

COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT 2·0·0·9



Warren County Health Department
104W. Booneslick Rd., Suite H
Warrenton, MO 63383
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Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

**Warren County
Health Department**

March 2009

The Warren County Health Department is pleased to provide this community assessment. This information has been compiled from a number of data resources and by citizens and disciplines within the county as well as the Warren County Health Department staff.

A community assessment is an exercise by which a collaborative partnership gathers information on the current conditions, strengths, and concerns of children, families and community.

We believe that the community, residents of Warren County need to know what the issues are that we face, and on important issues through health education and making resources available is the most important task we have. Awareness is essential and most importantly key to those that we serve.

Ruth Walters

Administrator, Warren County Health Department

The logo of the Warren County Health Department is a shield-shaped emblem. It features a light blue outer border and a yellow inner field. In the center of the shield is a stylized blue figure of a person with arms raised, symbolizing health and vitality.

Warren County Health Department Vision Statement

**Warren County shall be an environment that is safe
and healthy for all people.**

WARREN COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT MISSION STATEMENT

**The Warren County Health Department Will Strive To
Protect and Promote
Health and Safety Through Assessment, Policy
Development and Assurance.**

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Services provided on a non-discriminatory basis

Purpose & Process

A community assessment is conducted to provide an overview of a community.

This assessment can identify priority areas that need improvement. In order to identify strengths and also weaknesses, Warren County is compared to the state of Missouri and also two other counties of similar size and demographics.

In the following review of the assessment, it is data that provides a baseline against which in which the county's health can be measured.

The information contained within this report comes from local, state and federal sources, as well as from the community organizations, disciplines, and citizens.

With combined input of the Health Advisory Board, a community health assessment survey was conducted in Spring 2008 to help identify what the community had felt were the priority health issues.

A summary of these findings were compiled; In addition to a resource directory, educational materials and further review of these findings. It has become vital in implementing the results.



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Summary of Social and Economic Indicators for Warren County

Population & Change

Over the period from 2000-2007, Warren County's population increased by 5,942, going from 24,525 to a 2007 population estimate of 30,467. This was a change of 24.2 percent, compared to 5.1 percent for the state.

22% urban 78% rural Land area 431 sq. miles

Components of Change

Natural Increase is defined as births minus deaths. Warren County has 1,221 more births than deaths between 2000 and 2007. A negative new migration means a net loss(more out-movers than in movers), while a positive value represents a net gain. Between 2000 and 2007, Warren County had an estimated net migration of 4,721.

AGE Analysis

In 2007 vintage estimates from the Census Bureau indicate an estimate of 13.1 were 65 and older and that is compared to 13.4 per cent state wide. The Census Bureau estimated the Warren County young people (under 18) made up 25.3 per cent of the county's population. That is compared to 24.2 per cent for the state.

Seniors/Warren County

Population 65 +, 2007: 4,005
Percent Change 65+, 2000-2007: 25.1%

65+ 2000 to 2007 13.1%
 Female 55.5% Male 44.5%

Senior Population -- Indicators of Long Term Care			
		Trend Data	
		Base Year	Current Year
Medicaid Paid Claims for In-Home Care Services 65+ 2002/2007	Missouri Warren	\$116,223,965 \$154,707	\$612,376,696 \$775,783
Medicaid Paid Claims for Nursing Home Facilities Services 65+ 2000/2007	Missouri Warren	\$578,649,014 \$898,690	\$185,218,491 \$331,865
Medicaid Costs for Long Term Care per 1,000 2000/2007	Missouri Warren	\$122 \$40	\$136 \$36
Average Medicaid Costs for Persons 65+ 2000/2007	Missouri Warren	\$916 \$314	\$1,012 \$277
Senior Population -- Indicators of Health Status			
		Trend Data	
		Base Year	Current Year
Hospitalization & ER Visits for Diabetes 2001-2003/2004-2006	Missouri Warren	16,314 40	16,686 73
Hospitalization & ER Visits for Diabetes per 10,000 Seniors 2000-2002/2003-2005	Missouri Warren	71.6 39.4	72.0 65.7
Hospitalization & ER Visits for Heart 2001-2003/2004-2006	Missouri Warren	246,922 1,333	243,287 1,202
Hospitalization & ER Visits for Heart per 10,000 Seniors 2001-2003/2004-2006	Missouri Warren	1083.1 1313.7	1049.4 1081.8
Senior Population -- Indicators of Health Care Access			
Primary Care Physicians 2000/2007			
Primary Care Physicians Per 1,000 Seniors 2000/2007			

Senior Population -- Indicators of Crime			
		Trend Data	
		Base Year	Current Year
Uniform Crime Reporting Population Estimate 2001/2007	Missouri Warren	5,642,575 25,379	5,811,575 29,648
Crude Crime Rate for Property and Violent Crime per 1,000 Persons 2001/2006	Missouri Warren	48.8 27.4	45.4 26.0
Violent Crimes 2001/2007	Missouri Warren	31,309 36	32,867 76
Property Crimes 2001/2007	Missouri Warren	243,792 660	233,765 950

Questions/Comments regarding this page or this web site are strongly encouraged and can be sent to [Tracy Greever Rice](#).

OSEDA, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis Telephone: (573)882-7396
602 Clark Hall, Columbia, MO 65211

Senior Population -- Housing Cost Burden			
		Trend Data	
		Base Year	Current Year
Number of Senior Households Cost Burdened 2000/2007	Missouri Warren	91,808 188	137,075 .
Percent of Senior Households Cost Burdened 2000/2007	Missouri Warren	23.8 17.6	28.5 16.3

Wright City Senior's meet at the Lion's Club in WC and the 3rd Tuesday of each month. They have a business meeting and then lunch and entertainment. WCHD Blood pressures – 15 on average are done

Warrenton Senior Center is at 501 Ashland Warrenton 4-5 Monday's Mon-Fri. For anyone over 60. Our nurse will do blood pressures on the 4 & 5th Monday's. Average 10 or so blood pressures.

Racial Diversity Analysis

The 2007 vintage estimates from the Census Bureau indicate that 95.7 percent of the population in the county was White (29,148 persons), while the estimated Black population was 773 (2.5%). The same set of estimates indicated there were 103 Asians (0.3%) and 137 American Indians (0.4%). (These are all "race alone" figures.) Hispanic is not considered to be a race by the Census Bureau/OMB, but rather a separate ethnic category. In 2006, an estimated 652 Hispanic persons (2.1%) were living in the county.

Families and Children

Median family income for Warren County was \$46,863 in 1999, compared to \$46,044 for Missouri.

- The 2005 poverty rate in Warren County was 9.7 percent which was lower than that of the state (13.6 percent). The poverty rate among children (14.1%) was lower than that of the state (19.5%).
- In 2006, 35.3 percent of children in Warren County were enrolled in the free and reduced lunch program, compared to 40.7 percent statewide.
- The 2007 annual Kids Count reports Warren County indicators on children ranked 38 out of 114 counties and St. Louis City. Kids Count .Indicators show that 7.1 percent of the infants born over the period from 2002 to 2006 were low birth weight infants, while births to teenage mothers were 50.5 per 1,000 girls, compared to 45.6 statewide.

Children-Health and Measures of Well-Being

Immunization rates: The Warren County Health Department provides immunizations to county adults and children. In 2007, the health department provided immunizations to 512 children one month through 18 years of age, and increased the number of immunizations to this age group to 619 children. In 2008, 121 adults were immunized, down from 134 in 2007. In 2007, 912 influenza immunizations and decreased to 884 in 2008.

2007 & 2008 VFC YTD TOTALS

	2007		2008	
	Client Total	YTD Total	Client Total	YTD Total
Jan	28	28	74	74
Feb	17	45	49	123
Mar	28	73	65	188
April	20	93	53	241
May	44	137	26	267
June	18	155	43	310
July	62	217	56	366
Aug	151	368	103	469
Sept	52	420	41	510
Oct	54	474	34	544
Nov	42	516	51	595
Dec	47	563	61	656
	563		656	

Education Analysis

Warren County has two school districts Warren County RIII and Wright City RII.

WARREN COUNTY R III SCHOOLS

	Schools	Certificated Staff	Enrollment (Prior Year)		
			Residents	Non-residents	Total
Elementary Schools	3	115	1385	0	1385
Middle Schools	0	0	0	0	0
Jr. High Schools	1	53	674	0	674
High Schools	1	73	1006	0	1006
Total	5	241	3065	0	3065

Demographic Data, 2004-2008										
	WARREN CO. R-III					Missouri				
Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Enrollment	2,693	2,772	2,837	2,947	3,030	896,186	894,809	899,941	899,525	894,609
Asian (Number Percent)	12 0.40	16 0.60	18 0.60	21 0.70	22 0.70	12,108 1.4	13,059 1.5	14,169 1.6	15,008 1.7	15,787 1.8
Black (Number Percent)	65 2.40	71 2.60	72 2.50	93 3.20	113 3.70	160,532 17.9	160,618 17.9	162,895 18.1	162,659 18.1	160,785 18.0
Hispanic (Number Percent)	42 1.60	51 1.80	68 2.40	83 2.80	98 3.20	22,749 2.5	25,166 2.8	27,935 3.1	30,449 3.4	32,489 3.6
Indian (Number Percent)	17 0.60	16 0.60	16 0.60	17 0.60	20 0.70	3,194 0.4	3,444 0.4	3,640 0.4	3,739 0.4	3,915 0.4
White (Number Percent)	2,557 94.90	2,618 94.40	2,663 93.90	2,733 92.70	2,777 91.70	697,603 77.8	692,522 77.4	691,302 76.8	686,670 76.4	681,622 76.2
Free/Reduced Lunch (FTE)* (Number Percent)	803.00 30.60	854.00 31.60	926.20 33.10	1,020.00 35.10	1,104.90 37.70	354,534 40.5	364,441 41.7	367,461 40.8	366,547 41.8	367,724 42.1
<p>Source: Missouri Dept. of Elementary and Secondary Education Core Data As Submitted by Missouri Public Schools</p> <p>Data as of October 24, 2008 Posted to the Web October 27, 2008</p>										

WARREN COUNTY R-III

Graduation Rates, 2004-2008										
	WARREN CO. R-III					Missouri				
Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Number of Graduates	180	204	183	208	225	58,040	57,838	58,435	60,200	61,752
Cohort Dropouts	38	31	32	35	42	9,739	9,438	9,653	9,584	10,715
Graduation Rate (%)	82.6	86.8	85.1	85.6	84.3	85.6	86.0	85.8	86.3	85.2
Total Number of Asian Graduates	1	1	0	3	2	868	851	1,027	1,036	1,025
Cohort Asian Dropouts	0	0	0	0	0	58	49	58	65	87
Asian Graduation Rate (%)	100	100	0	100	100	93.7	94.6	94.7	94.1	92.2
Total Number of Black Graduates	5	4	3	2	6	7,863	8,319	8,405	8,930	9,200
Cohort Black Dropouts	2	0	1	0	1	2,416	2,411	2,649	2,639	3,534
Black Graduation Rate (%)	71.4	100	75	100	85.7	76.5	77.5	76.0	77.2	72.2
Total Number of American Indian Graduates	0	1	0	2	1	189	193	197	222	272
Cohort American Indian Dropouts	0	0	1	1	0	34	37	45	52	54
American Indian Graduation Rate (%)	0	100	0	66.7	100	84.8	83.9	81.4	81.0	83.4
Total Number of Hispanic Graduates	0	1	3	5	2	947	1,080	1,264	1,370	1,498
Cohort Hispanic Dropouts	0	0	0	0	0	272	243	305	328	436
Hispanic Graduation Rate (%)	0	100	100	100	100	77.7	81.6	80.6	80.7	77.5
Total Number of White Graduates	174	197	177	196	214	48,168	47,395	47,542	48,642	49,757
Cohort White Dropouts	36	31	30	34	41	6,959	6,698	6,596	6,500	6,604

Source: Missouri Dept. of Elementary and Secondary Education
As submitted to Core Data by Missouri Public Schools

WARREN COUNTY RIII

Annual Dropout Rate 2004-2008 As a Percent of Total Enrollment										
	WARREN CO. R-III					Missouri				
Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Asian Dropouts 9-12	0	0	0	0	0	42	59	82	105	106
Asian Dropout Rate 9-12 (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.3
Black Dropouts 9-12	2	0	1	0	4	2,177	2,647	3,573	3,254	4,535
Black Dropout Rate 9-12 (%)	12.9	0.0	6.5	0.0	15.7	5.0	5.8	7.4	6.6	9.0
Hispanic Dropouts 9-12	0	0	0	0	0	266	286	403	507	538
Hispanic Dropout Rate 9-12 (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	4.8	5.8	7.0	6.9
Indian Dropouts 9-12	1	0	0	1	1	30	47	66	55	47
Indian Dropout Rate 9-12 (%)	16.7	0.0	0.0	18.2	22.2	3.5	4.9	6.1	4.5	3.7
White Dropouts 9-12	32	49	37	42	36	6,357	6,698	6,945	6,604	6,808
White Dropout Rate 9-12 (%)	3.8	5.7	4.2	4.7	3.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1
Total Dropouts 9-12	35	49	38	43	41	8,872	9,737	11,069	10,525	12,034
Total Dropout Rate 9-12 (%)	4.0	5.5	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.7	4.2

[Source:](#) Missouri Dept. of Elementary and Secondary Education
As submitted to Core Data by Missouri Public Schools

WRIGHT CITY R-2 SCHOOLS

	Schools	Certificated Staff	Enrollment (Prior Year)		
			Residents	Non-residents	Total
Elementary Schools	1	52	565	0	565
Middle Schools	1	41	436	0	436
Jr. High Schools	0	0	0	0	0
High Schools	1	40	447	0	447
Total	3	133	1448	0	1448

Data, 2004-2008										
	WRIGHT CITY R-II					Missouri				
Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Enrollment	1,350	1,415	1,438	1,430	1,414	896,186	894,809	899,941	899,525	894,609
Asian (Number Percent)	0 0.00	6 0.40	8 0.60	7 0.50	9 0.60	12,108 1.4	13,059 1.5	14,169 1.6	15,008 1.7	15,787 1.8
Black (Number Percent)	119 8.80	103 7.30	103 7.20	89 6.20	94 6.60	160,532 17.9	160,618 17.9	162,895 18.1	162,659 18.1	160,785 18.0
Hispanic (Number Percent)	34 2.50	40 2.80	46 3.20	54 3.80	49 3.50	22,749 2.5	25,166 2.8	27,935 3.1	30,449 3.4	32,489 3.6
Indian (Number Percent)	13 1.00	15 1.10	11 0.80	6 0.40	6 0.40	3,194 0.4	3,444 0.4	3,640 0.4	3,739 0.4	3,915 0.4
White (Number Percent)	1,184 87.70	1,251 88.40	1,270 88.30	1,274 89.10	1,256 88.80	697,603 77.8	692,522 77.4	691,302 76.8	686,670 76.4	681,622 76.2
Free/Reduced Lunch (FTE)* (Number Percent)	532.10 39.70	571.00 40.80	562.00 39.70	580.20 41.40	558.80 40.00	354,534 40.5	364,441 41.7	367,461 40.8	366,547 41.8	367,724 42.1
*January Membership Data is used as the denominator when calculating the percent.										
Source: Missouri Dept. of Elementary and Secondary Education Core Data As Submitted by Missouri Public Schools										
Data as of October 24, 2008 Posted to the Web October 27, 2008										

WRIGHT CITY R- II

Graduation Rates, 2004-2008										
	WRIGHT CITY R-II					Missouri				
Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Number of Graduates	84	69	92	89	93	58,040	57,838	58,435	60,200	61,752
Cohort Dropouts	7	14	13	14	16	9,739	9,438	9,653	9,584	10,715
Graduation Rate (%)	92.3	83.1	87.6	86.4	85.3	85.6	86.0	85.8	86.3	85.2
Total Number of Asian Graduates	0	2	1	0	1	868	851	1,027	1,036	1,025
Cohort Asian Dropouts	0	0	0	0	0	58	49	58	65	87
Asian Graduation Rate (%)	0	100	100	0	100	93.7	94.6	94.7	94.1	92.2
Total Number of Black Graduates	10	2	2	2	5	7,863	8,319	8,405	8,930	9,200
Cohort Black Dropouts	0	1	1	2	5	2,416	2,411	2,649	2,639	3,534
Black Graduation Rate (%)	100	66.7	66.7	50	50	76.5	77.5	76.0	77.2	72.2
Total Number of American Indian Graduates	0	0	1	2	1	189	193	197	222	272
Cohort American Indian Dropouts	0	0	1	1	0	34	37	45	52	54
American Indian Graduation Rate (%)	0	0	50	66.7	100	84.8	83.9	81.4	81.0	83.4
Total Number of Hispanic Graduates	1	0	2	3	2	947	1,080	1,264	1,370	1,498
Cohort Hispanic Dropouts	0	0	0	1	0	272	243	305	328	436
Hispanic Graduation Rate (%)	100	0	100	75	100	77.7	81.6	80.6	80.7	77.5
Total Number of White Graduates	73	65	86	82	84	48,168	47,395	47,542	48,642	49,757
Cohort White Dropouts	7	13	11	10	11	6,959	6,698	6,596	6,500	6,604
White Graduation Rate (%)	91.3	83.3	88.7	89.1	88.4	87.4	87.6	87.8	88.2	88.3

Source: Missouri Dept. of Elementary and Secondary Education
Core Data As Submitted by Missouri Public Schools

WRIGHT CITY RII

Annual Dropout Rate 2004-2008 As a Percent of Total Enrollment										
	WRIGHT CITY R-II					Missouri				
Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Asian Dropouts 9-12	0	0	0	0	0	42	59	82	105	106
Asian Dropout Rate 9-12 (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.3
Black Dropouts 9-12	0	3	3	2	2	2,177	2,647	3,573	3,254	4,535
Black Dropout Rate 9-12 (%)	0.0	15.4	10.7	6.3	4.9	5.0	5.8	7.4	6.6	9.0
Hispanic Dropouts 9-12	0	0	0	1	1	266	286	403	507	538
Hispanic Dropout Rate 9-12 (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	7.1	5.1	4.8	5.8	7.0	6.9
Indian Dropouts 9-12	0	1	1	0	0	30	47	66	55	47
Indian Dropout Rate 9-12 (%)	0.0	10.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	4.9	6.1	4.5	3.7
White Dropouts 9-12	14	18	5	11	19	6,357	6,698	6,945	6,604	6,808
White Dropout Rate 9-12 (%)	3.8	4.6	1.3	2.8	4.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1
Total Dropouts 9-12	14	22	9	14	22	8,872	9,737	11,069	10,525	12,034
Total Dropout Rate 9-12 (%)	3.5	5.1	2.1	3.1	4.8	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.7	4.2

[Source:](#) Missouri Dept. of Elementary and Secondary Education

UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

Unintentional injuries are almost involuntary. Some are caused by Motor vehicle crashes. 2008-2010 Warren County has chosen this issue as it's maternal child health contract. We have been funded in part by DHSS to be able to provide car seat's, as well as bike helmets and educational materials.



The Problem:

- In the United States during 2006, 1,335 children ages 14 years and younger died as occupants in motor vehicle crashes, and approximately 184,000 were injured. That's an average of 4 deaths and 504 injuries each day.¹
- Among children under age 5, in 2006, an estimated 425 lives were saved by car and booster seat use.¹

source :www.cdc.gov

RSMo 307.182(Previously in 210.104): Each driver transporting a child less than 16 years old must secure the child in proper restraint

Child Safety Seats

Children under the age of four must be secured in a child passenger restraint system bearing a label indicating the restraint meets Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards of USDOT.

Booster Seats

Effective August 28, 2006, Missouri law will require children to be transported in a booster seat if they:

- Weigh at least forty pounds, regardless of their age, or
- Are at least four years of age but less than eight years; or
- Weigh at least forty pounds but less than eighty pounds; or
- Are less than 4 feet 9 inches tall

If there are no combination lap and shoulder belts to accommodate a booster seat, then the child otherwise required to ride in a booster seat may be transported in the back seat with only a lap belt.

When there are more children in the driver's immediate family than available seating positions, their children who are not able to be restrained must sit in the back seat.

Source: www.moga.mo.gov/statues

Car Safety Laws and Regulations-

Children Ages 4-7 weighing at least 40 pounds but under 80 pounds and less than 4'9" must be properly restrained in appropriate child safety seat.

Source: www.moga.mo.gov/statues

Health Status Indicators

In 2003, over 17.4 percent of Warren County residents reported their health was “fair or poor” compared with 16.9 percent statewide. While 12.3 percent of Missourians reported having no health coverage, the percent without coverage in Warren County was estimated at 5.4 percent. State health data report the top two prevalence indicators for the county were High Blood Pressure (26.9%) and High Cholesterol (35 years and older) (35.6%). Missouri reported 28.5 percent and 37.3 percent in those same categories.

MU Extension Social and Economic Profile Warren County, MO

Subject	Warren Number	Percent	Missouri
Total Population			
1990	19,534		5,117,073
2000	24,525		5,595,211
2007	30,467		5,878,415
Projections			
2015	36,410		6,184,390
2025	43,468		6,580,868
Change, 1990-2000			
Number	4,991		478,138
Percent	25.6		9.3
Change, 2000-2007			
Number	5,942		283,204
Percent	24.2		5.1
Natural Increase			
1990-2000	1,204		219,553
2000-2007	1,221		168,856
Net Migration			
1990-2000	3,787		258,585
2000-2007	4,721		112,876
Other 2000 Population Items			
Persons Per Square Mile	57		81
Urban	5,238	21.4	69.4
Population by Select Age Cohorts, 2007			
Total Population	30,467		5,878,415
Under 5	2,214	7.3	6.7
5 to 17	5,486	18.0	17.5
18 to 24	2,558	8.4	9.5
25 to 34	4,598	15.1	13.2
35 to 54	8,441	27.7	28.5
55 to 64	3,165	10.4	11.2
65 to 84	3,556	11.7	11.4
85 and Older	449	1.5	2.0
65 and Older	4,005	13.1	13.4
Under 18	7,700	25.3	24.2
Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2007			
White alone	29,148	95.7	85.1
Black alone	773	2.5	11.5
Am Indian and Alaska Native alone	137	0.4	0.5
Asian and Pacific Islander alone	103	0.3	1.5
MultiRacial	306	1.0	1.4
Hispanic	652	2.1	3.0
Households by Type, 2000			
Total Households	9,210		2,197,214
Families	6,898	74.9	67.7
Married Couples	5,788	62.8	52.7
Married Couple w Own Children < 18	2,510	27.3	23.3

Subject	Warren Number	Percent	Missouri
Population by Place Category, 2007			
Living in incorporated places of 2500+ population	9,952	32.7	58.6
Living in incorporated places of less than 2500	2,141	7.0	7.3
Living in an unincorporated area	18,374	60.3	34.1
Disability of Civilian Non-Institutionalized Persons By Age, 2000			
Disabled Persons Over 5 Years of Age	4,052	17.8	19.0
Disabled Persons Over 65 Years of Age	1,688	54.3	55.3
Persons 16-64 with work disability	1,581	10.2	10.8
Housing Data			
Total Housing Units, 2007	13,885		2,647,274
Home Ownership Rate, 2000	83.1		70.3
Pct units in multi-unit structures, 2000	6.1		20.0
Median House Value, 2000	\$108,600		\$89,900
Total Full-time and Part-time employment (BEA), 2006			
Total Employment	10,817		3,671,337
Retail Trade	1,550	14.3	11.0
Manufacturing	1,369	12.7	8.7
Construction	1,290	11.9	6.6
Local government	1,051	9.7	7.4
Accommodation and food services	722	6.7	6.8
Other services, except public administration	717	6.6	5.8
Farm employment	636	5.9	3.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	620	5.7	4.0
Health care and social assistance	547	5.1	9.9
Transportation and warehousing	515	4.8	3.5
Finance and insurance	275	2.5	4.5
Unemployment Rate, May, 2008 (BLS)	8.0		5.7
Personal Income (BEA definition), 2006			
Total Personal Income (in thousands)	\$853,024		\$191,413,213
Personal current transfer receipts	158,308	18.6	17.2
Dividends, interest, and rent	111,617	13.1	16.6
Manufacturing	71,566	8.4	10.4
Construction	39,366	4.6	5.3
Local government	38,450	4.5	6.2
Retail Trade	31,695	3.7	5.1
Transportation and warehousing	17,728	2.1	3.0
Selected Income Indicators			
Median Household Income, 2005 (SAIPE est)	\$45,759		\$41,946
Median Family Income, 1999 (2k Census)	\$46,863		\$46,044
Per Capita Personal Income, 2006 (BEA)	\$28,881		\$32,789

Subject	Warren		Missouri
	Number	Percent	
Agricultural/Farm Indicators, 2002 (Dollar amounts in thousands)			
Total Number of Farms	670		106,797
Market Value of Ag Products Sold	\$19,088		\$4,983,255
Ag Farm Production Expenses	\$16,517		\$4,578,834
Net Farm Income	\$2,571		\$404,421
Distribution of Farms by Sales Category			
Under \$10,000	464	69.3	59.0
\$10,000 to \$49,999	120	17.9	25.7
\$50,000 to \$99,999	29	4.3	6.5
\$100,000 or more	57	8.5	8.8
Travel to Work/Commuting Patterns, 2000			
Total Workers Aged 16 and Over	11,978		2,629,296
Work Outside the county	6,802	56.8	33.4
Did Not Work at Home (commuters)	11,565	96.6	96.5
Commuter time: less than 30 minutes	6,500	54.3	66.0
30 to 60 minutes	3,611	30.1	25.2
60 minutes or more	1,454	12.1	5.4
Worked at home	413	3.4	3.5
Educational Attainment, 2000			
Population Age 25 or Older	16,137		3,634,906
Less than High School, no Diploma	3,306	20.5	18.7
High School Grad or GED	6,500	40.3	32.7
Some College No Degree	4,538	28.1	27.0
College Graduate	1,793	11.1	21.6
High School Graduation Rate, 2006	85.9		85.8
Children and Families			
All Persons Below Poverty			
2000	2,095	8.6	11.7
2005 (SAIPE est)	2,764	9.7	13.6
Children (Ages 0 to 17) Below Poverty			
2000	680	10.5	15.3
2005 (SAIPE est)	953	14.1	19.5
Students enrolled in free & reduced lunch program, 2006	1,488	35.3	40.7
Low birthweight infants (count/per 1000), 2002-2006	142	7.1	8.1
Child abuse and neglect (count/per 1000), 2006	264	36.9	32.7
Births to Teens Aged 15-19 (count/per 1000), 2006	51	50.5	45.6
Food stamp recipients (kids), 2006	1,877	26.2	30.9
Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid, 2006	1,997	27.9	33.3
<i>Note: 3 items in this table have rates per 1000 in the Percent column.</i>			
Health Status Indicators, 2003			
Pct Reporting Health as <i>Fair or Poor</i>	17.4		16.9
Pct with no health care coverage	5.4		12.3
Prevalence of Health Problems			
High Blood Pressure	26.9		28.5
High Cholesterol (35 years and older)	35.6		37.3
Asthma	8.8		10.7
Diabetes	8.5		7.2
Mortality Rates Significantly Higher than the State			
<i>(No rates significantly higher found)</i>			



Your Profile Results for:
Geographic Area: Warren MO

[Create a New Profile](#)

Profile for Warren

- [Indicators of Child Well-Being](#)
- [Demographic Change](#)
- [Economic Condition of Families](#)
- [Family Supports](#)
- [Health /Mental Health](#)
- [Contact Information](#)
- [Definitions & Data Sources](#)

Indicators of Child Well-Being			
		Trend Data	
		Base Year	Current Year
Percent of students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 2002/2006	MO Warren	38.0 29.8	40.7 35.3
Percent of births to mothers without h.s. diploma 2002/2006	MO Warren	18.9 20.1	18.8 18.8
Percent low birthweight infants 1997-2001/2002-2006	MO Warren	7.7 5.9	8.1 7.1
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1997-2001/2002-2006	MO Warren	7.5 2.5	7.7 5.0
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1997-2001/2002-2006	MO Warren	25.3 8.0	23.2 19.2
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 2002/2006	MO Warren	44.0 37.2	32.7 36.9
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000)	MO	5.1	4.1

2002/2006	Warren	7.3	6.6
Percent annual high school dropouts 2002/2006	MO Warren	3.7 2.7	4.1 3.4
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 2002/2006	MO Warren	44.0 30.0	45.6 50.5
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1997-2001/2002-2006	MO Warren	71.6 69.6	65.5 78.1
(Back to the top)			

Demographic Change			
		Trend Data	
		Base Year	Current Year
Child population 2002/2006	MO Warren	1,408,071 6,745	1,416,592 7,162
Children as a percent of total population 2002/2006	MO Warren	24.8 25.9	24.2 24.1
Percent Minority children 2002/2006	MO Warren	21.4 7.1	21.6 7.1
Children with limited English proficiency 2002/2006	MO Warren	11,535 2	19,092 71
(Back to the top)			

Economic Condition of Families			
		Trend Data	
		Base Year	Current Year
Percent children in poverty 1990/2000	MO Warren	17.7 14.5	15.3 10.5
Children under age 6	MO Warren	20.2 13.8	17.7 13.8
Percent children in single parent families 1990/2000	MO Warren	19.5 13.2	24.3 19.4
Average annual wage/salary 2002/2005	MO Warren	\$32,527 \$24,132	\$35,448 \$26,956
Adult unemployment rate 2002/2006	MO Warren	5.2 5.1	4.8 5.3
High school graduation rate 2002/2006	MO Warren	82.5 85.5	85.8 85.9
(Back to the top)			

Family Supports			
		Trend Data	

		Base Year	Current Year
Percent parents paying child support in state system 2002/2006	MO	50.1	53.0
	Warren	50.6	50.1
Children receiving subsidized child care 2002/2006	MO	44,201	41,295
	Warren	67	86
Licensed child care capacity 2002/2007	MO	131,943	142,019
	Warren	162	264
Accredited child care facilities 2002/2007	MO	345	527
	Warren	1	0
Percent children receiving cash assistance 2002/2006	MO	6.0	5.0
	Warren	2.6	3.8
Percent children receiving food stamps 2002/2006	MO	25.8	30.9
	Warren	19.6	26.2
(Back to the top)			

Health/Mental Health			
		Trend Data	
		Base Year	Current Year
Percent children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid 2002/2006	MO	35.1	33.3
	Warren	25.4	27.9
Percent children with elevated blood lead levels 2002/2006	MO	5.0	2.2
	Warren	1.4	0.8
Children receiving public SED mental health services 2002/2005	MO	36,629	45,449
	Warren	116	194
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000) 2002/2005	MO	61.8	59.0
	Warren	51.5	67.3
(Back to the top)			

[Definitions and Data Sources](#)

[Kids Count Missouri Partners](#)

[Missouri Kids Count Online Home](#)

KIDS COUNT in Missouri Contact Information

Send questions about KCM Web site to:
Tanna Klein, Research Associate
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Columbia, MO 65211
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Send questions about the KCM project to:
Citizen's for Missouri's Children
Statewide Office
One Campbell Plaza, Ste. 2A
St. Louis, MO 63139
Phone: (314) 647-2004
Fax: [314] 644=KIDS



HEADWATERS
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www.headwaterseconomics.org

A SocioEconomic Profile Warren County, Missouri

Produced by the
Economic Profile System (EPS)
February 14, 2009

About The Economic Profile System (EPS)

This profile was produced using the 2008 version of the Economic Profile System (EPS), last updated in February 2009. EPS is designed to allow users to produce detailed socioeconomic profiles automatically and efficiently at a variety of geographic scales using the spreadsheet program Microsoft Excel.

Profiles contain tables and figures that illustrate long-term trends in population; employment and personal income by industry; average earnings; business development; retirement and other non-labor income; commuting patterns; agriculture; and earnings by industry.

Databases used for EPS profiles are from: Bureau of the Census including County Business Patterns; Bureau of Labor Statistics; and the Regional Economic Information System (REIS) of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

EPS was developed in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management by Ray Rasker, Jeff van den Noort, Ben Alexander and Patty Gude.

EPS and Acrobat files (.pdf) of completed profiles for the West are available for free download at www.headwaterseconomics.org.

For technical questions about EPS, contact Jeff van den Noort at jeff@headwaterseconomics.org.



www.headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics is a high-tech nonprofit organization that offers a unique blend of research skills and on-the-ground experience based on over 20 years of work with communities, landowners, public land managers and elected officials. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 262 million surface acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. The BLM sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

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There are two related systems for producing socioeconomic profiles: this one, the Economic Profile System (EPS) and the Economic Profile System Community (EPSC). For best results, use both profile systems. Below is a table highlighting how the two systems complement each other.

	EPS	EPSC
Geographic level of detail	Nation Region (metro, non-metro, total) State (metro, non-metro, total) County	Nation, Region, Division, States, Counties, County Subdivisions, Places (Towns), Indian Reservations, Congressional Districts
Databases used	Bureau of the Census (Census) County Business Patterns (CBP) Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Regional Economic Information System (REIS)	Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census of Population and Housing, 1990, 2000. (1990 to 2000 comparisons at the county level only)
Time series used	Continuous data from 1970 to the most recent data available.	2000. At the county level only 1990 to 2000 comparisons can be made to show changes in age and household income distribution.
Advantages	Long-term trend analysis including trends in employment and personal income by sector, the number of businesses establishments by type and size, and non-labor sources of income such as retirement and age-related income. Wages by Industry. Counties are compared to states and nation. Key indicators of performance are benchmarked against the US medians.	Age distribution, race, housing costs, housing affordability, education rates, poverty. Finer geographic detail.
Disadvantages	For some counties employment and personal income data may be suppressed for some industries and for some years. EPS includes a system for estimating these data gaps.	Census data is never suppressed, but it is less useful than REIS data used in EPS to see long- term trends by industry; it is only available only for 2000 with limited comparisons to 1990.

Important notes:

- 1) Total employment figures from the Regional Economic Information System (used in most of EPS) and the other sources can differ for the following reasons:
 - Census employment figures are reported by place of residence, while BEA REIS and the other sources are by place of work.
 - BEA REIS counts all jobs, regardless of whether part-time or whether a person has several jobs. For example, if a person has three part-time jobs, they count it as three jobs.
 - In some areas seasonality may play a role: the census is taken in the spring, a shoulder season for many “resort” areas, while BEA REIS data is an annual average.
 - BEA REIS includes sole proprietors and government employment while County Business Patterns and BLS Wages do not.
 - Earnings from BEA REIS on pages 14 and 25 include the value of benefits while the wages on page 32 from the BLS do not.
- 2) Tables and charts may be copied from Excel into any other program, like Word or PowerPoint: highlight the selection, choose copy from the edit menu, then open Word or PowerPoint and insert by choosing "Paste Special" in the Edit Menu. We recommend that you paste charts as a picture.
- 3) This profile also shows business cycles, represented as vertical bars on selected charts.
- 4) EPS is updated every year with the latest figures.
- 5) All income figures in this profile (except for the graph on the top of page 5) are adjusted for inflation reported in 2006 dollars.

The following pages (2-25) contain long-term trends in demographics, employment and income. No disclosure restrictions occur in this section.

In this section you will learn about:

1. Changes in population, age distribution, household income distribution and housing affordability.
2. Comparisons of the county to the state and the nation.
3. Employment and income by type: proprietors versus wage and salary.
4. Personal income by type: labor versus non-labor income.
5. The role of transfer payments.
6. How well does this area recover from recessions?
7. Trends in government employment.
8. Earnings per job versus per capita income.
9. Growth in firms by size and industry type.
10. Unemployment rates.
11. Cross-county flow of dollars via commuting.
12. Trends in agricultural businesses.

Highlights - In Warren County, Missouri:

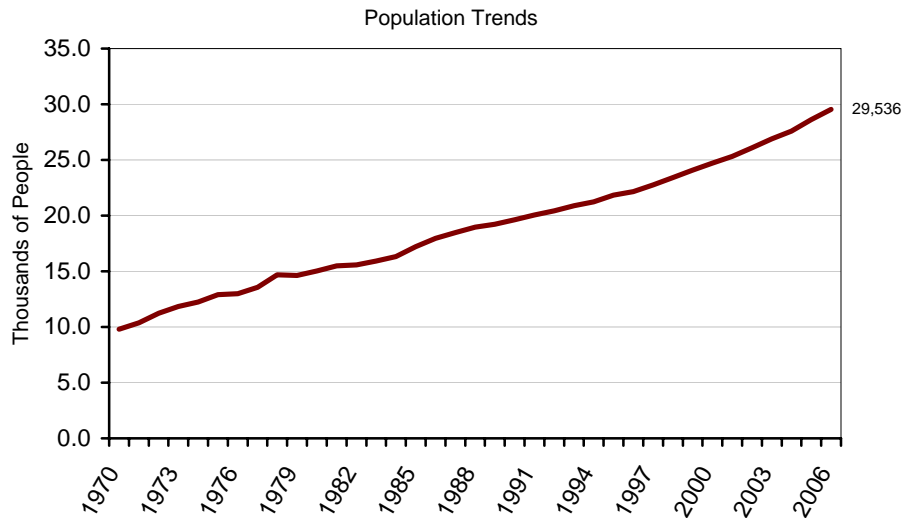
These highlights are based on how this area compares to the distribution of all of the counties in the United States. See the methodology section at the end for more information.

- Population Growth (Annualized rate, 1970-2006) was fast.
- Employment Growth (Annualized rate, 1970-2006) was fast.
- Personal Income Growth (Adjusted for Inflation, Annualized rate, 1970-2006) was fast.
- Non-labor Income Share of Total in 2006 was somewhat low.
- Median Age* was roughly average.
- Per Capita Income (2006) was roughly average.
- Average Earnings Per Job (2006) was somewhat low.
- Education Rate* (% of population 25 and over who have a college degree) was somewhat low.
- Education Rate* (% of population 25 and over who have less than a high school diploma) was roughly average.
- Employment Specialization* was roughly average.
- Rich-Poor Ratio* (for each household that made over \$100K, how many households made less than \$30K) was somewhat low.
- Housing Affordability in 2000 (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house)* was somewhat less affordable.
- Government share of Total employment was somewhat low.
- Unemployment Rate in 2007** was somewhat high.

* from 2000 US Census ** from Bureau of Labor Statistics

Population

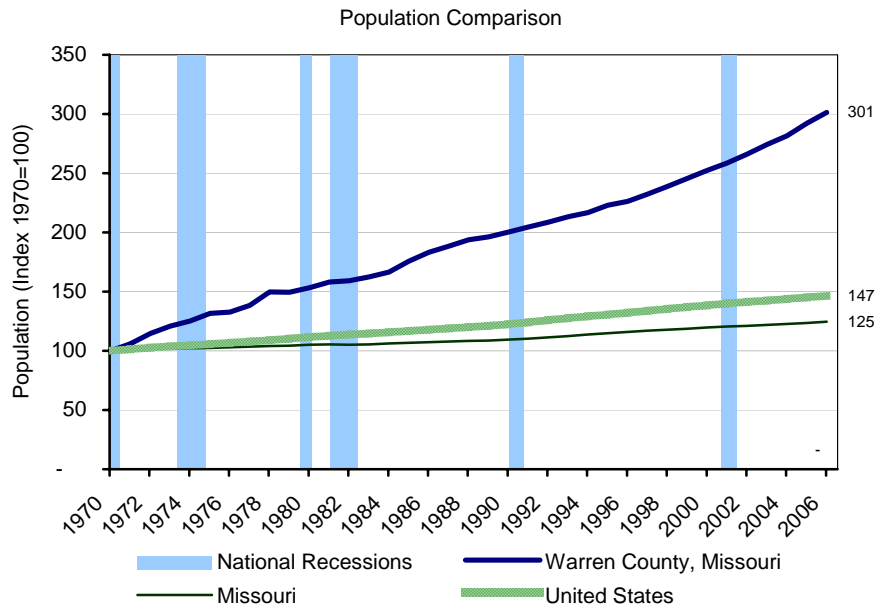
- From 1970 to 2006 population grew by 19,739 people, a 201% increase in population.
- At an annual rate, this represents an increase of 3.1%.



The vertical shaded bars on the figure below represent the last five recession periods: November 1973 to March 1975; January 1980 to July 1980; July 1981 to November 1982; July 1990 to March 1991; March 2001 to November 2001. More information about recessions is available on the next page.

Population Growth Compared to the State and the Nation

- Over the last 36 years population growth in Warren County, Missouri has outpaced Missouri and the nation.
- Population growth is not generally impacted by national recessions.
- Data is indexed by dividing by the value in 1970 times 100. A value of 100 indicates that it has not changed since 1970.



Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

How well do we recover from recessions?

An important indicator of economic performance is the ability to recover quickly from recessions.

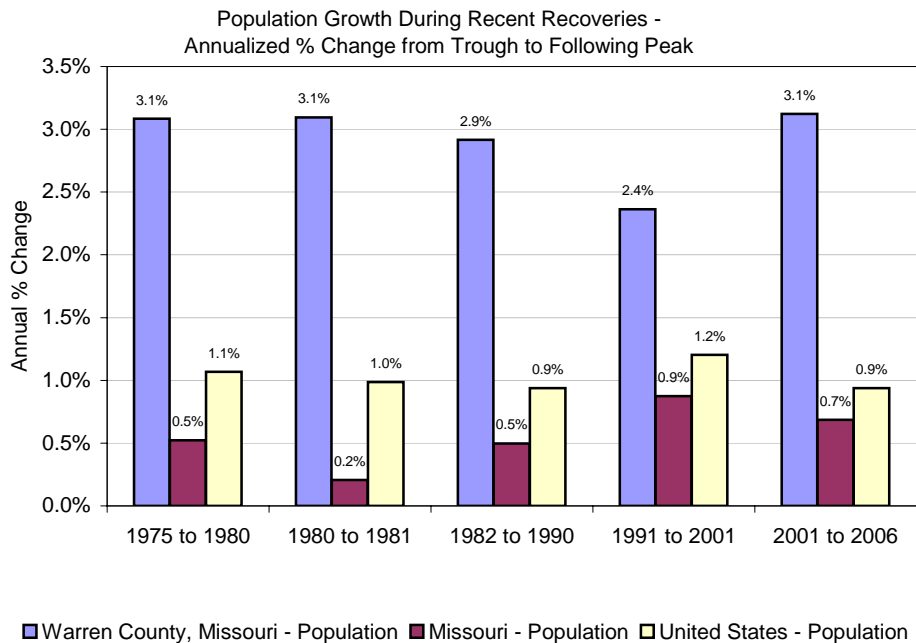
A recession is defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research as “a significant decline in activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, visible in industrial production, employment, real income, and wholesale-retail sales.”

The graph below shows how well we have recovered from the last five recessions. The recovery periods are from the end of one recession (the trough) to the beginning of the next recession (the peak).

This type of graph is repeated throughout the profile to show how the area recovers from recessions compared to the state and the nation.

See www.nber.org/cycles.html for more information about business cycles.

- In the latest recovery (2001 to 2006), population growth in Warren County, Missouri (up 3.1%) outpaced the United States and Missouri.
- Similarly, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), Warren County, Missouri (up 2.4%) grew the fastest.
- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, Warren County, Missouri (up 2.9%) grew the fastest.



Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

(From EPSC)

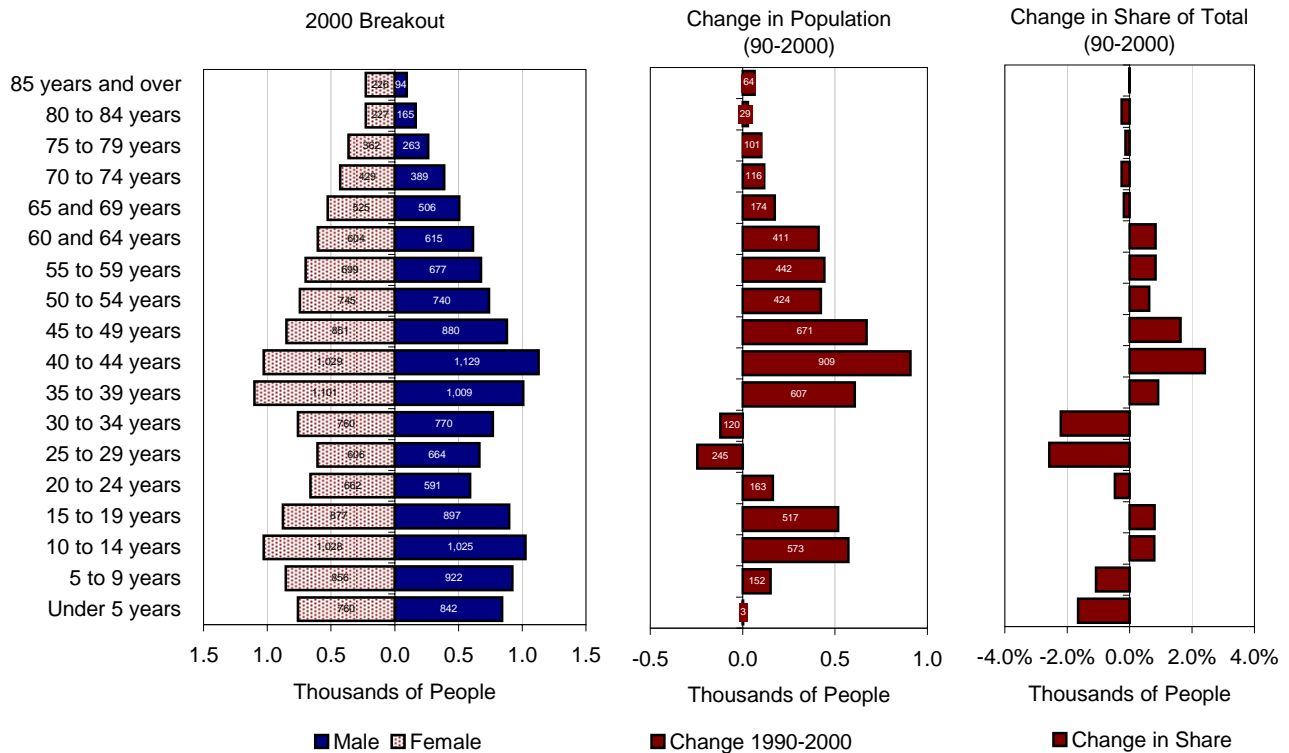
- The population has gotten older since 1990. The median age in 2000 is 37.4 years, up from 33.6 years in 1990.
- The largest age category is 40 to 44 years old (2,158 people or 8.8% of the total).
- Total Population in 2000 was 24,525 people, up 26% from 19,534 in 1990.
- The age group that has grown the fastest, as a share of total, is 40 to 44 years, up 909 people. Their share of total rose by 2.4%

Population by Age and Sex									
	Total Number	Under 20 years		40 - 54 (Baby Boom in 2000)		65 years and over		Median Age	Density (Pop. per sq. mi.)
		Number	Share	Number	Share	Number	Share		
Total Population									
2000	24,525	7,207	29%	5,374	22%	3,186	13%	37.4	56.9
1990	19,534	5,962	31%	3,370	17%	2,702	14%	33.6	45.2
10 Yr. Change	4,991	1,245	-1%	2,004	5%	484	-1%	3.8	11.6
10 Yr. % Change	26%	21%		59%		18%		11%	26%
2000 Sex Breakout									
Male	12,178	3,686	30%	2,749	23%	1,417	12%	37.0	
Female	12,347	3,521	29%	2,625	21%	1,769	14%	37.9	
Male/Female Split	50% / 50%	51% / 49%		51% / 49%		44% / 56%			

2000 Table SF1 - P12 & 1990 SF1 Table P05 & P12

In the graphs below, changes in population by age are shown two ways. The "Change in Population" graph illustrates how each age bracket has changed in the last 10 years. The "Change in Share" graph illustrates how each category has changed as a share of total. Note that an age bracket can have an increase in population while declining as a share of total. The "Change in Share" graph usually demonstrates how the baby boom has caused a demographic shift in the population (growth in the 40-60 age brackets).

Note: In aggregated profiles, medians are interpolated.

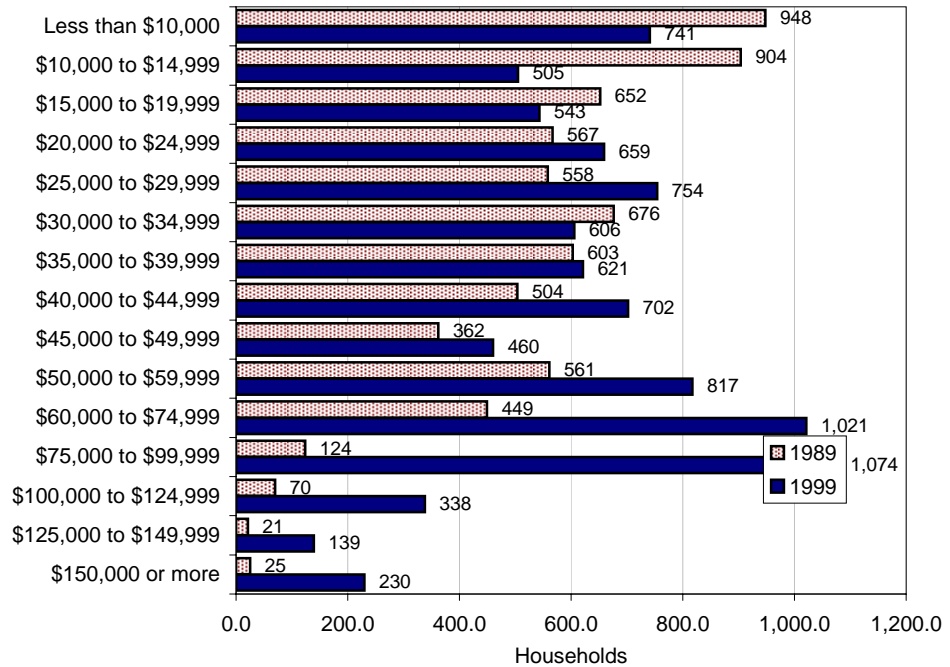


Source: Census 2000 and Census 1990

Income Distribution - Households

- In 1999, for every household that made over \$100K, there were 4.5 households that made under \$30K. 10 years earlier, for every household that made over \$100K, there were 31.3 households that made under \$30K.
- Please note that the income distribution is not adjusted for inflation so some of the changes are due to inflation.

Household Income Distribution (Not adjusted for inflation)



Housing Affordability - Owner Occupied

- The housing affordability index is 153, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house. *
- Housing affordability has not changed in the last decade.

Owner Occupied Housing Affordability	1990	2000
Specified owner-occ. housing units: Median value (2000 \$'s)	\$ 84,453	\$ 108,600
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	16%	16%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 28,484	\$ 30,687
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	155	153
Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units		Census SF3 - H76

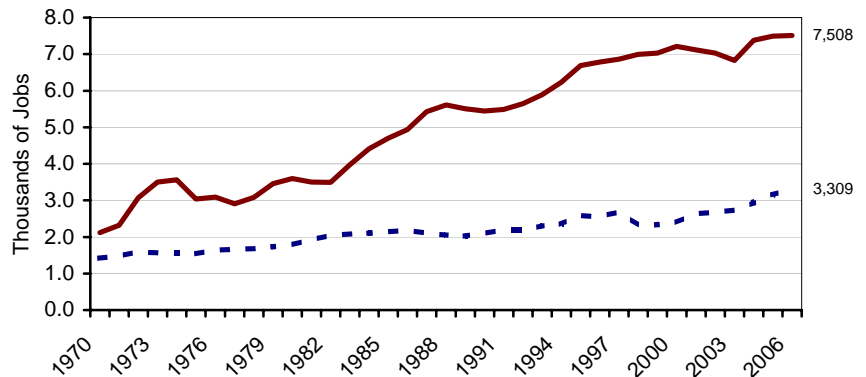
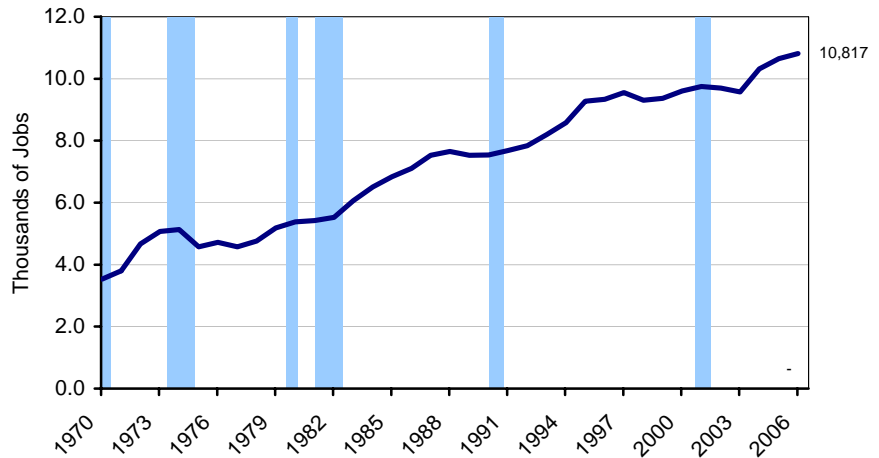
Income in:	1989	1999
Per capita income		\$ 19,690
Median household income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$)	\$ 38,134	\$ 41,016
Median family income (Adj. for Inflation in 2000 \$)	\$ 44,119	\$ 46,863
Universe: Total population, Households, Families		Census SF3 - P82,P53,P77

* Note: The housing affordability figures assume a 20% down payment and that no more than 25% of a family's income goes to paying the mortgage. It is based on an interest rate of 10.01% in 1990 and 8.03% in 2000. Use this statistic as a comparative, rather than absolute, measure.

Source: Census 2000 and Census 1990

Long term trend

- From 1970 to 2006, 7,280 new jobs were created.
- From 1970 to 2006, the majority of job growth, 74% of new jobs, was in wage and salary employment (people who work for someone else).
- Wage and salary employment (people who work for someone else) contributed 74% of new employment from 1970 to 2006, and 53% of new employment since 1995.
- In 1970, proprietors represented 40.1% of total employment; by 2006, they represented 30.6%.



— Wage and salary jobs - - - Number of proprietors

Wages and Salaries vs. Proprietors									
Changes from 1970 to 2006									
	1970	% of Total	1995	2006	% of Total	New Employment (70-06)	% of New Employment	New Employment (95-06)	% of New Employment
Total full-time and part-time employment	3,537		9,272	10,817		7,280		1,545	100.0%
Wage and salary jobs	2,120	59.9%	6,690	7,508	69.4%	5,388	74.0%	818	52.9%
Number of proprietors	1,417	40.1%	2,582	3,309	30.6%	1,892	26.0%	727	47.1%
Number of nonfarm proprietors 5/	637	18.0%	1,964	2,712	25.1%	2,075	28.5%	748	48.4%
Number of farm proprietors	780	22.1%	618	597	5.5%	-183	NA	-21	NA

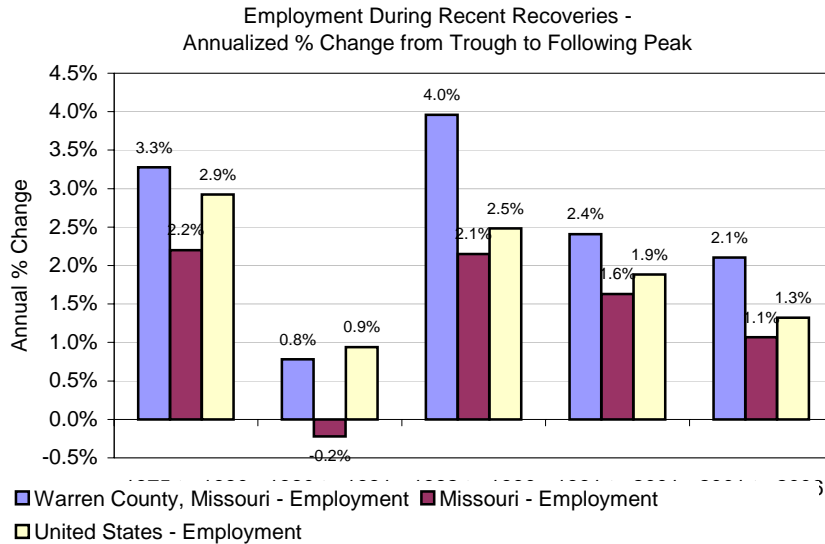
Proprietors include sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives. A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned by a person. A partnership is an unincorporated business association of two or more partners. A tax-exempt cooperative is a nonprofit business organization that is collectively owned by its members.

Wage and salary employment refers to employees.

Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

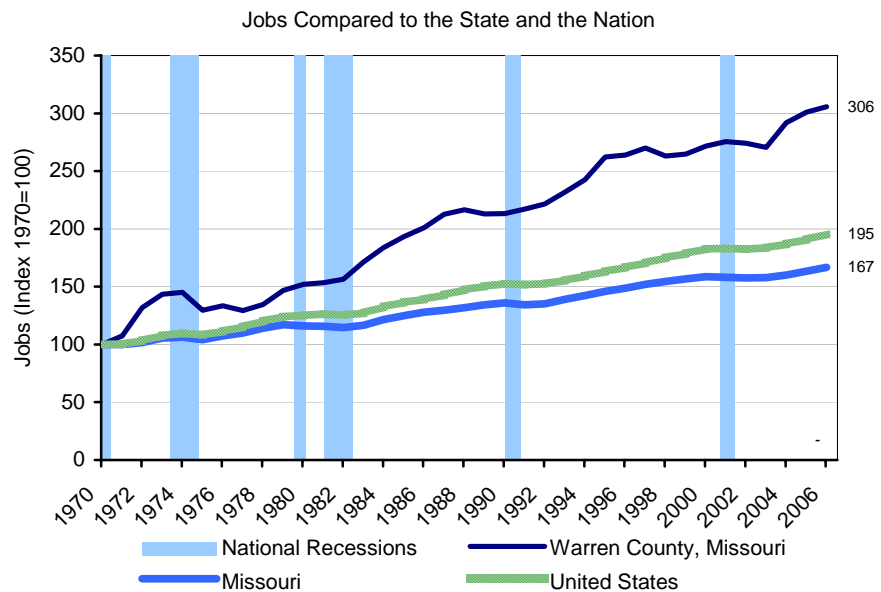
How well do we recover from recessions?

- In the latest recovery (2001 to 2006), employment growth in Warren County, Missouri (up 2.1%) has outpaced the United States and Missouri.
- Similarly, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), Warren County, Missouri (up 2.4%) grew the fastest.
- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, Warren County, Missouri (up 4.0%) grew the fastest.



Job Growth Compared to the State and the Nation

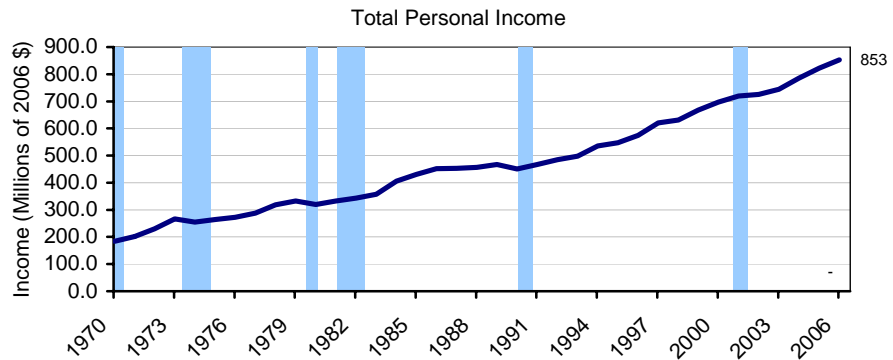
- Over the last 36 years population growth in Warren County, Missouri has outpaced Missouri and the nation.
- Some areas can experience employment gains even during recessions. If so, check to see how much is due to migration and population changes.



Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

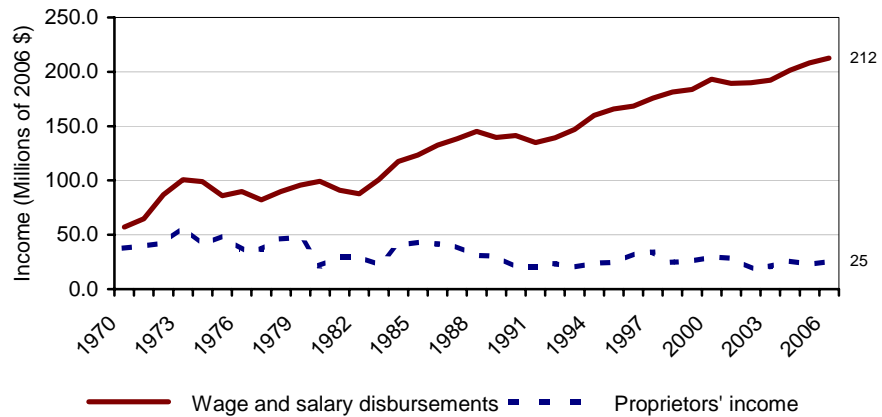
Long term trend

- From 1970 to 2006, personal income added \$669 million in real terms.
- The annualized growth rate was 4.4%.



Importance of Proprietors

- In the last 36 years, wage and salary disbursements grew at an annual rate of 3.7%, outpacing proprietors' income which shrank at a 1.1% rate.



Wages and Salaries vs. Proprietors

All income in millions of 2006 dollars	1970		1995		2006		New Income 70-06	% of New Income
	% of Labor		% of Labor		% of Labor			
Labor Sources	138	100%	375	100%	583	100%	445	100.0%
Wage and salary disbursements	57	41%	166	44%	212	36%	155	34.9%
Proprietors' income	38	27%	24	7%	25	4%	(12)	NA
Nonfarm proprietors' income	24	17%	28	7%	25	4%	1	0.3%
Farm proprietors' income	14	10%	(4)	-1%	0	0%	(14)	NA

Wage and salary is monetary remuneration of employees, including employee contributions to certain deferred compensation programs, such as 401(K) plans.

Proprietors' income includes income from sole proprietorships, partnerships and tax-exempt cooperatives. A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned by a person. A partnership is an unincorporated business association of two or more partners. A tax-exempt cooperative is a nonprofit business organization that is collectively owned by its members.

Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA05N and CA30

Definitions:

“Proprietors” refers to employment and income from sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives.
 “Wage and salary” refers to employees; people who work for someone else.

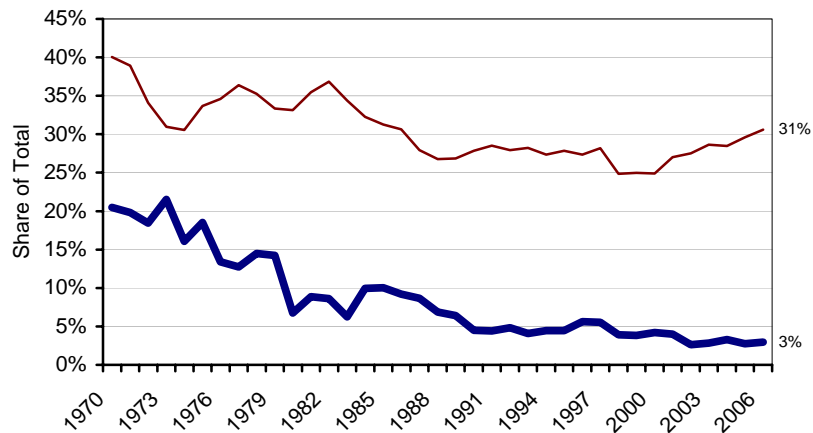
Are proprietors an important indicator of economic health?

Growth of proprietor employment and income can be a healthy sign that opportunities for entrepreneurship exist. Another way to gauge the health of small business growth is to look at changes in businesses by type and size of establishment (pages 16-18).

Growth of proprietors can also mean that a rising number of people in the community want to (or need to) have side jobs in addition to their wage and salary jobs. When this is the case, earnings from second jobs can pull down average wages. To see if this is a sign of stress, look for other potential stress indicators in this profile: unemployment rates over time and changes in earnings per job.

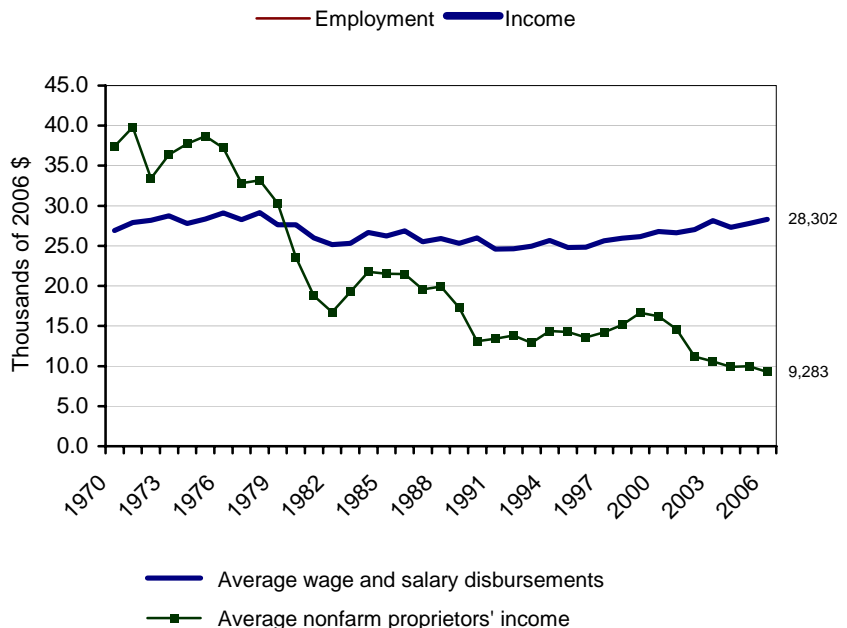
Proprietors' Share of Total (Income vs. Employment)

- In 2006, proprietors' share of total employment (31%) was higher than proprietors' share of total income (3%).
- From 1970 to 2006, proprietors' income share of total fell by 85.6%, while proprietors' employment share of total fell by 23.6%.



How are Proprietors Doing?

- From 1970 to 2006, average wage and salary disbursements grew at an annualized rate of 0.1% (adjusted for inflation), faster than average nonfarm proprietors' income which fell by 3.8%.
- In 2006, average wage and salary disbursements were \$28,302 (adjusted for inflation), more than average nonfarm proprietors' income (\$9,283).
- In 1970, it was the other way around. Average nonfarm proprietors' income was \$37,400 (adjusted for inflation), more than average wage and salary disbursements (\$26,925).
- If these shares vary widely, it suggests that proprietors and wage earners have different earnings.



Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

The term "Non-Labor Income" is also referred to by some economists as "Non-Earnings Income". It consists of:

- Dividends, Interest and Rent (collectively often referred to as money earned from investments).
- Transfer Payments (payments from governments to individuals such as Medicare, Social Security, unemployment compensation, disability insurance payments and welfare). See the next page for a breakout of transfer payments.



- In the last 36 years, non-labor sources grew at an annual rate of 5.1%, outpacing labor sources which grew at a 4.1% rate.
- 31.6% of total personal income in 2006 was from non-labor sources.
- 33.5% of new income from 1970 to 2006 was from non-labor sources.

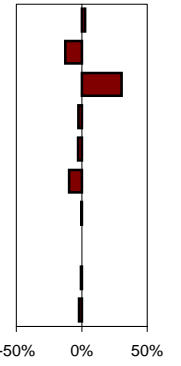
Non-labor income under estimates retirement income because it does not include pensions (401Ks).

Labor vs. Non-Labor										
All income in millions of 2006 dollars	1970		1995		2006		New Income 70-06	% of New Income	% Chg Ann. Rate 70-06	% Chg Ann. Rate 95-06
	% of Total		% of Total		% of Total					
	1970	Total	1995	Total	2006	Total				
Total Personal Income	184	100%	548	100%	853	100%	669	100.0%	4.4%	4.1%
Labor Sources	138	75%	375	68%	583	68%	445	66.5%	4.1%	4.1%
Non-Labor Sources	45	25%	173	32%	270	32%	224	33.5%	5.1%	4.1%
Dividends, interest, and rent	27	15%	87	16%	112	13%	84	12.6%	4.0%	2.2%
Personal current transfer receipts	18	10%	85	16%	158	19%	140	20.9%	6.2%	5.8%

Percentages do not add to 100 because of adjustments made by BEA, such as residence, social security, and others.

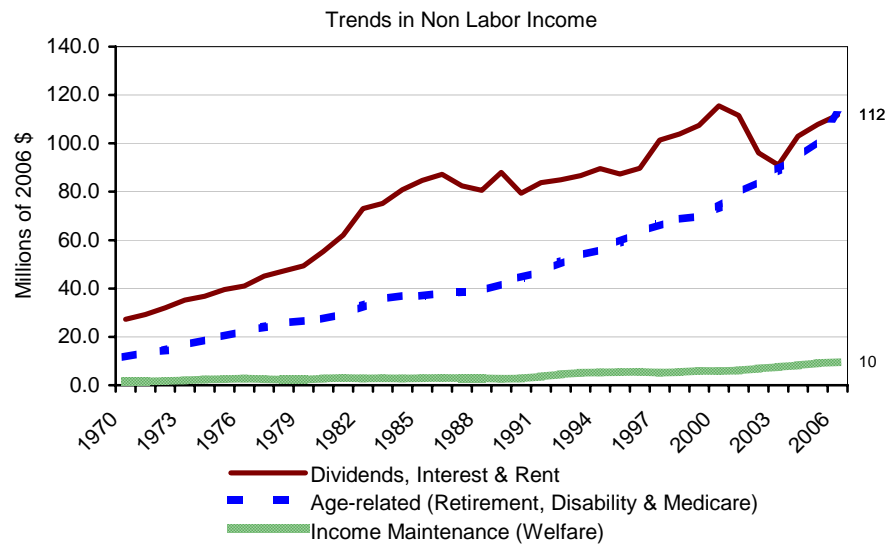
Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

All figures in millions of 2006 dollars	% of Total TP		% of Total TP		New Payments 1970 to 2006	% of New Payments	Change in Share of Total (1970 - 2006)
	1970	2006	1970	2006			
Total transfer payments	18.2	158.3			140.1		
Government payments to individuals	17.1	152.3	94%	96%	135.3	96.6%	
Retirement & disab. insurance benefit payments	10.3	69.2	56%	44%	58.9	42.1%	
Medical payments	2.3	68.4	13%	43%	66.0	47.1%	
Income maintenance benefit payments ("welfare")	1.6	9.6	9%	6%	8.0	5.7%	
Unemployment insurance benefit payments	0.8	2.2	4%	1%	1.5	1.0%	
Veterans benefit payments	2.1	2.5	11%	2%	0.5	0.3%	
Federal educ. & trng. asst. pay. (excl. vets)	0.1	0.4	0.7%	0.2%	0.2	0.2%	
Other payments to individuals	-	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	0.1	0.1%	
Payments to nonprofit institutions *	0.6	4.5	3%	3%	3.9	2.8%	
Business payments to individuals	0.5	1.4	3%	1%	0.9	0.6%	
Age-related (Retirement, Disability & Medicare)	11.6	111.6	64%	70%	100.0	71.4%	



Trends in Non-Labor Income by Type

- The largest components of Non-Labor Income are from Dividends, Interest & Rent (i.e., money earned from past investments).
- In 2006 welfare represented 6.1% of transfer payments, and 1.1% of total personal income. This is down from 1970 and down slightly from 1980.



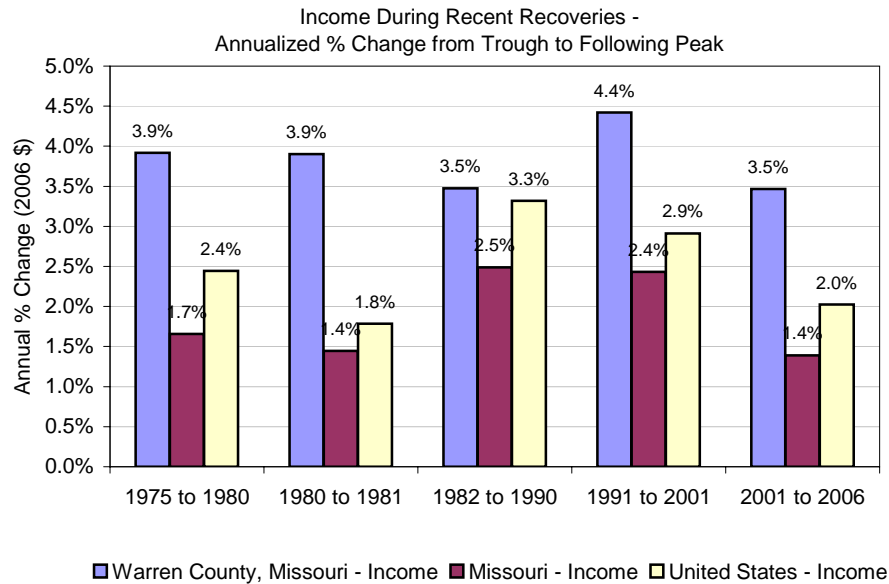
Components of Transfer Payments

- In 2006, 70% of Transfer Payments were from age-related sources (retirement, disability, insurance payments, and Medicare), while 6.1% was from welfare.

Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA35

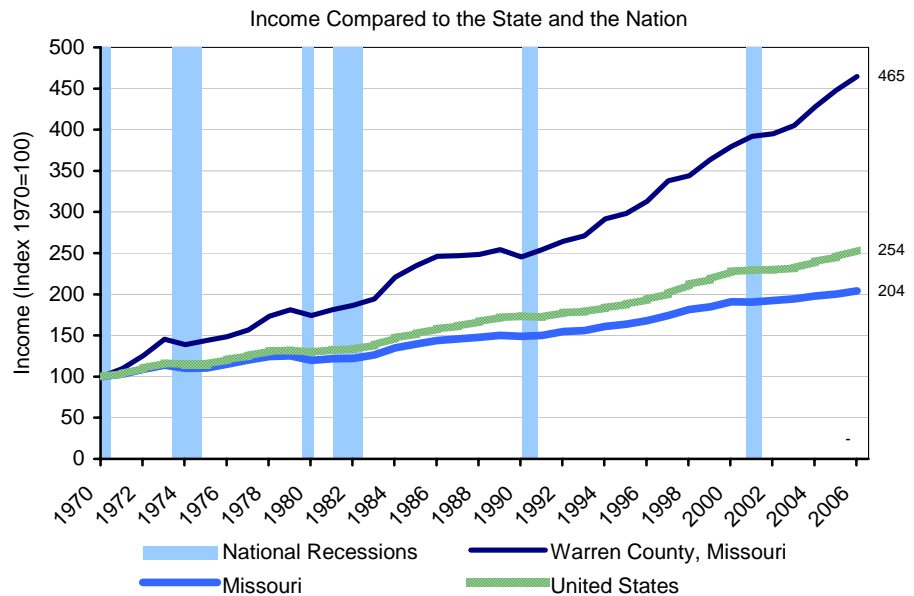
How well do we recover from recessions?

- In the latest recovery (2001 to 2006), income growth in Warren County, Missouri (up 3.5%) outpaced the United States and Missouri.
- Similarly, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), Warren County, Missouri (up 4.4%) grew the fastest.
- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, Warren County, Missouri (up 3.5%) grew the fastest.



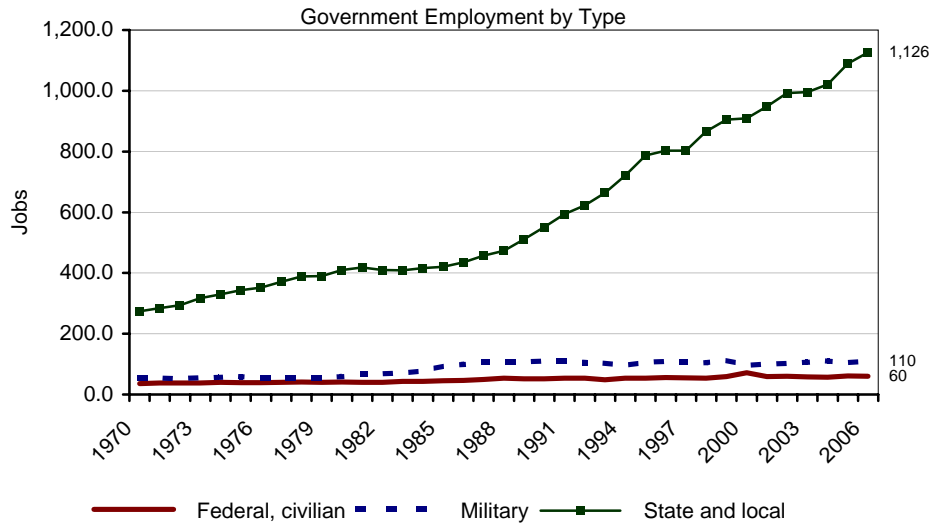
Income Growth Compared to the State and the Nation

- Over the last 36 years income growth in Warren County, Missouri has outpaced Missouri and the nation.
- Some areas can experience income gains even during the recessions. If so, check to see how much of the change is due to changes in earnings per job, employment, migration and population changes.

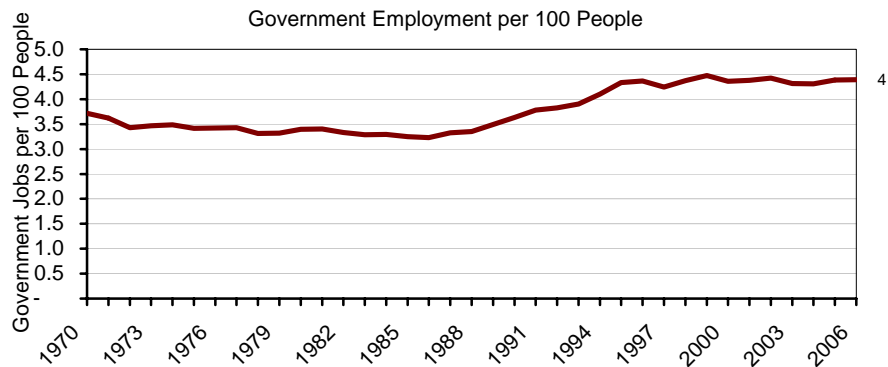
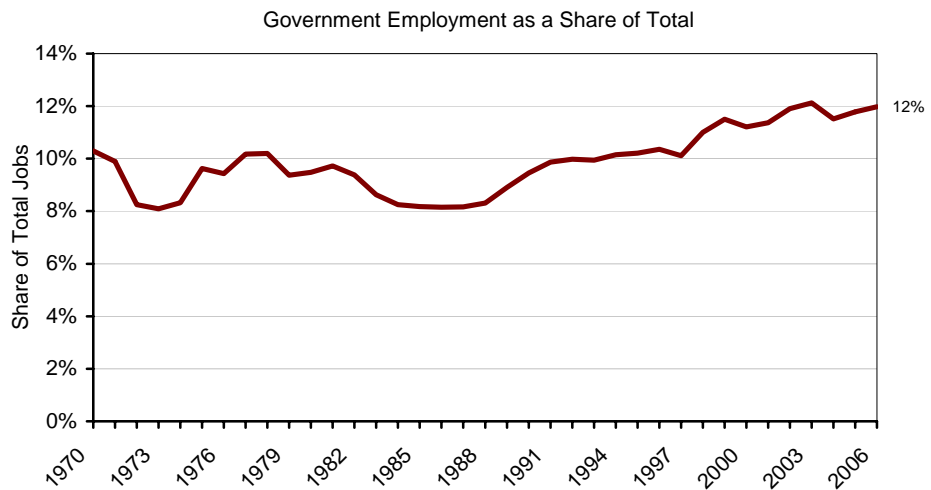


Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

- The majority of the growth in government employment since 1970 has been in state and local government (852 jobs).



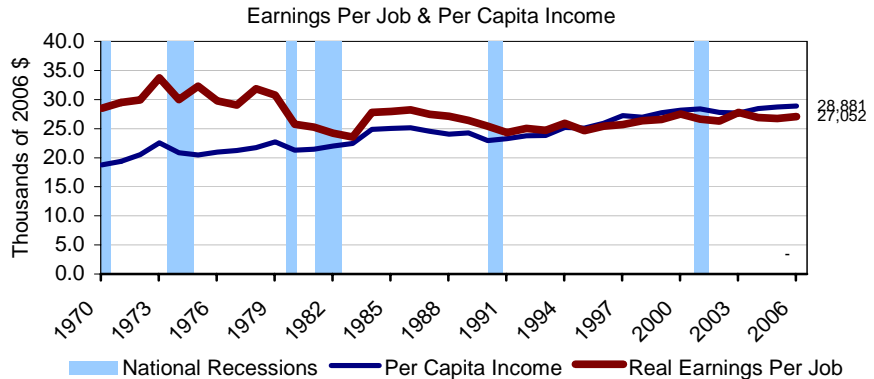
- Is the size of government getting bigger? One way to answer this is to look at whether government employment has grown. If so, what type of government employment, and how does it compare to population growth?



Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA25 and CA25N

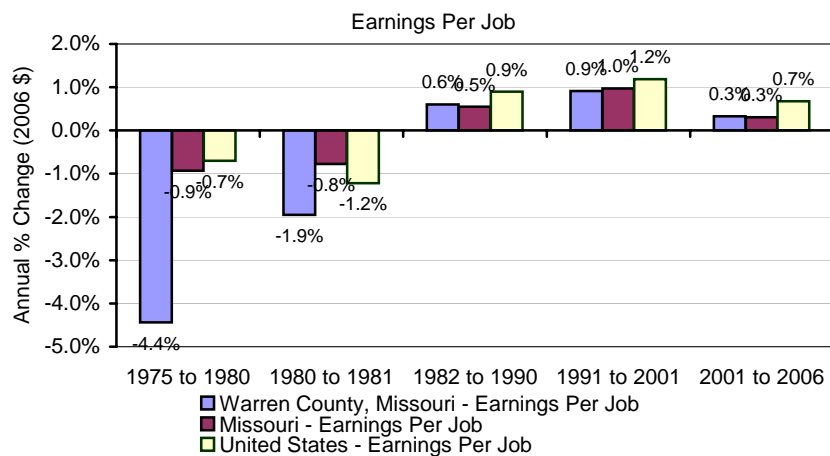
$$\text{Average Earnings per Job} = \frac{\text{Total Wages Earned}}{\text{Total \# of Workers}}$$

- Average earnings per job, adjusted for inflation, have fallen from \$28,510 in 1970 to \$27,052 in 2006.
- In 2006, Average earnings per job in Warren County, Missouri (\$27,052) were lower than the state (\$40,155) and the nation (\$47,286).



How well do we recover from recessions?

- In the current recovery (2001 to 2006), earnings per job growth in the United States (up 0.7%) have outpaced Warren County, Missouri and Missouri.
- Similarly, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), the United States (up 1.2%) grew the fastest.
- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, the United States (up 0.9%) grew the fastest.



Reasons why earnings per job may change over time:

- 1) Average earnings per job statistics include full and part-time employment. In some counties only a portion of the eligible workforce works full-time, driving down wage statistics. Run an EPSC profile to see the percentage of people working full-time.
- 2) Communities with an increase in tourism may see a decline in earnings due to a rise in seasonal (part-time) workers.
- 3) Communities that have established themselves as regional retail trade centers may see a decline in wages due to the low wages paid in retail trade.
- 4) Structural changes may have resulted in the loss of relatively high-wage occupations. Look at the long-term trends in employment, by industry, and compare to the nation and other counties. Are the changes local, or part of nation-wide trends?
- 5) More women have entered the workforce, and because of relatively lower pay, or because of fewer hours worked (depending on the region both may occur), earnings may decline over time. For a comparison of male versus female income run an EPSC profile.
- 6) Earnings will decline if job growth is primarily from low-wage services industries. Look at the breakdown of different industrial sectors to see the type of service industries that are growing. Does the community have what it takes (education, airports, amenities, etc.) to attract the high-wage service industries (engineering, finance, etc.)?
- 7) People may be choosing to live in some communities for quality of life reasons. In some areas the increase in population can outpace the rate of job creation, thereby flooding the labor market and causing a downturn in wages. Look at the growth rates of population relative to growth in jobs and personal income.

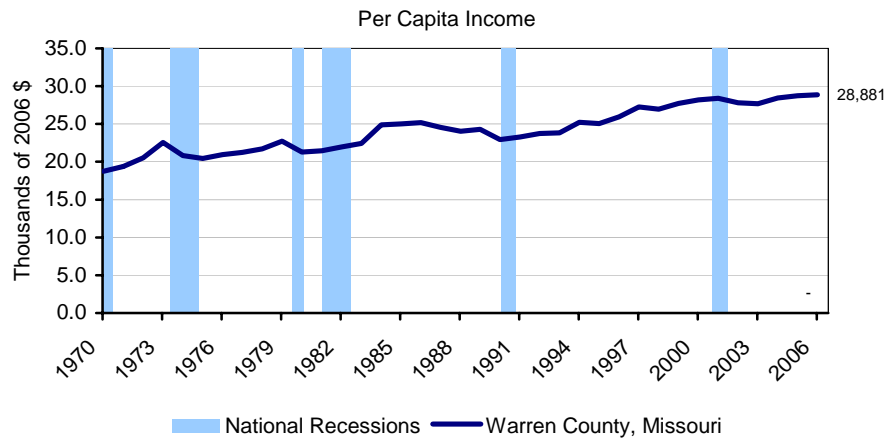
Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

$$PCI = \frac{\text{Total Personal Income}}{\text{Population}}$$

Per capita income is often used as a measure of economic performance, but it should be combined with changes in earnings per job for a realistic picture of economic health:

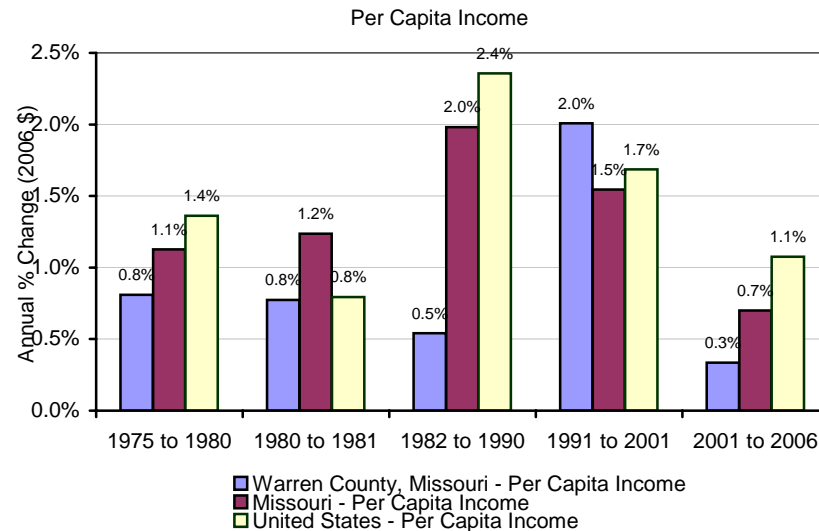
Since total personal income includes income from 401(k) plans as well as other non-labor income sources like transfer payments, dividends, and rent, it is possible for per capita income to rise, even if the average wage per job declines over time. In other words, non-labor sources of income can cause per capita income to rise, even if people are earning less per job.

- Per capita income, adjusted for inflation, has risen from \$18,742 in 1970 to \$28,881 in 2006.
- In 2006, per capita income in Warren County, Missouri (\$28,881) was lower than the state (\$32,789) and the nation (\$36,714).



How well do we recover from recessions?

- In the current recovery (2001 to 2006), per capita income growth in the United States (up 1.1%) has outpaced Missouri and Warren County, Missouri.
- Alternatively, in the last recovery (1991 to 2001), Warren County, Missouri (up 2.0%) grew the fastest.
- In the recovery from 1982 to 1990, the United States (up 2.4%) grew the fastest.



Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

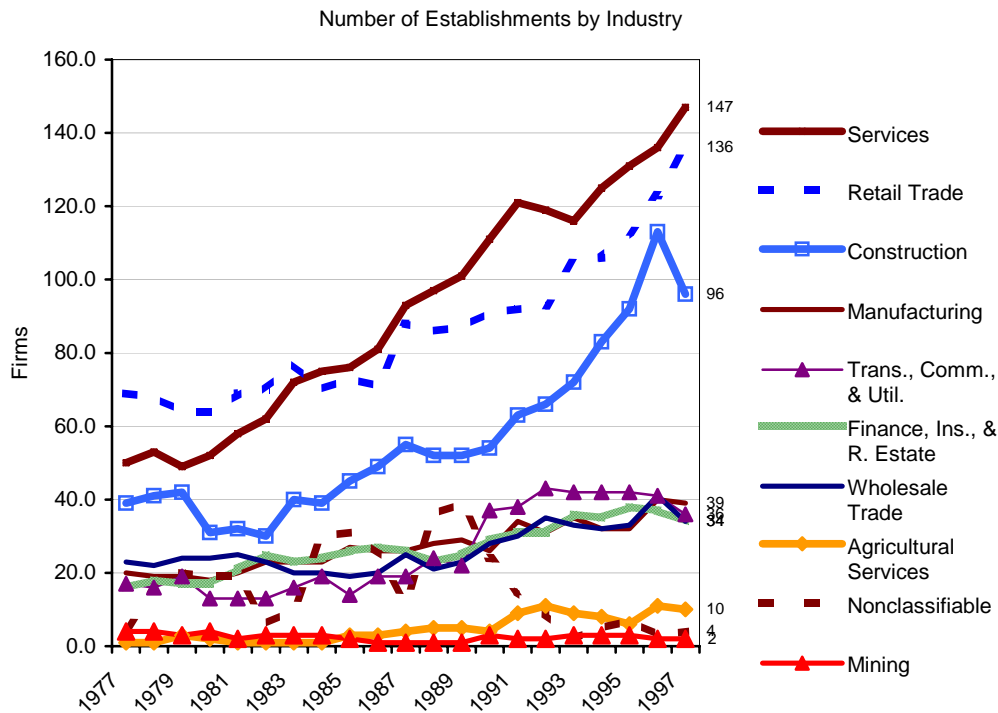
The advantage of this data source is that it never has disclosure restrictions. This source also releases data for hundreds of sectors (available on demand). The data on this page are from the US Census County Business Patterns, which unlike the REIS data, does NOT include proprietors, government, household services or railroad workers. If available, we encourage you to look at employment and income data from BEA REIS starting on page 26 as well.

Growth

- The employment category whose share of total gained the most was services, which went from 20.5% in 1977 to 27.3% in 1997.

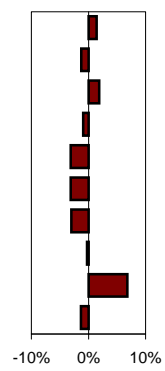
Decline

- The category whose share of total shrank the most was wholesale trade, which went from 9.4% in 1977 to 6.3% in 1997.



Firms by Industry

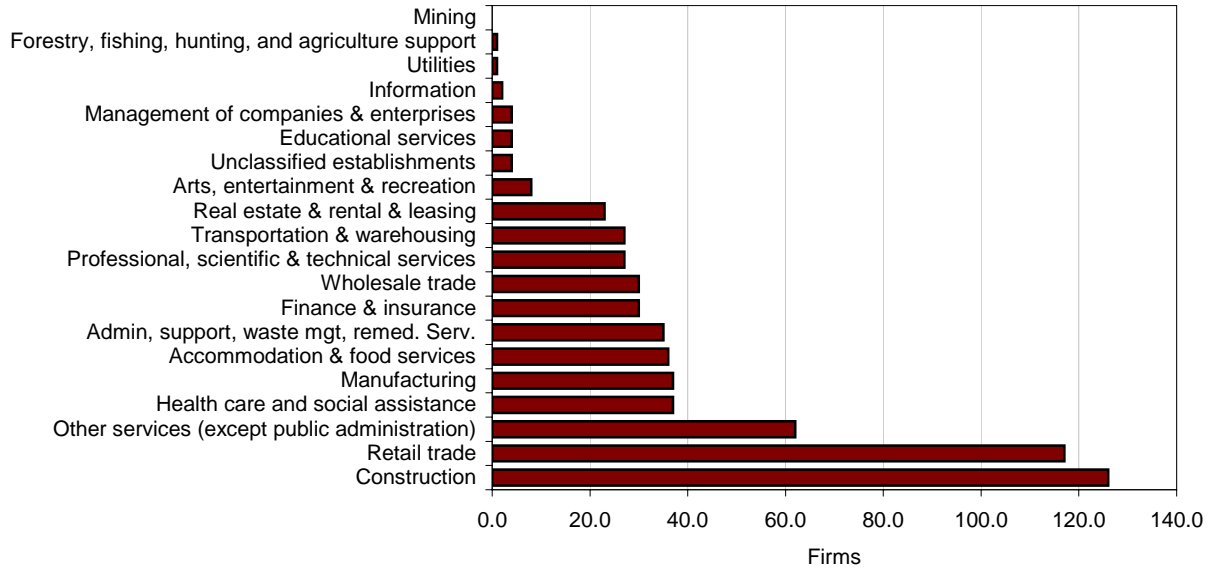
	1977		1987		1997		New Firms 77-97		Change in Share of Total
	Count	Shr. of Total	Count	Shr. of Total	Count	Shr. of Total	Count	Shr of Tot	
Total	244		349		538		294		
Agricultural Services	1	0.4%	4	1.1%	10	1.9%	9	3.1%	
Mining	4	1.6%	1	0.3%	2	0.4%	-2	NA	
Construction	39	16.0%	55	15.8%	96	17.8%	57	19.4%	
Manufacturing	20	8.2%	26	7.4%	39	7.2%	19	6.5%	
Trans., Comm., & Util.	17	7.0%	19	5.4%	36	6.7%	11	3.7%	
Wholesale Trade	23	9.4%	25	7.2%	34	6.3%	11	3.7%	
Retail Trade	69	28.3%	88	25.2%	136	25.3%	67	22.8%	
Finance, Ins., & R. Estate	16	6.6%	26	7.4%	34	6.3%	18	6.1%	
Services	50	20.5%	93	26.6%	147	27.3%	97	33.0%	
Nonclassifiable	5	2.0%	12	3.4%	4	0.7%	-1	NA	



Data ends in 1997 because the CBP switched to a different classification system (NAICS) in 1997.

Source: Census County Business Patterns

Firms by Industry in 2005



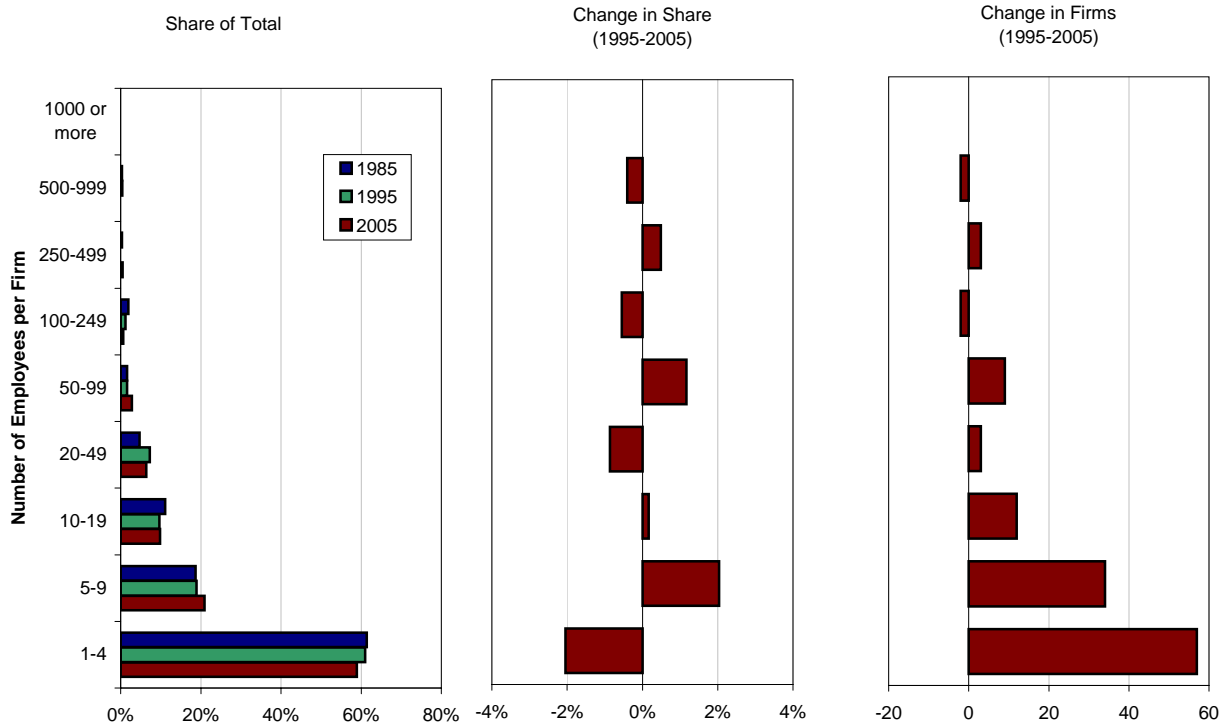
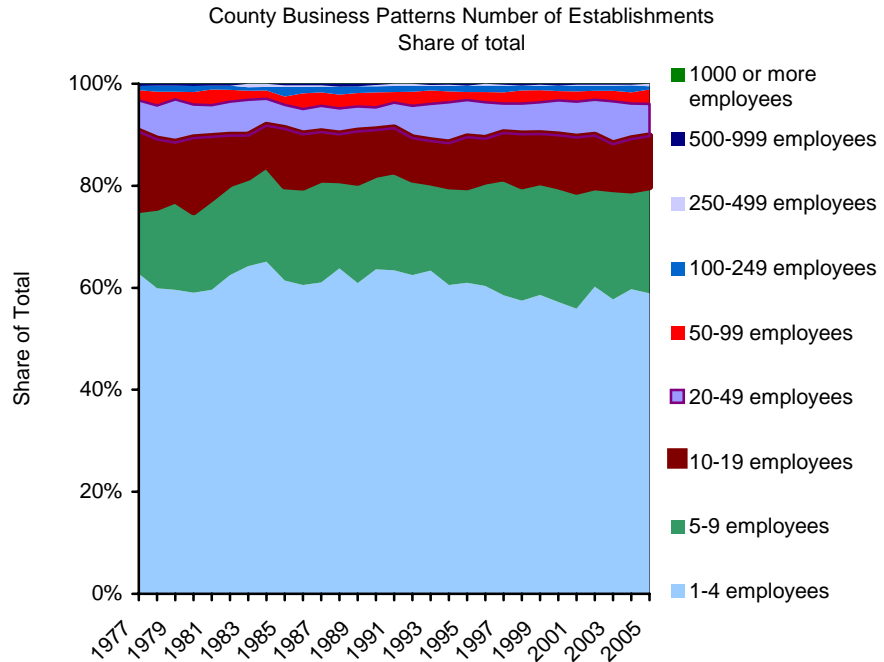
Firms by size and industry in 2005

	Number of Employees per Firm									
	Total	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000 or more
Forestry, fishing, hunting, and ag. support	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	126	96	20	5	4	0	1	0	0	0
Manufacturing	37	9	10	5	4	7	1	1	0	0
Wholesale trade	30	20	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
Retail trade	117	53	35	20	5	3	0	1	0	0
Transportation & warehousing	27	17	3	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
Information	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Finance & insurance	30	20	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Real estate & rental & leasing	23	18	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific & technical services	27	21	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Management of companies & enterprises	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Admin, support, waste mgt, remed. Serv.	35	28	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Educational services	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health care and social assistance	37	14	16	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
Arts, entertainment & recreation	8	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accommodation & food services	36	12	6	7	9	2	0	0	0	0
Other services (except public administration)	62	41	11	6	3	0	0	1	0	0
Unclassified establishments	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	611	360	128	60	39	17	4	3	0	0

Source: Census County Business Patterns

Firms by Size

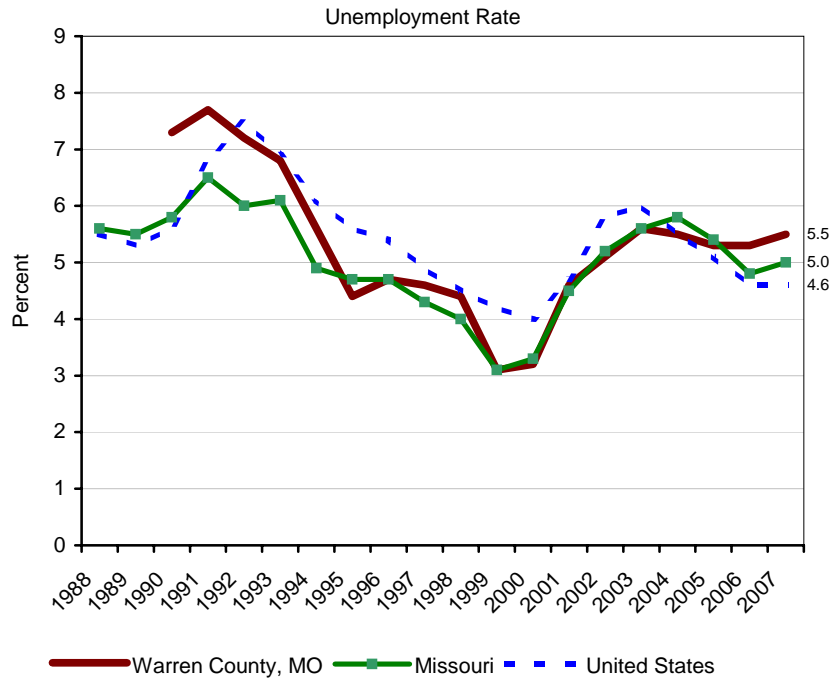
- The size category that grew the most was 1-4 employees.
- As a share of total, the size category that gained the most was 5-9 employees.
- In 2004, 90% of firms had fewer than 20 employees.



Source: Census County Business Patterns

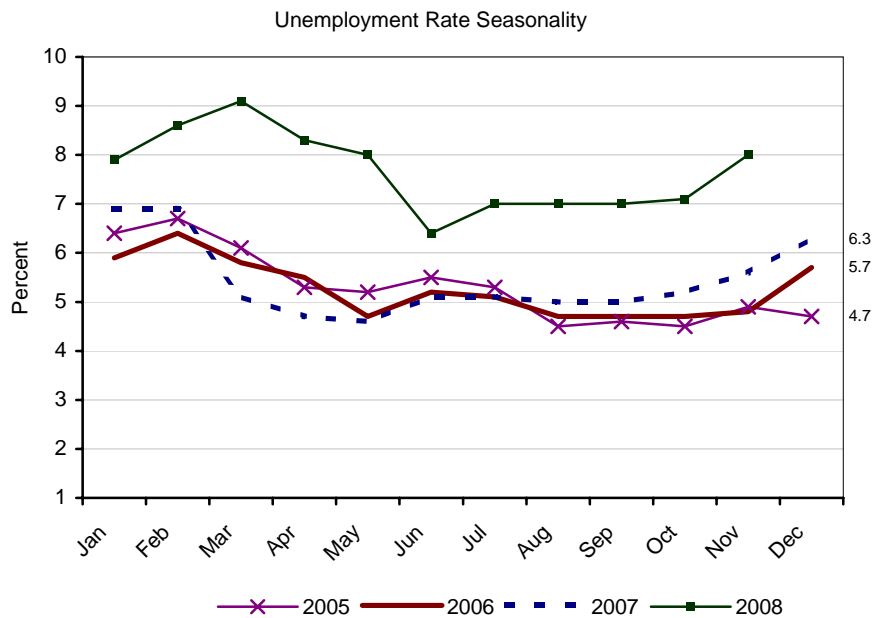
Annual Average Unemployment Rate Compared to the State and the Nation

- In 2007, the unemployment rate was 5.5%, compared to 5.0% in the state and 4.6% in the nation.
- Since 1990, the unemployment rate varied from a low of 3.1% in 1999 to a high of 7.7% in 1991



Unemployment Rate Seasonality

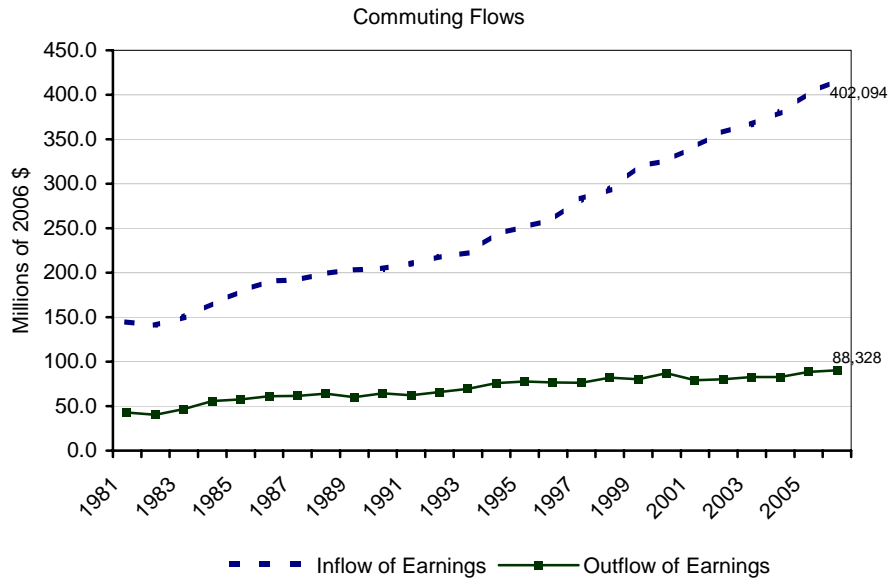
- This graph illustrates the seasonal variation in the unemployment rate over the last three years. In 2007, the unemployment rate varied from a low of 4.6% in May 2007 to a high of 6.9% in February 2007



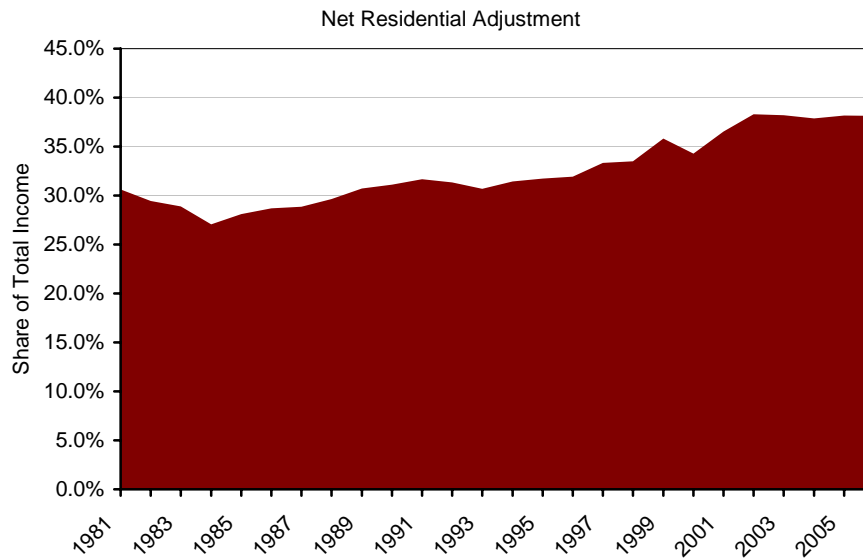
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Inflow & Outflows

- Commuting data suggests that Warren County, Missouri is a bedroom community. (Income derived from people commuting out of the county to work exceeds the income from people commuting into the county.) The net difference represents 38.1% of total income in the county.



- A positive Net Residential Adjustment indicates out-commuting for work to other counties.



The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reports personal income in terms of location of residence. BEA calculates how much money is earned in the county by people living outside the county (Total Gross Earnings Outflow) and it calculates how much money is brought into the county by residents who work outside of the county (Total Gross Earnings Inflow). Subtracting one from the other gives the Net Residence Adjustment. The Inflow and Outflow trends indicate whether the county is closely tied to others in terms of commuting.

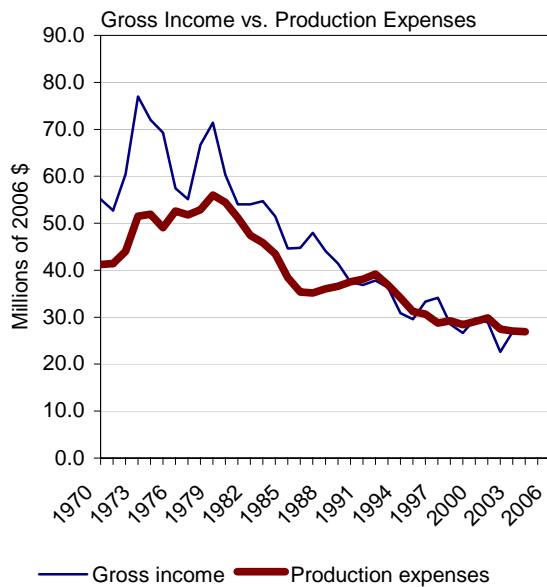
Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA91

Farm income figures presented on this page reflect income from farming *enterprises* (income of the business). The term “farm” includes farming and ranching, but not agricultural services such as soil preparation services and veterinary services. In contrast, farm income figures presented in the next section reflect personal income earned by *individuals* (income of individuals, both proprietors and wage and salary employees) who work in farming and ranching.

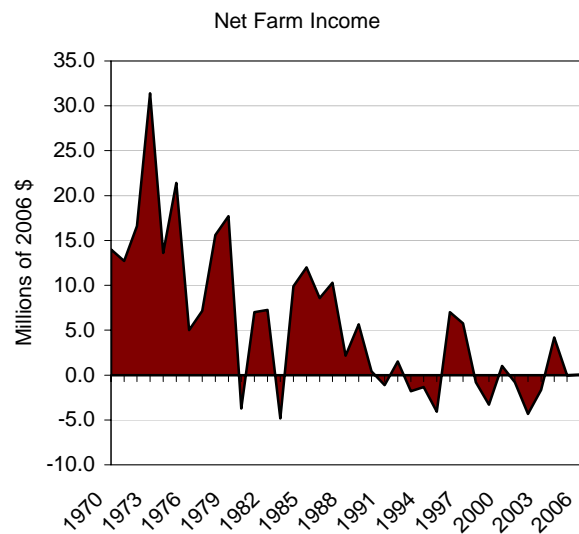
Farm income of businesses differs from individual farm income because it also includes government payments, rent, the value of inventory change and production expenses. In some areas, net farm income can be negative when production expenses exceed gross income.

Gross Income, Expenses, and Net Income from Farming and Ranching							
All figures in thousands of 2006 dollars	1970	% of Gross Income	1995	% of Gross Income	2006	% of Gross Income	70-06 Change in Share
Gross Income (Cash + Other)	55,107		29,596		25,115		
Cash Receipts from Marketings	49,392	90%	26,336	89%	21,738	86.6%	-3%
Livestock & Products	38,075	69%	13,927	47%	9,037	36.0%	-33%
Crops	11,317	21%	12,410	42%	12,701	50.6%	30%
Other Income	5,715	10%	3,259	11%	3,377	13.4%	3%
Government Payments	4,250	8%	2,237	8%	2,190	8.7%	1%
Imputed Rent & Rent Received	1,465	3%	1,023	3%	1,187	4.7%	2%
Production Expenses	41,234		31,232		25,693		
Realized Net Income (Income - Expenses)	13,873		(1,636)		(578)		
Value of Inventory Change	130	0%	(2,437)	-8%	643	2.6%	2%
Total Net Income (Inc. corporate farms)	14,024		(4,073)		65		

Gross Income vs. Production Expenses



Net Farm Income



Source: BEA REIS 2006 CD Table CA45

In the following pages (23 - 25) you will learn about:

1. The degree of economic specialization of the county relative to the nation.
2. The year-to-year stability of personal income growth, comparing the county to the state and the nation.
3. The stability of personal income over time, comparing labor versus non-labor income.
4. If this is a county profile, numerous performance characteristics of the county (population growth, employment growth, employment stability, etc.) are used to compare the county to the median county in the country (a "benchmark").

This page uses the sectoral composition of the U.S. economy as a benchmark for economic diversity and compares the local sector breakout to that of the nation. Communities that are heavily reliant on only a few industries may be economically vulnerable to disruptions. The aim of this page is to quantitatively measure the extent to which the sectoral breakout of the local economy mirrors that of the US, and if they are different to illustrate the major factors that are contributing to the differences.

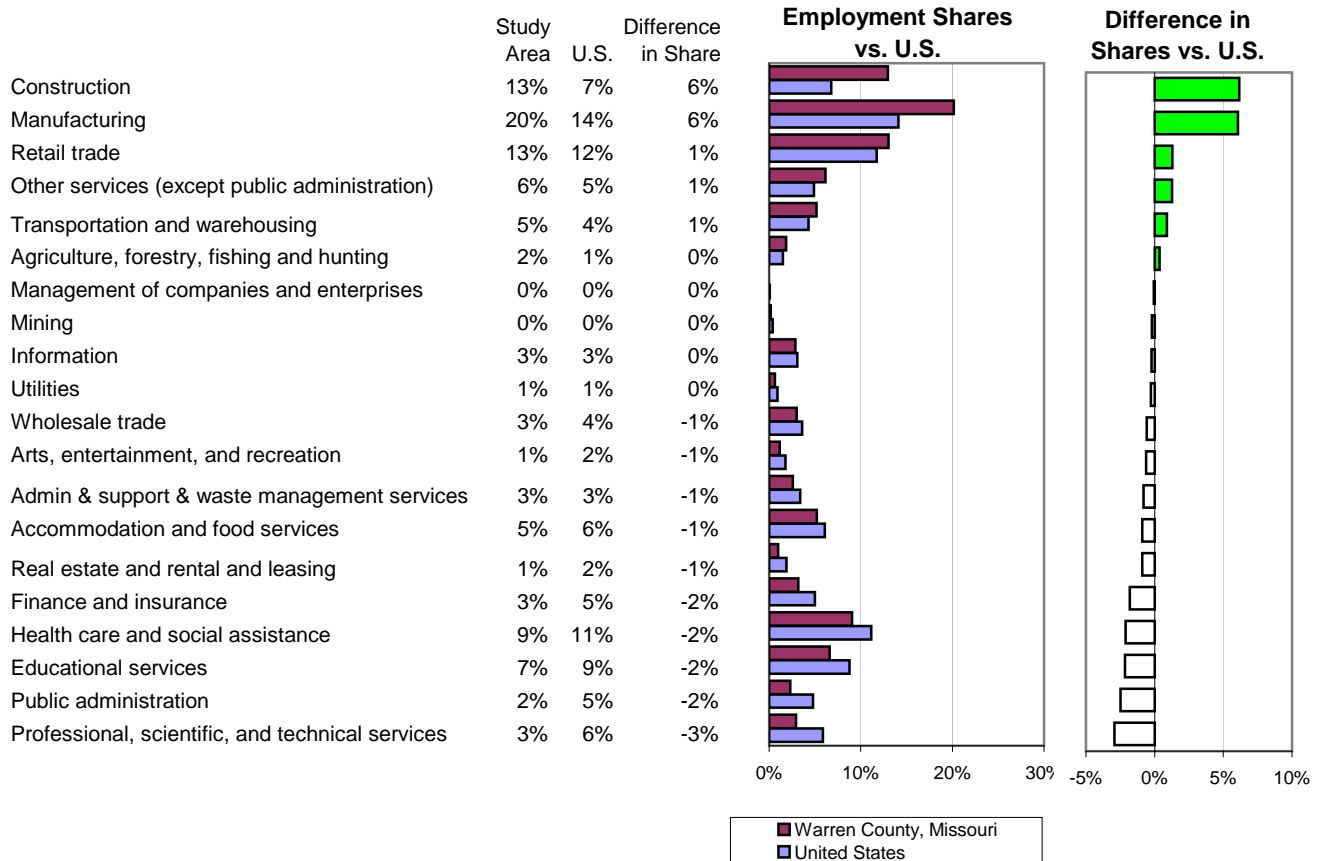
Warren County, Missouri is roughly average, with a specialization score of 109. By comparison, a county that is structured identically to the US would have a score of 0 (very diverse). The largest observed score in the U.S. is 3,441 (very specialized).

The sectors that most diverge from the US norm are:

- Over reliance on construction (12.9% compared to 6.8% in the US)
- Over reliance on manufacturing (20.2% compared to 14.1% in the US)
- Under reliance on professional, scientific, and technical services (2.9% compared to 5.9% in the US)
- Under reliance on public administration (2.3% compared to 4.8% in the US)

The figure below illustrates how the distribution of local employment by sector compares to the nation. The first bar chart compares the local area to the United States. The second bar chart subtracts one from the other to show where they differ. The closer the bars are to each other, the more the local economic structure is like that of the US.

Sector Analysis (Sorted by Difference in Share)

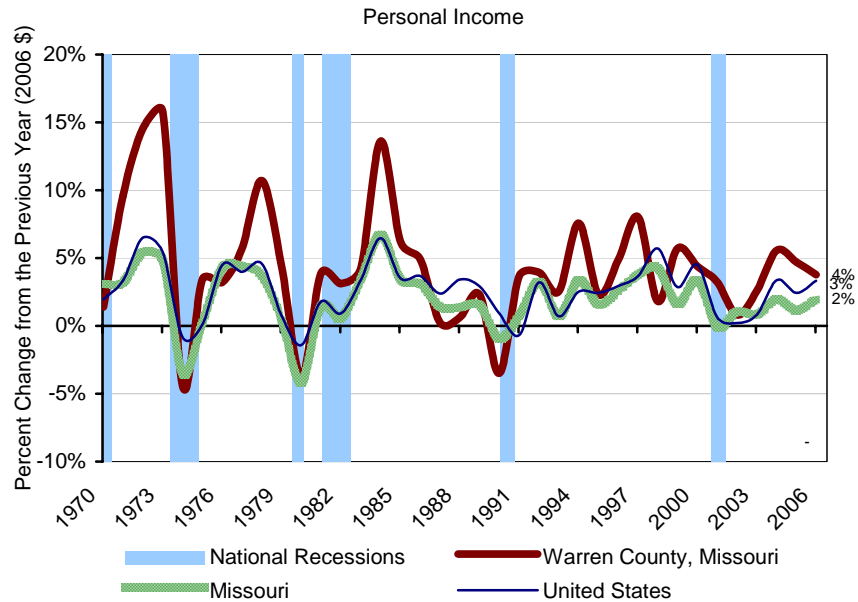


The above index uses a new improved methodology relative to earlier versions of EPS. It was calculated by summing the squares of the difference in shares between the local economy and the US for the 20 sectors.

Source: Census 2000 SF3 Table P49.

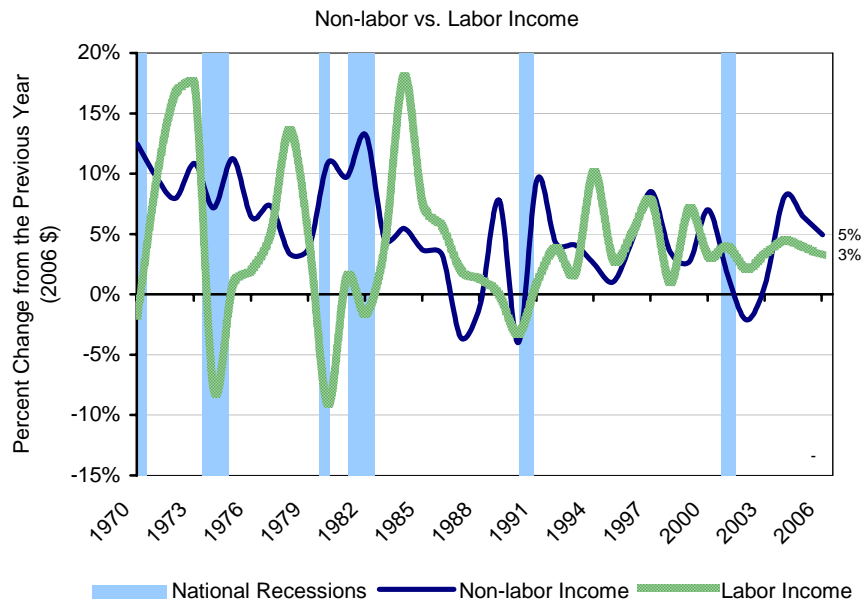
Stability vs. State and Nation

- Different regions can behave very differently during recessions and recoveries.
- Note: Below 0% means absolute decline. Above 0% means absolute growth, but at different rates.



Labor vs. Non-Labor Income Stability

- Non-labor income sources can have a stabilizing effect on the economy and are sometimes, but not always, counter-cyclical to labor income.



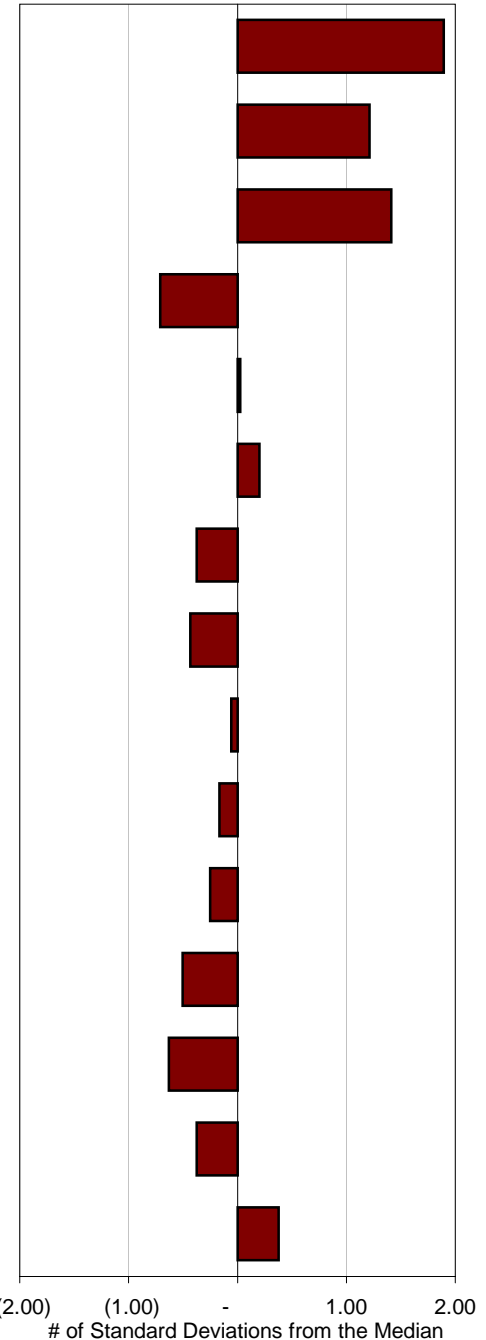
Source: BEA REIS 2006 Table CA30

Compared to benchmark area, the county has:



Benchmark = Median of all Counties in U.S.***

	Warren County, Missouri	US Median
Population Growth (Annualized rate, 1970-2006)	3.1%	0.6%
Employment Growth (Annualized rate, 1970-2006)	3.2%	1.4%
Personal Income Growth (Adjusted for Inflation, Annualized rate, 1970-2006)	4.4%	2.2%
Non-labor Income Share of Total in 2006	31.6%	37.4%
Median Age*	37.4	37.3
Per Capita Income (2006)	\$ 28,881	\$ 27,413
Average Earnings Per Job (2006)	\$ 27,052	\$ 30,604
Education Rate* (% of population 25 and over who have a college degree)	11.1%	14.5%
Education Rate* (% of population 25 and over who have less than a high school diploma)	20.5%	21.0%
Employment Specialization*	109	155
Rich-Poor Ratio* (for each household that made over \$100K, how many households made less than \$30K)	4.5	8.7
Housing Affordability in 2000 (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house)*	153	186
Change in Housing Affordability* (% Change in index from 1990 to 2000) Positive means the area is getting more affordable.	-1.4%	10.3%
Government share of Total employment	12%	15%
Unemployment Rate in 2007**	5.5%	4.7%



All data are from REIS except * are from 2000 US Census and ** is from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

***Median is the middle value of a list of numbers. This is different from mean (average), which is the sum of all the numbers in a list divided by the number of numbers in the list.

In the following pages (28-32) you will learn about:

1. Long-term employment and personal income trends, from 1970 to 2006
2. How the structure of the economy has changed during the last three decades
3. How wages vary across different sectors in the economy.

Information for some industries and for some years may not be available from the U.S. Department of Commerce because of disclosure restrictions.

What is a 'disclosure restriction'?

A disclosure restriction indicates that a gap exists in the data. The U.S. Department of Commerce suppresses information to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Generally, the smaller the geographic level of analysis and the smaller the population of the county, the higher the chances that industry-specific information is suppressed and that disclosure restrictions will occur.

Our model to estimate the disclosure restrictions currently provides estimates for employment and income using the SIC classification method through 2000 for the western states only.

Important Notes on the Industrial Classification Systems used by EPS

The U.S. Department of Commerce made a transition in how economic information is gathered and organized in 2001. The Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) covered the period from 1970 to 2000; the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS, pronounced "nakes") is used currently, for data from 2001 to the present.

Unfortunately the two systems are not backward comparable, so they are presented separately in EPS: 1970 to 2000 data are organized by SIC, and data beyond those years are organized by NAICS.

The most important change resulting from the shift to NAICS is the recognition of hundreds of new businesses in today's economy. NAICS divides the economy into 20 broad sectors rather than the SIC's 10 divisions. This is especially helpful in giving a more detailed breakdown of the fastest growth area in the country's economy – "services." For example, advanced technology related "service" industries (e.g., professional, scientific and technical services) are clearly differentiated from "in-person" services (e.g., health care) and low-wage services (e.g., accommodation and food services).

For data that are organized by SIC, EPS was designed to illustrate the complexity of the service economy. We use the term "Services and Professional" to underscore the important point that service occupations are a combination of high-paying and low-paying professions.

The transition to NAICS has alleviated the need to explain that "services" are actually a wide mix of low, medium, and high-wage industries.

About Missing Data

This profile is organized so that all non-disclosed information is presented first. Employment and personal income by industry is presented last. For some rural counties, and for some industries, data gaps may occur. EPS has a built-in system for estimating data gaps through 2000 for the 11 contiguous western states (AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY). When estimates are used in the tables on pages 28 and 30, they are highlighted in bold red text. Estimates in the charts are shown as thin solid lines with no markers.

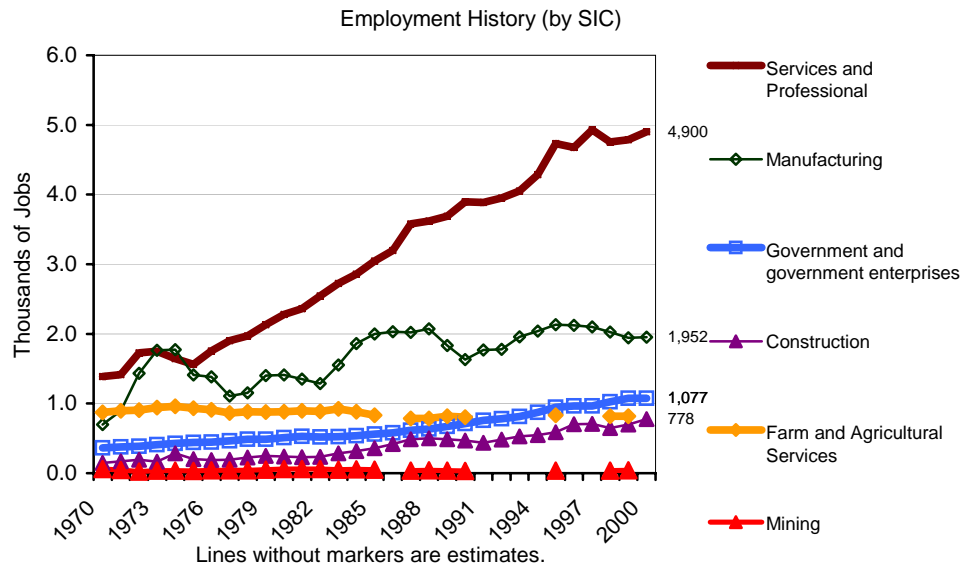
Data ends in 2000 because the BEA switched to a different classification system (NAICS) in 2001.

Growth

- Missing data prevent this ranking

Decline

- Missing data prevent this ranking



Employment by Industry Changes from 1970 to 2000							
	1970	% of Total	2000	% of Total	New Employment	% of New Employment	Change in Share
Total Employment	3,537.0		9,603.0		6,066.0		
Wage and Salary Employment	2,120.0	59.9%	7,213.0	75.1%	5,093.0	84.0%	
Proprietors' Employment	1,417.0	40.1%	2,390.0	24.9%	973.0	16.0%	
Farm and Agricultural Services	875.0	24.7%	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
Farm	870.0	24.6%	671.0	7.0%	(199.0)	NA	
Ag. Services *	5.0	0.1%	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
Mining	62.0	1.8%	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
Manufacturing (incl. forest products) *	699.0	19.8%	1,952.0	20.3%	1,253.0	20.7%	
Services and Professional	1,387.0	39.2%	4,900.0	51.0%	3,513.0	57.9%	
Transportation & Public Utilities	133.0	3.8%	383.0	4.0%	250.0	4.1%	
Wholesale Trade	23.0	0.7%	320.0	3.3%	297.0	4.9%	
Retail Trade	639.0	18.1%	1,756.0	18.3%	1,117.0	18.4%	
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	223.0	6.3%	683.0	7.1%	460.0	7.6%	
Services (Health, Legal, Business, Others)	369.0	10.4%	1,758.0	18.3%	1,389.0	22.9%	
Construction	146.0	4.1%	778.0	8.1%	632.0	10.4%	
Government	364.0	10.3%	1,077.0	11.2%	713.0	11.8%	

Estimates for data that were not disclosed are bold and red in the above table.

* **Agricultural Services** include soil preparation services, crop services, etc. It also includes forestry services, such as reforestation services, and fishing, hunting and trapping. **Manufacturing** includes paper, lumber and wood products manufacturing.

Source: BEA REIS 2006 CD Table CA25

Growth

- Missing data prevent this ranking

Decline

- Missing data prevent this ranking.

Employment by Industry (NAICS)
Changes from 2001 to 2006 Share of Total

Category	2001	2006	2006 Share of Total	New Jobs	Change in Share of Total (2006 - 2001)
Total employment	9,747.0	10,817.0	100%	1,070.0	
Wage and salary employment	7,113.0	7,508.0	69%	395.0	
Proprietors employment	2,634.0	3,309.0	31%	675.0	
Farm proprietors employment	616.0	597.0	6%	(19.0)	
Nonfarm proprietors employment	2,018.0	2,712.0	25%	694.0	
Farm employment	662.0	636.0	6%	(26.0)	
Nonfarm employment	9,085.0	10,181.0	94%	1,096.0	
Private employment	7,977.0	8,885.0	82%	908.0	
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and oth	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
Mining	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
Utilities	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
Construction	973.0	1,290.0	12%	317.0	
Manufacturing	1,840.0	1,369.0	13%	(471.0)	
Wholesale trade	300.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
Retail Trade	1,281.0	1,550.0	14%	269.0	
Transportation and warehousing	#N/A	515.0	5%	#N/A	
Information	63.0	61.0	1%	(2.0)	
Finance and insurance	231.0	275.0	3%	44.0	
Real estate and rental and leasing	397.0	620.0	6%	223.0	
Professional and technical services	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
Management of companies and enterprise	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
Administrative and waste services	323.0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	
Educational services	#N/A	64.0	1%	#N/A	
Health care and social assistance	#N/A	547.0	5%	#N/A	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	108.0	130.0	1%	22.0	
Accommodation and food services	592.0	722.0	7%	130.0	
Other services, except public administratio	573.0	717.0	7%	144.0	
Government and government enterprises	1,108.0	1,296.0	12%	188.0	
Federal, civilian	59.0	60.0	1%	1.0	
Military	101.0	110.0	1%	9.0	
State and local	948.0	1,126.0	10%	178.0	
State government	70.0	75.0	1%	5.0	
Local government	878.0	1,051.0	10%	173.0	

Source: BEA REIS 2006 CD Table CA25N

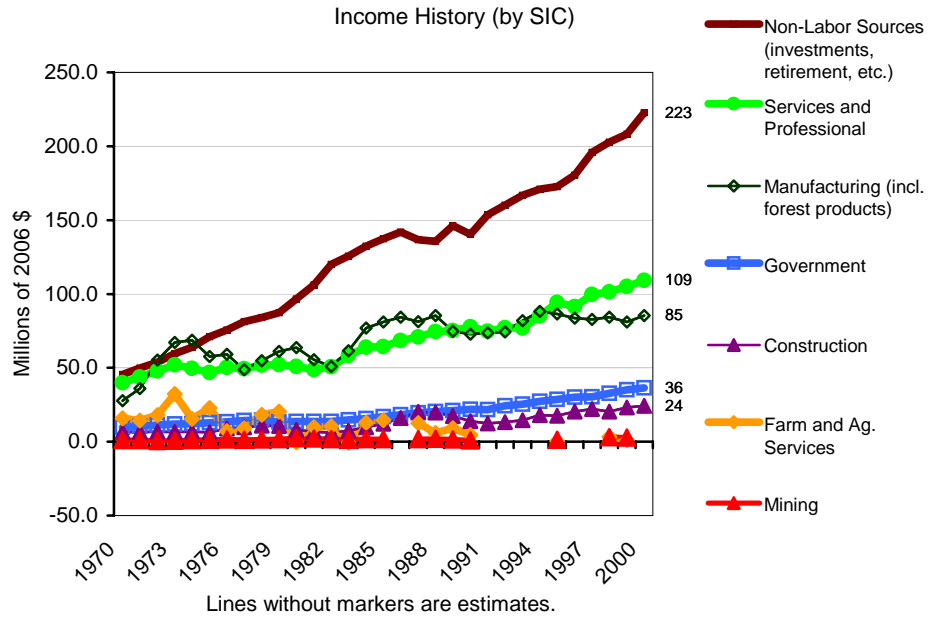
Data ends in 2000 because the BEA switched to a different classification system (NAICS) in 2001.

Growth

- Missing data prevent this ranking

Decline

- Missing data prevent this ranking



New Income by Type

All figures in millions of 2005 dollars	1970	% of Total	2000	% of Total	New Income 1970 to 2000	% of New Income	Change in Share
Total Personal Income*	183.6		696.8		513.2		
Farm and Agricultural Services	15.8	8.6%	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Farm	15.5	8.4%	2.4	0.3%	(13.1)		NA
Ag. Services	0.3	0.2%	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Mining	1.1	0.6%	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	27.8	15.1%	85.3	12.2%	57.5	11%	
Services and Professional	40.0	21.8%	109.2	15.7%	69.2	13%	
Transportation & Public Utilities	9.8	5.3%	13.9	2.0%	4.2	1%	
Wholesale Trade	1.0	0.5%	12.4	1.8%	11.4	2%	
Retail Trade	14.1	7.7%	29.1	4.2%	15.0	3%	
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.5	1.3%	20.6	3.0%	18.2	4%	
Services (Health, Legal, Business, Oth.)	12.7	6.9%	33.1	4.8%	20.4	4%	
Construction	6.5	3.5%	24.3	3.5%	17.8	3%	
Government	9.7	5.3%	36.4	5.2%	26.7	5%	
Non-Labor Income	45.5	24.8%	222.8	32.0%	177.3	35%	
Dividends, Interest & Rent	27.2	14.8%	115.6	16.6%	88.3	17%	
Transfer Payments	18.2	9.9%	107.2	15.4%	89.0	17%	

* Estimates for data that were not disclosed are bold and red in the above table.

*The sum of the above categories do not add to total due to adjustments made for place of residence and personal contributions for social insurance made by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Source: BEA REIS 2006 CD Table CA05

Growth

● Missing data prevent this ranking

Decline

● Missing data prevent this ranking.

Income by Industry (NAICS)
Changes from 2001 to 2006 Share of Total

All figures in millions of 2006 dollars	2001	2006	2006 Share of Total		New Income	Change in Share of Total (2006 - 2001)
Personal income	719.4	853.0	100%		133.7	
Wage and salary disbursements	189.4	212.5	25%		23.0	
Proprietors' income	28.7	25.2	3%		(3.5)	
Farm proprietors'	(0.8)	0.0	0%		0.8	
Nonfarm proprietor	29.5	25.2	3%		(4.3)	
Farm earnings	1.0	1.3	0%		0.3	
Nonfarm earnings	258.4	291.3	34%		32.9	
Private earnings	221.1	241.8	28%		20.7	
Forestry, fishing, related act., and oth	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	
Mining	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	
Utilities	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	
Construction	31.4	39.4	5%		8.0	
Manufacturing	83.2	71.6	8%		(11.7)	
Wholesale trade	12.3	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	
Retail Trade	24.9	31.7	4%		6.8	
Transportation and warehousing	#N/A	17.7	2%		#N/A	
Information	1.4	1.6	0%		0.1	
Finance and insurance	6.3	7.9	1%		1.6	
Real estate and rental and leasing	5.0	5.8	1%		0.8	
Professional and technical services	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	
Management of companies & enterp.	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	
Administrative and waste services	4.3	#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	
Educational services	#N/A	1.0	0%		#N/A	
Health care and social assistance	#N/A	13.5	2%		#N/A	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.1	1.2	0%		0.1	
Accommodation and food services	6.5	8.7	1%		2.2	
Other services, except public admin.	10.7	13.2	2%		2.5	
Government and government enterp.	37.3	49.5	6%		12.2	
Federal, civilian	3.3	4.1	0%		0.7	
Military	1.9	3.9	0%		2.0	
State and local	32.0	41.6	5%		9.6	
State government	2.8	3.1	0%		0.3	
Local government	29.2	38.5	5%		9.2	

Source: BEA REIS 2006 CD Table CA05N

2006 Wages and Employment



- Of the major categories, the highest paying sector is natural resources and mining. It accounts for 1.0% of total employment and pays \$61,154 per year.
- Of the major categories that have data, the largest employment sector is trade, transportation, and utilities. It accounts for 24.9% of total employment and pays \$26,019 per year.
- Goods-producing employees (2,109 workers) were paid an average of \$38,965.
- Service-providing employees (3,558 workers) were paid an average of \$21,945.
- Note that these data do not include proprietors or the value of benefits.
- Wages in the private sector (\$28,279) exceeded wages in the public sector (\$27,737) by 2.0%.

County Wages and Employment in 2006			
	Employment	% of Total	Average Annual Wages
Total Private & Public	6,843	100%	28,186
Total Private	5,667	83%	28,279
Goods-Producing	2,109	31%	38,965
Natural Resources and Mining	59	1%	61,154
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Mining	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Construction	718	10%	34,578
Manufacturing (Incl. Forest Products)	1,333	19%	40,354
Service-Providing	3,558	52%	21,945
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,702	25%	26,019
Information	39	1%	30,112
Financial Activities	267	4%	27,106
Professional and Business Services	246	4%	20,827
Education and Health Services	438	6%	22,131
Leisure and Hospitality	691	10%	10,754
Other Services	174	3%	17,855
Unclassified	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Total Public	1,176	17%	27,737
Federal Government	60	1%	42,574
State Government	74	1%	30,342
Local Government	1,042	15%	26,695

Wages are shaded in green when they are more than 20% higher than the wages for all sectors and in red when they are less than 20% lower.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

Data Sources

The Economic Profile System was designed to focus on long-term trends at the county level. We used this method and geographic scale for several reasons: (1) trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years, (2) the most reliable information on long-term employment and income trends is available at the county level, (3) communities within counties rarely function as economic units themselves, (4) even though in many areas the most accurate geographic scale to understand economic changes may be at the multi-county or regional level, county-level data is useful in the context of existing political jurisdictions, such as county commissions and planning departments. The list below contains the World Wide Web sites and telephone numbers for the databases used in this report:

The list below contains the World Wide Web sites and telephone numbers for the databases used in this report:

- **Regional Economic Information System (REIS)**
Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
<http://bea.gov/bea/regional/data.htm>
Tel. 202-606-9600
- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)**
Bureau of Labor Statistics
<http://www.bls.gov/cew>
Tel. 202-691-6567
- **Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)**
Bureau of Labor Statistics
<http://www.bls.gov/LAU>
Tel. 202-691-6392
- **1990 and 2000 U.S. Census**
Bureau of Census
<http://www.census.gov>
Tel. 303-969-7750
- **County Business Patterns (CBP)**
Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.
<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html>
Tel 301-763-2580
- **County Business Patterns (Before 1986)**
University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center:
<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu>
Tel. 804-982-2630

Use of Federal Rather than State Data Bases

Data from state agencies was not used for this profile. Many of the state and local sources of data do not include information on the self-employed or on the importance of non-labor income, such as retirement income and money earned from past investments. In many counties this can result in the underestimation of employment and total personal income by at least one third. The REIS disk of the Bureau of Economic Analysis contains the most robust data set and for this reason it was used as the primary source.

The only disadvantage of the REIS dataset is it's not as recent; 2005 is the latest for REIS, while state data sources provide data for as recent as 2006. By providing long-term trends data, from 1970 to 2005, having the most recent data is less important than being able to discern where the county's economy has been, and the direction in which it has been headed in recent years.

Industrial Classification Systems (SIC & NAICS)

The long-term historic industry data used in this profile are based on data that is organized by the U.S. Department of Commerce using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. In recent years, the Department of Commerce has reorganized economic data according to a new system, called the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS, pronounced "nakes"). County Business Patterns started organizing their data using new NAICS in 1998, Census in 2000, and the Regional Economic Information System (REIS) in 2001.

The NAICS system is an improvement to the SIC system in several ways: first, businesses that use similar processes to produce goods or services are classified together. Previously, under the SIC system, some businesses were classified on the basis of their production processes while others were classified under different principles, such as class of consumer. Second, NAICS is a flexible system that will be updated every five years in order to keep pace with changes in the economy. Third, the NAICS system recognizes the uniqueness and rising importance of the "information economy," and provides several new categories, such as cable program distributors and database and directory publishers. Finally, and perhaps the most useful, the NAICS system provides seven sectors to better reflect services-producing businesses that were previously combined into one generic SIC division (the Services division).

This new system allows the data user to differentiate more clearly between what was previously often lumped under the general heading of "services," into categories such as arts and entertainment; education; professional, scientific and technical services; health care and social assistance, among others.

Arguably the most important change of NAICS is the recognition of hundreds of new businesses in the economy. NAICS divides the economy into 20 broad sectors rather than the SIC's 10 divisions as seen in the table on the following page. Creating these additional sector-level groupings allows NAICS to better reflect key business activities, as well as chronicle their changes.

SIC Divisions vs. NAICS Sectors

SIC Divisions	NAICS Sectors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation, Communications, and Public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilities Transportation and Warehousing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale Trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail Trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation and Food Services Finance and Insurance Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services Educational Services Health Care and Social Assistance Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Other Services (except Public Administration)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None (previously, categories within each division) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of Companies and Enterprises

Non-Labor Income

Non-labor income is a mix of Dividends, Interest, and Rent (money earned from investments), and Transfer Payments (government payments to individuals). Private pension funds (e.g., 401(K) plans) are not counted as part of transfer payments.

Some data sources, such as "Section 202" data available from state unemployment insurance records and reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, do not report non-labor income. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), on the other hand, tracks non-labor income. In order to understand the actual growth (labor and non-labor) of personal income, the REIS/BEA data set must be used, and this is what was used for this profile. From REIS table CA05, we added together the following two categories to derive non-labor income: "Dividends, interest, and rent" and "Personal current transfer receipts."

Disclosure Gaps

Some data, such as employment and income figures in counties with small economies, are not available because of confidentiality restrictions. In order to protect information about individual businesses, data are sometimes suppressed or, in the case of the publication County Business Patterns, a range of values are given instead of a specific value. Generally, the smaller the geographic level of analysis or the smaller the economy under examination the higher the chances that industry-specific information will be suppressed.

Where disclosure gaps exist, there are a few ways to handle the gaps. One approach is to use a built-in system within EPS for estimating data gaps through 2000 for the 11 contiguous western states (AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY). In order to calculate the estimates, we first estimated gaps in the County Business Patterns data by using the firms by size information. Then we used these County Business Patterns data to estimate the gaps in the REIS data. Finally, we scaled the estimates up or down to force known identities. There is an option in EPS to show either these estimates or not. When these estimates are shown, annotations were made in the profile documenting where estimates were used.

Aggregated Profiles

The Economic Profile System has an option to allow you to aggregate data from multiple counties into one profile. The majority of the data in the profiles are summed in the aggregate profile. For some data points, however, the data are averaged. In order to do this, EPS has to replace some of the data in the raw data tables with formulae. For example, the aggregate unemployment rate for a group of counties is calculated from the sum of the unemployed divided by the sum of the labor force. This results in a proportionally weighted average, where larger counties are given more weight than smaller counties.

The Economic Profile System interpolates the medians from the data that are available. When the Census releases data expressed as a median, they also release the number of observations that fall in the full range of categories, or "brackets". For example, median age is interpolated from the number of people in each age bracket. EPS aggregates the number of people in each bracket, and then interpolates the median from the aggregated data. In some cases, the Census have more detailed brackets than we do in the EPS databases so the interpolations in aggregated EPS profiles are rough estimates.

Adjustments from Current to Real Dollars

Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in this profile were adjusted to real (or constant) 2005 dollars using the Consumer Price Index, except the Income Distribution information on page 5 of the profile.

Unemployment Rate

Unemployment is generally available as seasonally unadjusted or adjusted, and there is an advantage to using adjusted data. From the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site (<http://stats.bls.gov/lauseas.htm>), an explanation of why adjusted figures should be used, whenever possible: "Over the year, the size of the Nation's labor force, the levels of employment and unemployment, and other measures of labor market activity undergo sharp fluctuations due to seasonal events including changes in weather, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make it easier to observe the cyclical, long term trend, and other non-seasonal movements in the series."

Unadjusted numbers were used in this profile in order to obtain an annual average and because county-level data are not available in adjusted format from the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site. This may introduce some error in counties where the size of the workforce fluctuates seasonally, such as tourist destination areas.

Farm Income

Note that farm income figures on page 21 are not the same as the figures on pages 30 & 31. The figures on page 21 reflect income from farming *enterprises* (farm proprietors and corporate income), while the farm income on pages 30 & 31 is personal income earned by *individuals* (both proprietors, and wage and salary employees) who work in farming.

Specialization Index

The index was calculated by summing the squares of the difference in shares between the local economy and the US for the 20 sectors.

The specialization index was calculated as:

$$\text{SPECIAL}_{it} = \sum_{j=1}^n ((\text{EMP}_{ijt}/\text{EMP}_{it}) - (\text{EMP}_{usjt}/\text{EMP}_{ust}))^2$$

Where, SPECIAL_{it} = specialization of economy in county i in year t

EMP_{ijt} = employment in industry j in county i in year t

EMP_{it} = total employment in county i in year t

EMP_{usjt} = employment in industry j in US in year t

EMP_{ust} = total employment in US in year t

n = number of industries

This index is commonly used as a measure of industrial specialization in the economy. Counties with a high specialization index can also be described as not being economically diverse.

Income

- Total Personal Income = private earnings, income from government and government enterprises, dividends, interest, and rent, and transfer payments plus adjustments for residence minus personal contributions for social insurance.
- Wage and salary = monetary remuneration of employees, including employee contributions to certain deferred compensation programs, such as 401K plans.
- Other labor income = payments by employers to privately administered benefit plans for their employees, the fees paid to corporate directors, and miscellaneous fees.
- Proprietors' income = income from sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives. A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned by a person. A partnership is an unincorporated business association of two or more partners. A tax-exempt cooperative is a nonprofit business organization that is collectively owned by its members.

Transfer Payments

- Transfer payments = payments to persons for which they do not render current services. As a component of personal income, they are payments by government and business to individuals and nonprofit institutions.
- Retirement & disab. insurance benefit payments = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance payments (Social Security), Railroad Retirement and Disability payments, Federal Civilian Employee & Disability Payments, Military Retirement, and State and Local Government Employee retirement payments.
- Medical payments = Medicare, public assistance medical care and CHAMPUS payments.
- Income maintenance (welfare) = Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Food Stamps, and Other Income Maintenance Payments, such as emergency assistance, foster care payments and energy assistance payments.
- Unemployment insurance benefit payments = unemployment compensation for state and federal civilian employees, unemployment compensation for railroad workers, and unemployment compensation for veterans.
- Veterans benefits = primarily compensation to veterans for their disabilities and payments to their survivors.
- Federal education and training assistance = Job Corps payments, interest payments on Guaranteed Student Loans, federal fellowship payments, and student assistance for higher education.
- Other government payments = compensation of survivors of public safety officers and compensation of victims of crime. In Alaska this item includes Alaska Permanent Fund payments.
- Payments to nonprofit institutions = payments for development and research contracts. For example, it includes payments for foster home care supervised by private agencies.
- Business payments to individuals = personal-injury liability payments, cash prizes, and pension benefits financed by the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation.

Mean, Median and Modes

- Mean = The sum of a list of numbers, divided by the total number of numbers in the list.
- Median = "Middle value" of a list. The smallest number such that at least half the numbers in the list are no greater than it. If the list has an odd number of entries, the median is the middle entry in the list after sorting the list into increasing order. If the list has an even number of entries, the median is equal to the sum of the two middle (after sorting) numbers divided by two. The median can be estimated from a histogram by finding the smallest number such that the area under the histogram to the left of that number is 50%.
- Mode = For lists, the mode is the most common (frequent) value. A list can have more than one mode. For histograms, a mode is a relative maximum ("bump").

Children-Health and Measures of Well-Being

Immunization rates: The Warren County Health Department provides immunizations to county adults and children. In 2007, the health department provided immunizations to 512 children one month through 18 years of age, and increased the number of immunizations to this age group to 619 children. In 2008, 121 adults were immunized, down from 134 in 2007. In 2007, 912 influenza immunizations and decreased to 884 in 2008.

2007 & 2008 VFC YTD TOTALS

	2007		2008	
	Client Total	YTD Total	Client Total	YTD Total
Jan	28	28	74	74
Feb	17	45	49	123
Mar	28	73	65	188
April	20	93	53	241
May	44	137	26	267
June	18	155	43	310
July	62	217	56	366
Aug	151	368	103	469
Sept	52	420	41	510
Oct	54	474	34	544
Nov	42	516	51	595
Dec	47	563	61	656
	563		656	

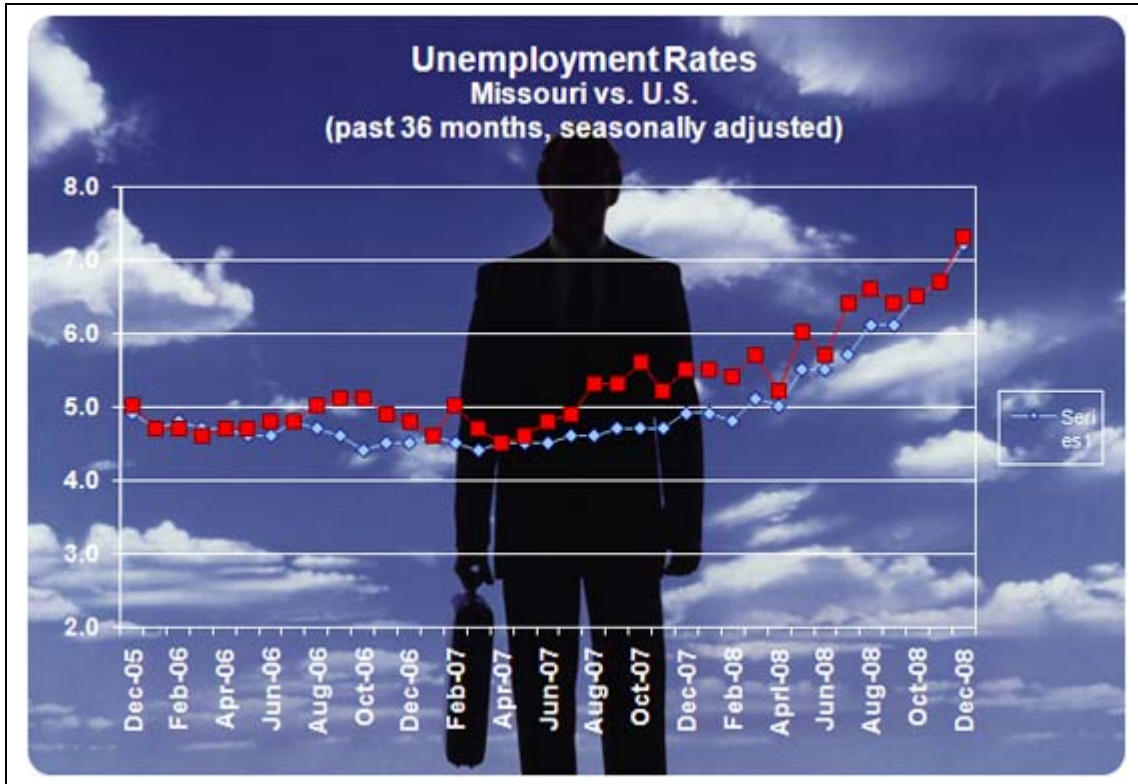
Unemployment rates for Warren Co

Dec 2007 6.3

Dec 2008 9.3

Unemployment rates for Missouri

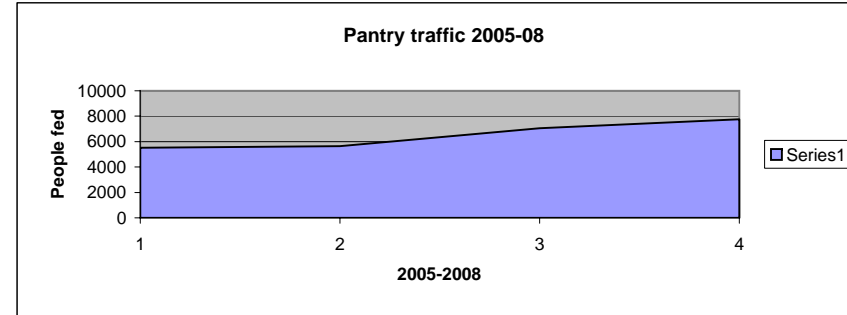
Information www.missourieconomy.org



Three- year comparison

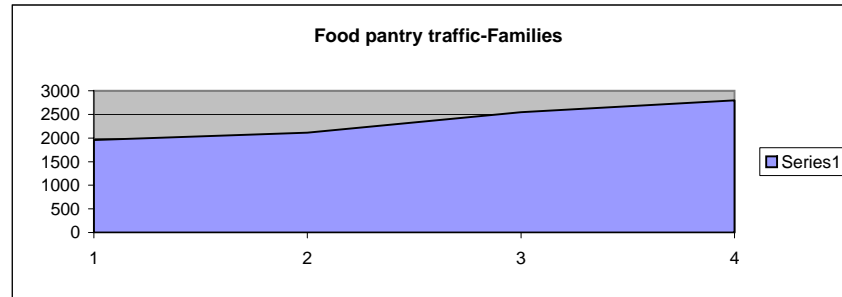
Food pantry traffic-people

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total People	5513	5648	7056	7767
Avg monthly Q1	473	413	462	590
Avg monthly Q2	406	426	552	581
Avg monthly Q3	463	509	618	647
Avg monthly Q4	495	535	720	751



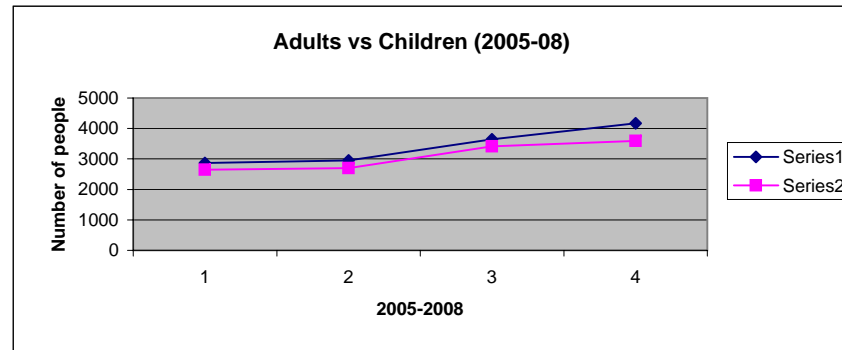
Food pantry traffic-family

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Families	1960	2110	2548	2794
Avg monthly Q1	157	162	176	222
Avg monthly Q2	148	161	199	220
Avg monthly Q3	169	183	220	228
Avg monthly Q4	179	197	254	260



Food pantry traffic-Adult vs. children ratio

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Series 1: Adults (19+)	2871	2949	3640	4175
Series 2: Children (0-18)	2642	2699	3416	3592
percentage children	48	48	48	46



Food pantry percentage growth (people)

2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-08
2	20	9	29

**UNINTENTIONAL INJURY
Comparisons**

1996-2006

Toals

Deaths	126	198	126	27,452
Hospitalizations	1648	2104	1833	356,948
ER Visits	28,289	33,790	34,150	5,782,986

Motor Veicle

Deaths	56	108	49	12,357
Hospitalizations	392	454	342	71,452
ER Visits	3092	3981	2794	702,207

Fire Arm

Deaths	0	0	0	174
Hospitalizations	6	9	4	1,989
ER Visits	10	23	29	4,396

Falls

Deaths	24	22	22	5,305
Hospitalizations	730	1002	1120	187,670
ER Visits	169	216	112	1,654,110

Poisoning-Drugs & Alcohol

Deaths	18	14	10	3,401
Hospitalizations	55	104	48	145,596
ER Visits	169	216	112	33,524

Drowning

Deaths	6	5	6	835
Hospitalizations	2	3	0	457
ER Visit	6	10	7	1,590

info from dhss.mo.gov

Prioritization of Selected Diseases and Conditions in Warren County

Sex: Both Sexes, Race: All Races, Age Group: All Ages

Disease/Condition	<u>Rank</u>	Total Weight
<u>Heart Disease</u>	1	301.5
<u>Motor Vehicle Accidents</u>	2	297.5
<u>Diabetes</u>	3	293.5
<u>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)</u>	4	284.0
<u>Alcohol- and Substance-Related</u>	5	268.0
<u>Stroke/Other Cerebrovascular Diseases</u>	6	263.5
<u>Lung Cancer</u>	7	259.5
<u>Pneumonia and Influenza</u>	8	259.5
<u>Arthritis/Lupus</u>	9	255.0
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>	10	252.0
<u>Colorectal Cancer</u>	11	248.0
<u>Affective Disorders</u>	12	245.5
<u>Falls</u>	13	244.0
<u>Pregnancy Complications</u>	14	238.0
<u>Alzheimer's/Dementia/Senility</u>	15	230.5
<u>Anxiety-Related Mental Disorders</u>	16	228.0
<u>Dental Health Problems</u>	17	226.5
<u>Infant Health Problems</u>	18	226.0
<u>Anemia (excluding Sickle Cell)</u>	19	223.0
<u>Breast Cancer</u>	20	220.5
<u>Assaults/Homicides</u>	21	220.5
<u>Vaccine-Preventable Diseases</u>	22	218.5
<u>Schizophrenia and Psychosis</u>	23	216.5
<u>Asthma</u>	24	215.5
<u>Medical/Surgical Complications</u>	25	214.5
<u>Cervical Cancer</u>	26	190.5
<u>Burns (Fire and Flames)</u>	27	188.5
<u>Elevated Lead</u>	28	186.5
<u>HIV/AIDS</u>	29	184.5
<u>Burns (Scalds/Hot Objects)</u>	30	180.0

<u>Childhood-Related Mental Disorders</u>	31	173.0
<u>Sickle Cell Anemia</u>	32	172.5
<u>Chlamydia</u>	33	171.5
<u>Prostate Cancer</u>	34	170.5
<u>Poisoning</u>	35	169.0
<u>Gonorrhea</u>	36	163.5
<u>Tuberculosis</u>	37	160.5
<u>Salmonella</u>	38	157.0
<u>Hepatitis A</u>	39	157.0
<u>Syphilis</u>	40	157.0
<u>Abuse and Neglect</u>	41	151.0
<u>Campylobacter</u>	42	148.0

**Self-Inflicted Injury Profile
1996-2006**

Warren Co Missouri

Total

Deaths	52	7938
Hospitals	148	36109
ER Visits	153	35846

Under Age 15

Deaths	0	83
Hospitals	1	1113
ER Visits	19	3010

Age 15-19

Deaths	3	434
Hospitals	22	4403
ER Visits	26	7994

Age 20-34

Deaths	6	1910
Hospitals	47	12571
ER Visits	44	13844

Age 35-64

Deaths	33	4114
Hospitals	72	16898
ER Visits	61	10629

Age 65-74

Deaths	7	638
Hospitals	6	625
ER Visits	0	186

Age 75 and over

Deaths	3	759
Hospitals	0	496
ER Visits	3	182

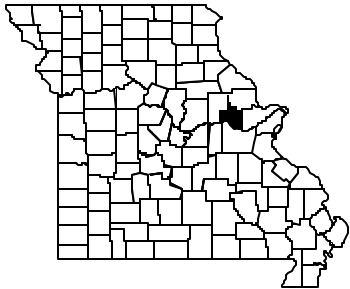
dhss.mo.gov/aspsselfinflivted=profile

Chronic Disease Profile	Warren Co	Polk	Audrain	Missouri
1996-2006				
Heart Disease				
Deaths	725	834	908	183,813
Hospitalizations	2,721	2,582	3,035	535,785
ER Visits	2,101	2,285	1,437	376,536
Ischemic Heart Disease				
Deaths	533	557	600	130,208
Hospitalizations	1,153	1,144	1,195	212,861
ER Visits	334	236	72	29,851
Stroke				
Deaths	130	262	219	40,788
Hospitalizations	432	551	558	103,722
ER Visits	134	296	140	24,571
All Cancers				
Deaths	615	699	765	134,957
Hospitalizations	585	715	671	130,808
Colorectal Cancer				
Deaths	68	74	71	13,788
Hospitalizations	82	103	79	16,832
Colon and Rectum Cancer				
Deaths	67	72	71	13,753
Lung Cancer				
Deaths	174	184	251	41,779
Hospitalizations	53	70	138	17,389
Breast Cancer				
Deaths	46	38	47	10,011
Hospitalizations	36	68	53	8,331
Cervical Cancer				
Deaths	6	5	7	979
Hospitalizations	11	19	19	2,655
Prostrate Cancer				
Deaths	34	46	49	6,676
Hospitalizations	40	39	47	8,897
Diabetes				
Deaths	75	120	95	16,366
Hospitalizations	270	259	207	51,687
ER Visits	176	315	208	45,240

Chronic Disease Con't

		WARREN CO	Polk	Audrain
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Excl:ASTHMA				
Deaths	106	154	245	30,288
Hospitalizations	270	362	361	70,403
ER Visits	735	1550	1428	149,841
Asthma				
Deaths	2	6	3	929
Hospitalizations	142	124	163	38,713
ER Visits	596	621	730	148,748
Smoking				
Deaths	417	518	638	104,748
Athritis/Lupus				
Deaths	9	13	19	2,394
Hospitalizations	599	661	650	116,395
ER Visits	1,035	1,226	1,638	238,934

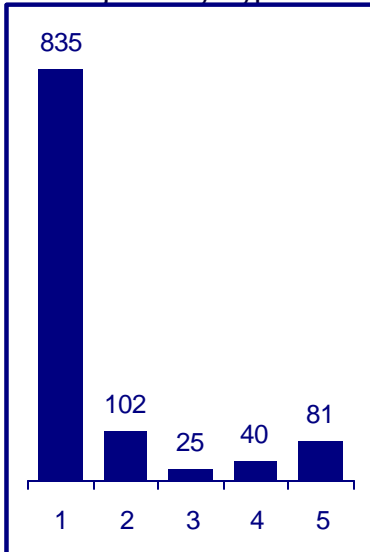
Warren County



Composite Rank

70

Analysis of Motor Vehicle Injuries by Type



1. Motor Vehicle
2. Bicyclist
3. Pedestrian
4. Motorcyclist
5. Other

Indicator	Baseline		Current		State Rate	Percent Change	County Trend	County Rank
	1994-1996		1997-1999					
Causes	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	1999			
Unintentional Injuries	7,424	11,075.6	7,631	10,474.8	10,259.2	-5.4%	✓	73
• Falls	1,819	2,658.8	1,899	2,546.6	2,805.9	-4.2%		
• Struck By/Against	1,148	1,706.3	1,215	1,668.5	1,626.3	-2.2%		
• Motor Vehicle	1,099	1,694.4	1,083	1,529.8	1,623.4	-9.7%		
• Cut/Pierce	816	1,223.7	893	1,233.9	1,088.0	0.8%		
• Overexertion	589	889.9	756	1,054.4	1,005.4	18.5%		
Assault Injuries	215	336.9	218	312.2	446.5	-7.3%	✓	53
• Struck By/Against	172	270.2	152	219.0	255.2	-18.9%		
• Cut/Pierce	5	-	4	-	29.8	-		
• Firearms	1	-	3	-	11.3	-		
• Spouse/Partner Abuse	0	-	4	-	16.9	-		
• Sexual Abuse	0	-	6	-	7.5	-		
• Physical/Other Abuse	10	-	5	-	14.0	-		
• Rape by Non-Caretaker	0	-	0	-	2.9	-		
Self Inflicted Injuries	51	79.2	67	96.2	98.4	21.5%	X	39
• Poisoning	43	66.9	52	74.9	79.5	12.0%		
• Cut/Pierce	5	-	5	-	11.2	-		
• Firearms	2	-	7	-	2.0	-		
• Suffocate/Hang	0	-	0	-	1.2	-		
Unknown	393	590.0	186	256.3	181.4	-56.6%	✓	80
All Injuries	8,083	12,081.7	8,102	11,139.4	10,985.5	-7.8%	✓	70

Warren County

Indicator	Under 15		15-24		25-44		45-64		65 and Over		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Unintentional Injuries	854	1,268	607	905	927	1,335	565	541	390	239	3,343	4,288
• Falls	294	368	121	96	203	159	187	119	248	104	1,053	846
• Struck By/Against	142	293	92	192	110	258	34	72	12	10	390	825
• Motor Vehicle	36	75	19	36	16	31	9	12	1	5	81	159
• Cut/Pierce	78	130	45	132	80	250	59	80	14	25	276	617
• Overexertion	80	62	74	99	140	148	68	54	16	15	378	378
Assault Injuries	15	9	21	50	48	59	6	10	0	0	90	128
• Struck By/Against	8	5	14	40	31	43	4	7	0	0	57	95
• Cut/Pierce	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
• Firearms	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
• Spouse/Partner Abuse	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
• Sexual Abuse	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
• Physical/Other Abuse	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
• Rape by Non-Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Self Inflicted Injuries	2	1	14	6	20	11	5	6	0	2	41	26
• Poisoning	2	0	13	3	18	10	4	2	0	0	37	15
• Cut/Pierce	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
• Firearms	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	1	6
• Suffocate/Hang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	21	19	12	22	35	29	11	6	17	14	96	90
All Injuries	892	1,297	654	983	1,030	1,434	587	563	407	255	3,570	4,532

Additional information may be obtained by accessing the Department of Health and Senior Services website at www.dhss.state.mo.us.



COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Sponsored by: Warren County Public Health Advisory Board



The Warren County Community Health Assessment survey is a tool that the Warren County Public Health Advisory Board and the Warren County Health Department alike will use to address health concerns in our county. Based on the data from the Health Data Inventory (March 2005) the indicators are in bold type.

Please take a moment to fill out the survey and use the comments area to list suggestions or comments. You may either drop them by the Warren County Health Dept., 104 W. Booneslick, Ste. H, or fax them to 636-456-4966 or you can drop them off at The Record office, 103 E. Booneslick Rd. We Thank You for your Time!!

Warren County Domestic Partner Violence is at a much higher rate than the state of Missouri.

Do you or anyone in your family become angry beyond the point of control?	Yes	No
Are you personally aware of any Domestic Violence?	Yes	No
Do you know about any Domestic Violence Hotlines?	Yes	No
Do you know anyone affected by Domestic Violence can use the hotline?	Yes	No
Do you know local Domestic Violence Shelters are available?	Yes	No

Warren County Unintended Injury is at a much higher rate than the state of Missouri.

Do you wear a seat belt?	Yes	No
Do you use proper child vehicle restraints?	Yes	No
Are you aware of the new child vehicle restraint laws?	Yes	No
Do you or your children wear helmets while riding bikes?	Yes	No
Would you wear them if they were free?	Yes	No
Do you know the Warren County Health Dept. has free helmets?	Yes	No

Drugs are the leading cause of arrest in Warren County.

Have there been any Meth Labs raided in your neighborhood?	Yes	No
Are you personally aware of any active Meth Labs in your neighborhood?	Yes	No
Do you know how to recognize a meth lab?	Yes	No
Do you know about any Drug Enforcement tip lines?	Yes	No
If you were aware, would you use the tip line?	Yes	No
If no, why not? _____		

Warren County has a higher rate of Suicide among the ages of 15-24 than the state of Missouri.

Do you know of any Suicide Hotlines?	Yes	No
Have you been personally affected by Suicide?	Yes	No
If yes were drugs or alcohol involved?	Yes	No
Do you know what to do if you feel like harming yourself?	Yes	No

Warren County has no hospitals and limited local Health Care.

Do you leave the county for medical care?	Yes	No
If yes, why do you leave the county? _____		
Do you leave the county for dental care?	Yes	No
Do you have personal transportation?	Yes	No
Are you aware of any Medicaid providers in Warren County?	Yes	No
Have you ever gone without medications because of money?	Yes	No

Warren County has a large population of working poor. These are people that make above Medicaid qualification, and may have partial health insurance, but the coverage is inadequate.

Do you and your family always have enough to eat?	Yes	No
Do you ever not eat a meal to save money?	Yes	No
Do you ever not eat a meal so that your children can eat?	Yes	No
Do you know of any local food pantries?	Yes	No
Do you know how to apply for food stamps or other assistance?	Yes	No

Please list any comments, ideas, or suggestions on how your Warren County Health Dept. can be of more assistance to you.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to acknowledge the people that contributed to this Community Assessment.
Many people were involved in gathering of this information and data. We Thank our community partners, disciplines, clitzens and the Warren County Health Department staff whose mission is to improve the health of the people that it serves.

Additional Information or Questions

Contact

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Warrenton MO 63383

636-456-7474
Fax 636-456-4966

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rwalters@warrencountymo.org