

Strong and Healthy Families



Financial Well-being

Financial Security

Savings can help families weather destabilizing events like a period of unemployment or unexpected expenses. Children from wealthier families tend to have better academic, health, and behavioral outcomes than children from low- or no-wealth families.

25.9%

of individuals have debt in Collections in Boone County.

Income

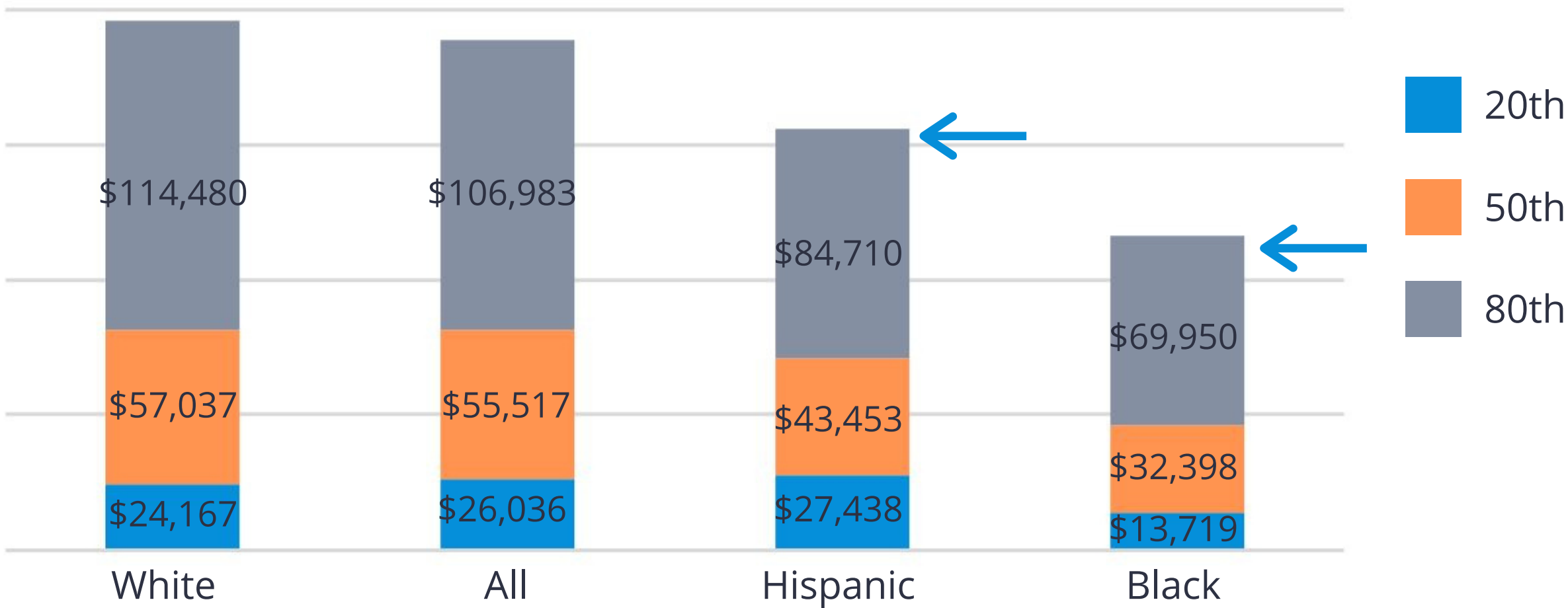
Families need a base level of income to meet basic needs and costs related to working. Higher incomes are associated with higher academic achievement and educational attainment, better physical and mental health, and fewer behavioral problems in children.

Median Household Income

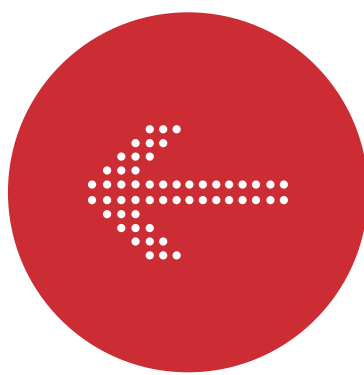
	Missouri	Boone County
White Households	\$58,921	\$59,680
Average	\$55,461	\$55,328
Black Households	\$37,179	\$32,173



Boone County Income Quintiles by Race/Ethnicity



Comparing income through quintiles allows us to see income inequality and the financial resources available to low- (20th), middle- (50th), and high-income (80th) households.



The highest earning households of Black individuals and Hispanic individuals are much lower than White individuals within the community.

Boone County Child Poverty Rate

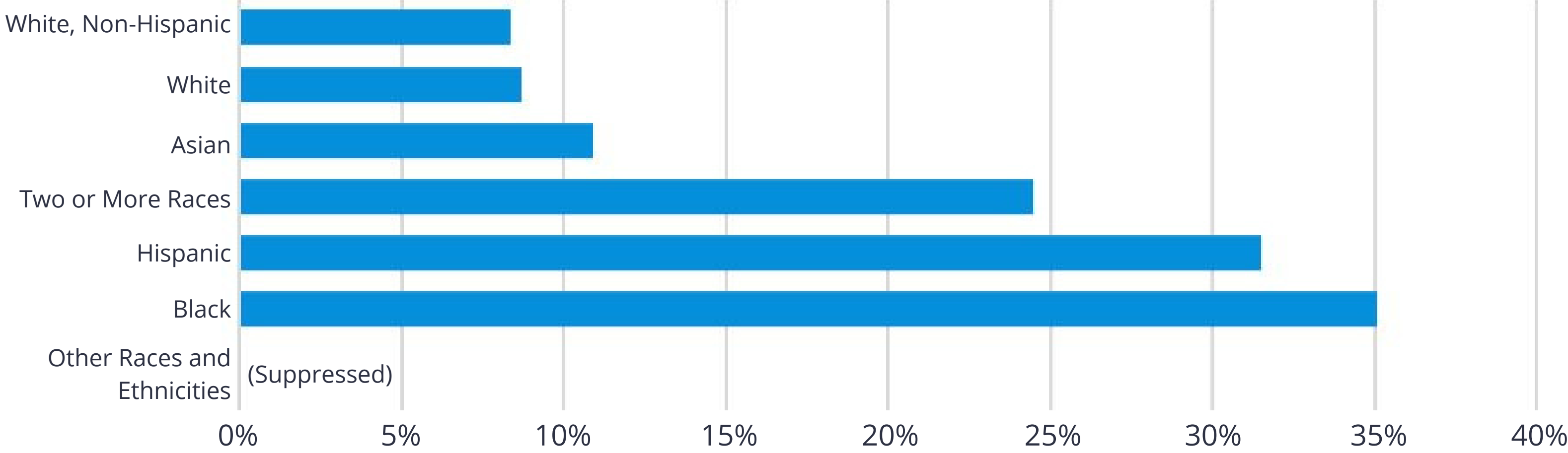
14.5%

children under 18

14.3%

children ages 0-5

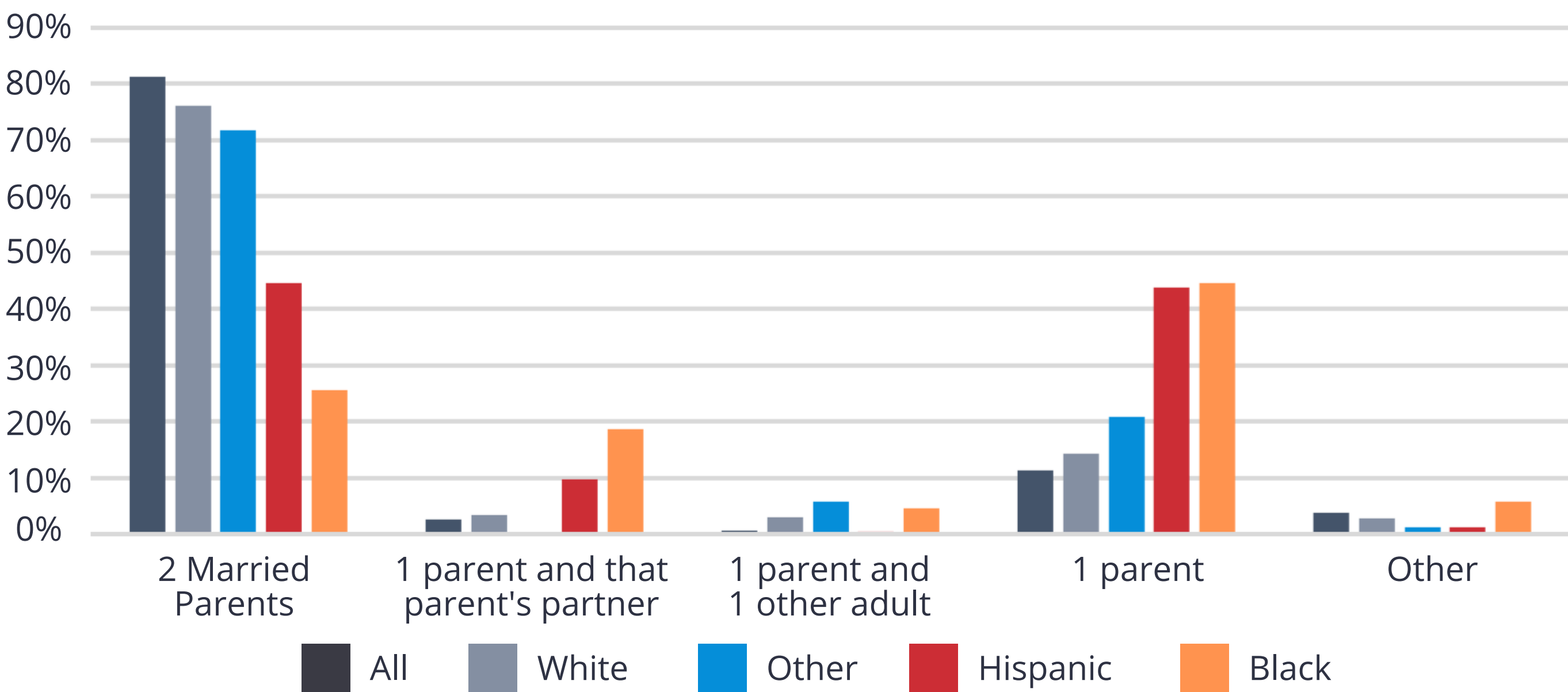
Boone County Child Poverty by Race (2015-2019)



Family Structure and Stability

Family structure and stability shape the environment where children spend their formative years. Family instability is associated with poorer outcomes among young children, including lower cognitive test scores and more behavioral problems.

Share of Children by Living Arrangements in Boone County (2018)



Strong and Healthy Families

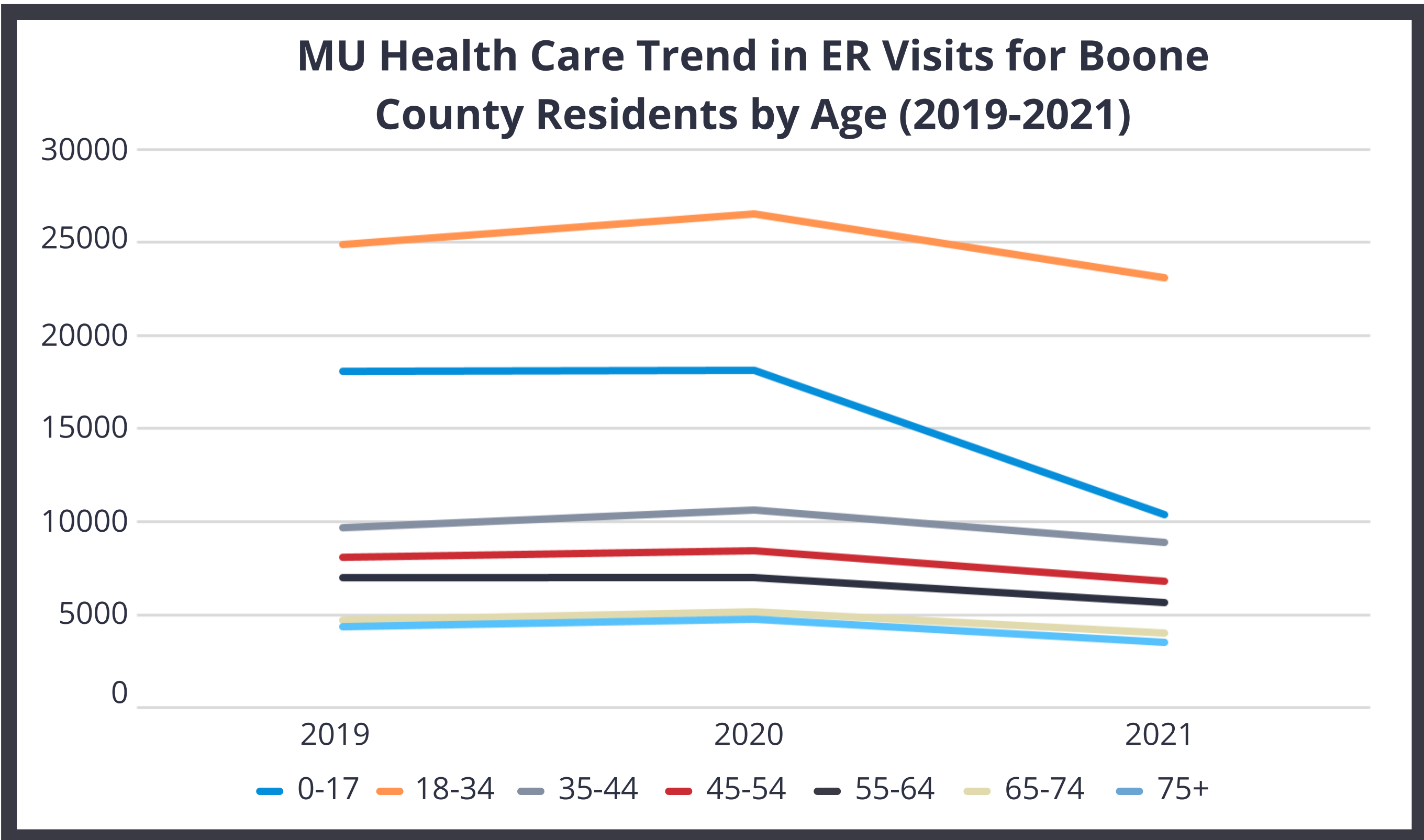


Health

Emergency Rooms

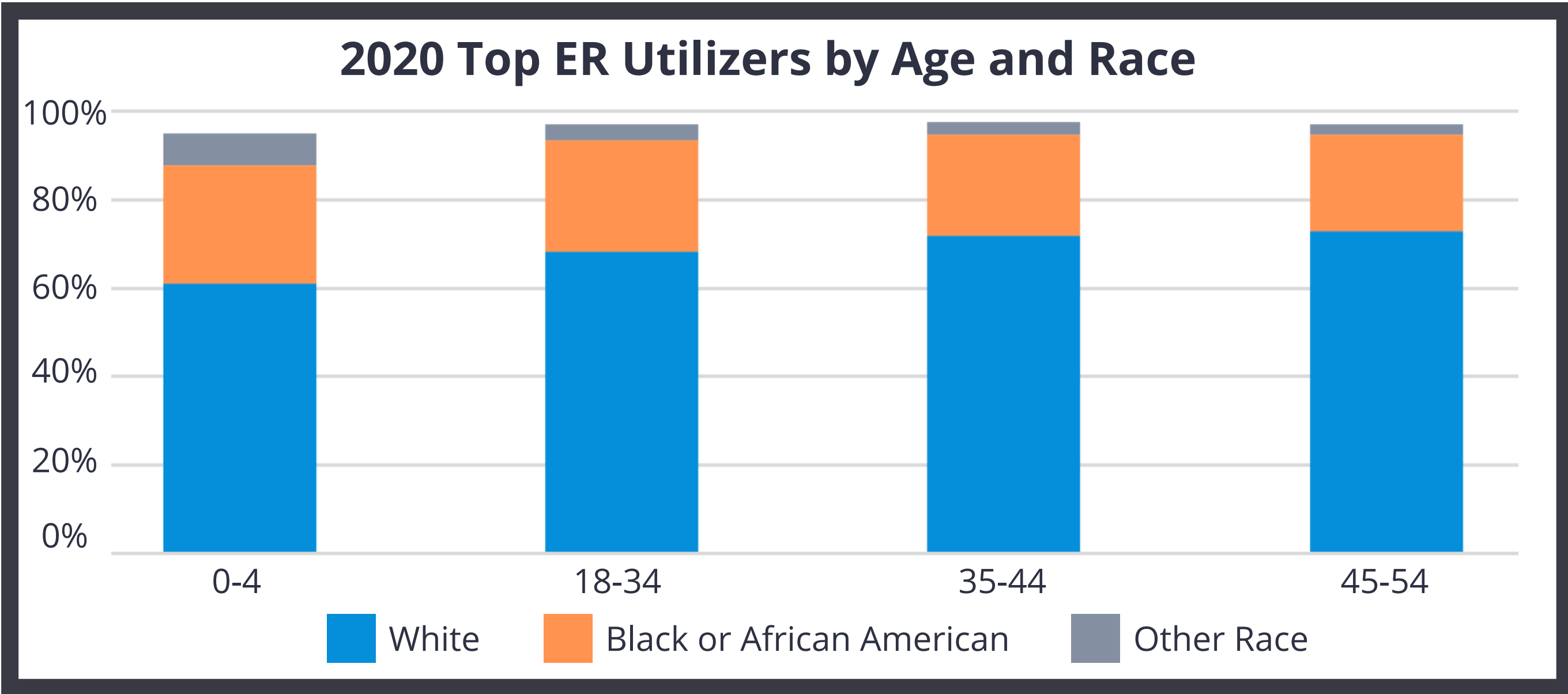
There are patients in almost every hospital emergency room who seek urgent care when not needed. They are there because they don't have health insurance or a regular physician, or they didn't know what else to do. Often, they are repeat visitors. It's a problem that leads to emergency department overuse and contributes to spiraling health care costs. MU Health Care has shared some emergency room data to show local trends on high utilizers of emergency services.

Between 2019-2021, by far residents between the ages of 18 to 34 were the highest for all years as utilizers of ER visits. For some years, nearly double compared other groups.



2020 data shows individuals between the age of 0-4, 18-34, 35-44 and 45-54 were the most frequent utilizers of emergency services. In general, 2020 shows a balance between pre- and post- COVID utilization.

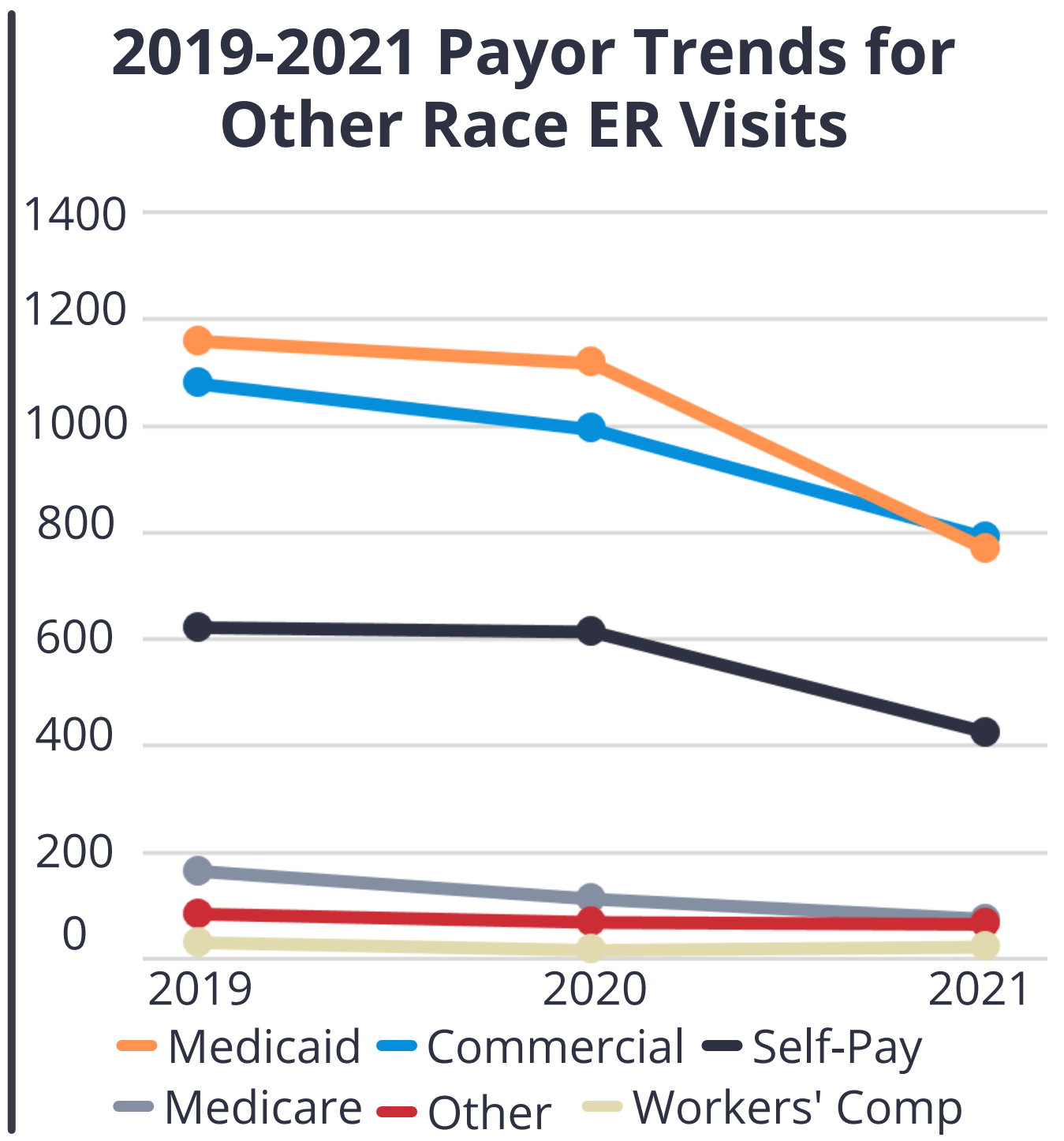
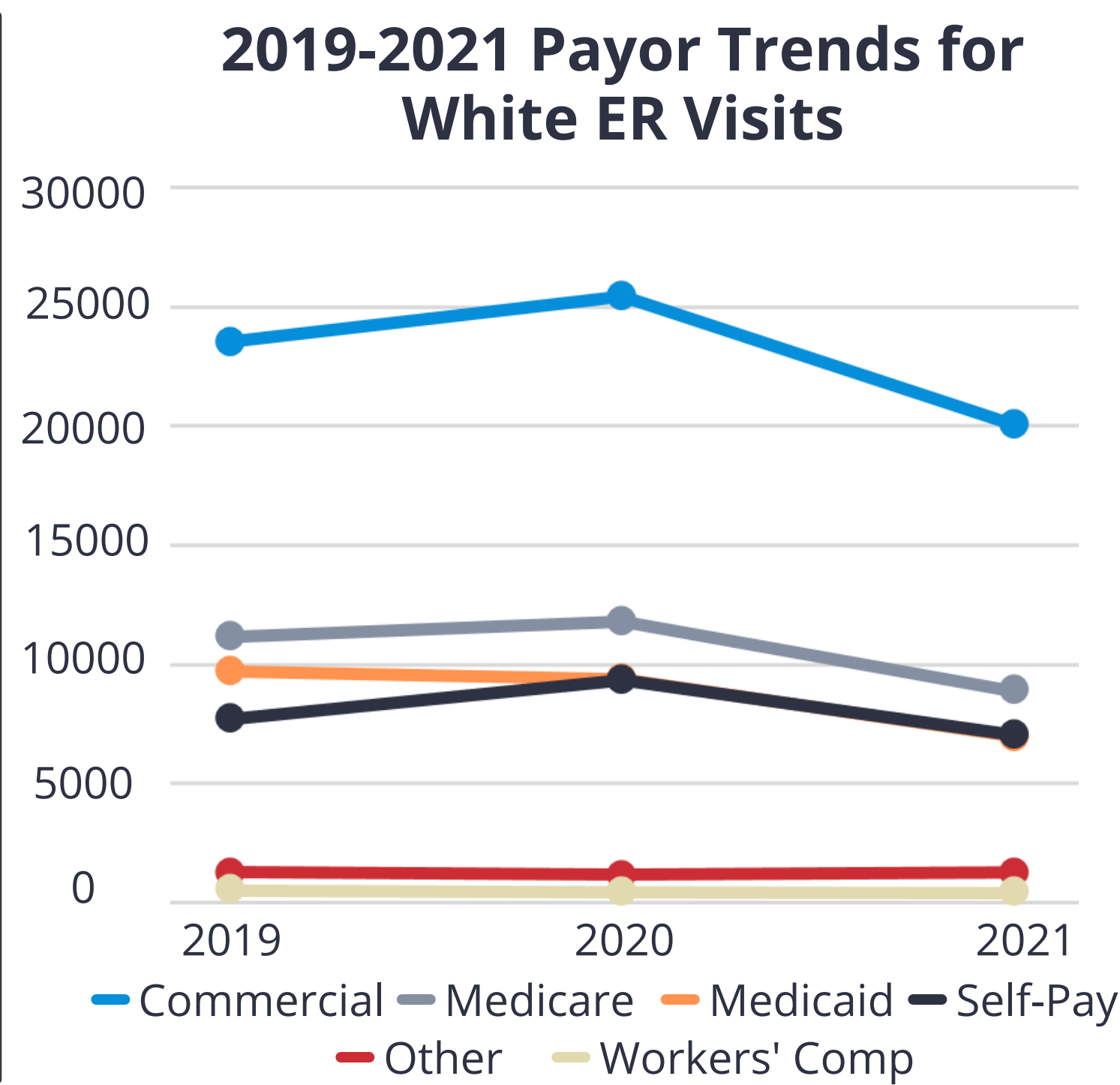
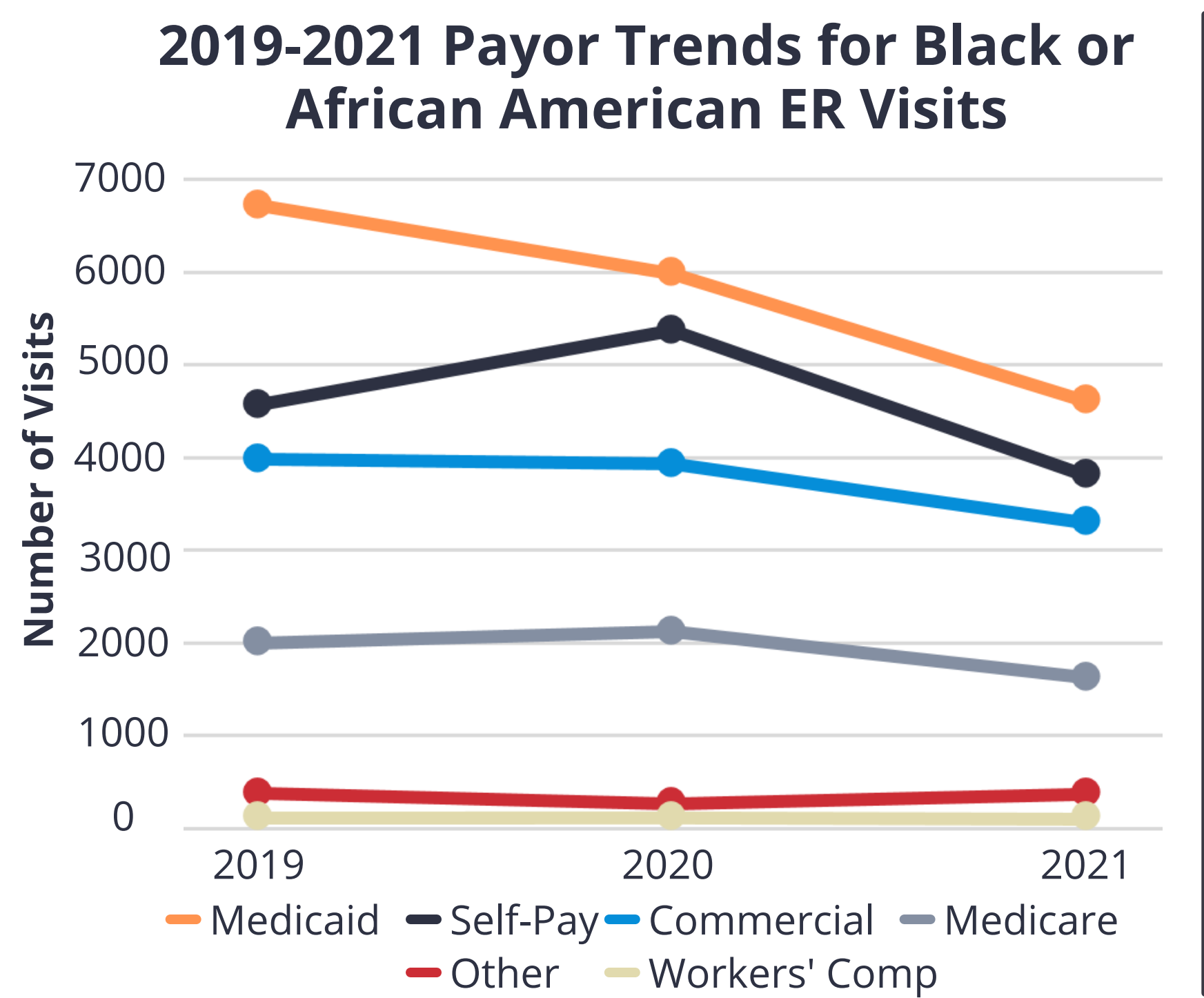
While each age group has different percentages for race/ethnicity, we see overrepresentation of Black individuals utilizing emergency services.



Payor Trends

Finally, we show payor trends over time (between 2019-2021) by race/ethnicity. You will notice differences between types of resources used by payors related to race/ethnicity, along with slightly different trends in use each year.

White individuals utilized commercial insurances more often and Black or African Americans and those within the Other Race category most commonly used Medicaid.



Strong and Healthy Families



Health

Overall Health

Good health helps people surmount life’s challenges and excel in school and on the job. When people’s health is compromised, their overall well-being and their personal autonomy are compromised.

Chronic health conditions can be impacted by individual choices, the treatment received from medical personnel, and access to quality, affordable healthcare. Some chronic diseases are preventable, but often show disparities across race/ethnic groups.



In Boone County, Black individuals are **one and a half times more likely to die** from heart disease compared to White individuals.

Heart Disease Rate
(per 100,000 people)

138.63 **214.49**

of White
individuals

of Black
individuals

Diabetes Hospitalizations (per 10,000 people)

14.5

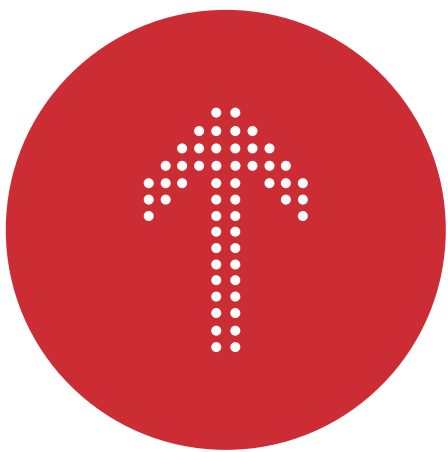
patients hospitalized
were White individuals

57.8

patients hospitalized
were Black individuals

According to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, diabetes is a chronic disease that can lead to serious health complications and premature mortality.

In Boone County, the rate of diabetes hospitalization for Black individuals is almost **four times higher** than for White individuals.



Neonatal Health

Research shows educational outcomes can be impacted by your health when born. There are large disparities in birth outcomes for different race/ethnic groups within the community.

Poor childhood health has both short-term and long-term effects on educational attainment and can negatively affect adult health, which can in turn influence employment opportunities and wages. Caring for a child with chronic health or developmental conditions can also limit parents’ work and earnings.



In Boone County, Black babies are **two and a half times more likely to die** by the age of one than White babies.

Infant Mortality
(per 1,000 people)

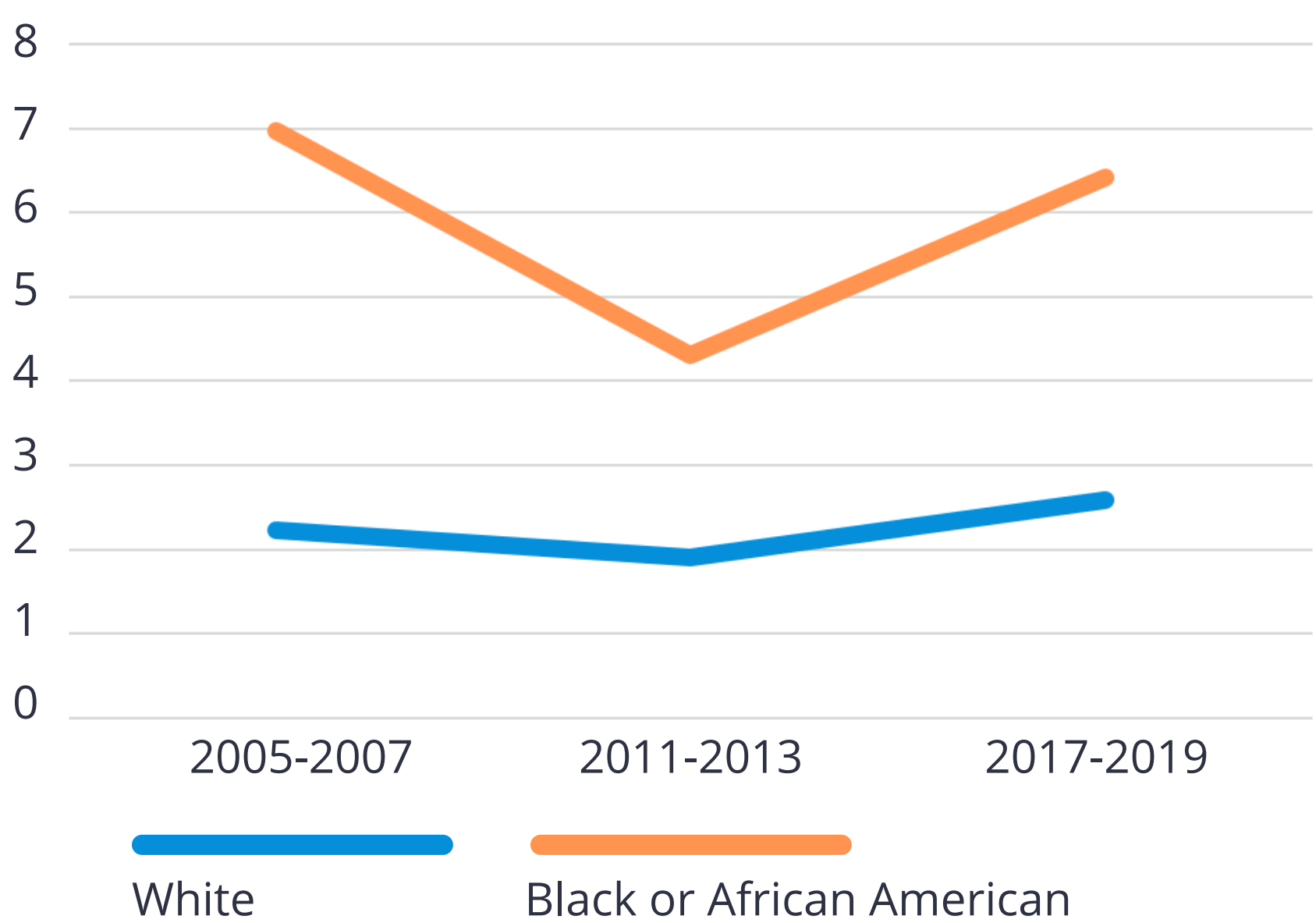
4.7

of White babies

12

of Black babies

Rate of Low Birth Weight at Full Term, by Race



Black mothers are **almost 2.5 times more likely to give birth to a baby with low birth weight than White mothers.**

Children who are small for their gestational age may have ongoing health problems after birth.

Strong and Healthy Families



Housing

Owner and Renter Occupancy



of homeowners
are White



of homeowners
are Black

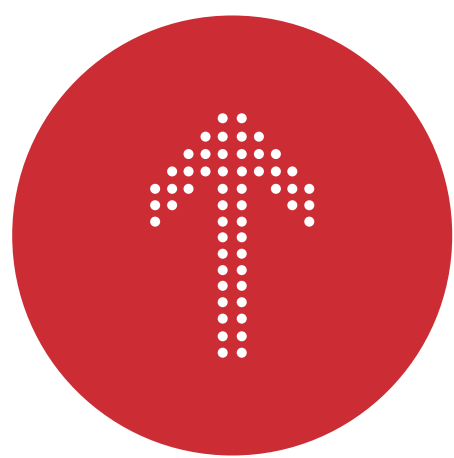


of renters are
White



of renters are
Black

Housing is a critical need for families. Children, adolescents, and adults all need the security of a decent house or apartment that they (or their parents) can afford, where family budgets are not stretched too thin to pay for other basic needs like nutritious food, health care, and educational opportunities.



There is an over-representation of Black renters in Boone County.

Percentage of Households Cost Burdened



of renters are considered
cost burdened



of homeowners are
considered cost burdened

HUD Definition

“ Cost-Burdened - those who pay more than 30% of their income for housing ”

There is an over-representation of Black Boone County residents receiving HUD subsidized housing compared to White Boone County residents.



HUD Subsidized Housing by Race



of recipients are
Black



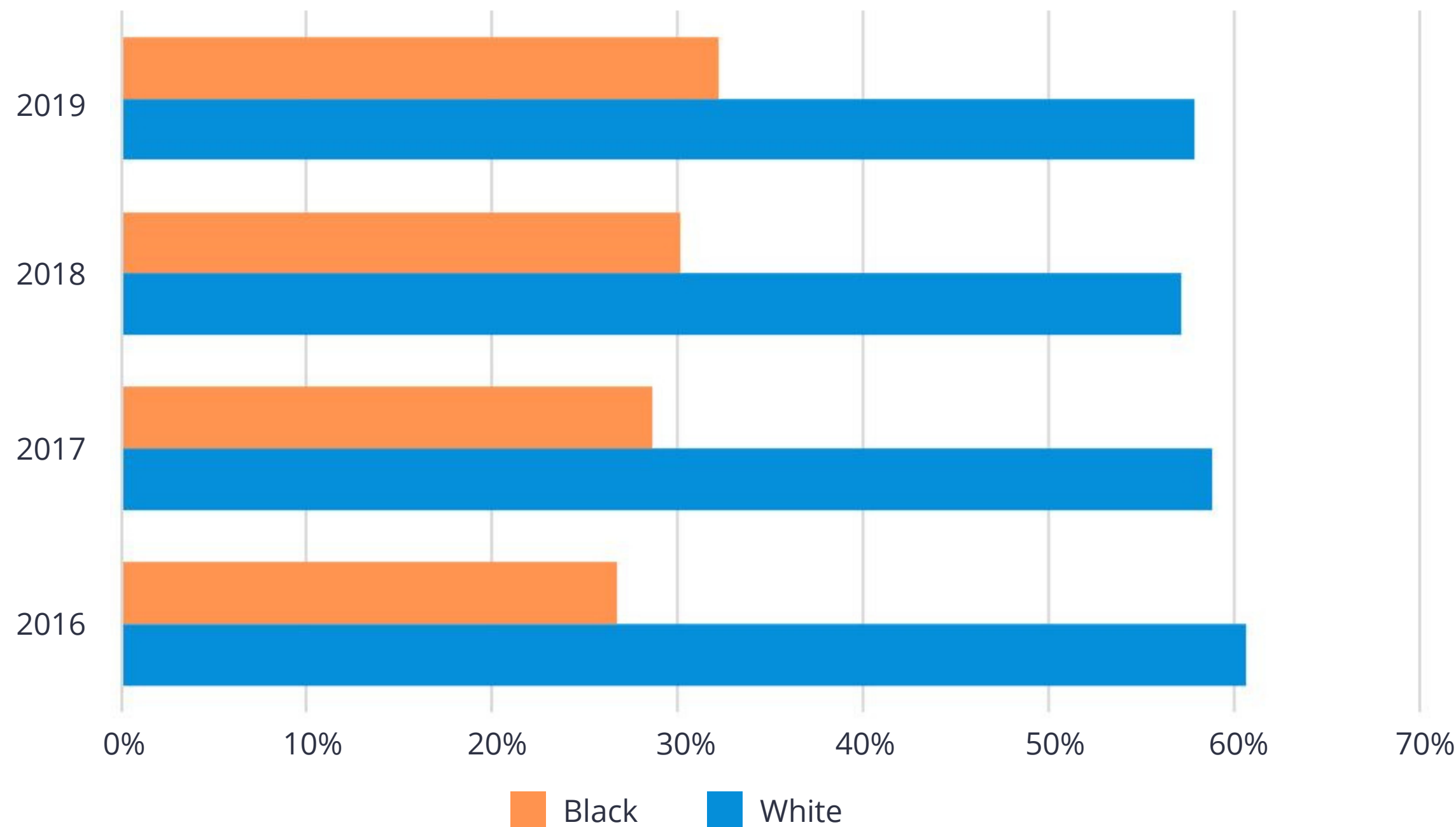
of recipients are
White

Strong & Healthy Families

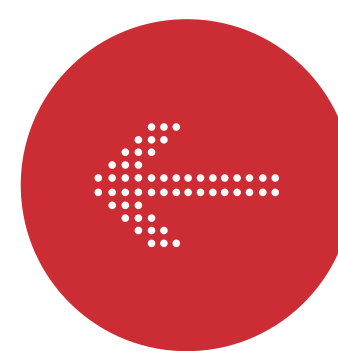


Learn & Earn

Percentage of Households Receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) By Race

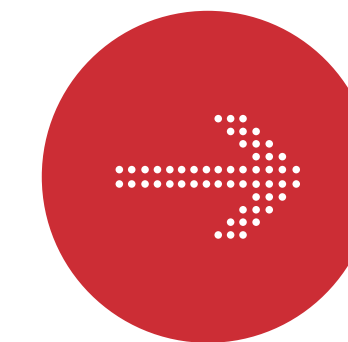


Many households qualify for income-based public benefits such as SNAP (food stamps) and WIC (nutrition assistance for pregnant women and children under age 5). Those who have lost employment under certain circumstances qualify for unemployment benefits. The data depicted here represents the percentages of households in Boone County who are actively receiving these public benefits. These numbers highlight both the need for such supports and the racial disparities seen within participant groups.

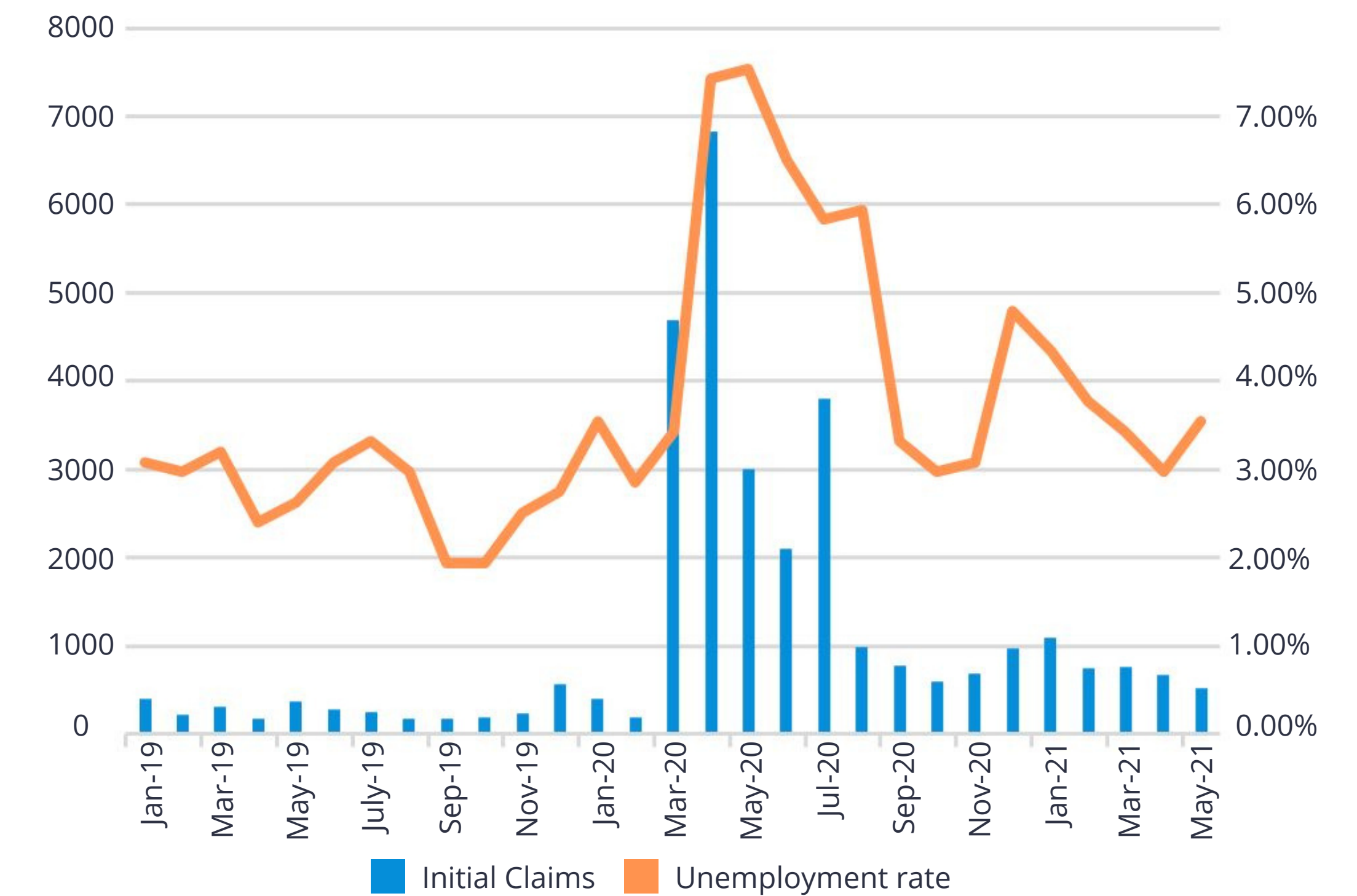


There is a **disproportionate number of Black households** receive SNAP benefits.

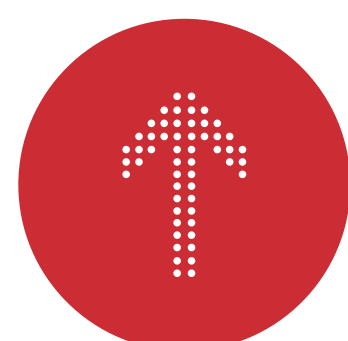
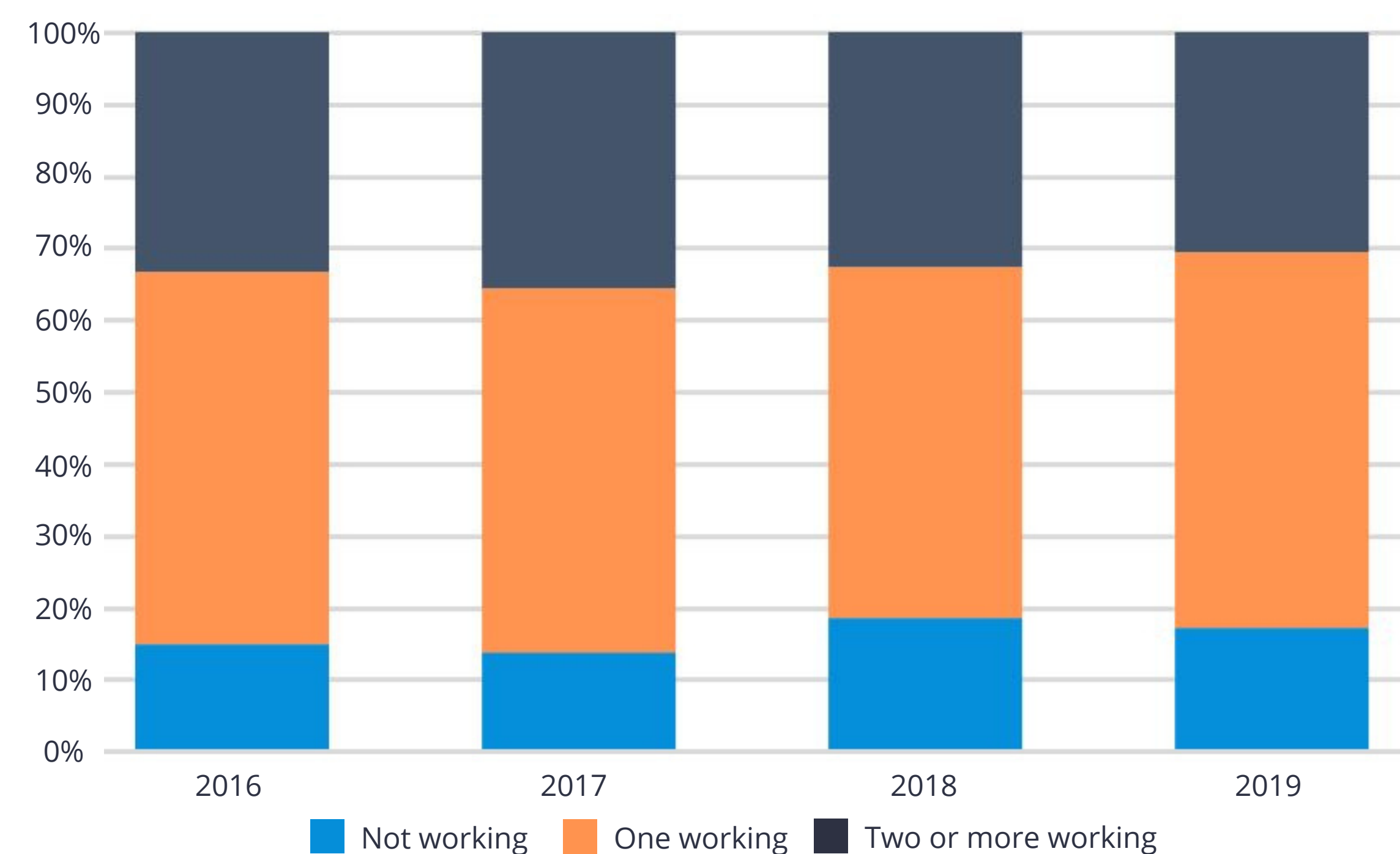
Spikes in unemployment claims correspond to the peak of the COVID-19 impact.



Unemployment Claims vs. Unemployment Rate

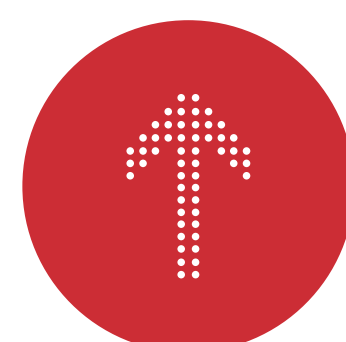
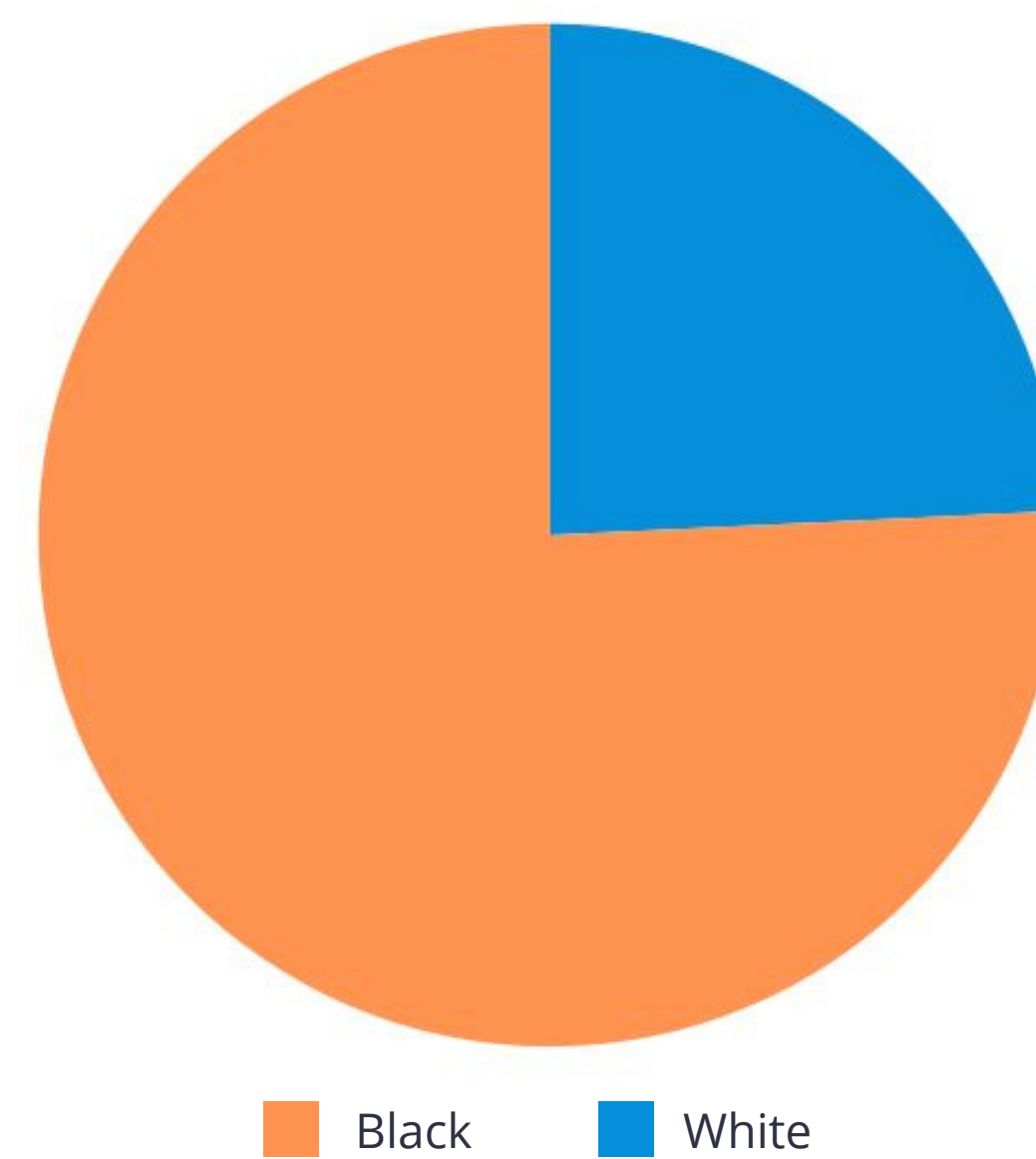


Percentage of SNAP Recipients by Employment Status



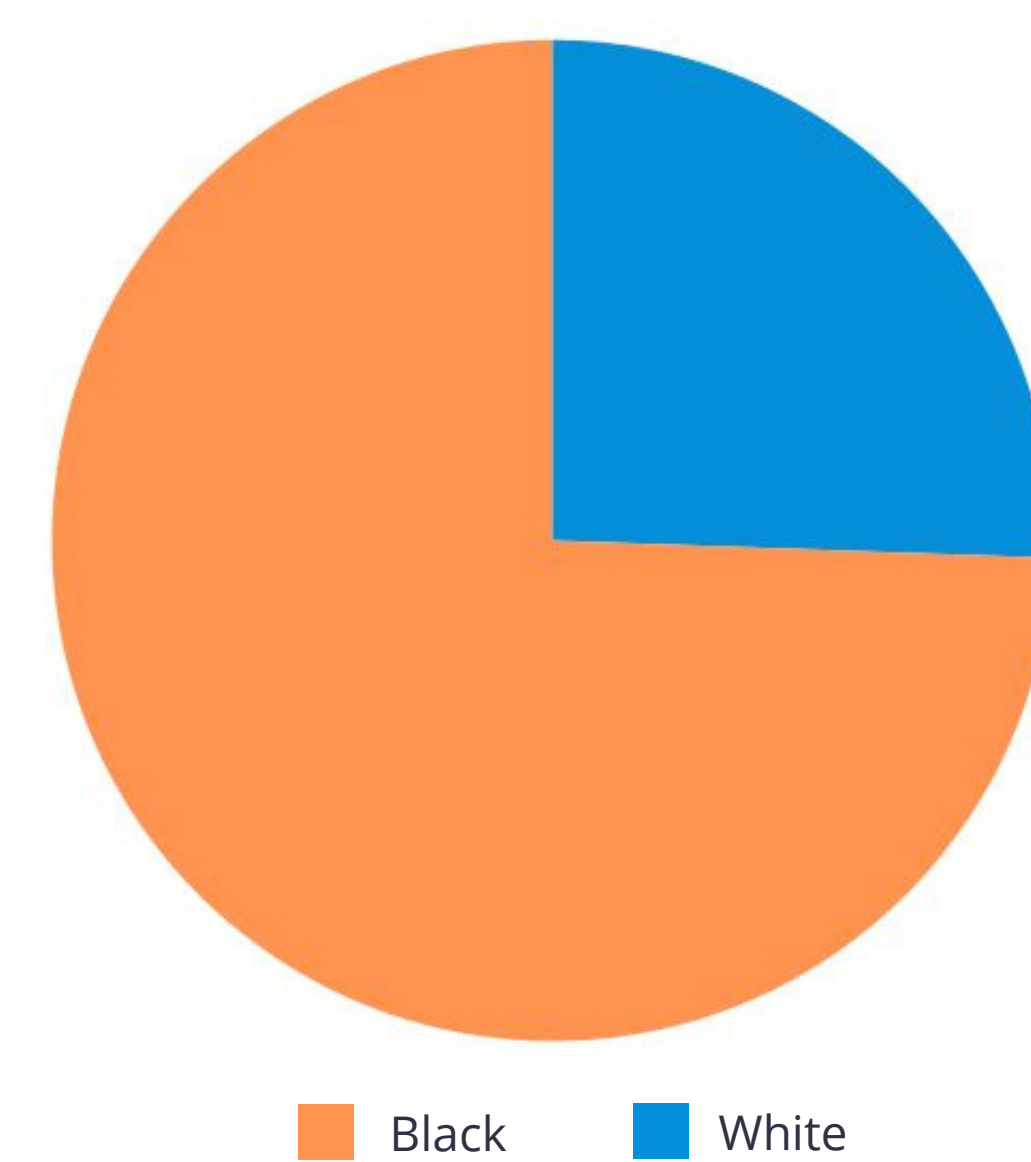
The majority of households receiving SNAP (food stamps) are working.

Prenatal WIC Participation



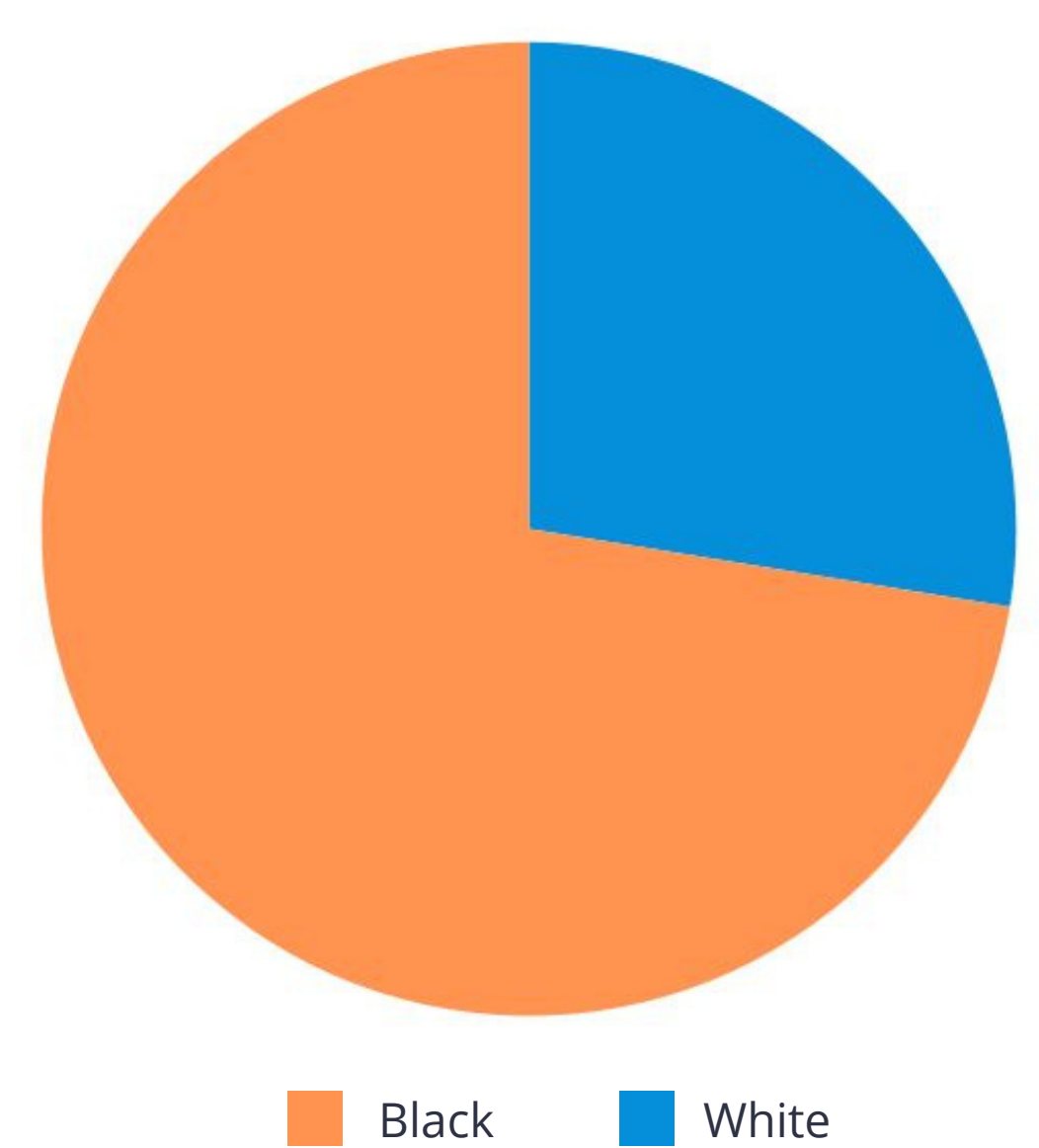
Black pregnant mothers are **over 3 times more likely** to participate in WIC than White pregnant mothers

Infant WIC Participation



Black infants are **nearly 3 times more likely** to participate in WIC than White infants.

Child WIC Participation



Black children are **over 2.5 times more likely** to participate in WIC than White children.



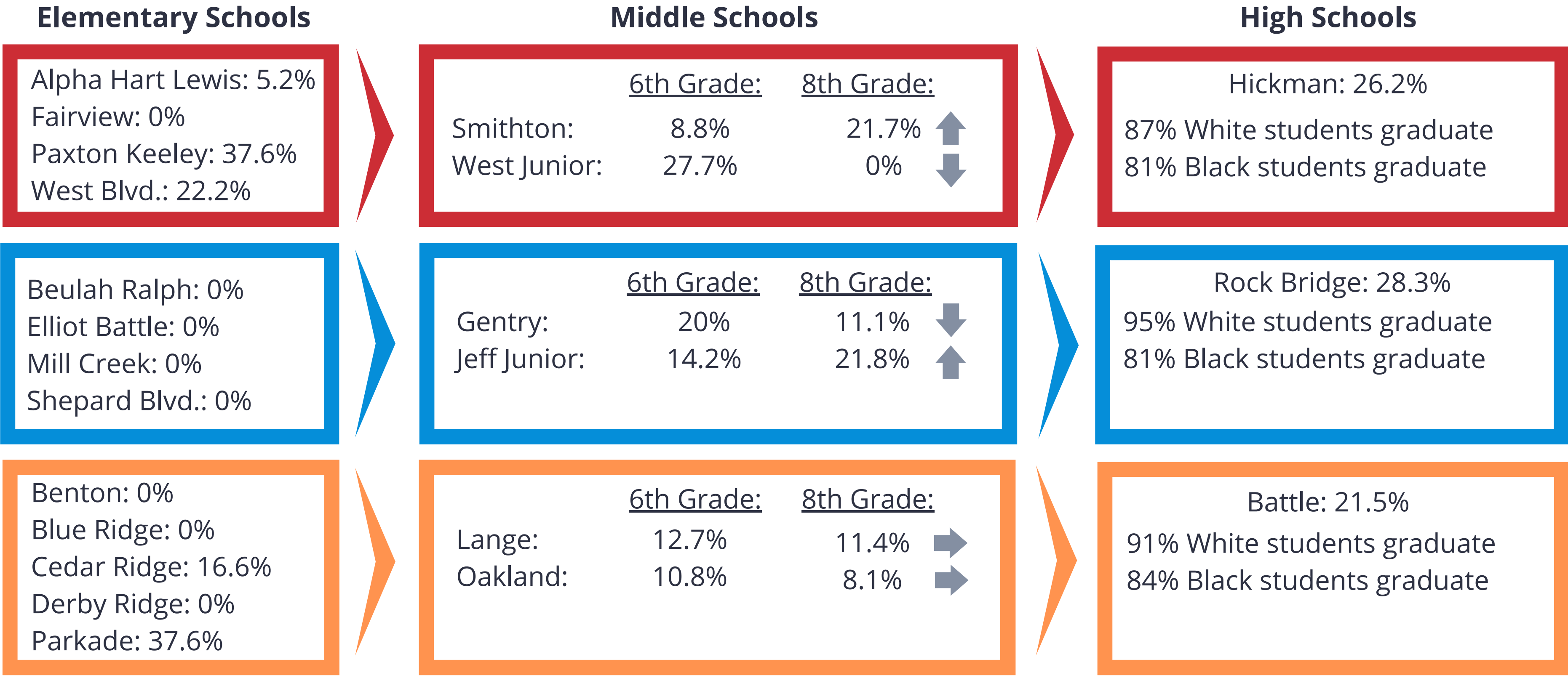
Literacy Rates

“Feeder patterns” are based on Columbia Public Schools (CPS) district policies on schools students attend from elementary to high school. The buildings below are those reporting any reading outcomes for Black students in 3rd, 6th, 8th, and 11th grade and graduation. Around half of the CPS elementary schools report Black student outcomes.

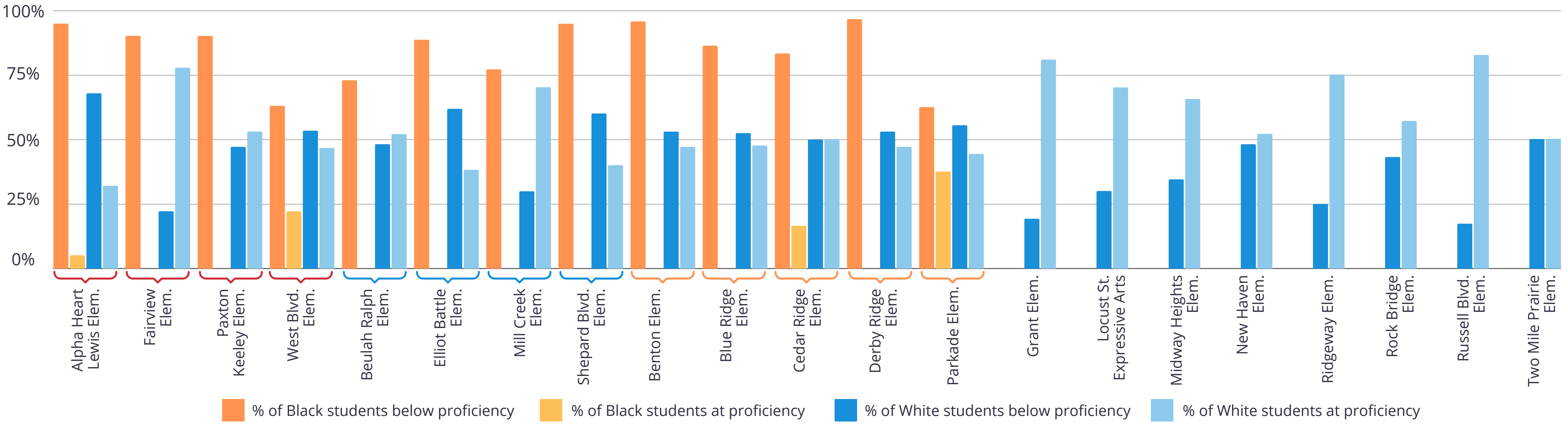
2018 Proficiency in Reading/Literacy for Black Students Based on CPS Feeder Patterns

All 21 schools reported proficiency scores for White students. **Twelve buildings showed at least half of White students enrolled scoring at least 50% proficient or above.**

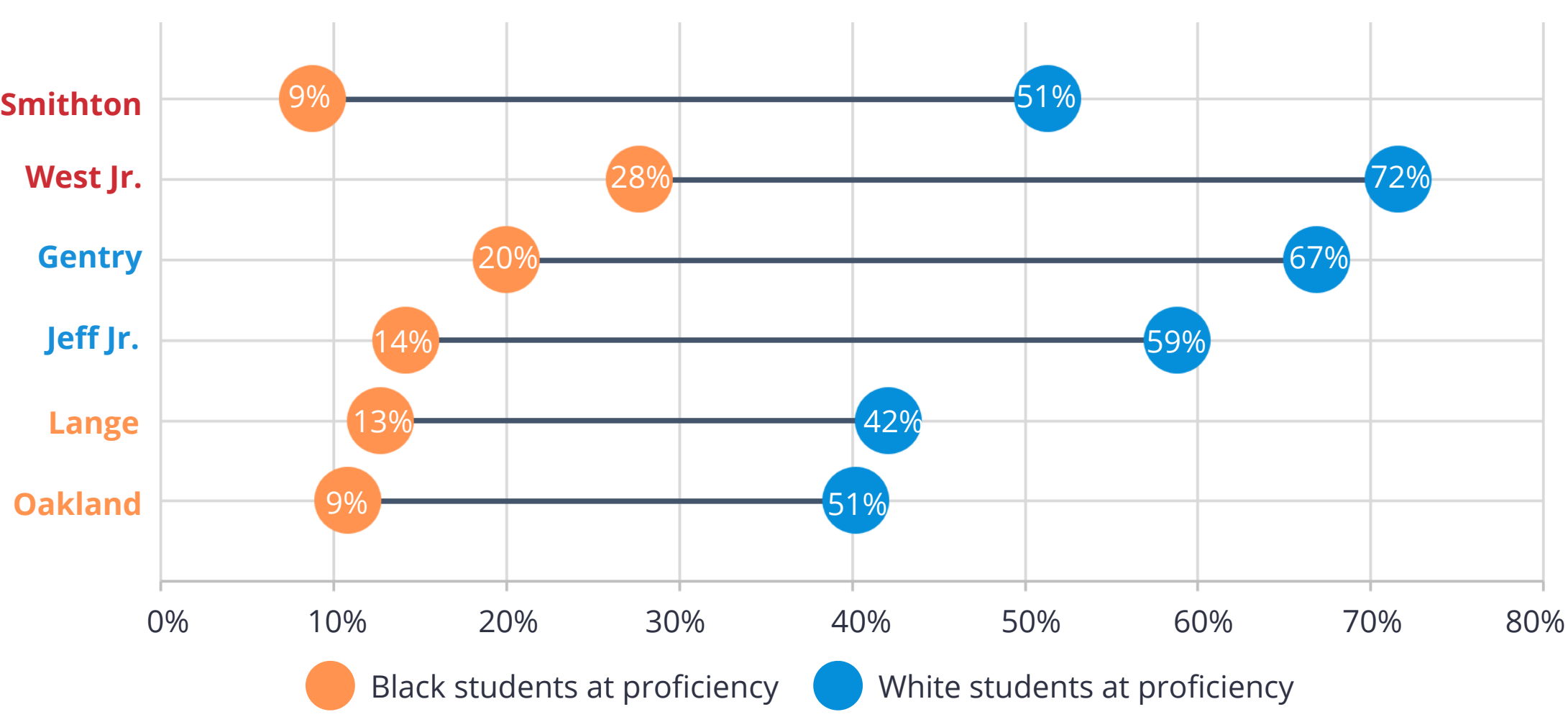
Of the elementary schools that report Black student outcomes, only **four schools report a percentage of Black students reading at proficiency**. None of the buildings reported Black students scoring at least 50% or above.



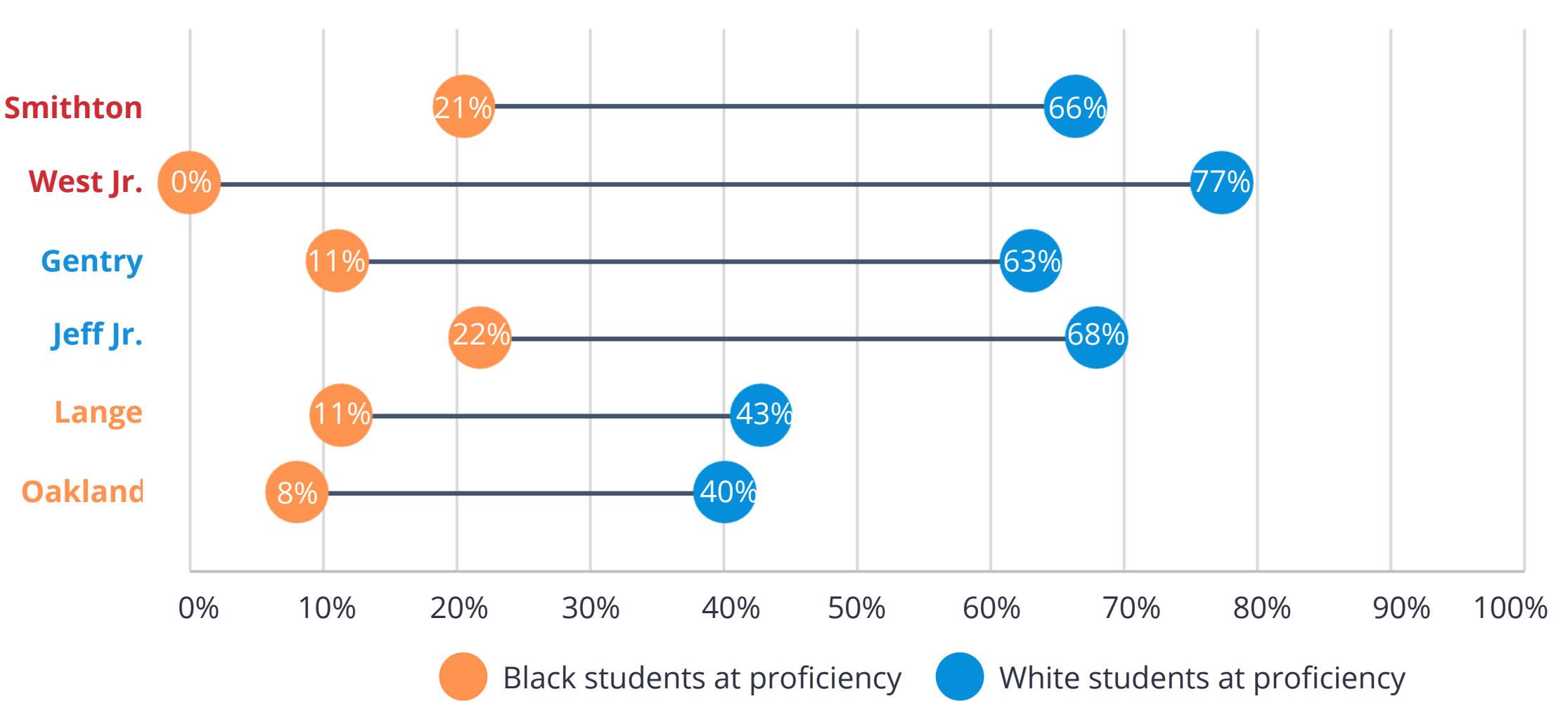
2018 Proficiency in 3rd Grade Reading/Literacy for CPS Black and White Students



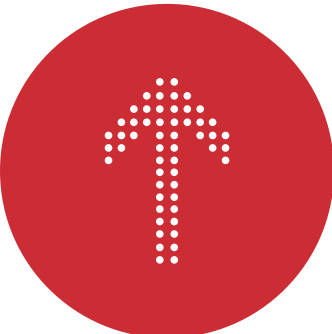
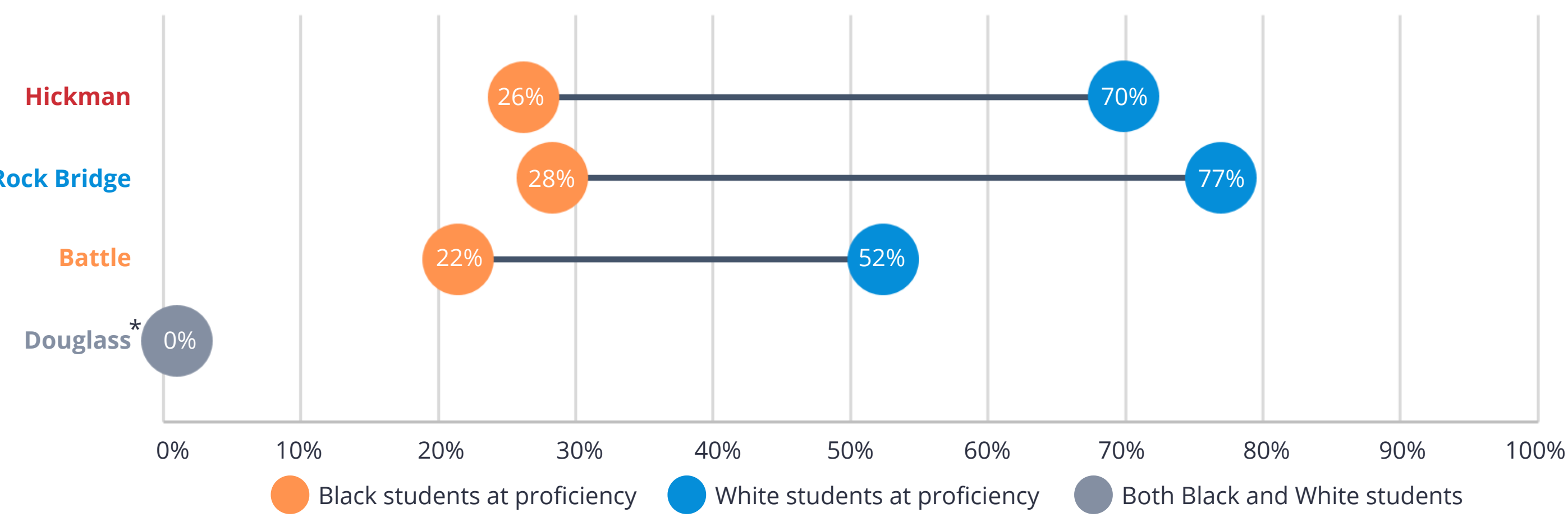
2018 6th Grade Reading/Literacy Proficiency Gap by Race



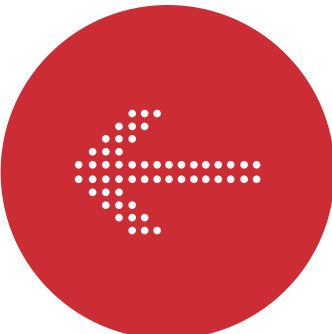
2018 8th Grade Reading/Literacy Proficiency Gap by Race



2018 11th Grade Reading/Literacy Proficiency Gap by Race



Upon entering 6th grade, some of the gaps between Black and White students continue to grow. However, in some middle schools the gaps do decrease between 6th and 8th grades.



Throughout high school, literacy rates seem to improve. However, gaps still remain between Black and White students. One high school did not report literacy outcomes for any students.

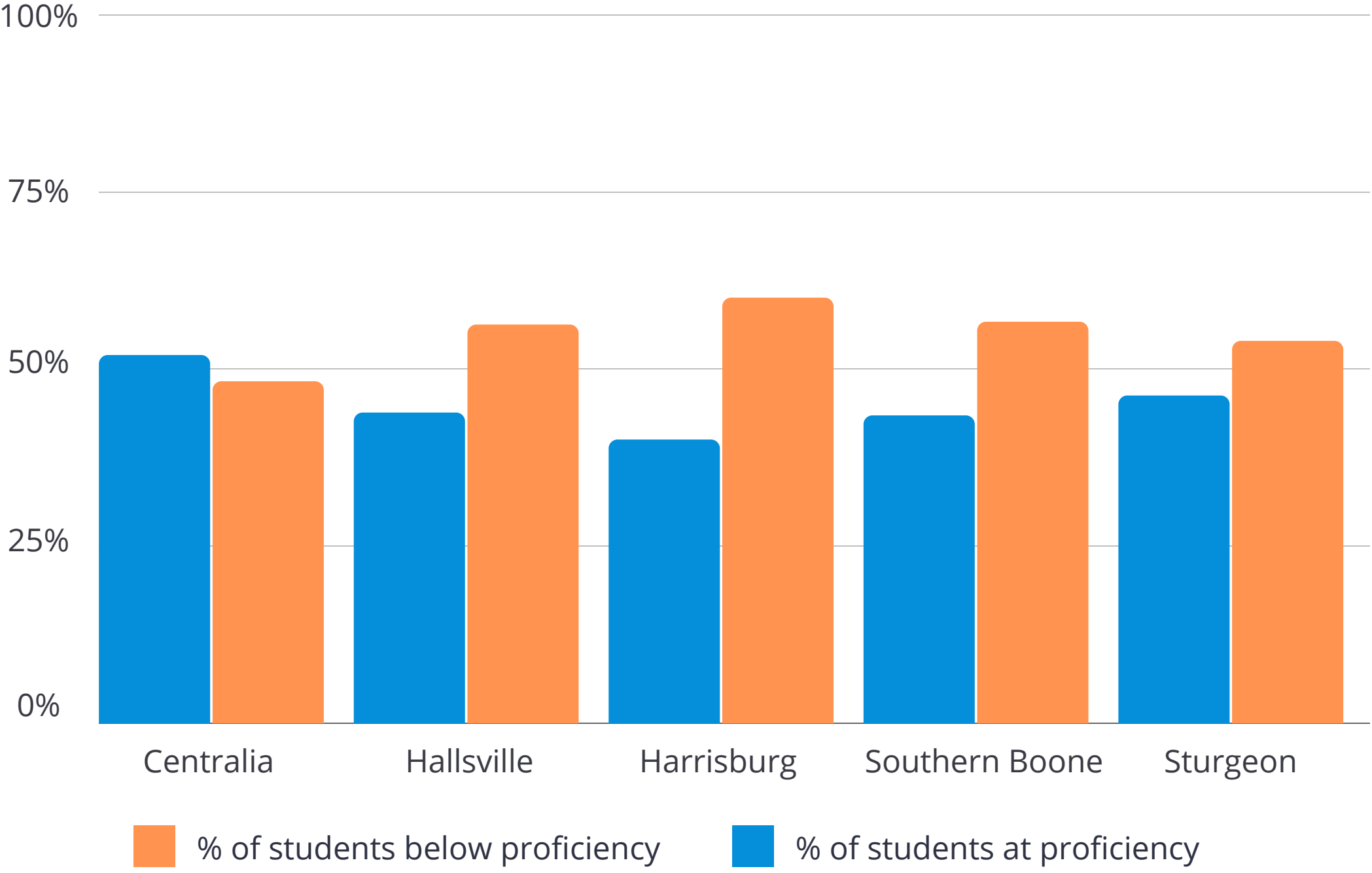
*No 2018 data was reported for Douglass High School



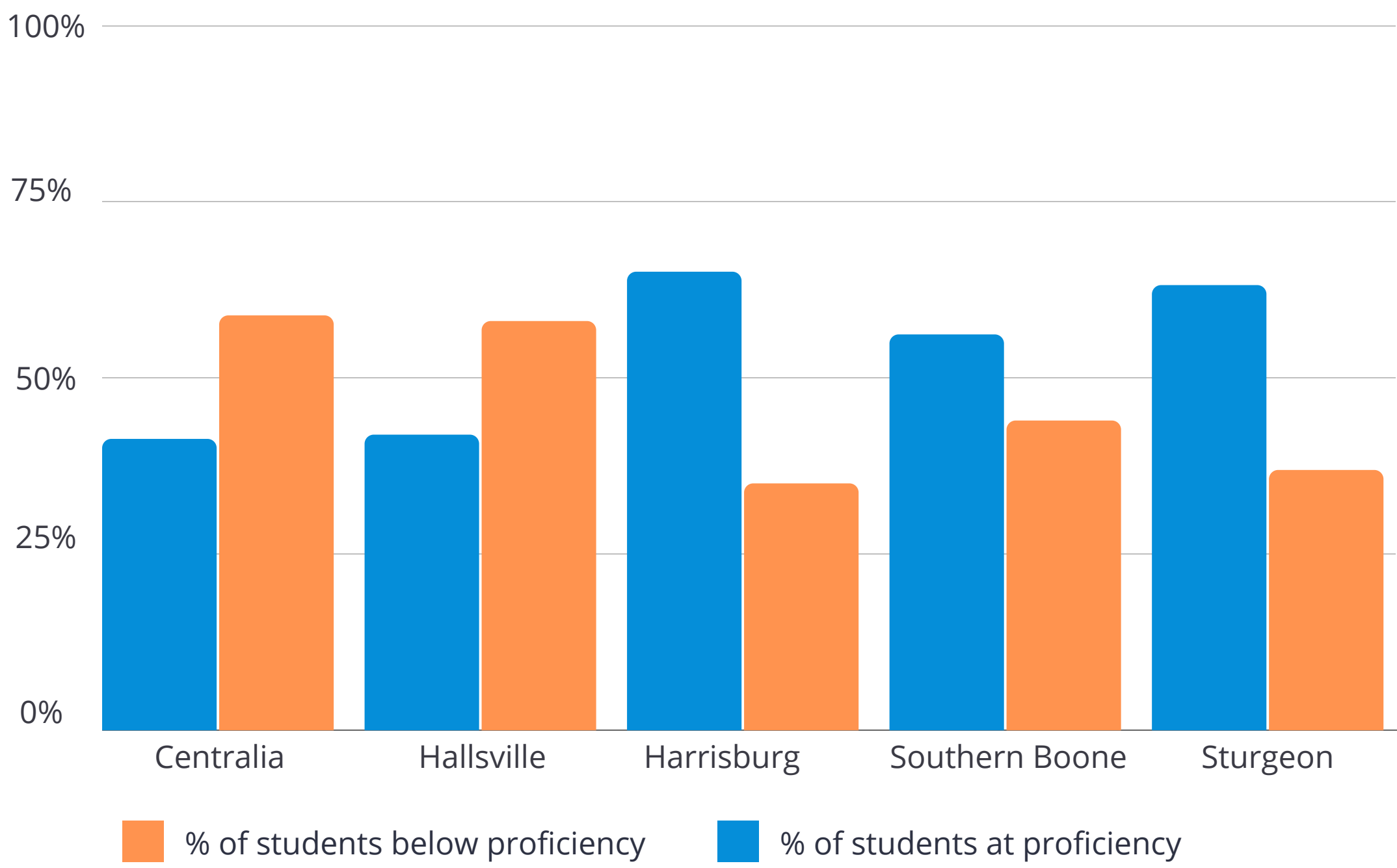
Rural Boone County School Districts

Data is displayed separately from Columbia Public School data for two reasons. First, rural schools play a critical role in improving upward mobility for Boone County. Second, when looking at gaps by race, all rural schools had to have demographic data suppressed to protect confidentiality of students from marginalized populations. Displaying the gap analysis is not possible with the necessary data suppression.

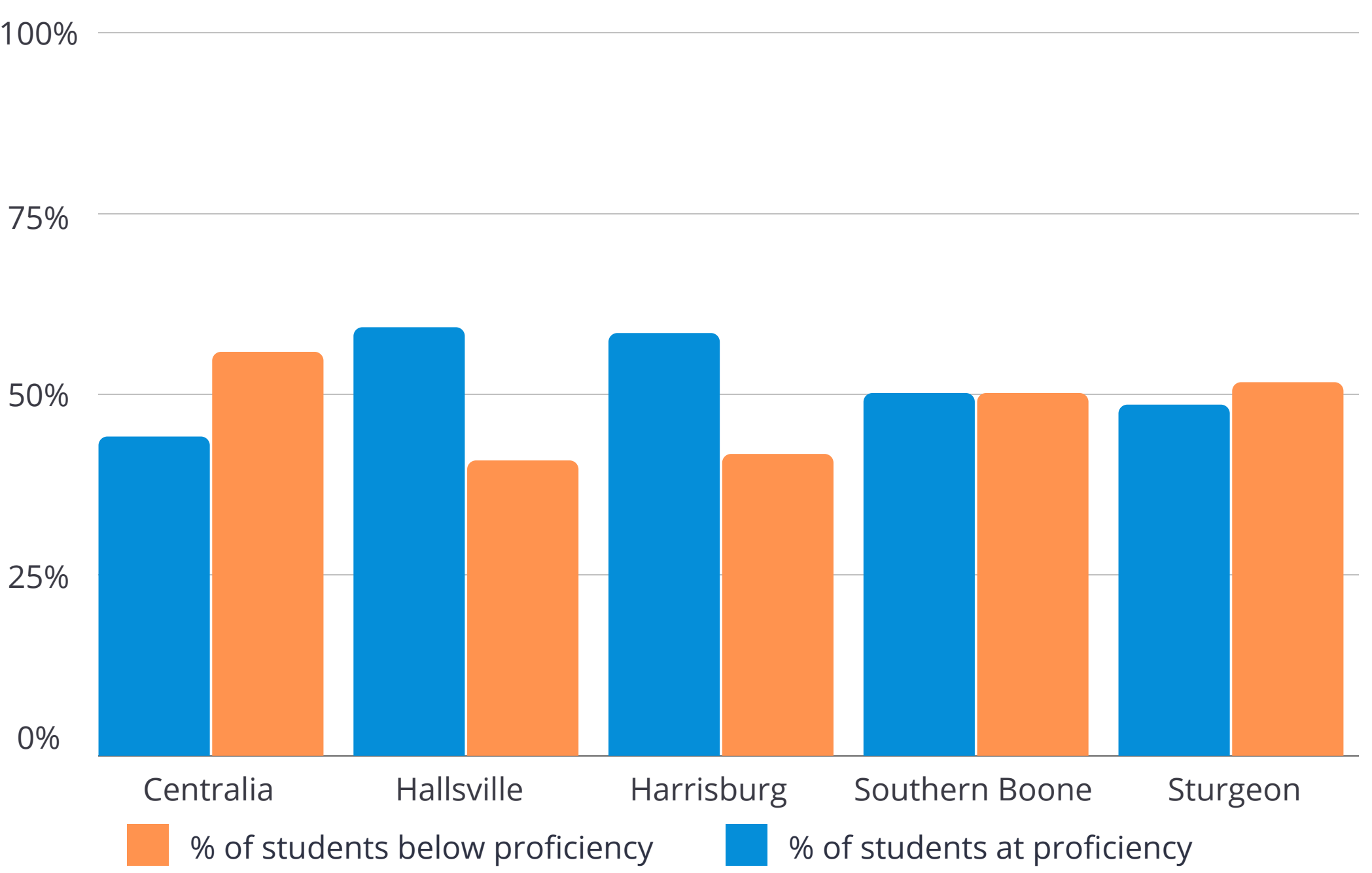
2018 Boone County Rural School Districts 3rd Grade Reading Proficiency



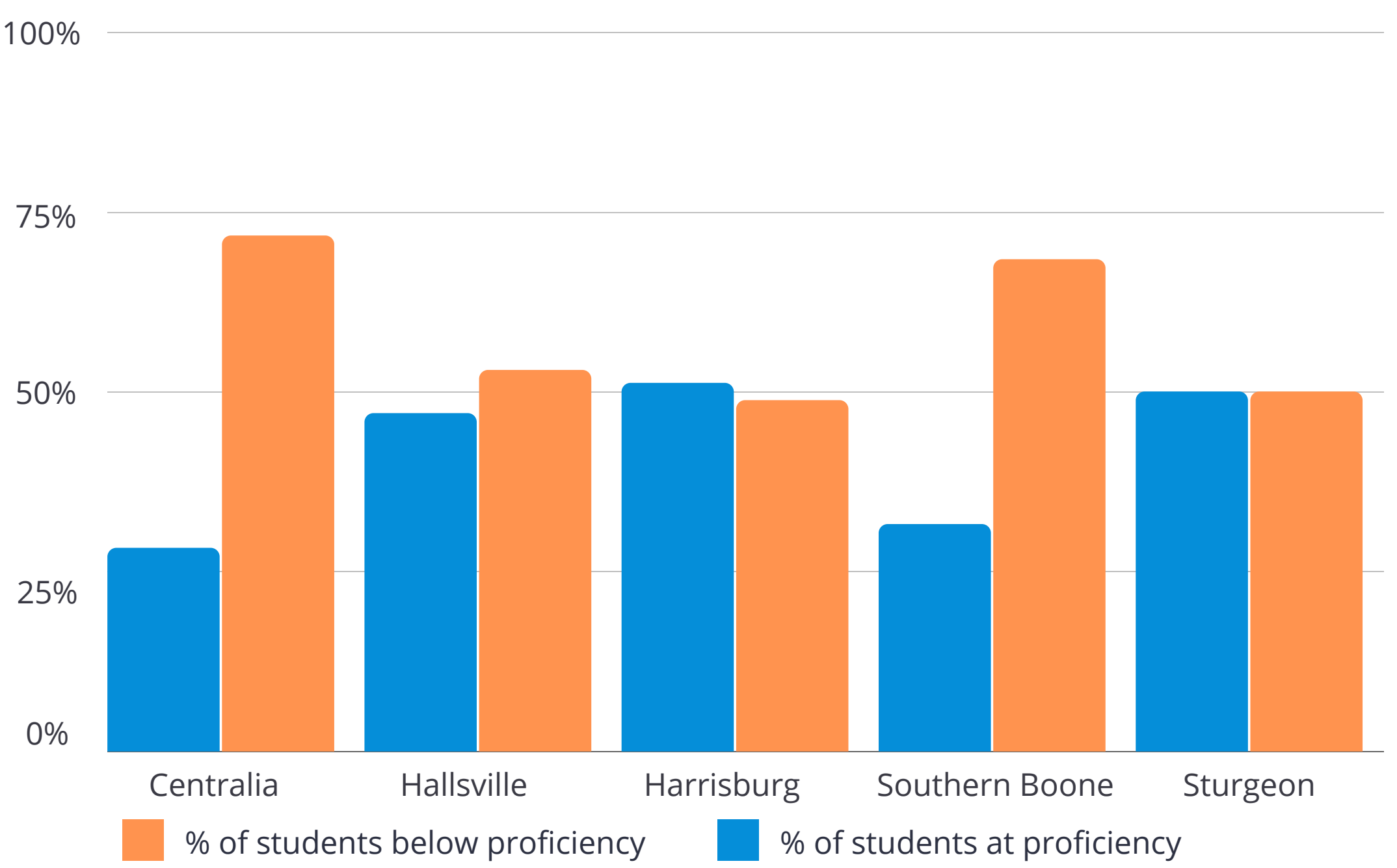
2018 Boone County Rural School Districts 6th Grade Reading Proficiency



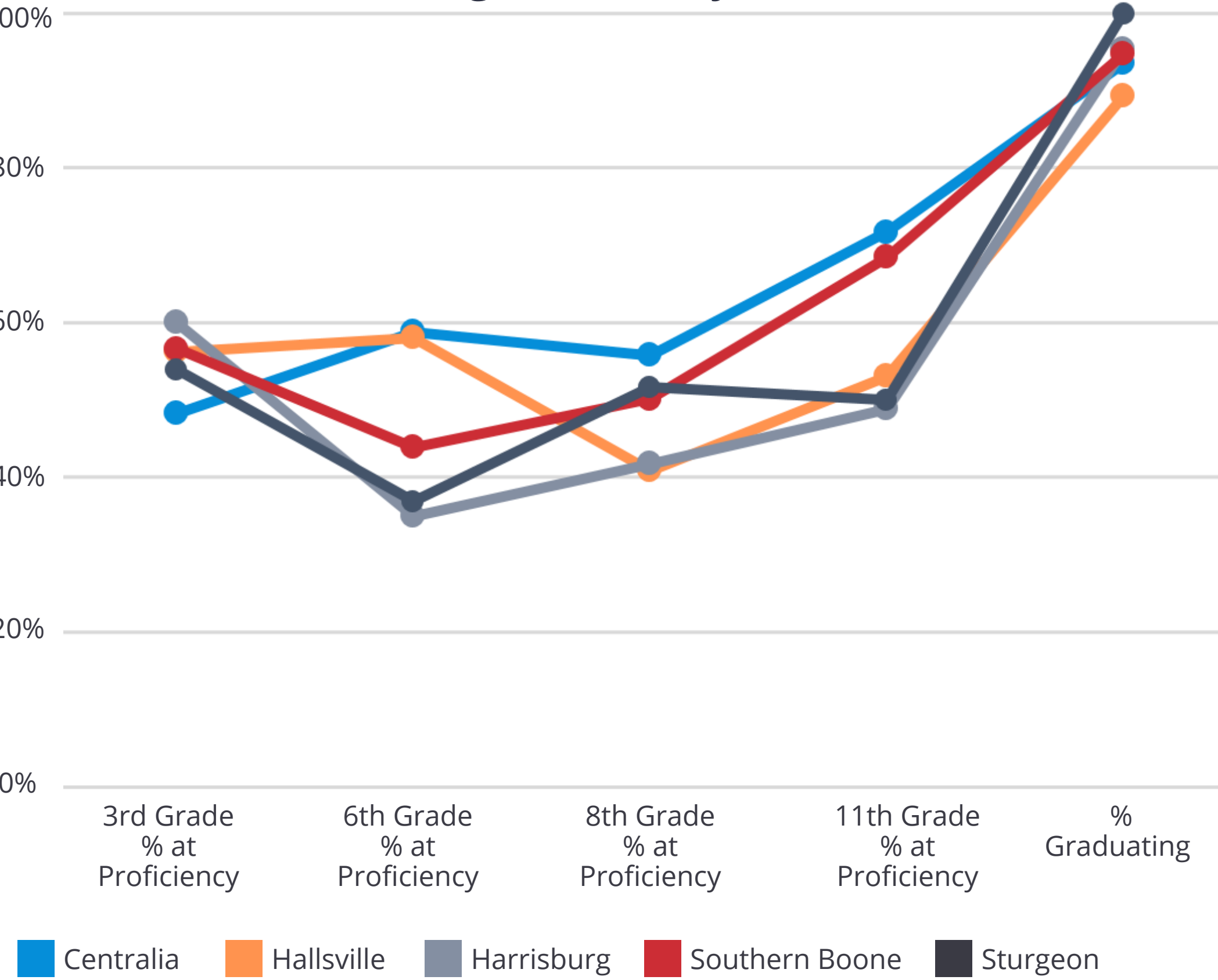
2018 Boone County Rural School Districts 8th Grade Reading Proficiency



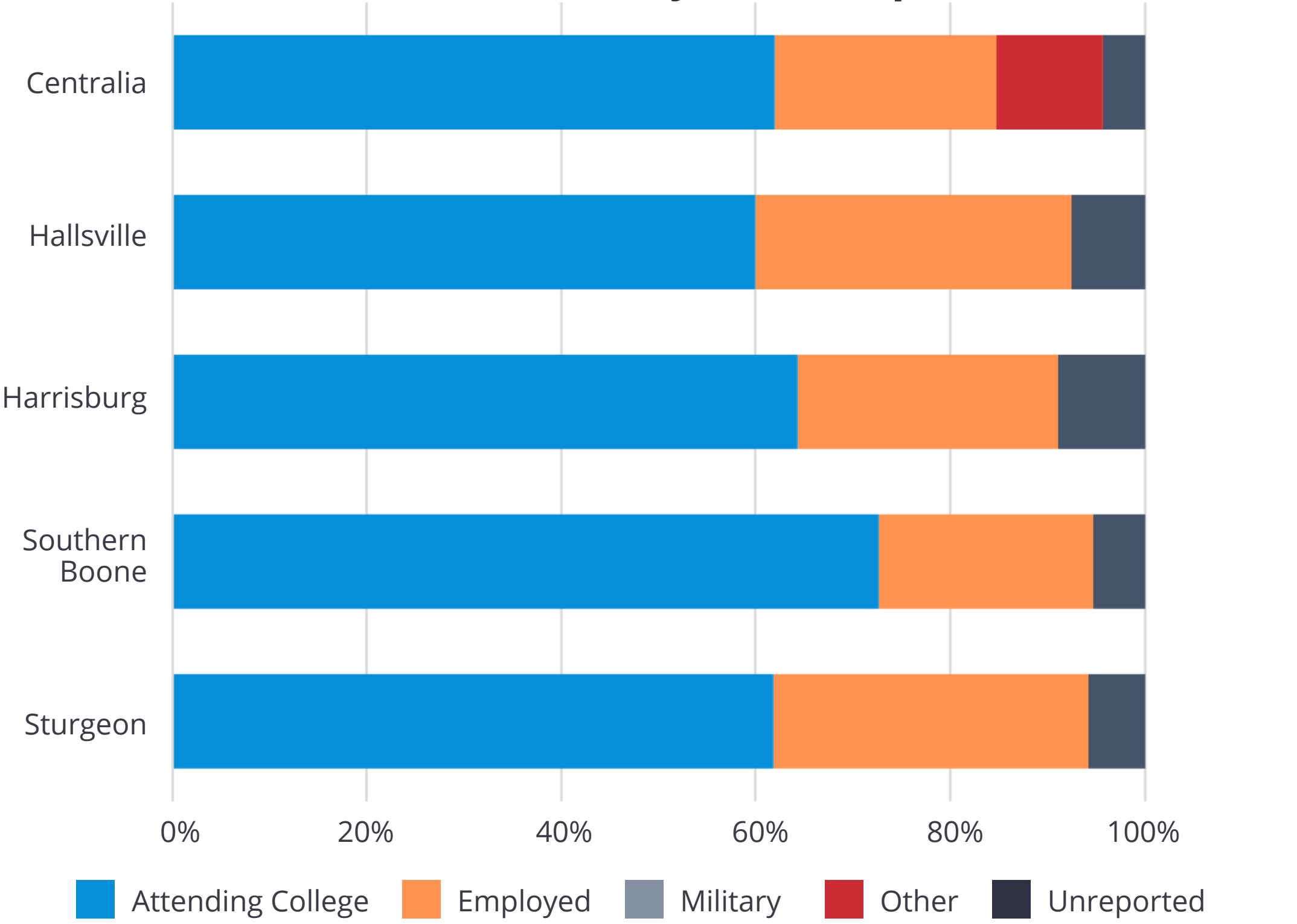
2018 Boone County Rural School Districts 11th Grade Reading Proficiency



2018 Boone County Rural School Districts Grade Reading Proficiency and Graduation



2018 Boone County Rural School Districts Post-Secondary Follow Up*



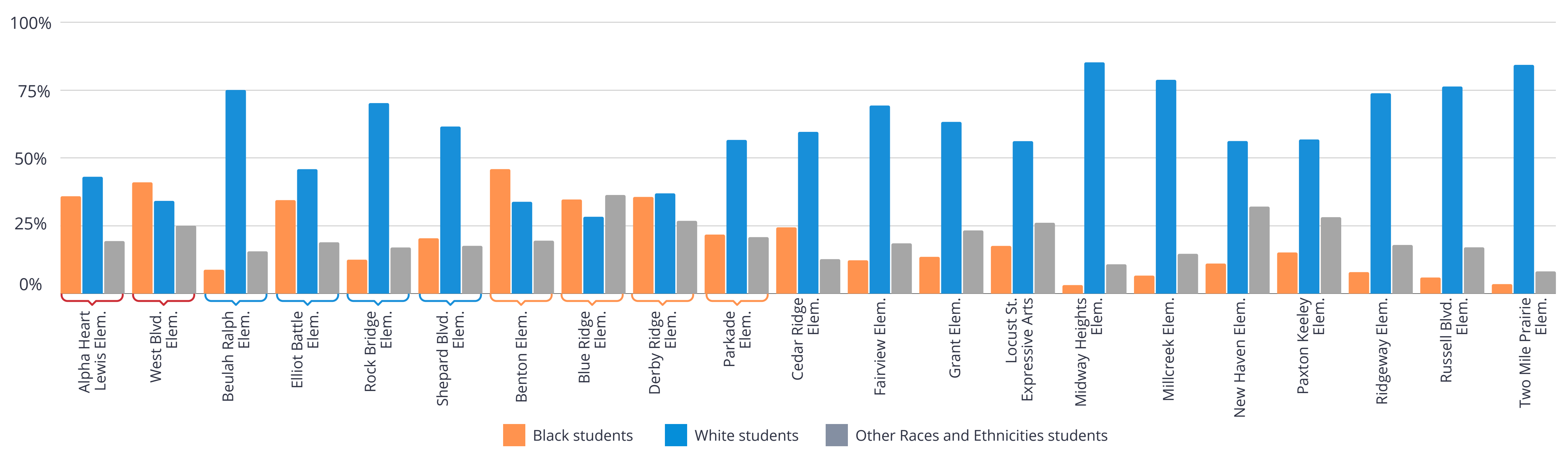
* Graduates are sent follow-up surveys six months following graduation. Therefore, data is not collected on each student.

Learn and Earn

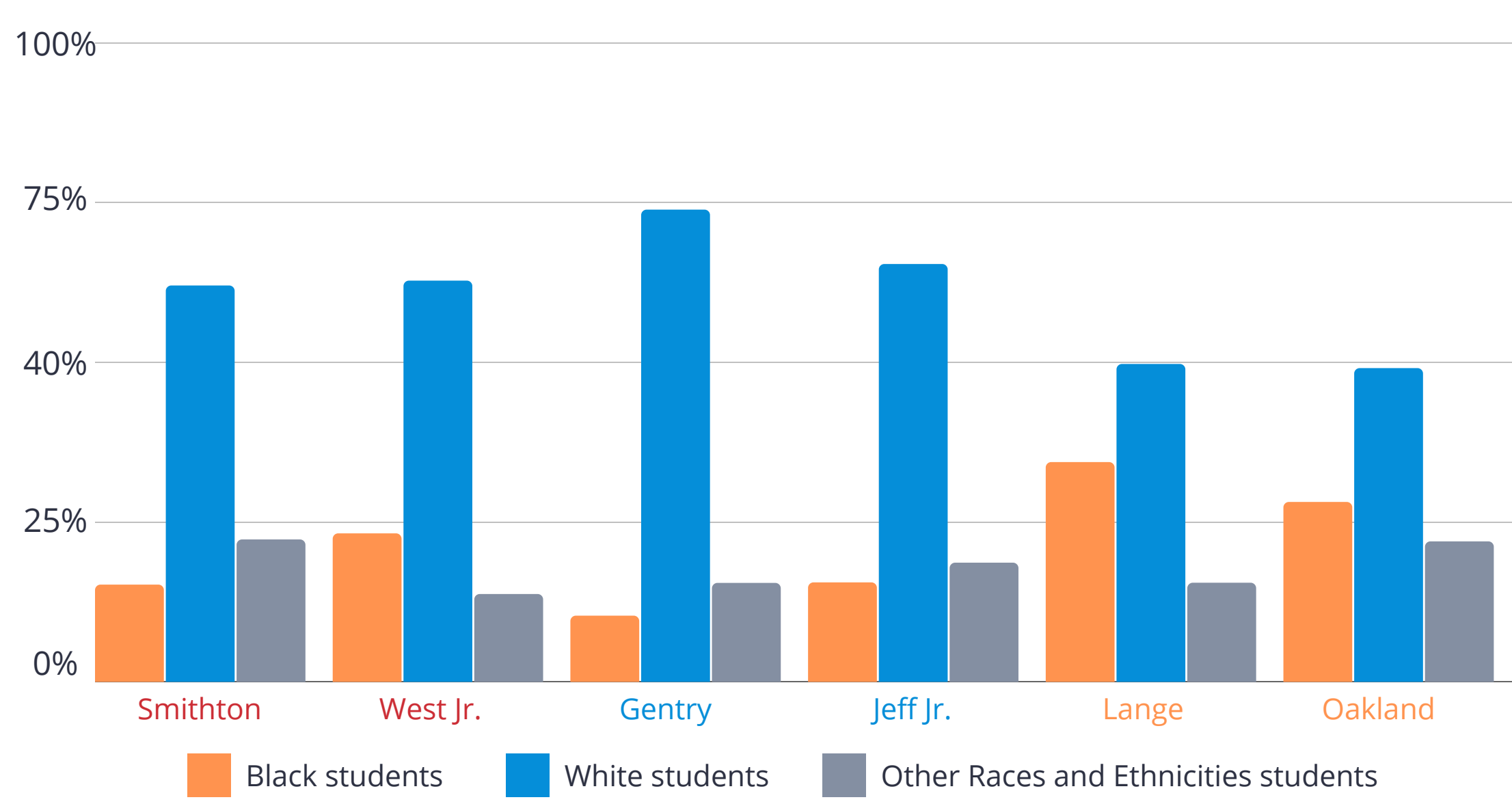


Education

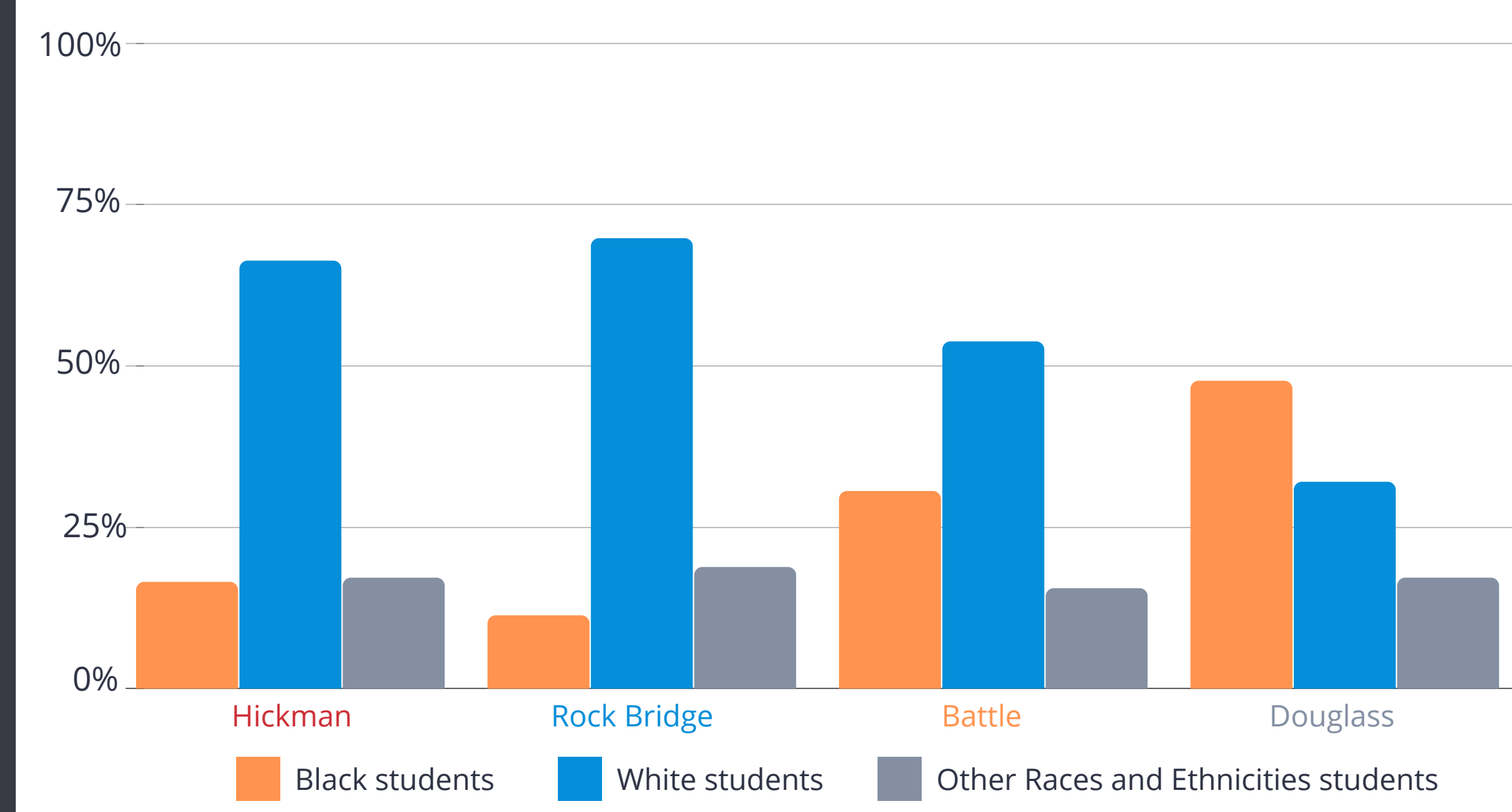
2018 CPS Elementary School Enrollment by Race



2018 CPS Middle School Enrollment by Race

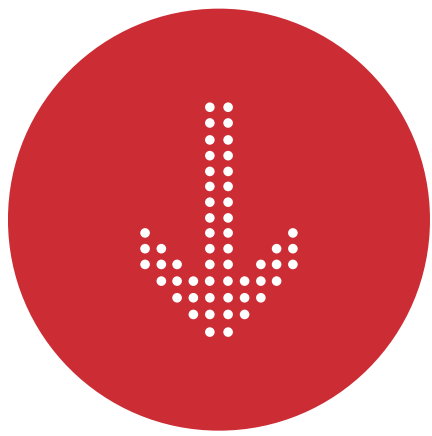


2018 CPS High School Enrollment by Race



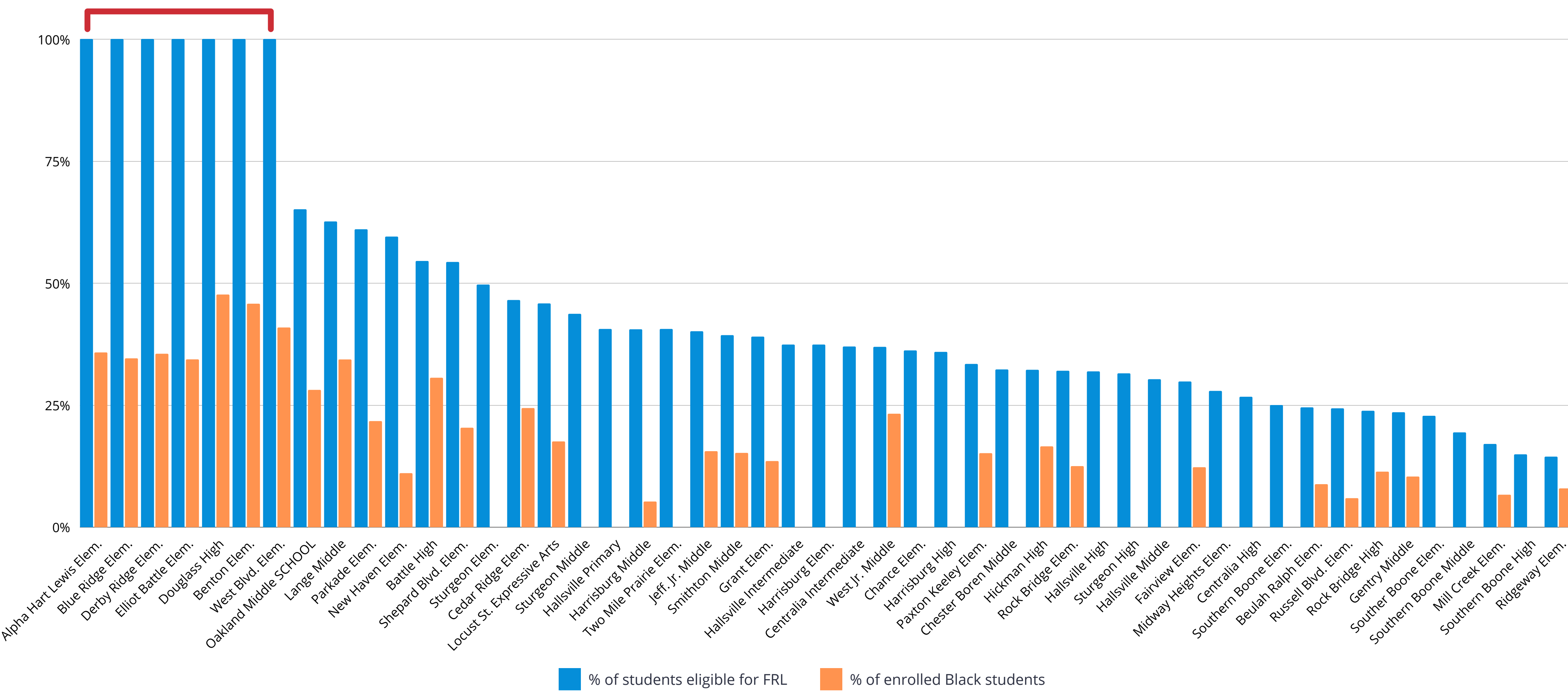
Student Poverty Concentration

Attending schools that serve high concentrations of students experiencing poverty affect children’s long-term mobility prospects. Low-income children and children of color achieve better academic outcomes when they attend more economically and racially diverse schools.



A higher proportion of Black students attend schools with the highest Free and Reduced Lunch (FRL) rates.

Percent of Students Eligible for FRL and Black Student Enrollment (2018)



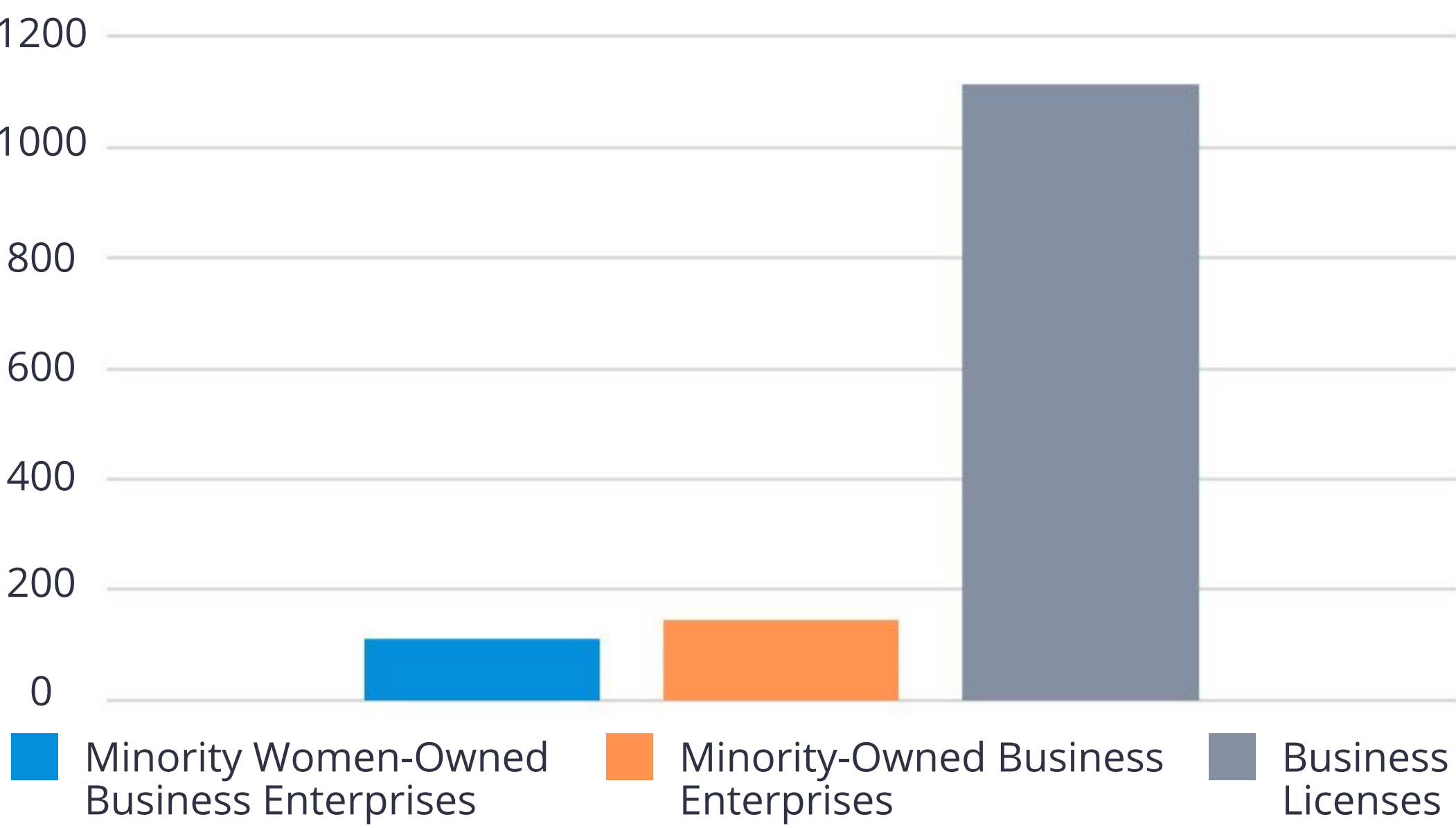
Learn and Earn



Business Ownership

One way to increase economic mobility is through business ownership. Within the City of Columbia, Regional Economic Development, Inc. (REDI) operates the City of Columbia Supplier Diversity Program which works with local Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBEs) including minority and women-owned businesses in Boone County, MO. Resources and support help businesses compete in government and private sector economic development and business entrepreneurship opportunities. The Supplier Diversity Program also manages the City of Columbia’s Minority and Women-Owned Business Directory.

Types of Businesses in Columbia, MO



Looking through business licenses within the City of Columbia, there are 1,115 general business licenses which have been issued to local businesses. Of those, only 257 are listed as a **Minority** and/or **Women-owned Business** within the Minority and Women-Owned Business Directory operated by REDI.

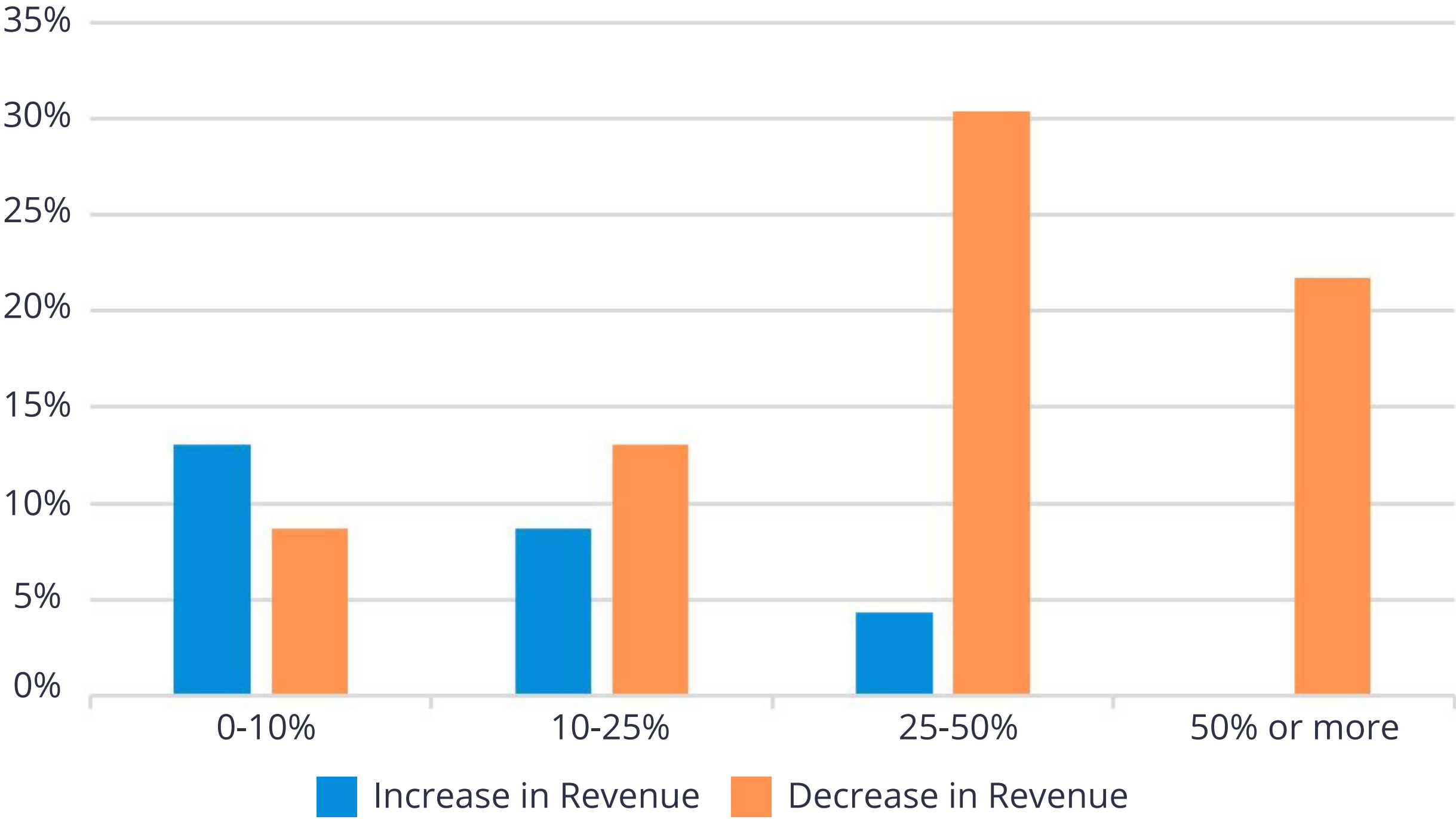
Revenue was impacted during the COVID-19 pandemic. Most MBE/WBEs saw decreases in their revenue.



Women and Minority-Owned Businesses (WBE/MBE)

Resource partners such as the Missouri Women’s Business Center and Small Business Development Centers saw an increase of counseling requests of over 140% as compared to the same time period in 2019. A major concern unique to women-owned businesses was managing childcare and homeschool needs during stay-home orders while also trying to ensure their business survives.

COVID-19 Pandemic Impact on Women and Minority-Owned Businesses



Financial Relief

The Missouri Women’s Business Center surveyed 80 women-owned businesses in Boone County. Of those 50 applied for relief through the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP). 45 businesses received relief and 38 businesses still needed assistance.

The Columbia Supplier Diversity Program surveyed minority-owned businesses to see how they were accessing economic relief available during the pandemic. MBE Business owners did not apply for relief due to:

56%

of MBE did not apply for relief

46%

of MBE applied but did not receive relief

- belief that most of the funding is going to large companies
- lack of help completing paperwork
- lack of good contacts with banks

Local funders shared that many minority- and women-owned businesses had never applied for financial support and had difficulty completing applications.

Learn and Earn



Work

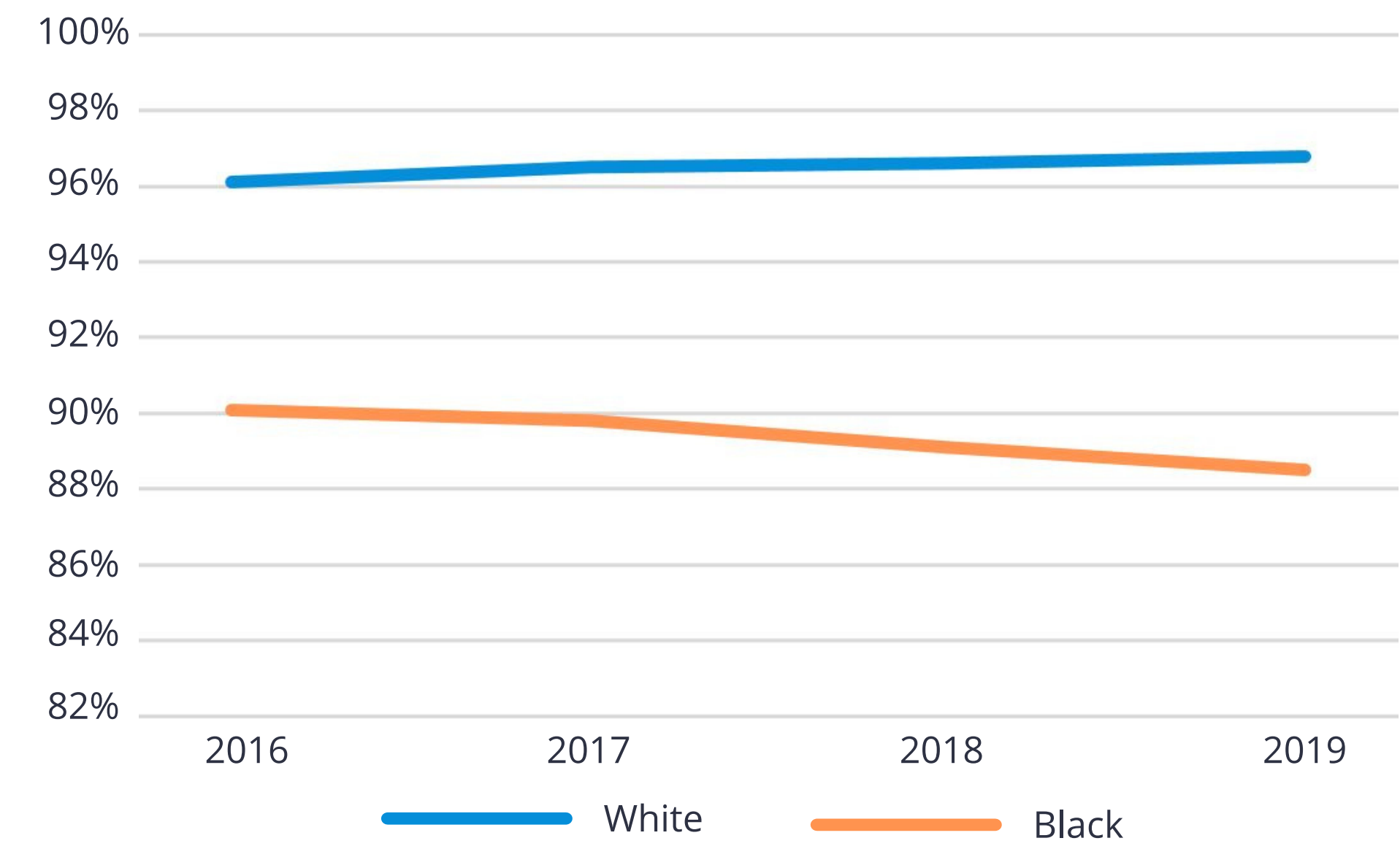
Income

There are many connections between educational attainment and income. Having employment is important. People experiencing periods of unemployment suffer a loss of income in the short term and potentially lower earnings once they find a new job. A job loss and the struggle to find work contributes to a rise in depressive symptoms and anxiety as well as losses in self-esteem, life satisfaction, and sense of control. A parent's job loss can also affect their children, whose academic performance and behaviors suffer. Accessing living wage jobs provides opportunities for work that enable people to meet their families' financial needs, supporting both economic success and feelings of dignity and autonomy.

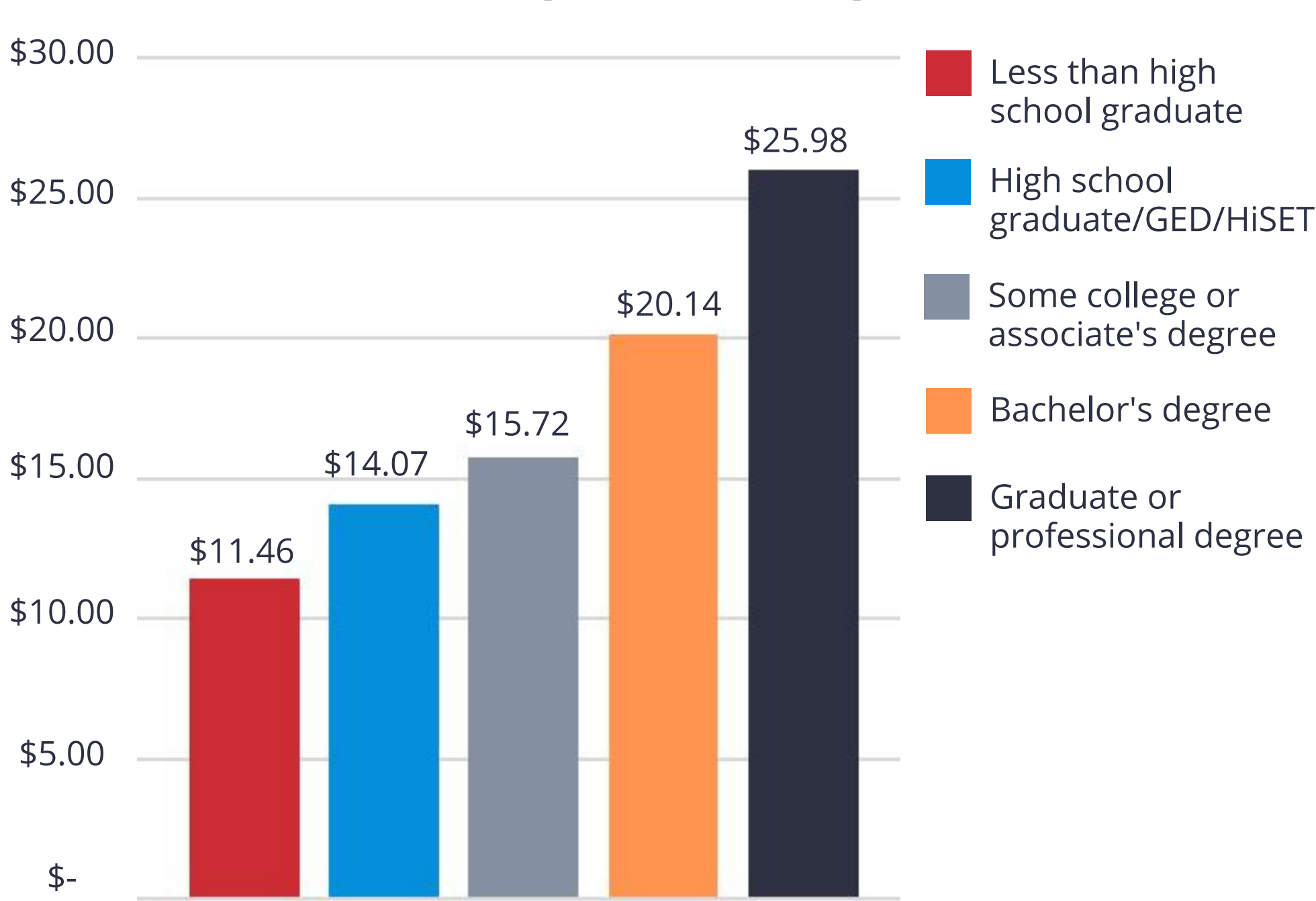


A slowly **widening disparity** exists in employment for Black and White members of the labor force.

Employment by Race (2016-2019)

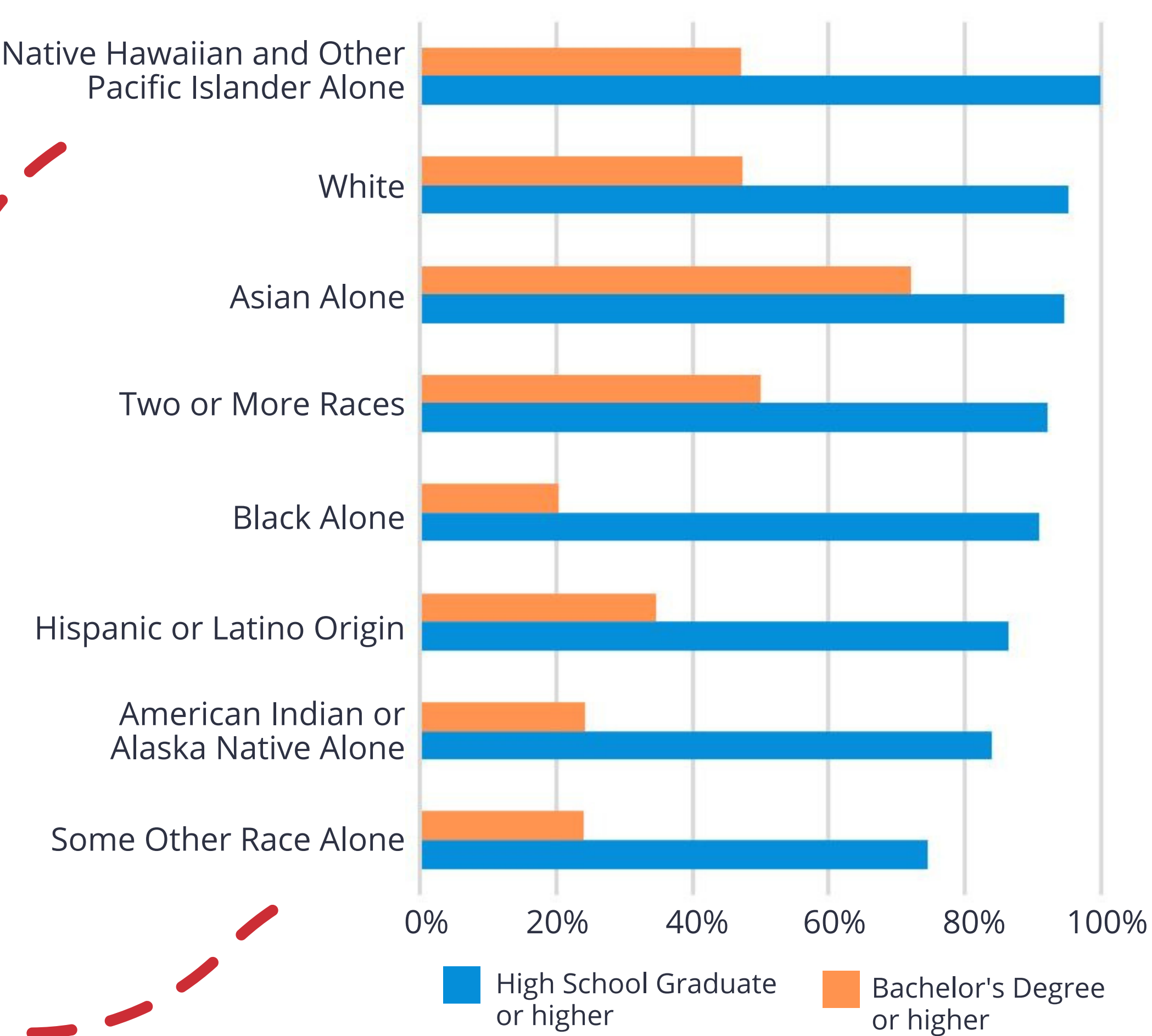


Hourly Earnings by Educational Attainment (2015-2019)



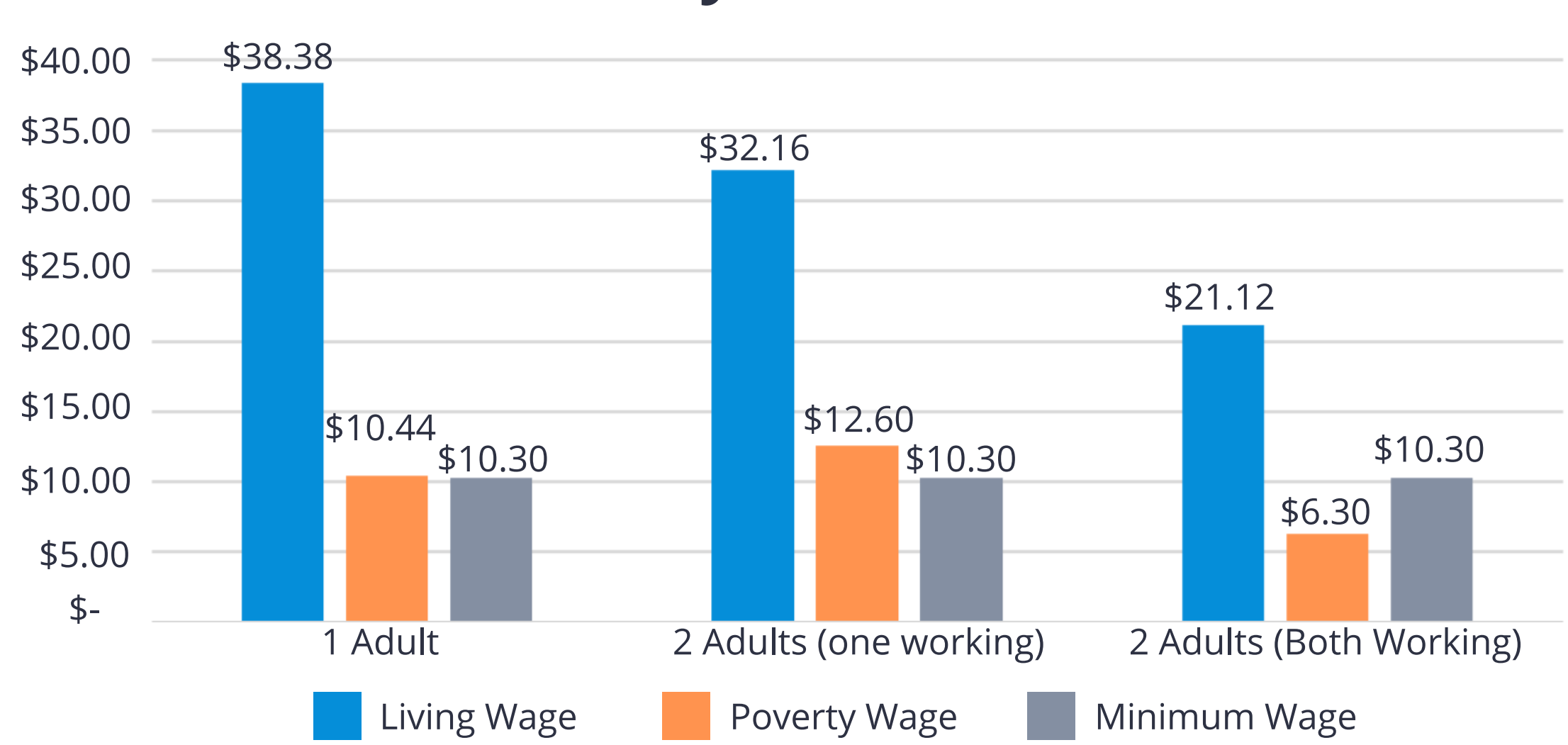
Many families in Boone County do not earn **living wages**.

Educational Attainment by Race (2015-2019)



The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) publishes a living wage calculator for each county in the United States. This tool estimates the cost of living in each county typical expenses to meet basic needs. The calculator determine a local wage rate that allows residents to meet minimum standards of living. Typical basic needs expenses included are housing, childcare, medical expenses, taxes, and food.

2021 Living, Poverty, and Minimum Wages for Boone County, MO with 2 Children



Hourly rates of employment often do not provide enough income to provide a living wage within the county. For one adult with two children, the average earnings if those with professional or graduate degrees will not earn enough income to cover typical living expenses. Families with two working adults and two children do not earn a living wage with bachelor's degrees in Boone County.

Supportive Communities

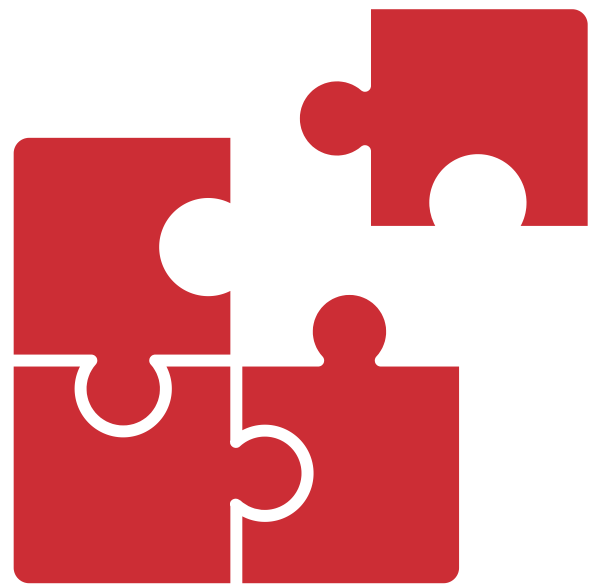


Exposure to Trauma

Exposure to Trauma

Early exposure to trauma undermines brain development, socioemotional development, ability to develop secure attachments, emotion regulation, sense of agency, and self-efficacy. Exposure in childhood and adolescence can result in impaired cognitive development, language development, and overall academic achievement.

Within the Mobility Metrics, the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) Scale is used to understand a community’s exposure to trauma. This scale measures childhood exposure to different types of trauma such as psychological, physical, or sexual abuse.



Data is not available for Boone County

Adverse Childhood Experiences

In recent decades, we are becoming more aware of the powerful connection between childhood experiences, and mental and physical health. Between 1995-97, the CDC-Kaiser Permanente conducted one of the largest studies on the role of adverse childhood experiences (ACES) on adult health and behaviors toward wellbeing. Over 17,000 Southern California medical providers included a survey with health exams, mostly to White, middle class patients participating in Kaiser employee health maintenance plan. The survey collected data related to childhood experiences falling under three main headings. **ACE scores are calculated by adding the number of adverse childhood experiences.**

Sources of ACES

Household Dysfunction

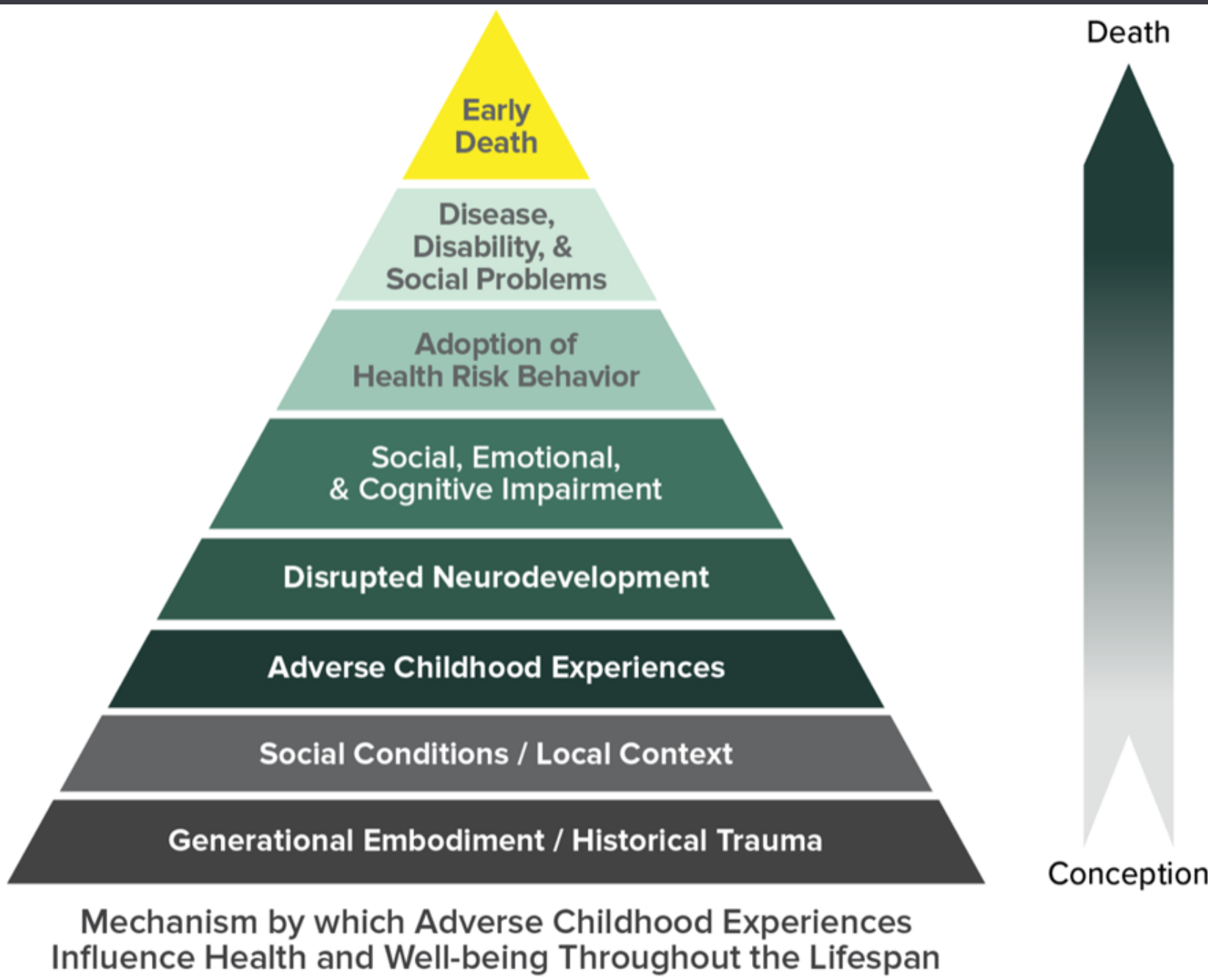
Abuse

Neglect

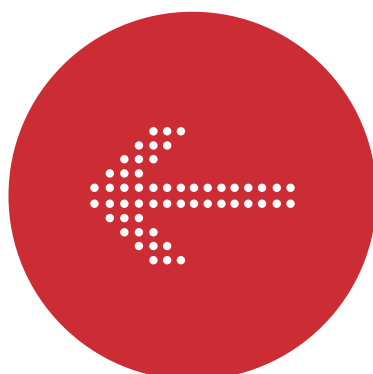
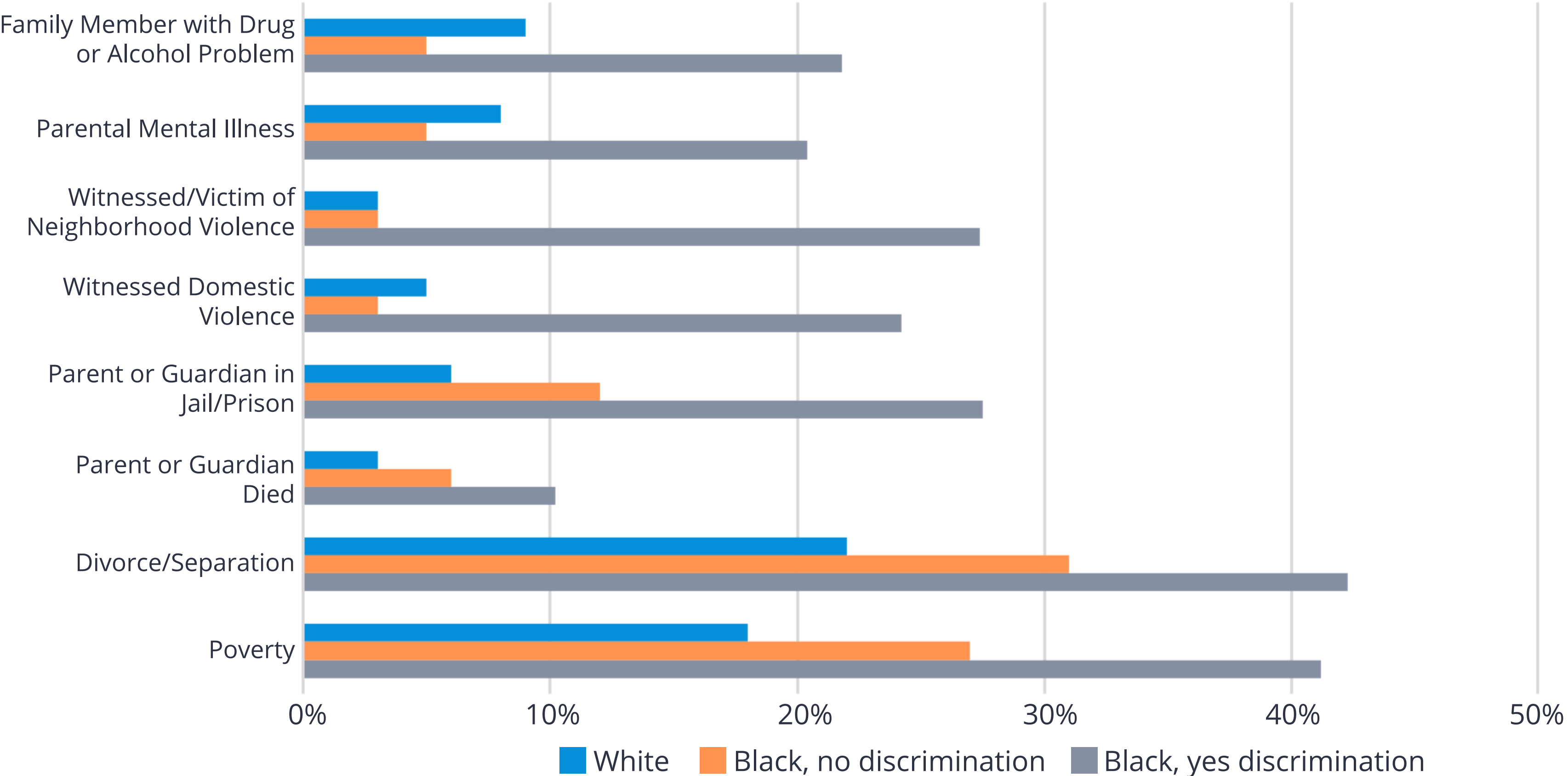
Findings showed that 2/3 of individuals in the study had an ACE score of one and 87% of people scoring one had more meaning ACES are common, and are less likely to appear through just one trauma. As ACE scores get higher, so do the risks of health and social problems. Once individuals hit an ACE score of four or higher, the outcomes become more serious.



Over the lifespan, ACES can influence health behaviors leading to early death. **People with six or more ACES died nearly 20 years earlier on average than those without ACES.**



Differences Among Children Experiencing ACEs



Studies are increasingly including systemic racism as an ACE category due to disparities coming from the data. Research shows score differences among children with ACES who were White, Black (not reporting experiences in individual racism) and Black (reporting experiences in individual racism).

Supportive Communities



Housing Segregation

Racial Diversity

Neighborhoods that are segregated by race and ethnicity perpetuate exclusion and prevent people of different races and ethnicities from building the social ties that foster mutual respect, dignity, and belonging.

Timeline

City segregation codes becomes illegal as a result of the Buchanan v. Warley Supreme Court case. Legal residential segregation moves into deeds and contracts.

The Federal Housing Administration begins red lining program, which refused to back loans to Black people or other people who lived near Black people.

Neighborhood Segregation Becomes Entrenched

The City of Columbia utilized racially restrictive language to ensure the heterogenous separation of races as expected during this era of white supremacy. White neighborhoods and subdivisions were erected during the late 1920's in parts of the city where plots of land were most valuable and affordable. Black residents were forced to take up residence in designated areas like Flat Branch and Douglass where white flight or migration to newly developed subdivisions initiated neighborhood segregation.

The Sharp End District

Blacks were not allowed to patronize white business establishments this resulted in the growth of the historic Sharp End Business District, which ran along Walnut St. between 4th and 6th streets (Thomas, 2015). The success of the Sharp End District allowed for Black residents to maintain a vibrant community in the midst of exclusion and a lack of investment by city officials.

Columbia voters approve the formation of the Land Clearance Redevelopment Authority.

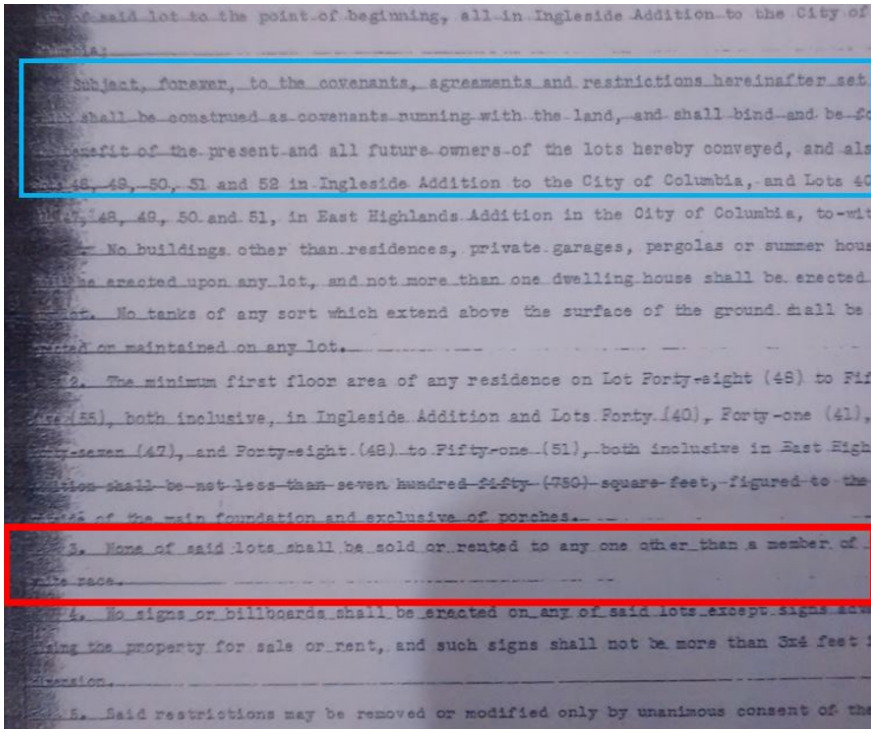
Urban Renewal Begins

However by 1956, "Urban Renewal" was underway due to government funding received through a land clearance redevelopment authority, and many of the Black residents of both Douglass and Flat Branch areas were advised that their property was condemned and would be torn down to make way for public housing among other public projects (Thomas, 2015). Due to eminent domain laws forcibly removing those who refused to sell and leave, many of the Black residents were displaced without fair compensation for their homes or resource to rebuild their businesses.

Fair Housing Act renders racially restrictive covenants illegal.

George Nickolaus' term as mayor ends. On June 25, 1969, Mrs. Carol Simpson appeared before the City of Columbia's HRC to make a complaint of discrimination in housing based on race. The City Council passed a motion to have the HRC investigate this matter and work out a reconciliation.

Corrigan v. Buckley explicitly allows racially restrictive covenants to be set up among parties entering into property agreements of their own volition.



From the archives of the University of Missouri Library, there is record of specific language known as racial restrictive covenants that was written into deeds of trust during the transaction of ownership of homes sold during

the turn of the 20th century. This language made it so that members of the white race would be the only occupiers of land sold and financed by banks or even government agencies in certain instances. Any member of a minority race or religious sect that was not accepted was excluded from participation in the transference of property due to the racially restrictive language used in deeds.

Shelley v. Kraemer - Racially restrictive covenants are rendered unenforceable. (May 3, 1948)

You can read the full article discussing Sharp End by using this QR code. **Sharp End: The Sorrid History of Race, Space, and Inequality in Columbia, Missouri** by James Thomas, PhD.

A letter is drafted from Columbia Ministerial Alliance requesting the establishment of a Commission on Human Rights and Community Relations (HRC). On October 16, 1961, Columbia's City Council establishes the Commission on Human Rights and Community Relations.

On January 15, 1968, Mayor George Nickolaus proposed ordinance #3453 to prohibit discriminatory practices in the rental, leasing, sale, financing, or showing and advertising of dwelling units, commercial units or real property. On March 19, 1968, Columbia voters defeated the open housing ordinance.

City of Columbia City Council approved a fair housing ordinance.

Supportive Communities

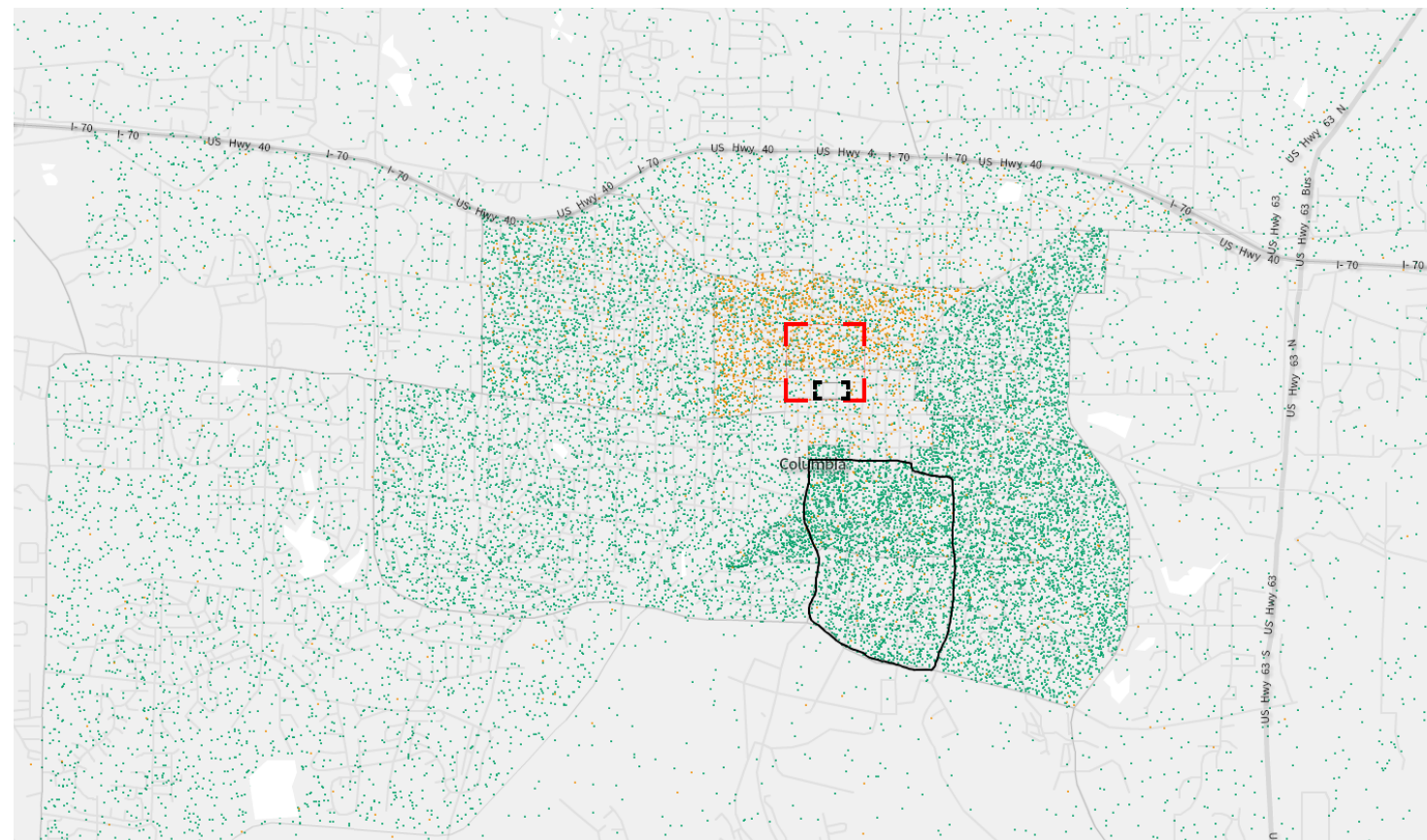


Housing Segregation

1970 - Present Day

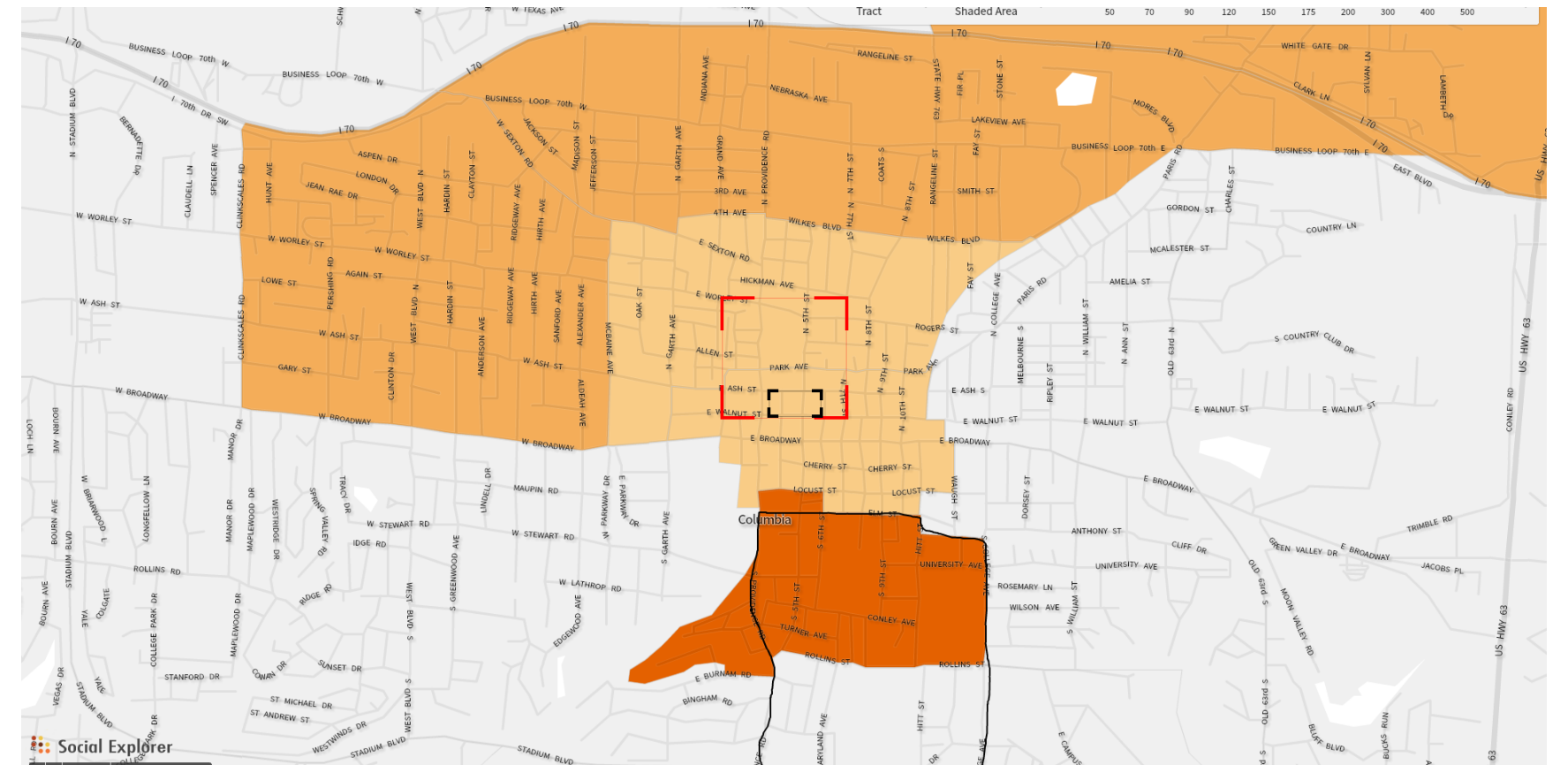
According to data from the U.S. Census, there were a total of 3,863 Blacks living in Columbia in 1970. More than half (~56%) were concentrated in Tract 8, which encompassed the former Douglass neighborhood. This can be seen by noting the orange dots within the map. Each dot represents two people. Orange dots represent Black Columbians and green dots represent White Columbians.

Racial Dot Map, Columbia, MO 1970



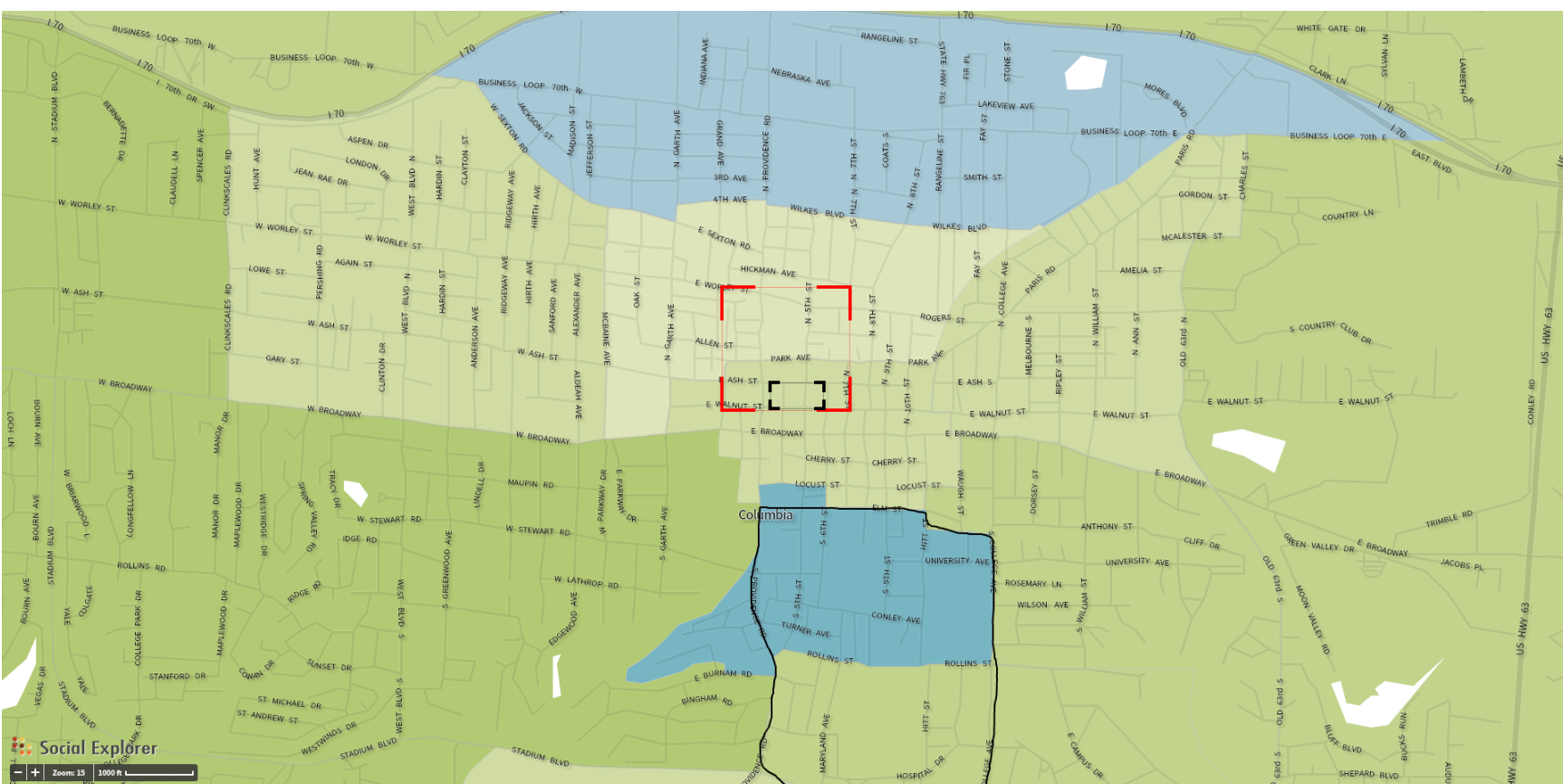
This map shows how Black Columbians were concentrated north of the Douglass Neighborhood which was razed during the Urban Renewal projects.

Average Gross Monthly Rent, Black-Occupied Units, Columbia, MO 1970



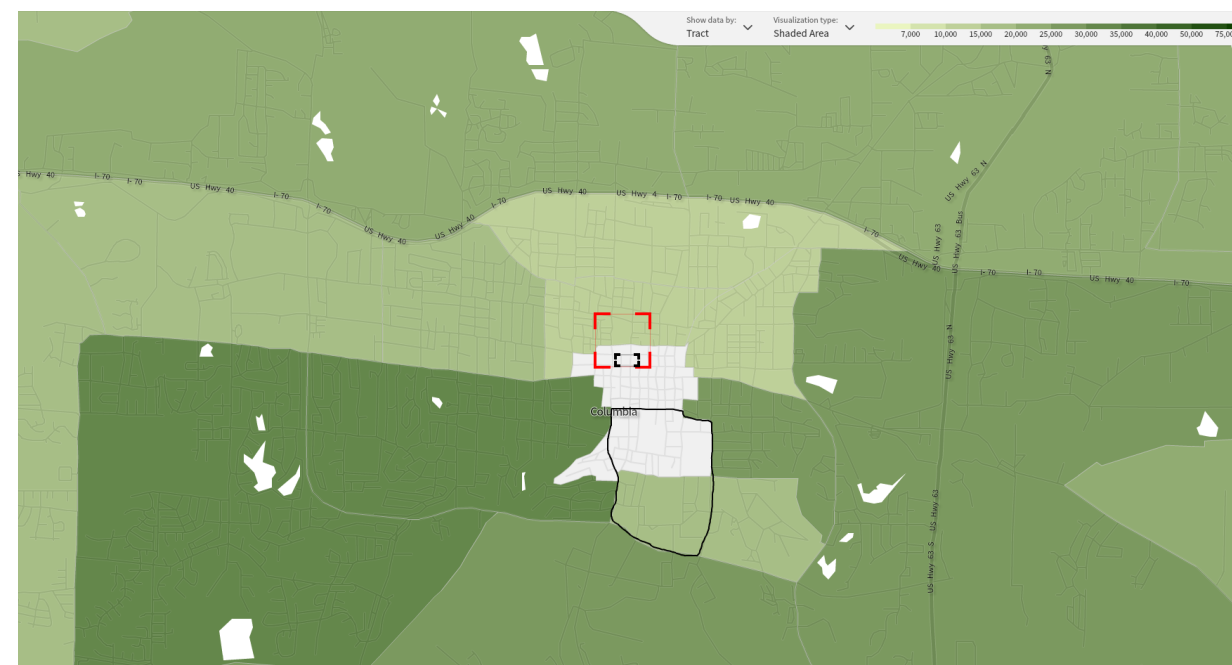
By the 1970's, Black Columbia residents in the Central City/downtown saw a gross monthly rent composite that was higher than other renters in the same area.

Gross Monthly Rent for Blacks vs Composite Gross Monthly Rent, Columbia, MO 1970



Black residents paid between 1.3 - 1.4 times the rate for rent than other residents in the same areas.

Median Home Value, Columbia, MO 1970 vs 2013



1970



2013

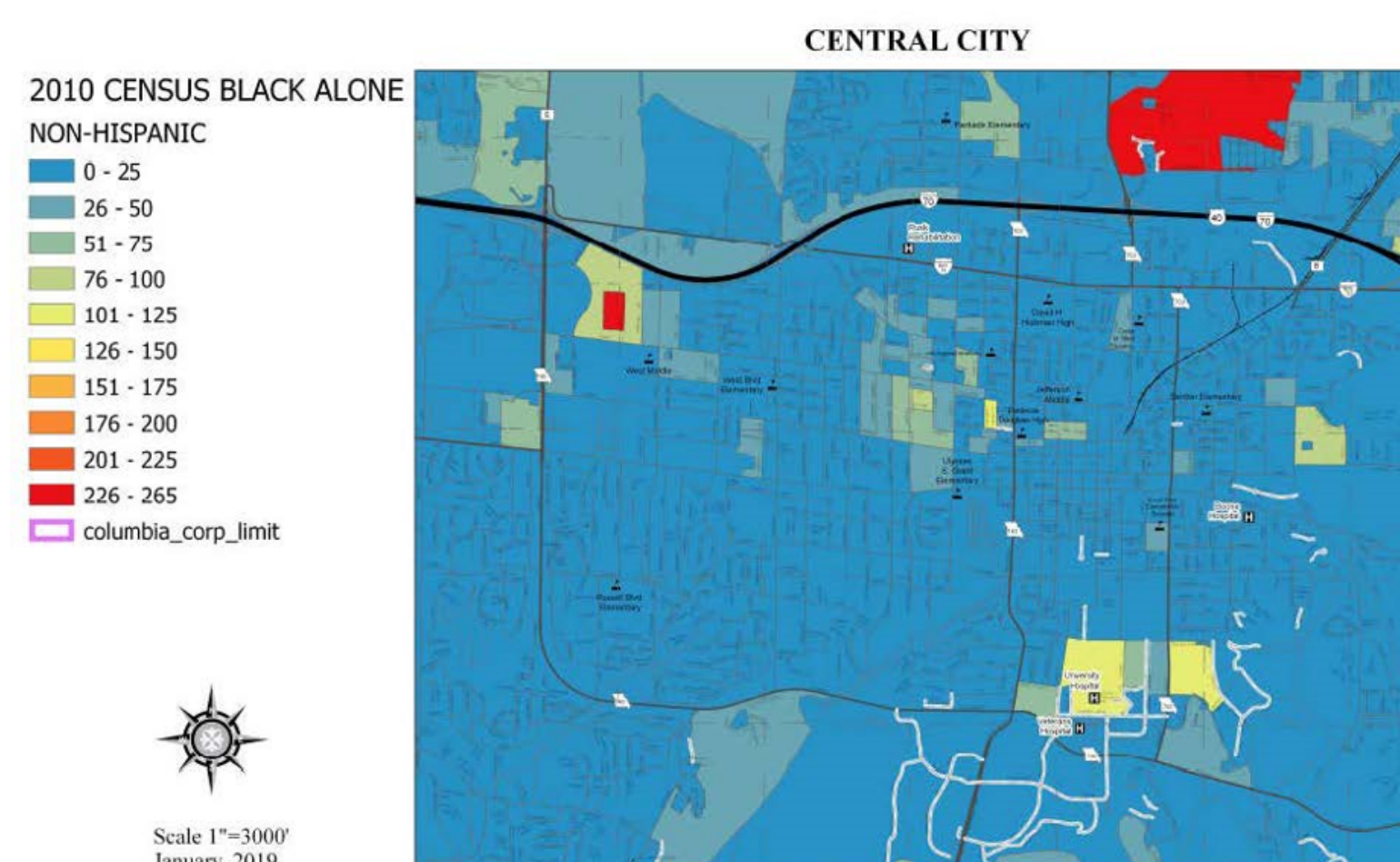
The neighborhood value remained relatively low in these areas, disadvantaging Black residents potential for economic growth. Black residents were not able to build wealth over time as a result of contributing factors like realtor malfeasance and other covert tactics.

Present Day

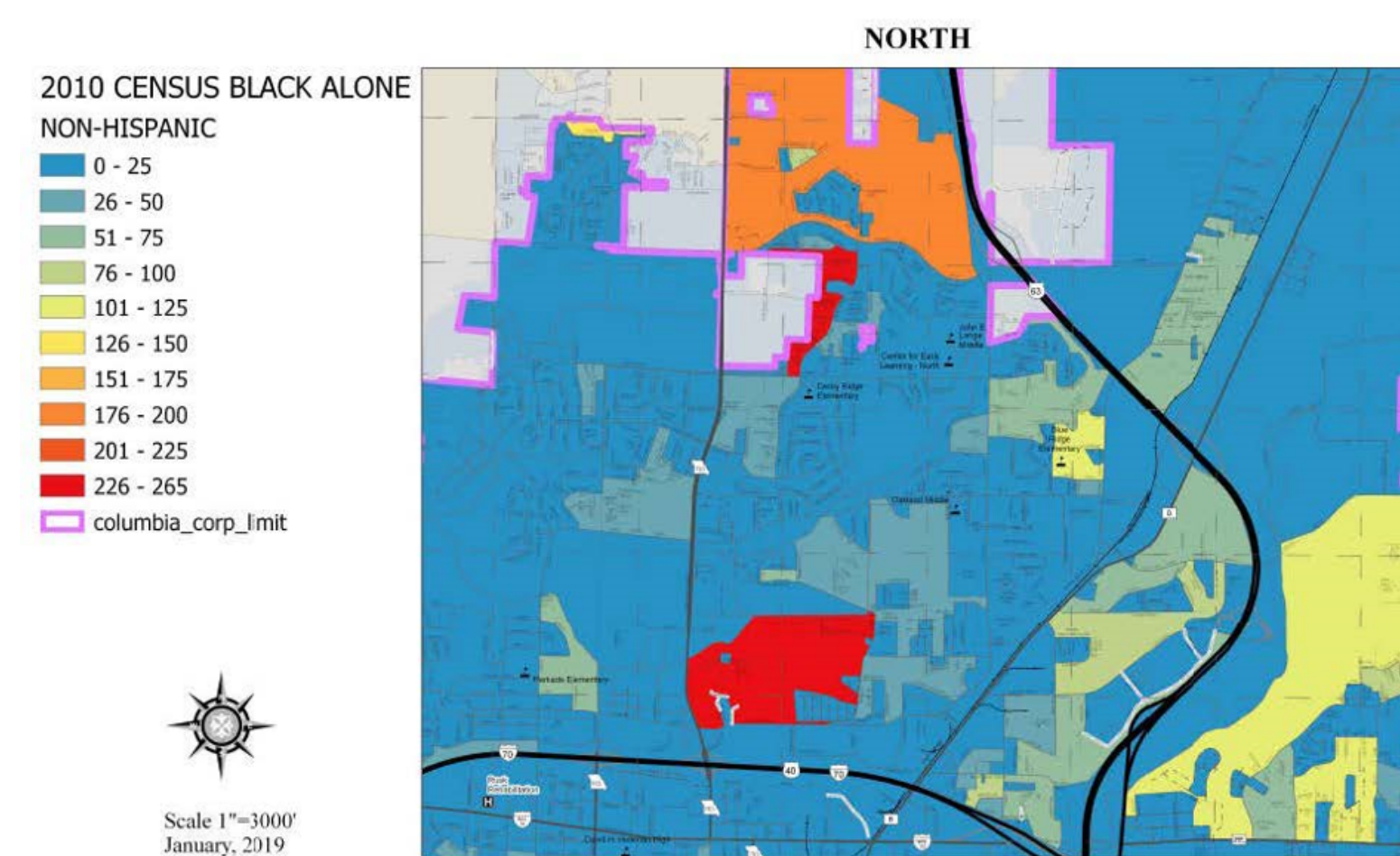
The effects of racially restrictive language in deeds along with the sanctioned urban renewal initiatives devastated many of the Black residents in the City of Columbia over time. **Today, it is clear that the aftermath of policy decisions has resulted in Columbia being segregated along socio-economic and racial lines.**

Patterns are revealing that Black residents seem to be moving to the North and East.

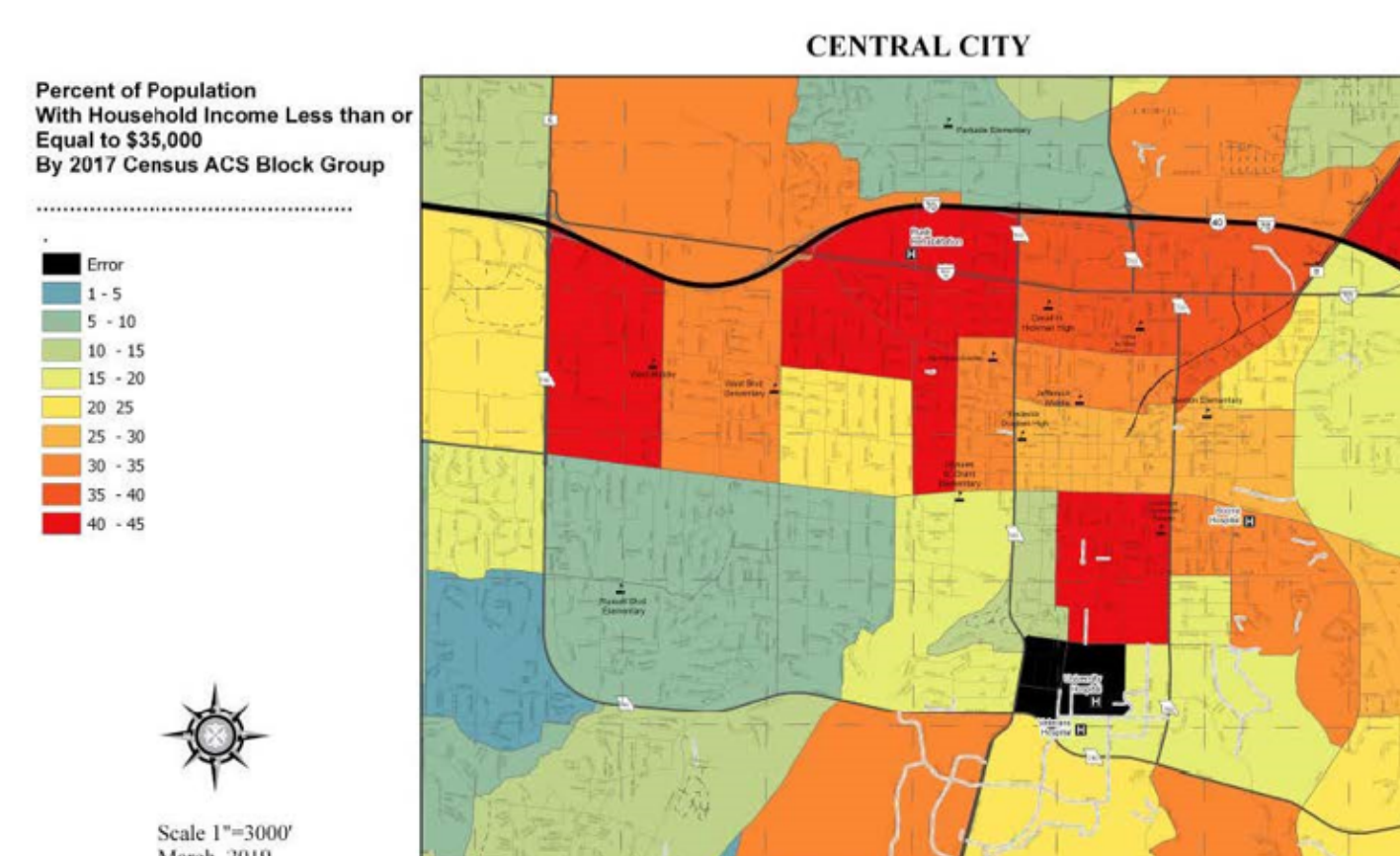
African Americans by Census Block
CITY of COLUMBIA, MISSOURI



African Americans by Census Block
CITY of COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

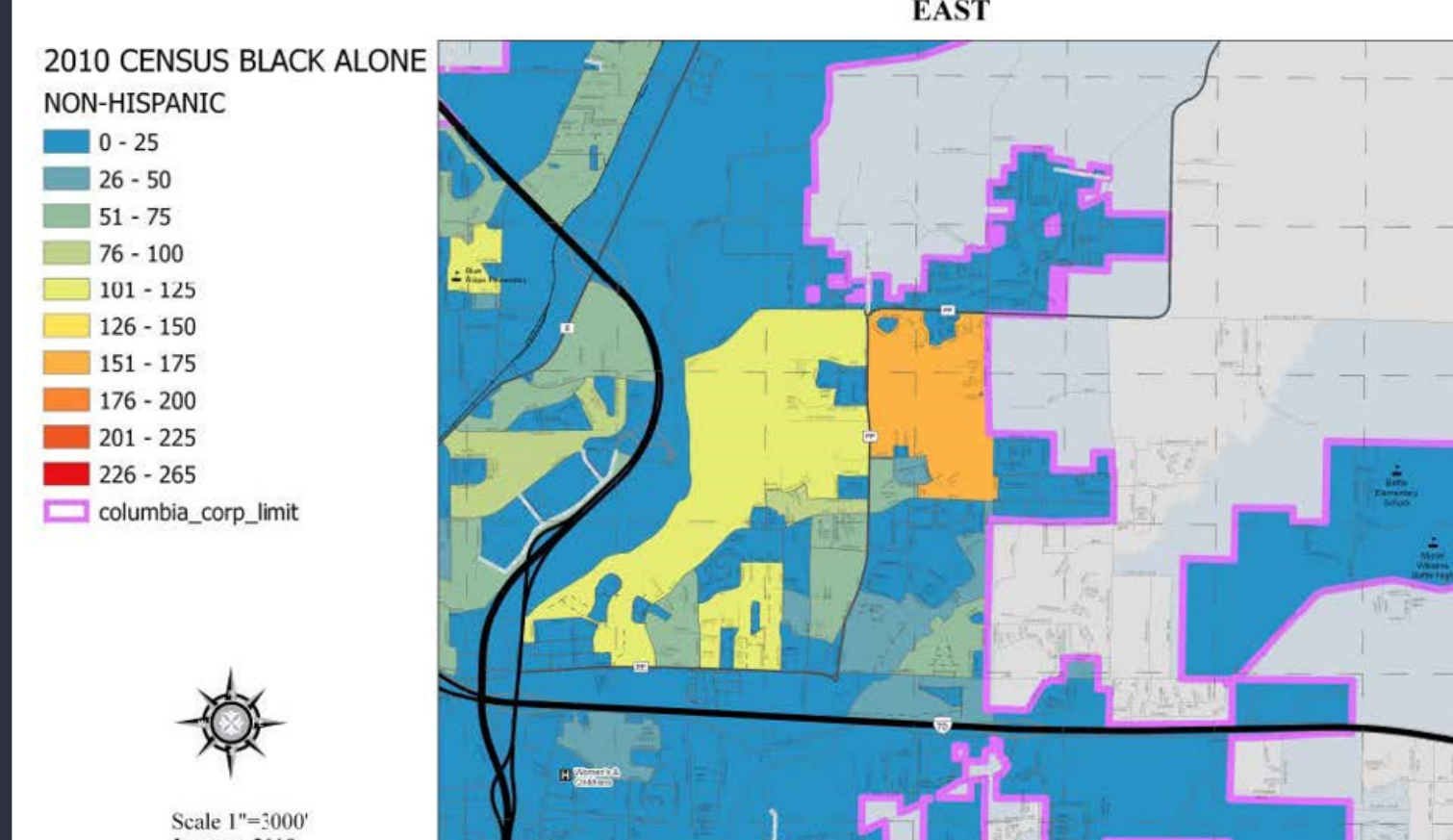


Income Less Than or Equal to \$35,000
CITY of COLUMBIA, MISSOURI



Many Black residents are moving away from the Central City/downtown area in Columbia.

African Americans by Census Block
CITY of COLUMBIA, MISSOURI



Supportive Communities



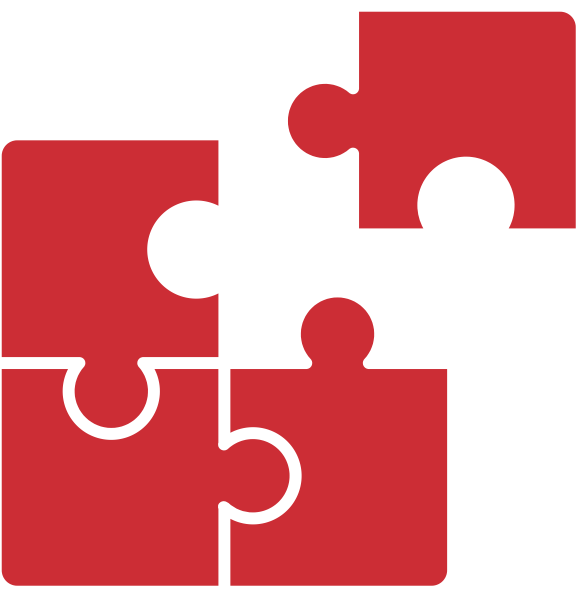
Local Governance & Neighborhoods

Local Governance

A key source of power at both individual and community levels stems from exercising political influence over decisions affecting the community. Some research suggests that people who participate in politics feel more empowered and have higher life satisfaction and that children whose parents are politically engaged are more likely to become politically active themselves as they grow up.



64%
of voting-eligible
Boone County
residents voted in the
2016 General Election



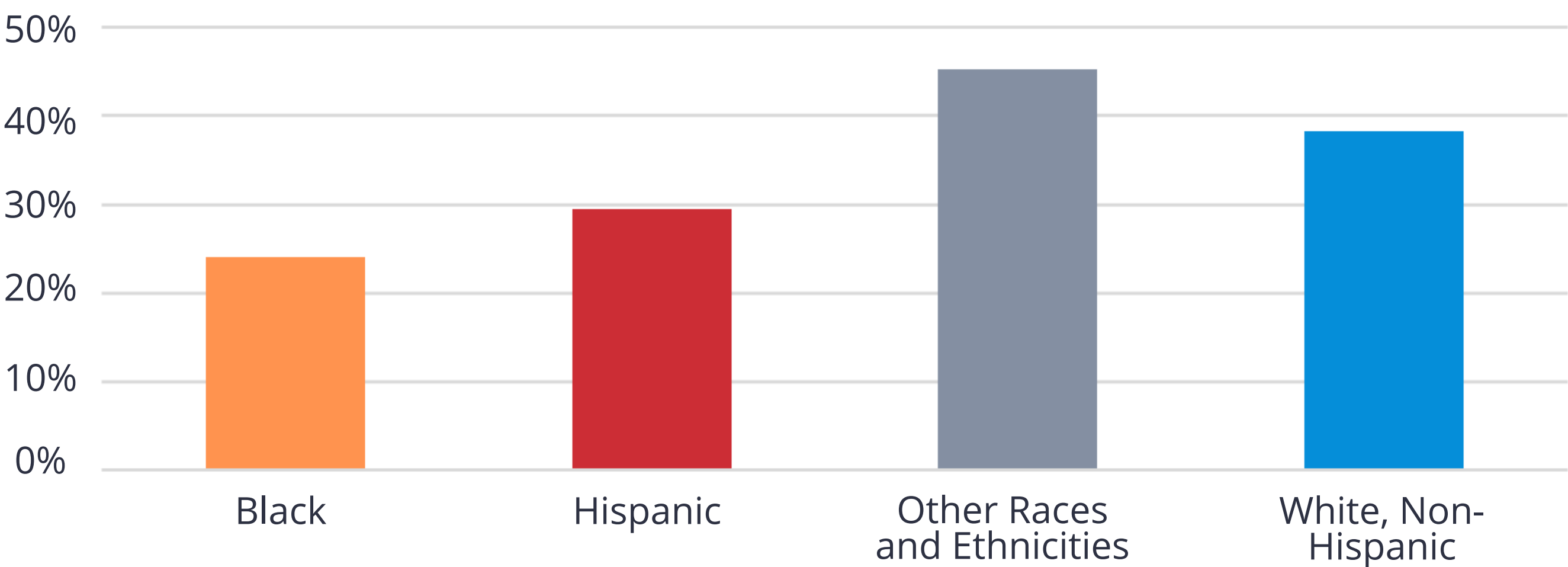
Adequate data does not exist nor is readily available to assess the extent to which groups are represented by leaders who match their race/ethnicity.

People may feel more able to exercise power when the demographic characteristics of elected officials matches their constituents. Research has found that Black individuals who are represented by Black elected officials are more likely to be interested in and to vote in an election and to feel they have a say in what government does.

Neighborhoods

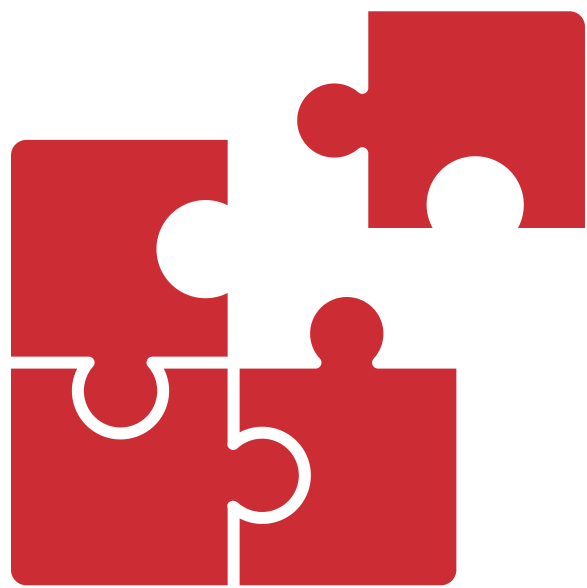
Economic segregation limits families' choices about where to live; blocks access to opportunities; and creates neighborhoods of concentrated poverty and distress, which undermine long-term educational, employment, and earnings outcomes for children.

Percentage of Individuals Experiencing Poverty Living in High Poverty Neighborhoods



Belongingness

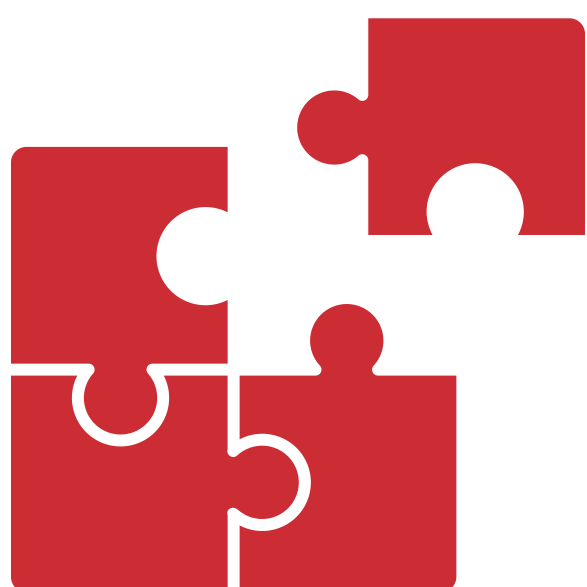
A person's sense of belonging is associated with better health outcomes and negatively associated with emotional distress, suicide, mental illness, and depression. A sense of belonging in school contributes to positive academic outcomes, low absenteeism, higher completion rates, positive attitudes toward learning, and higher academic self-efficacy, and less disruptive behavior, emotional distress, and risky behavior.



There is no available data systematically collected on these areas in Boone County.

Social Capital

The resources provided by one's social network include social supports from close relations and access to information and other resources from extended relationships. Research finds positive relationships between social capital and education, child well-being, lower crime, health, tolerance, happiness, and economic and civic equality. Social capital is also connected with the networks required to access employment. Individuals who are well-networked are more likely to have information about existing resources and opportunities.



There is no available data systematically collected on these areas in Boone County.

Supportive Communities

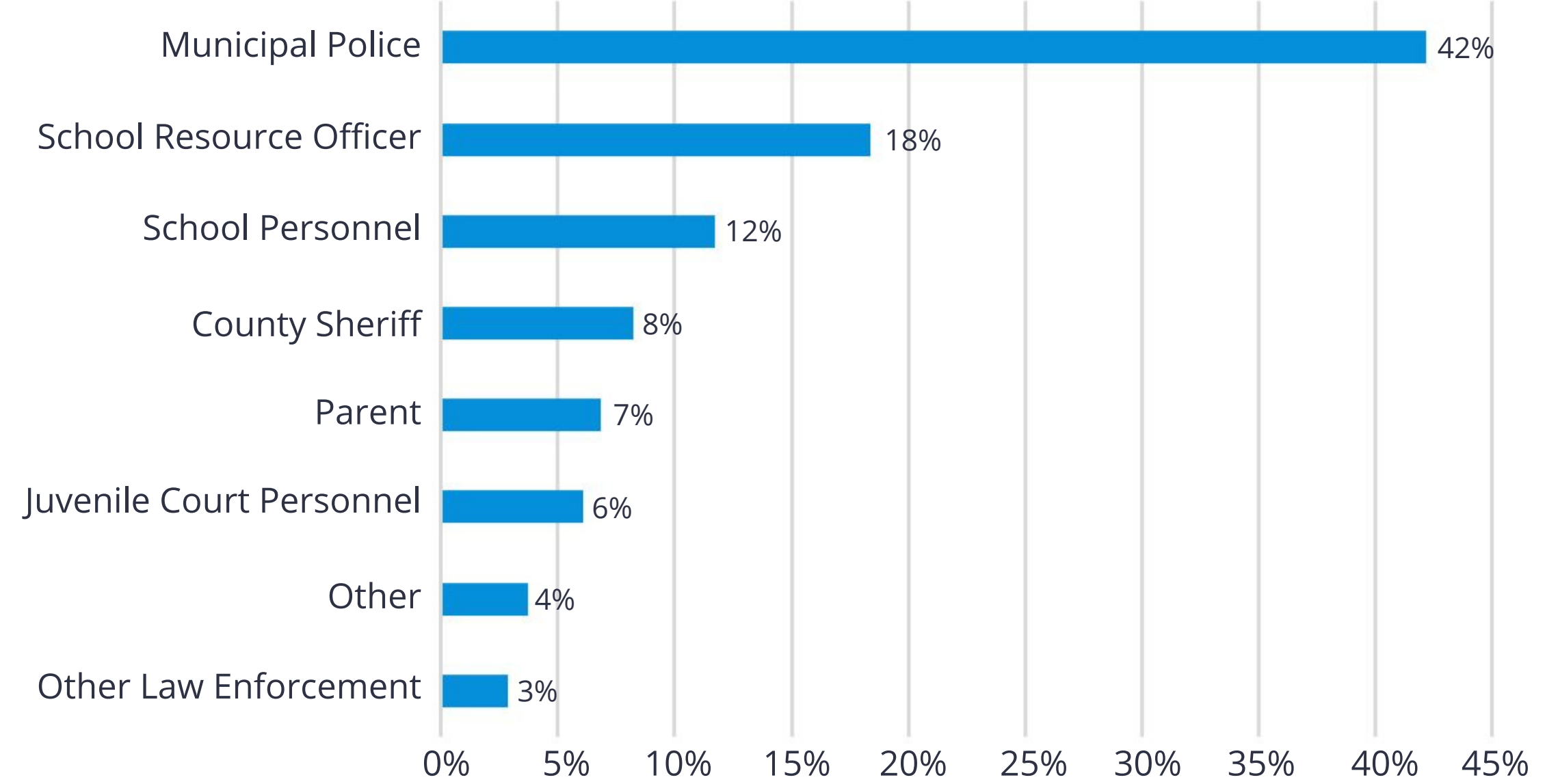


Safety

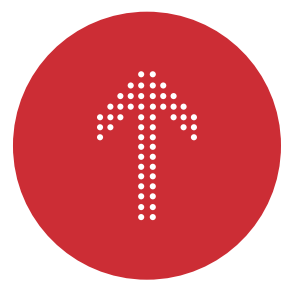
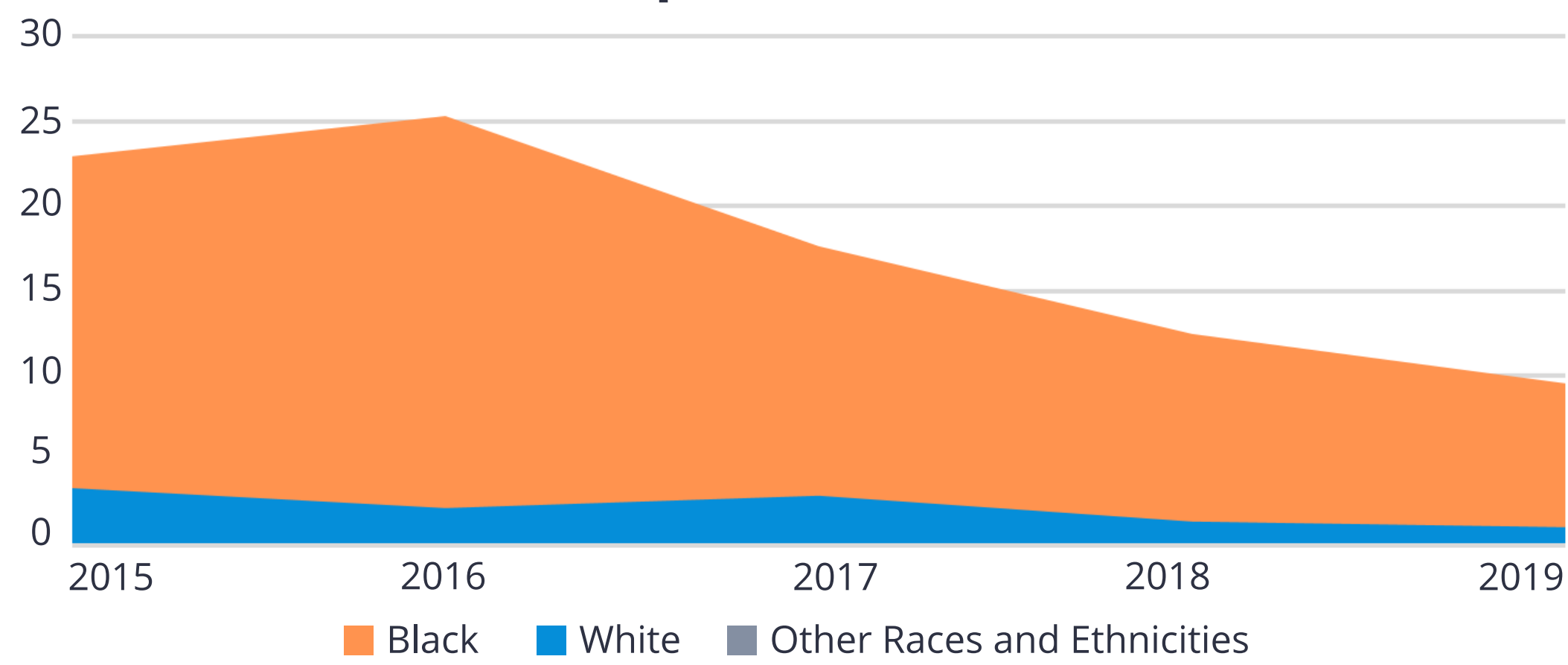
Where does this disproportionality come from?

Entities who refer youth to the Juvenile Office include juvenile court personnel, school resource officers, law enforcement agencies, and others. Most referrals come from Municipal Police in Boone County. This includes local law enforcement agencies from communities including Ashland, Centralia, Columbia, Hallsville, and Sturgeon.

Referral Sources to Juvenile Office (2015-2019)

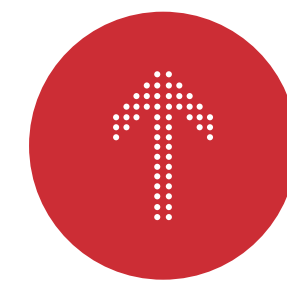
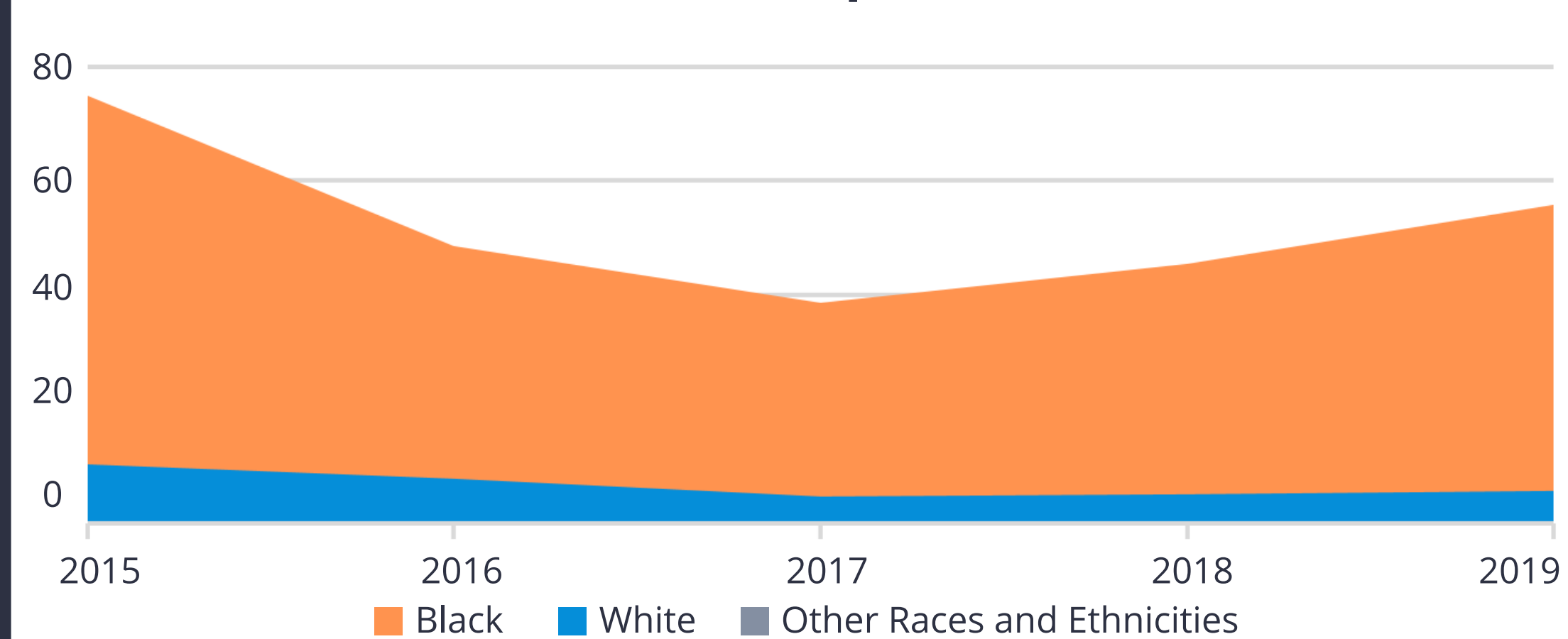


Juvenile Court Personnel Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



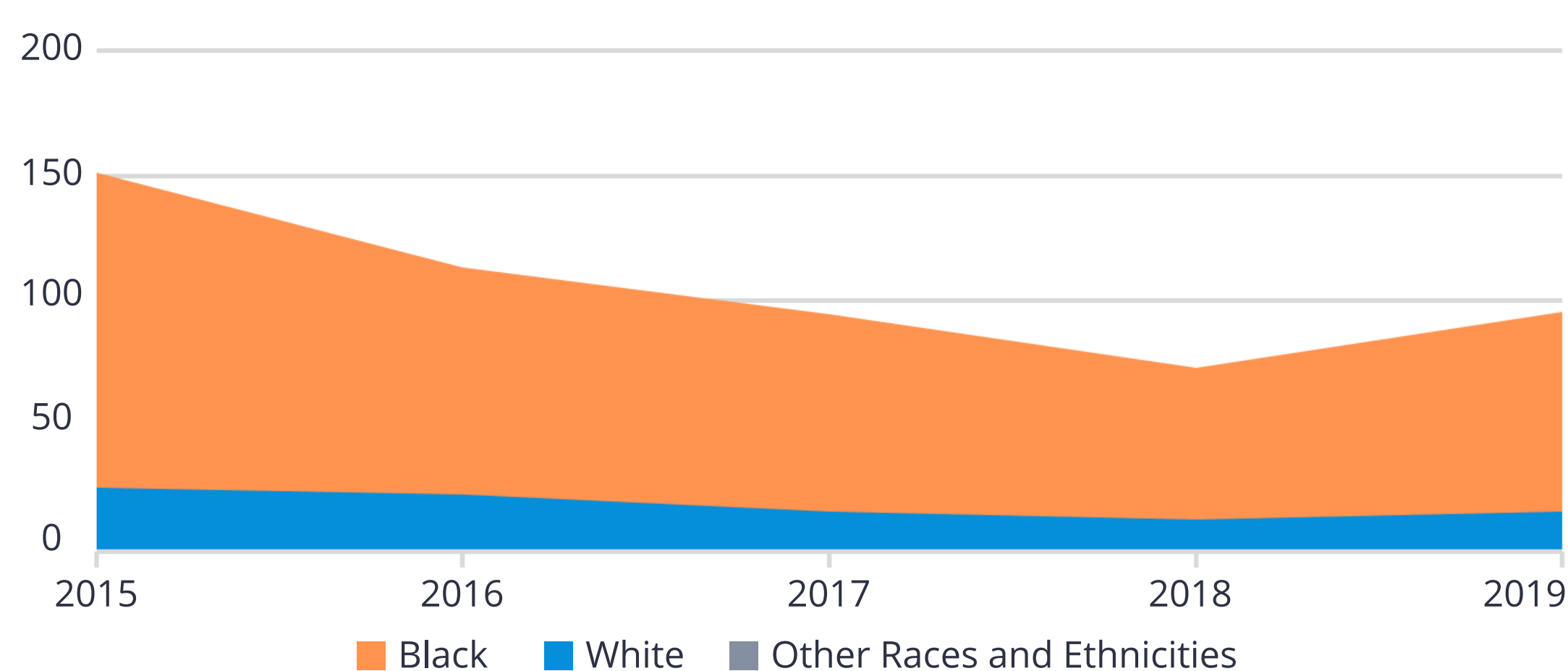
On average, Black youth are 8.3 times more likely to be referred to the Juvenile Office by Juvenile Justice Personnel than White youth.

School Resource Officer Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



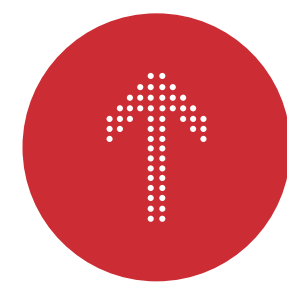
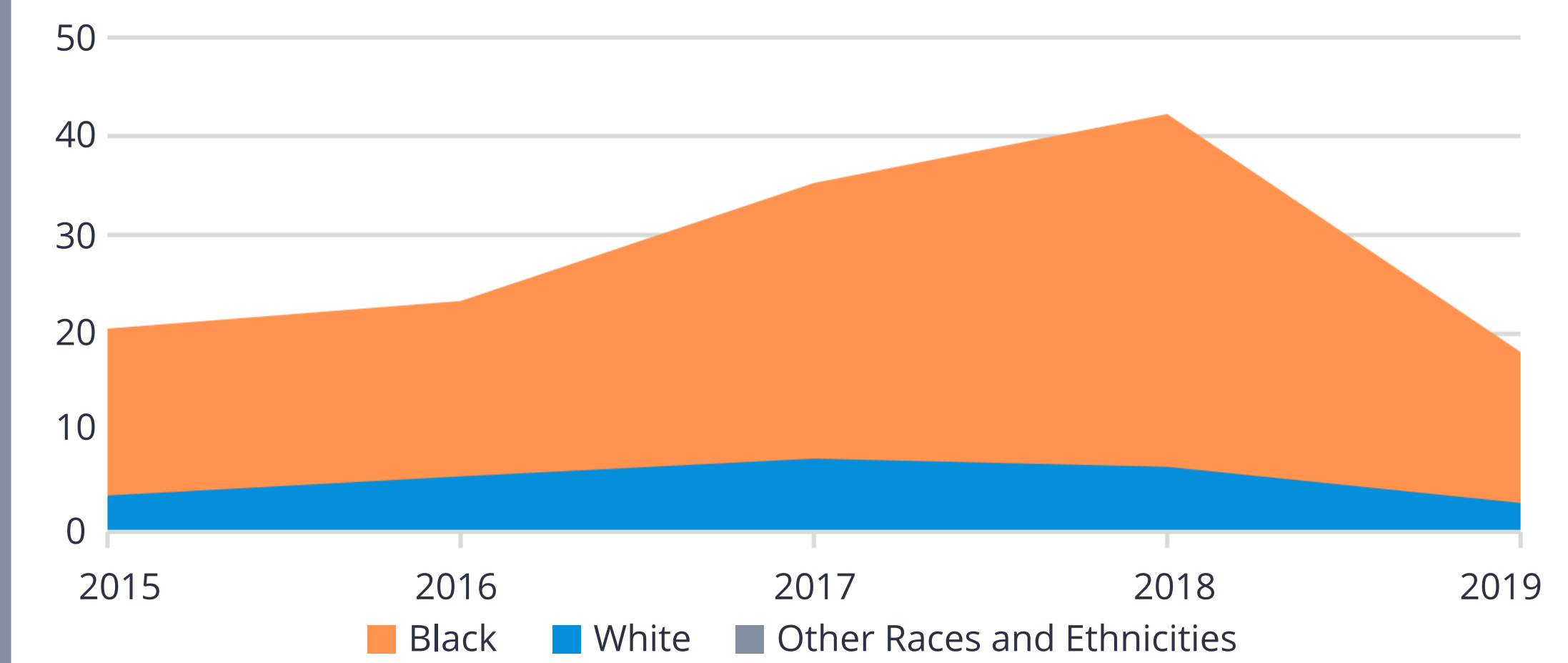
On average, Black youth are 7.8 times more likely to be referred to the Juvenile Office by School Resource Officers than White youth.

Municipal Police Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



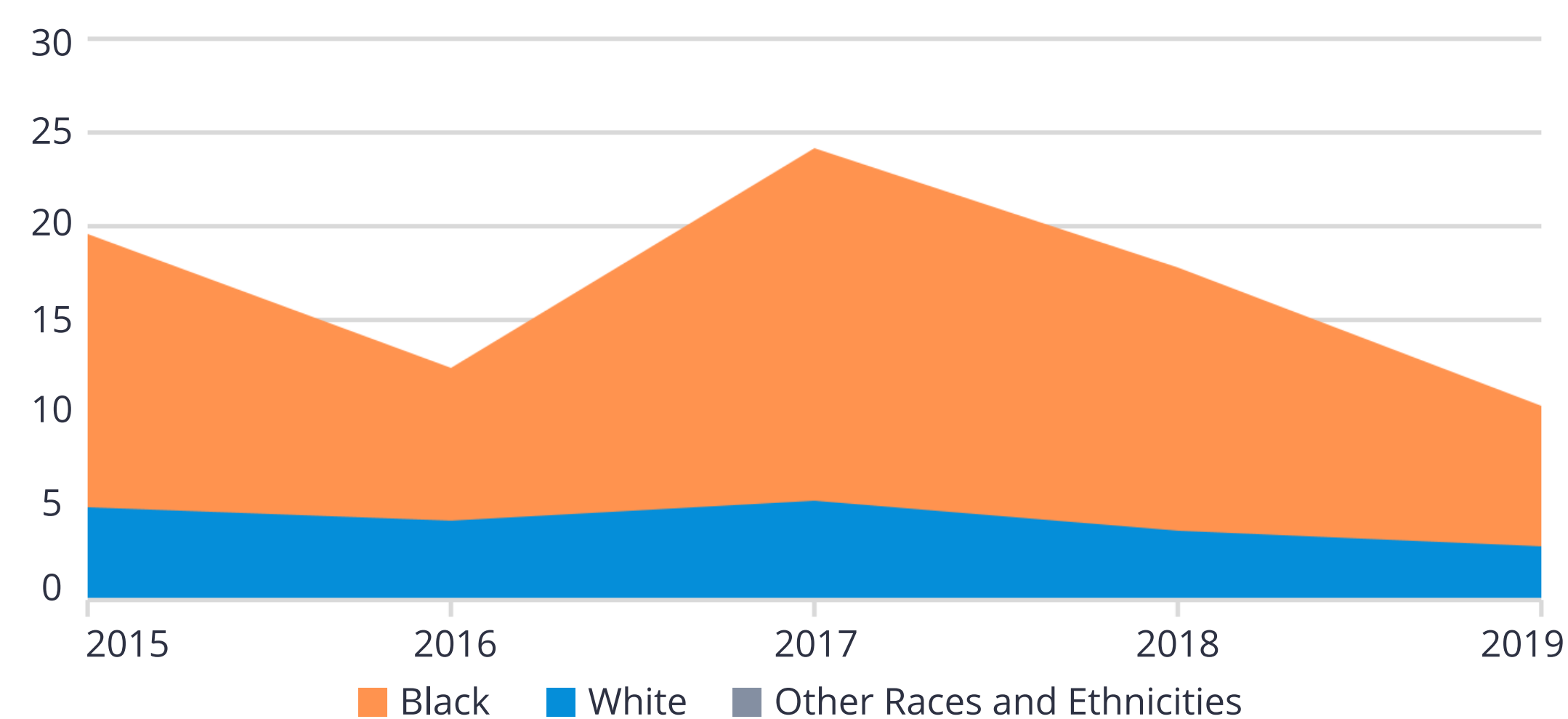
On average, Black youth are 5.7 times more likely to be referred to the Juvenile Office by Municipal Police than White youth.

School Personnel Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



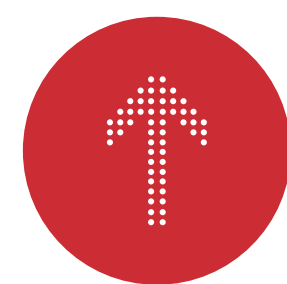
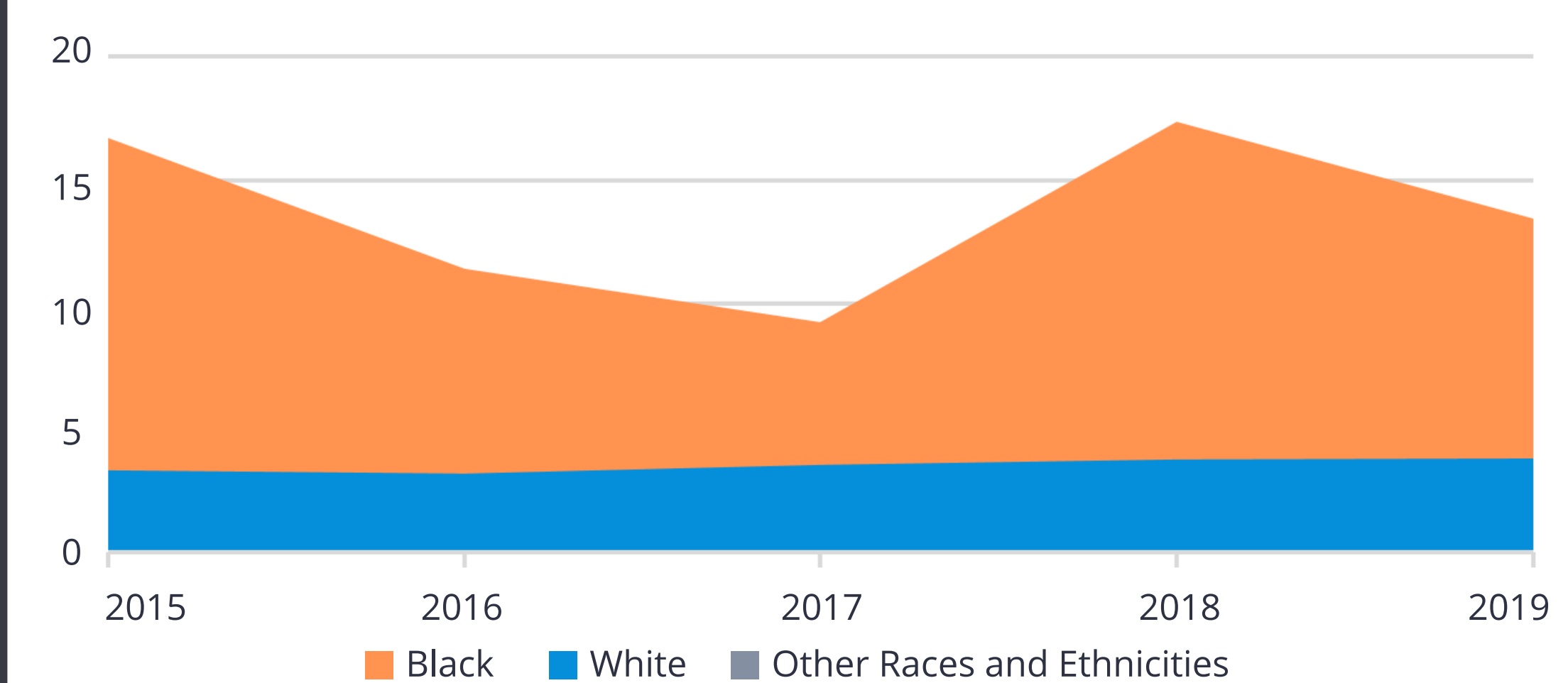
On average, Black youth are 5.4 times more likely to be referred to the Juvenile Office by School Personnel than White youth.

County Sheriff Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



On average, Black youth are 4 times more likely to be referred to the Juvenile Office by the Boone County Sherriff's Office than White youth.

Parent Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



On average, Black youth are 3.9 times more likely to be referred to the Juvenile Office by their parents than White youth.

Supportive Communities

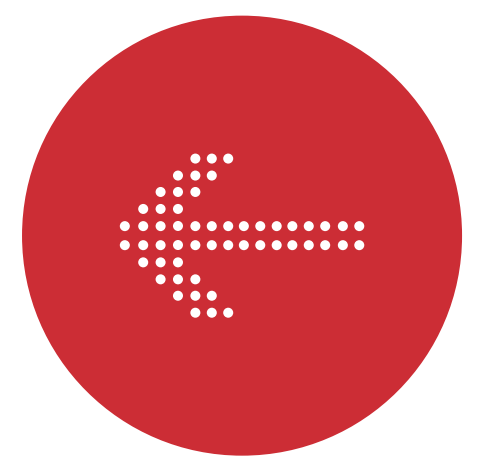
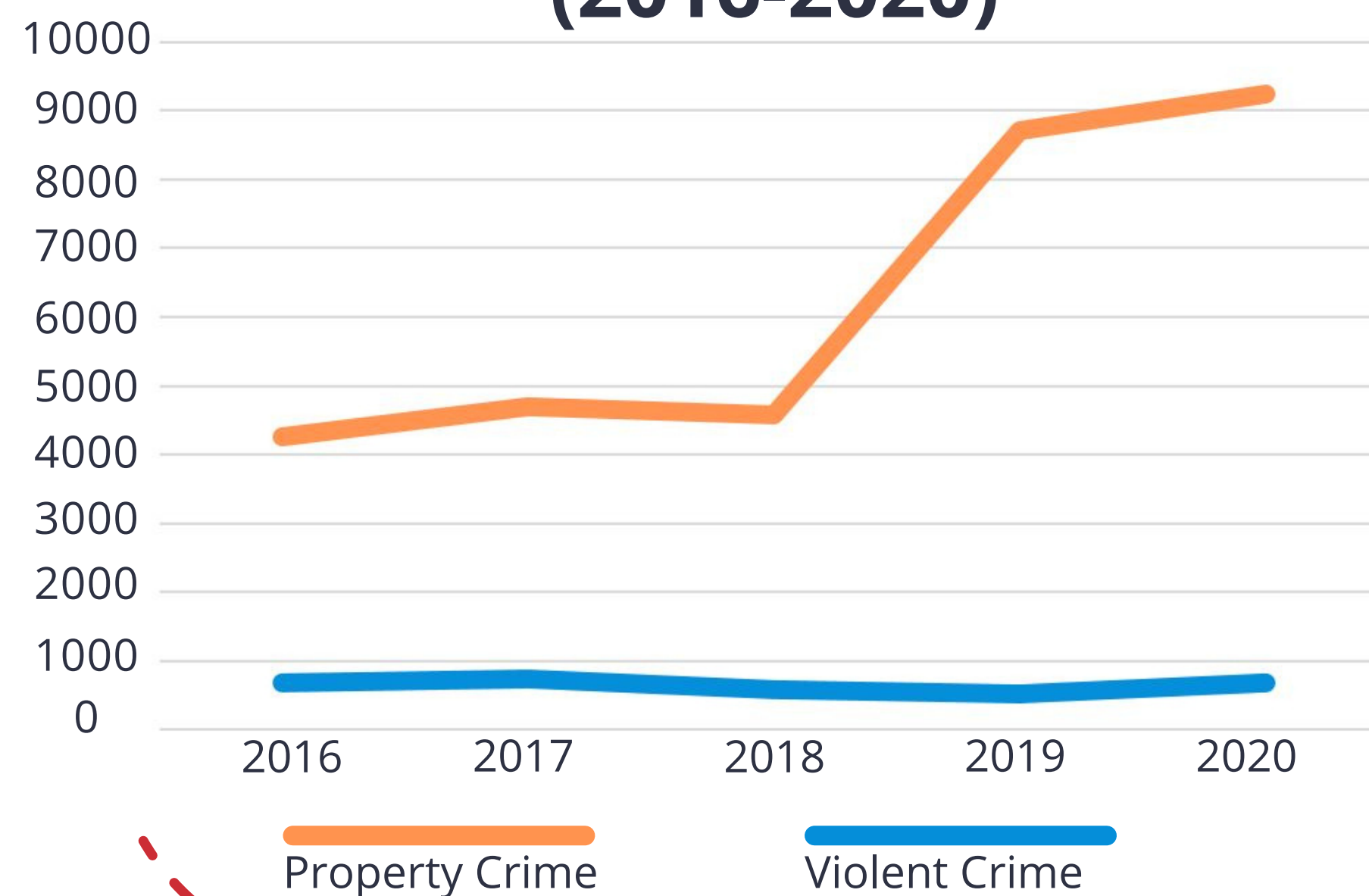


Safety

Exposure to Crime

Exposure to crime as a victim or within a community is associated with elevated levels of stress, depression, and anxiety in both youth and adults. Teens who are exposed to higher levels of violent crime are more likely to engage in criminal activity themselves.

Counts of Crimes in Boone County (2016-2020)



In Boone County, the count of **violent crimes** has **remained stable** since 2016. During the same period, the count of **property crime** has **increased 117%**.

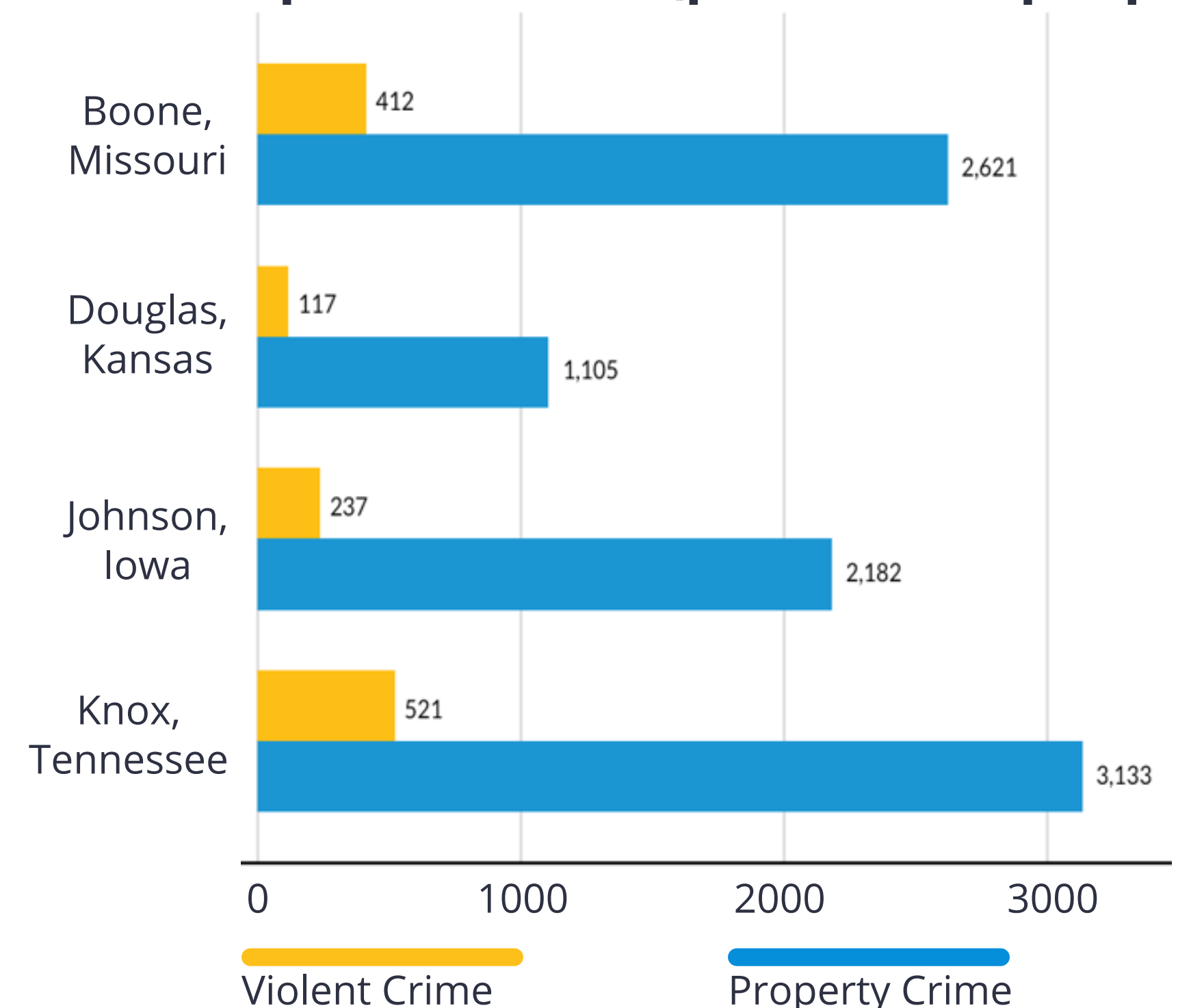
Overly Punitive Policing

In Boone County, the 13th Circuit receives referrals to the juvenile office through law enforcement, school personnel, and parents for juvenile delinquency and status offenses. Delinquency referrals are made when youth violate the Missouri Criminal Code and municipal ordinances. Status offenses are acts that are only illegal for children and youth under 18. Referrals received often show an overrepresentation of youth of color.

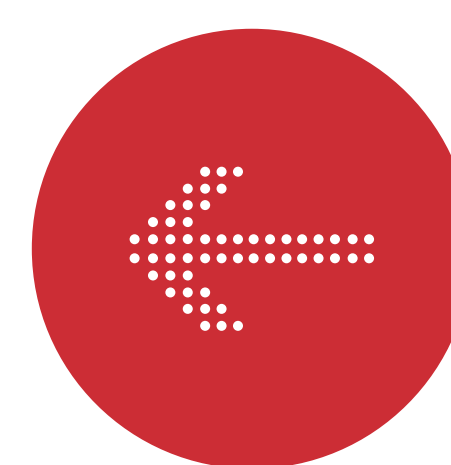
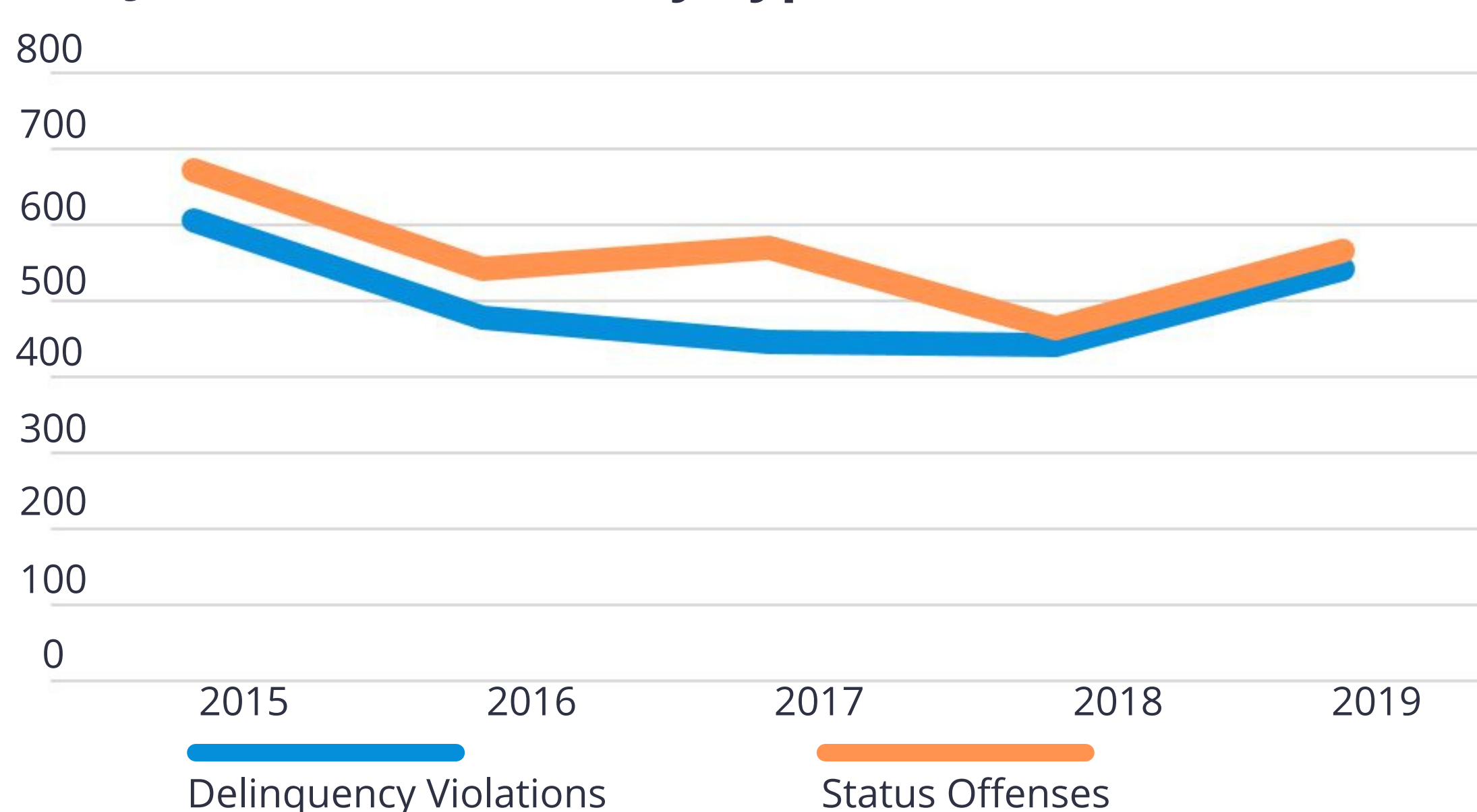


How does Boone County compare to other communities?

Rates of Reported Crime (per 100,000 people)

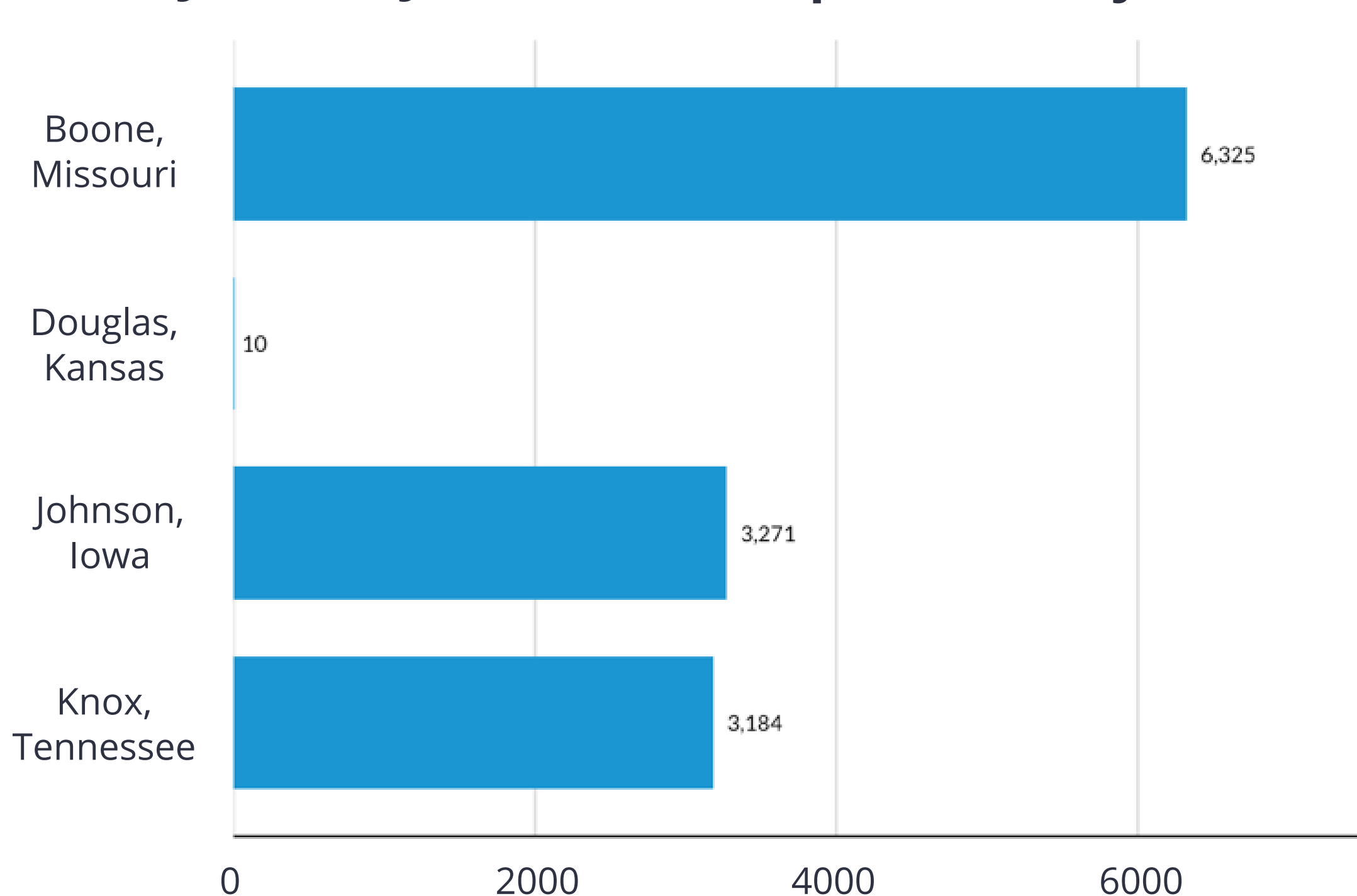


Juvenile Referrals by Type of Violation (2015-2019)



Over the past 5 years, referrals of youth to the Juvenile Office had been decreasing until 2019. Both **delinquency violations** and **status offenses** increased throughout 2019. 2020 data is being omitted to due the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Rate of Juvenile Justice Arrests (per 100,000 juveniles)



5.532

Average unofficial Relative Rate Index for Black youth in Boone County from 2015-2019

The Relative Rate Index (RRI) shows representation at various contact points in the juvenile justice system. This is the rate of activity involving minority youth divided by the rate of activity involving majority youth.

Supportive Communities

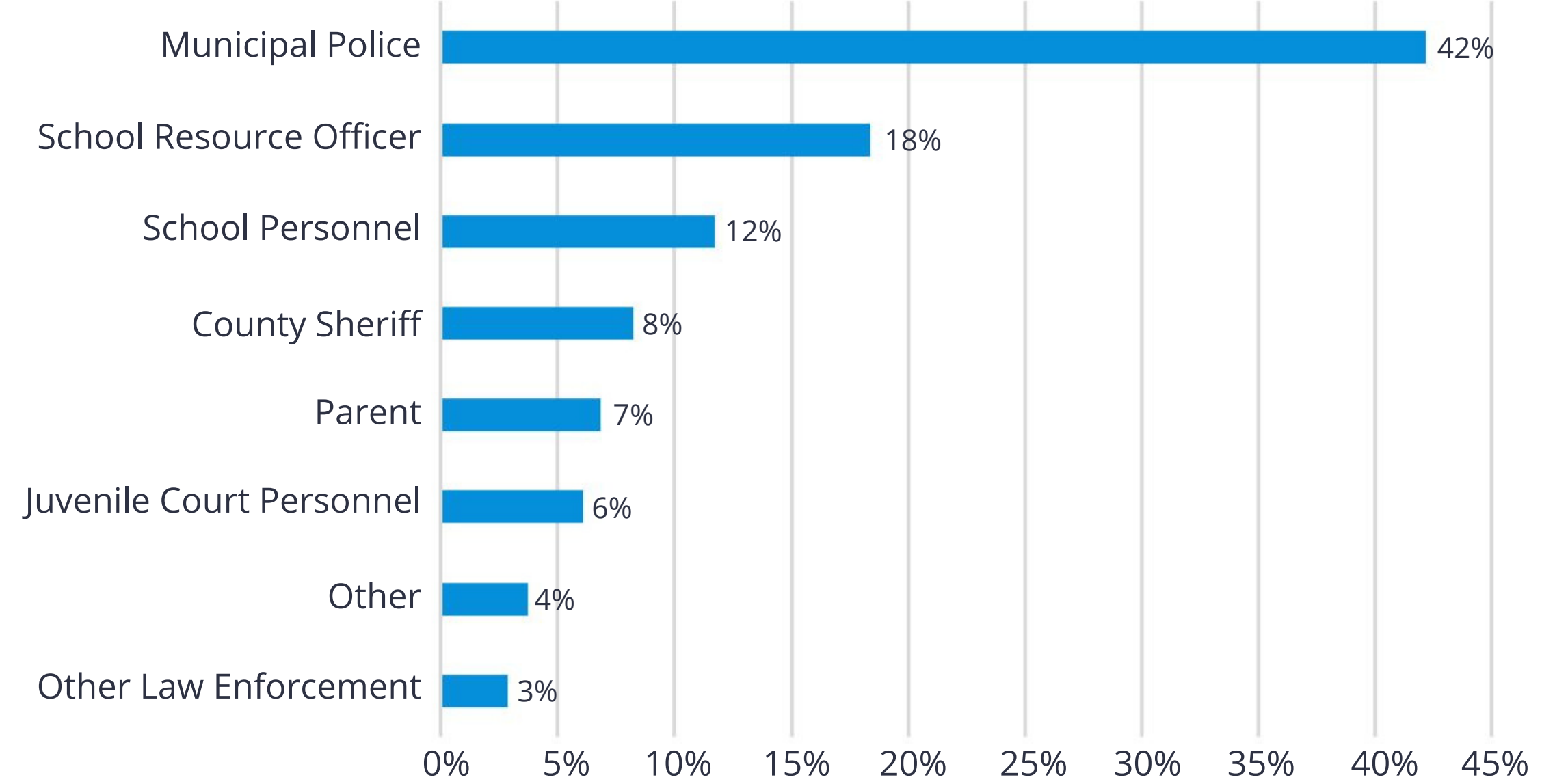


Safety

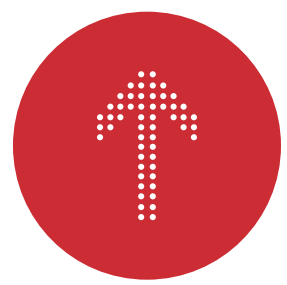
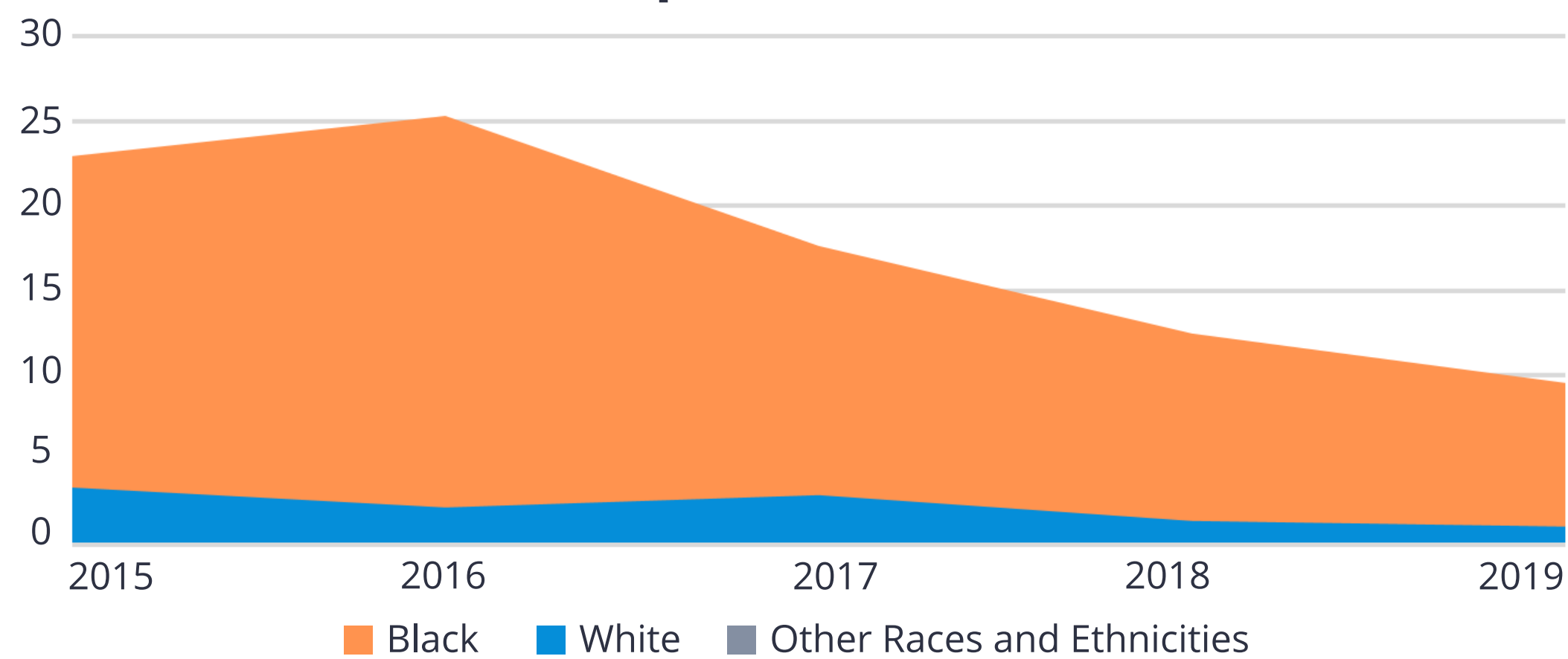
Where does this disproportionality come from?

Entities who refer youth to the Juvenile Office include juvenile court personnel, school resource officers, law enforcement agencies, and others. Most referrals come from Municipal Police in Boone County. This includes local law enforcement agencies from communities including Ashland, Centralia, Columbia, Hallsville, and Sturgeon.

Referral Sources to Juvenile Office (2015-2019)

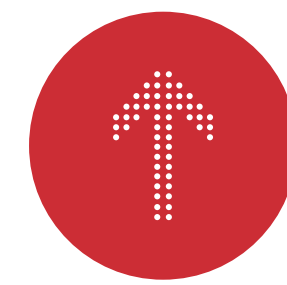
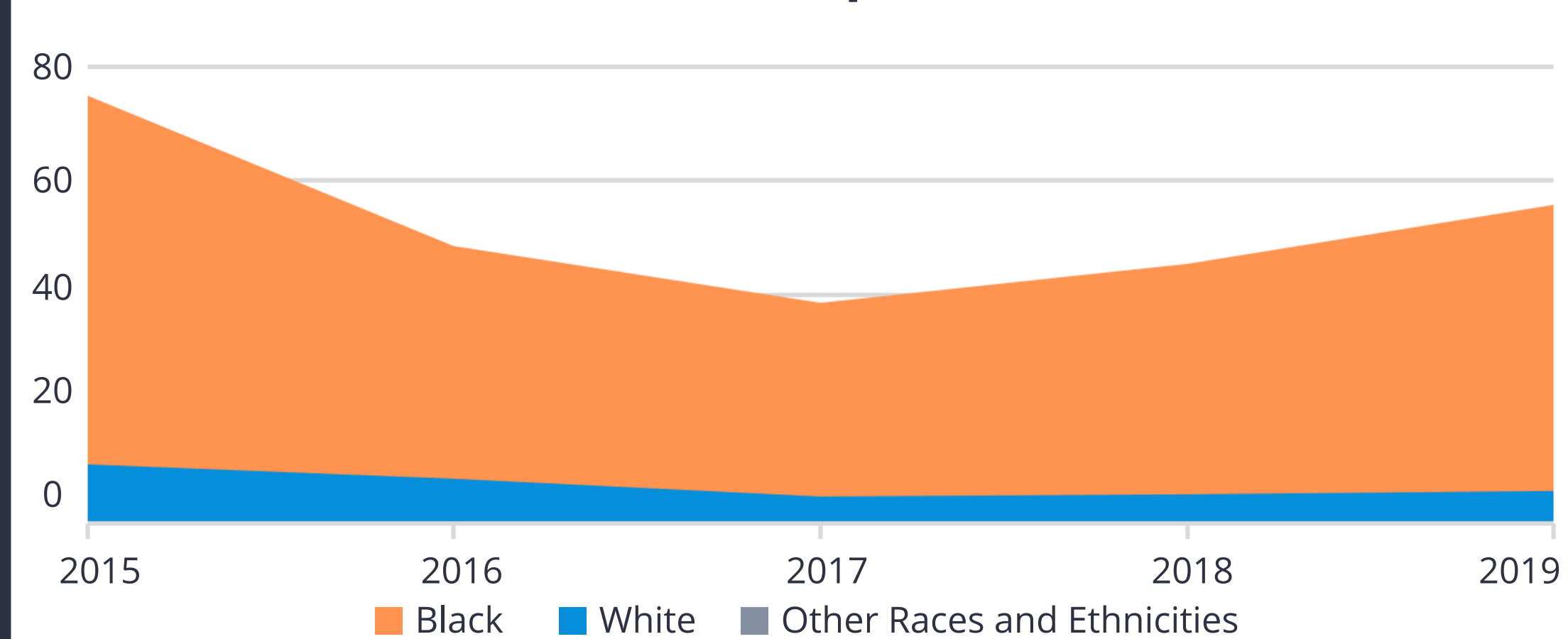


Juvenile Court Personnel Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



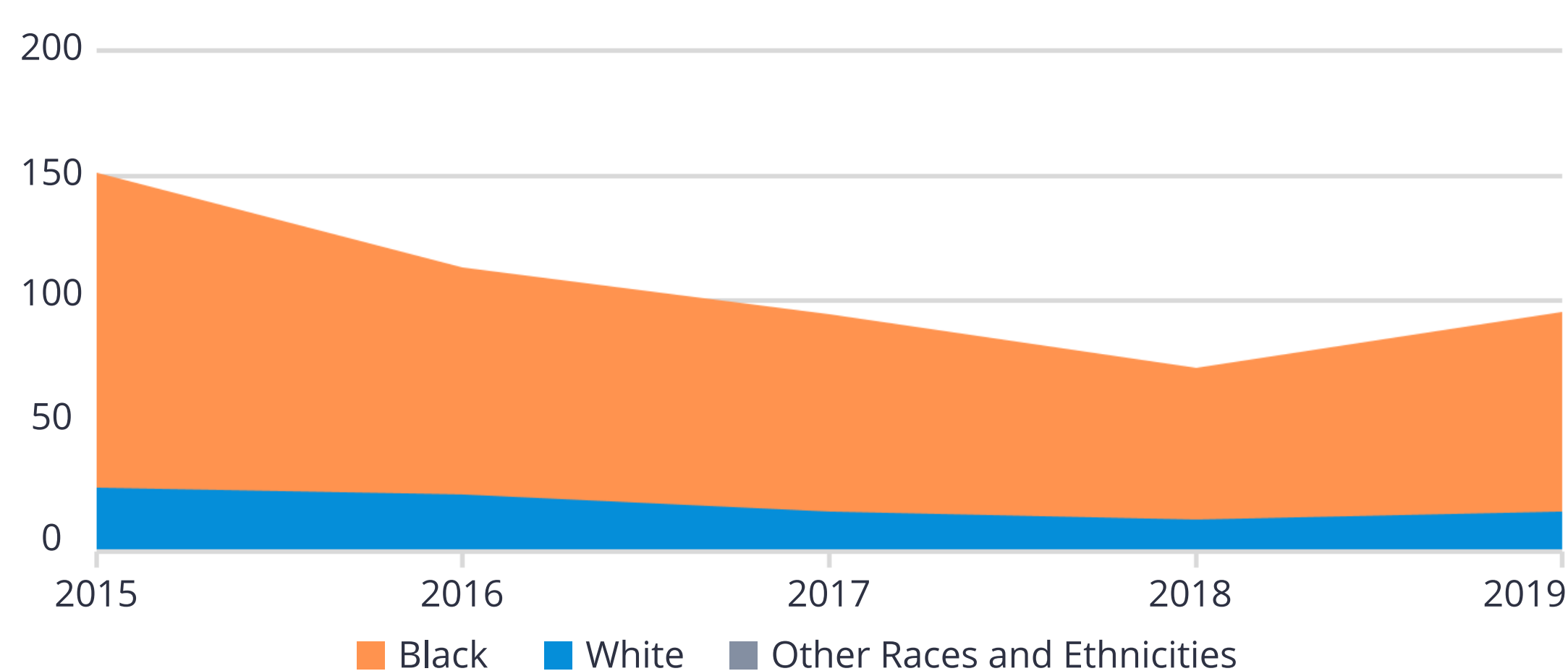
On average, Black youth are 8.3 times more likely to be referred to the Juvenile Office by Juvenile Justice Personnel than White youth.

School Resource Officer Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



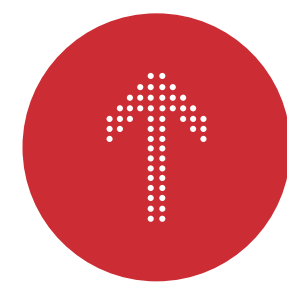
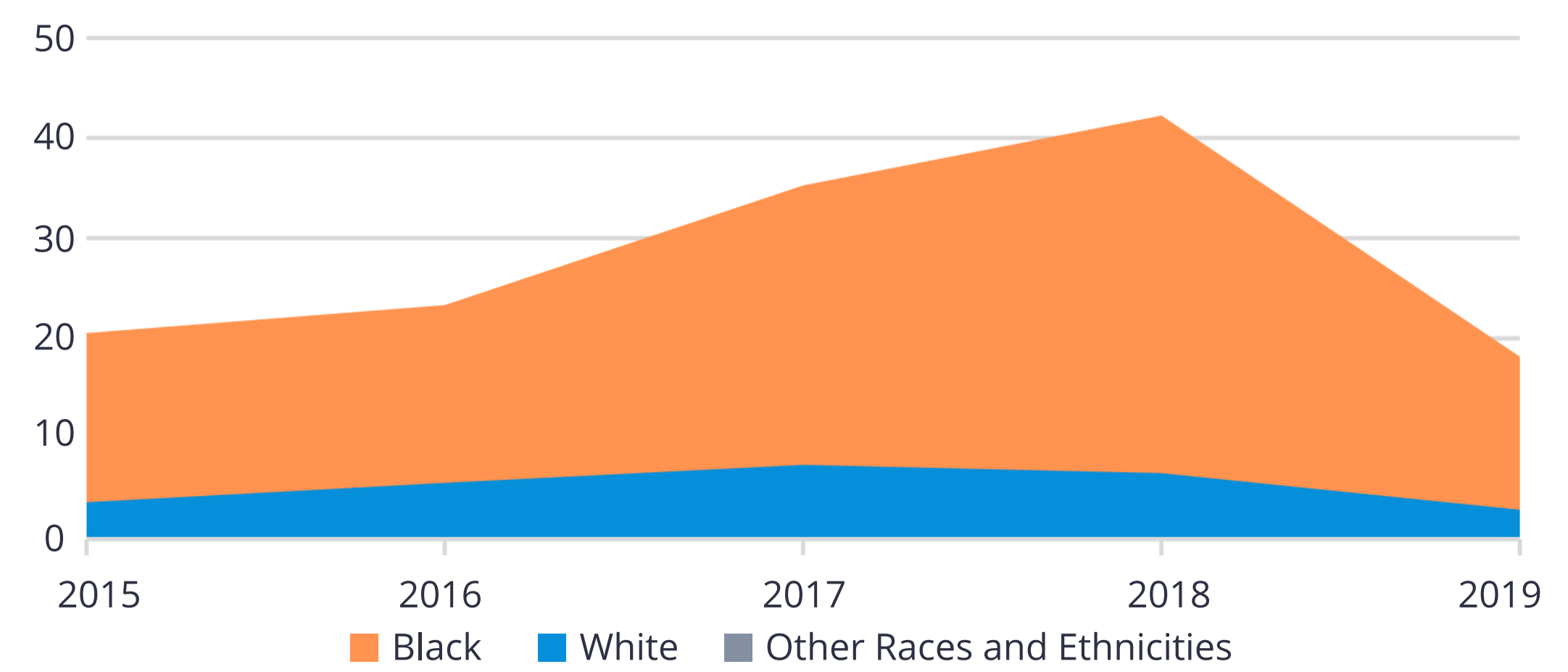
On average, Black youth are 7.8 times more likely to be referred to the Juvenile Office by School Resource Officers than White youth.

Municipal Police Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



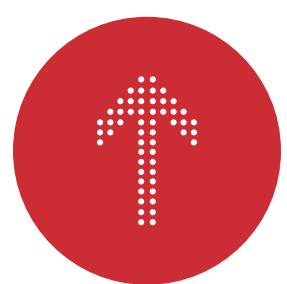
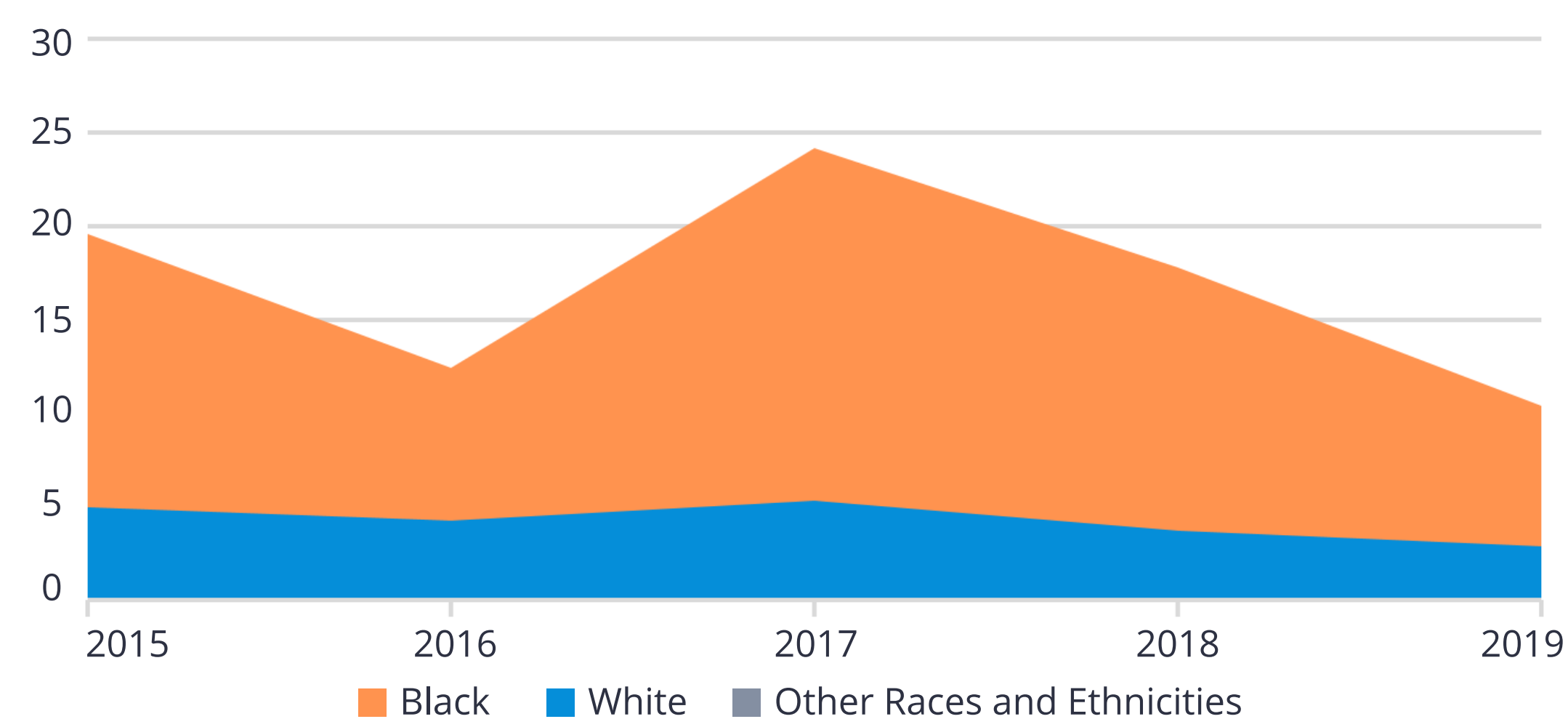
On average, Black youth are 5.7 times more likely to be referred to the Juvenile Office by Municipal Police than White youth.

School Personnel Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



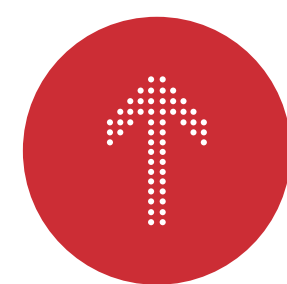
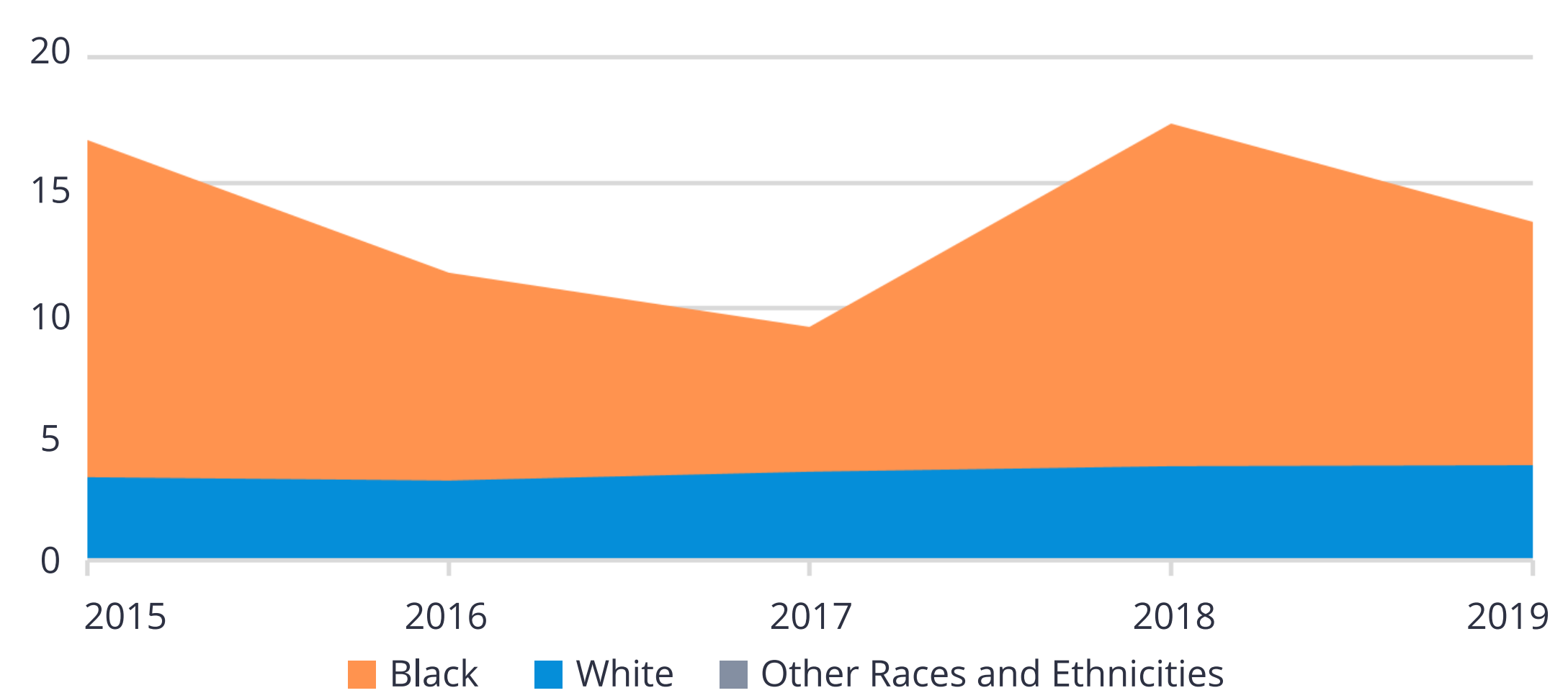
On average, Black youth are 5.4 times more likely to be referred to the Juvenile Office by School Personnel than White youth.

County Sheriff Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



On average, Black youth are 4 times more likely to be referred to the Juvenile Office by the Boone County Sherriff's Office than White youth.

Parent Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



On average, Black youth are 3.9 times more likely to be referred to the Juvenile Office by their parents than White youth.

Supportive Communities



Strong & Healthy Families

Point in Time Count

Annually, each community completes a point in time count to assess the number of individuals experiencing homelessness in that area.



Sheltered Homelessness:

An individual or family in emergency shelters and transitional housing projects must be counted as sheltered homeless persons.

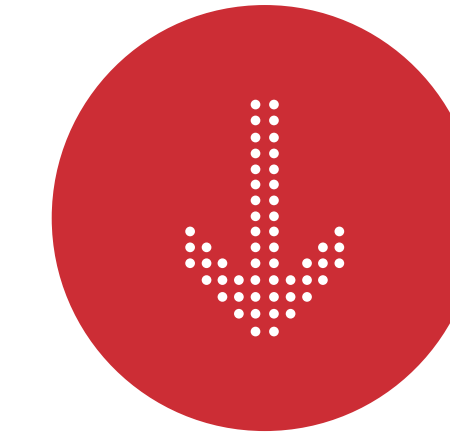


Unsheltered Homelessness:

An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning: sleeping in a place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, camping ground, or other place not meant for human habitation.

Housing Stability

Housing instability and homelessness contribute to unemployment and financial insecurity and undermine both physical and emotional health. They also represent extreme manifestations of powerlessness and loss of belonging.



Individuals experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homeless has remained relatively stable throughout 2015 – 2020.

In 2020,

281

individuals received homelessness prevention services

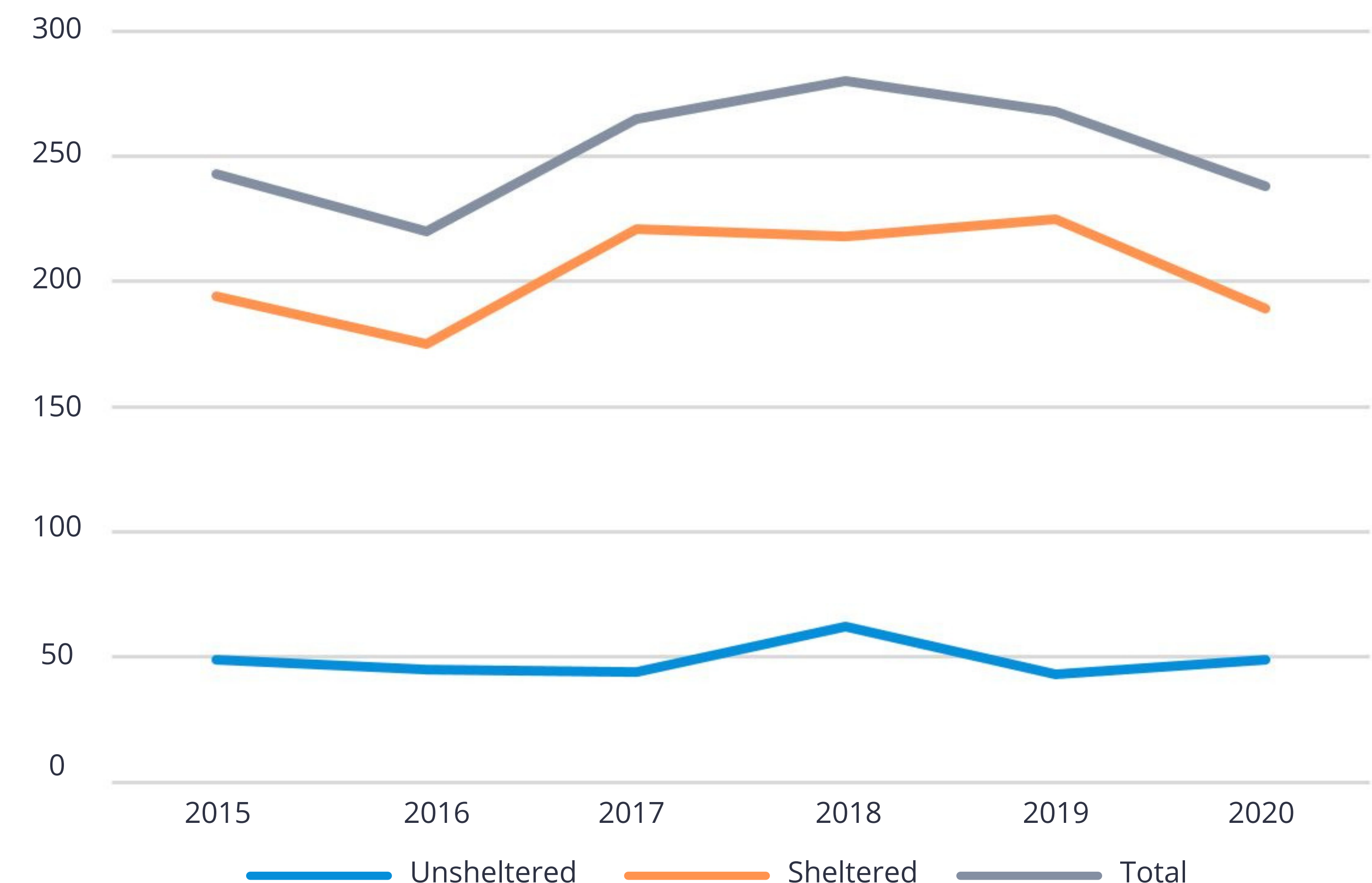
\$193,756

spent on families to receive homelessness prevention services

\$150,271

was spent on rental payment assistance

Homelessness in Boone County (2015-2020)



Boone County has worked on functionally ending homelessness in Boone County since 2015 through the Functional Zero Task Force (FZTF). In 2018, FZTF became Boone County's standalone homelessness coalition and ran the community's efforts of Coordinated Entry into housing services.

Boone County Resource Locations

HOWARD
COUNTY

RANDOLPH
COUNTY

AUDRAIN
COUNTY

CALLAWAY
COUNTY

COOPER
COUNTY

MONITEAU
COUNTY

COLE
COUNTY

ROCHEPORT

HUNTSDALE

MCBAINE

PIERPONT

ASHLAND

HARTSBURG

HALLSVILLE

CENTRALIA

HARRISBURG

STURGEON

CLARK



Legend

- School
- Food Pantry
- Law Substation

Child Care Provider

- Accepts DSS Childcare Subsidy
- Does not Accept DSS Childcare Subsidy

Census Tracts

Population in Poverty (%)

- 2.7% - 5.1%
- 5.11% - 9.1%
- 9.11% - 13.4%
- 13.41% - 23.9%
- 23.91% - 45.3%
- 45.31% - 81.6%