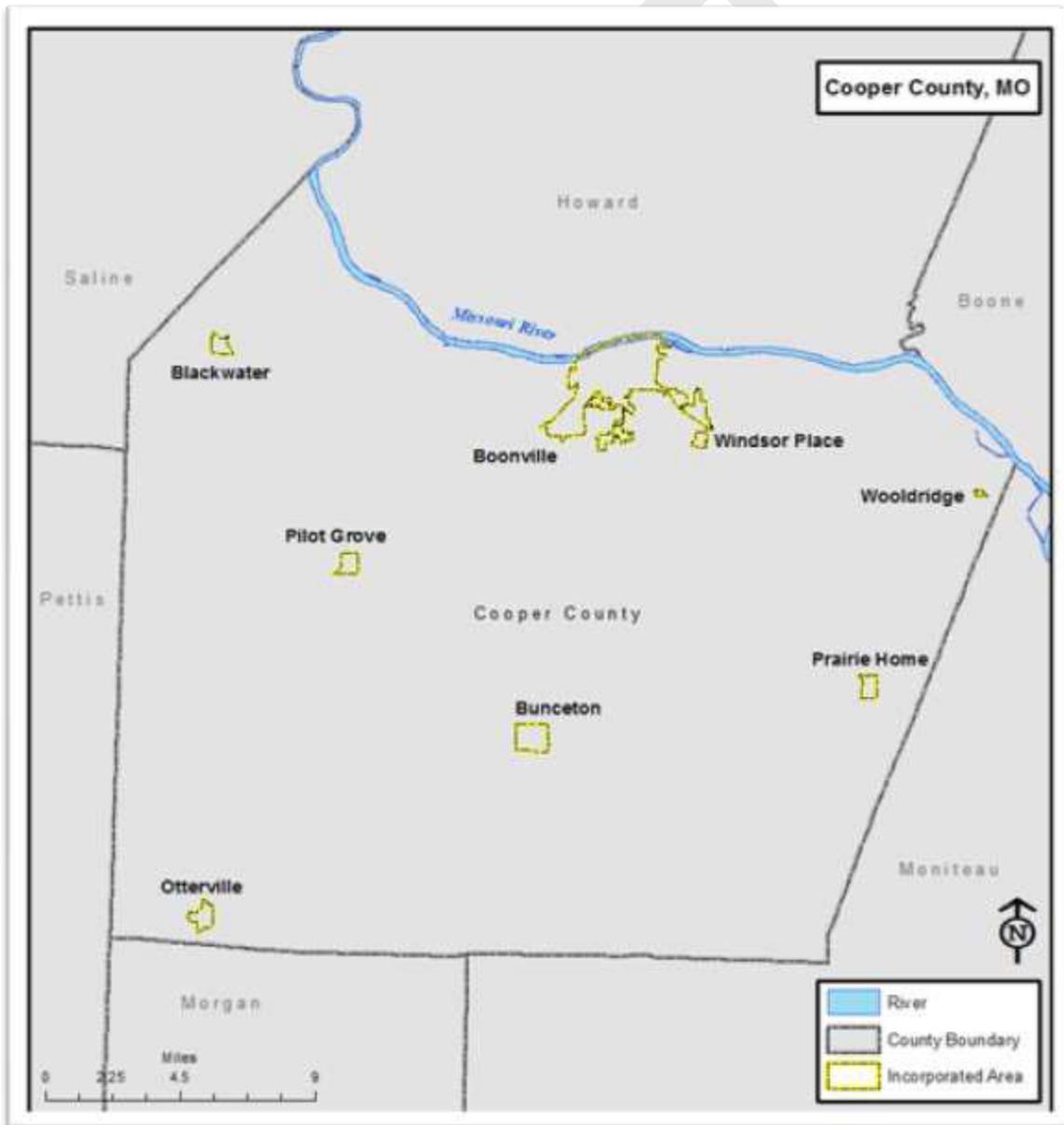


Section 2: Planning Area Overview

2.1 Geography and Ecology

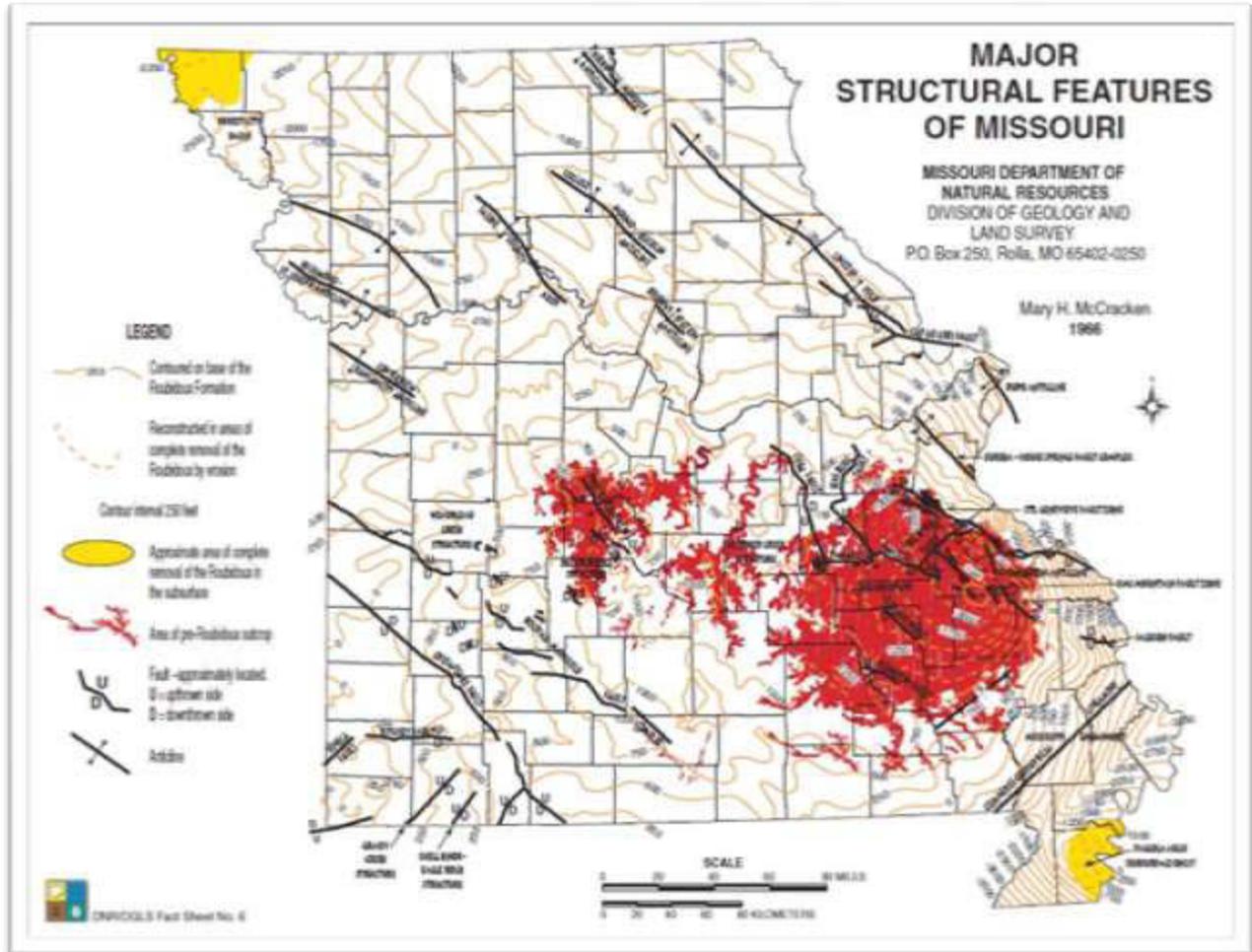
Cooper County is located in central Missouri with an area covering 570 square miles. It is approximately midway between Kansas City to the west and St. Louis to the east. The county is bordered on the north by the Missouri River, which separates it from Boone and Howard counties, on the west by Saline and Pettis counties, on the southwest by Morgan County, and on the south and southeast by Moniteau County.

Figure 2.1.1 (created by Beau Derque, September 2016)



Geologically, a part of Cooper County has been shaped by the Ozark uplift in the southeastern part of the state. This geology has implications for the hazards analyzed in this plan. Of particular concern is possible activity in the New Madrid Seismic Zone to the southeast.

Figure 2.1.2



The county is located in the northern part of the Ozark Highlands. The *Atlas of Missouri Ecoregions*, published by the Missouri Department of Conservation, describes the Ozark Highlands as:

“A distinctive biogeographic region that includes most of southern Missouri and much of northern Arkansas and small parts of Illinois, Oklahoma, and Kansas. Geologically, the Ozark Highlands is a low structural dome of essentially horizontally bedded strata that has been undergoing erosion and weathering for a quarter billion years into a thoroughly dissected plateau.”

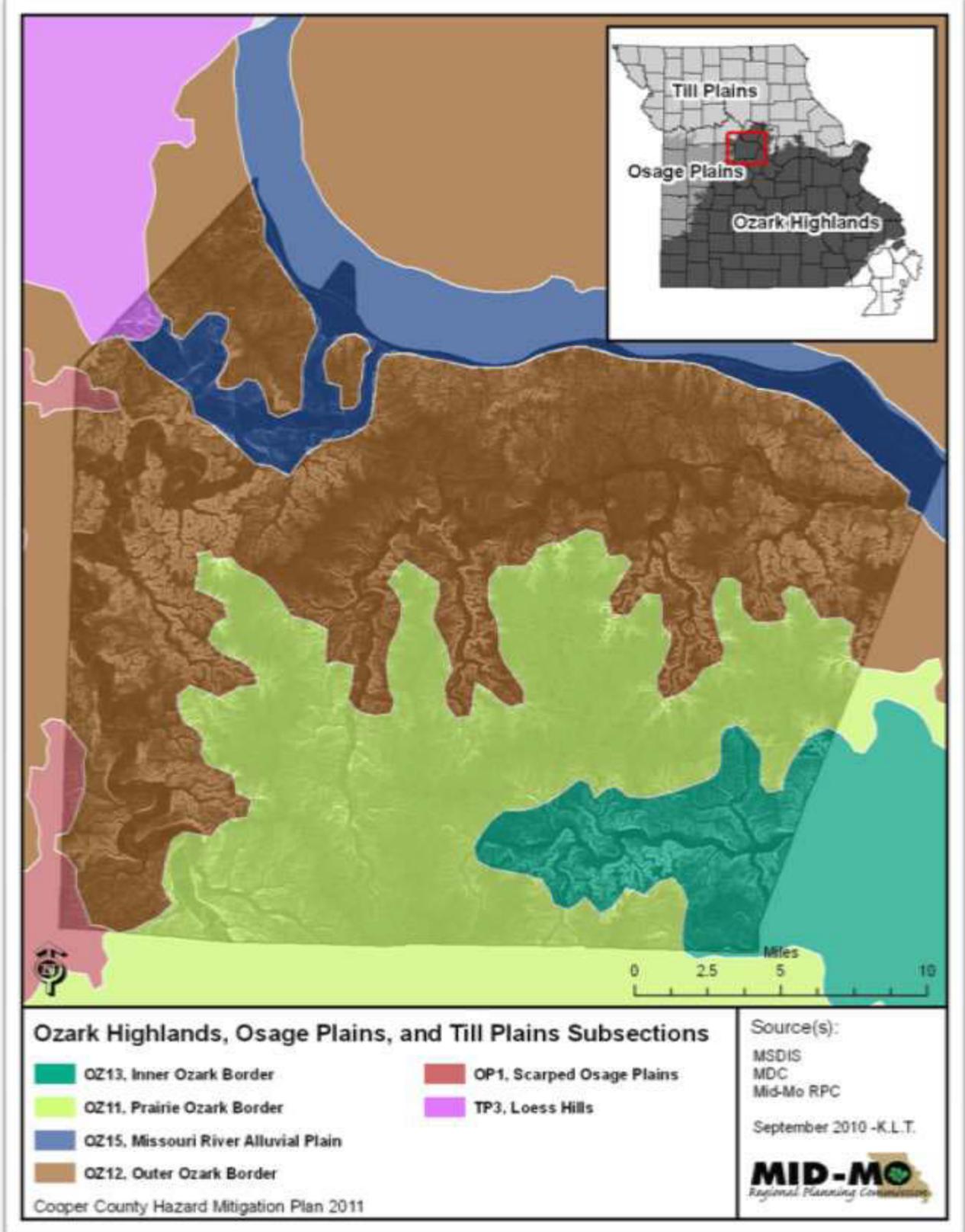
The Ozark Highlands is very diverse biologically and geographically with rugged hills, prairies, savannas, and open woodlands. The predominant underlying bedrock is carbonate (limestone

and dolomite), giving rise to karst topographic features such as caves, underground streams, and sinkholes. Natural springs provide an abundance of fresh water in many areas.

The land area of Cooper County falls mainly into four different subsections of the Ozark Highlands. These subsections are distinguished by differing landforms, soils, and vegetation (see Figure 2.1.1). In turn, these subsections give rise to differences in land use patterns, conservation needs, and vulnerability to certain natural hazards. In addition to the dominant Ozark Highlands Ecoregion, a small amount of land area in the southeastern and northeastern portion of the county falls into subsections of the Central Dissected Till Plains Ecoregion and the Osage Plains Ecoregion.

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Figure 2.1.3 (reviewed by Beau Derque, September 2016)



The following information summarized from the *Atlas of Missouri Ecoregions* gives brief descriptions of the land types found within the Ozark Highlands subsections in Cooper County.

Inner Ozark Border

This subsection constitutes a small portion of the southwestern corner of the county around the Moniteau River. It consists of dissected plains and hills with local reliefs averaging 100-150 feet. Historically, the area was largely oak savanna, woodland, and forest with frequent glades and small prairie openings. Currently, the area consists of row crops, pasture, second growth forests, and overgrown glades.

Prairie Ozark Border

This subsection extends from the south and into the central part of Cooper County. This subsection is a high, smooth plain with less than 100 feet of local relief. The underlying strata are limestone and dolomite and the area is blanketed with loess. This area is transitional between the wooded hills of the Ozarks and the open plains to the west; historically, it was mostly prairie with trees alongside streams. Currently, the land is mostly pasture with some significant tracts of cropland.

Outer Ozark Border

This subsection includes most of the northern and western parts of the county. This area is steep loess-covered hills and bluffs along the Missouri River. The underlying strata are limestone and dolomite. This area is the most rugged bluffland on the southern side of the Missouri River west of the Osage River. Prior to European settlement, oak savanna and woodlands dominated the higher areas and dense oak and mixed-hardwoods were found in the steep-sided limestone ravines. Currently, the uplands are primarily fescue pasture and the ravines are second-growth forests and cedar thickets.

Missouri River Alluvial Plain

This subsection, consisting of the Missouri River channel and its adjoining alluvial plain, is found along the northern border of the county. Soils are deep and loamy and the area is subject to riverine flooding. Historically, the vegetation was typical bottomland species such as cottonwood, willow, sycamore, silver maple, elm, and hackberry.

The Missouri River's relationship to Cooper County deserves special attention because the river is the defining physical feature in Mid-Missouri and defines the northern border of the county. It is the longest river in the country and drains approximately one sixth of the United States. The location of population centers close to the river in Cooper County, which has meant significant flood damage in the county in the recent past (see Section 2.4).

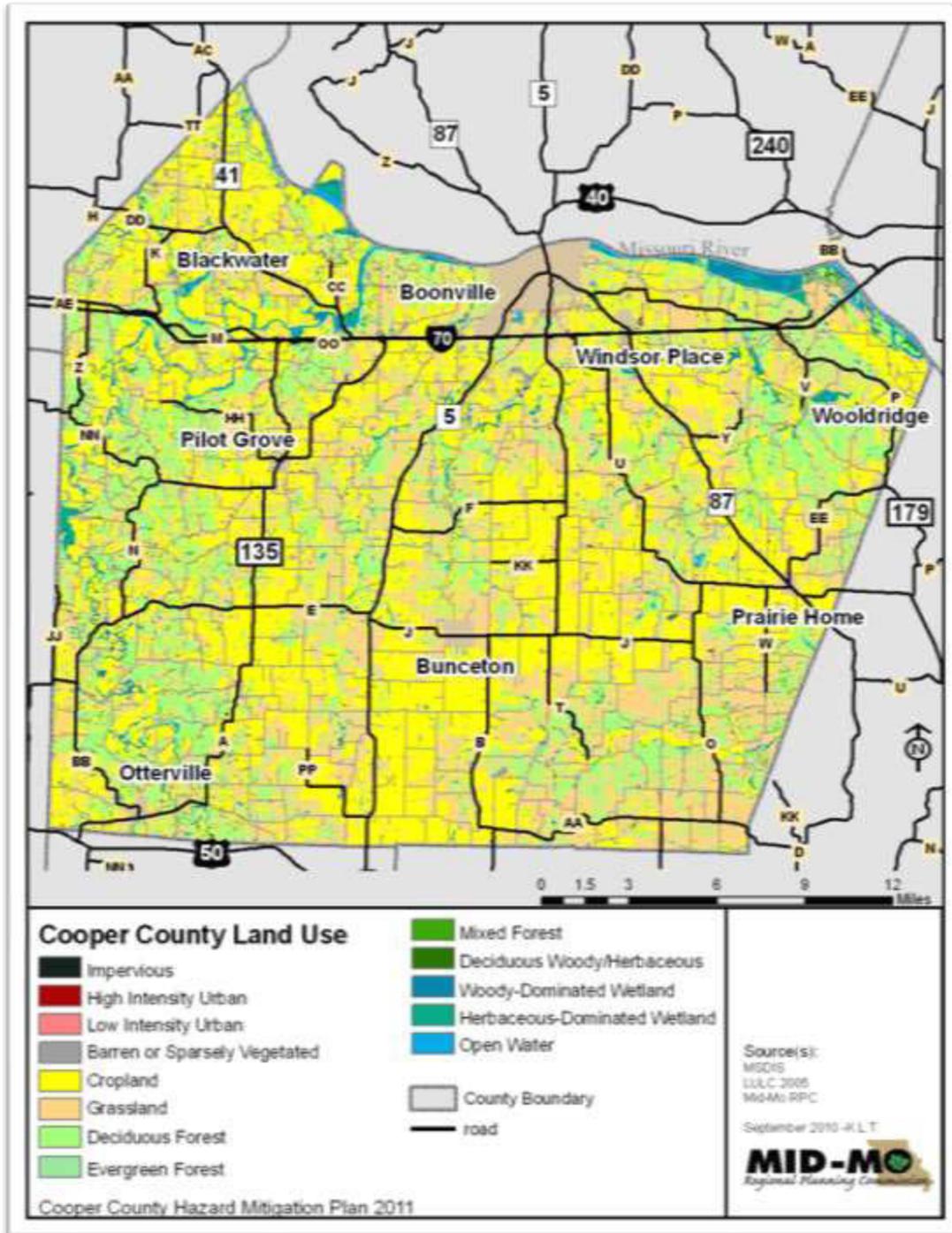
Flood control structures, power plants, and other engineering projects have profoundly changed the course of the river since Lewis and Clark first traversed it in the early 1800s. In recent years debates over the future of the Missouri River have taken place among the seven states through which it runs. Commercial river traffic, recreational use, environmental concerns, managing river levels to comply with the needs of endangered species, and the preservation of sacred and historical sites along the river and floodplain are all issues which make the management of the river a sensitive balancing act.

In both 1994 and 1995 the Missouri River was listed as one of the "10 Most Endangered Rivers in the Country" by American Rivers, a river conservation group (<http://www.americanrivers.org/>). This "Most Endangered" list does not reflect the rivers in the worst condition; rather, it seeks to highlight rivers "confronted by decisions in the coming year that could determine their future." The Missouri River was chosen for the list in the mid-1990s because of dam, channelization, navigation, and agricultural runoff issues.

The flooding of the river in 2011 brought the controversy over its management into sharp focus. Record snowfalls in the Rockies combined with heavy spring rains to result in record water releases from six reservoirs on the river. Flooding occurred along the river from Montana to Missouri. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers came under sharp criticism for not releasing water earlier in the season so the reservoirs would be able to accommodate the snow melt and rains. Meetings were held throughout the Missouri River Basin where local frustration was voiced over species protection and recreation being prioritized over flood control in river management decisions.

Cooper County Land Use

The land use map of Cooper County shows clearly the amount of concentrated cropland throughout the entire county (Figure 2.1.4 - Reviewed by Beau Derque, September 2016).



Public Land

There are over 13,736 acres of public land in Cooper County. These areas are owned and managed by state and federal agencies (see Figure 2.1.3).

Figure 2.1.6 State or Federal Public Land		
Name	Responsible Agency	Acres
Blackwater Bridge Access	Missouri Department of Conservation	5
De Bourgmont Access	Missouri Department of Conservation	3
Harriman Hill Access	Missouri Department of Conservation	37
Lamine River CA	Missouri Department of Conservation	5977
Prairie Home CA	Missouri Department of Conservation	1461
Roberts Bluff Access	Missouri Department of Conservation	7
Swinging Bridge Access	Missouri Department of Conservation	25
Taylor's Landing Access	Missouri Department of Conservation	10
Overton Bottoms North Unit	US Fish and Wildlife Service	2549
Overton Bottoms South Unit (Cooper and Moniteau counties)	US Fish and Wildlife Service	3662
Katy Trail State Park (Cooper County Section)	Missouri Department of Natural Resources	~ 25 Miles
Source: Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC), Missouri Spatial Data Server(MSDIS)		

2.2 CLIMATE

Cooper County, like the rest of the state of Missouri, has variable weather patterns and extremes of temperature. With its central continental location, Missouri receives air masses bringing weather from all directions.

Warm humid air from the Gulf of Mexico can bring moisture year round and is the principal source of precipitation in the spring, summer, and fall; in contrast, air from other directions may be hot and dry (southwest), warm and dry (west), cold (northwest and north), cool and moist (northeast). The flow from the different source regions typically changes in a matter of days, giving rise to the commonly heard expression in Missouri, “If you don’t like the weather, wait a day.”

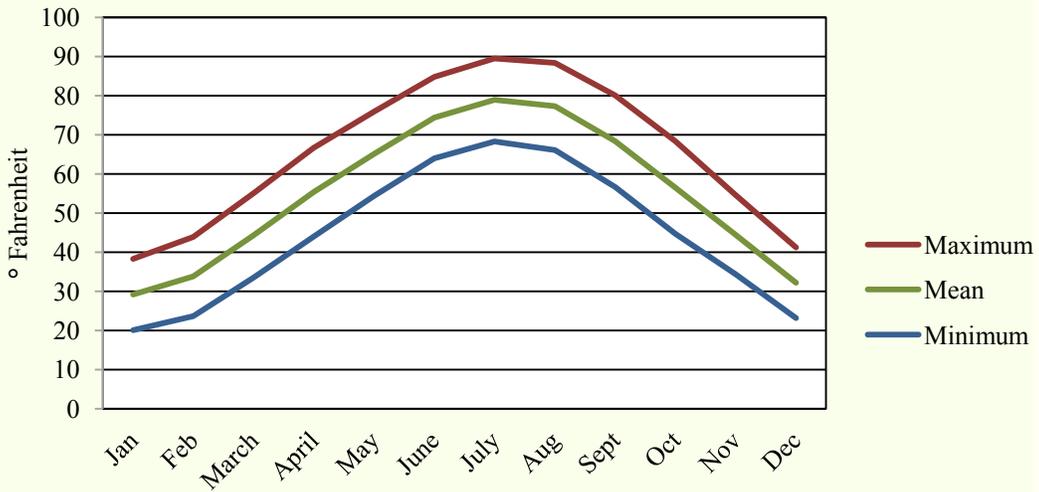
At times, the flow of air from one of the source regions will settle in and persist for weeks or months. These periods are associated with particular upper air flow patterns and associated surface conditions.

The Missouri State Hazard Mitigation Plan quotes Dr. Grant Darkow of the University of Missouri - Department of Atmospheric Science on the importance of understanding these weather patterns:

“The persistence of these weather patterns and the possible resulting condition is the subject of several of the natural disasters discussed in this study. Specifically, floods, droughts, fires, heat waves, severe cold, and winter storms can be the result of the persistence of one of these weather patterns, whereas tornadoes can represent the outgrowth of rapid shifts in weather patterns. Knowing these patterns may assist in alerting disaster planners and the general public to the possibility of a developing emergency situation.”

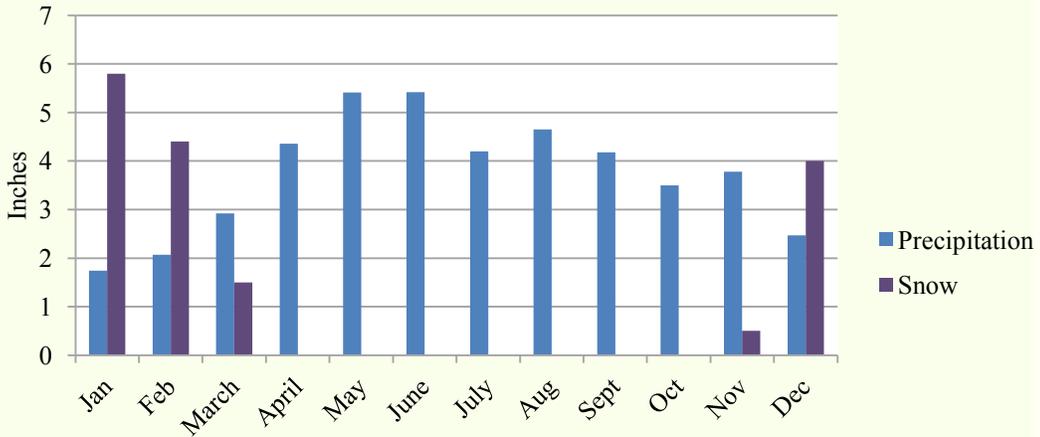
While Cooper County does have extreme variations in weather at times, there is a relative pattern of temperature and rainfall consistent with a humid continental climate (see Figures 2.2.1 and 2.2.2). The data shown in the charts was collected at the Boonville weather station in the years 1981-2010. The rainfall data showed an average of 43.5” of rainfall per year; average rainfall in this data set is defined as including precipitation of any form.

Average Temperature (1981-2010) Boonville



Original Source: National Climatic Data Center
 Website source: <http://ggweather.com/normals/MO.html>

Average Precipitation (1981-2010) Boonville



Original Source: National Climatic Data Center
 Website source: <http://ggweather.com/normals/MO.html>

2.3 HISTORY

According to the official Cooper County website, the County was organized in 1818 and is named after brothers Sarshall and Benjamin Cooper, local frontiersmen. Cooper County had previously been part of Howard County, which now lies north of the Missouri River. The county, when first formed, encompassed a large area which has subsequently been divided into fifteen counties.

Cooper County was originally home to the Osage and other groups of indigenous people. White settlers from Kentucky and Tennessee began settling the area around 1816. With these white settlers came their southern culture and lifestyles, which included large plantations and slavery. By the mid 1800s, Cooper County and several other counties along the Missouri River became a thriving agricultural area known as “Little Dixie”. Cooper County and the surrounding area produced such crops as hemp, tobacco, and cotton. The area was also home to several Civil War battles.

Cooper County still maintains its agricultural roots and promotes tourism of its rich historical heritage.

2.4 NATURAL HAZARD HISTORY

Cooper County has been subject to many natural hazards in the past. Floods, droughts, windstorms, hail, tornadoes, severe winter weather, and extreme heat have all taken their tolls; dam failure has threatened. A brief overview of the more recent natural hazard events in the county will be discussed here; more extensive history will be given with each Hazard Profile in Section 3 of the plan.

Probably the most prominent natural hazard within memory is the **Flood of 1993**. This flood was devastating to much of Missouri and the Midwest; it took a great toll in Cooper County. According to data from the U.S. Corps of Engineers, there was extensive damage in varying amounts in the following sectors:

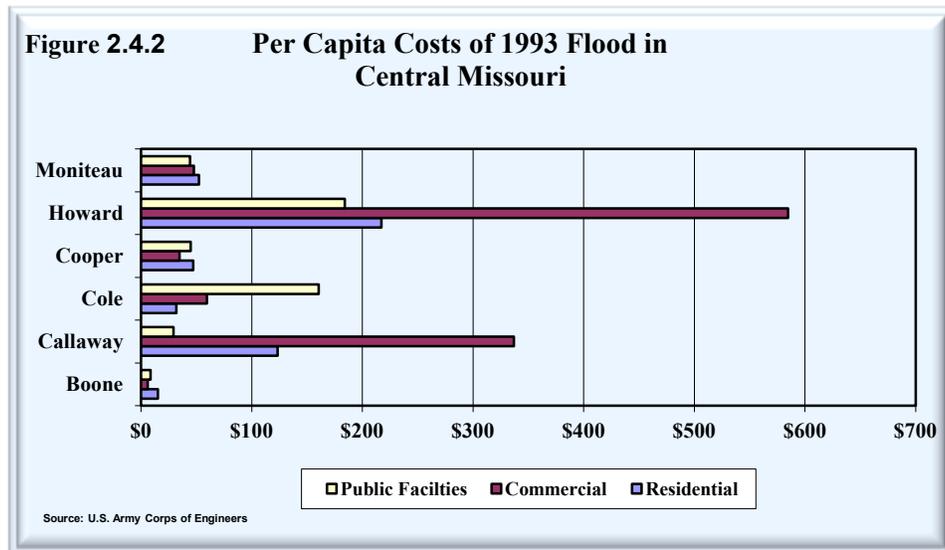
- Agricultural property \$10Million to \$50Million
- Transportation \$1Million to \$5Million
- Public Facilities \$500,000 to \$1Million
- Residential properties \$500,000 to \$1Million
- Commercial Properties \$500,000 to \$1Million
- Utilities \$25,000 to \$100,000
- Emergency Expenses less than \$10,000

In addition to the 1993 flood, there have been several other flooding events that have touched the region. Figure 2.4.1 depicts the flood of 1903 and how close the river came to overtaking the original Katy Railroad Bridge.

Figure 2.4.1 Boonville, 1903 – Photo Courtesy of Friends of Historic Boonville



Estimates of the per capita costs of the 1993 flood for three sectors in the Mid-Missouri Region are shown in Figure 2.4.2. Note that this chart reflects *per capita cost* and that Cooper County has the fourth largest population in the region.



The devastating flood of 1993 was followed by floods in 1994, 1995, 2011, and late 2015. Cooper County was included in Presidential Disaster Declarations for flooding in 1993, 1995, and 2011. On January 2, 2016, Cooper County was included in a Presidential Emergency Declaration for flooding recovery and debris removal.

Although the county does not experience severe flooding every year, thunderstorms can be expected annually. In most years there are reports of associated high winds (**Windstorms**) and **Hail** someplace in the county. In a seven year period between 1993 and 2000, thunderstorm winds caused \$184,000 in property damage. Severe hail was a problem in the springs of 1993 and 2009.

Less frequently, thunderstorms will spawn **Tornadoes** in the area. Cooper County experienced 17 tornadoes between 1950 and 2015 resulting in \$1.6 million in property damage and \$50,000 in crop damage. There were no injuries or deaths from these tornadoes, but this is an ever present concern due to the frequency of thunderstorm activity and the potential for formation of tornadoes.

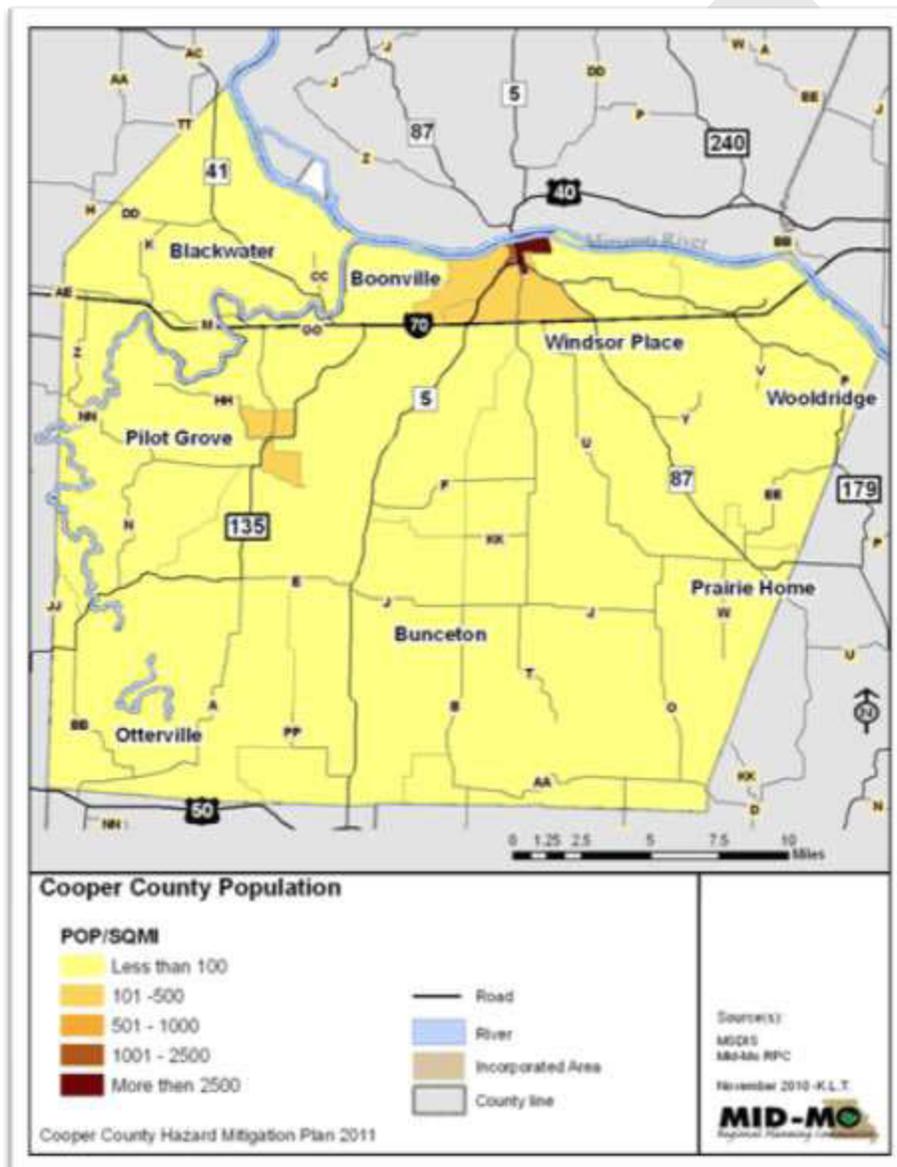
Severe Winter Weather can be expected in Cooper County nearly every year. The county has been included in five Presidential Disaster Declarations for severe winter weather since 2002. A winter storm that brought up to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of ice in December 2007 caused widespread power outages leaving an estimated 165,000 residents without power in Cooper County and the surrounding counties of Bates, Chariton, Howard, Johnson, Pettis, and Saline. In 2011, a series of storms blanketed the region in near record amounts of snow and created blizzard conditions across a large portion of the state. Snow fall on February 1st, 2011 caused the closure of

Interstate 70 from Kansas City to St. Louis. Expenses from these storms are in excess of \$14 million, according to SEMA.

On the other end of the temperature spectrum, periods of **Extreme Heat** also commonly occur in the county almost every year. **Drought** is an ever present possibility; 2000 was the driest year ever recorded for the county and the entire state.

2.5 POPULATION, HOUSING, and POVERTY

A mapping of Cooper County's population (2010 Census) by block group clearly shows that the highest population density is in the northern part of the county (Figure 2.5.1).

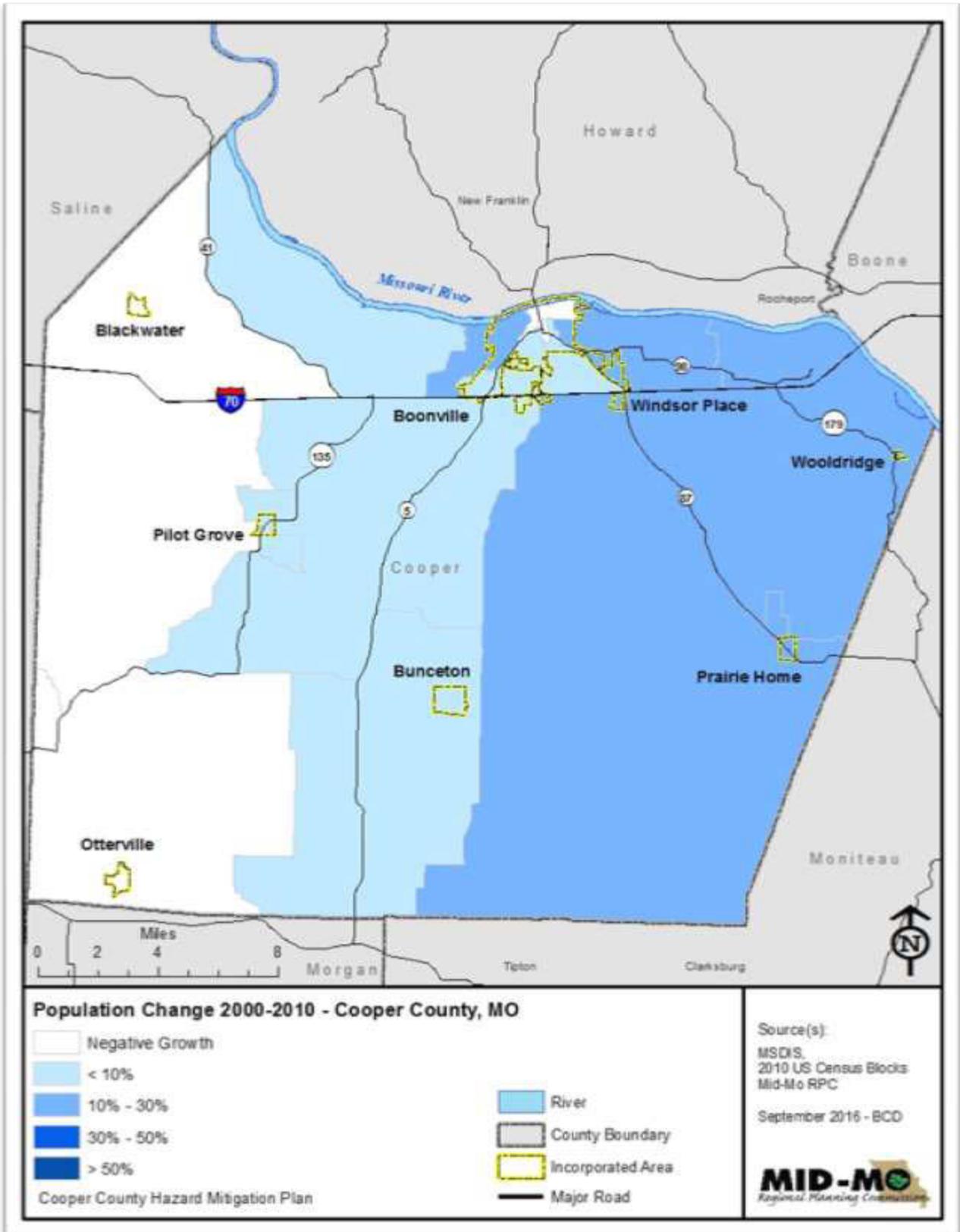


In Cooper County, the 2010 Census indicated a 6% increase in population and a 12% increase in housing units (Figure 2.5.3).

Figure 2.5.3						
Change in Population and Housing 2000-2010						
	Population			Housing Units		
	2010	2000	% Change	2010	2000	% Change
Cooper County (total)*	17,601	16,670	6%	7,463	6,676	12%
Cooper County (unincorporated)	6,894	6,241	10%	3,052	2,675	14%
Blackwater	162	199	-19%	87	96	-9%
Boonville	8,319	8,202	1%	3,294	3,041	8%
Bunceton	354	348	2%	182	182	0%
Oterville	454	476	-5%	224	226	-1%
Pilot Grove	768	723	6%	334	317	5%
Prairie Home	280	220	27%	132	118	12%
Windsor Place	309	214	44%	119	NA	NA
Wooldridge	61	47	30%	39	21	86%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

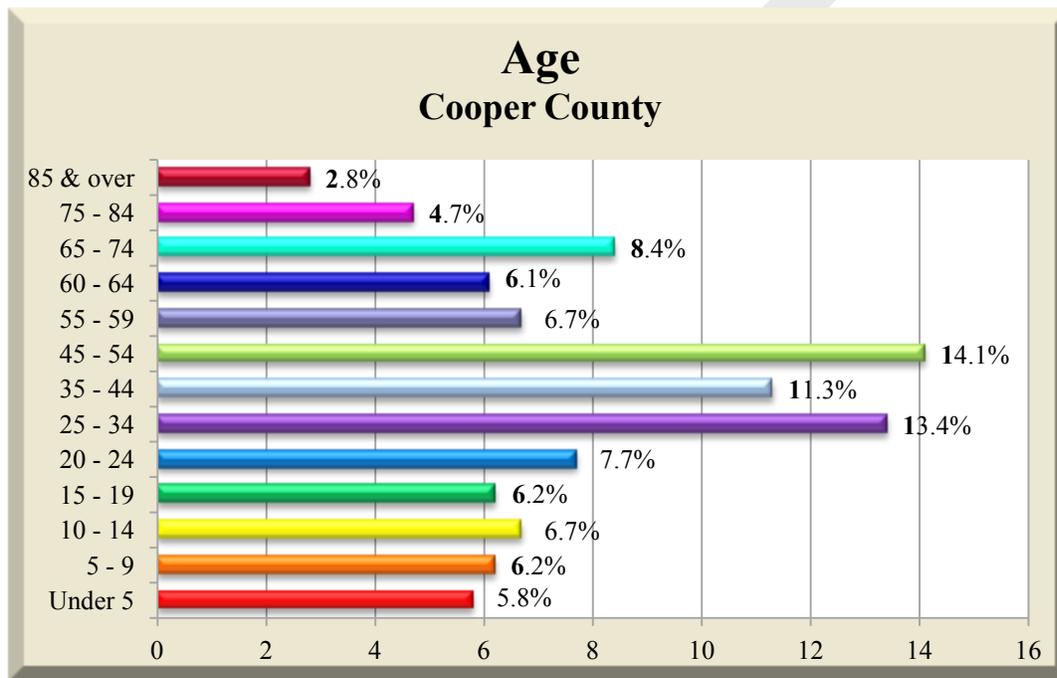
Figure 2.5.4



Vulnerable Populations

Some sectors of the population are more vulnerable in general to the threat of hazardous events. Children need the help and guidance of adults, especially in the extraordinary circumstances, and this is also true for some older citizens. Approximately 25% of the county's population is under the age of 18; approximately 16% is 65 years and older, according to 2014 estimates from the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau (see Figure 2.5.7).

Figure 2.5.7



Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
<http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

Those living in group quarters are especially vulnerable in that they may need to be evacuated. Some of the elderly are grouped in specific facilities; this is also true for the seriously ill in hospitals and those recovering from health emergencies in nursing facilities. **These critical facilities are listed and mapped in Section 3.1 (Figures 3.4 and 3.5).**

The poor are also a vulnerable population. Poor housing conditions or lack of an housing, lack of reliable transportation, and inadequate insurance can all contribute to heightening the impacts of a hazard worse for people living in poverty. Approximately 14.7% of the population in the planning area is below the poverty threshold, according to the estimates from the American Community Survey 2010-2015 (Figure 2.5.8).

Figure 2.5.8		
Poverty Status, Cooper County		
Subject	Number	%
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	16,031	
Persons below poverty	2,354	14.7
Persons under 18 for whom poverty status is determined	3853	
Persons under 18 in poverty	845	21.9
Persons aged 18 to 64 for whom poverty status is determined	9,537	
Persons aged 18 to 64 in poverty	1,313	13.8
Persons over 65 for whom poverty status is determined	2,635	
Persons over 65 in poverty	190	7.2
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2,945	
Unrelated persons in poverty	725	24.6
Source: 2010-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

2.6 EDUCATION

Students are a vulnerable population as they are dependent on others for natural hazard information during the school day. A mitigation plan must take this into account. Often, this has been done by building schools out of floodplains and having safe areas within the school where the students can assemble in the event of a disaster. School buildings also have the potential to be built or reinforced to tornado safe-room specifications, and some school facilities may be used to assist with wider sheltering needs during or after a disaster.

Figure 2.6.1



The following six public school districts and three private schools are located in the Cooper County planning area: Blackwater R-II, Boonville R-I, Cooper County R-IV, Otterville RVI, Pilot Grove C-4, and Prairie Home R-V (Figure 2.6.1).

Each district has an elected Superintendent and School Board, along with several administrative staff. Combined the school districts employ more than 300 certified teachers and educate more than 2,700 students in public and private schools combined.

2.7 Employment and Income

Cooper County is a rural county that borders two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (City of Columbia in Boone County and Jefferson City in Cole County). MSAs are geographic entities defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by Federal statistical agencies in collecting, tabulating, and publishing Federal statistics. An MSA consists of a core urban area of 50,000 or more population, the county or counties containing the core urban area, and adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core (as measured by commuting to work).

The major employers in Cooper County are shown in Figure 2.7.1. (Note that about 45 percent of county residents commute outside the county for work, and those statistics are not reflected here.)

Figure 2.7.1

Major Employers in Cooper County

Employer	Employees	Employer	Employees
Isle of Capri	540	City of Boonville	103
Boonville Correctional Center	350	Pilot Truck Stop	70
Caterpillar	300	C&R Market	70
Cooper County Memorial Hospital	230	McDonalds	60
Boonville R-1 School District	225		
Walmart	150		
Unlimited Opportunities	150		
Cooper County	105		

Source: Data Provided by City of Boonville, 2016 data

Agriculture

Agriculture remains an important component of the economy in Cooper County. There are 307,128 acres in farmland in the county according to the 2012 Census of Agriculture from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); this is an increase from 302,429 acres in 2007 (Figure 2.7.2). Farmland comprises 85% of the land area of the county. Of the total farmland, 190,348 acres are cropland, and 162,209 acres were harvested in 2012.

Soybeans, corn, and hay are the major crops in the county; poultry, cattle and pigs are the main livestock. Other crops include grain sorghum, grapes, garden vegetables, nuts, fruit, native plants, trees, and shrubs. The total market value for all agricultural products (crops and livestock) sold in 2012 was \$78,289,000.

Figure 2.7.2

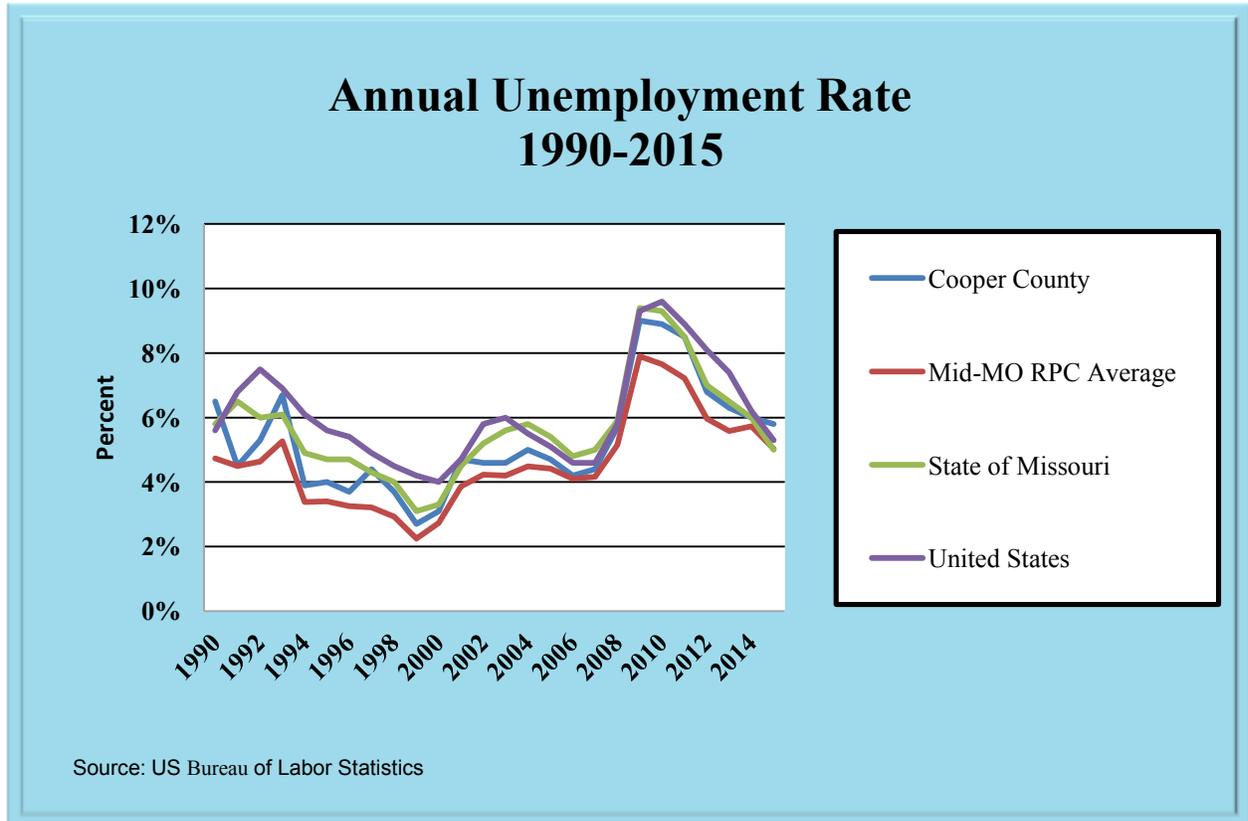
Agricultural Overview, Cooper County			
	2012	2007	Change
Approximate land area (acres)	361,450	361,450	
Land in farms (acres)	307,128	302,429	1.3%
Percentage in farms	85.0%	83.7%	1.3%
Number of farms			
	928	942	-1.5%
Average size of farm (acres)			
	331	321	3.1%
Estimated market value of land and buildings			
	\$872,598,000	\$673,181,000	29.6%
Average value per farm			
	\$940,299	\$714,630	31.6%
Average value per acre			
	\$2,841	\$2,226	27.6%
Total sales			
	\$78,289,000	\$82,946,000	-5.6%
Average sales per farm			
	\$84,363	\$88,053	-4.2%

Source: USDA Census of Agriculture 2012, <https://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2012/>

Unemployment Rates

The entire Mid-Missouri Region has lower unemployment rates than the state and nation (see Figure 2.7.3). Cooper County's unemployment rate usually falls below that of the nation and state, but is higher than that of the region.

Figure 2.7.3



Income

The median household income in Cooper County (\$44,102) is lower than the median household income for the state of Missouri (\$47,764), according to the 2014 estimate from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the U.S. Census Bureau.

The distribution of household income and benefits in the county is shown in Figure 2.7.4.

Figure 2.7.4 Household Income and Benefits		
Income	# of Households	% of Households
Less than \$10,000	364	5.6
\$10,000 - \$14,999	426	6.5
\$15,000 - \$24,999	935	14.3
\$25,000 - \$34,999	912	14.0
\$35,000 - \$49,999	855	13.1
\$50,000 - \$74,999	1249	19.2
\$75,000 - \$99,999	733	11.2
\$100,000 - \$149,999	837	12.8
\$150,000 - \$199,999	118	1.8
\$200,000 or more	91	1.4
Median household income		\$44,102
Mean household income		\$60,283
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-year estimates - http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF		

2.8 Transportation and Commuting Patterns

Cooper County, like most of the United States, is heavily dependent upon the personal vehicle and roads. Roads are the dominant transportation arteries in Cooper County (see Figure 2.8.1), moving most goods and services that flow in and out of the county. The Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) takes care of all state and federal roads in the county; Cooper County Public Works maintains roads in unincorporated areas and the various jurisdictions maintain their own roads.

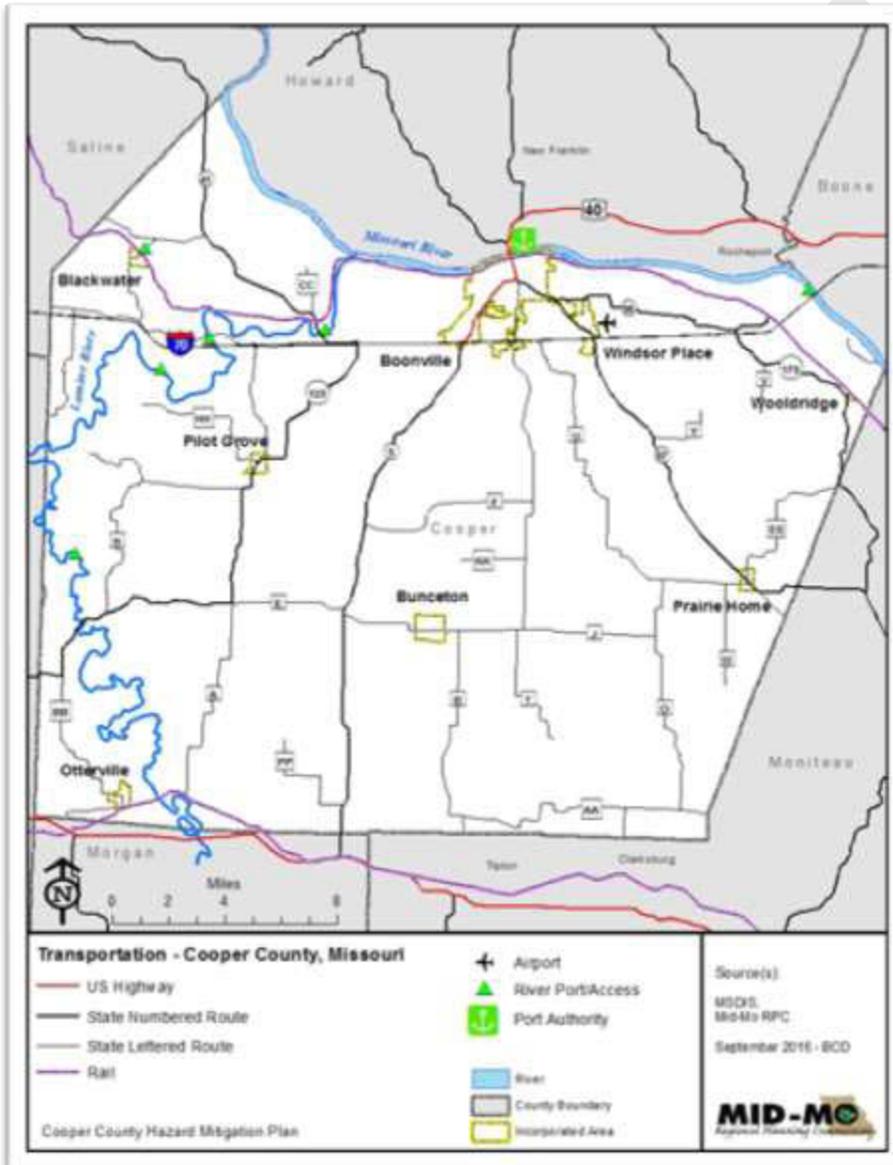


Figure 2.8.1
Roadways

There is one interstate and five state highways in Cooper County (I-70, MO 431, MO 135, MO 5, MO 87, MO 98, and MO 179). Interstate 70 runs east to west across to northern portion of the county through the City of Boonville and is the direct route between Kansas City and St. Louis. MO 5 provides access to the Lake of the Ozarks, a major recreational and tourism area approximately directly to the south of the county.

Public Transportation

OATS, Inc., a private not-for-profit corporation, was founded by a group of seniors in 1971 as transportation for older citizen. Its current mission is to “provide reliable transportation for transportation disadvantaged

Missourians so they can live independently in their own communities.” OATS, Inc. serves a wide diversity of citizens in 87 Missouri counties. In Cooper County, the organization provides transportation between Boonville and the communities of Blackwater, Bunceton, Pilot Grove, and Prairie Home as well

as to the City of Columbia in neighboring Boone County. OATS predominantly serves the elderly and disabled, but will serve anyone needing transportation.

Public transportation is not available in any of the communities in Cooper County at this time.

Railroads

Passenger Rail

While Cooper County does not have a rail station, there is an Amtrak station approximately 48 miles away in Jefferson City that provides passenger service to both Kansas City (and points westward) and St. Louis (and points eastward) via the *Missouri River Runner*. Two trains traveling in each direction stop daily at the Jefferson City Amtrak Station. The completion of a 9,000-foot rail siding extension just west of California, Missouri in November 2009 increased the on-time arrival percentage of the *Missouri River Runner* trains from 55-79% in recent years to over 90%, according to the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT). With a better record of on-time arrivals, ridership has subsequently increased about 20%.

Rail Freight

A large amount of freight travels by rail through Cooper County. Union Pacific operates tracks through the northern part of the county. According to the Missouri Department of Transportation's Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP), 33 percent of all product movement in Missouri is conducted by rail. Kansas City and St. Louis are ranked as the 2nd and 3rd busiest rail hubs in the nation, according to the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center (MERIC).

Air

The Jesse P. Viertel Memorial Airport is owned and operated by the City of Boonville and is available for corporate and private planes, but does not support commercial services. The Columbia Regional Airport is located 45 minutes away in Boone County south of Columbia. The Columbia Regional Airport is serviced by American Airlines. Additionally, Kansas City International Airport and St. Louis Lambert International Airport are approximately 120 miles east and west of Boonville, along I-70.

Water

The Missouri River and Lamine River both have Missouri Department of Conservation public access boat ramps and several private access boat ramps. Most of these ramps and access points are designed for recreational use and allow access to the Missouri River and all points upstream and downstream. In addition to recreational use boat ramps, there is also a commercial port operated by the Howard/Cooper County Regional Port Authority. The port is located in Howard County on the north side of the Missouri River, directly across from the City of Boonville. According to the Missouri Port Authority, the facility has storage capacity for 250,000 bushels of grain and 4 million gallons of liquid chemicals. The facility is also equipped with two cranes, a dock, two dry storage buildings, several support vehicles, and a 15,000 ton outside storage pad. The port is the only Missouri River public shipping access point between Kansas City and St.

Louis. While the facility lies in Howard County, it is an important resource for Cooper County and other counties in the Mid-Missouri Region.

Figure 2.7.1 Howard/Cooper County Regional Port Authority



Source: <http://www.missouriports.org/howard.html>

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Commuting Patterns

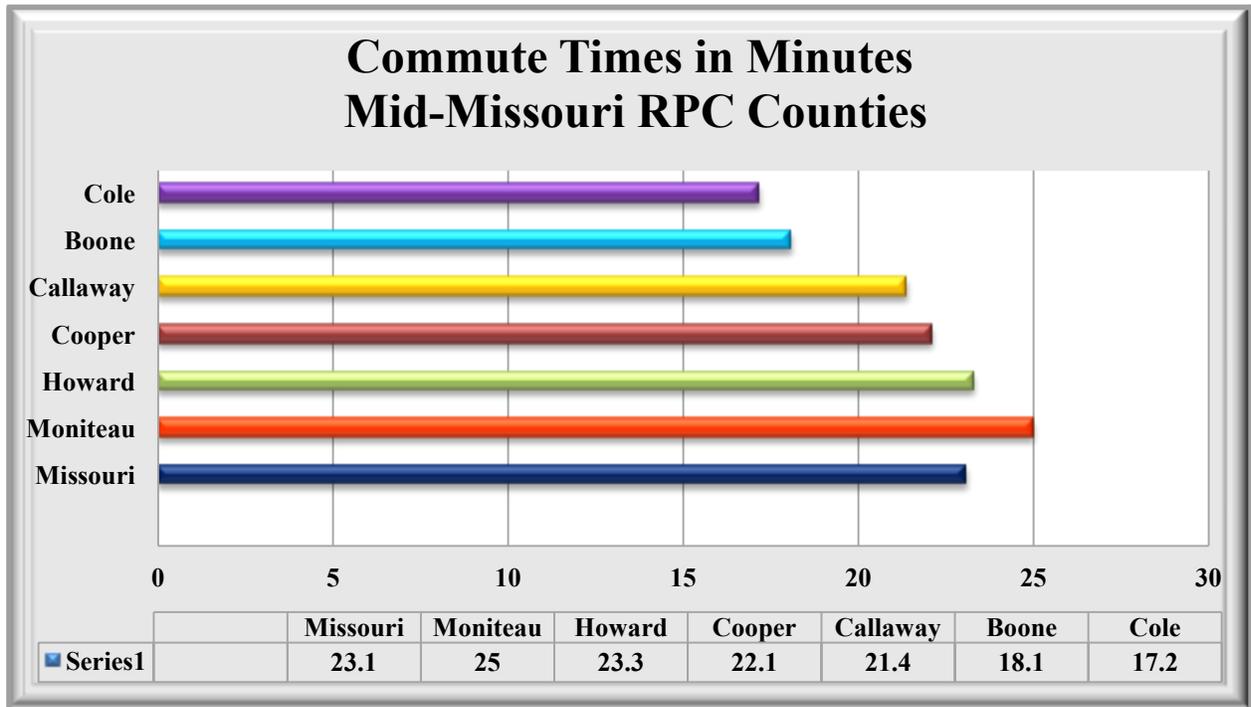
About 55% of Cooper County workers stay in the county to work; the rest commute to neighboring counties or states (see Figure 2.7.3). The metropolitan area of Columbia in neighboring Boone County provides several employment possibilities through the University of Missouri, hospitals, and service industries.

Figure 2.7.3		
Commuting Destinations of Cooper County Workers		
Location of Work	# of Trips	% of Total Trips
Missouri Counties		
Cooper	4,395	55.77
Boone	1,998	25.36
Pettis	477	6.05
Moniteau	193	2.45
Cole	160	2.03
Saline	98	1.24
Howard	93	1.18
Johnson	55	0.70
Morgan	37	0.47
Jackson	18	0.23
Audrain	17	0.22
Callaway	15	0.19
Cass	14	0.18
St. Louis	9	0.11
Camden	8	0.10
Benton	2	0.03
Other counties or states	291	3.69
Total	7,880	100

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey Commuting Flows

Commute times for workers residing in Cooper County are the third highest in the six-county region served by the Mid-Missouri Regional Planning Commission and somewhat lower than the state average (see Figure 2.7.5).

Figure 2.7.5



Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates