U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Socioeconomic Profile

Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge

Selected Location(s):

Cape Girardeau County, MO; Jefferson County, MO; Scott County, MO; Mississippi County, MO; Jackson County, IL; Randolph County, IL; St. Clair County, IL; Alexander County, IL; Ste. Genevieve County, MO; St. Louis County, MO; Union

Comparison Location:

United States

Produced by
Headwaters Economics'
Economic Profile System (EPS)
https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps
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Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Its mission is to improve community development and land management decisions.

Headwaters Economics provides original and effective research to help people and organizations develop solutions to some of the most urgent and important issues that communities face.

The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is involved in the management of more than 855 million acres of land, including lands that are co-managed or held through easement or other agreements.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Socioeconomic Profile

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Socioeconomic Profiles provide an overview of the demographic and economic conditions for counties near FWS management units.

This profile uses indicators most relevant to public land management from reliable, published Federal government data sources, and presents data and definitions as reported from the cited data sources. The profile has a variety of uses including serving as a socioeconomic baseline for National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) analyses, facilitating community engagement, and for simply learning about a region. This profile does not replace local knowledge. Better data may be available from local sources.

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Populations at risk are more likely to experience adverse social, health, and economic outcomes due to their race, age, gender, poverty status, and other socioeconomic measures.

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Economic Profile System

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Free and easy-to-use
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For more than a decade, EPS has been used by researchers, economic developers, grant writers, elected officials, cities, planners, federal agencies, reporters, and others.

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Age & Sex

	Cape Girardeau County, MO	Jefferson County, MO	Scott County, MO	Mississippi County, MO	Jackson County, IL	Randolph County, IL	St. Clair County, IL	Alexander County, IL	Ste. Genevieve County, MO
Total Population, 2020*	78,834	224,777	38,538	13,328	57,517	31,973	261,186	6,011	17,887
Under 5 years	4,498	13,087	2,518	594	3,101	1,602	16,492	274	914
5 to 9 years	5,079	14,443	2,599	761	2,716	1,566	16,329	428	1,024
10 to 14 years	4,421	15,462	2,629	969	2,973	1,842	18,041	511	1,136
15 to 19 years	5,717	13,704	2,178	712	5,116	1,885	16,322	341	1,107
20 to 34 years	18,299	40,819	7,136	2,674	16,637	6,027	49,932	770	2,860
35 to 49 years	13,045	44,509	6,788	2,660	8,742	6,291	49,330	923	3,072
50 to 64 years	14,693	49,036	7,687	2,508	9,325	6,717	53,643	1,412	4,265
65 to 84 years	11,261	30,437	6,252	2,187	7,413	5,019	35,377	1,239	3,134
85 years and over	1,821	3,280	751	263	1,494	1,024	5,720	113	375
Total Female	40,751	112,988	19,778	6,067	29,124	14,007	135,053	3,134	8,833
Total Male	38,083	111,789	18,760	7,261	28,393	17,966	126,133	2,877	9,054

	St. Louis County, MO	Union County, IL	St. Louis, MO	Perry County, MO	Monroe County, IL	Madison County, IL	Combined Counties	United States
Total Population, 2020*	996,179	16,829	304,709	19,227	34,444	264,403	2,365,842	326,569,308
Under 5 years	58,550	917	19,050	1,132	1,957	15,116	139,802	19,650,192
5 to 9 years	58,875	886	15,082	1,338	1,857	16,050	139,033	19,979,039
10 to 14 years	63,369	1,131	15,655	1,252	2,482	16,622	148,495	21,107,910
15 to 19 years	62,620	980	15,527	1,173	2,075	15,998	145,455	21,174,955
20 to 34 years	188,844	2,791	82,118	3,309	5,390	50,884	478,490	67,305,543
35 to 49 years	179,349	2,963	57,710	3,475	6,652	48,832	434,341	61,916,646
50 to 64 years	204,579	3,647	57,955	3,990	7,905	55,273	482,635	63,072,206
65 to 84 years	152,987	3,011	36,281	2,968	5,233	39,770	342,569	45,741,001
85 years and over	27,006	503	5,331	590	893	5,858	55,022	6,621,816
Total Female	523,364	8,331	157,017	9,808	17,477	135,581	1,221,313	165,750,778
Total Male	472,815	8,498	147,692	9,419	16,967	128,822	1,144,529	160,818,530

Change in Median Age, 2010*-2020*

	Cape Girardeau County, MO	Jefferson County, MO	Scott County, MO	Mississippi County, MO	Jackson County, IL	Randolph County, IL	St. Clair County, IL	Alexander County, IL	Ste. Genevieve County, MO
Median Age^ (2020*)	36.7	39.6	40.1	41.0	32.1	42.2	39.1	46.6	43.7
Median Age^ (2010*)	36.3	37.1	38.6	38.9	28.4	40.6	36.7	41.8	42.9
Change in Median Age^ (2010 to 2020*)	0.4	2.5	1.5	2.1	3.7	1.6	2.4	4.8	0.8

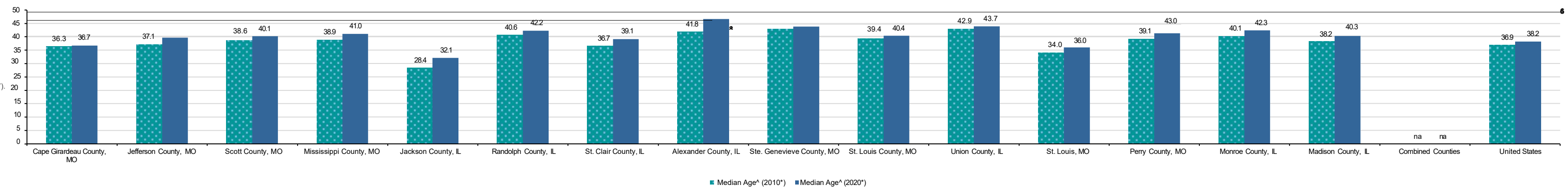
	St. Louis County, MO	Union County, IL	St. Louis, MO	Perry County, MO	Monroe County, IL	Madison County, IL	Combined Counties	United States
Median Age^ (2020*)	40.4	43.8	36.0	41.2	42.3	40.3	na	38.2
Median Age^ (2010*)	39.4	43.0	34.0	39.1	40.1	38.2	na	36.9
Change in Median Age^ (2010 to 2020*)	1.0	0.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	na	1.3

^ Median age is not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Median Age, 2010* & 2020*

- From 2010* to 2020* , the median age estimate increased the most in Alexander County, IL (41.8 to 46.6) and increased the least in Cape Girardeau County, MO (36.3 to 36.7).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2020 represents average characteristics from 2016-2020; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

USFWS Socioeconomic Profile

Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge

Age & Sex

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes population distribution by age and sex, [1] and the change in median age.

Median Age: The age that divides the population into two numerically equal groups (half the people are younger than this age and half are older).

Why is it important?

Age is a basic demographic characteristic that intersects other social characteristics such as marital status and education, and economic characteristics such as labor force participation. Age is a critical element in determining federal funding. Changes in the age composition of a population can signify future social and economic trends.

Different locations have different age distributions. For example, in counties with a large number of retirees, the age distribution may be skewed toward categories 65 years and older. [2] In counties with universities, the age distribution will be skewed toward 18- to 29-year-olds. In many counties, the largest segment of the population is the Baby Boomer generation (people born between 1946 and 1964).

The change in median age is one indicator of whether the population has gotten older or younger. [3] In general, the U.S. population is growing older. In many states the median age is over 40 years old and more than four out of every five counties were older in 2018 than in 2010.

Additional Resources

The Orton Family Foundation's Community Network Analysis Tool uses information about who lives, works, and plays in your community to identify how best to reach people. The tool prepares you for achieving broad engagement and participation of diverse audiences throughout your city or town: http://www.orton.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/community-network-analysis-tool.pdf.

Refuges with a minimum of 50,000 annual visits can compare demographic data for their area with demographic data collected from refuge visitors. To learn more about the National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Survey and access refuge survey results, see: https://u.osu.edu/dietsch.29/

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed. The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

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Education

Total Population 25 yrs or older, 2020*	50,736	155,830	26,176	9,577	34,883	23,242	178,199	4,288	12,787	691,689	12,122	218,594	13,202	24,447	185,257	1,641,029	222,836,834
No high school degree	4,267	15,300	3,975	2,179	2,586	3,533	14,802	610	1,175	41,527	1,309	24,596	1,767	1,024	13,504	132,134	25,562,680
High school graduate	46,469	140,530	22,201	7,398	32,317	19,709	163,397	3,678	11,612	650,162	10,813	193,998	11,435	23,423	171,753	1,508,895	197,274,154
Associates degree	2,825	19,461	1,631	451	3,083	1,927	18,443	445	1,288	53,727	1,010	13,848	1,057	2,258	19,940	141,394	19,254,254
Bachelor's degree or higher	16,170	32,881	5,180	1,193	12,397	3,005	51,740	494	2,292	307,398	2,805	81,399	2,524	8,938	51,420	579,636	73,356,319
Graduate or professiona	6,320	10,509	1,996	413	6,723	1,187	21,389	114	994	133,186	878	36,652	746	3,336	19,156	243,599	28,321,709
Percent of Total																	
No high school degree	8.4%	9.8%	15.2%	22.8%	7.4%	15.2%	8.3%	14.2%	9.2%	6.0%	10.8%	11.3%	13.4%	4.2%	7.3%	8.1%	11.5%
High school graduate	91.6%	90.2%	84.8%	77.2%	92.6%	84.8%	91.7%	85.8%	90.8%	94.0%	89.2%	88.7%	86.6%	95.8%	92.7%	91.9%	88.5%
Associates degree	5.6%	12.5%	6.2%	4.7%	8.8%	8.3%	10.3%	10.4%	10.1%	7.8%	8.3%	6.3%	8.0%	9.2%	10.8%	8.6%	8.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	31.9%	21.1%	19.8%	12.5%	35.5%	12.9%	29.0%	11.5%	17.9%	44.4%	23.1%	37.2%	19.1%	36.6%	27.8%	35.3%	32.9%
Graduate or professiona	12.5%	6.7%	7.6%	4.3%	19.3%	5.1%	12.0%	2.7%	7.8%	19.3%	7.2%	16.8%	5.7%	13.6%	10.3%	14.8%	12.7%

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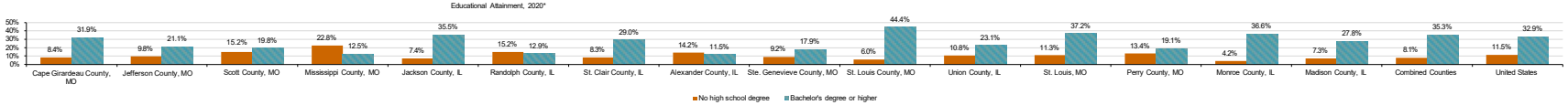

Total Population over 3 years old, 2020*	76,239	217,248	36,902	12,939	55,605	30,988	251,393	5,853	17,414	962,248	16,197	293,415	18,656	33,405	255,404	2,283,906	315,075,830
Enrolled in school:	21,916	53,031	8,428	2,746	19,933	6,122	65,295	1,315	3,615	243,174	3,326	67,586	4,564	7,713	65,283	574,047	80,497,960
Enrolled in nursery school, pre	1,226	3,819	469	40	828	343	4,823	104	194	19,260	235	5,155	347	697	4,652	42,192	4,879,858
Enrolled in kindergarten	783	2,841	544	248	538	360	3,057	88	104	10,780	153	2,905	277	417	2,403	25,496	4,003,118
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	4,277	12,034	1,898	574	2,049	1,257	13,417	297	905	48,090	635	12,136	992	1,463	13,405	113,429	15,900,533
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	3,624	12,123	2,049	708	2,249	1,368	14,325	395	853	49,455	838	12,206	1,166	1,985	13,373	116,717	16,606,090
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	3,228	12,118	1,816	800	2,442	1,538	14,100	345	983	53,782	976	11,045	971	1,841	12,527	118,512	16,879,255
Enrolled in college	8,778	10,096	1,652	376	11,827	1,256	15,573	88	576	61,807	489	24,139	811	1,310	18,923	157,701	22,229,106
Not enrolled in school	54,323	164,217	28,474	10,193	35,672	24,866	186,098	4,538	13,799	719,074	12,871	225,829	14,092	25,692	190,121	1,709,859	234,577,870
Percent of Total																	
Enrolled in school	28.7%	24.4%	22.8%	21.2%	35.8%	19.8%	26.0%	22.5%	20.8%	25.3%	20.5%	23.0%	24.5%	23.1%	25.6%	25.1%	25.5%
Enrolled in nursery school, pre	1.6%	1.8%	1.3%	0.3%	1.5%	1.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.1%	2.0%	1.5%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%
Enrolled in kindergarten	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	0.6%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	5.6%	5.5%	5.1%	4.4%	3.7%	4.1%	5.3%	5.1%	5.2%	5.0%	3.9%	4.1%	5.3%	4.4%	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	4.8%	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%	4.0%	4.4%	5.7%	6.7%	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%	4.2%	6.3%	5.9%	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	4.2%	5.6%	4.9%	6.2%	4.4%	5.0%	5.6%	5.9%	5.6%	5.6%	6.0%	3.8%	5.2%	5.5%	4.9%	5.2%	5.4%
Enrolled in college	11.5%	4.6%	4.5%	2.9%	21.3%	4.1%	6.2%	1.5%	3.3%	8.6%	3.0%	8.2%	4.3%	3.9%	7.4%	6.9%	7.1%
Not enrolled in school	71.3%	75.6%	77.2%	78.8%	64.2%	80.2%	74.0%	77.5%	79.2%	74.7%	79.5%	77.0%	75.5%	76.9%	74.4%	74.9%	74.5%

* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2020 represents average characteristics from 2016-2020.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Education

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes levels of educational attainment and school enrollment.

Educational Attainment: The level of education completed by people 25 years and over in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

School Enrollment: The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) defines people as enrolled in school if they were attending a public or private school or college at any time during the three months prior to taking the survey. People enrolled in vocational courses (such as business, technical, secretarial, trade, or correspondence courses) are not included in ACS school enrollment counts.

Why is it important?

Education is one of the most important indicators of the potential for economic success, and lack of education is closely linked to poverty. Studies show that areas with a higher-than-average-educated workforce grow faster, have higher incomes, and suffer less during economic downturns than other areas. [4, 5] In 2017, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the higher the rate of educational achievement, the lower the unemployment rate and the higher the wages.6

Understanding differences in education levels can highlight whether certain people might be disproportionately impacted by policies, plans, and management actions, and can inform communication and outreach efforts.

School enrollment can be an important indicator of the level of access to education, a community's potential for economic growth, and the number of dependents in a community that are not of working age. Some government agencies also use this information for funding allocations.

Additional Resources

For tables with school enrollment by detailed levels, and access to versions by race and ethnicity, see: https://censusreporter.org/tables/B14007/ .

USFWS Socioeconomic Profile

Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge

Language

	Cape Girardeau County, MO	Jefferson County, MO	Scott County, MO	Mississippi County, MO	Jackson County, IL	Randolph County, IL	St. Clair County, IL	Alexander County, IL	Ste. Genevieve County, MO	St. Louis County, MO	Union County, IL	St. Louis, MO	Perry County, MO	Monroe County, IL	Madison County, IL	Combined Counties	United States
Population 5 yrs or older, 2020*	74,336	211,690	36,020	12,734	54,416	30,371	244,694	5,737	16,973	937,629	15,912	285,659	18,095	32,487	249,287	2,226,040	306,919,116
Speak only English	71,675	205,220	34,871	12,495	49,643	29,063	231,950	5,703	16,654	848,497	15,177	257,950	17,359	31,613	239,602	2,067,472	240,826,040
Speak a language other than English	2,661	6,470	1,149	239	4,773	1,308	12,744	34	319	89,132	735	27,709	736	874	9,685	158,568	66,093,076
Spanish or Spanish Creole	840	2,447	573	206	1,973	816	6,747	34	157	20,613	605	8,736	305	207	5,380	49,639	40,537,337
Other Indo-European language	671	2,712	457	22	1,391	293	3,413	0	100	32,620	52	7,662	289	395	2,093	52,170	11,270,634
Asian and Pacific Island langu	946	1,071	44	5	1,006	91	1,818	0	62	27,173	78	6,374	142	249	1,478	40,537	10,800,470
Other languages	182	212	75	6	431	108	752	0	0	8,442	0	4,930	0	23	697	15,858	3,394,411
Speak English less than "very well"	989	1,633	192	120	1,431	390	4,139	0	117	28,409	288	10,407	178	246	2,751	51,370	25,312,024
Percent of Total																	
Speak only English	96.4%	96.9%	96.8%	98.1%	91.2%	95.7%	94.8%	99.4%	98.1%	90.5%	95.4%	90.3%	95.9%	97.3%	96.1%	92.9%	78.5%
Speak a language other than English	3.6%	3.1%	3.2%	1.9%	8.8%	4.3%	5.2%	0.6%	1.9%	9.5%	4.6%	9.7%	4.1%	2.7%	3.9%	7.1%	21.5%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%	1.6%	3.6%	2.7%	2.8%	0.6%	0.9%	2.2%	3.8%	3.1%	1.7%	0.6%	2.2%	2.2%	13.2%
Other Indo-European language	0.9%	1.3%	1.3%	0.2%	2.6%	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.6%	3.5%	0.3%	2.7%	1.6%	1.2%	0.8%	2.3%	3.7%
Asian and Pacific Island langu	1.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	1.8%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	2.9%	0.5%	2.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	1.8%	3.5%
Other languages	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	1.1%
Speak English less than "very well"	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	2.6%	1.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.7%	3.0%	1.8%	3.6%	1.0%	0.8%	1.1%	2.3%	8.2%

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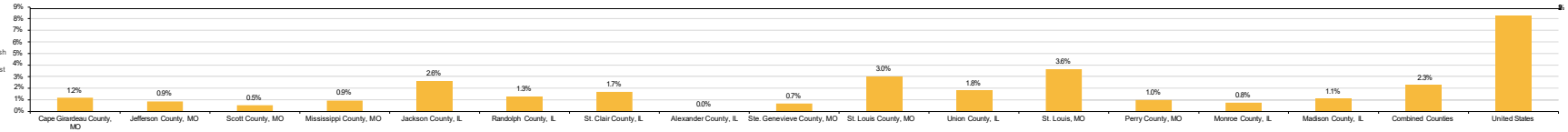
Percent of Population that 'Speaks English Less Than Very Well', 2020*

- In the 2016-2020 period, United States had the highest estimated percent of people that spoke English less than 'very well' (8.2%), and Alexander County, IL had the lowest (0.0%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2020 represents average characteristics from 2016-2020.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2022, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Language

What do we measure on this page?

This page measures the primary language people speak at home.

Language Spoken at Home: The language used by the population five years and older at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Why is it important?

If a significant portion of the population is classified as speaking English "less than very well," public outreach, meetings, plans, and implementation may need to be conducted in multiple languages. Community leaders and policy makers should be prepared to use interpreters of languages other than English to communicate effectively with diverse publics.

Additional Resources

For a detailed breakdown of languages spoken at home, see: https://censusreporter.org/tables/C16001/ .

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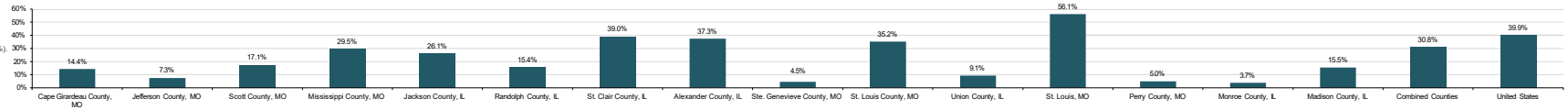
Race & Ethnicity

Race and Ethnicity, 2020*	Cape Girardeau County, MO	Jefferson County, MO	Scott County, MO	Mississippi County, MO	Jackson County, IL	Randolph County, IL	St. Clair County, IL	Alexander County, IL	Ste. Genevieve County, MO	St. Louis County, MO	Union County, IL	St. Louis, MO	Perry County, MO	Monroe County, IL	Madison County, IL	Combined Counties	United States
Total Population	78,834	224,777	38,538	13,328	57,517	31,973	261,186	6,011	17,887	996,179	16,829	304,709	19,227	34,444	264,403	2,365,842	326,569,308
White alone	68,830	211,917	32,616	9,642	43,737	27,644	165,015	3,803	17,276	662,172	15,732	141,519	18,461	33,570	229,173	1,681,107	229,960,813
Black or African American alone	5,744	1,943	4,290	3,380	8,615	3,378	77,934	2,107	386	241,560	226	139,140	91	91	22,987	511,862	41,227,384
American Indian alone	73	545	56	74	164	67	438	6	21	1,745	12	784	64	26	324	4,399	2,688,614
Asian alone	1,392	1,748	145	5	1,972	133	3,770	2	77	44,412	53	10,266	193	379	2,681	67,226	18,421,637
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alo	104	35	0	6	116	2	91	28	0	488	32	112	0	0	27	932	611,404
Some other race alone	357	526	168	0	1,007	301	3,959	0	49	10,642	128	3,441	0	129	1,845	22,552	16,783,914
Two or more races	2,334	8,063	1,263	221	1,506	448	10,019	65	78	35,359	646	9,447	428	249	7,366	77,892	16,875,542
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,889	4,548	942	308	2,541	1,032	11,025	62	213	29,396	888	12,530	431	550	8,885	75,240	59,361,020
Not Hispanic or Latino	76,945	220,229	37,596	13,020	54,976	30,941	250,161	5,949	17,674	966,783	15,941	292,179	18,796	33,894	255,518	2,290,602	267,208,288
Not Hispanic & White alone	67,480	208,273	31,930	9,390	42,522	27,063	159,367	3,769	17,087	645,623	15,299	133,869	18,264	33,156	223,418	1,636,510	196,251,375
Total Minority Population	11,354	16,504	6,608	3,938	14,995	4,910	101,819	2,242	800	350,556	1,530	170,840	963	1,288	40,985	729,332	130,317,933
Percent of Total																	
White alone	87.3%	94.3%	84.6%	72.3%	76.0%	86.5%	63.2%	63.3%	96.6%	66.5%	93.5%	46.4%	96.0%	97.5%	86.7%	71.1%	70.4%
Black or African American alone	7.3%	0.9%	11.1%	25.4%	15.0%	10.6%	29.8%	35.1%	2.2%	24.2%	1.3%	45.7%	0.4%	0.3%	8.7%	21.6%	12.6%
American Indian alone	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%
Asian alone	1.8%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	3.4%	0.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%	4.5%	0.3%	3.4%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%	2.8%	5.6%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alo	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race alone	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	5.1%
Two or more races	3.0%	3.6%	3.3%	1.7%	3.3%	1.4%	3.8%	1.1%	0.4%	3.5%	3.8%	3.1%	2.2%	0.7%	2.8%	3.3%	5.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.4%	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%	4.4%	3.2%	4.2%	1.0%	1.2%	3.0%	5.3%	4.1%	2.2%	1.6%	3.4%	3.2%	18.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	97.6%	98.0%	97.6%	97.7%	95.6%	96.8%	95.8%	99.0%	98.8%	97.0%	94.7%	95.9%	97.8%	98.4%	96.6%	96.8%	81.8%
Not Hispanic & White alone	85.6%	92.7%	82.9%	70.5%	73.9%	84.6%	61.0%	62.7%	95.5%	64.8%	90.9%	43.9%	95.0%	96.3%	84.5%	69.2%	60.1%
Total Minority Population	14.4%	7.3%	17.1%	29.5%	26.1%	15.4%	39.0%	37.3%	4.5%	35.2%	9.1%	56.1%	5.0%	3.7%	15.5%	30.8%	39.9%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Minority Population, Percent of Total, 2020*

- St. Louis, MO has the largest share of people of color (56.1%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. The 2020 estimate is based on data collected between 2016 and 2020.

Data sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2022, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Race & Ethnicity

What do we measure on this page?

This section reports the size of populations by racial and ethnic groups as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates. The U.S. Census Bureau defines race and ethnicity independently:

Race: Respondents can self-identify as "White," "Black or African American," "American Indian and Alaska Native," "Asian," and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander."[7]

Some Other Race: This includes all other responses not included above. Respondents providing write-in entries—such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban)—in the "Some other race" write-in space are included in this category.

Two or More Races: This includes people who either checked two or more race response check boxes, provided multiple write-in responses, or submitted some combination of check boxes and write-in responses.

Ethnicity: Respondents identify themselves as either Hispanic or Latino, or Not Hispanic or Latino. The terms Hispanic and Latino are generally used to denote people living in the United States with cultural ties to Latin America or other Spanish speaking countries. Individuals self-identifying as having a Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish heritage can do so by selecting from categories listed on the Census questionnaire: "Mexican, Mexican American, or Chicano," "Puerto Rican," "Cuban," or "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." People who identify as being of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino culture can be of any race or combination of races.

Minority: A minority individual is defined as a person whose race is not White or a person who is Hispanic or Latino (or both). Thus the "Total Minority Population" is calculated by subtracting those who identify as both "Not Hispanic or Latino" and "White alone" from "Total Population."

Why is this important?

Different groups of people may value and use public lands in different ways. They may also experience different barriers and opportunities to access public lands and natural resource management decision-making processes. Understanding the various values, beliefs, and attitudes of minority populations living in an area is important to public land managers working to meet the needs of the public, or when evaluating potentially adverse impacts on a population. Furthermore, research has demonstrated that minority populations have a higher likelihood of being exposed to health and environmental risks than non-minority populations.

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidance on Environmental Justice states that minority EJ populations are considered to be present when (a) the minority population of the affected area exceeds 50%, or (b) the minority population percentage of the affected area is meaningfully greater than the minority population percentage in the general population or other appropriate unit of geographic analysis (typically the state).

While these data help identify the presence of a minority population, further outreach and analysis is required to understand values, beliefs, and attitudes of groups, and determine potential impacts of management decisions on local populations.

USFWS Socioeconomic Profile

Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge

Income

	Cape Girardeau County, MO	Jefferson County, MO	Scott County, MO	Mississippi County, MO	Jackson County, IL	Randolph County, IL	St. Clair County, IL	Alexander County, IL	Ste. Genevieve County, MO	St. Louis County, MO	Union County, IL	St. Louis, MO	Perry County, MO	Monroe County, IL	Madison County, IL	Combined Counties	United States
Per Capita Income (2020 $s)	$27,483	$30,800	$26,193	$18,655	$26,656	$27,206	$31,511	$20,450	$33,049	$42,682	$27,778	$31,930	$27,294	$43,435	$33,599	na	$35,384
Median Household Income* (2020 $s)	$53,776	$67,606	$46,310	$34,354	$39,689	$55,319	$57,473	$34,709	$61,746	$68,661	$51,655	$45,782	$56,861	$89,648	$64,045	na	$64,994
Total Households, 2020*	30,215	84,978	19,342	4,998	24,208	12,047	104,631	2,252	7,252	409,658	6,813	143,566	7,577	13,576	108,429	975,542	122,354,219
Less than $10,000	2,237	3,188	1,251	672	3,274	582	8,417	235	259	18,515	430	15,857	290	268	5,959	61,434	7,145,751
$10,000 to $24,999	4,306	8,753	3,195	1,262	5,400	1,964	15,268	561	1,127	42,687	1,326	25,196	1,218	1,188	14,080	127,531	15,379,797
$25,000 to $34,999	3,278	6,931	1,609	604	2,181	1,200	9,742	340	654	35,295	701	16,066	748	650	9,543	89,542	10,569,484
$35,000 to $49,999	4,121	11,432	2,183	704	3,518	1,500	13,138	375	924	51,280	780	19,417	978	1,495	12,492	124,337	14,690,382
$50,000 to $74,999	5,749	16,596	3,114	647	3,155	2,431	17,827	387	1,110	72,077	1,375	24,864	1,700	2,141	21,314	174,487	21,034,779
$75,000 to $99,999	4,653	13,738	1,475	567	2,480	1,921	12,973	152	1,023	52,605	904	14,998	1,212	1,897	13,797	124,395	15,613,243
$100,000 to $149,999	3,556	15,848	1,716	395	2,105	1,730	14,804	107	1,587	63,370	746	15,556	1,050	3,025	18,525	144,120	19,128,938
$150,000 to $199,999	1,264	5,701	439	75	1,176	394	7,267	54	323	30,703	335	5,744	178	1,524	6,940	62,117	8,688,154
$200,000 or more	1,051	2,791	360	72	918	325	5,195	41	245	43,126	216	5,868	203	1,388	5,779	67,579	10,103,691
Gini Coefficient*	0.44	0.38	0.48	0.47	0.53	0.43	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.49	0.45	0.50	0.40	0.41	0.44	na	0.48
Percent of Total																	
Less than $10,000	7.4%	3.8%	6.5%	13.4%	13.5%	4.8%	8.0%	10.4%	3.6%	4.5%	6.3%	11.0%	3.8%	2.0%	5.5%	6.3%	5.8%
$10,000 to $24,999	14.3%	10.3%	16.5%	25.2%	22.3%	16.3%	14.6%	24.9%	15.5%	10.4%	19.5%	17.6%	16.1%	8.8%	13.0%	13.1%	12.6%
$25,000 to $34,999	10.8%	8.2%	8.3%	12.1%	9.0%	10.0%	9.3%	15.1%	9.0%	8.6%	10.3%	11.2%	9.9%	4.8%	8.8%	9.2%	8.6%
$35,000 to $49,999	13.6%	13.5%	11.3%	14.1%	14.5%	12.5%	12.6%	16.7%	12.8%	12.5%	11.5%	13.5%	12.9%	11.0%	11.5%	12.7%	12.0%
$50,000 to $74,999	19.0%	19.5%	16.1%	12.9%	13.0%	20.2%	17.0%	17.2%	15.3%	17.6%	20.2%	17.3%	22.4%	15.8%	19.7%	17.9%	17.2%
$75,000 to $99,999	15.4%	16.2%	7.6%	11.3%	10.2%	15.9%	12.4%	6.7%	14.1%	12.8%	13.3%	10.4%	16.0%	14.0%	12.7%	12.8%	12.8%
$100,000 to $149,999	11.8%	18.6%	11.2%	7.9%	8.7%	14.4%	14.1%	4.8%	21.9%	15.5%	10.9%	10.8%	13.9%	22.3%	17.1%	14.8%	15.6%
$150,000 to $199,999	4.2%	6.7%	2.3%	1.5%	4.9%	3.3%	6.9%	2.4%	4.5%	7.5%	4.9%	4.0%	2.3%	11.2%	6.4%	6.4%	7.1%
$200,000 or more	3.5%	3.3%	1.9%	1.4%	3.8%	2.7%	5.0%	1.8%	3.4%	10.5%	3.2%	4.1%	2.7%	10.2%	5.3%	6.9%	8.3%

* Median Household Income and Gini Coefficient are not available for metro/non-metro or regional aggregations.

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
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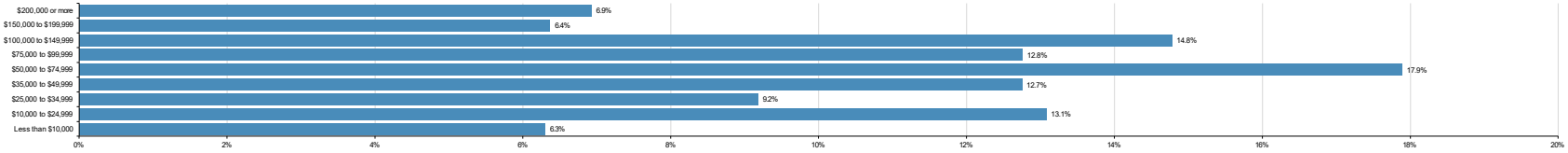
Household Income Distribution, Combined Counties, 2020*

- In the 2016-2020 period, the income category in the Combined Counties with the most households was $50,000 to $74,999 (17.9% of households). The income category with the fewest households was Less than $10,000 (6.3% of households).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2020 represents average characteristics from 2016-2020.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes per capita income and the distribution of household income.

Per Capita Income: Total personal income divided by total population of an area. [8]

Household: All the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Gini Coefficient: A summary value of the inequality of income distribution. A value of 0 represents perfect equality and a value of 1 represents perfect inequality. The lower the Gini coefficient, the more equal the income distribution.

The per capita income shown on this page is from the U.S. Census Bureau. The U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) define income differently and derive the estimates using different techniques. [9]

Why is it important?

One important consideration of proposed policies and management actions is whether low-income populations could experience disproportionately adverse effects as a result. Analyzing income differences within and between locations helps to highlight areas where the population, or a sub-population, may be experiencing economic hardship.

The distribution of income is related to important aspects of economic well-being. Large numbers of households in the lower end of income distribution indicate economic hardship. A bulge in the middle can be interpreted as the size of the middle class. A figure that shows a proportionally large number of households at both extremes indicates a location characterized by “haves” and "have-nots.” [10]

Income distribution has always been a central concern of economic theory and economic policy. Classical economists were mainly concerned with the distribution of income among the main factors of production: land, labor, and capital. Modern economists have also addressed this issue but have been more concerned with the distribution of income across individuals and households. [11]

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the long-term trend shows increasing income inequality. Workers at the top of the wage distribution have experienced real wage [12] gains, while those at the bottom have experienced real wage losses. Researchers cite changes in the labor market—for example, shifts in demand for labor on the basis of education and skill—as the primary reason. Changes in household composition are also a factor. The U.S. Census Bureau notes that divorces, marital separations, births out of wedlock, and the increasing age at first marriage have led to a shift away from married-couple households to single-parent families and nonfamily households. Because non-married-couple households tend to have lower income and less equally distributed income than other types of households, changes in household composition have been associated with growing income inequality. [13]

USFWS Socioeconomic Profile

Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge

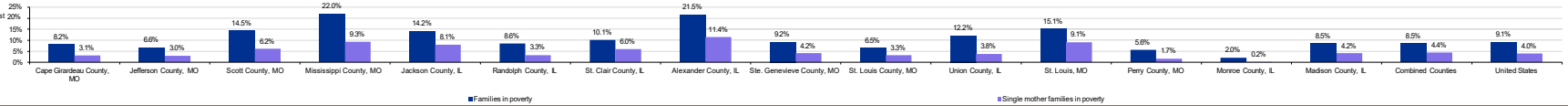
Families in Poverty

	Cape Girardeau County, MO	Jefferson County, MO	Scott County, MO	Mississippi County, MO	Jackson County, IL	Randolph County, IL	St. Clair County, IL	Alexander County, IL	Ste. Genevieve County, MO	St. Louis County, MO	Union County, IL	St. Louis, MO	Perry County, MO	Monroe County, IL	Madison County, IL	Combined Counties	United States
Total families for whom poverty status is determined, 2020*	18,717	61,349	10,054	3,426	12,369	7,875	66,258	1,335	5,212	258,720	4,441	64,848	5,037	10,249	70,774	600,664	79,849,830
Families in poverty	1,526	4,058	1,461	754	1,753	676	6,691	287	482	16,848	541	9,791	283	205	5,997	51,353	7,245,704
Families with children in pover	1,094	2,837	1,031	482	1,347	440	5,299	198	391	12,393	416	7,893	180	**80**	4,509	38,590	5,298,835
Single mother families i	583	1,843	622	320	1,001	262	3,990	152	219	8,473	168	5,884	**86**	**22**	2,943	26,568	3,217,776
Percent of Total, 2020*																	
Families in poverty	8.2%	6.6%	14.5%	22.0%	14.2%	8.6%	10.1%	21.5%	9.2%	6.5%	12.2%	15.1%	5.6%	2.0%	8.5%	8.5%	9.1%
Families with children in pover	5.8%	4.6%	10.3%	14.1%	10.9%	5.6%	8.0%	14.8%	7.5%	4.8%	9.4%	12.2%	3.6%	**0.8%**	6.4%	6.4%	6.6%
Single mother families i	3.1%	3.0%	6.2%	9.3%	8.1%	3.3%	6.0%	11.4%	4.2%	3.3%	3.8%	9.1%	**1.7%**	**0.2%**	4.2%	4.4%	4.0%
Change in Percentage Points, 2010*-2020*																	
For example, if the value is 3% in 2010* and 4.5% in 2020*, the reported change in percentage points is 1.5.																	
Families in poverty	-1.6	-0.8	2.3	0.6	-3.3	1.6	-2.2	9.7	1.1	-0.2	-0.5	-5.3	-0.8	-1.5	-0.7	-1.3	-1.0
Families with children in pover	-2.4	-0.9	0.4	-2.6	-2.5	0.7	-2.3	5.5	3.1	-0.7	**0.0**	-5.8	-1.7	-1.7	-1.1	-1.8	-1.3
Single mother families i	-2.8	-0.3	-0.4	-0.8	-0.2	-0.4	-2.3	3.9	1.3	-0.7	0.2	-5.3	-0.3	-1.4	-1.1	-1.4	-0.8

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

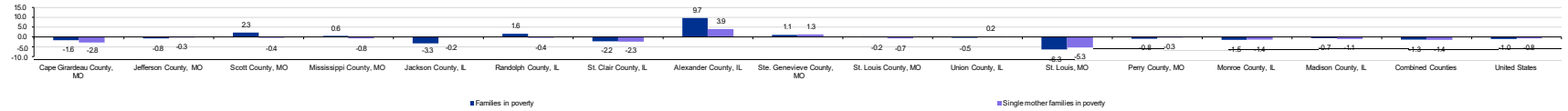
Families in Poverty, Percent of Total, 2020*

* Alexander County, IL has the largest share of single mother families in poverty (11.4%).



Families in Poverty, Change in Percentage Points, 2010*-2020*

* The largest change in the share of single mother families in poverty occurred in St. Louis, MO, which went from 14.4% to 9.1%.



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2020 represents average characteristics from 2016-2020; 2010 represents 2006-2010.

CITATION: U.S. Department of Commerce, 2022, Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Families in Poverty

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of families living below the poverty line, including families with children, single-mother families with children, and other family types for which data are not presented on this page.

The U.S. Census Bureau defines a family as a group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to define who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Why is it important?

Families in poverty may lack resources to meet their basic needs. Their challenges cross the spectrum of food, housing, health care, education, vulnerability to natural disasters, and emotional stress.

To save money, families with low incomes often have to make lifestyle compromises such as unhealthy foods, less food, substandard housing, or delayed medical care. [14] Children in poor families, on average, receive fewer years of education compared to children in wealthier families. [15]

Lack of financial resources make families in poverty more vulnerable to natural disasters. This is due to inadequate housing, social exclusion, and an inability to re-locate or evacuate. [16, 17]

Inadequate shelter exposes occupants to increased risk from storms, floods, fire, and temperature extremes. [17] Households with low incomes are more likely to have unhealthy housing such as leaks, mold, or rodents. [18]

Low-income residents are less likely to have adequate property insurance, so they may bear an even greater burden from property damage due to natural hazards. [17]

Living in poverty can lead to a lack of personal control over potentially hazardous situations such as air pollution or flooding. Impoverished families may be less likely to take proactive measures to prevent harm. [16]

Families in poverty may experience barriers to accessing and participating in outdoor recreation and public decision-making processes.

Additional Resources

For data on individuals in poverty, households receiving public assistance, and housing affordability, see https://headwaterseconomics.org/tools/populations-at-risk/ .

CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES: Data describing change over time can be misleading when geographic boundaries have changed.
The Census provides documentation about changes in boundaries at this site: www.census.gov/geo/reference/boundary-changes.html

USFWS Socioeconomic Profile

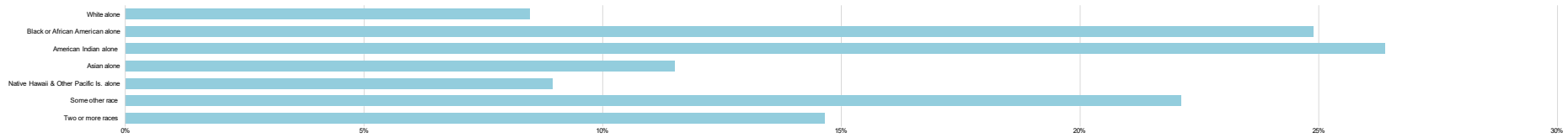
Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge

Poverty by Race & Ethnicity

	Cape Girardeau County, MO	Jefferson County, MO	Scott County, MO	Mississippi County, MO	Jackson County, IL	Randolph County, IL	St. Clair County, IL	Alexander County, IL	Ste. Genevieve County, MO	St. Louis County, MO	Union County, IL	St. Louis, MO	Perry County, MO	Monroe County, IL	Madison County, IL	Combined Counties	United States
Total Population in Poverty, 2020*	11,946	20,106	6,684	2,747	12,898	3,568	37,001	1,581	1,802	90,637	3,046	60,598	1,708	1,061	32,152	287,533	40,910,326
White alone	8,738	18,196	4,686	1,564	7,827	3,186	11,738	837	1,588	36,975	2,736	16,554	1,625	977	22,105	139,332	23,820,939
Black or African American alone	1,909	486	1,903	1,169	3,453	151	21,981	735	166	44,795	169	38,751	21	1	7,875	123,454	8,726,814
American Indian alone	0	83	20	0	75	0	25	0	0	634	2	157	0	0	109	1,105	626,766
Asian alone	705	58	0	0	493	6	224	0	0	3,263	26	2,395	6	53	265	7,526	1,917,691
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alo	9	0	0	0	19	0	5	0	0	30	0	5	0	0	0	70	99,642
Some other race	38	61	0	0	501	186	1,083	0	0	1,522	1	1,104	0	0	467	4,923	3,234,981
Two or more races	547	1,223	175	14	530	69	1,944	9	68	3,418	120	1,631	54	0	1,331	11,123	2,483,493
All Ethnicities in Poverty, 2020*																	
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	580	343	305	89	716	293	2,657	14	0	3,660	299	2,487	25	0	1,406	12,844	10,642,653
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8,207	17,978	4,393	1,475	7,510	3,073	11,023	823	1,588	35,027	2,555	14,830	1,602	977	21,510	132,571	17,854,392
Percent of Total**																	
White alone	13.2%	8.7%	14.6%	17.5%	19.1%	12.2%	7.2%	22.6%	9.3%	5.7%	17.6%	12.1%	9.0%	2.9%	9.8%	8.5%	10.6%
Black or African American alone	36.2%	27.3%	43.4%	46.4%	44.4%	11.6%	28.7%	35.4%	49.2%	19.0%	77.6%	28.5%	37.5%	1.4%	35.6%	24.9%	22.1%
American Indian alone	0.0%	16.4%	35.7%	na	48.4%	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%	16.7%	22.1%	0.0%	0.0%	33.7%	26.4%	24.1%
Asian alone	53.6%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	26.4%	5.2%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	52.8%	24.6%	3.1%	21.9%	10.1%	11.5%	10.6%
Native Hawaii & Other Pacific Is. alo	8.7%	0.0%	na	na	16.4%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	na	10.9%	0.0%	5.4%	na	na	0.0%	9.9%	16.8%
Some other race	12.0%	9.7%	0.0%	na	49.8%	53.2%	27.4%	na	0.0%	14.5%	0.8%	32.7%	na	0.0%	25.8%	22.1%	19.7%
Two or more races	24.4%	15.4%	15.2%	9.0%	28.8%	17.6%	20.0%	13.8%	74.4%	9.9%	18.6%	17.5%	12.6%	0.0%	18.4%	14.6%	15.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	31.4%	7.6%	32.4%	31.2%	33.1%	42.2%	24.6%	22.6%	0.0%	12.8%	30.4%	20.8%	5.8%	0.0%	16.1%	17.7%	18.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12.7%	8.7%	14.0%	17.0%	18.7%	11.9%	7.0%	22.4%	9.4%	5.5%	16.9%	11.4%	9.0%	3.0%	9.8%	8.3%	9.3%

** Poverty prevalence by race and ethnicity is calculated by dividing the number of people by race in poverty by the total population of that race.

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2020 represents average characteristics from 2016-2020.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Poverty by Race & Ethnicity

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the number of people living in poverty by race and ethnicity. It also shows the share of all people living in poverty by race and ethnicity, and the share of each race and ethnicity living in poverty.

Race: Race is a self-identification data item in which U.S. Census respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic or Latino origin. Percentages for the various race categories add to 100% and should not be combined with the percent Hispanic or Latino.

Ethnicity: There are two minimum categories for ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race. [19]

Poverty: Following the Office of Management and Budget's Directive, the U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or an unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or an unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Poverty thresholds are updated every year by the U.S. Census Bureau to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. [20] The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country. They are not adjusted for regional, state, or local variations in the cost of living.[21]

Why is it important?

Disaggregating socioeconomic data by racial groups can unearth problems that are hidden when looking at overall population trends. For example, overall trends in a population may show decreased levels of poverty. However, disaggregating the data may reveal that conditions are not improving for minority racial groups. Proposed policies and activities may need to be analyzed in the context of whether minorities and people who are economically disadvantaged could be disproportionately impacted. [22, 23]

USFWS Socioeconomic Profile

Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge

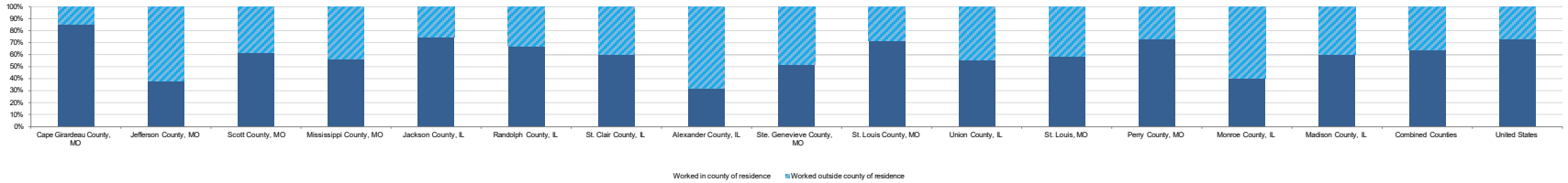
Commuting

	Cape Girardeau County, MO	Jefferson County, MO	Scott County, MO	Mississippi County, MO	Jackson County, IL	Randolph County, IL	St. Clair County, IL	Alexander County, IL	Ste. Genevieve County, MO	St. Louis County, MO	Union County, IL	St. Louis, MO	Perry County, MO	Monroe County, IL	Madison County, IL	Combined Counties	United States
Workers 16 years and over, 2020	37,843	111,106	17,117	8,283	23,391	12,971	123,831	1,901	8,406	491,117	6,833	134,771	9,174	16,266	126,394	1,147,406	153,660,604
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.3	29.4	20.1	20.5	19.0	24.8	24.2	28.4	29.4	27.1	24.5	27.1	20.1	25.7	29.2	23.2	25.0
Percent of Total																	
PLACE OF WORK:																	
Worked in county of residence	85.1%	38.3%	61.7%	56.2%	74.9%	67.2%	59.9%	31.9%	52.2%	71.9%	55.2%	59.0%	73.1%	40.1%	60.1%	63.7%	72.8%
Worked outside county of res	14.9%	61.7%	38.3%	43.8%	25.1%	32.8%	40.1%	68.1%	47.8%	28.1%	44.8%	41.0%	26.9%	59.9%	39.9%	36.3%	27.2%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:																	
Less than 10 minutes	16.3%	8.4%	23.0%	26.4%	24.7%	25.5%	11.4%	14.2%	16.6%	8.3%	12.9%	8.5%	32.6%	14.2%	14.6%	10.9%	11.4%
10 to 14 minutes	20.1%	7.2%	16.6%	13.0%	19.8%	10.2%	13.2%	6.5%	12.1%	11.0%	13.8%	13.4%	14.5%	9.9%	11.8%	11.9%	12.3%
15 to 19 minutes	18.9%	10.6%	13.2%	18.0%	13.4%	12.7%	15.5%	7.5%	13.8%	15.4%	13.9%	17.9%	15.4%	18.1%	12.0%	14.8%	14.1%
20 to 24 minutes	14.6%	10.0%	13.0%	7.4%	10.8%	11.9%	13.0%	12.9%	9.2%	16.2%	8.7%	17.7%	7.0%	7.7%	11.6%	15.2%	13.3%
25 to 29 minutes	4.6%	7.0%	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%	5.2%	7.6%	5.1%	4.5%	8.1%	3.5%	6.7%	3.1%	4.2%	6.3%	7.2%	6.1%
30 to 34 minutes	6.2%	16.0%	10.9%	8.3%	6.6%	8.4%	12.5%	27.1%	10.4%	15.7%	13.7%	21.7%	6.1%	12.8%	13.2%	14.1%	12.7%
35 to 39 minutes	2.4%	5.2%	2.8%	3.9%	3.2%	2.8%	3.5%	9.2%	1.4%	3.2%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	5.9%	4.4%	3.5%	2.9%
40 to 44 minutes	1.6%	5.5%	2.5%	2.4%	1.5%	2.8%	4.8%	2.3%	4.5%	3.4%	3.2%	2.5%	2.6%	6.4%	5.2%	3.9%	3.7%
45 to 59 minutes	3.4%	14.2%	3.4%	4.2%	4.4%	6.7%	8.5%	8.5%	6.3%	5.1%	9.8%	4.8%	7.4%	12.6%	8.3%	6.8%	7.7%
60 or more minutes	4.7%	9.9%	4.5%	5.2%	3.7%	11.1%	5.3%	6.3%	15.1%	3.2%	5.2%	4.9%	5.1%	7.4%	5.4%	4.9%	5.0%

High Reliability: Data with coefficients of variation (CVs) < 12% are in black to indicate that the sampling error is relatively small.
Medium Reliability: Data with CVs between 12 & 40% are in orange to indicate that the values should be interpreted with caution.
Low Reliability: Data with CVs > 40% are displayed in red to indicate that the estimate is considered very unreliable.

Place of Work, 2020*

- In the 2016-2020 period, Alexander County, IL had the highest estimated percent of people that worked outside the county of residence (68.1%), and Cape Girardeau County, MO had the lowest (14.9%).



* ACS 5-year estimates used. 2020 represents average characteristics from 2016-2020.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Office, Washington, D.C.

Commuting

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes workers by place of work and by travel time to work. These data do not include those who work from home.

Why is it important?

The longest commute times tend to occur in larger metro areas or in counties surrounding metro areas. However, fast-growing micropolitan communities or some rural areas, such as resort communities where the cost of living has gone up, are also experiencing long commute times. [24]

Economic development is sometimes affected by commuting in unanticipated ways: strategies aimed at increasing jobs in a community will not necessarily mean jobs for residents. Conversely, creating job opportunities for residents does not always require bringing jobs into that community.

High out-commuting rates can also separate tax revenues from demands for services, which complicates fiscal planning for local governments. "Bedroom communities"—those with high levels of out-commuting—may struggle to provide social services, housing, and water and sewer facilities without an adequate source of business tax revenue. Higher levels and longer distance of commuting likely indicate a housing-job imbalance. This can result from unaffordable housing prices or other residential constraints. [25]

Additional Resources

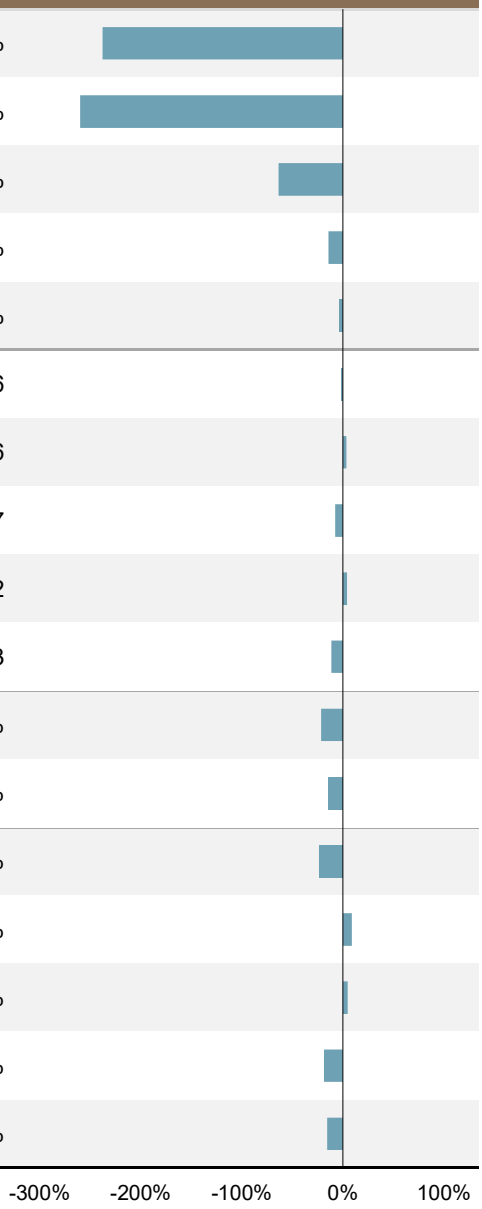
To explore interactive maps with additional commuting variables, such as the percent of the population that bikes or walks to work, commutes to work by public transportation, or carpools to work, see EPA's EnviroAtlas: https://enviroatlas.epa.gov/enviroatlas/interactivemap/ .

USFWS Socioeconomic Profile

Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge

Economic Indicators

	Indicators	Combined Counties	United States	Percent Difference Combined Counties vs. United States
Trends	Population,% change, 2000-2020	-1.4%	16.8%	
	Employment, % change, 2000-2020	-2.0%	15.4%	
	Personal Income, % change, 2000-2020	26.2%	50.7%	
	Avg. Earnings per Job, % change, 2000-2020	13.3%	15.4%	
	Per Capita Income, % change, 2000-2020	28.1%	29.1%	
Prosperity	Avg. Earnings per Job, 2020	$71,517	$72,456	
	Per Capita Income, 2020	$64,405	$62,306	
	Services, Avg. Annual Wages, 2020	$60,951	$65,877	
	Non-Services, Avg. Annual Wages, 2020	$76,529	$73,602	
	Government, Avg. Annual Wages, 2020	$58,612	$65,713	
Stress	Unemployment Rate, change 2000-2020	3.3%	4.1%	
	Unemployment Rate, 2020	7.0%	8.1%	
Structure	Proprietors, % of Jobs, 2020	18.1%	22.8%	
	Non-Labor Income, % of Pers. Income, 2020	43.7%	40.1%	
	Services, % of Jobs, 2020	76.1%	72.6%	
	Non-Services, % of Jobs, 2020	12.2%	14.7%	
	Government, % of Jobs, 2020	10.8%	12.6%	



CITATION: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2021. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2022. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Labor. 2021. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Washington, D.C.

Economic Indicators

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares indicators of economic performance that highlight how the selected location differs from a comparison location.

The percent (or relative) difference between the selected and comparison locations is calculated by dividing the difference between the values by the arithmetic mean of the values.

Why is it important?

These indicators can be analyzed to get a comprehensive view of the economy.

Information on this page provides a snapshot of economic parity or disparity between the selected and comparison locations. By understanding these differences, a more detailed picture of the location of interest can be had, leading decision-makers to be better equipped to understand who their constituents may be.

In some cases it may be appropriate to compare a local economy to the U.S. economy. In other cases, however, it will be more useful to compare counties or regional economies with other similar counties or regional economies. For example, if the region being analyzed is rural, it may be best compared to similar regions because comparing against the U.S. will include data from large metropolitan areas. Alternatively, if the goal is to understand the differences and similarities of nearby or adjacent areas, then comparing rural areas to urban areas may be of value.

USFWS Socioeconomic Profile

Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge

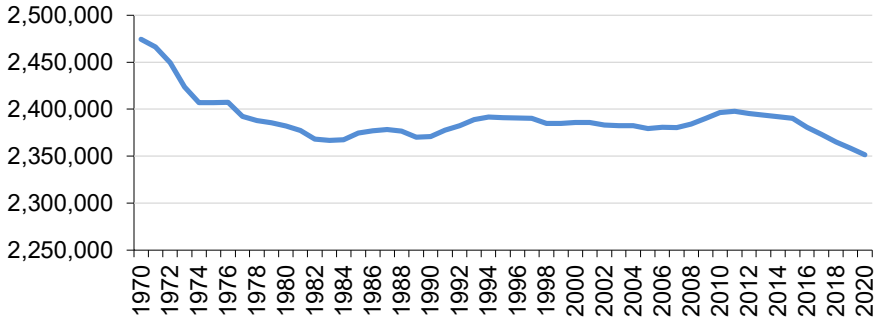
Trends in Population, Employment, & Personal Income

Combined Counties	1970	1980	1990	2000	2020	Change 2000 2020
Population	2,474,207	2,382,076	2,370,565	2,385,852	2,351,258	-34,594
Employment (full & part-time jobs)	1,131,432	1,261,158	1,422,587	1,557,210	1,526,062	-31,148
Personal Income (thous. of 2021 $s)	74,416,817	81,489,265	101,103,209	119,967,074	151,431,775	31,464,701

Population and personal income are reported by place of residence, and employment by place of work on this page.

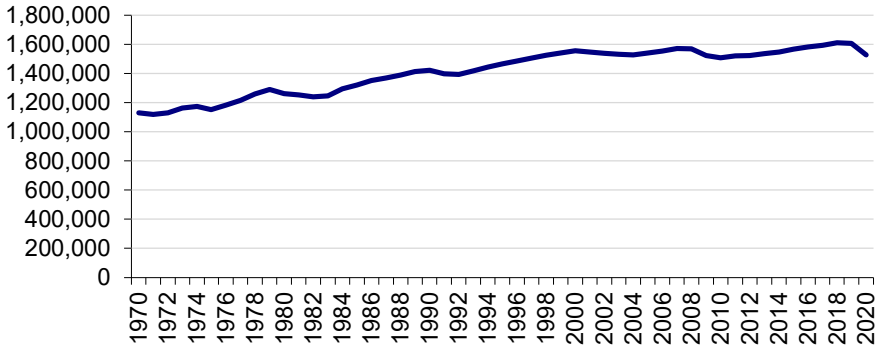
Population Trends, Combined Counties

- From 1970 to 2020, population shrank from 2,474,207 to 2,351,258 people, a 5% decrease.



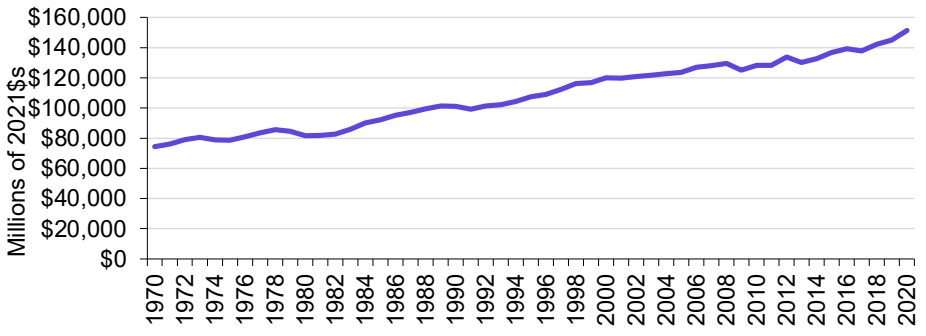
Employment Trends, Combined Counties

- From 1970 to 2020, employment grew from 1,131,432 to 1,526,062, a 35% increase.



Personal Income Trends, Combined Counties

- From 1970 to 2020, personal income grew from $74,416.8 million to $151,431.8 million, (in real terms), a 103% increase.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2021. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Trends in Population, Employment, & Personal Income

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes trends in population, employment, and real personal income.

Population: The total number of people by place of residence.

Employment: All full- and part-time workers, wage and salary jobs (employees), and proprietors (the self-employed) reported by place of work.

Personal Income: Income from wage and salary employment and proprietors' income (labor earnings), as well as non-labor income (dividends, interest, and rent, and transfer payments) reported by place of residence. All income figures in this report are shown in real terms (i.e., adjusted for inflation). Subsequent sections of this report define labor earnings and non-labor income in more detail.

Why is it important?

Long-term, steady growth of population, employment, and real personal income is generally an indication of a healthy, prosperous economy. Erratic growth, no growth, or long-term decline in these indicators are generally an indication of a struggling economy.

Growth can benefit the general population of a place, especially by providing economic opportunities, but it can also stress communities and lead to income stratification. When considering the benefits of growth, it is important to distinguish between standard of living (such as earnings per job and per capita income) and quality of life (such as leisure time, crime rate, and sense of well-being).

Historical information may facilitate an understanding of how past resource management issues were shaped by socioeconomic conditions and how changes in these conditions may impact future activities. Trend data can be useful in understanding current and past socioeconomic conditions and can provide a basis for making informed estimates of near-future conditions.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2021. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

USFWS Socioeconomic Profile

Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge

Combined Counties	Change 2010 2021
Population Decline, 2010-2021	-49,208
Avgerage Annual Population Change (Natural Change & Net Migration)	-3,964
From Natural Change	3,205
Births	21,279
Deaths	18,074
From Net Migration	-7,149
International Migration	2,559
Domestic Migration	-9,708
From Residual	-21

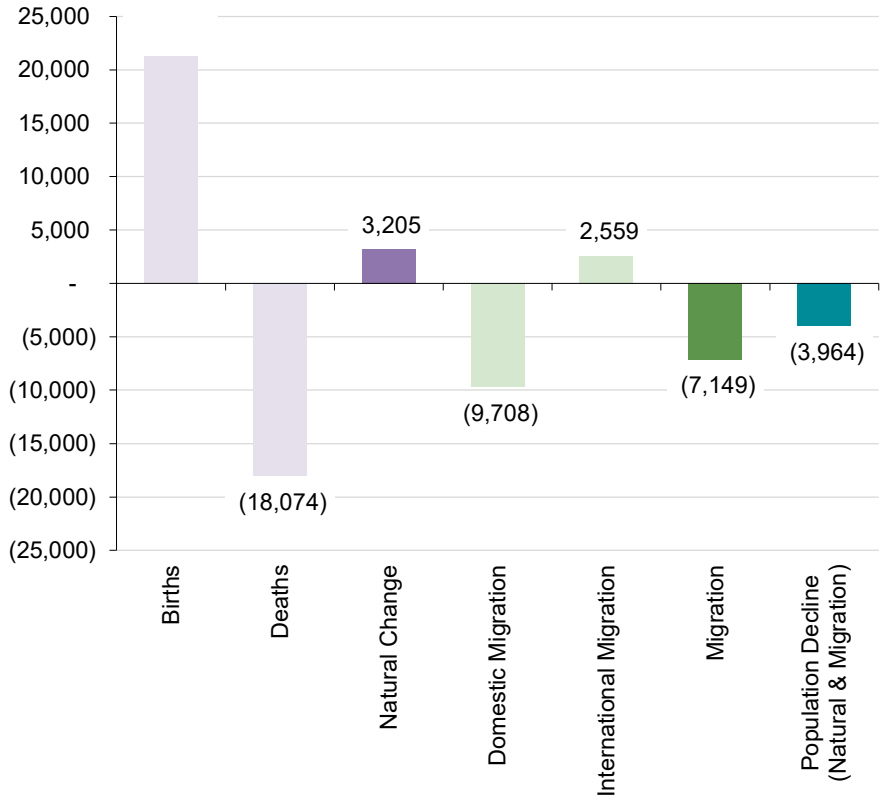
Factors Contributing to Population Change*, 2010-2021

Natural Change	30.9%
Net Migration	68.9%
Residual	0.2%

* The absolute value of the individual component of population change divided by the sum of the absolute values of the three components (natural change, net migration, and the residual).

Average Annual Components of Population Change, Combined Counties, 2010 2021

- From 2010 to 2021, population shrank by 49,208 people, a 2% decrease.
- From 2010 to 2021, natural change contributed to 31% of population decline.
- From 2010 to 2021, migration contributed to 69% of population decline.



The Census Bureau makes a minor statistical correction, called a "residual" which is shown in the table above, but omitted from the figure. Because of this correction, natural change plus net migration may not add to total population change in the figure.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Census Bureau, Population Division, Washington, D.C.

Components of Population Change

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes components of population change and total population growth or decline. Total population growth (or decline) is the sum of natural change (births and deaths) and migration (international and domestic). Data are from the U.S. Census Bureau.[26]

The U.S. Census Bureau makes a minor statistical correction called a "residual." This is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as resulting from two parts of the estimates process: 1) the application of national population controls to state and county population estimates; and 2) “the incorporation of accepted challenges and special censuses into the population estimates.” The residual represents change in the population that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component of population change.

Why is it important?

The components of population change offer insight into the causes of population growth or decline and they help highlight important areas of inquiry. For example, if a large portion of population growth is attributable to in-migration, it would be helpful to understand what is driving this trend, such as whether people are moving to the area for jobs, quality of life, or both. Similarly, if a large portion of population decline is attributable to out-migration, it would be important to understand the reasons, such as the loss of employment in specific industries, youth leaving for education or new opportunities, or elderly people leaving for better medical facilities.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Census Bureau provides a tool for mapping migration flows into and out of all counties in the country: https://flowsmapper.geo.census.gov/map.html.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2022. Census Bureau, Population Division, Washington, D.C.

USFWS Socioeconomic Profile

Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge

Employment by Industry

Combined Counties	2001	2005	2010	2020	Change 2010 2020
Total Employment (number of jobs)	1,547,741	1,538,577	1,506,022	1,526,062	20,040
Non-services related	~256,520	~234,117	~184,196	~186,358	~2,162
Farm	12,456	10,477	9,958	8,981	-977
Forestry, fishing, & ag. services	~1,268	~1,254	~1,382	~1,323	-~59
Mining (including fossil fuels)	~2,819	~2,909	~3,534	~2,254	-~1,280
Construction	~87,754	~88,171	~69,463	~72,174	~2,711
Manufacturing	152,223	131,306	99,859	101,626	1,767
Services related	~1,086,376	~1,106,738	~1,123,886	~1,161,139	~37,253
Utilities	~3,213	~2,716	~2,864	~3,579	~715
Wholesale trade	~63,447	~63,250	~60,634	~60,518	-~116
Retail trade	~156,588	158,934	144,792	133,558	-11,234
Transportation and warehousing	~45,748	~44,061	~42,722	~60,969	~18,247
Information	~35,248	~29,711	30,610	~24,213	-~6,397
Finance and insurance	74,905	71,675	83,956	~96,613	~12,657
Real estate and rental and leasing	47,892	59,285	62,666	~63,114	~448
Professional and technical services	~94,079	~96,441	~97,690	~108,925	~11,235
Management of companies and enterprises	~50,527	~45,409	~38,336	~40,495	~2,159
Administrative and waste services	~85,427	~84,934	~89,541	~91,138	~1,597
Educational services	~39,640	~42,440	~45,157	~51,724	~6,567
Health care and social assistance	~171,666	~181,636	~198,730	~222,425	~23,695
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	~30,411	32,133	~34,813	~26,156	-~8,657
Accommodation and food services	~104,065	108,661	~105,978	~96,014	-~9,964
Other services, except public administration	83,520	85,452	85,397	~81,698	-~3,699
Government	188,146	185,714	186,526	165,004	-21,522

Percent of Total					% Change 2010-2020
Total Employment					1.3%
Non-services related	~16.6%	~15.2%	~12.2%	~12.2%	~1.2%
Farm	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	-9.8%
Forestry, fishing, & ag. services	~0.1%	~0.1%	~0.1%	~0.1%	-~4.3%
Mining (including fossil fuels)	~0.2%	~0.2%	~0.2%	~0.1%	-~36.2%
Construction	~5.7%	~5.7%	~4.6%	~4.7%	~3.9%
Manufacturing	9.8%	8.5%	6.6%	6.7%	1.8%
Services related	~70.2%	~71.9%	~74.6%	~76.1%	~3.3%
Utilities	~0.2%	~0.2%	~0.2%	~0.2%	~25.0%
Wholesale trade	~4.1%	~4.1%	~4.0%	~4.0%	-~0.2%
Retail trade	~10.1%	10.3%	9.6%	8.8%	-7.8%
Transportation and warehousing	~3.0%	~2.9%	~2.8%	~4.0%	~42.7%
Information	~2.3%	~1.9%	2.0%	~1.6%	-~20.9%
Finance and insurance	4.8%	4.7%	5.6%	~6.3%	~15.1%
Real estate and rental and leasing	3.1%	3.9%	4.2%	~4.1%	~0.7%
Professional and technical services	~6.1%	~6.3%	~6.5%	~7.1%	~11.5%
Management of companies and enterprises	~3.3%	~3.0%	~2.5%	~2.7%	~5.6%
Administrative and waste services	~5.5%	~5.5%	~5.9%	~6.0%	~1.8%
Educational services	~2.6%	~2.8%	~3.0%	~3.4%	~14.5%
Health care and social assistance	~11.1%	~11.8%	~13.2%	~14.6%	~11.9%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	~2.0%	2.1%	~2.3%	~1.7%	-~24.9%
Accommodation and food services	~6.7%	7.1%	~7.0%	~6.3%	-~9.4%
Other services, except public administration	5.4%	5.6%	5.7%	~5.4%	-~4.3%
Government	12.2%	12.1%	12.4%	10.8%	-11.5%

All employment data are reported by *place of work*. Estimates for data that were not disclosed are indicated with tildes (~) and gray text.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2021. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

Employment by Industry

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes employment change by industry. Industries are organized according to three major categories: non-services-related, services-related, and government. Employment includes wage and salary jobs and proprietors. The employment data are organized according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and reported by place of work.[27]

Some data are withheld by the federal government to avoid the disclosure of potentially confidential information. Headwaters Economics uses a standardized method to estimate these data gaps. Estimated values are indicated with tildes (~) and gray text.[26, 28]

Why is it important?

In most locations the majority of new job growth in recent years has been in services-related industries.[29, 30]

Services-related industries encompass a wide variety of high- and low-wage occupations ranging from jobs in accommodation and food services to professional and technical services.

It can be useful to ask what factors are driving a shift in industry makeup and competitive position. It may be the case that the economic role and contribution of public lands have changed along with broader economic shifts in many locations.[31, 32, 33]

The terms “non-services-related” and “services-related” are not terms used by the U.S. Department of Commerce. They are used in these pages to help organize the information into logical categories.[34]

Additional resources

More detailed profiles of industries and sectors—including travel and tourism, agriculture, mining (including oil and gas), timber, government, and services—are available from EPS; see https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

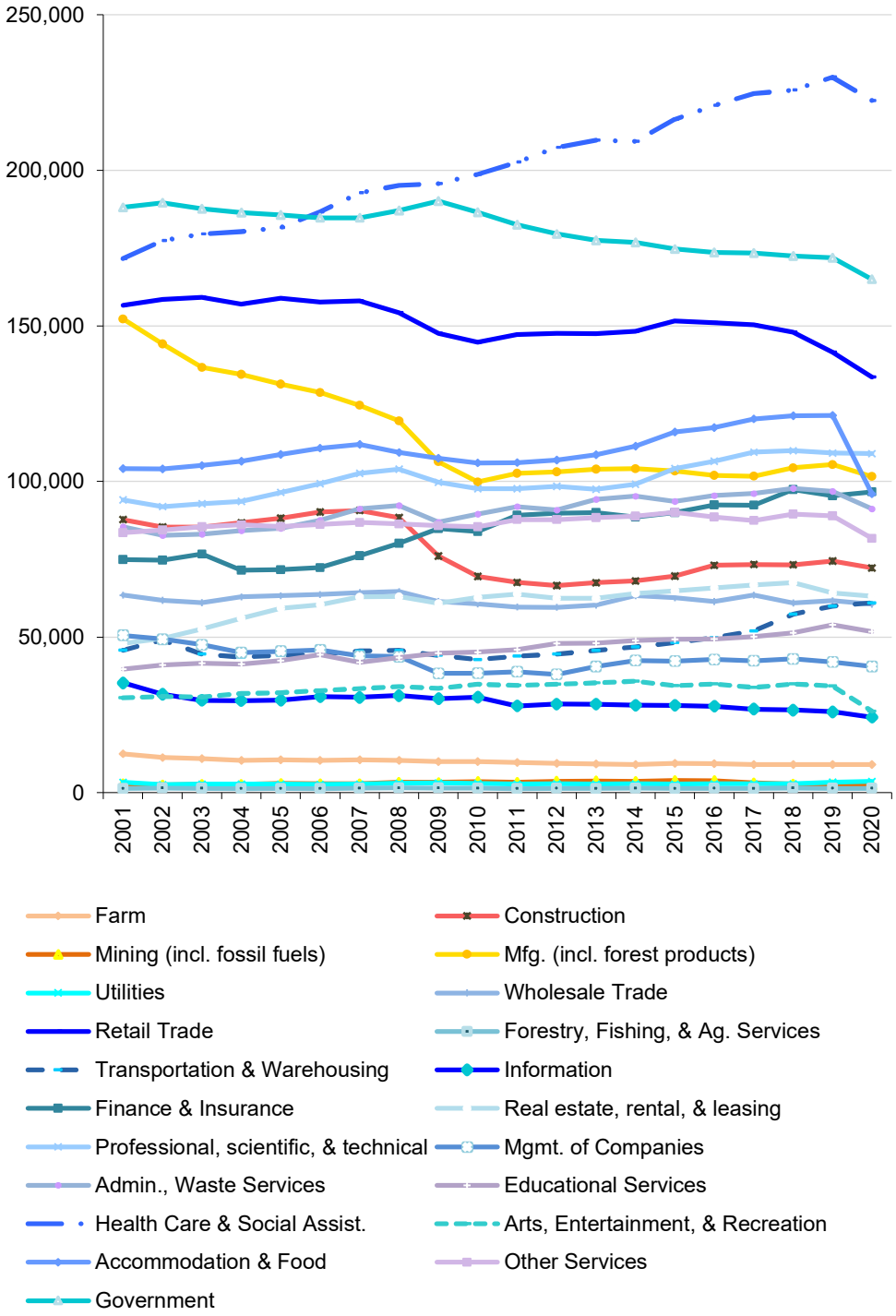
Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2021. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C., reported by Headwaters Economics’ Populations at Risk, headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

Employment by Industry

Employment by Industry, Combined Counties

- In 2020 the three industry sectors with the largest number of jobs were health care and social assistance (222,425 jobs), government (165,004 jobs), and retail trade (133,558 jobs).

- From 2001 to 2020, the three industry sectors that added the most new jobs were health care and social assistance (50,759 new jobs), finance and insurance (21,708 new jobs), and real estate and rental and leasing (15,222 new jobs).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2021. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

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Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2021. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Washington, D.C.

USFWS Socioeconomic Profile

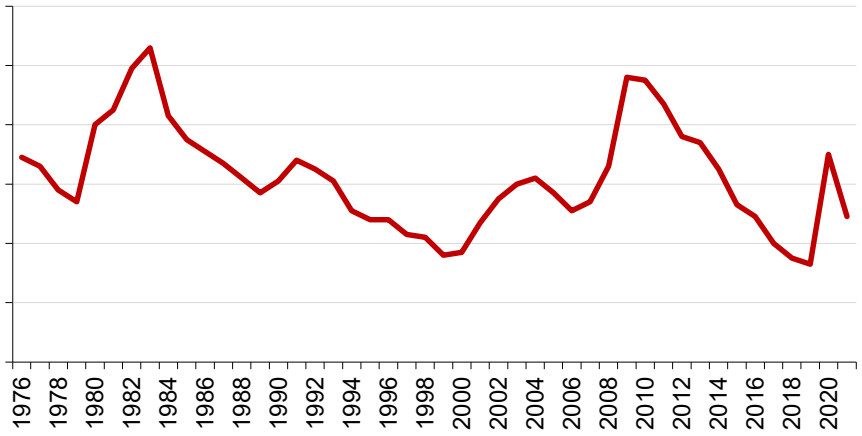
Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge

Unemployment Rate

Combined Counties	1976	1990	2000	2010	2021	Change 2010 2021
Unemployment Rate (Average Annual)	6.9%	6.1%	3.7%	9.5%	4.9%	-4.6%

Unemployment Rate (Average Annual), Combined Counties

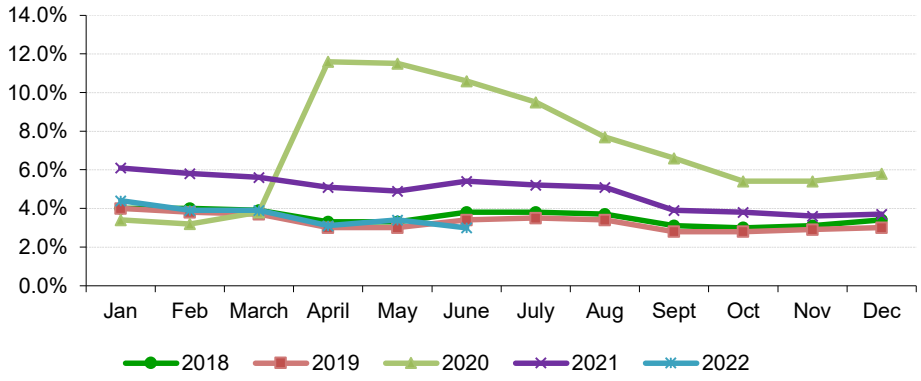
- Since 1976, the annual unemployment rate ranged from a low of 3.3% in 2019 to a high of 10.6% in 1983.



	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2018	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	3.3%	3.3%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.4%
2019	4.0%	3.8%	3.7%	3.0%	3.0%	3.4%	3.5%	3.4%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%
2020	3.4%	3.2%	3.8%	11.6%	11.5%	10.6%	9.5%	7.7%	6.6%	5.4%	5.4%	5.8%
2021	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%	5.1%	4.9%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.6%	3.7%
2022	4.4%	3.9%	3.9%	3.1%	3.4%	3.0%						

Unemployment Rate (Monthly), Combined Counties

- The lowest monthly unemployment rate was Sept of 2019. The highest monthly unemployment rate was April of 2020.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2022. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.

Unemployment Rate

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the average annual unemployment rate and the seasonality of the unemployment rate over time.

The figure Average Annual Unemployment Rate shows the rate of unemployment since 1990. The figure Seasonal Unemployment Rate shows the rate of unemployment for the last five years, for each month of the year. This figure is useful to see whether there are higher rates of unemployment during certain months of the year, and whether this has changed over time.

Unemployment Rate: The number of people who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work divided by the labor force.

Data begin in 1990 because prior to that the Bureau of Labor Statistics used a different method to calculate the unemployment rate.

Why is it important?

The rate of unemployment is an important indicator of economic well-being.[35] This figure can go up during national recessions and/or when more localized economies are affected by area downturns. There can also be significant seasonal variations in unemployment.

It is important to know how the unemployment rate has changed over time,[36] whether there are periods of the year when the rate is higher or lower, and whether this seasonality of unemployment has changed over time. Locations that are heavily dependent on the tourism industry, for example, may show higher rates of unemployment during spring and fall "shoulder seasons." Places that rely heavily on the construction industry, for example, may have lower unemployment rates during the non-winter months.

As the economy of a place diversifies, it can become more resilient and less affected by downturns and rising unemployment rates. This is particularly true of places that are able to attract in-migration, retain manufacturing, and support a high-tech economy.[37]

Public land agencies sometimes provide seasonal employment and may have an effect on the local rate of unemployment.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor. 2022. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Washington, D.C.

USFWS Socioeconomic Profile

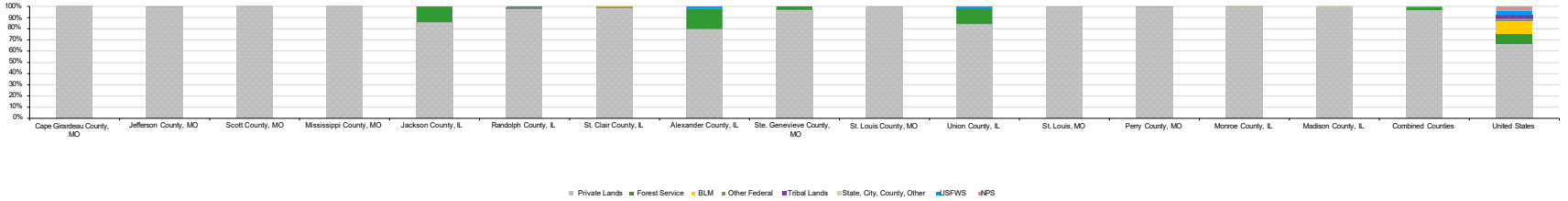
Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge

Land Ownership

	Cape Girardeau County, MO	Jefferson County, MO	Scott County, MO	Mississippi County, MO	Jackson County, IL	Randolph County, IL	St. Clair County, IL	Alexander County, IL	Ste. Genevieve County, MO	St. Louis County, MO	Union County, IL	St. Louis, MO	Perry County, MO	Monroe County, IL	Madison County, IL	Combined Counties	United States
Total Area	375,248	425,142	272,549	274,408	385,523	382,211	431,375	161,665	324,336	334,707	270,175	42,286	309,863	254,747	473,959	4,718,194	2,303,091,014
Private Lands	367,583	420,050	270,995	267,981	327,848	363,772	415,340	119,886	306,317	316,650	226,376	42,131	307,380	250,434	464,292	4,467,035	1,406,717,148
Federal Lands	0	1,224	0	0	53,488	6,887	2,854	30,443	10,392	963	42,435	116	754	59	0	149,215	632,461,561
USFWS	0	1,190	0	0	2,709	4,244	0	2,659	4	554	4,053	0	746	59	0	16,218	90,124,228
USFS	0	0	0	0	50,779	10	0	27,784	10,375	0	38,382	0	8	0	0	127,338	192,648,950
BLM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	242,857,628
NPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	85	0	0	0	94	78,366,536
Other Federal	0	34	0	0	0	2,633	2,854	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	5,552	28,464,219
Tribal Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67,946,824
State, City, County, Other	27	0	0	0	506	254	2,272	0	0	1,242	0	32	0	519	4,061	8,913	10,989,958
Percent of Total																	
Private Lands	98.0%	98.8%	99.4%	97.7%	85.0%	95.2%	96.3%	74.2%	94.4%	94.6%	83.8%	99.6%	99.2%	98.3%	98.0%	94.7%	61.1%
Federal Lands	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%	1.8%	0.7%	18.8%	3.2%	0.2%	15.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	27.5%
USFWS	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.1%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	3.9%
Forest Service	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%	17.2%	3.2%	0.0%	14.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	8.4%
BLM	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%
NPS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
Other Federal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.2%
Tribal Lands	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
State, City, County, Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.5%

Land Ownership, Percent of Land Area

- United States has the largest share of federal public lands (27.5%), and Cape Girardeau County, MO has the smallest (0%).



Based on data from the following source(s): U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program. 2018. Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) version 2.0

Land Ownership

What do we measure on this page?

This section reports total acreage for the selected locations and by land ownership type (i.e., private land, public land, and tribal land). The table shows this information and further subdivides federally-managed lands into those managed by specific agencies. Military acreage is included in the "Other Federal" class. The graphic depicts the relative occurrence of each land ownership type for each selected location.

No publicly available federal database contains summary statistics on the area of land by ownership. For this report, these statistics were calculated using Geographic Information System (GIS) tools and two existing datasets:

> U.S. Census Bureau's TIGER/Line County Boundaries: this annually updated dataset contains geospatial data on administration boundaries, such as state and county, for the United States (see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography.html).
>
> U.S. Geological Survey's Protected Areas Database (PAD-US): This dataset contains geospatial data that inventories "public parks and other protected open space." This translates to all non-private lands in the U.S. PAD-US differentiates by land ownership (see https://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/).[39, 40]

Although every attempt was made to use the best available GIS land ownership dataset, these data sometimes have errors or become outdated. Please report any inaccuracies to eps@headwaterseconomics.org.

Why is it important?

Land ownership patterns provide important context for understanding the potential socioeconomic impacts[41] of public land management decisions in a given area. This context is a starting point that can be used to highlight several socioeconomic considerations. Some examples are:

Different landowners and managers have different interests, objectives, and constraints. Understanding these differences can improve understanding of potential challenges that may arise when considering different land management decisions. Land management agencies can use this information to ensure relevant entities are identified and targeted during the scoping and public comment periods.

In areas with a high proportion of public lands (including non-federal), public land management actions can have a relatively large effect on economic activity and quality of life in local communities.

In areas with significant tracts of federal lands, state and local governments may rely heavily on federal land payments[42] and revenue-sharing (e.g., payments associated with federal mineral revenues and timber sales), and state and local tax revenues (e.g., severance and ad valorem taxes and sales and lodging taxes) generated from activities on federal lands. For more information on federal land payments, see headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

In areas with relatively few public lands, it is likely that public lands play a relatively minor role in the local economy. However, those public lands may still serve important roles such as providing public access to recreation areas for which there are few substitutes. Areas with a low density of public lands may also represent an opportunity for private land conservation activities.

USFWS Socioeconomic Profile

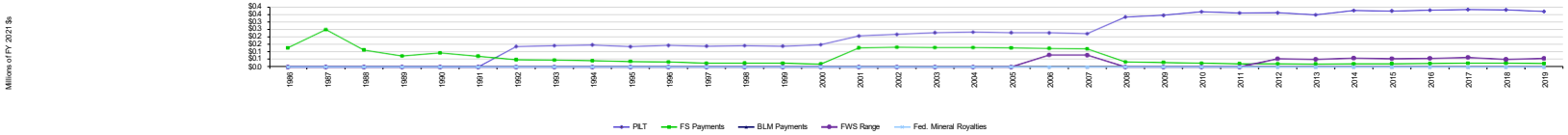
Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge

Federal Land Payments

	Cape Girardeau County, MO	Jefferson County, MO	Scott County, MO	Mississippi County, MO	Jackson County, IL	Randolph County, IL	St. Clair County, IL	Alexander County, IL	Ste. Genevieve County, MO	St. Louis County, MO	Union County, IL	St. Louis, MO	Perry County, MO	Monroe County, IL	Madison County, IL	Combined Counties	United States
Total Federal Land Payments to State and Local Gov., FY 2019 (FY 2021 $s)	0	4,784	0	12,590	151,422	12,155	0	88,510	35,047	5,751	124,056	0	1,293	202	11,712	447,523	3,495,730,776
PILT	0	0	0	12,590	137,612	1,256	0	76,216	22,010	2,039	104,977	0	0	0	11,712	368,412	539,345,702
Forest Service Payments	0	0	0	0	4,031	0	0	2,207	13,037	0	3,049	0	0	0	0	22,323	256,195,874
BLM Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125,264,377
USFWS Refuge Payments	0	4,784	0	0	9,780	10,899	0	10,087	0	3,712	16,030	0	1,293	202	0	56,788	21,207,188
Federal Mineral Royalties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,553,717,636
Percent of Total																	
PILT	na	0.0%	na	100.0%	90.9%	10.3%	na	86.1%	62.8%	35.5%	84.6%	na	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	82.3%	15.4%
Forest Service Payments	na	0.0%	na	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	na	2.5%	37.2%	0.0%	2.5%	na	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	7.3%
BLM Payments	na	0.0%	na	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	na	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	na	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
USFWS Refuge Payments	na	100.0%	na	0.0%	6.5%	89.7%	na	11.4%	0.0%	64.5%	12.9%	na	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	12.7%	0.6%
Federal Mineral Royalties	na	0.0%	na	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	na	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	na	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	73.1%

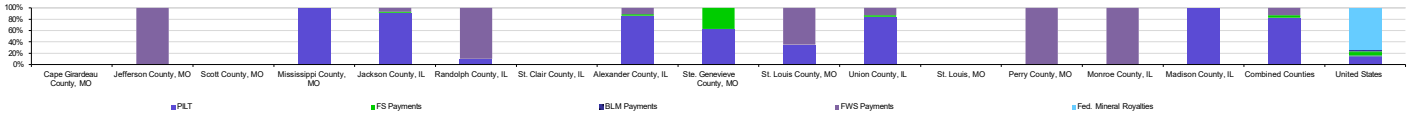
Components of Fed. Land Payments per FY, Combined Counties

- From FY 1986 to FY 2019, Forest Service revenue sharing payments shrank from $127,605 to $22,323, a decrease of 83 percent.



Components of Fed. Land Payments, FY 2019

- In FY 2019, PILT made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Combined Counties (82.3%), and BLM Payments made up the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2020. Forest Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2018. Bureau of Land Management, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, , Washington, D.C.

Federal Land Payments

What do we measure on this page?

Federal land payments: These are federal payments that compensate state and local governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. Payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., PILT) and from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals).

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT): These payments compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. PILT is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by the sum of all revenue-sharing payments and subject to a population cap.

USFWS Refuge: These payments share a portion of receipts from National Wildlife Refuges and other areas managed by the USFWS directly with the counties in which they are located.

Forest Service Revenue-Sharing: These are payments based on USFS receipts and must be used for county roads and local schools. Payments include the 25% Fund, Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands.

BLM Revenue-Sharing: The BLM shares a portion of receipts generated on public lands (including grazing fees) with state and local governments through the Taylor Grazing Act and timber receipts generated on Oregon and California (O & C) grant lands.

Federal Mineral Royalties: Payments distributed to state governments by the U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. States may share, at their discretion, a portion of revenues with the local governments where royalties were generated.

Federal Fiscal Year: FY refers to the federal fiscal year that begins on October 1 and ends September 30.

Why is it important?

State and local governments cannot tax federally owned lands as they would if the land were privately owned. A number of federal programs compensate county governments for the presence of federal lands. These programs can represent a significant portion of local government revenue in rural counties with large federal land holdings. [43, 44]

Before 1976, federal payments were linked directly to receipts generated on public lands. Congress funded PILT with appropriations beginning in 1977 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue-sharing programs. PILT was intended to stabilize and increase federal land payments to county governments. However, federal budget concerns create uncertainty for all federal land payment programs including PILT. [45]

Data Limitations: USFWS data limitations are relatively insignificant at the federal level, but may be important to specific local governments with significant USFWS acreage. Local government distributions of federal land payments may be under-reported due to data limitations from USFWS, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, and states that make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments. Federal mineral royalties represent a more significant omission in states that share a portion of royalties with local governments.

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2020. Forest Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2018. Bureau of Land Management, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, , Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2020. Office of Natural Resources Revenue, , Washington, D.C.

Endnotes

1 - The concepts of gender and sex are often confused. U.S. Census Bureau surveys measure sex, very specifically intending to capture a person's biological sex and not gender. Reliable data about the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community are not available nationally. See https://www.census.gov/topics/population/age-and-sex/about.html.

2 - The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging has a host of resources about older Americans at https://aoa.acl.gov/.

3 - The U.S. Census Bureau publishes age data estimates for the United States, states, counties, and metropolitan areas. See https://www.census.gov/topics/population/age-and-sex.html.

4 - The Bureau of Labor Statistics shows a tight relationship between employment projections and educational attainment. See https://www.bls.gov/emp/documentation/education-training-system.htm.

5 - Card D. 1999. The Causal Effect of Education on Earnings in Ashenfelter O and Card D, eds., Handbook of Labor Economics, Vol. 3A. New York: Elsevier. Pp. 1801-63.

6 - Employment Projections. 2017. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://www.bls.gov/emp/chart-unemployment-earnings-education.htm.

7 - For additional data on American Indian and Alaska Native populations, download a demographic report from EPS at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

8 - For a description of the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS definition of per capita income, see https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/note/US/INC910216.

9 - For an explanation of the discrepancies between the U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, see http://www.incontext.indiana.edu/2003/jan-feb03/details.asp.

10 - For useful remarks and scholarly references on the level and distribution of economic well-being, see Federal Reserve System Chairman Ben S. Bernanke's speech on February 6, 2007: https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/Bernanke20070206a.htm.

11 - For an analysis of trends in the distribution of wealth in the United States, see: Saez E and Zucman G. 2016. Wealth inequality in the United States since 1913: Evidence from capitalized income tax data. The Quarterly Journal of Economics 131(2):519-578.

12 - Real wages are wages adjusted for inflation, i.e., the changes in the prices of goods and services. Real wages better represent an individual's wages in terms of what they can afford to buy with their wages. Real wages are necessary for comparing changes in income over time in a meaningful way.

13 - Income Inequality. U.S. Census Bureau. 2010. https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income-inequality/about/middle-class.html.

Endnotes (cont.)

14 - County of Los Angeles Public Health. 2013. Health Atlas for the City of Los Angeles. Los Angeles, CA. https://wattscommunitystudio.files.wordpress.com/2013/06/healthatlas.pdf

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16 - Fothergill A and Peek LA. 2004. Poverty and disasters in the United States: A review of recent sociological findings. Natural Hazards 32(1): 89-110.

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19 - For a primer on how the Census 2010 handles race and Hispanic origin, see: Humes KR, Jones NA, and Ramirez RR. 2011. Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin. U.S. Census Bureau. https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf.

20 - For information on the Consumer Price Index, see: https://www.bls.gov/cpi/.

21 - The specific thresholds used for tabulation of income for particular years are shown at https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html.

22 - The University of Michigan's National Poverty Center hosts a body of research on race and ethnicity as they relate to poverty. See http://npc.umich.edu/research/ethnicity/.

23 - The U.S. Census Bureau briefing on "Poverty Areas" shows that Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately affected by poverty. "Four times as many Blacks and three times as many Hispanics lived in poverty areas than lived outside them." For more information, see https://www.census.gov/prod/1/statbrief/sb95_13.pdf.

24 - See Census commute times data: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html.

25 - Aldrich L, Beale C, and Kasse K. 1997. Commuting and the Economic Functions of Small Towns and Places. Rural Development Perspectives 12(3):26-31. https://naldc.nal.usda.gov/download/34577/PDF.

26 - Population and Housing Unit Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau. https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/about.html.

Endnotes (cont.)

27 - A 2006 study documented that workers would accept lower wages in order to live closer to environmental amenities. See: Schmidt L and Courant PN. 2006. Sometimes Close is Good Enough: The Value of Nearby Environmental Amenities. Journal of Regional Science 46(5):931-951. See also: Deller SC, Tsai T-H, Marcouiller DW, and English DBK. 2001. The Role of Amenities and Quality of Life in Rural Economic Growth. American Journal of Agricultural Economics 83(2): 352-365.

28 - In addition to the U.S. Census Bureau county classifications offered here, several other county classification systems are available: the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture offers a county classification system based on economic dependence on particular sectors (for example, “Farming-dependent,” Mining-dependent”), economic activity (“Non-metro recreation”), and policy type (for example, “Housing-stress” or “Persistent poverty”). The Economic Research Service’s “Rural-Urban Continuum Codes” with explanation can be found at https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes/. Headwaters Economics developed a "Three Wests" county typology for all counties in the 11 contiguous western U.S. states based on access to markets via highway or air travel. Its web site (https://headwaterseconomics.org/economic-development/trends-performance/three-wests-explained/) offers sortable county data, a journal article on the subject, and an interactive tool that allows users to compare economic and demographic data for “Metro,” “Connected,” and “Isolated” counties across the West.

29 - The Occupational Outlook Handbook, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, contains descriptions of all occupations, median pay, and the education and training required for each: https://www.bls.gov/ooh/.

30 - Documentation explaining methods developed by Headwaters Economics for estimating disclosure gaps is available at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

31 - To see the possible impact of non-labor income sources on per capita income, see previous sections of this report that show the percent contribution of non-labor to total personal income, or create an EPS Non-Labor Income report at https://headwaterseconomics.org/eps.

32 - A 2014 study analyzed the impact of types of non-labor income on socioeconomic performance. See: Lawson MM, Rasker R, and Gude PH. 2014. The importance of non-labor income: An analysis of socioeconomic performance in western counties by type of non-labor income. Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy 44(2): 175-190.

33 - For online SIC and NAICS manuals and definitions of industry codes, see https://www.census.gov/naics/ and https://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html.

34 - According to estimates by the U.S. Department of Labor, from 2016 to 2026, "goods-producing" employment in the U.S. (mining, construction, and manufacturing) will grow by an annual rate of only 0.1 percent. By 2026, the service-providing industry sectors are projected to account for more than 81 percent of all wage and salary jobs in the economy and for most of the job growth. The health care and social assistance sector will account for more than one-third of the jobs added over the projections decade. See: Lacey TA, Toossi M, Dubina KS, and Gensler AB, Projections overview and highlights, 2016–26, Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 2017, https://doi.org/10.21916/mlr.2017.29.

Endnotes (cont.)

35 - For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats employment, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/employment.htm.

36 - For an overview of how the Bureau of Labor Statistics treats pay and benefits, see https://www.bls.gov/bls/wages.htm.

37 - Employment and wage estimates for more than 800 occupations are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is helpful to look at services by occupation rather than by sector or industry because wages vary dramatically across occupations associated with different services. For more information, see https://www.bls.gov/oes/.

38 - U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line Boundaries are available at https://census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger-line.html.

39 - The U.S. Geological Survey Protected Areas Database (PADUS) is available at https://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/.

40 - If accurate measurements of water surface area are needed, the U.S. Geological Survey's national hydrography dataset can be used: https://nhd.usgs.gov/.

41 - For information about the economic contributions of Fish and Wildlife Service refuges from visitor spending, see Banking on Nature refuge reports: https://www.fws.gov/economics/divisionpublications/bon2017viz.asp.

42 - For Department of Interior Payment In Lieu of Taxes information: https://www.doi.gov/pilt.

43 - An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C., by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

44 - Gorte RW, Corn ML, and Vincent CH. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Report RL30335. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Research Service.

45 - Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see Headwaters Economics' county payments research: headwaterseconomics.org/county-payments/county-payments-research/.