	52.5	Clark	87	61	42
Scott	30	27	19.5	Mississippi	88	77	65
Laclede	31	24	29.5	Monroe	89	100	92.5
Howell	32	28	29.5	Moniteau	90	91	77.5
Newton	33	31	5	Dade	91	107	110.5
Polk	34	26	34	Crawford	92	64	88
Pettis	35	32	42	Ozark	93	114	107
Callaway	36	37	56.5	Miller	94	88	49.5
Audrain	37	18	14	Webster	95	96	92.5
Platte	38	55	21	Ralls	96	109	100.5
Henry	39	29	44.5	Warren	97	92	97
New Madrid	40	39	92.5	Dallas	98	93	82
Harrison	41	65	100.5	Reynolds	99	94	68
Franklin	42	35	24	Chariton	100	86	113
Lawrence	43	48	26	Morgan	101	89	82
Putnam	44	62	107	Carter	102	97	109
Knox	45	95	65	Worth	103	98	49.5
Gasconade	46	45	95.5	Caldwell	104	90	76
Barton	47	44	37.5	Shelby	105	104	92.5
Holt	47	85	88	Benton	106	105	71.5
Vernon	49	42	47	Wayne	107	101	100.5
Pike	50	38	68	Mercer	108	106	100.5
Barry	51	36	26	Maries	109	108	104.5
Randolph	52	30	22.5	Stone	110	110	100.5
Ste. Genevieve	53	84	42	Howard	111	99	62.5
Perry	54	50	60	Oregon	112	113	100.5
Shannon	55	53	114	Bollinger	113	111	115
Grundy	56	87	52.5	Andrew	114	112	110.5
Gentry	57	66	65	Hickory	115	115	107
Cooper	58	57	71.5				

Comparative County Ranks

Health Care Access by Population Type

County	2009	2008	2007	County	2009	2007
Boone	1	1	1	Marion	59	
Platte	2	2	2	Montgomery	60	
Taney	3	3	3	Henry	61	
Cole	4	4	5	Lewis	62	
Clay	5	5	6	St. Clair	63	
St. Louis	6	6	15	Benton	64	
Adair	7	9	9	Harrison	65	
St. Charles	8	10	8	Madison	66	
Cass	9	12	16	Grundy	67	
Christian	10	7	7	Miller	68	
Pulaski	11	8	10	Worth	69	
Clark	12	18	11	Pettis	70	
Camden	13	11	12	Dallas	71	
Johnson	14	15	26	Livingston	72	
Cape Girardeau	15	13	13	Saline	73	
Newton	16	14	4	Shelby	74	
Andrew	17	22	31	Macon	75	
DeKalb	18	40	29	Douglas	76	
Dade	19	21	24	Bollinger	77	
Warren	20	17	18	Crawford	78	
Ray	21	28	27	Vernon	79	
Lincoln	22	20	32	Polk	80	
Callaway	23	23	30	Monroe	81	
Osage	24	26	38	Lawrence	82	
Webster	25	27	25	Putnam	83	
Scotland	26	43	58	Shannon	84	
McDonald	27	25	36	Wright	85	
Franklin	28	19	17	Ozark	86	
Caldwell	29	32	23	Holt	87	
Sullivan	30	53	42	Dent	88	
Stone	31	24	37	Schuyler	89	
Clinton	32	33	56	Hickory	90	
Ste. Genevieve	33	16	14	Oregon	91	
Jefferson	34	35	39	Randolph	92	
Daviess	35	36	33	Gentry	93	
Nodaway	36	44	62	St. Francois	94	
Maries	37	29	21	Morgan	95	
Greene	38	38	35	Howell	96	
Perry	39	46	46	Scott	97	
Ralls	40	30	19	Chariton	98	
Barry	41	31	20	Stoddard	99	
Gasconade	42	34	51	Iron	100	
Moniteau	43	42	45	Reynolds	101	
Mercer	44	39	43	Buchanan	102	
Jackson	45	57	90	Cedar	103	
Lafayette	46	54	72	Linn	104	
Laclede	47	41	34	Carter	105	
Barton	48	37	22	Mississippi	106	
Atchison	49	49	28	Carroll	107	
Texas	50	62	75	Butler	108	
Audrain	51	45	41	Washington	109	
Howard	52	50	40	New Madrid	110	
Jasper	53	58	71	Wayne	111	
Pike	54	70	74	Dunklin	112	
Bates	55	47	47	Ripley	113	
Cooper	56	65	59	Pemiscot	114	
Knox	57	82	79	St. Louis city	115	
Phelps	58	51	48			

Glossary of Indicators

Economic Well-being

Supplemental Security
Payments as Percent of Total
Personal Income

Glossary of Outcome Indicators

Supplemental security income (SSI) payments are income-based benefits available to seniors and persons with disabilities. In 2006, the SSI benefit for an individual who lived alone and had no other income was 73 percent of the poverty line. People with countable assets of more than \$2,000 for an individual and \$3,000 for a couple are ineligible for SSI. *Source: Research & Evaluation, Missouri Department of Social Services, 2007*

Workforce Participation

Percentage of Seniors Working
for Pay

The percentage of persons aged 65 or over in a county working for wages as calculated by averaging the number of persons 65+ working for wages during each quarter of 2007. *Source: The Longitudinal Employer–Households Dynamic Program, Missouri Economic Research & Information Center, Missouri Department of Economic Development, 2007*

Economic Contribution

Economic Impact Index

Calculation is based on the ratio between average household income and average household expenditures by age cohorts 65+ and <65. The expenditures for the two groups are then attributed to the ratio of the two age groups in a county. *Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2008, Consumer Expenditure Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007*

Housing

Percentage of Seniors Housing
Cost Burdened

Percentage of persons 65 and older who spend 30 percent or more of their monthly income on mortgage payments or rent and utilities combined. *Sources: American Community Survey, U.S. Bureau of the Census 2008; Office of Social & Economic Data Analysis ACS Estimates, 2008*

Transportation

Percentage of All Seniors with
Missouri Driver's License

The percentage of seniors with a valid Missouri driver's license. *Source: Division of Motor Vehicle and Drivers Licensing, Missouri Department of Revenue, 2008*

Household Composition

Seniors Filing Missouri Joint
Income Tax Returns

Percentage of seniors living in households where head of household did not file as 'single'. *Source: Division of Taxation & Collection, Missouri Department of Revenue, 2007*

Civic Engagement

Senior Voters Index

The percentage of seniors who were registered to vote or voted in an election during past year. *Source: Missouri Secretary of State, 2008*

Glossary of Indicators

Long-Term Care

Medicaid Costs for Long-Term Care per 1,000 Persons

Total Medicaid dollars spent on in-home and residential long-term care services per capita. *Source: Section for Long-term Care Regulation, Division of Senior & Disability Services, Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services, 2008*

Safety

Crime and Senior Abuse per 1,000 Persons

The number of property and violent crimes and senior abuse hotline calls per 1,000 persons. *Source: The Missouri Statistical Analysis Center, Missouri Department of Highway Patrol, Missouri Department of Public Safety, 2008*

Health Status

Hospitalization & ER Visits for Diabetes per 10,000 Seniors

The number of hospital and emergency room visits made per 10,000 seniors regarding diabetes and issues associated with diabetes. *Source: Data, Surveillance Systems, & Statistical Reports, Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services, 2005-2007*

Health Care Access

Primary Care Physicians per 1,000 Seniors

The number of physicians providing primary care services full or part time in a county per 1,000 seniors. *Source: Missouri Division of Professional Registration database and the Missouri Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) database, 2008*

Demographics

Total Population

Glossary of Status Indicators

Measures the total population for the years of 2000, 2008, 2015 and 2025. *Source: Table 2a. Projected Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 2000 to 2050, "U.S. Interim Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin," U.S. Census Bureau, 2008*

Change in Total Population

A measure of the change in population between 2000 and 2008. *Source: Table 2a. Projected Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 2000 to 2050, "U.S. Interim Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin," U.S. Census Bureau, 2008*

Population 65+

A measure of the total population that is 65 years old or older. *Source: Table 1, Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008. Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau*

Percentage of Population 65+

A measure of the percentage of the total population that is 65 years old or older. *Source: Table 1, Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008. Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau*

Glossary of Indicators

Population Projections 65+ A measure of the male and female population 65 years old or older for 2015 and 2025. *Sources: Population projections are produced by OSEDA by using 2008 NCHS estimates for demographic cohorts. Cohort-survival ratios by race and sex were calculated as five-year intervals using 1990 and 2000 census data as well as 2001-2008 estimates.*

Quality of Life

Seniors in Owner-Occupied Housing The percentage of persons 65 years old and older living in owner-occupied housing.

Seniors Living in Families The percentage of persons 65 years old and older living in families.

Median Value of Own House A measure of the median value, in dollars, of owner-occupied housing for persons 65 years old and older.

Seniors Living in Poverty A measure of the percentage of persons 65 years old and older living in poverty.

Average Income of Senior Households A measure of the annual average household income, in dollars, for persons 65 years old and older.

Seniors with a College Education A measure of the percentage of persons 65 years old and older with a college degree or higher. *Sources: American Community Survey, U.S. Bureau of the Census 2008; Office of Social & Economic Data Analysis ACS Estimates, 2008*

Health and Wellness

No Exercise A measure of the percentage of seniors who responded that they had not performed some sort of non-work related exercise during the past month.

No Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy A measure of the percentage of seniors who responded that they have not had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy exam in the past 10 years.

High Blood Pressure A measure of the percentage of seniors who have been told they have high blood pressure by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

Obesity A measure of the percentage of seniors who have a body mass index greater than 25.00 (Overweight or Obese).

Smoking A measure of the percentage of seniors who are current smokers.

No Mammography A measure of the percentage of senior females who have not had a mammogram in the past year.

High Cholesterol A measure of the percentage of seniors who had their cholesterol checked and have been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that it was high. *Source: 2007 County-Level Study, Community Profiles. Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, 2008*