

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

HARRISBURG



STURGEON

CENTRALIA

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%



0 1 2 3 Miles

Boone County Resource Locations

HOWARD
COUNTY

RANDOLPH
COUNTY

AUDRAIN
COUNTY

ROCHEPORT

HARRISBURG

CLARK

STURGEON

CENTRALIA

HALLSVILLE

HUNTSDALE

MCBAINE

COLUMBIA

PIERPONT

ASHLAND






CALLAWAY
COUNTY

MONITEAU
COUNTY







COLE
COUNTY

HARTSBURG

Legend

-  School **1**
-  Food Pantry **2**
-  Law Substation **3**
- Child Care Provider**
-  Accepts DSS Childcare Subsidy
-  Does not Accept DSS Childcare Subsidy **4**

Census Tracts **5**

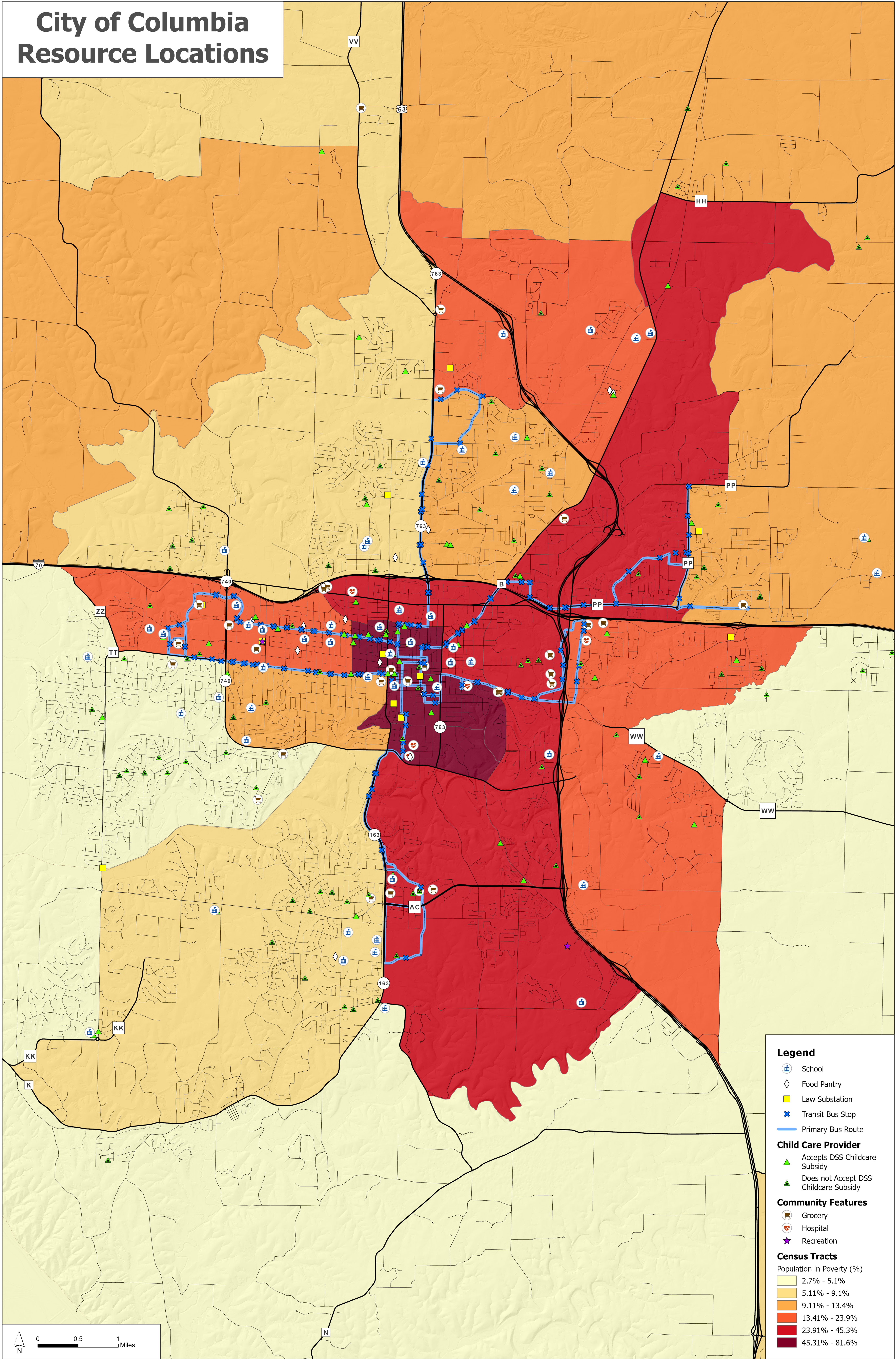
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Citations

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4	Child Care Aware of Missouri. (2020). <i>Child care locations</i> . [Unpublished raw data]. Retrieved September 8, 2020 from Child Care Aware of Missouri.
5	U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

City of Columbia Resource Locations



Legend

- School
- Food Pantry
- Law Substation
- Transit Bus Stop
- Primary Bus Route

Child Care Provider

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

Community Features

- Grocery
- Hospital
- Recreation

Census Tracts

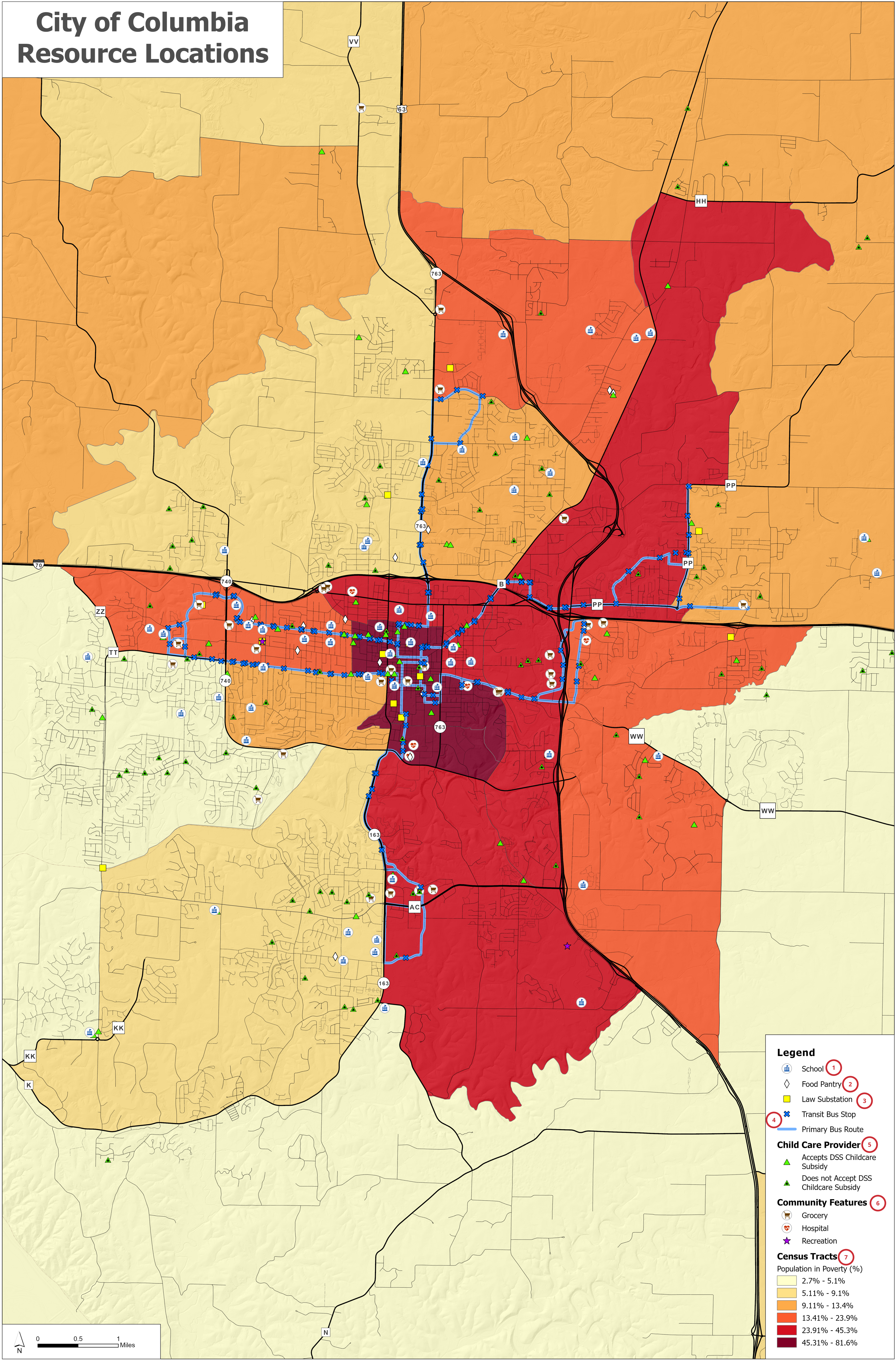
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City of Columbia Resource Locations



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4	City of Columbia GIS Department. (2021). <i>Transit bus stops, primary bus routes</i> . [Unpublished raw data]. Retrieved August 3, 2021 from City of Columbia.
5	Child Care Aware of Missouri. (2020). <i>Child care locations</i> [Unpublished raw data]. Retrieved September 8, 2020 from Child Care Aware of Missouri.
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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)

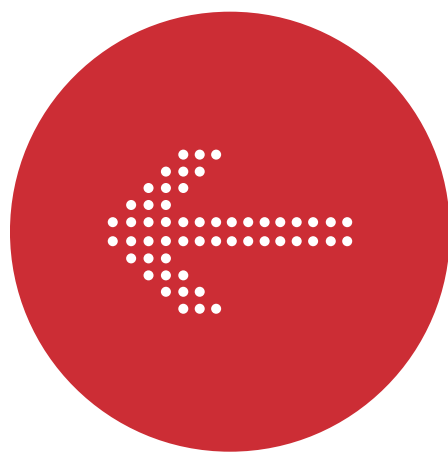
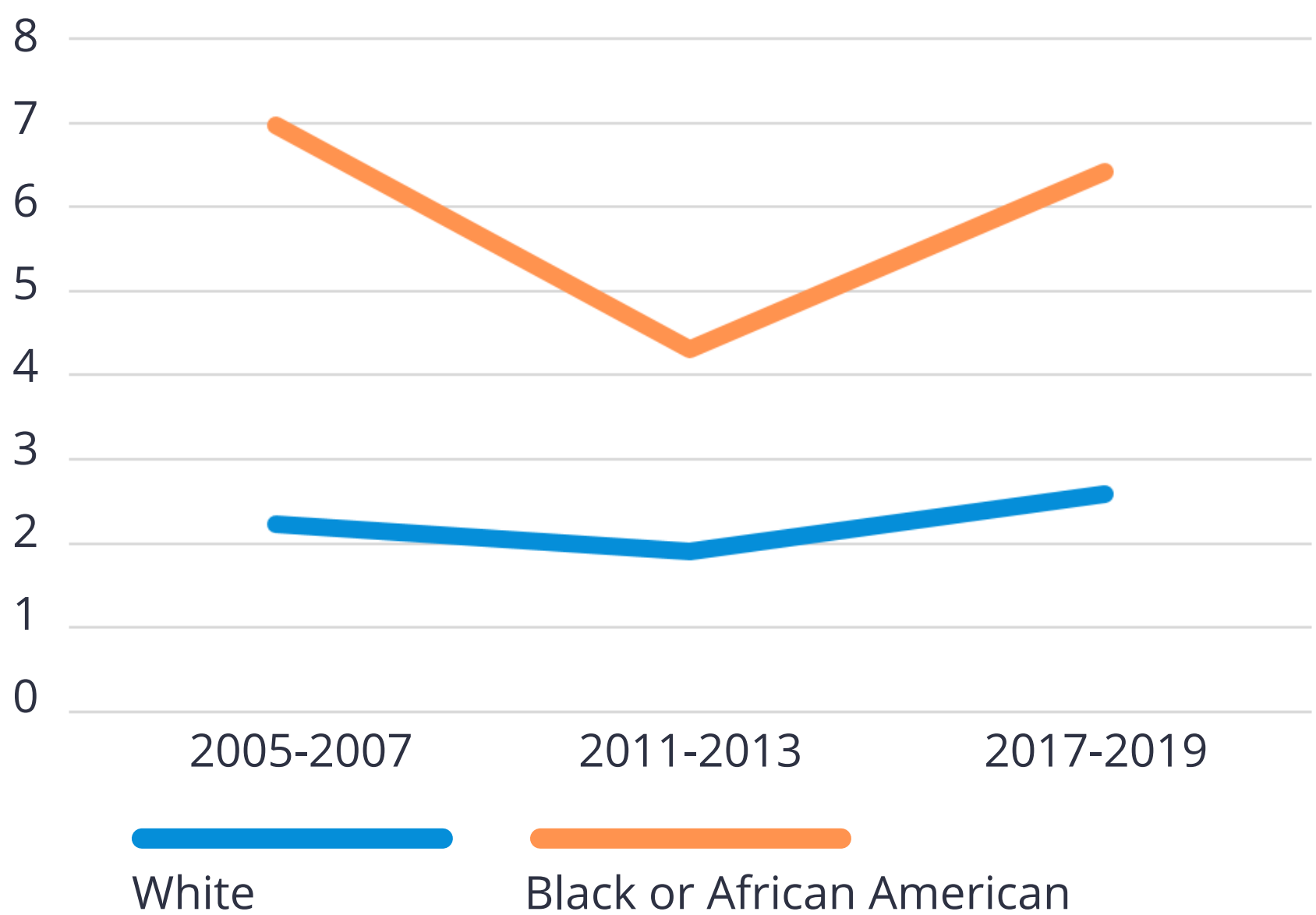
4.7

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



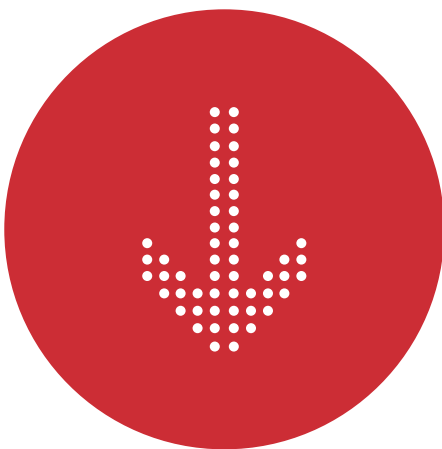
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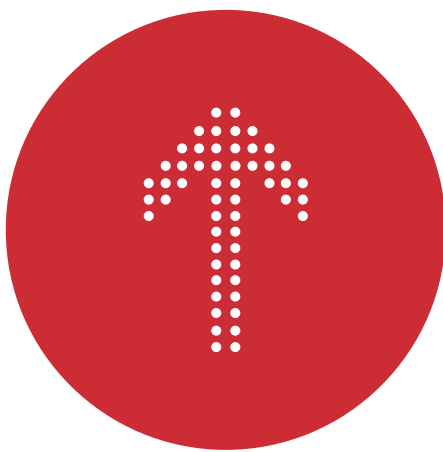
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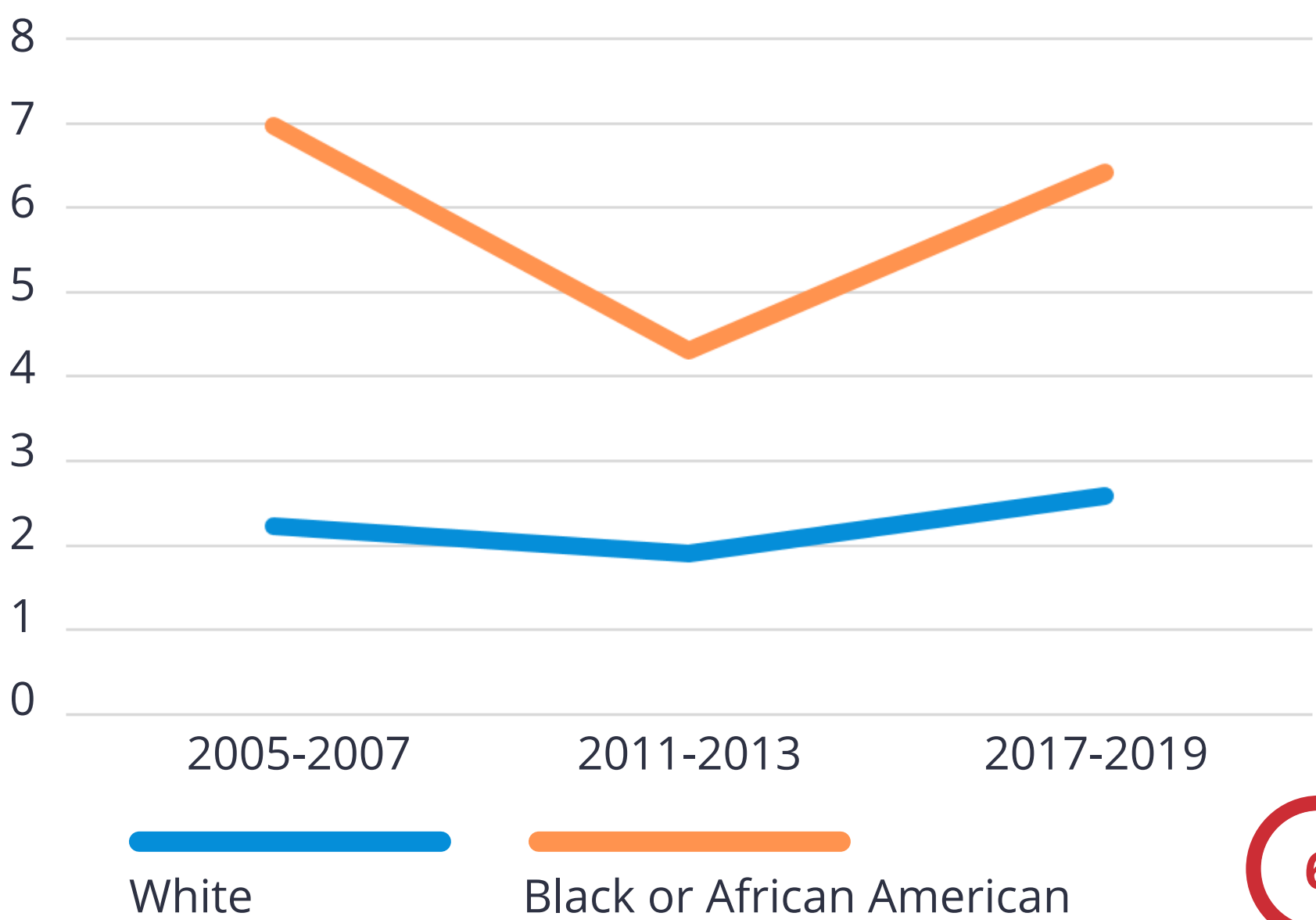
of White babies

12

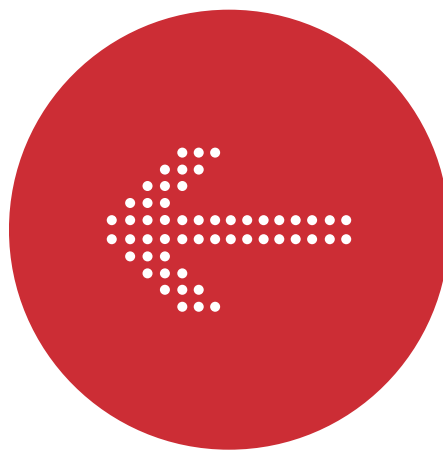
of Black babies

5

Rate of Low Birth Weight at Full Term, by Race



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Citations

1	Turner, M. A., Acs, G., Brown, S., Solari, C. D., Fudge, K. (2020). <i>Boosting upward mobility: Metrics to inform local action</i> . https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/102342/boosting-upward-mobility-metrics-to-inform-local-action_1.pdf
2	Boone Indicators Dashboard. <i>Chronic disease - hospitalizations</i> [Data set]. Missouri Department of Health and Human Services. http://booneindicators.org/IndicatorView.aspx?id=4852
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6	Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), Missouri Public Health Information Management System (MOPHIMS). (2021). Missouri Resident Birth MICA
7	Turner, M. A., Acs, G., Brown, S., Solari, C. D., Fudge, K. (2020). <i>Boosting upward mobility: Metrics to inform local action</i> . https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/102342/boosting-upward-mobility-metrics-to-inform-local-action_1.pdf

Strong and Healthy Families

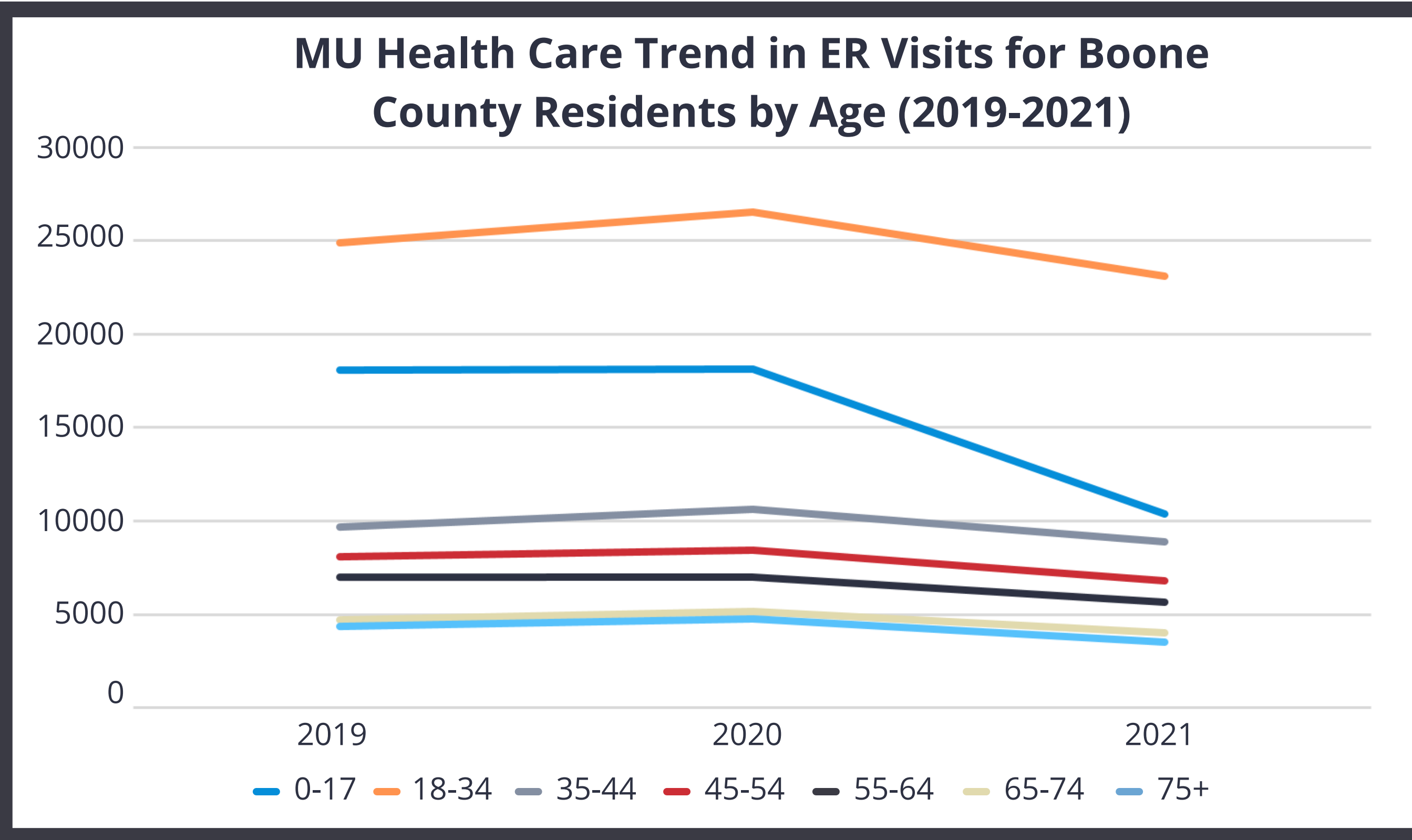


Health

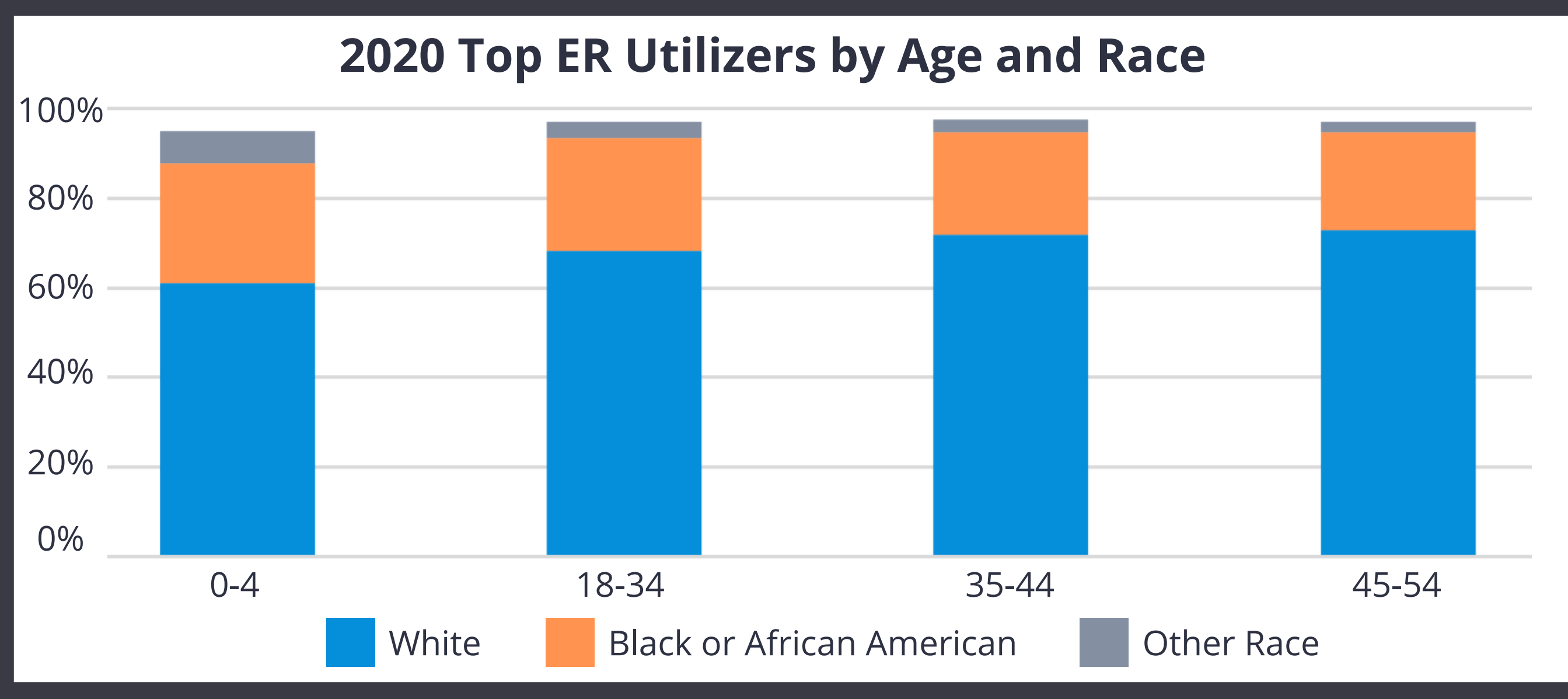
Emergency Rooms

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.



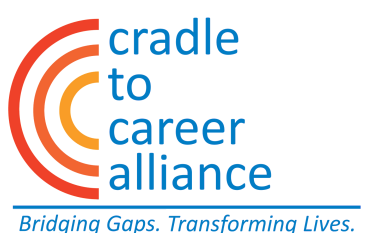
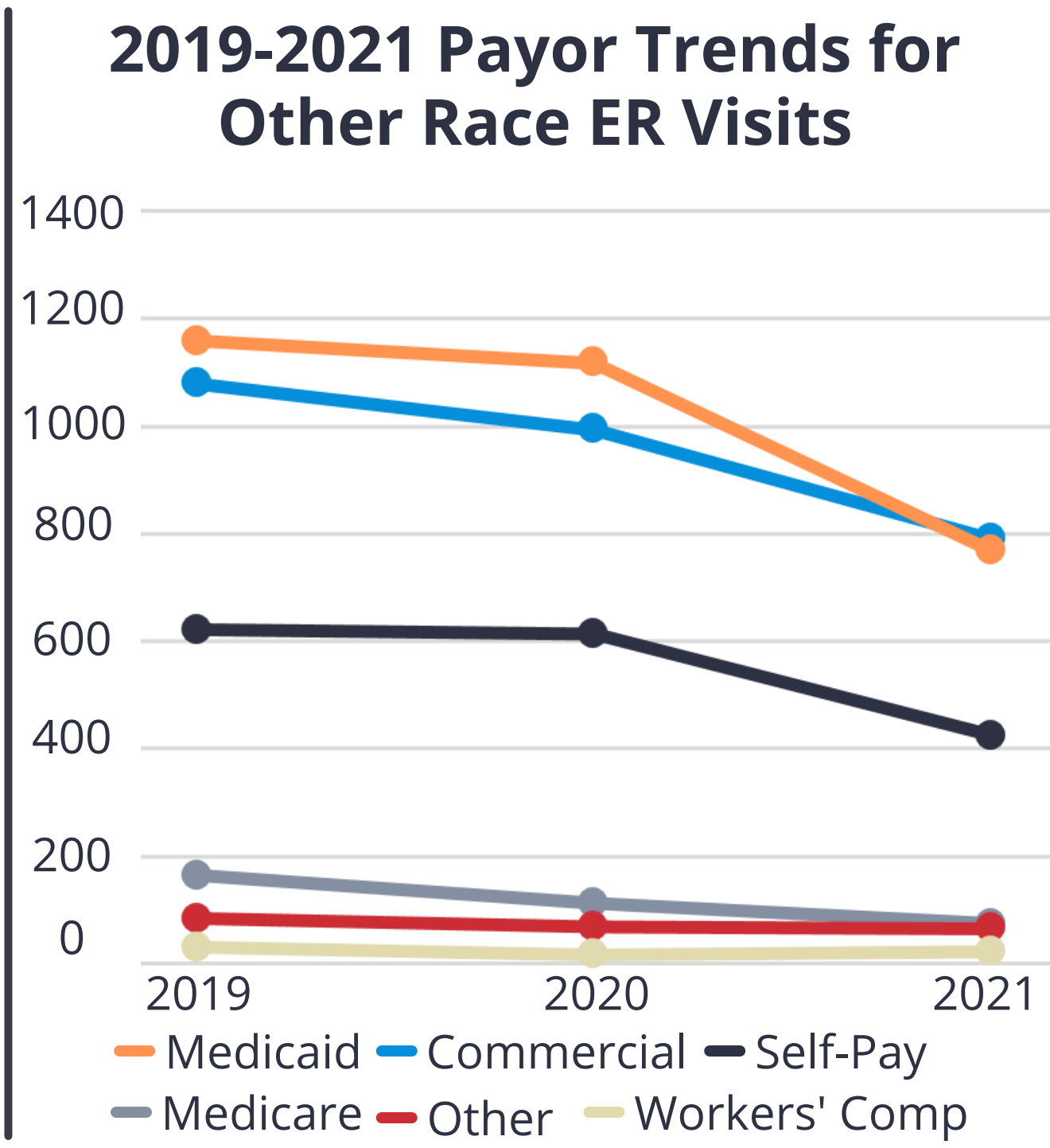
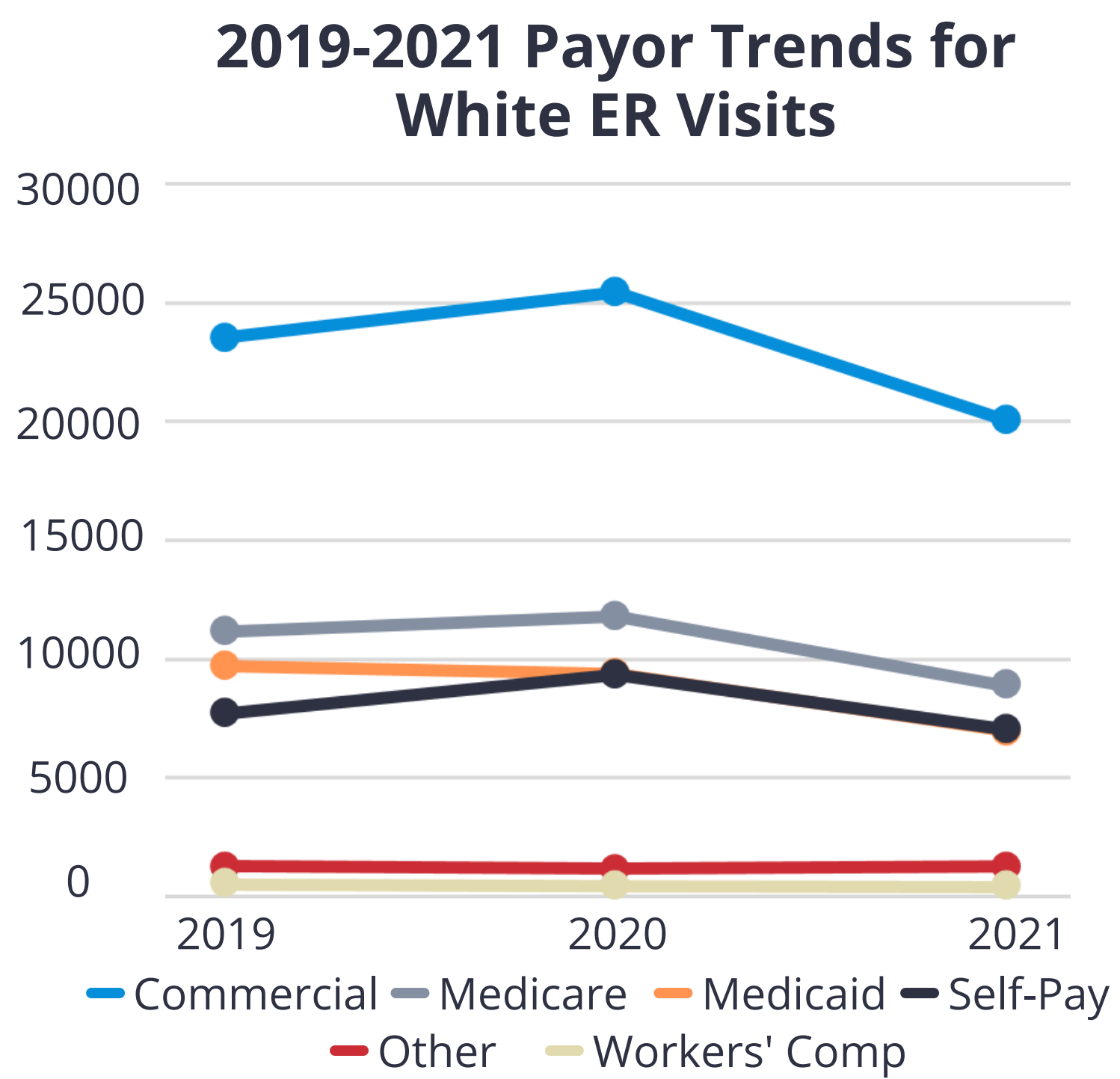
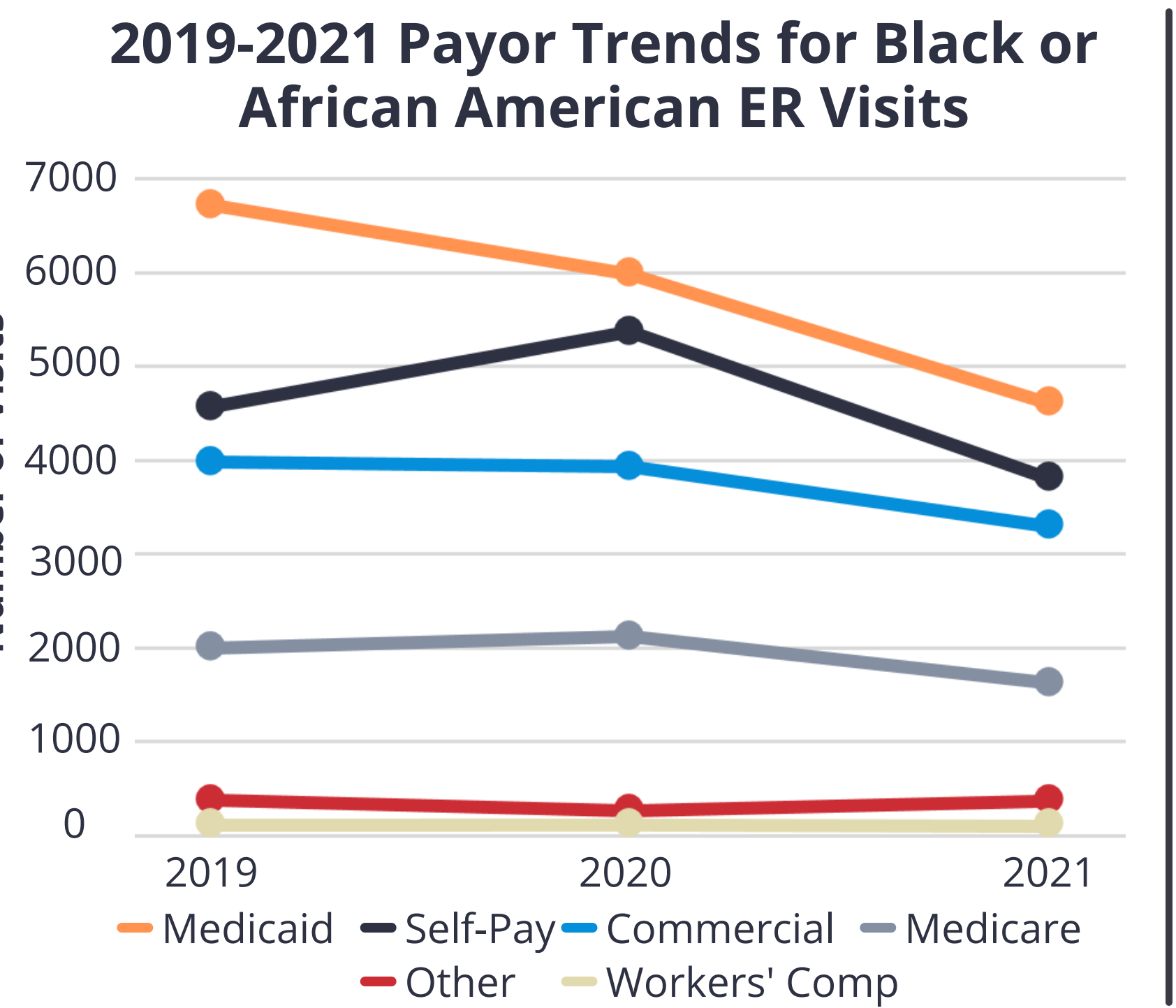
While each age group has different percentages for race/ethnicity, we see overrepresentation of Black individuals utilizing emergency services.



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

Emergency Rooms

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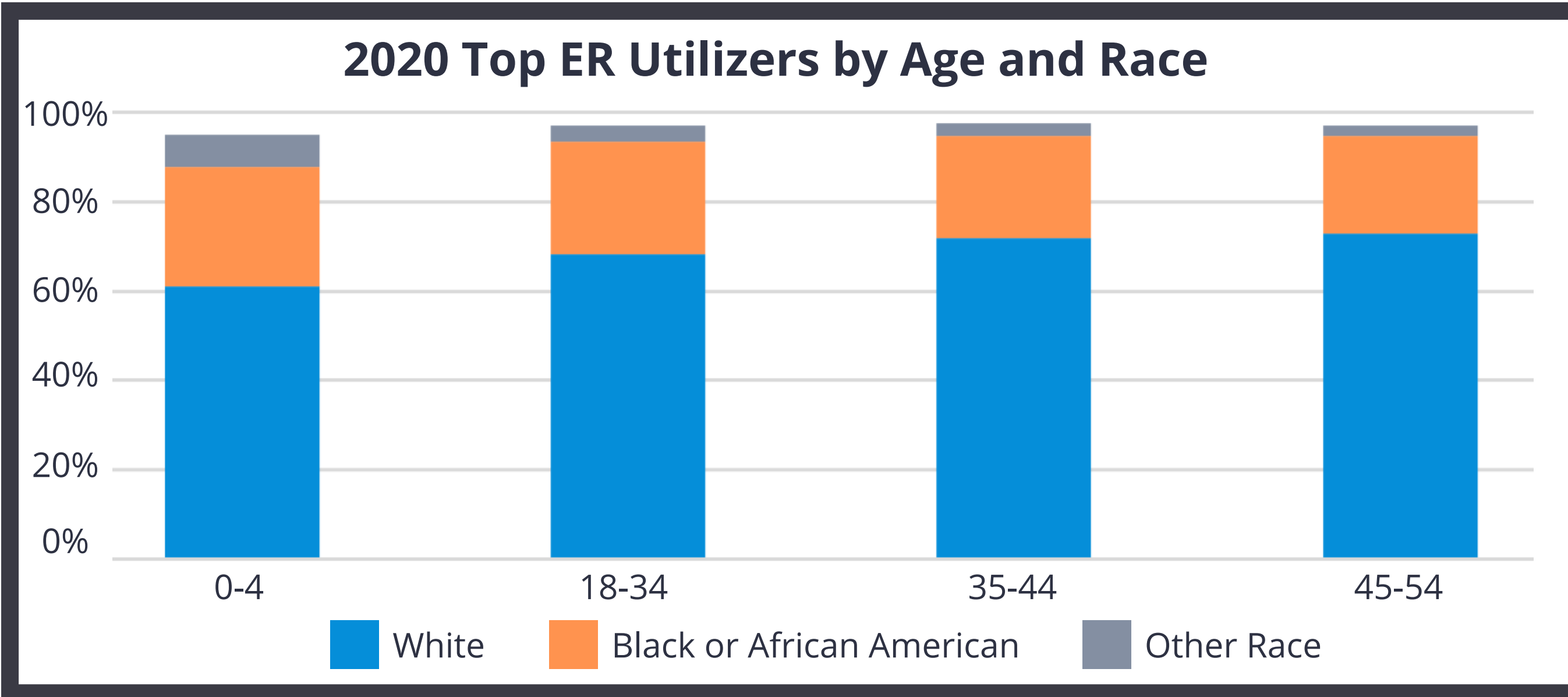
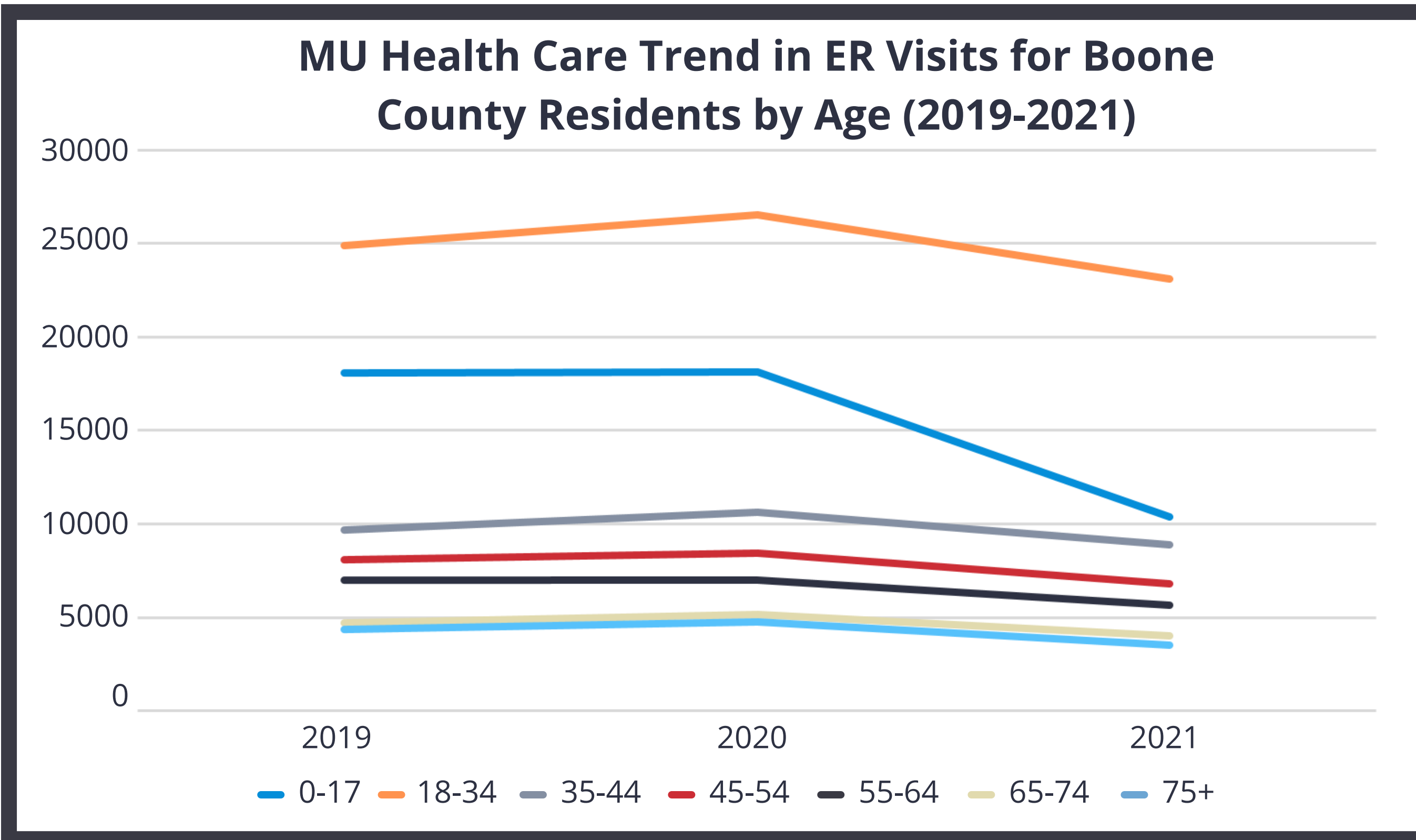
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2020 data shows individuals between the age of 0-4, 18-34, 35-44 and 45-54 were the most frequent utilizers of emergency services. In general, 2020 shows a balance between pre- and post- COVID utilization.

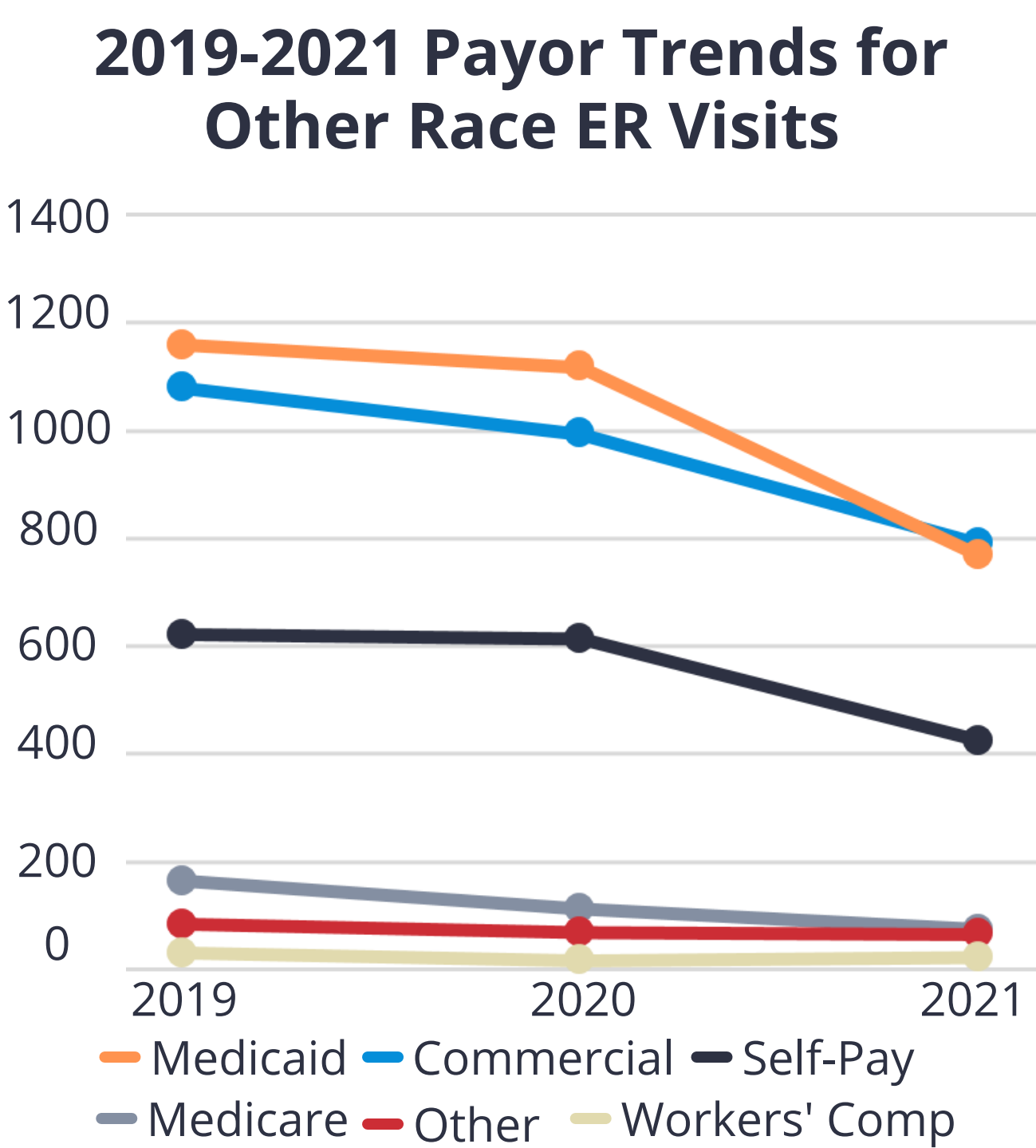
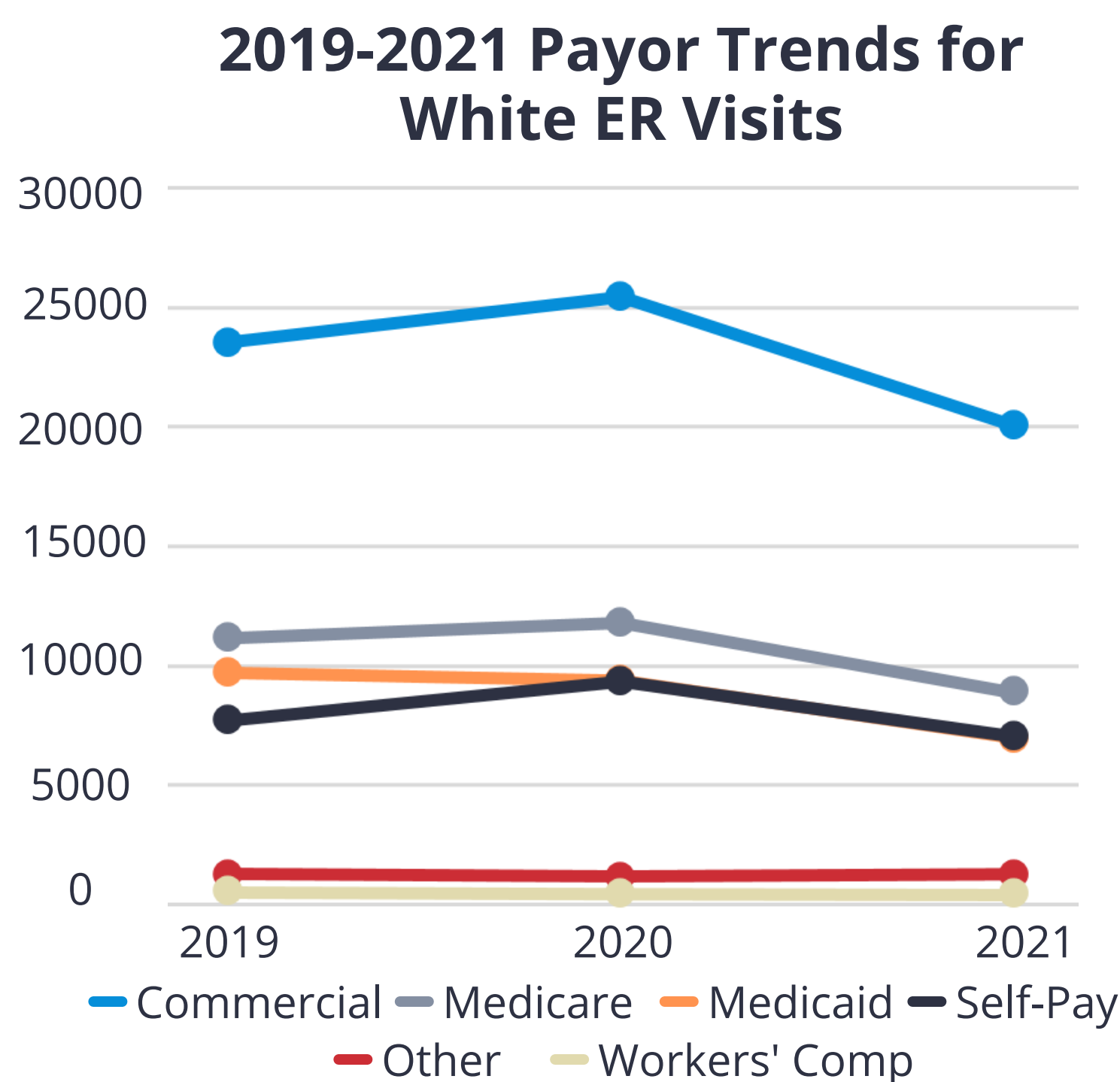
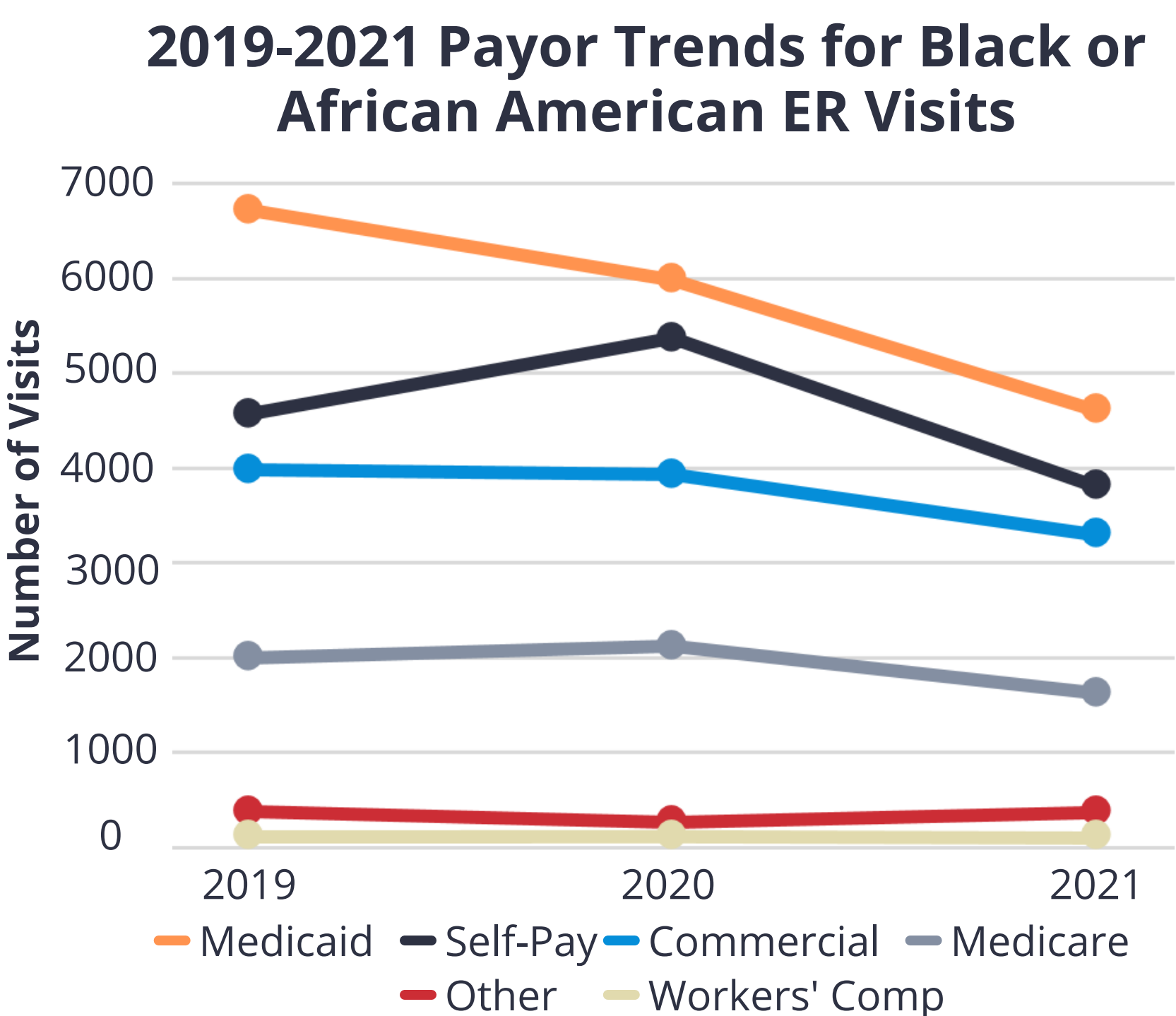
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Strong and Healthy Families



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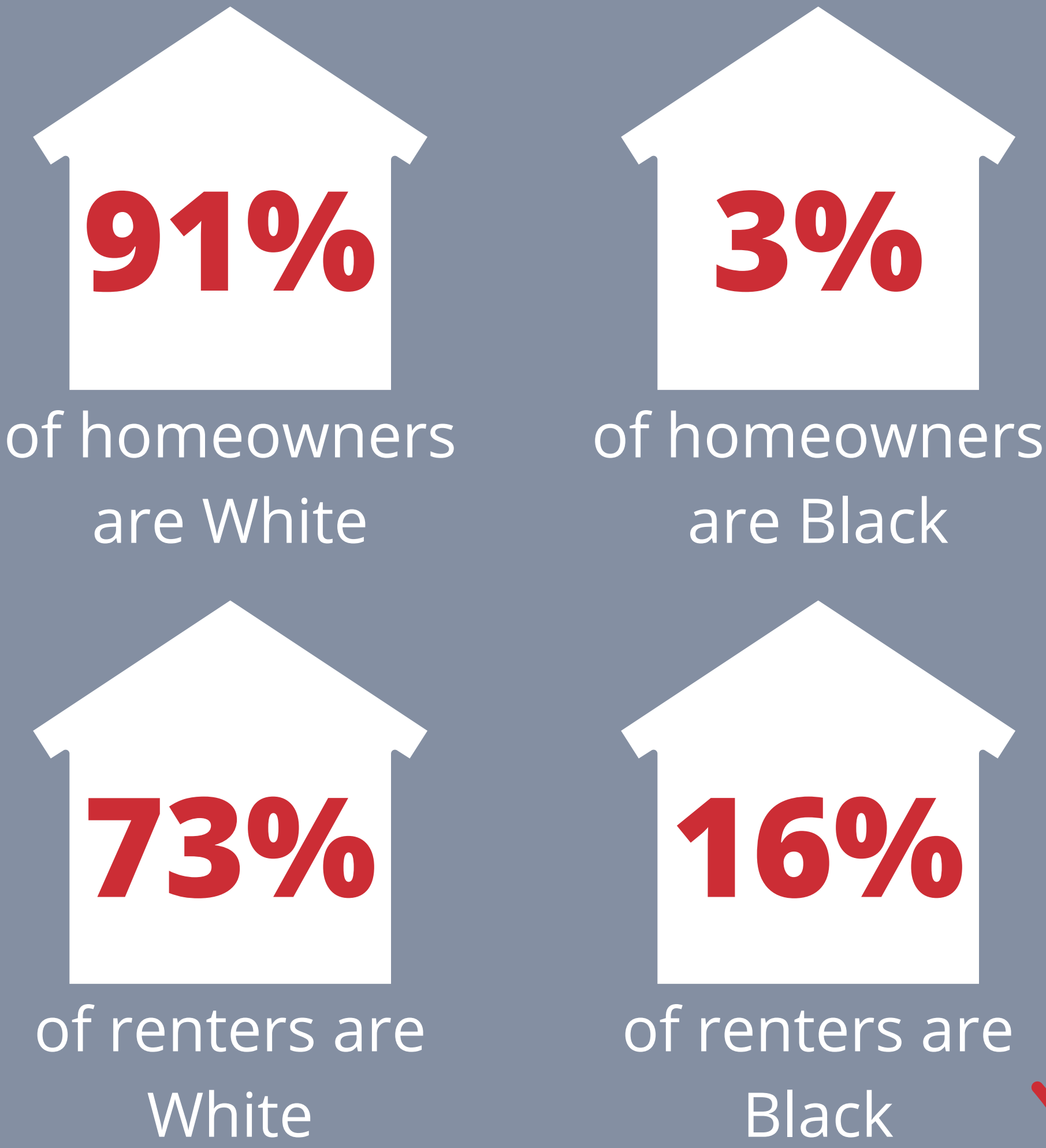
1	Wang, N. (2013, March 27). <i>A Bridge to health — and away from er overuse</i> . Kaiser Health News. https://khn.org/news/a-bridge-to-health-and-away-from-er-overuse/
2	All utilization data: MU Health Care. (2019-2021). <i>University of Missouri Emergency Room</i> [Unpublished raw data]. MU Health Care, University of Missouri.

Strong and Healthy Families

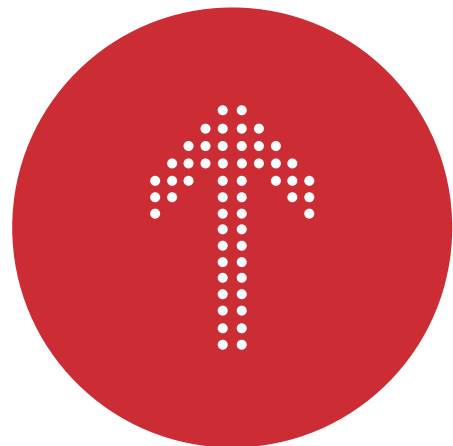


Housing

Owner and Renter Occupancy



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



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



Strong and Healthy Families



Housing

Owner and Renter Occupancy



of homeowners
are White



of homeowners
are Black



of renters are
White



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of renters are considered
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Citations

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2	Turner, M. A., Acs, G., Brown, S., Solari, C. D., Fudge, K. (2020). <i>Boosting upward mobility: Metrics to inform local action</i> . https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/102342/boosting-upward-mobility-metrics-to-inform-local-action_1.pdf
3	U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). 2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, Table DP04.
4	Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. (n.d.) <i>CHAS: Background</i> . https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html
5	Housing & Urban Development, Office of Policy Development & Research. (2021). Assisted Housing: National & Local, 2020 estimates from 2010 Census.

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

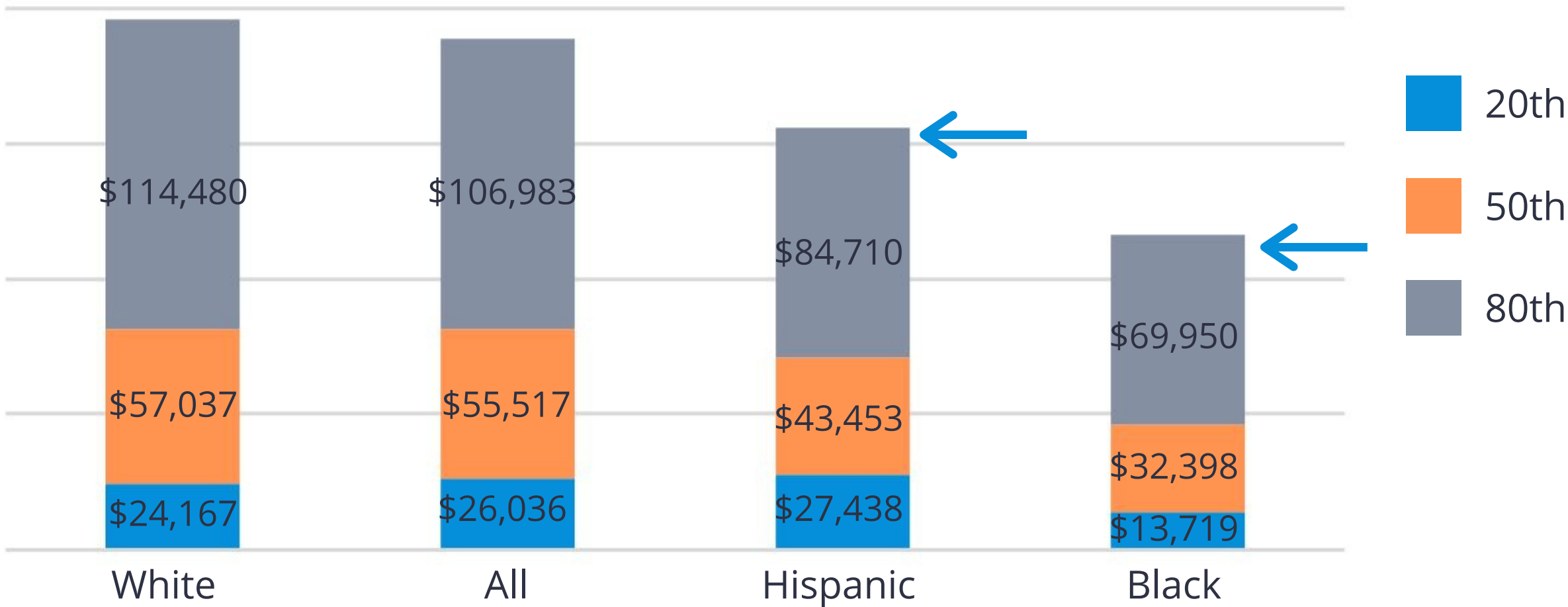
Families need a base level of income to meet basic needs and costs related to working. Higher incomes are associated with higher academic achievement and educational attainment, better physical and mental health, and fewer behavioral problems in children.

Median Household Income

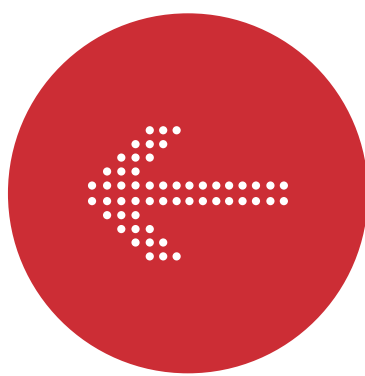
	Missouri	Boone County
White Households	\$58,921	\$59,680
Average	\$55,461	\$55,328
Black Households	\$37,179	\$32,173



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

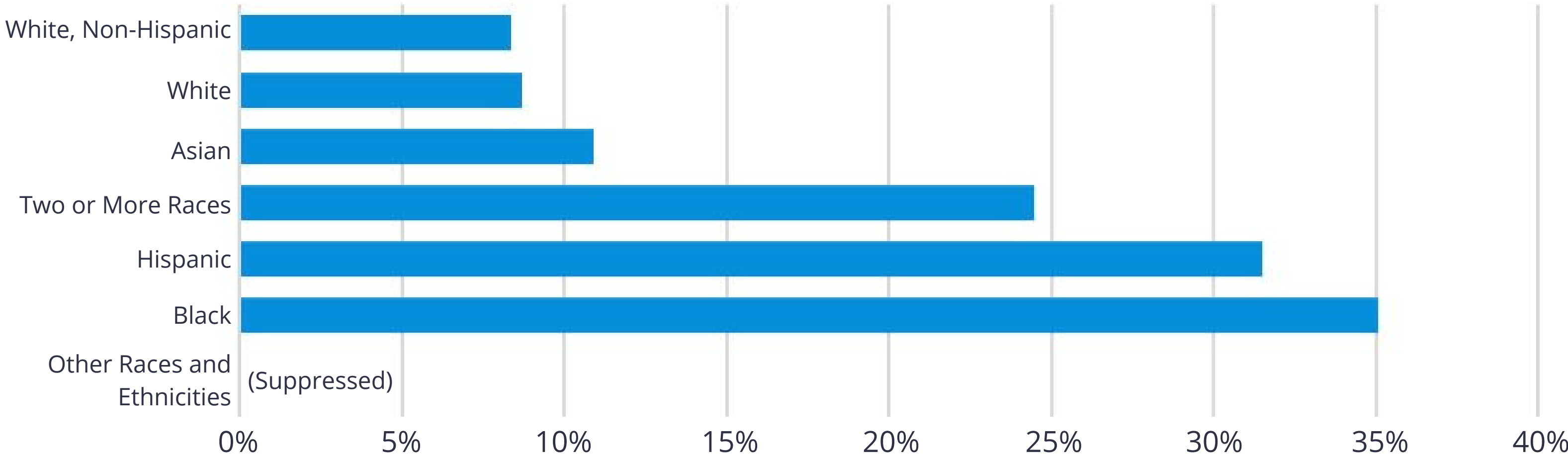
14.5%

children under 18

14.3%

children ages 0-5

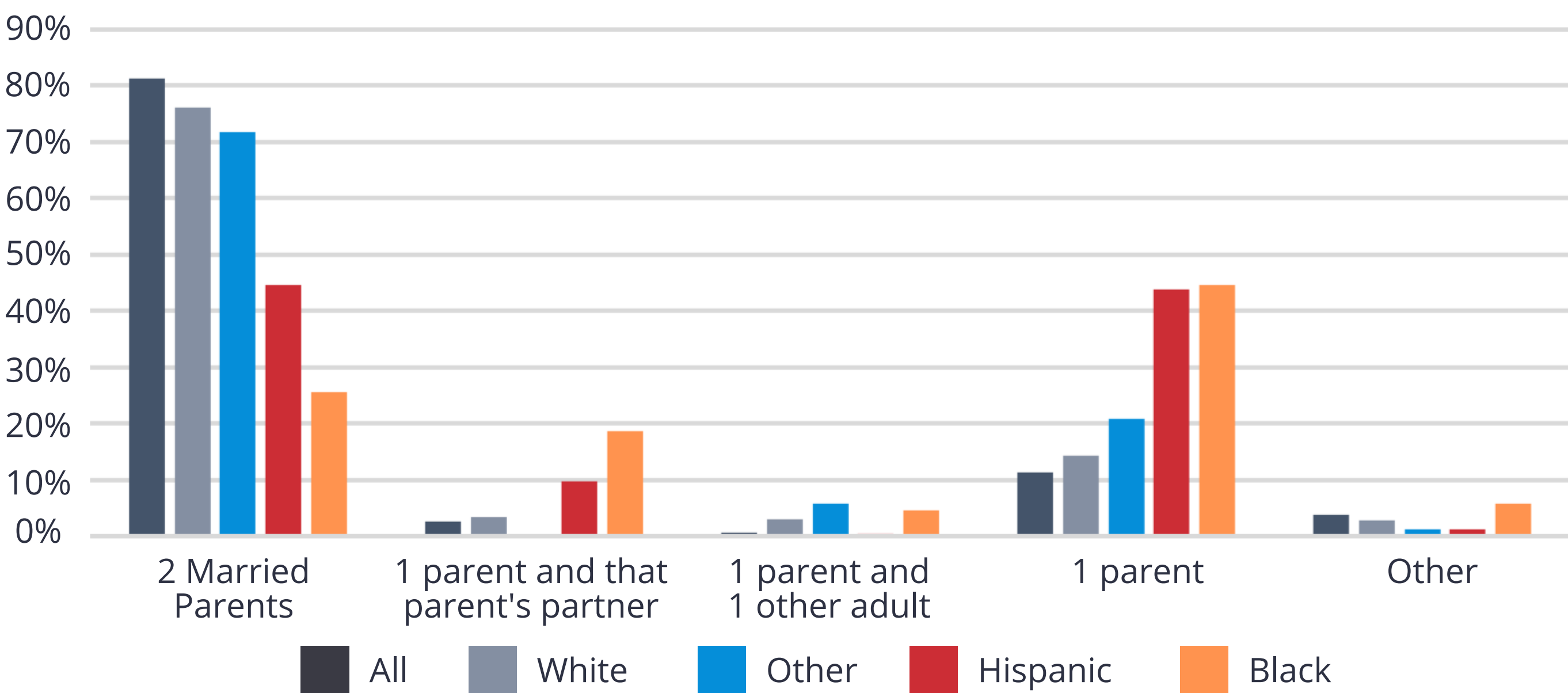
Boone County Child Poverty by Race (2015-2019)



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



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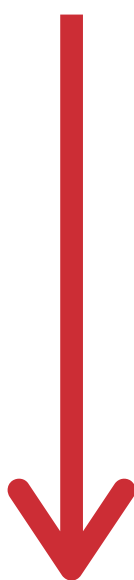
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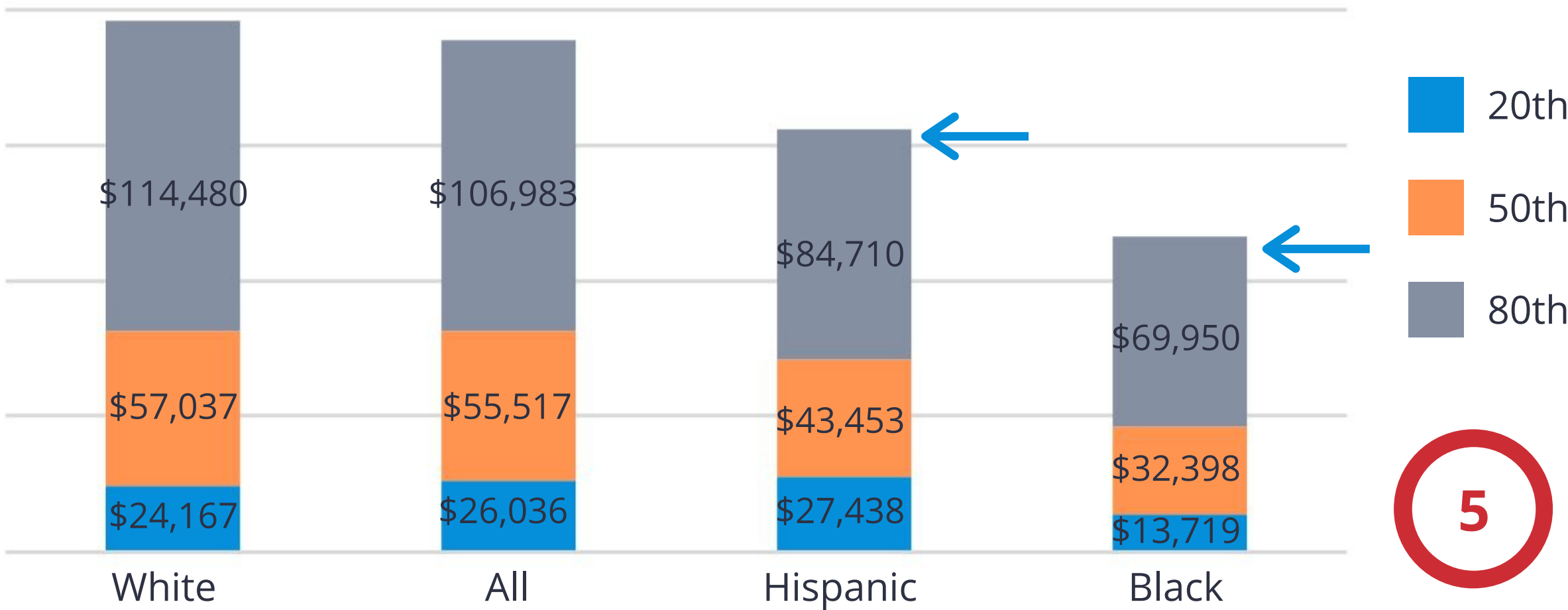
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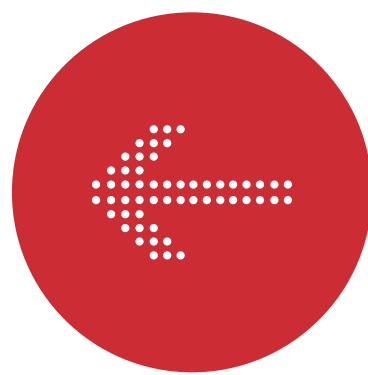
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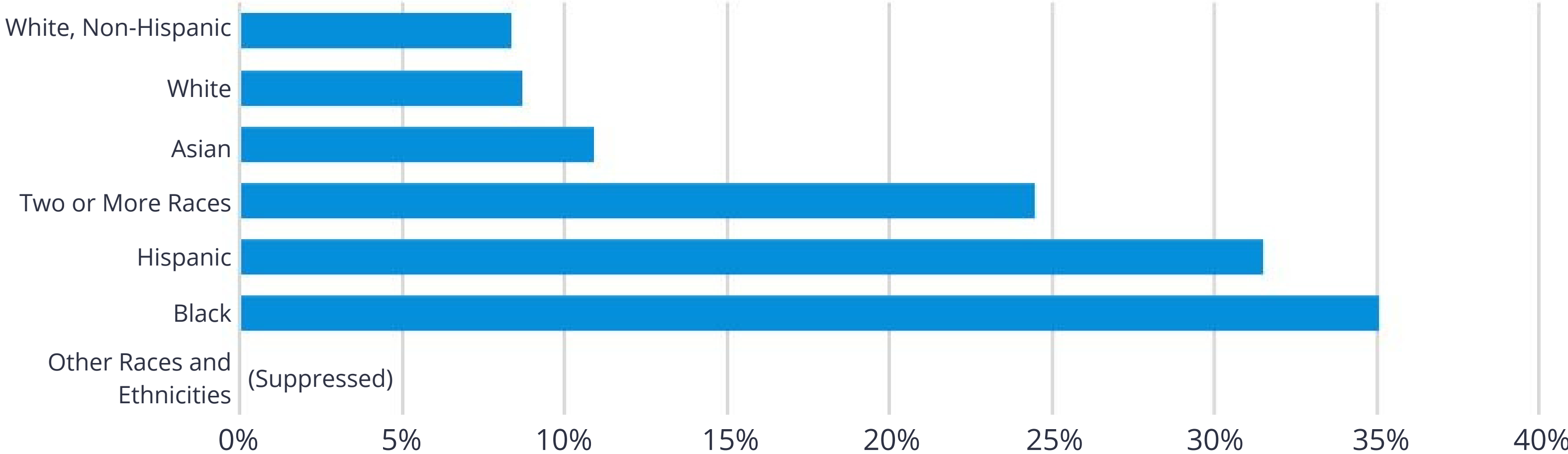
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Boone County Child Poverty by Race (2015-2019)



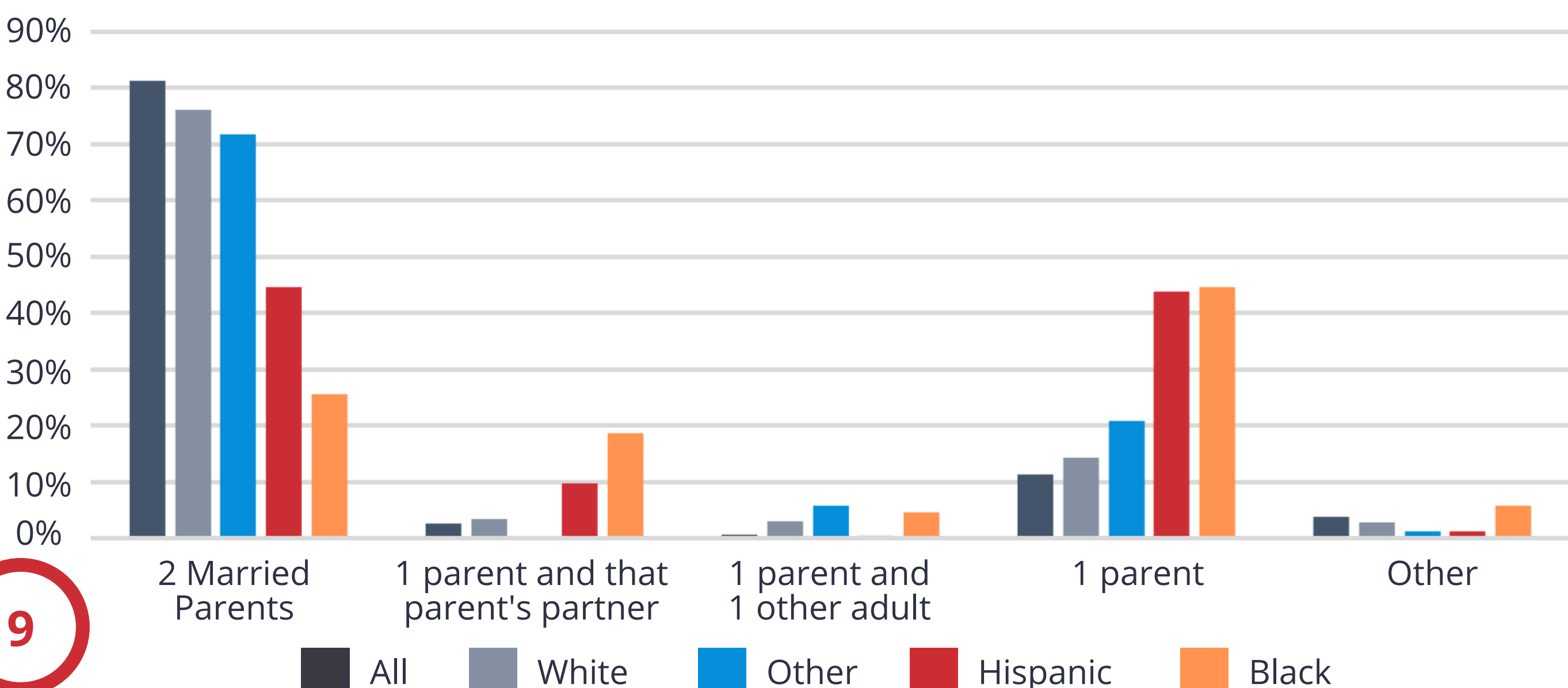
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8

9

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





Citations

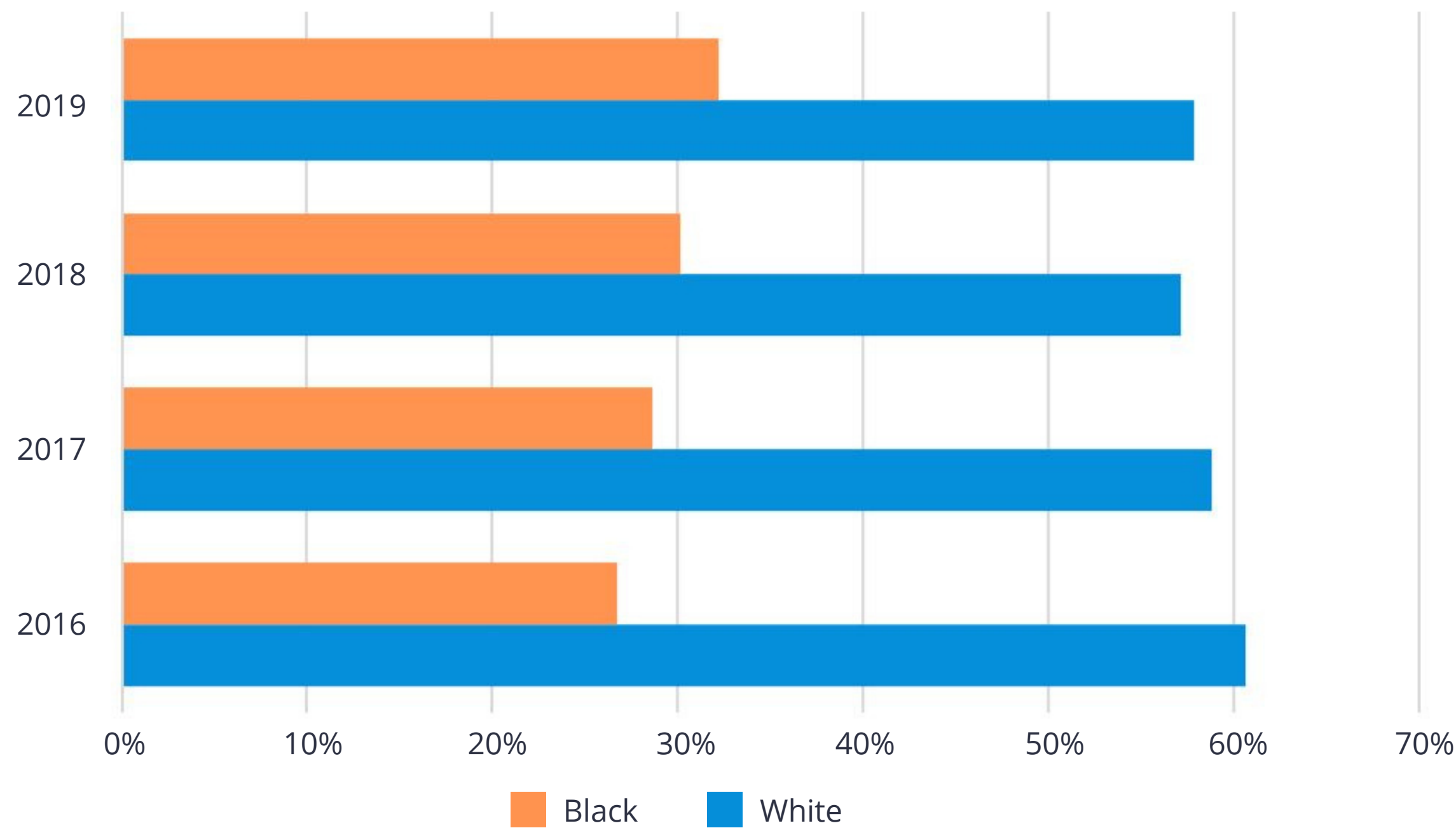
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4	U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). 2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables S1903
5	American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2018 (5-yr)
6	Boone Indicators Dashboard. <i>Child Poverty Rate</i> [Data set]. American Community Survey (ACS). http://booneindicators.org/IndicatorView.aspx?id=4811
7	Boone Indicators Dashboard. <i>Child Poverty Rate</i> [Data set]. American Community Survey (ACS). http://booneindicators.org/IndicatorView.aspx?id=4811
8	Turner, M. A., Acs, G., Brown, S., Solari, C. D., Fudge, K. (2020). <i>Boosting upward mobility: Metrics to inform local action.</i> https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/102342/boosting-upward-mobility-metrics-to-inform-local-action_1.pdf
9	American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2018

Strong & Healthy Families

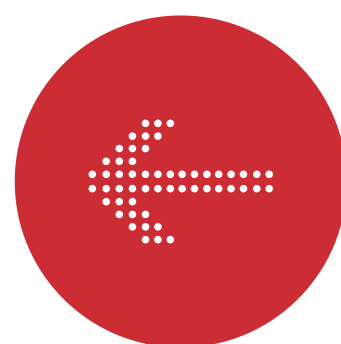


Learn & Earn

Percentage of Households Receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) By Race

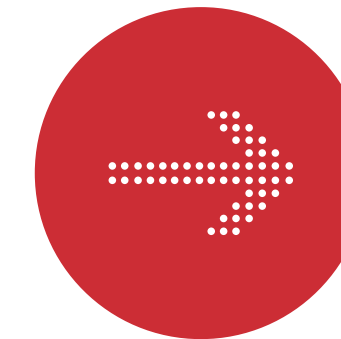


Many households qualify for income-based public benefits such as SNAP (food stamps) and WIC (nutrition assistance for pregnant women and children under age 5). Those who have lost employment under certain circumstances qualify for unemployment benefits. The data depicted here represents the percentages 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.

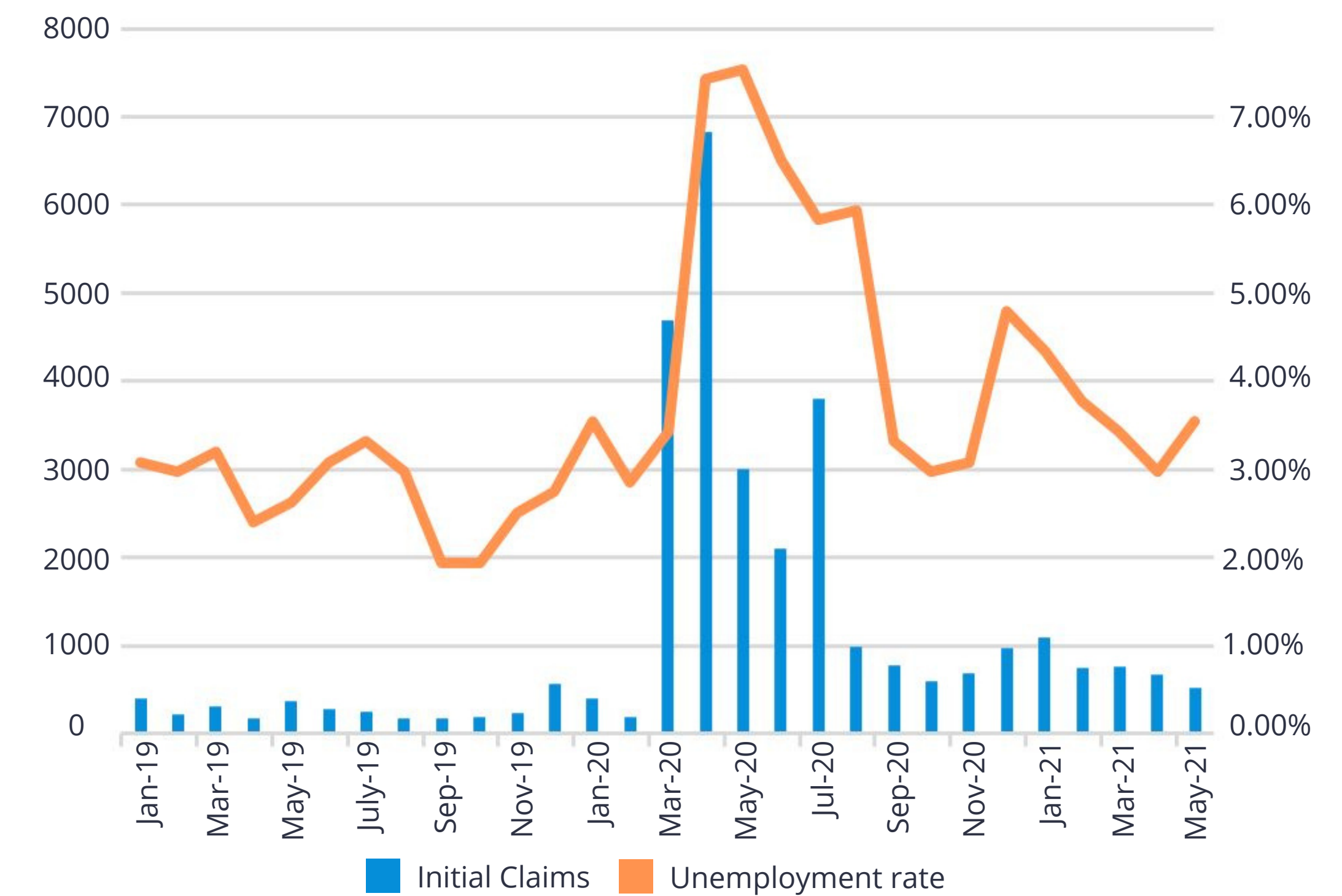


There is a disproportionate number of Black households receive SNAP benefits.

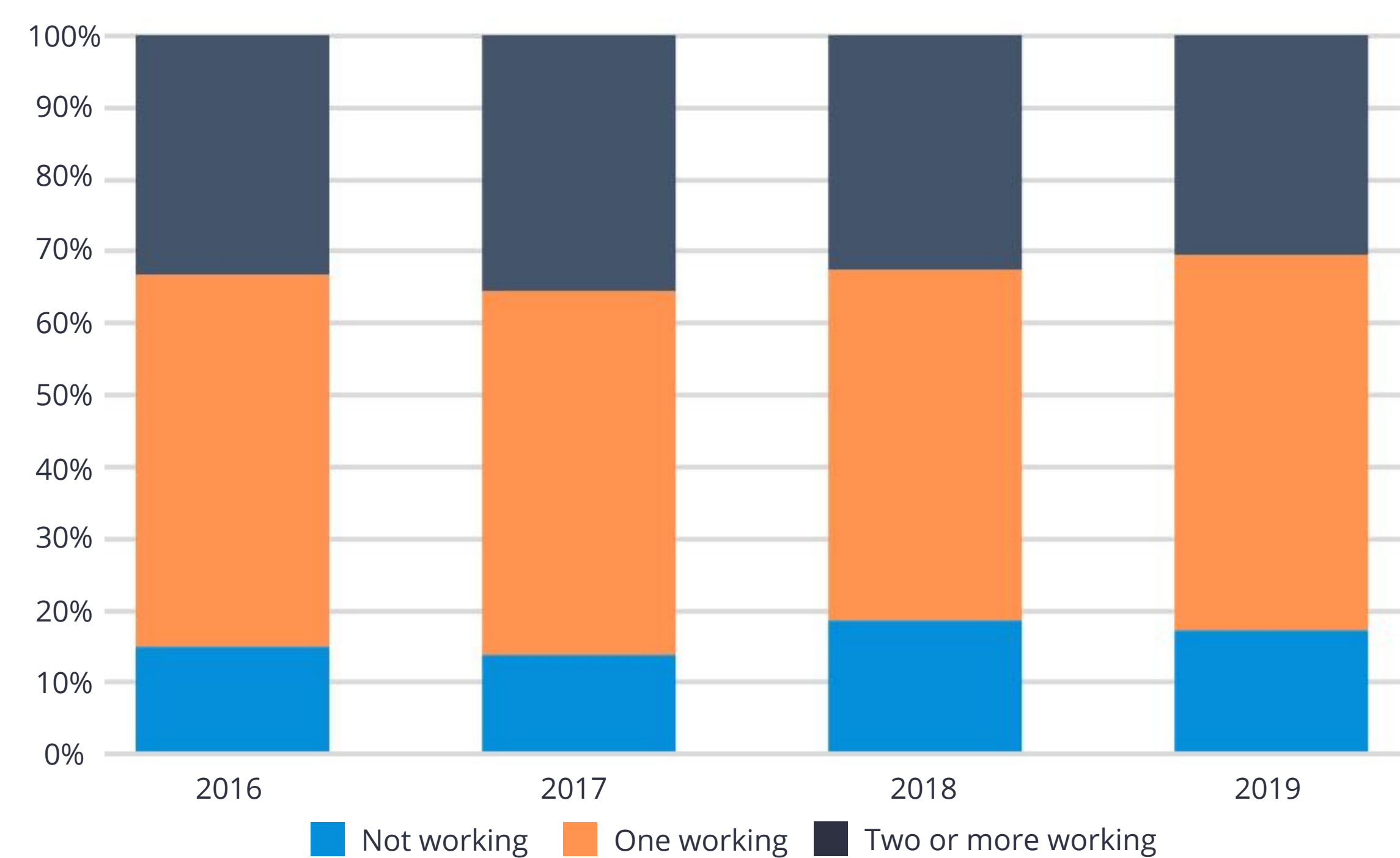
Spikes in unemployment claims correspond to the peak of the COVID-19 impact.



Unemployment Claims vs. Unemployment Rate

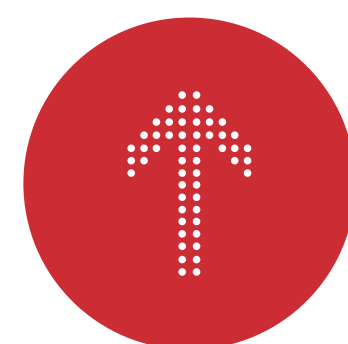
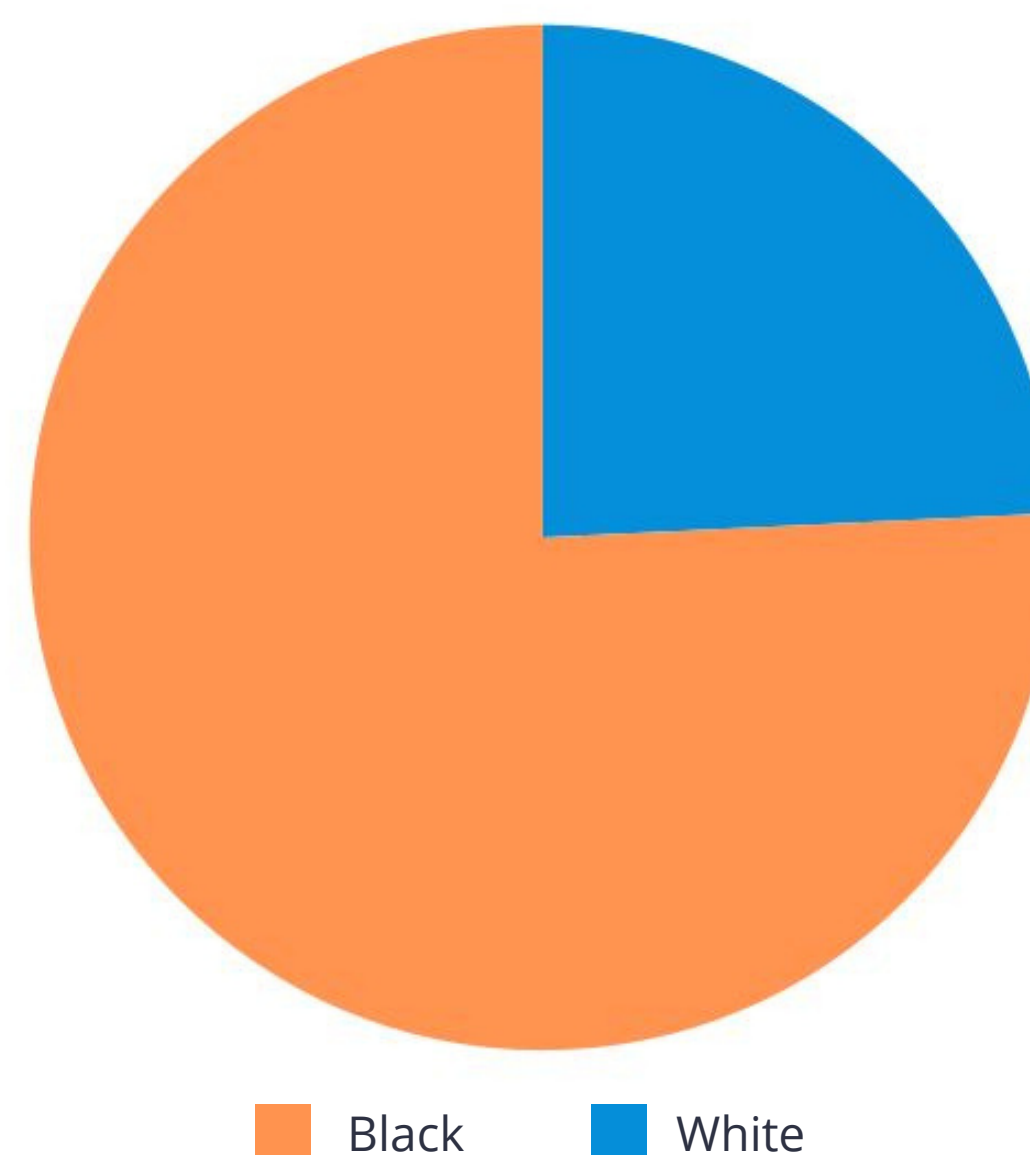


Percentage of SNAP Recipients by Employment Status



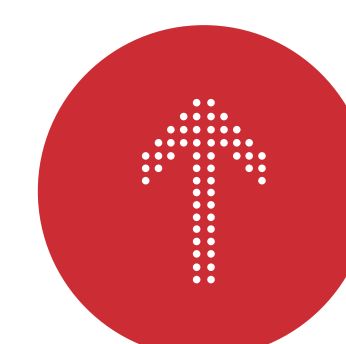
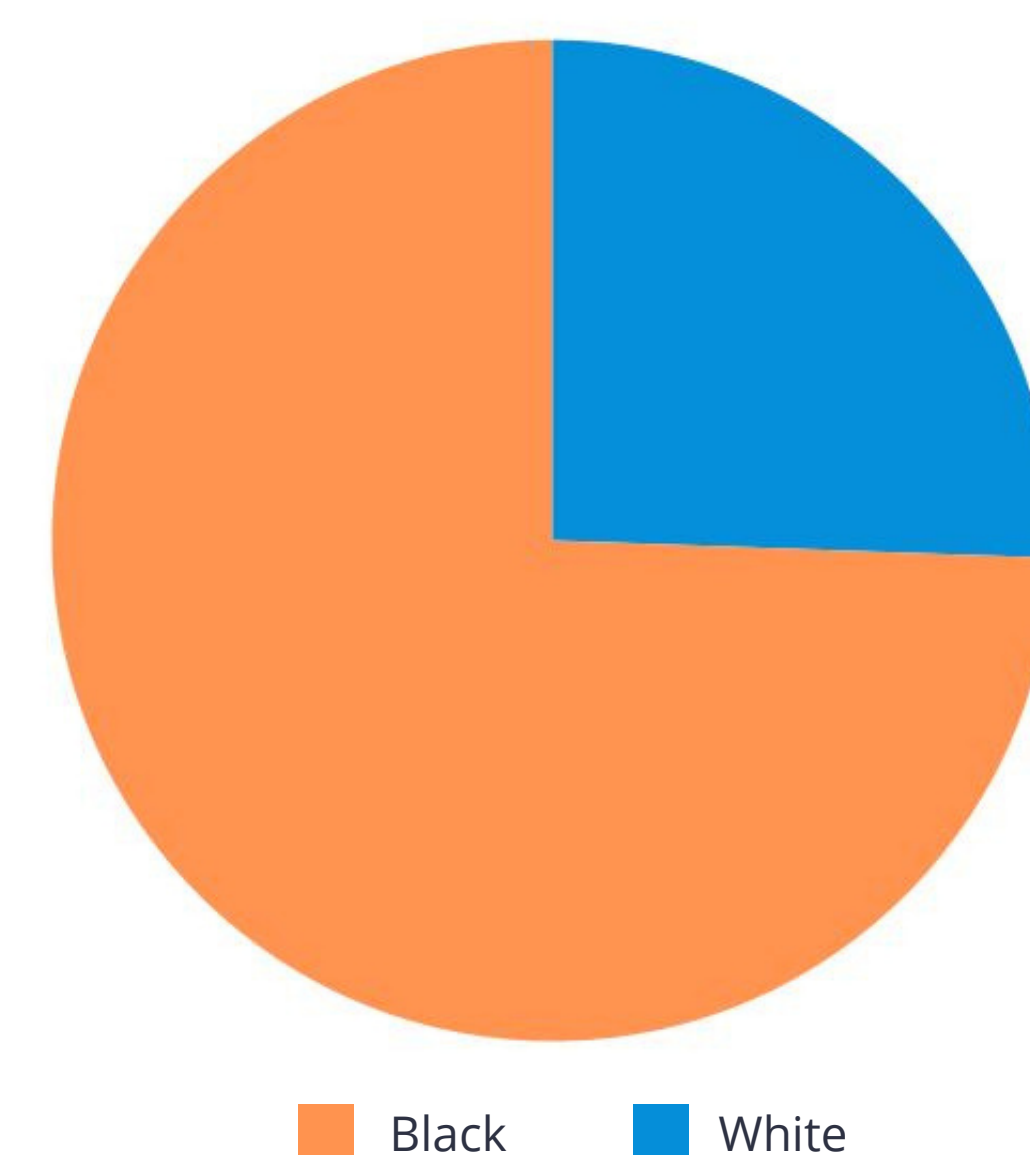
The majority of households receiving SNAP (food stamps) are working.

Prenatal WIC Participation



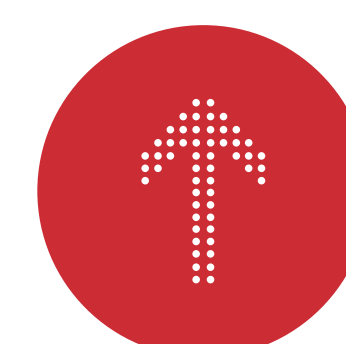
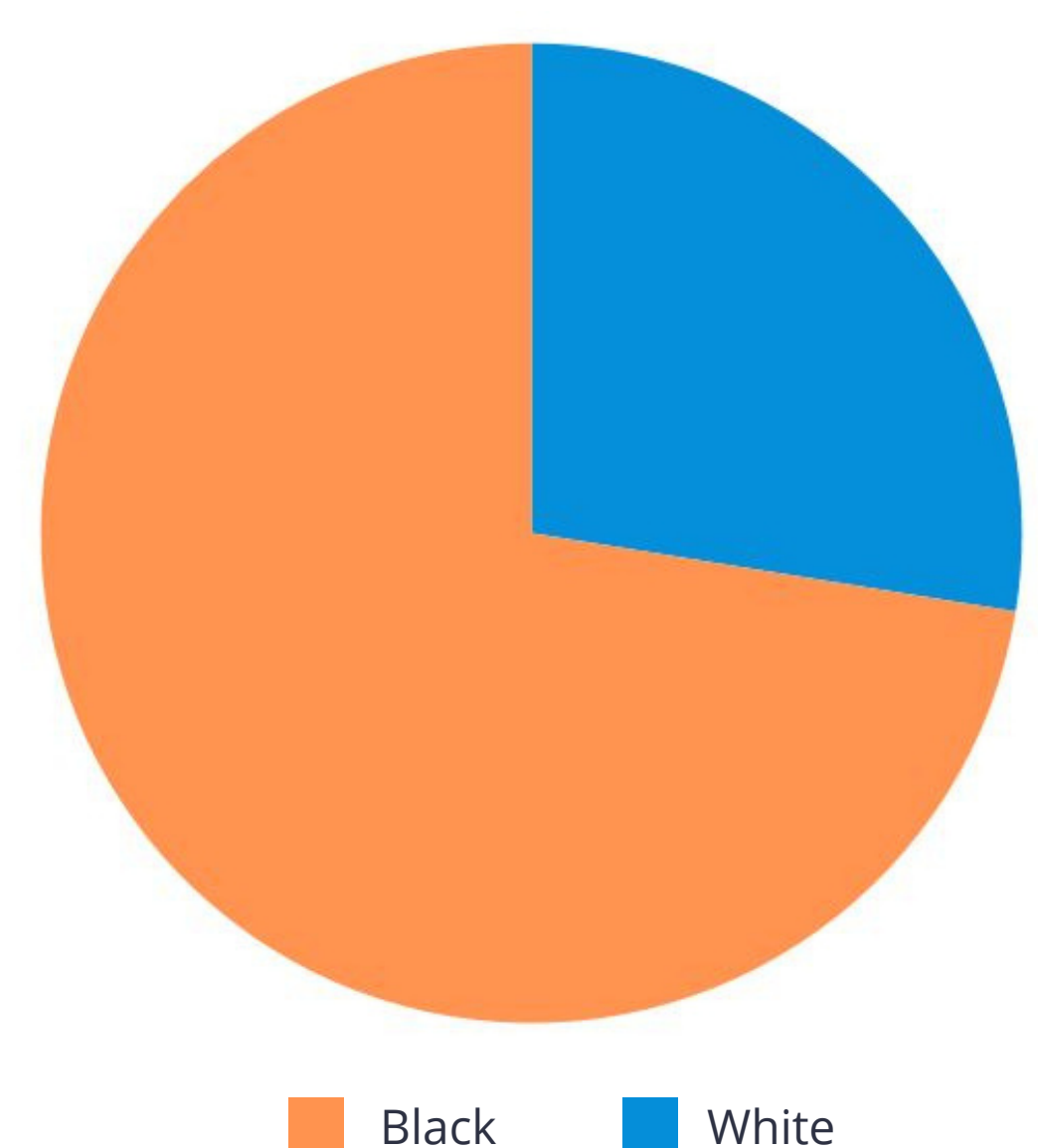
Black pregnant mothers are over 3 times more likely to participate in WIC than White pregnant mothers

Infant WIC Participation



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

Child WIC Participation



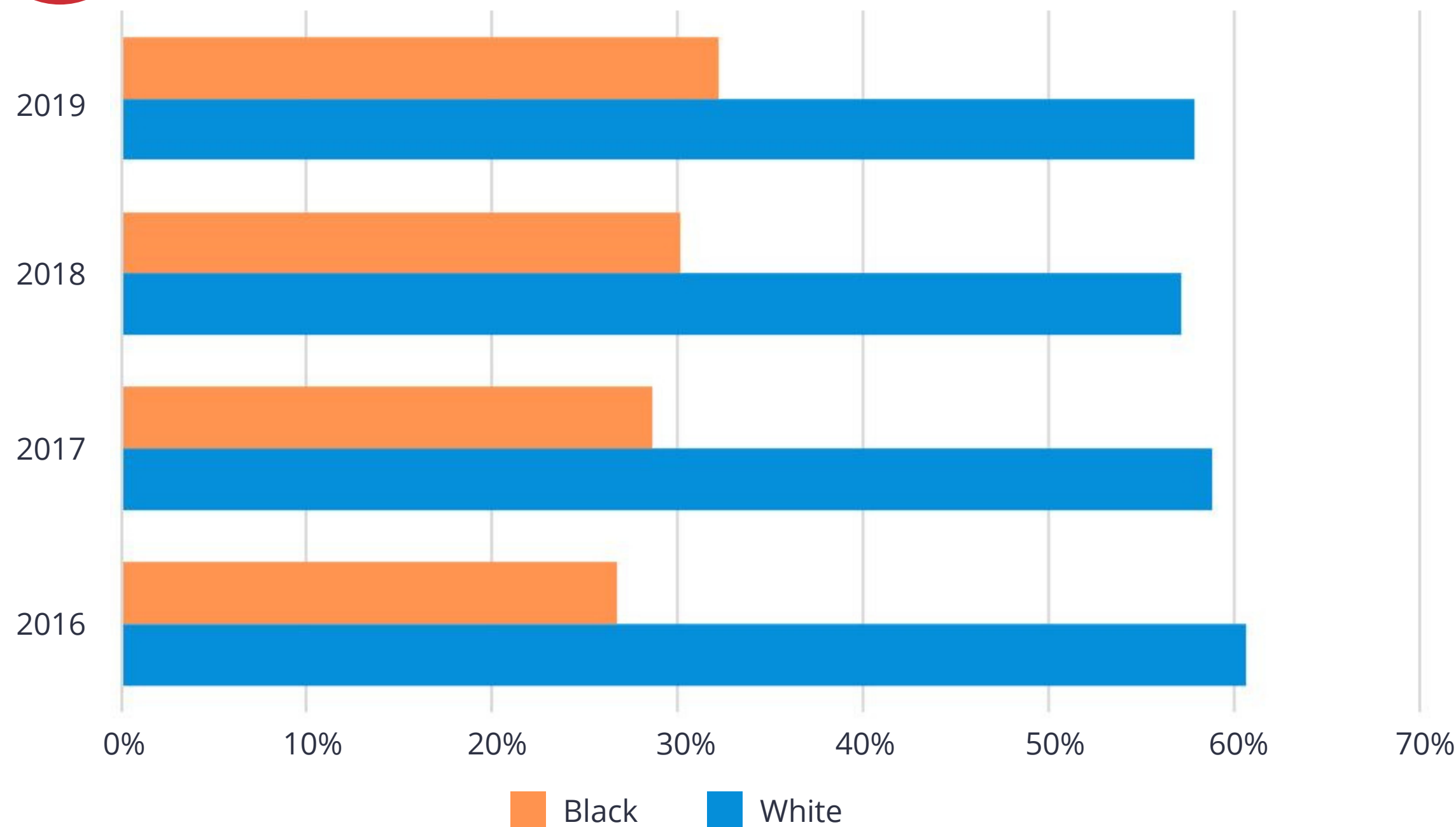
Black children are over 2.5 times more likely to participate in WIC than White children.

Strong & Healthy Families

Learn & Earn



1 Percentage of Households Receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) By Race

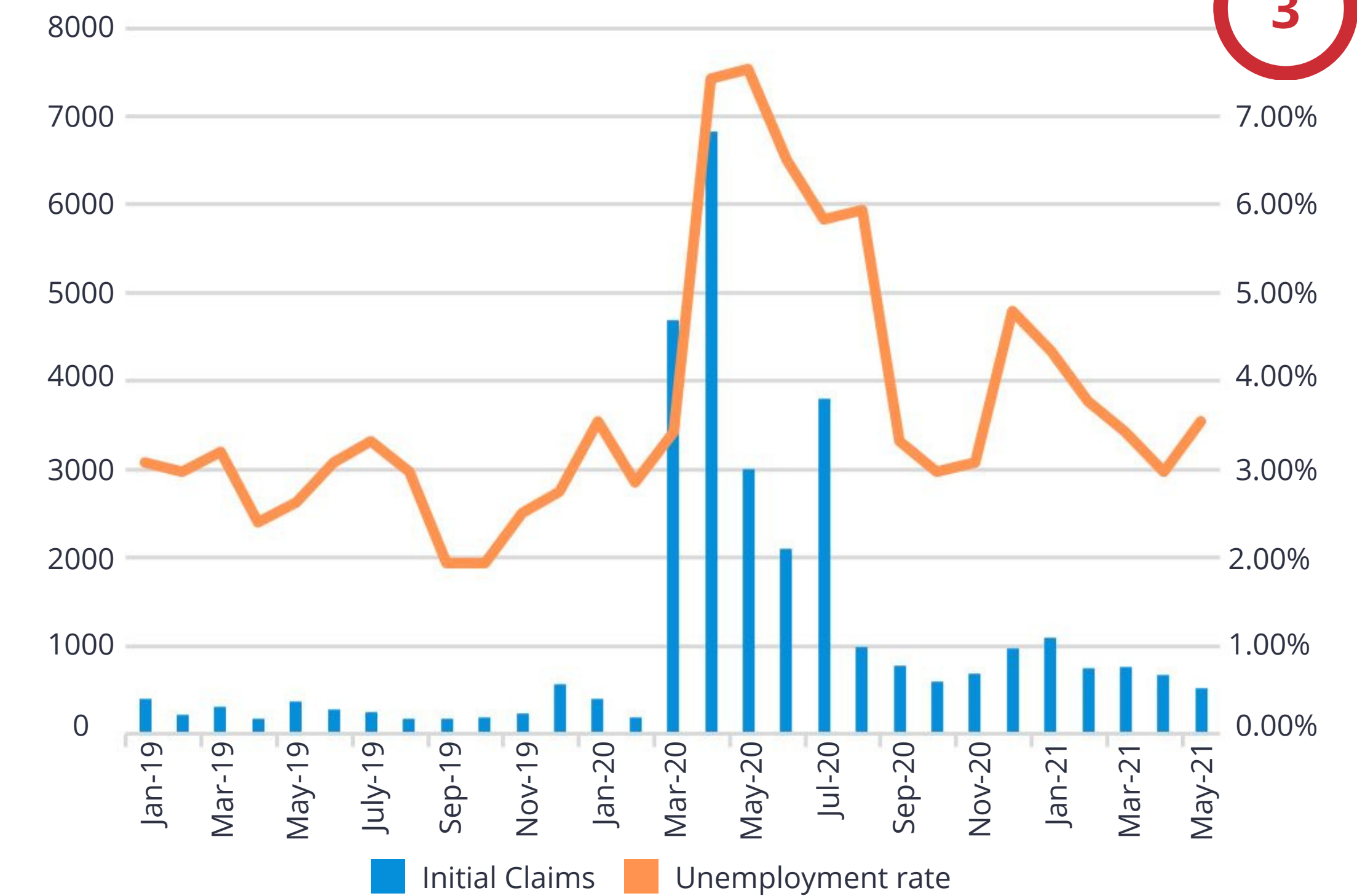


Many households qualify for income-based public benefits such as SNAP (food stamps) and WIC (nutrition assistance for pregnant women and children under age 5). Those who have lost employment under certain circumstances qualify for unemployment benefits. The data depicted here represents the percentages 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.

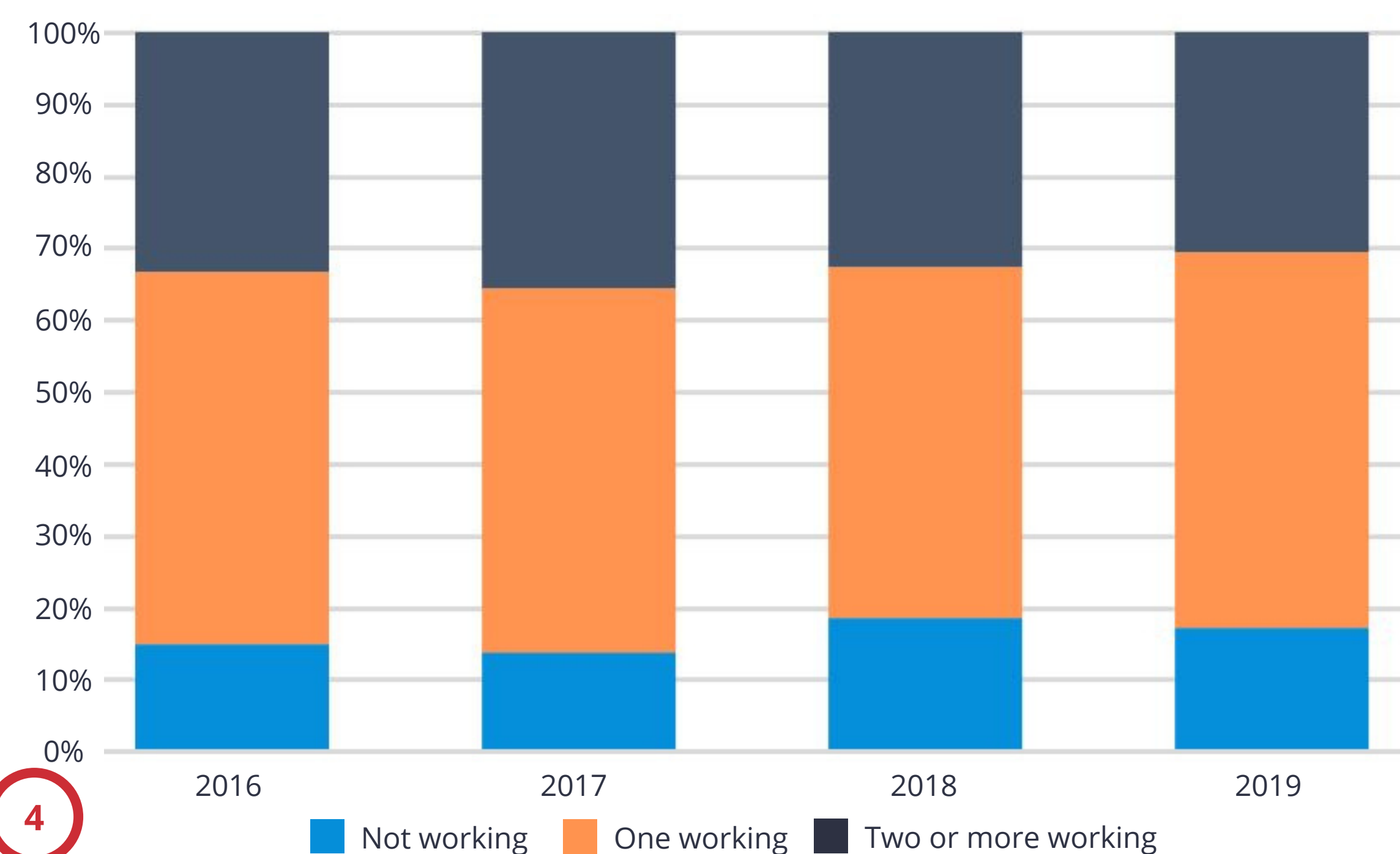
There is a **disproportionate number of Black households** receive SNAP benefits.

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

3 Unemployment Claims vs. Unemployment Rate

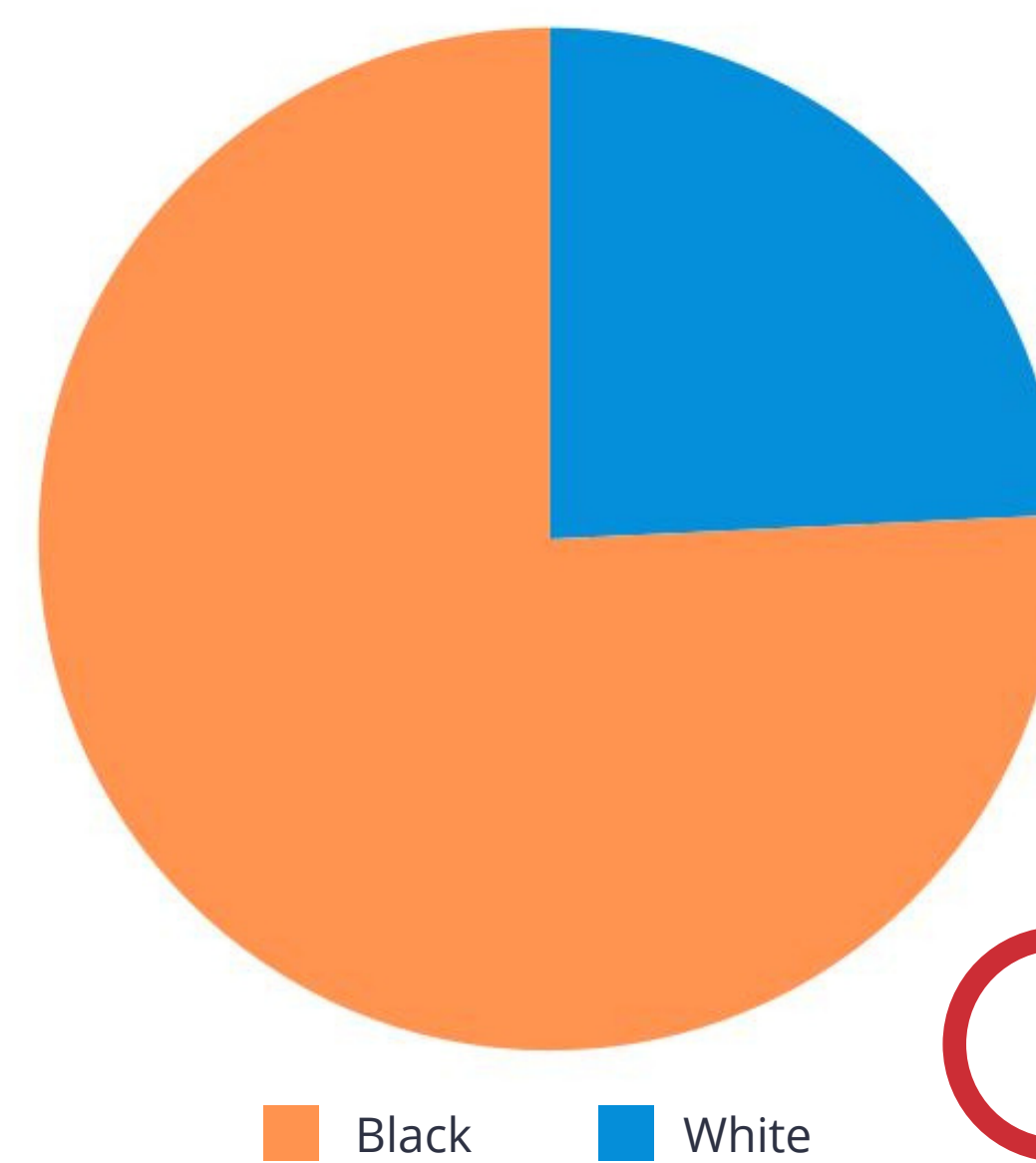


4 Percentage of SNAP Recipients by Employment Status



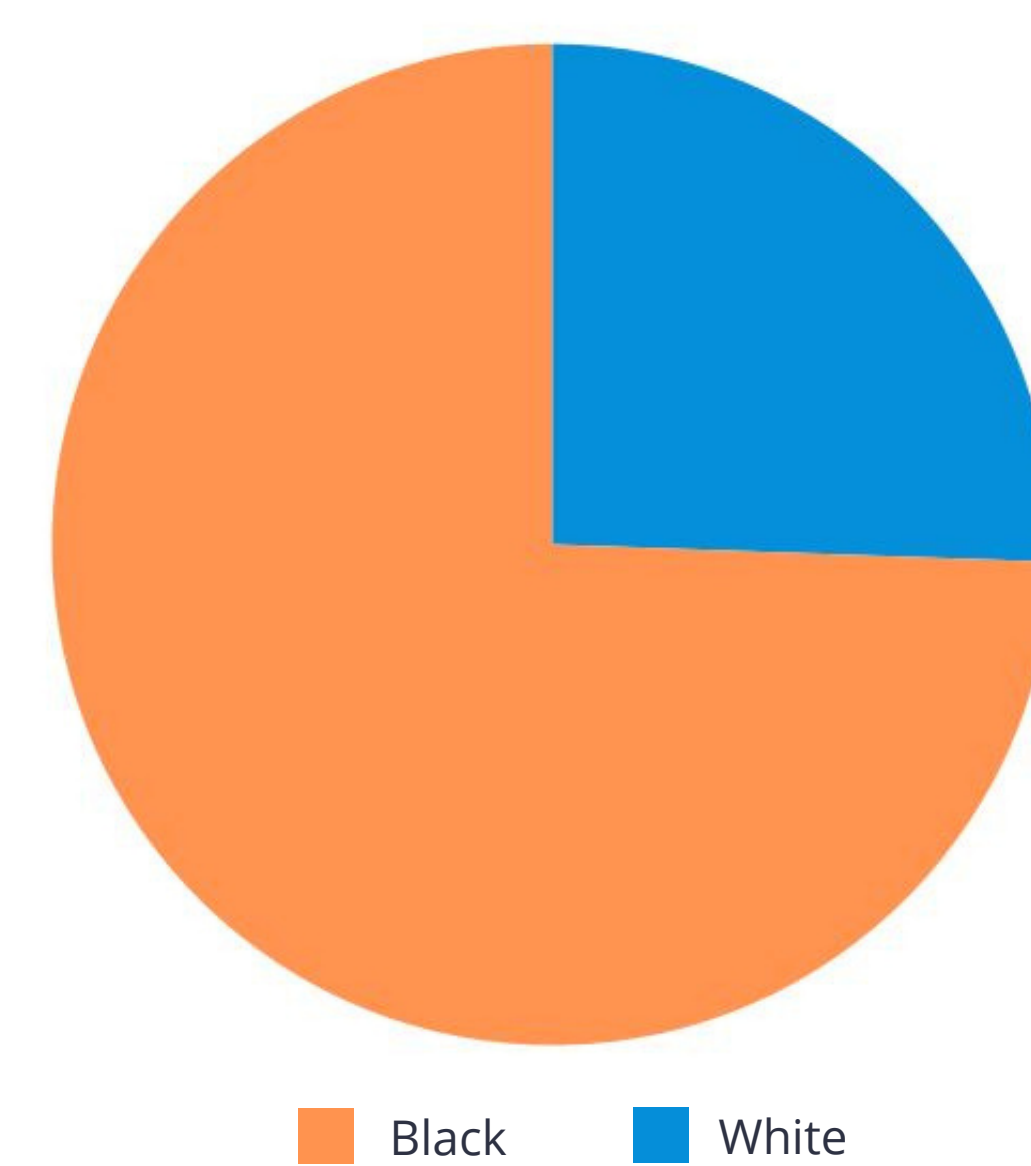
The majority of households receiving SNAP (food stamps) are working.

5 Prenatal WIC Participation



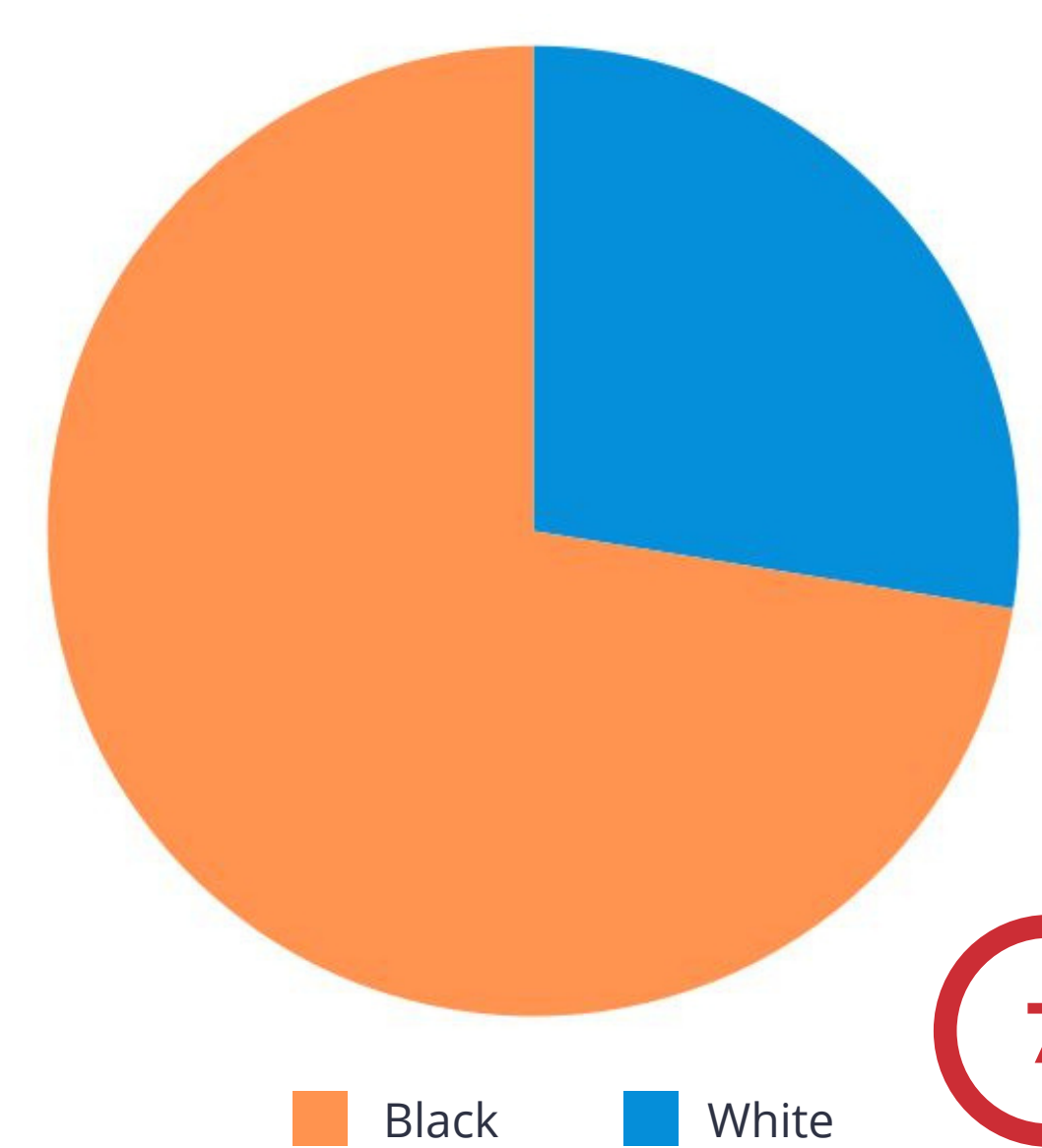
Black pregnant mothers are **over 3 times more likely** to participate in WIC than White pregnant mothers

6 Infant WIC Participation



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

7 Child WIC Participation



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



Citations

1	U.S. Census Bureau (2021). 2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S2201.
2	Turner, M. A., Acs, G., Brown, S., Solari, C. D., Fudge, K. (2020). <i>Boosting upward mobility: Metrics to inform local action</i> . https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/102342/boosting-upward-mobility-metrics-to-inform-local-action_1.pdf
3	Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (2021). Unemployment Benefits by County - Boone
4	U.S. Census Bureau (2021). 2019: ACS 5-Year Estimates Tables, Table S2201.
5	Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Missouri Public Health Information Management System (MOPHIMS). (2021). Missouri Resident Prenatal Health Profile, 2019.
6	Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Missouri Public Health Information Management System (MOPHIMS). (2021). Missouri Resident Infant Health Profile, 2019.
7	Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Missouri Public Health Information Management System (MOPHIMS). (2021). Missouri Resident Child Health Profile, 2019.