

Supportive Communities

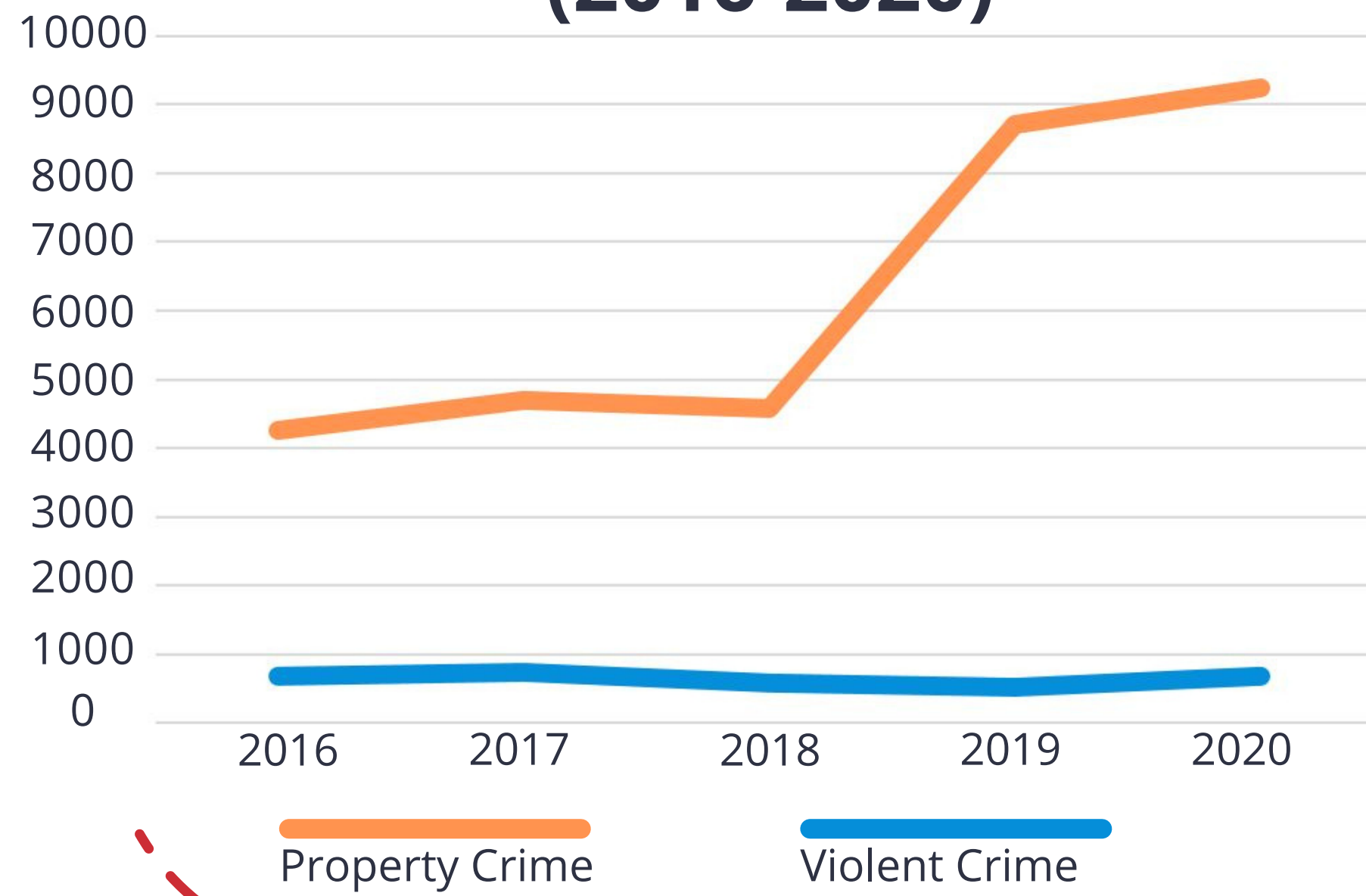


Safety

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%.

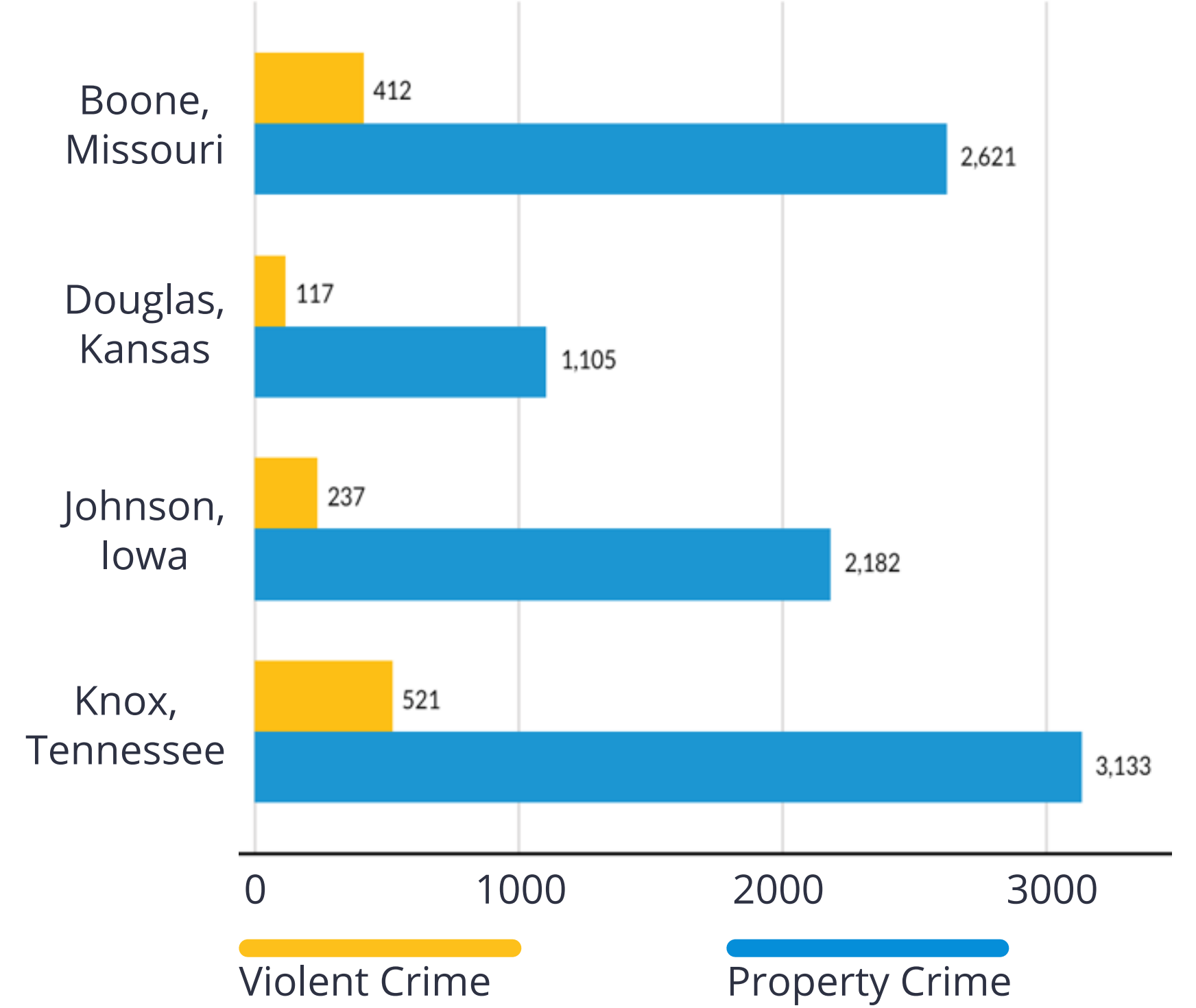
Overly Punitive Policing

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.

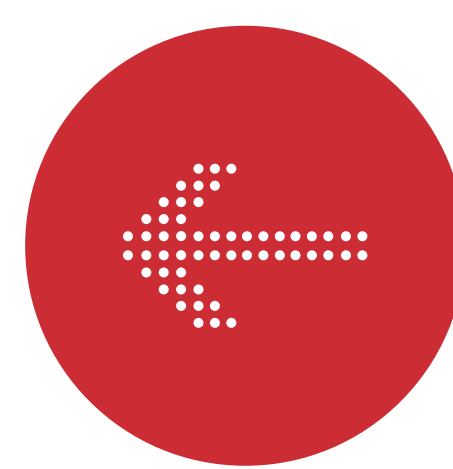
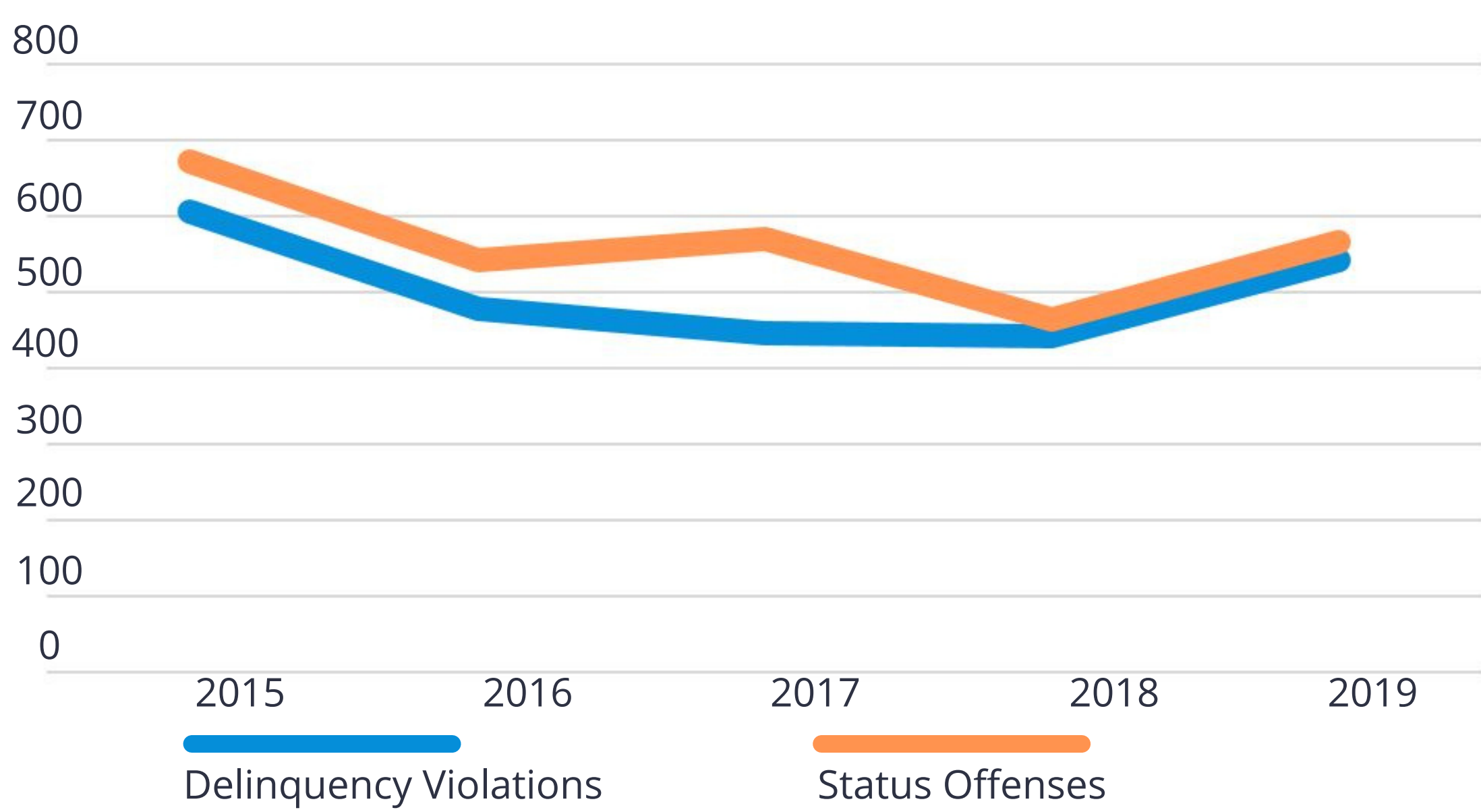


How does Boone County compare to other communities?

Rates of Reported Crime (per 100,000 people)

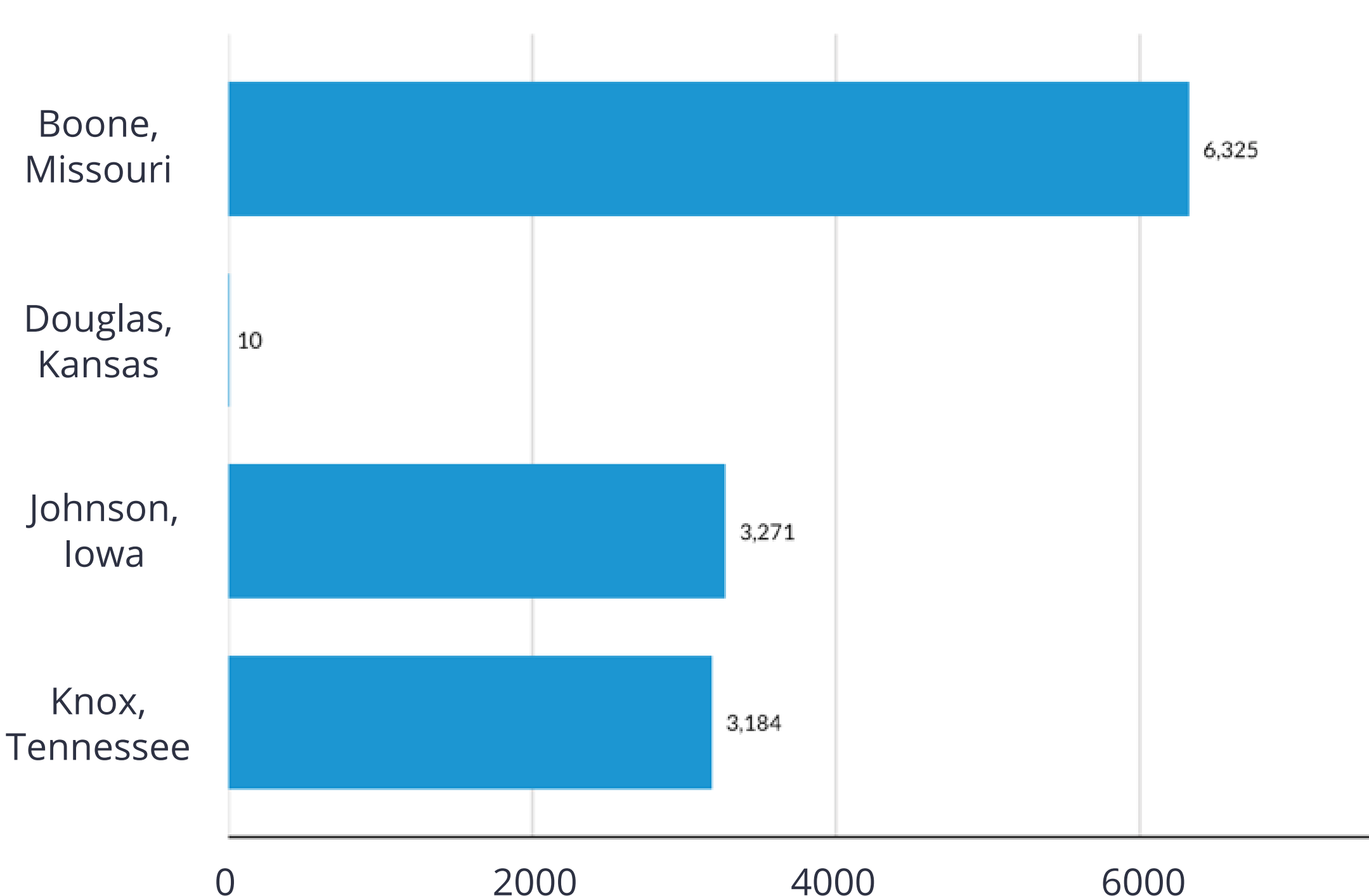


Juvenile Referrals by Type of Violation (2015-2019)



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 due to 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.

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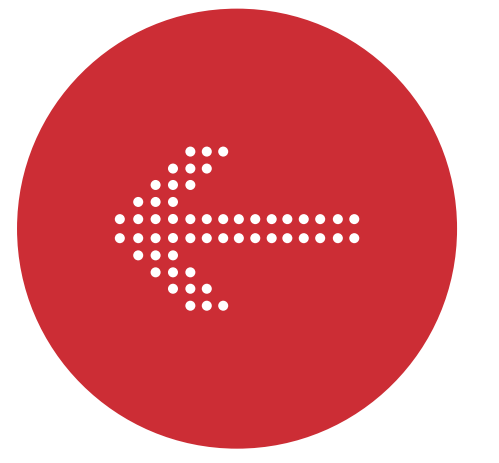
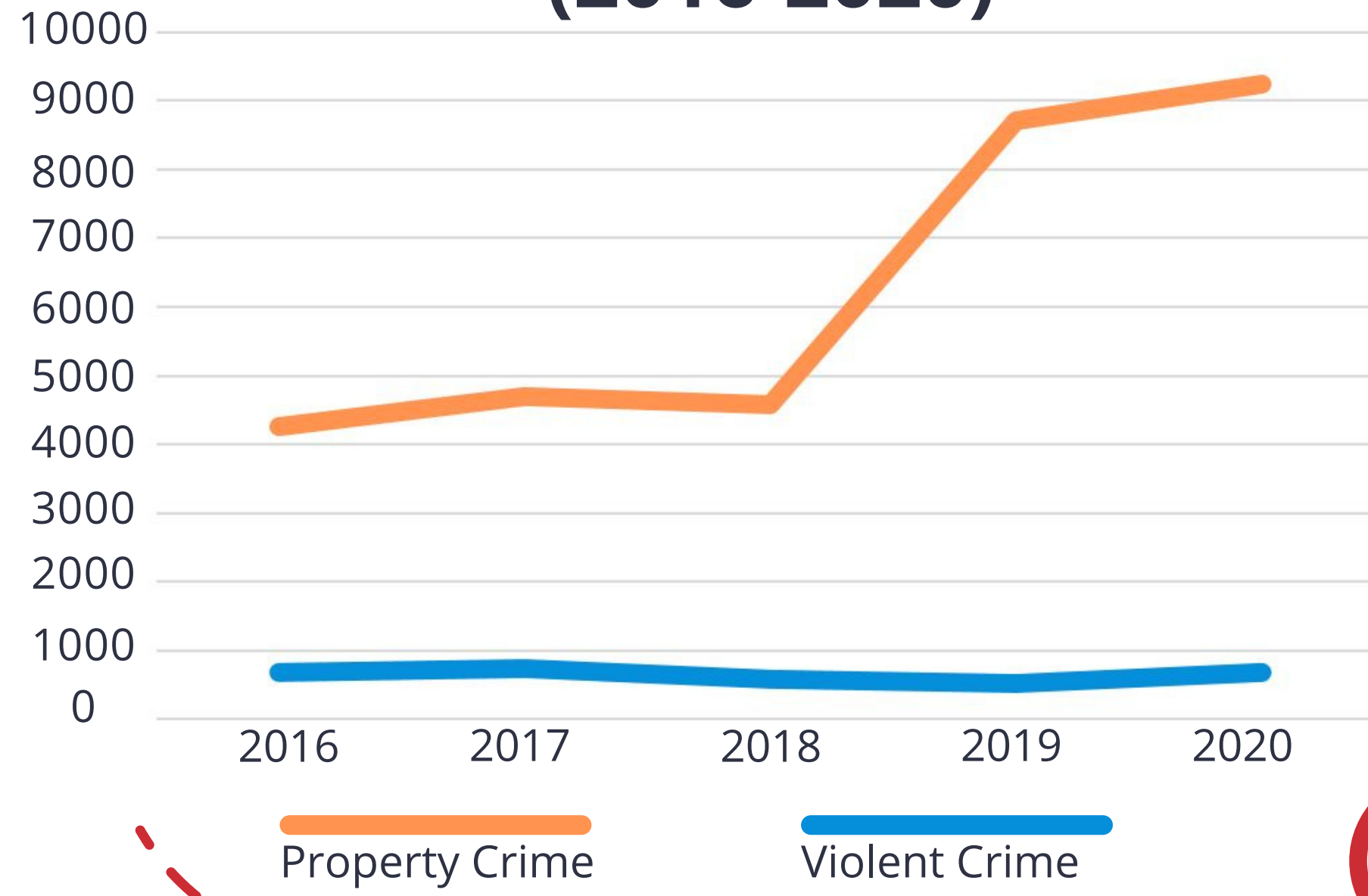
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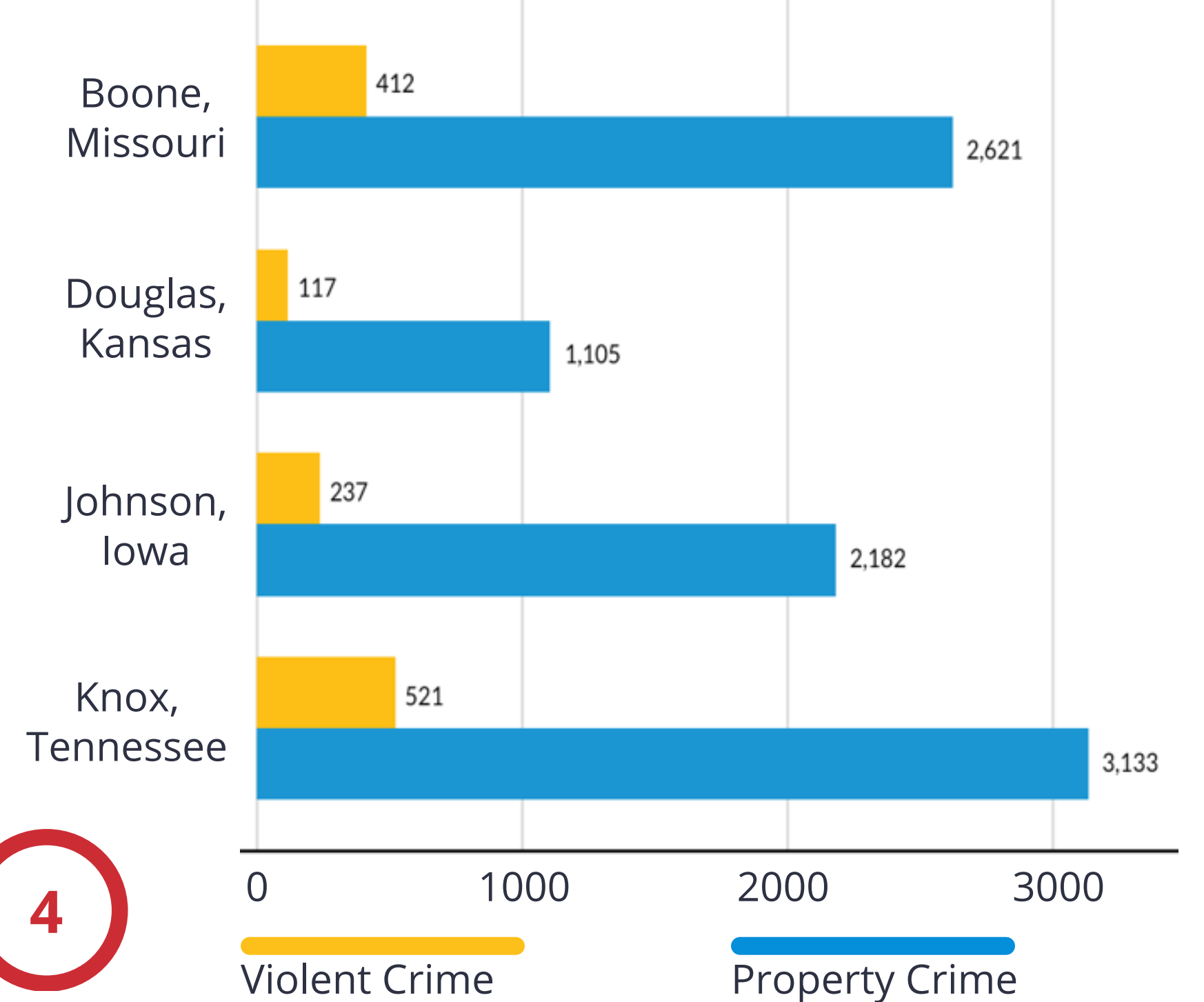
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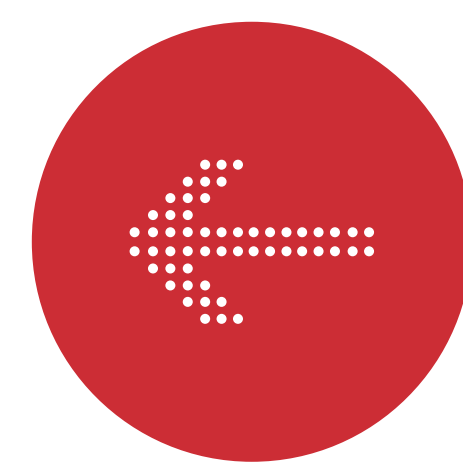


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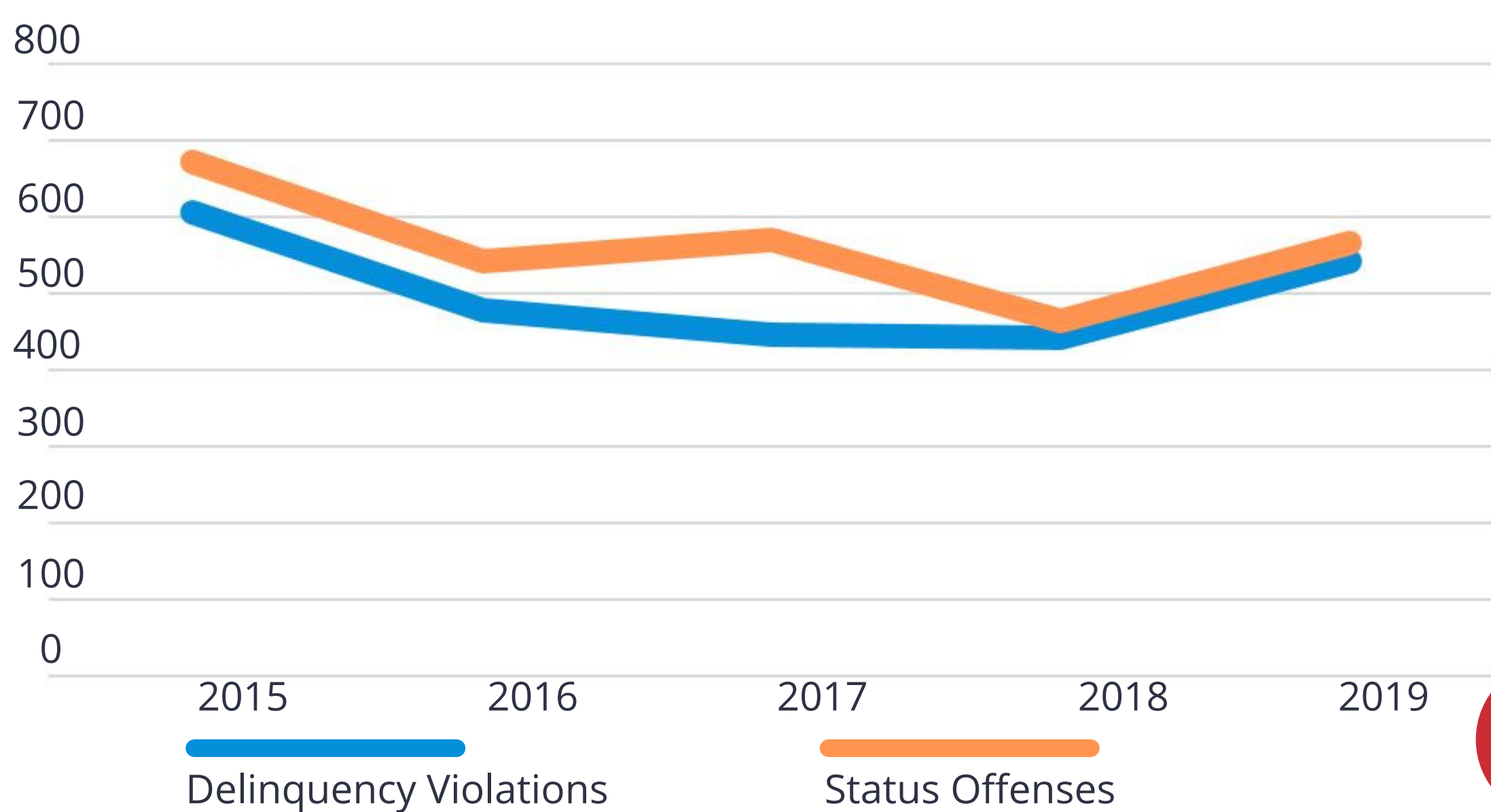


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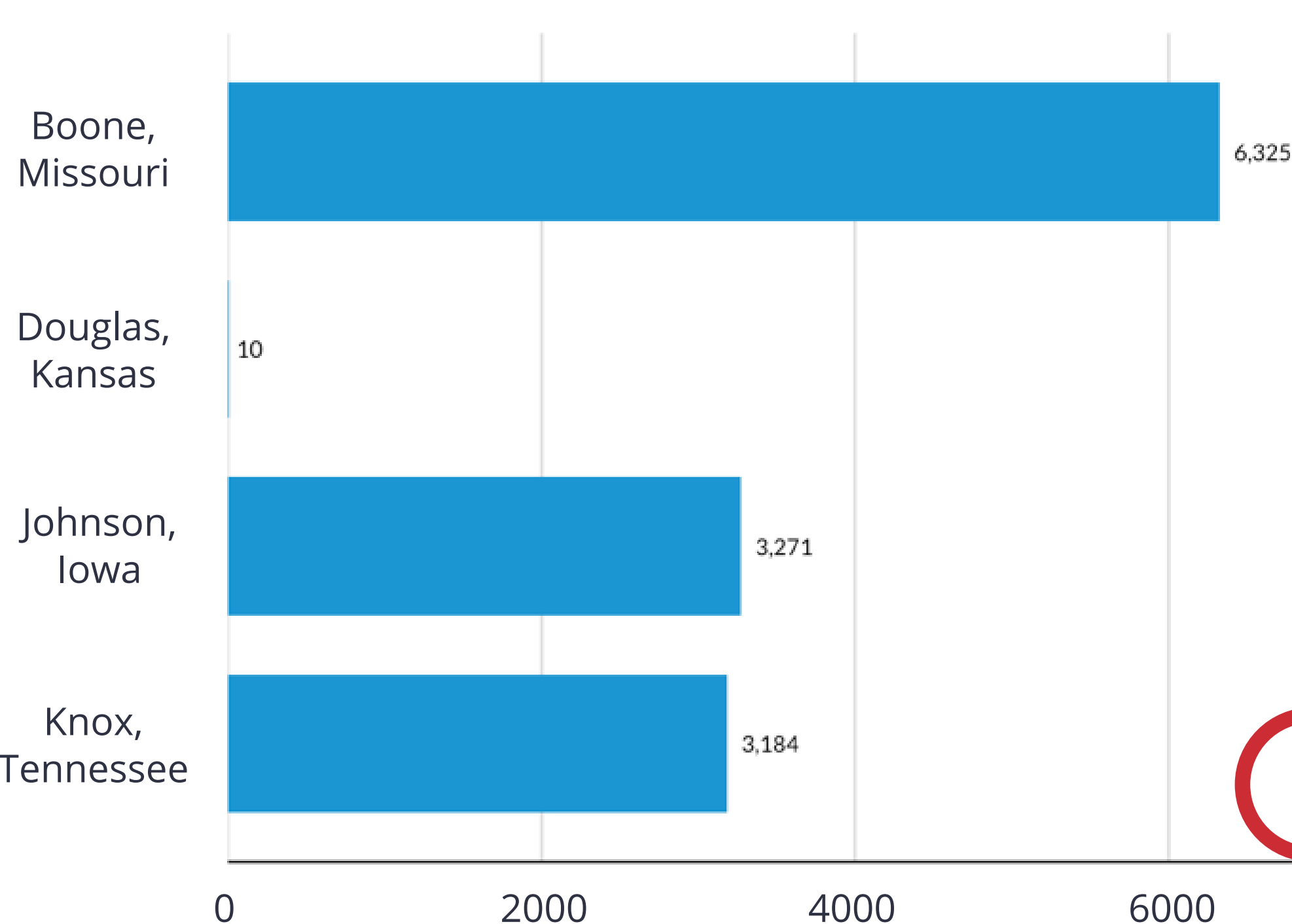
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Citations

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	Missouri State Highway Patrol. (2021). <i>Crime in Missouri</i> [Data set]. Missouri State Highway Patrol https://showmecrime.mo.gov/CrimeReporting/CrimeReportingTOPS.html
3	Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, Family Court Services – Juvenile Division. (2019). <i>2019 annual report</i> . https://www.courts.mo.gov/hosted/circuit13/documents/JuvDiv2019AnnualReport.pdf
4	Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Uniform Crime Statistic (UCR) Crime in the United States data series (via ICPSR), 2017; American Community Survey, 2017 (1-yr); New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services County Index Crime Rates, 2017
5	Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, Family Court Services – Juvenile Division. (2019). <i>2019 annual report</i> . https://www.courts.mo.gov/hosted/circuit13/documents/JuvDiv2019AnnualReport.pdf
6	Office of State Court Administrator, Court Business Services Division. (2015-2020). <i>Boone referrals</i> [Unpublished data set]. Office of State Court Administrator.
7	Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Uniform Crime Statistic (UCR) Crime in the United States data series (via ICPSR), 2016; American Community Survey, 2016 (1-yr)
8	Missouri Juvenile Justice Association. (2021). <i>How DMC is measured</i> . https://mjja.org/resources/disproportionate-minority-contact/how-dmc-is-measured/

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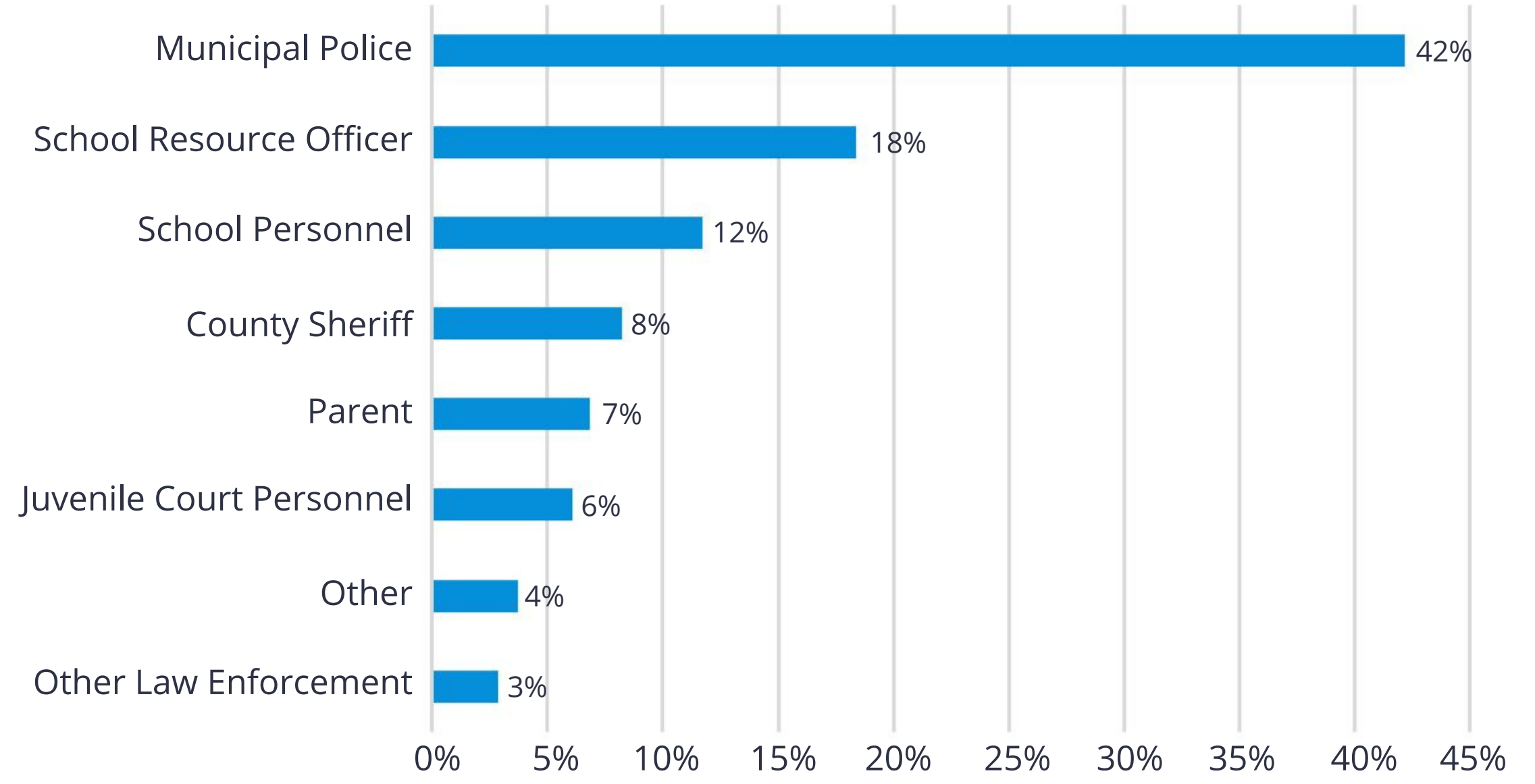


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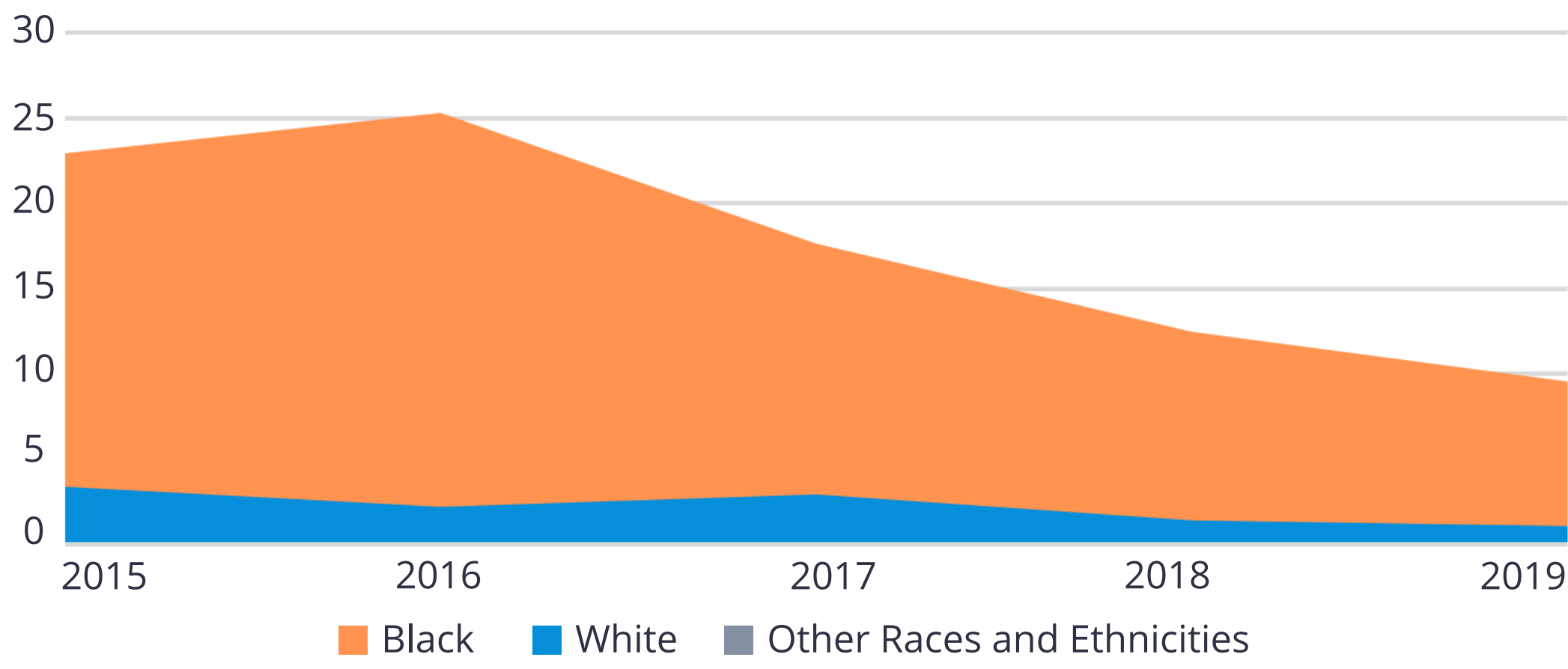
Where does this disproportionality come from?

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)

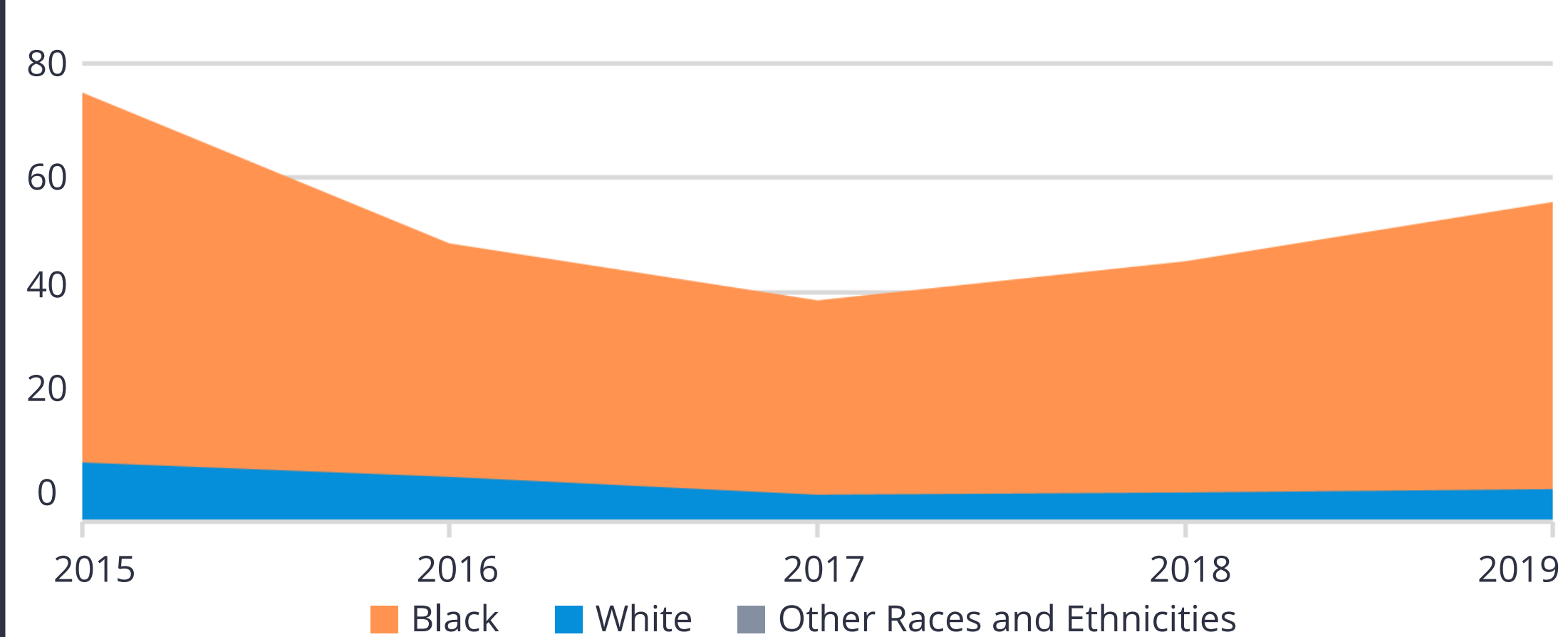


Juvenile Court Personnel Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



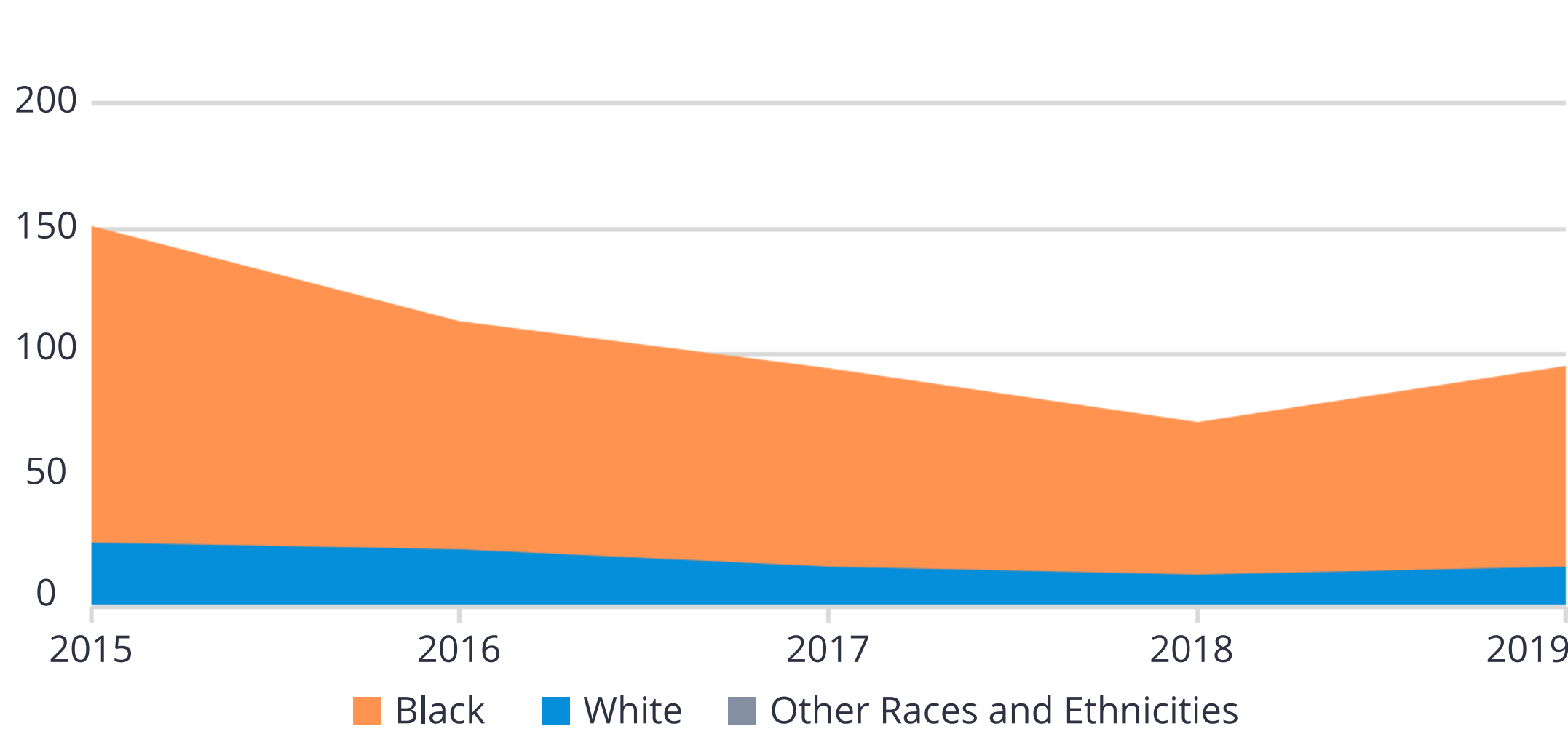
On average, Black youth are **8.3 times more likely** to be referred to the Juvenile Office by Juvenile Justice Personnel than White youth.

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



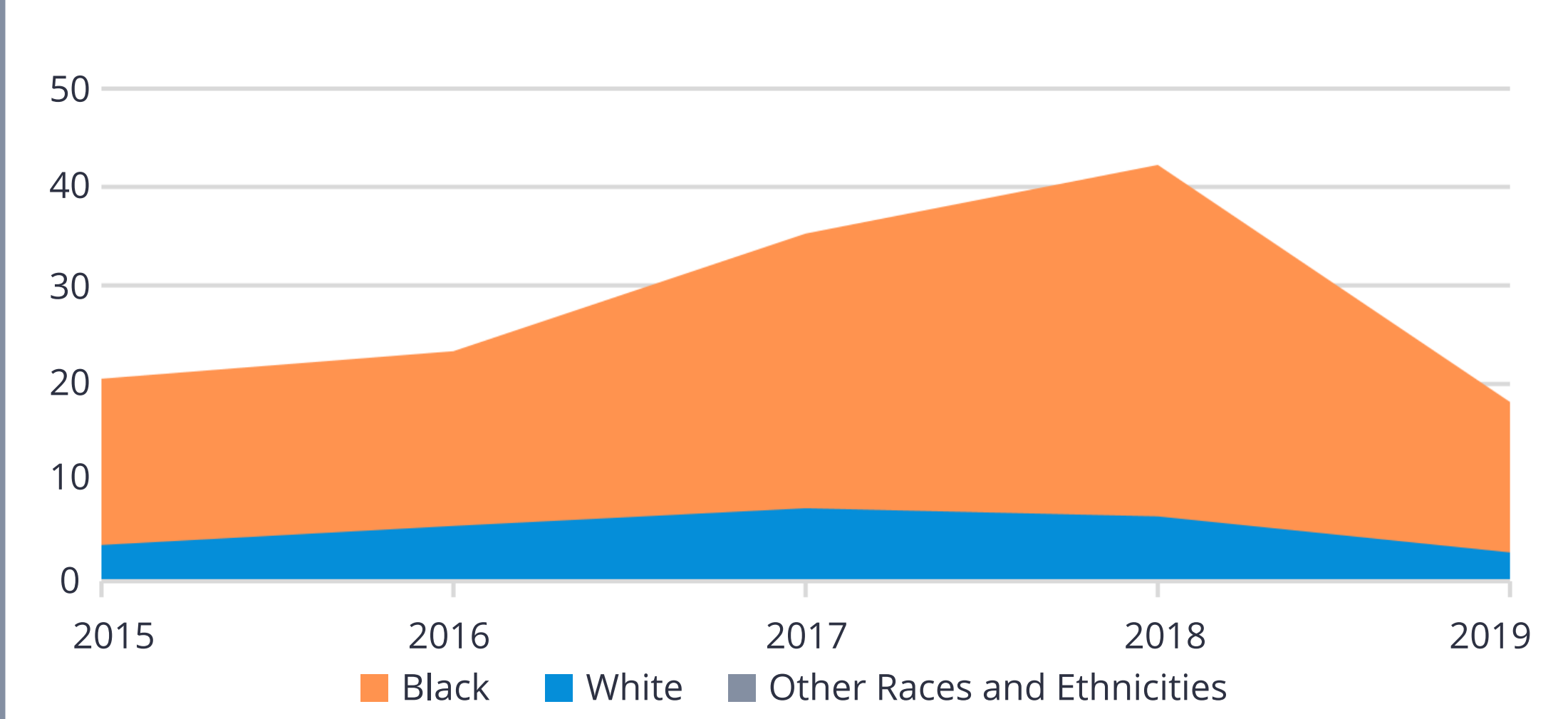
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Municipal Police Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



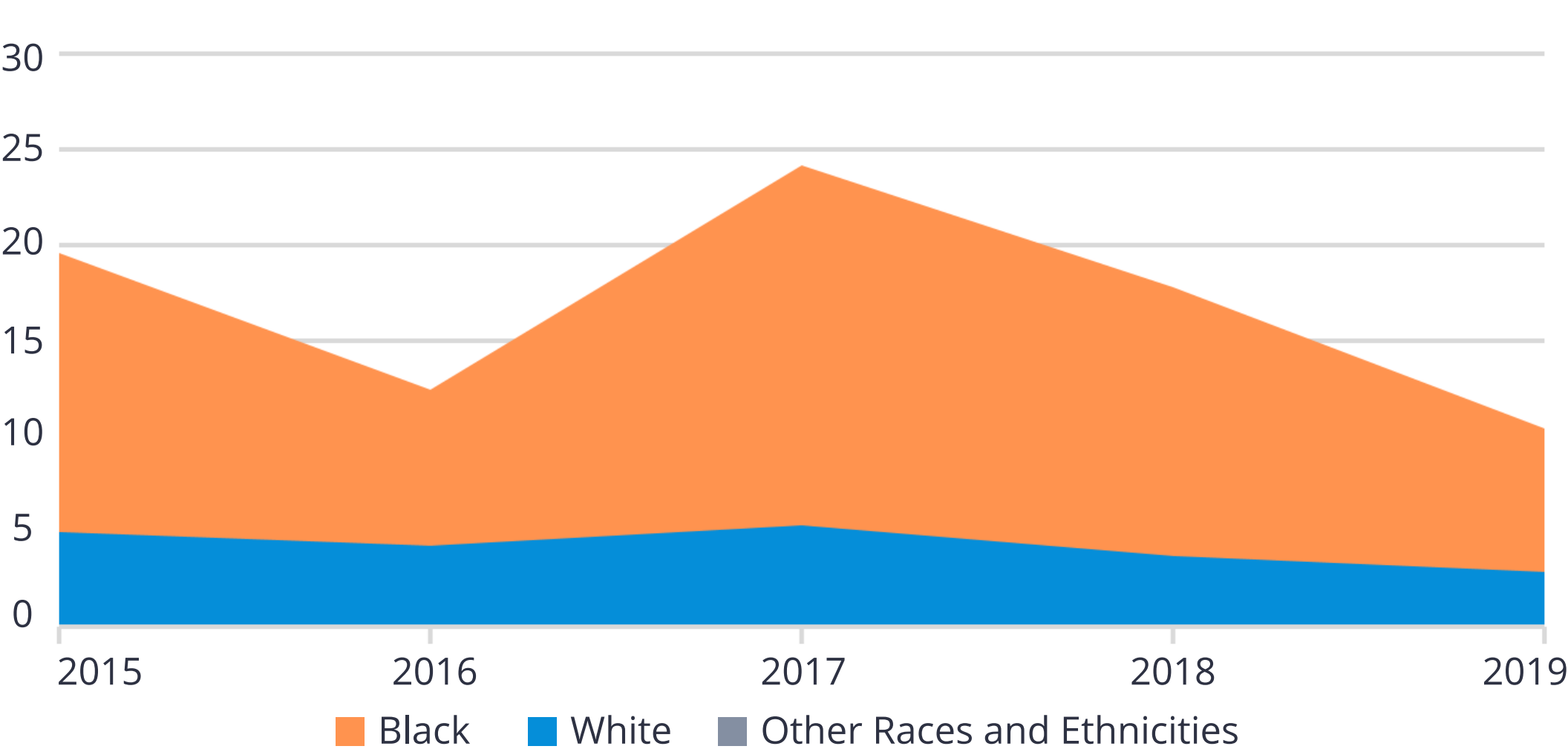
On average, Black youth are **5.7 times more likely** to be referred to the Juvenile Office by Municipal Police than White youth.

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



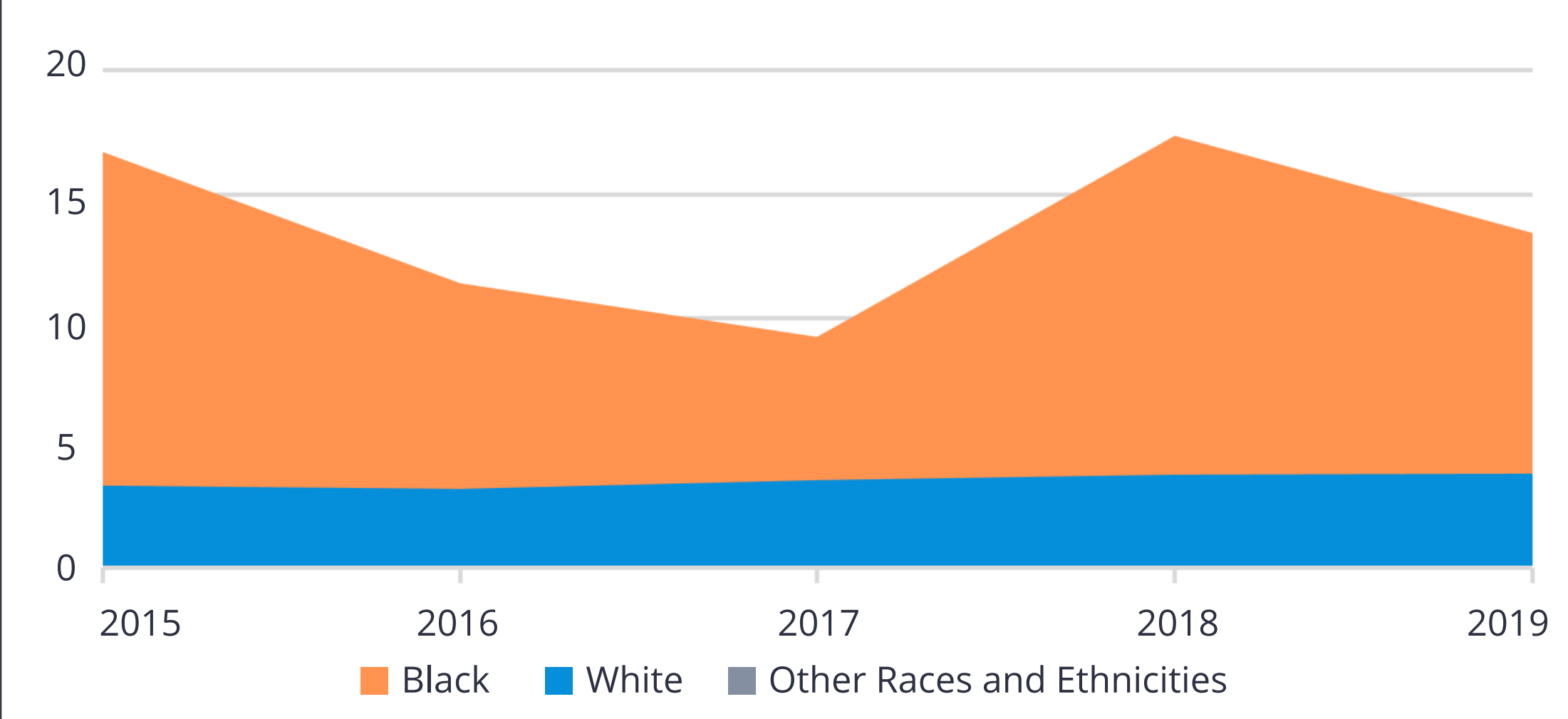
On average, Black youth are **5.4 times more likely** to be referred to the Juvenile Office by School Personnel than White youth.

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



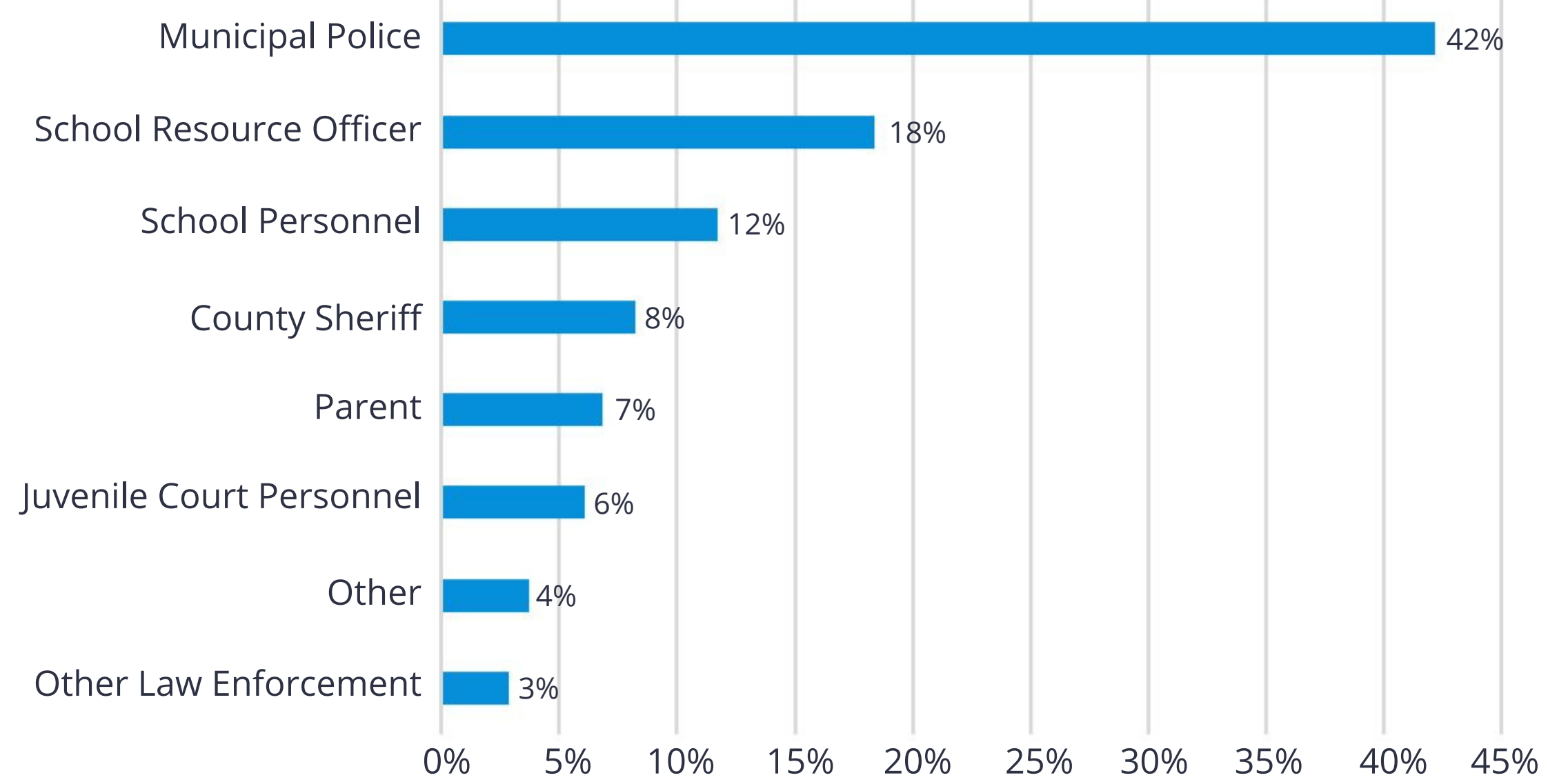
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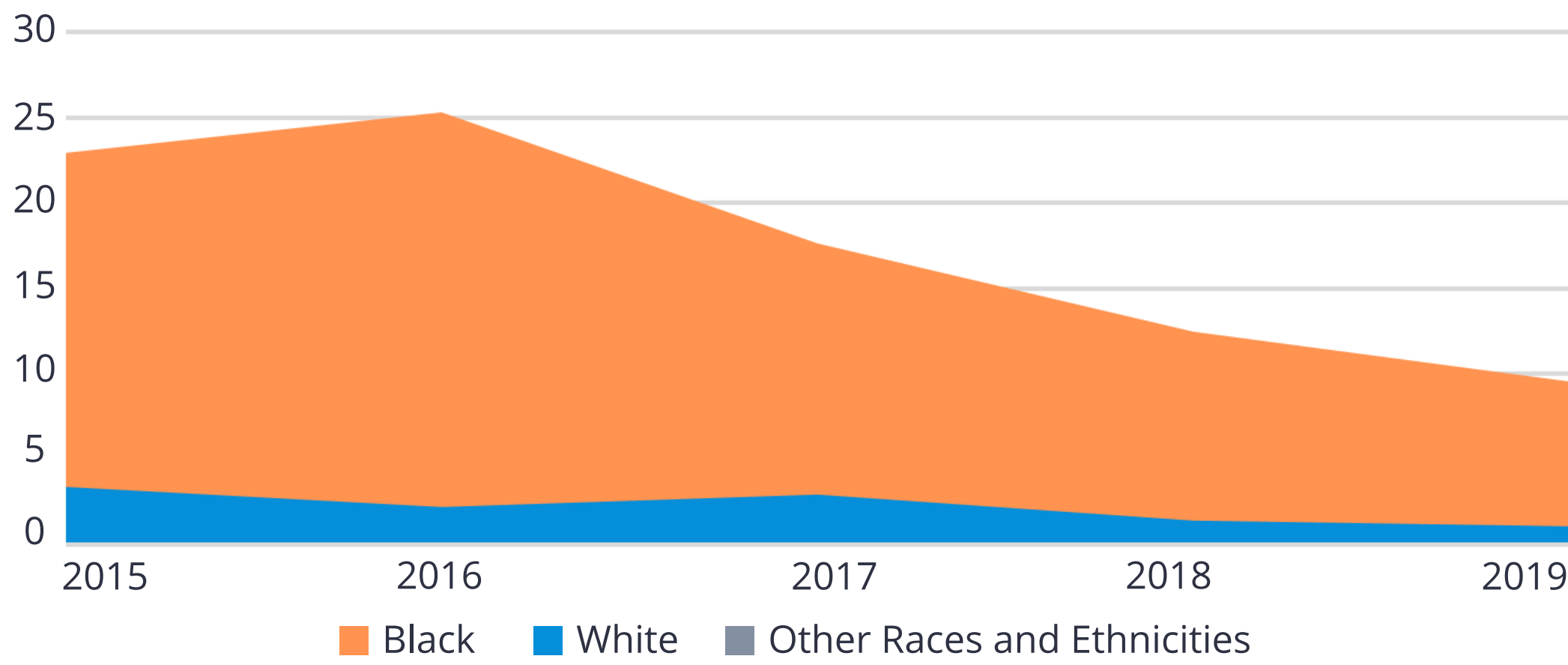
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Referral Sources to Juvenile Office (2015-2019)

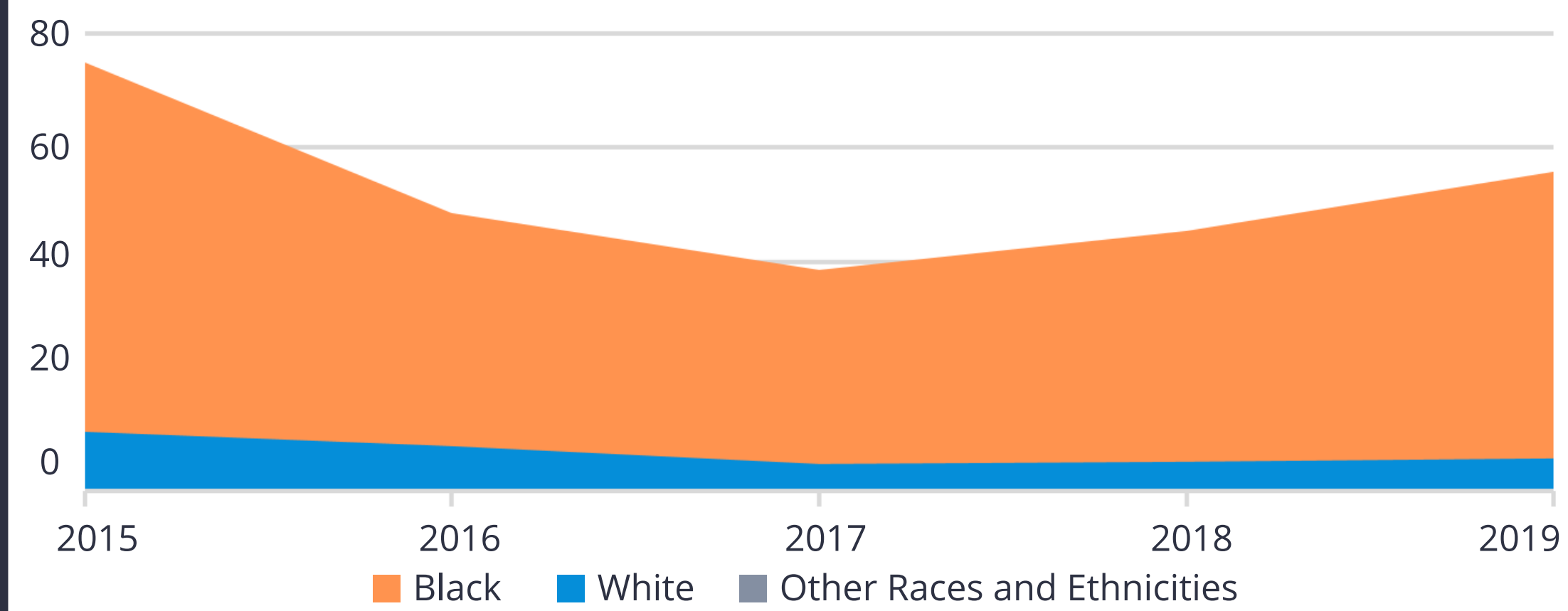


Juvenile Court Personnel Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



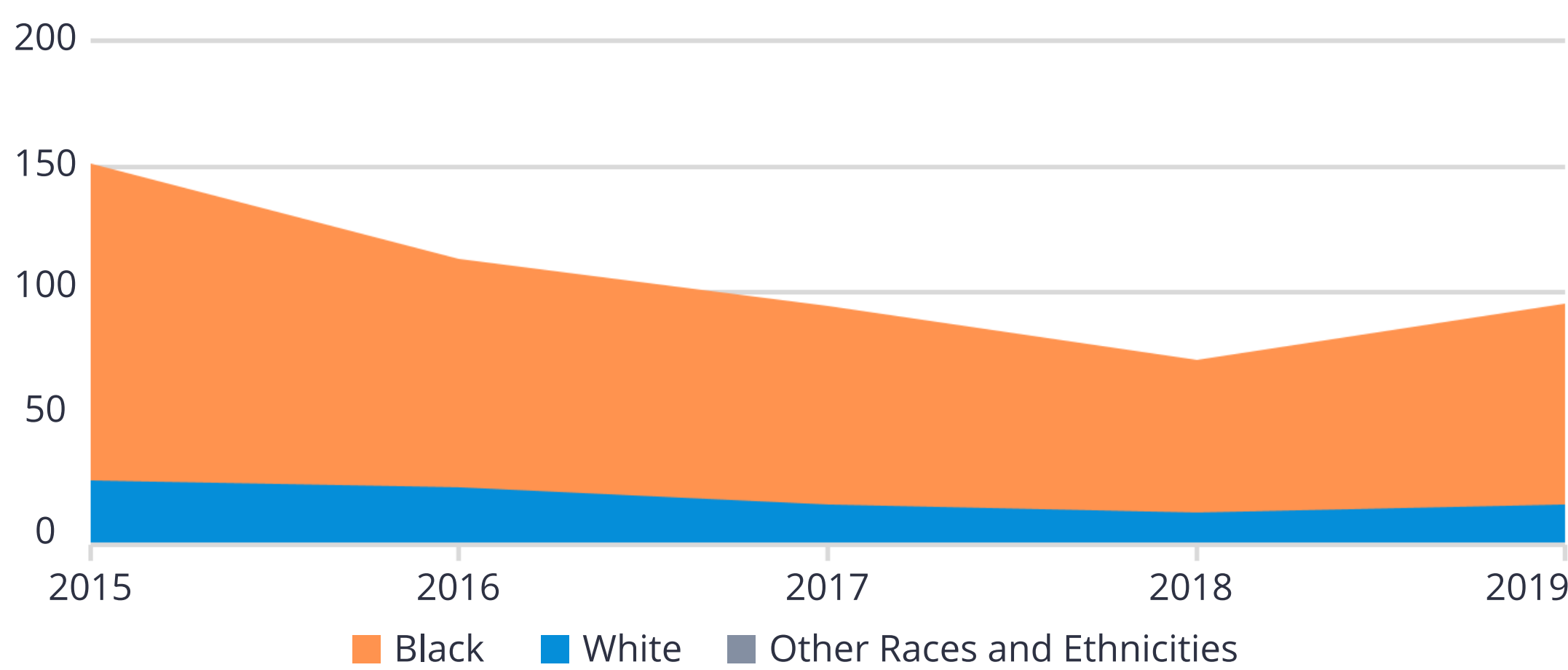
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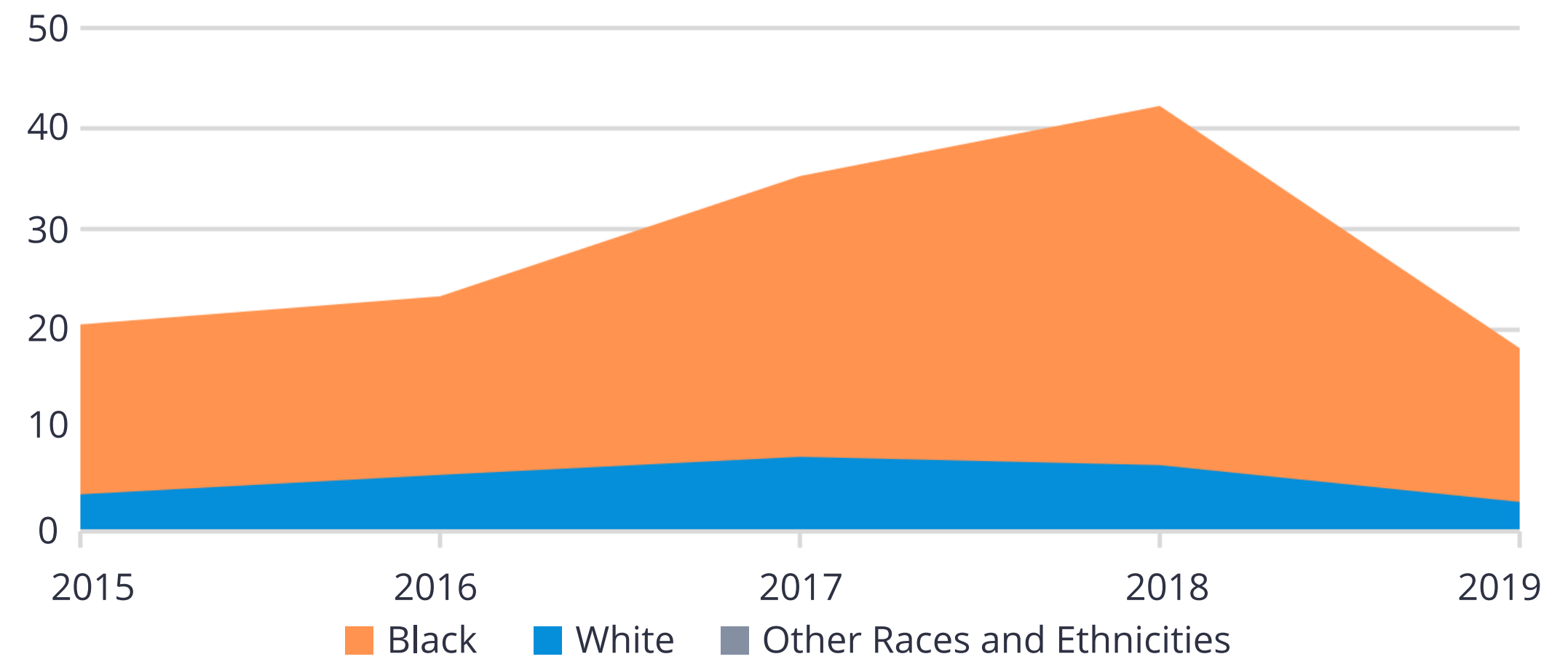
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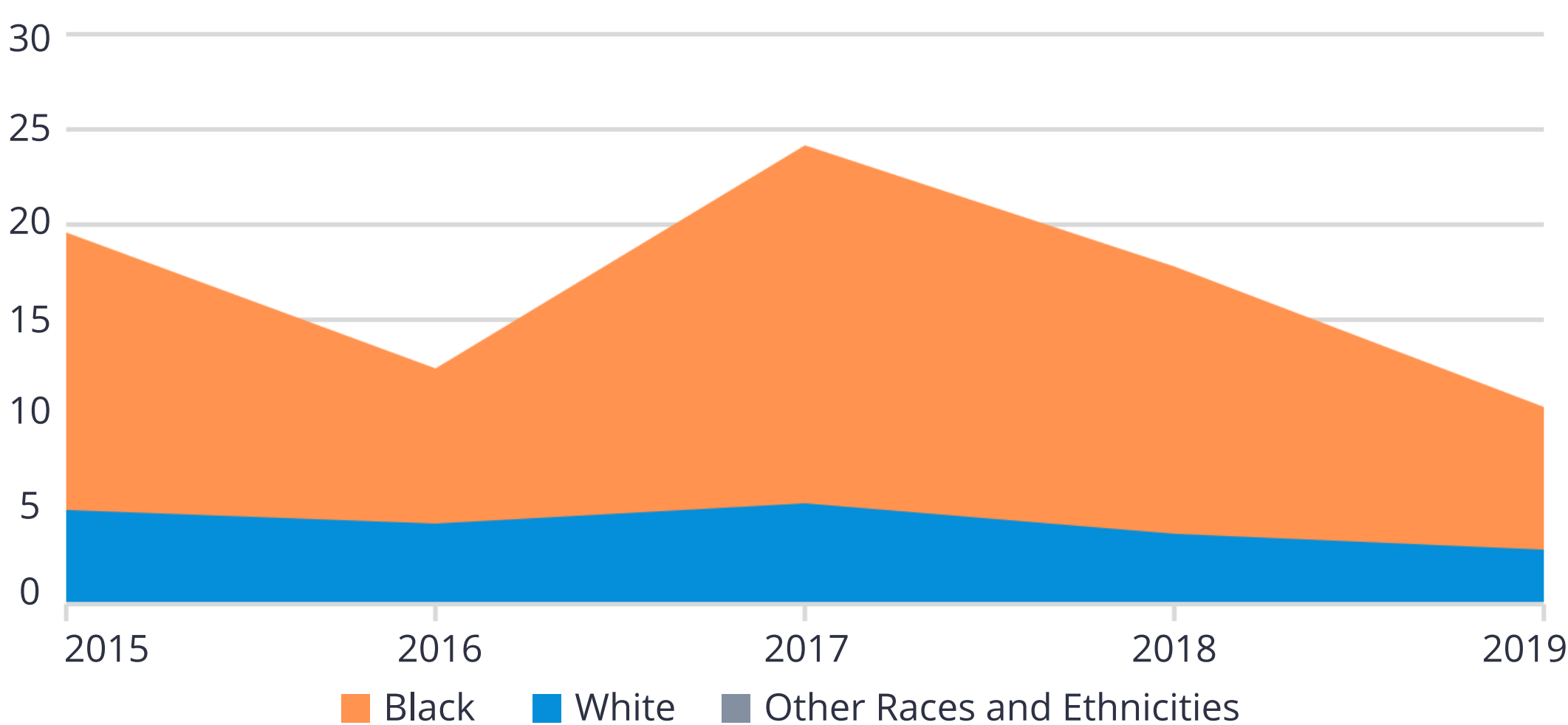
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School Personnel Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



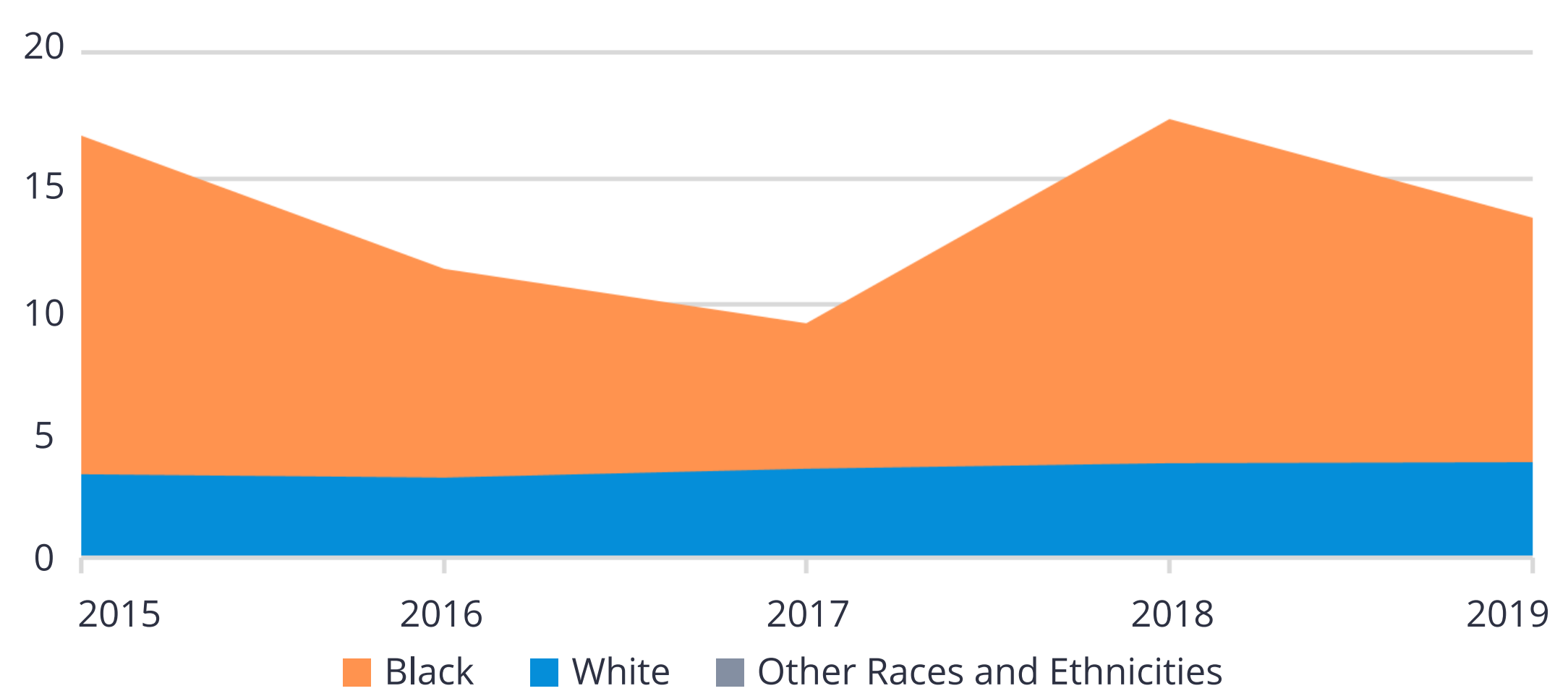
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Parent Referral Rates, 2015-2019 (per 1,000)



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Citations

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Office of State Court Administrator, Court Business Services Division. (2015-2020). *Boone referrals* [Unpublished data set]. Office of State Court Administrator.

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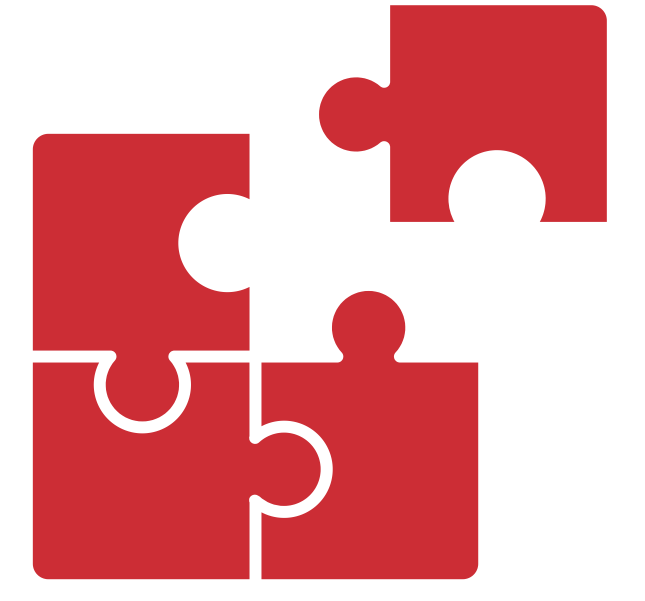


Exposure to Trauma

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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

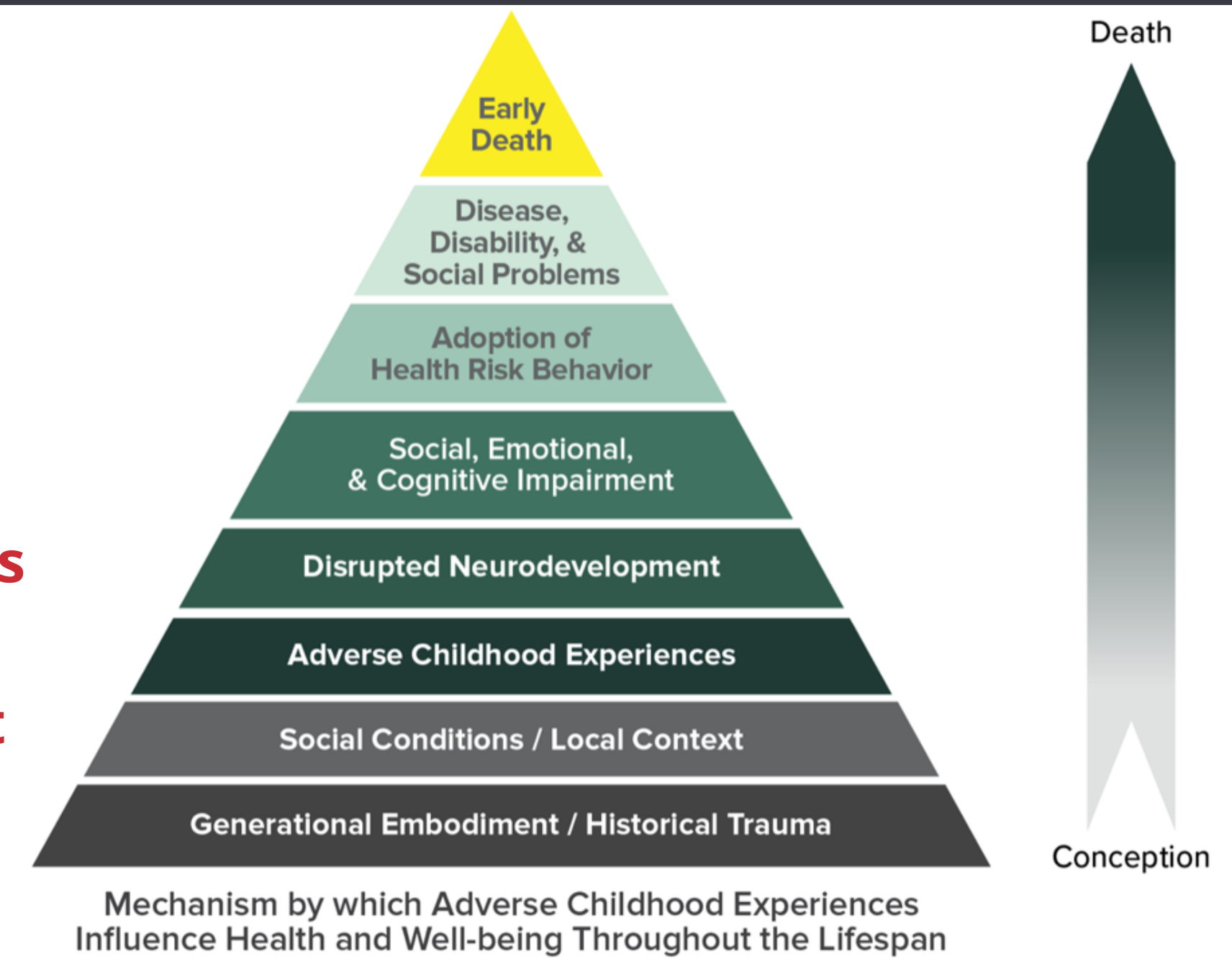
Abuse

Neglect

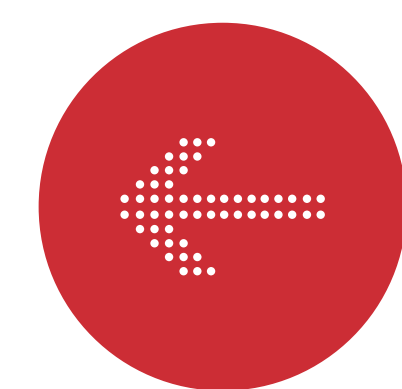
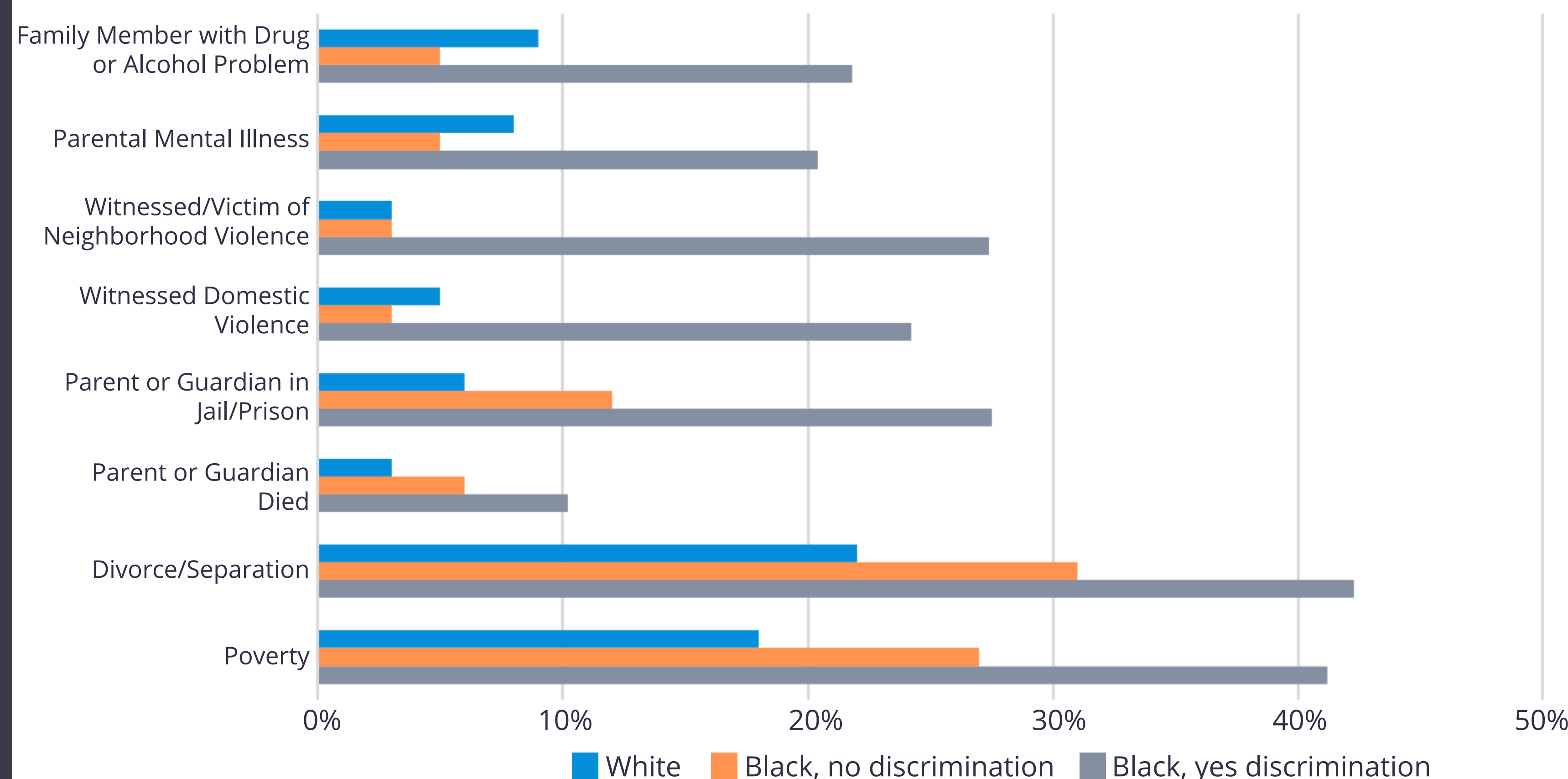
Findings showed that 2/3 of individuals in the study had an ACE score of one and 87% of people scoring one had more meaning ACEs are common, and are less likely to appear through just one trauma. As ACE scores get higher, so do the risks of health and social problems. Once individuals hit an ACE score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

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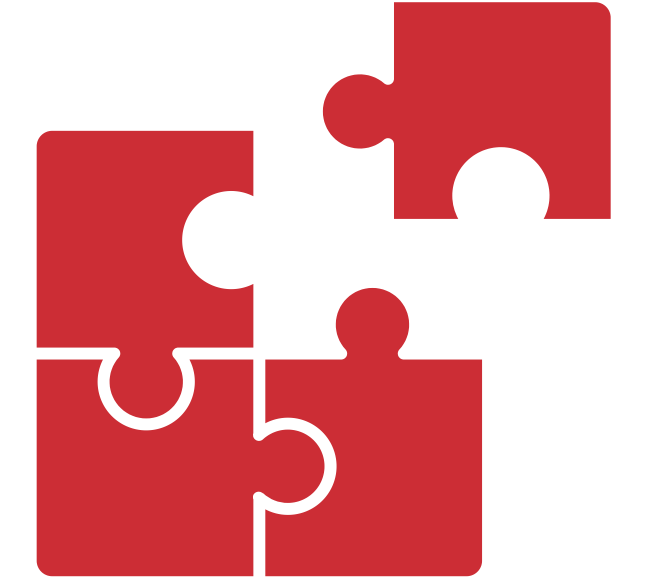
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Sources of ACES

Household Dysfunction

Abuse

Neglect

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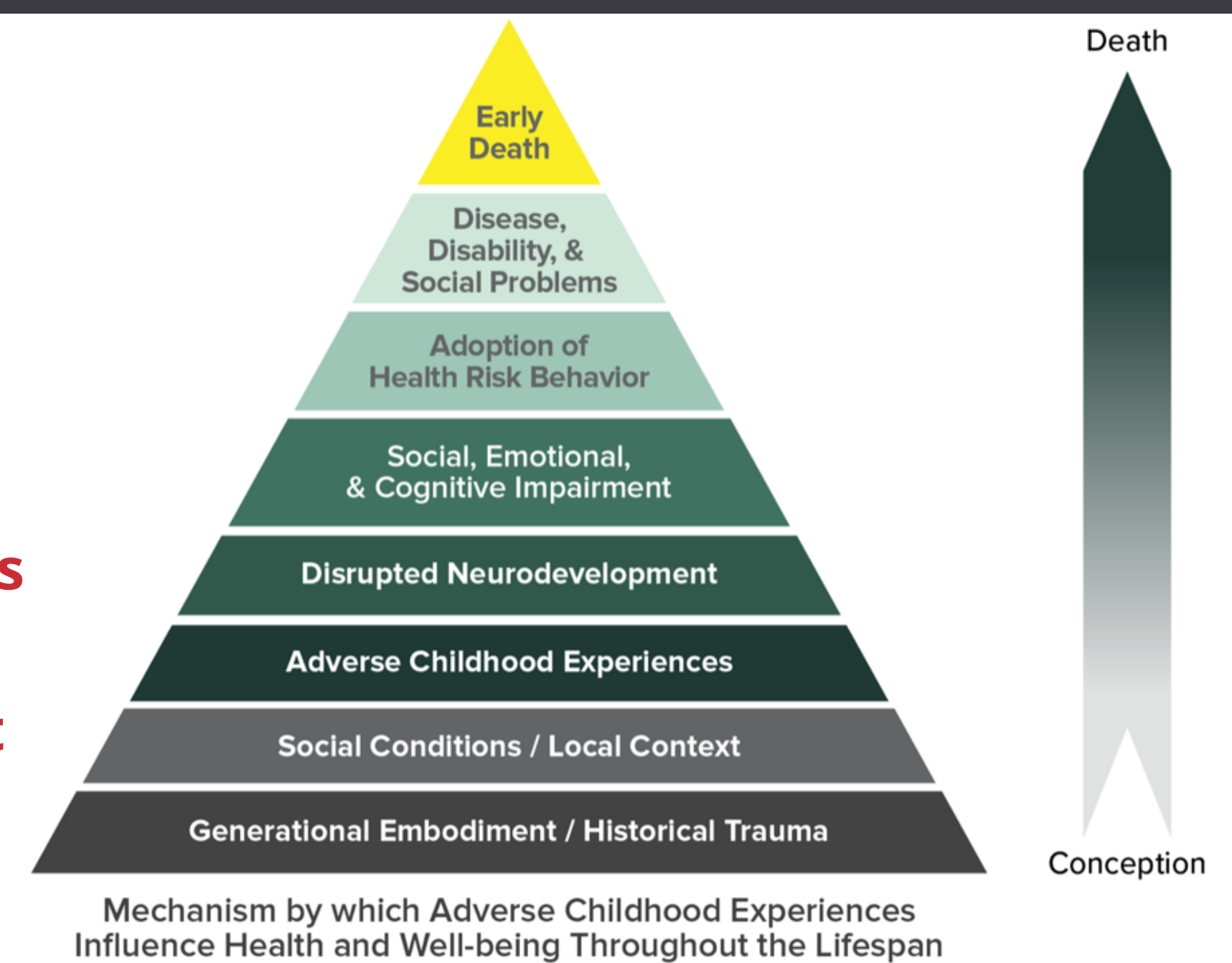
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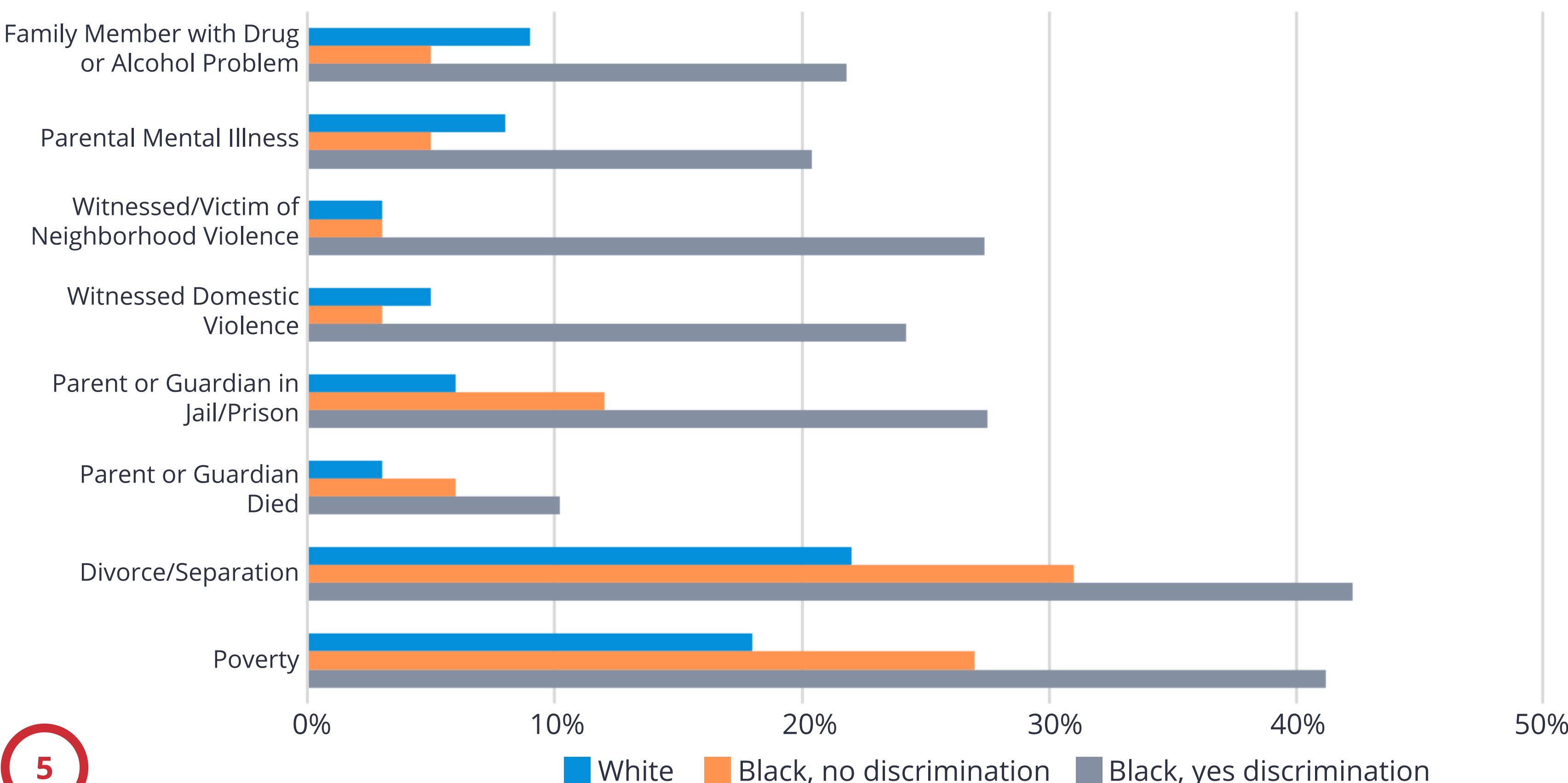
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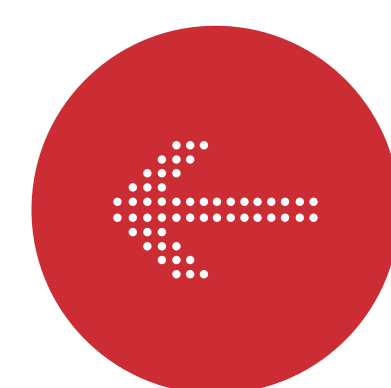
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Differences Among Children Experiencing ACES



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4	Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021, April 6). <i>Violence prevention: About the CDC-Kaiser ACE study</i> . https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/about.html
5	Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative (CAHMI) (2020). 2016-2018 National Survey of Children's Health, SAS Indicator Data Set. Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health supported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB). Retrieved from childhealthdata.org . As cited in: Lanier, P. (2020, July 2) <i>Racism is an adverse childhood experience (ace)</i> . https://jordaninstituteforfamilies.org/2020/racism-is-an-adverse-childhood-experience-ace/

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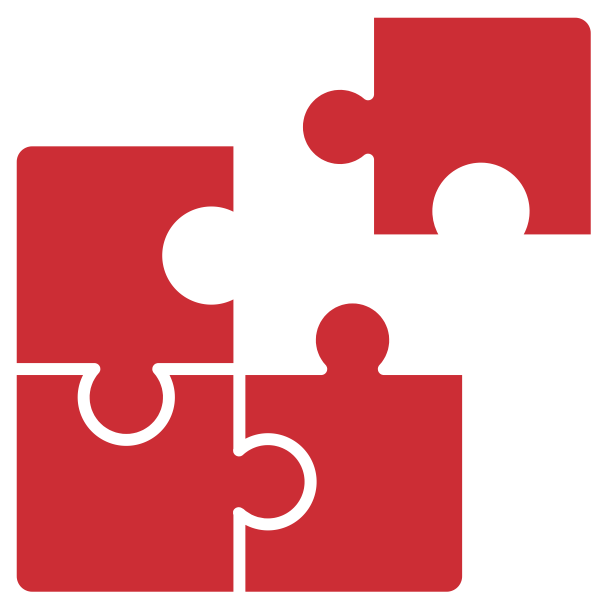
Local Governance & Neighborhoods

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



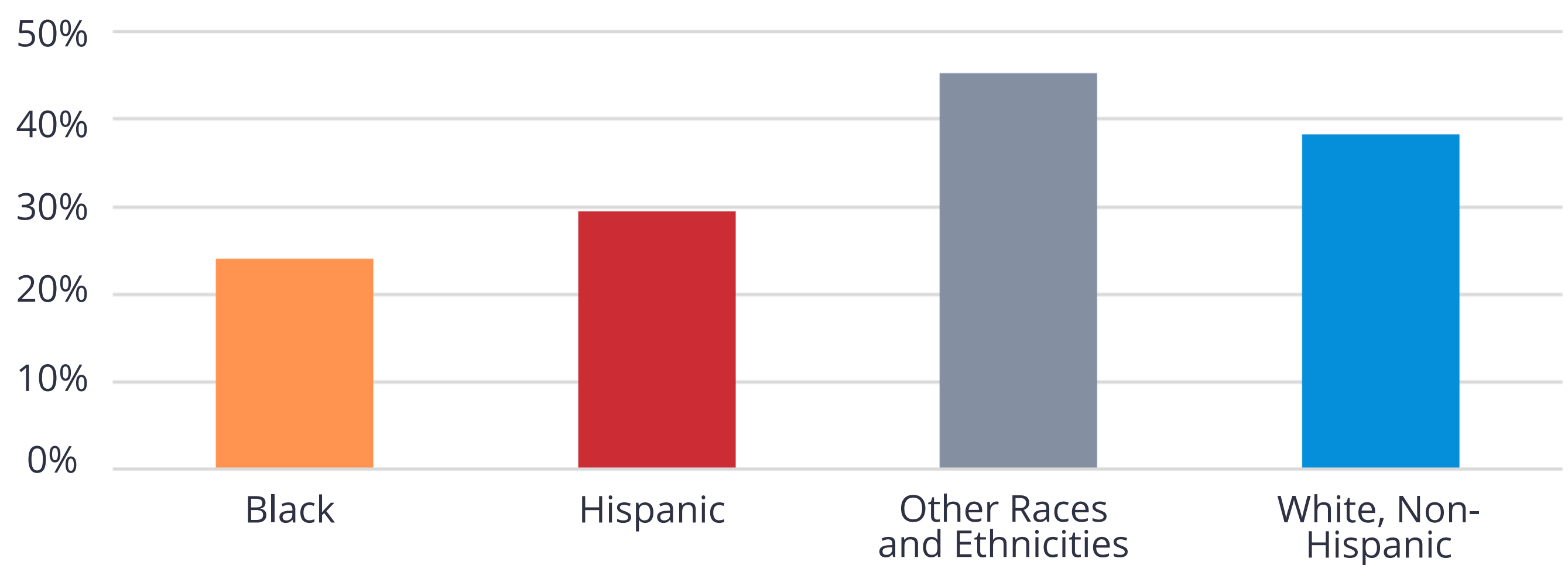
Adequate data does not exist nor is readily available to assess the extent to which groups are represented by leaders who match their race/ethnicity.

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

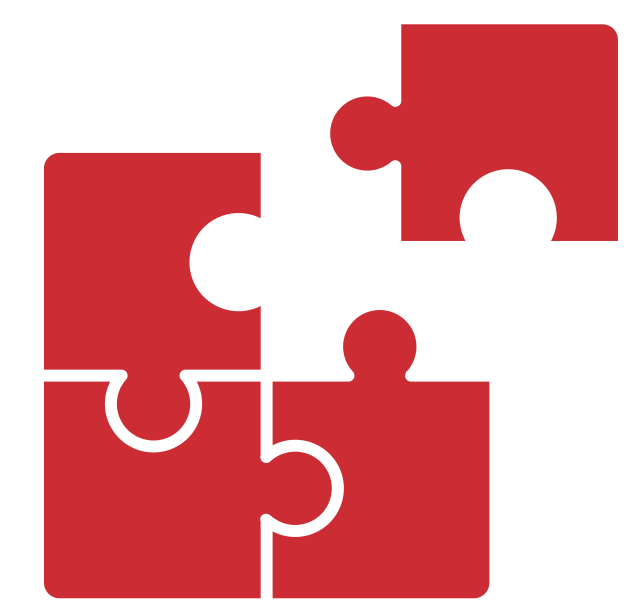
Economic segregation limits families' choices about where to live; blocks access to opportunities; and creates neighborhoods of concentrated poverty and distress, which undermine long-term educational, employment, and earnings outcomes for children.

Percentage of Individuals Experiencing Poverty Living in High Poverty Neighborhoods



Belongingness

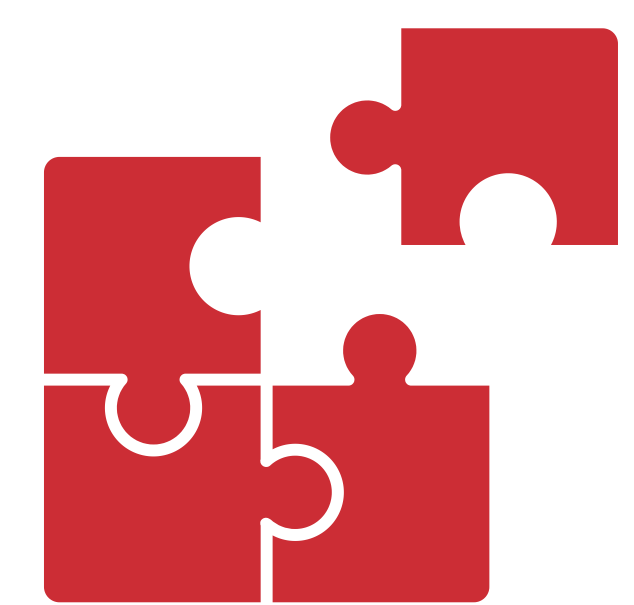
A person's sense of belonging is associated with better health outcomes and negatively associated with emotional distress, suicide, mental illness, and depression. A sense of belonging in school contributes to positive academic outcomes, low absenteeism, higher completion rates, positive attitudes toward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



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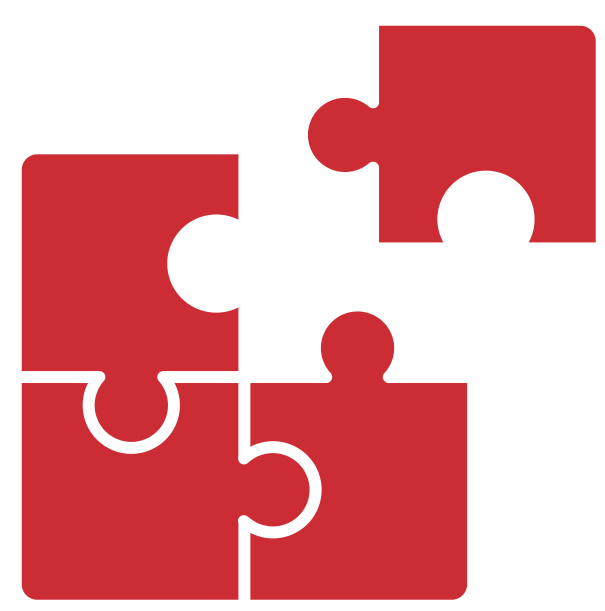
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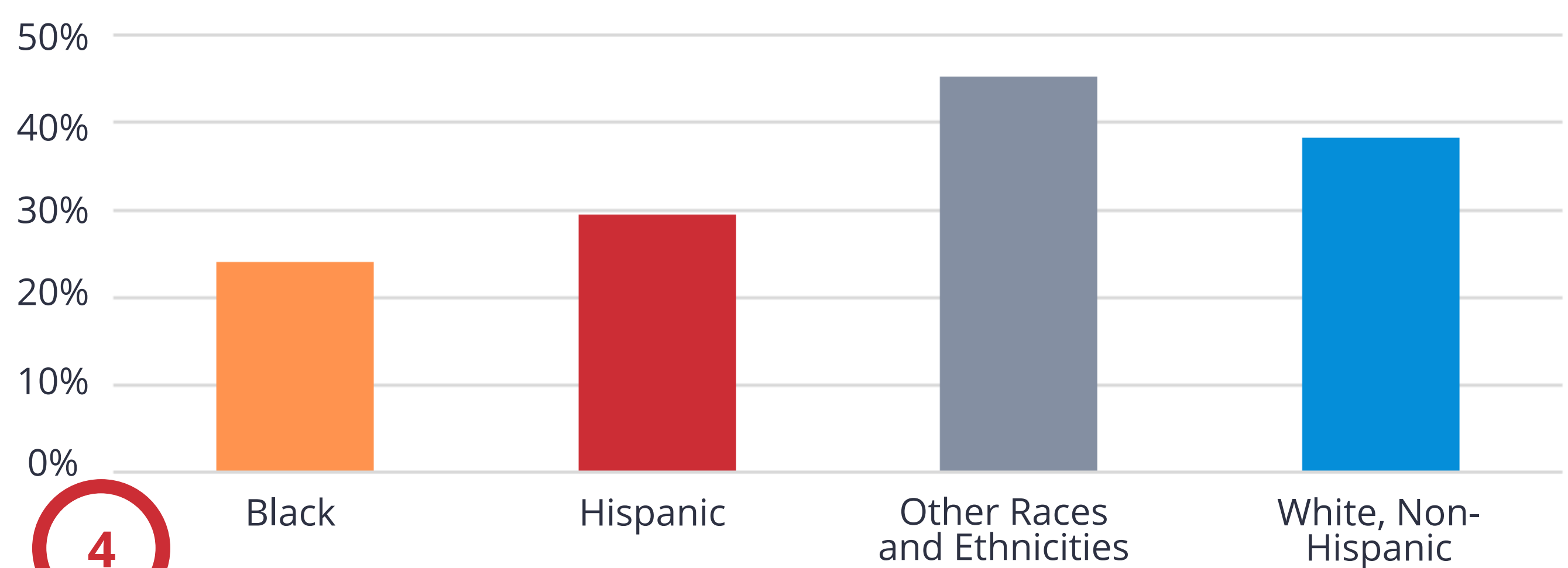
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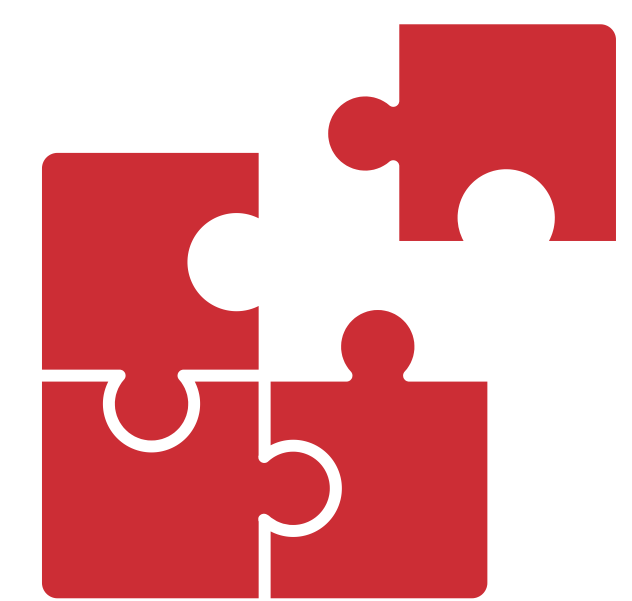


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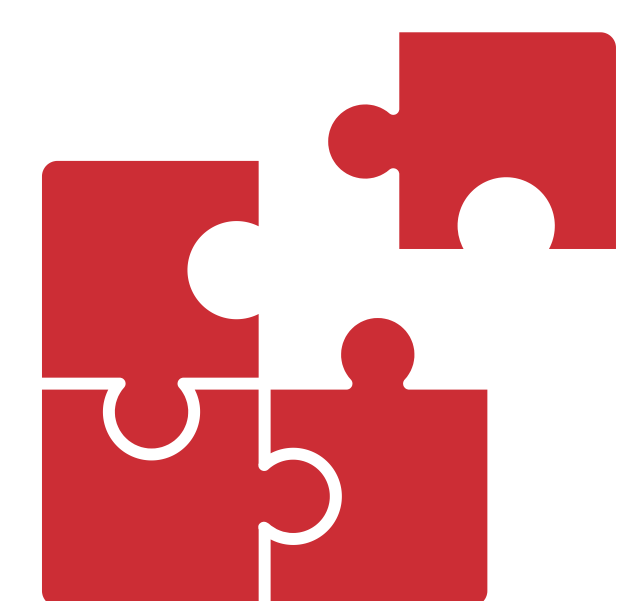


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2	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Election Data and Science Lab, 2016; American Community Survey (Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) Special Tabulation), 2016 (5-yr)
3	Turner, M. A., Acs, G., Brown, S., Solari, C. D., Fudge, K. (2020). <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
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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.

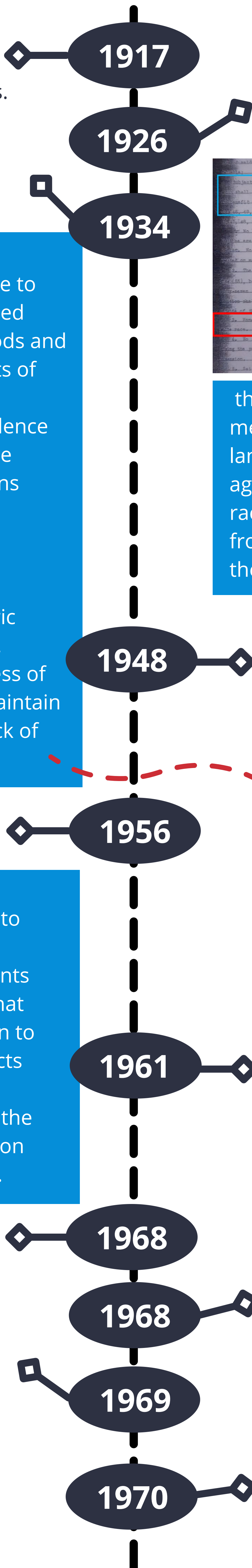
Columbia voters approve the formation of the Land Clearance Redevelopment Authority.

Urban Renewal Begins

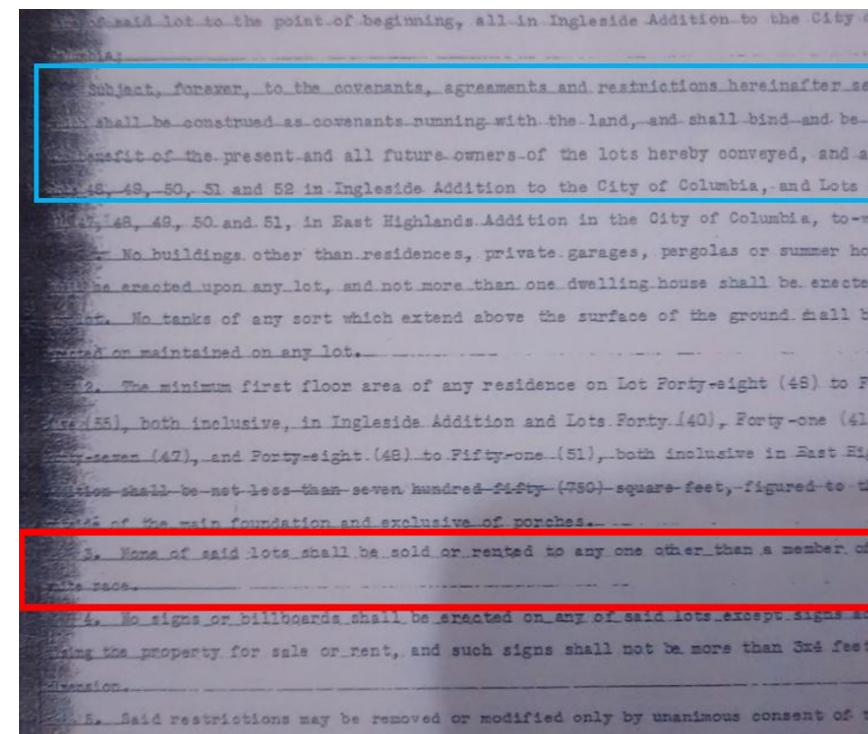
However by 1956, "Urban Renewal" was underway due to government funding received through a land clearance redevelopment authority, and many of the Black residents of both Douglass and Flat Branch areas were advised that their property was condemned and would be torn down to make way for public housing 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

Racial Diversity

1

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

2

1917

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

3

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

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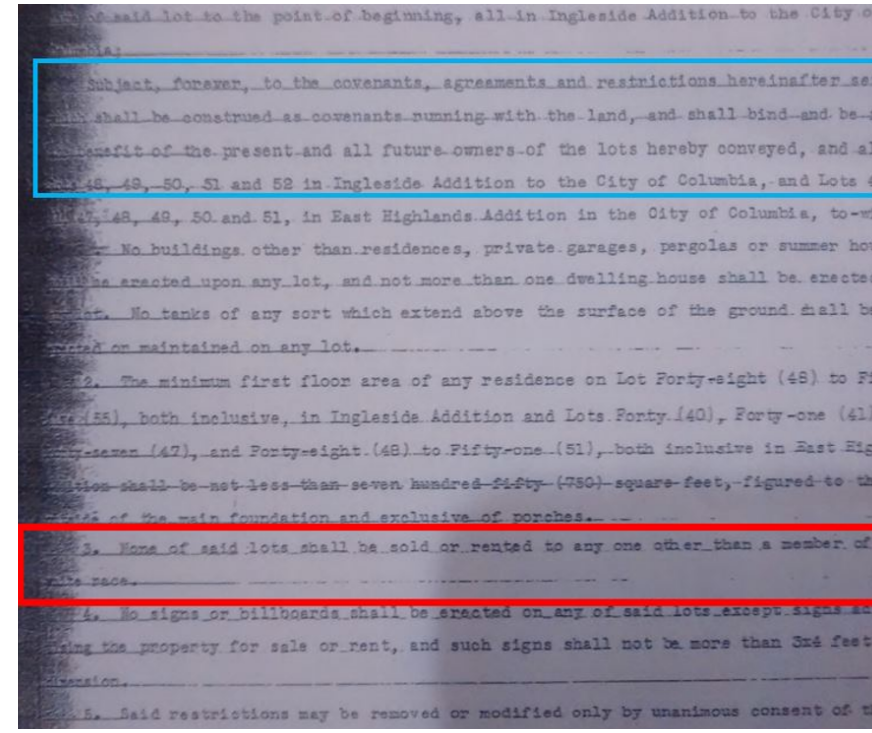
1926

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

1934

Neighborhood Segregation Becomes Entrenched

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1948

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

7

8

1956

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



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9

1961

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10

11

1968

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12

13

1969

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1970

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14



Citations

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Supportive Communities

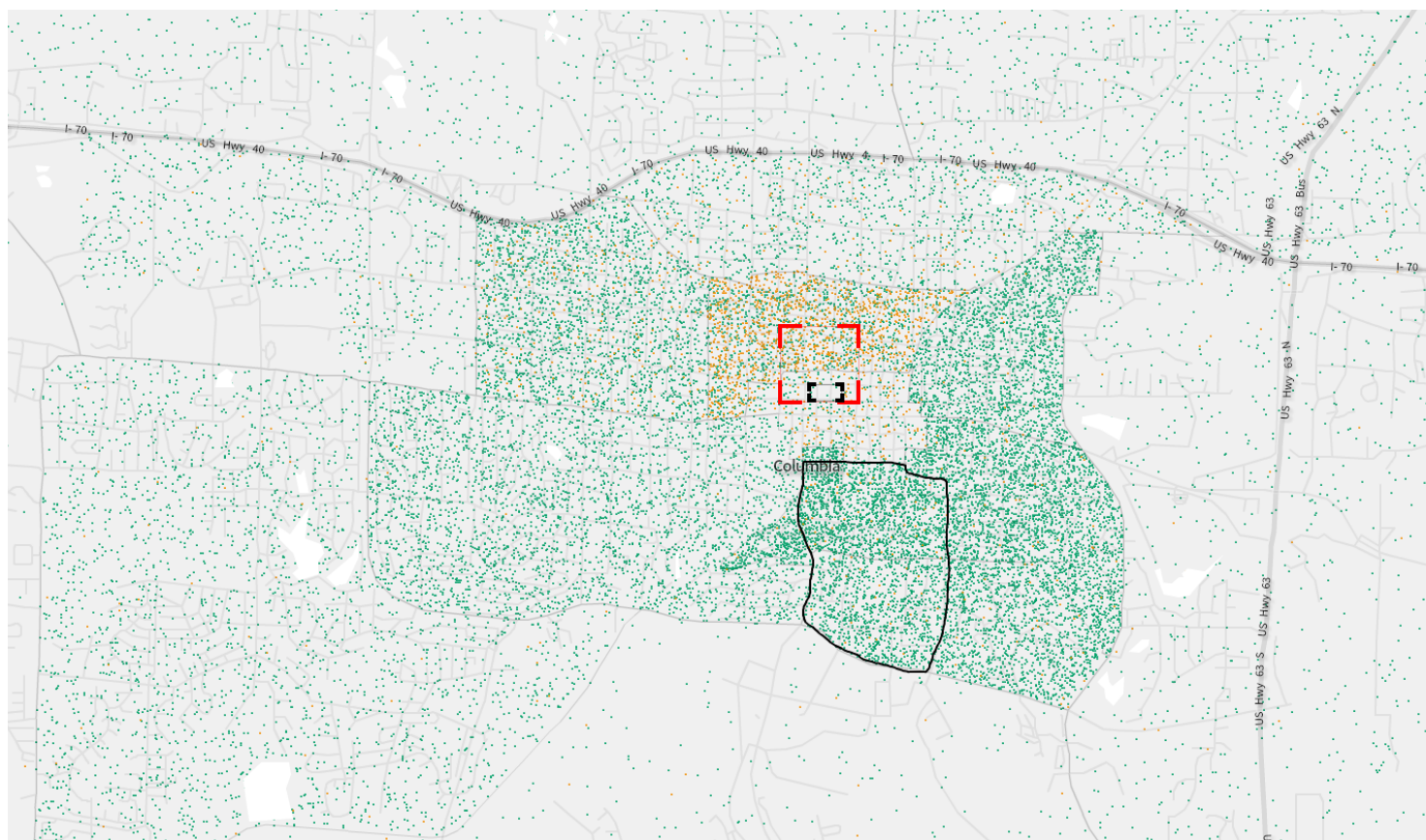


Housing Segregation

1970 - Present Day

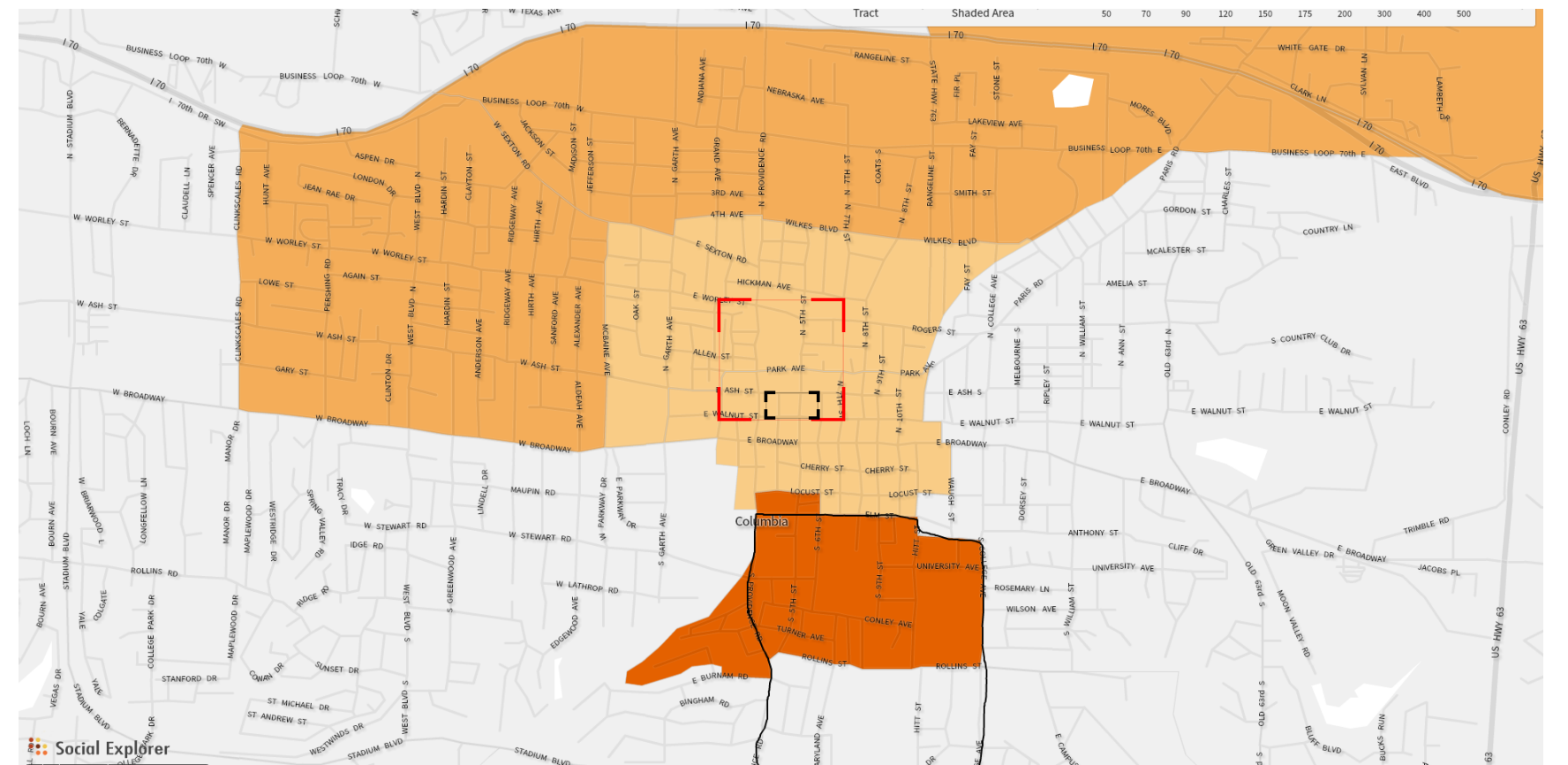
According to data from the U.S. Census, there were a total of 3,863 Blacks living in Columbia in 1970. More than half (~56%) were concentrated in Tract 8, which encompassed the former Douglass neighborhood. This can be seen by noting the orange dots within the map. Each dot represents two people. Orange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

Racial Dot Map, Columbia, MO 1970



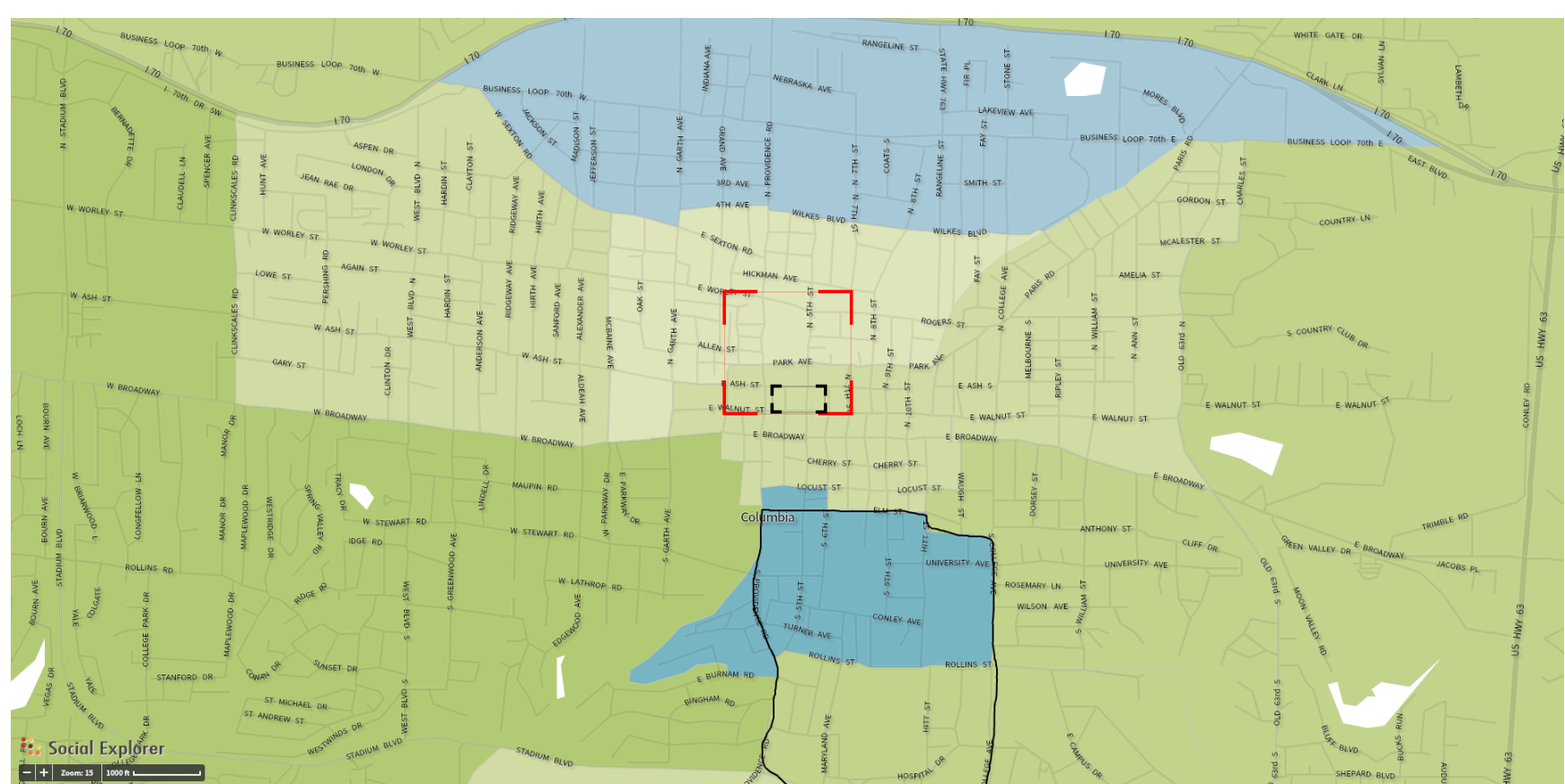
This map shows how Black Columbians were concentrated north of the Douglass Neighborhood which was razed during the Urban Renewal projects.

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



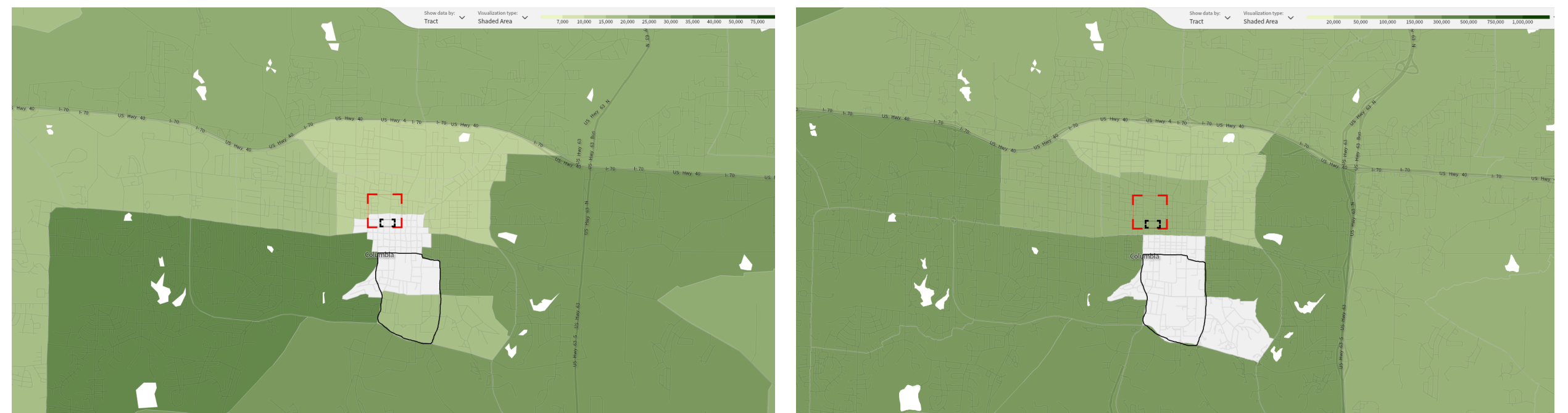
By the 1970's, Black Columbia residents in the Central City/downtown saw a gross monthly rent composite that was higher than other renters in the same area.

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

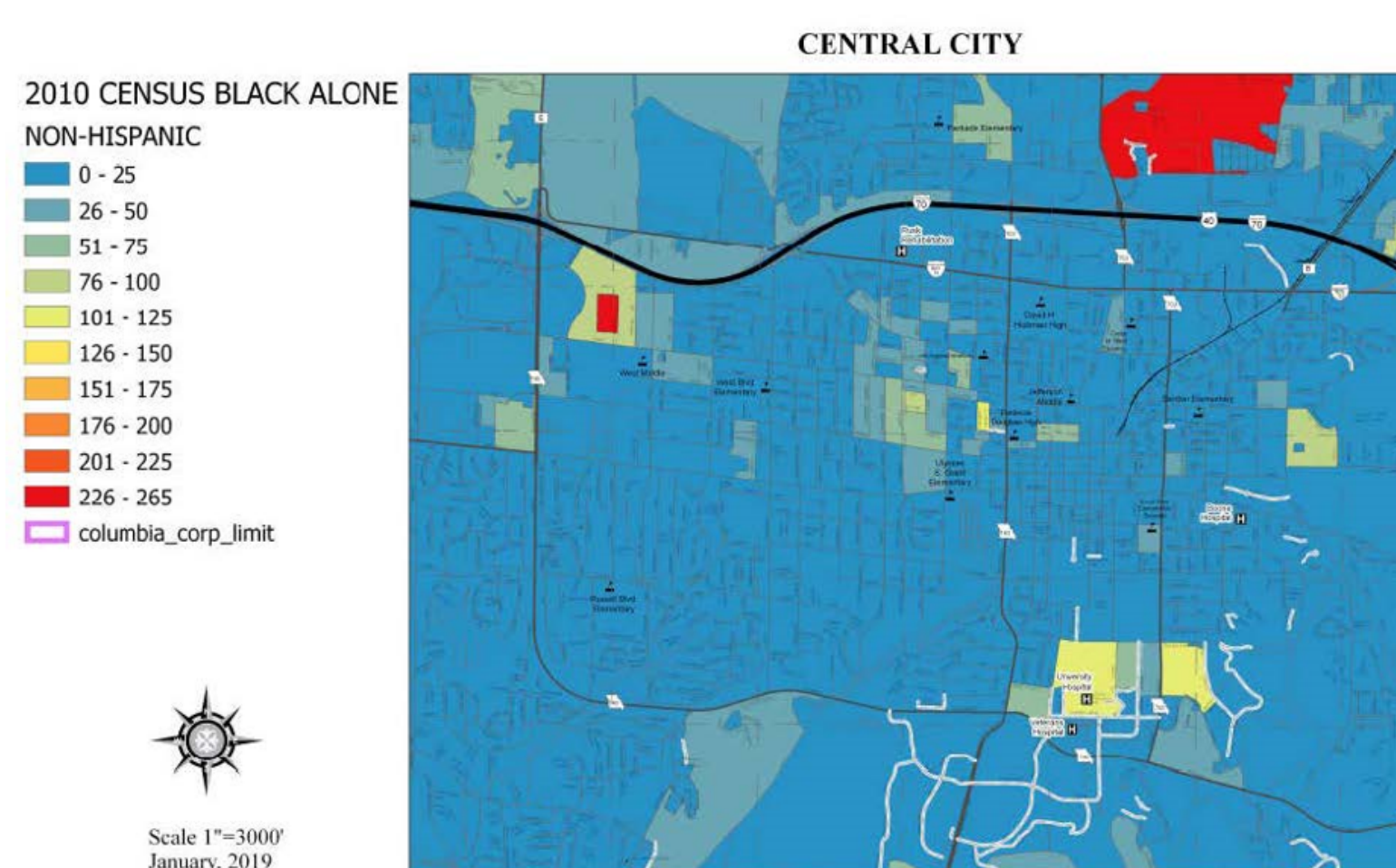
The neighborhood value remained relatively low in these areas, disadvantaging Black residents potential for economic growth. Black residents were not able to build wealth over time as a result of contributing factors like realtor malfeasance and other covert tactics.

Present Day

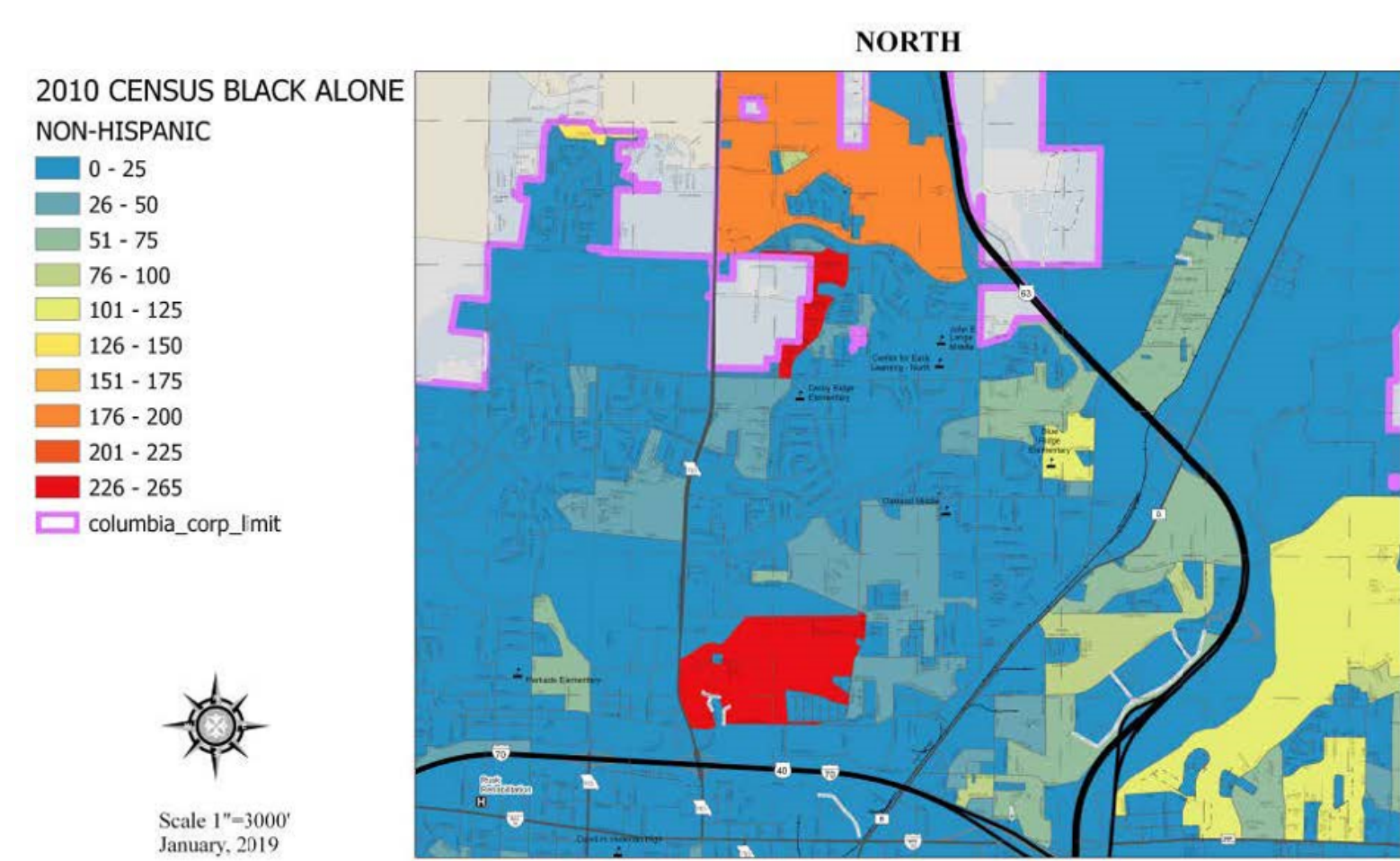
The effects of racially restrictive language in deeds along with the sanctioned urban renewal initiatives devastated many of the Black residents in the City of Columbia over time. **Today, it is clear that the aftermath of policy decisions has resulted in Columbia being segregated along socio-economic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

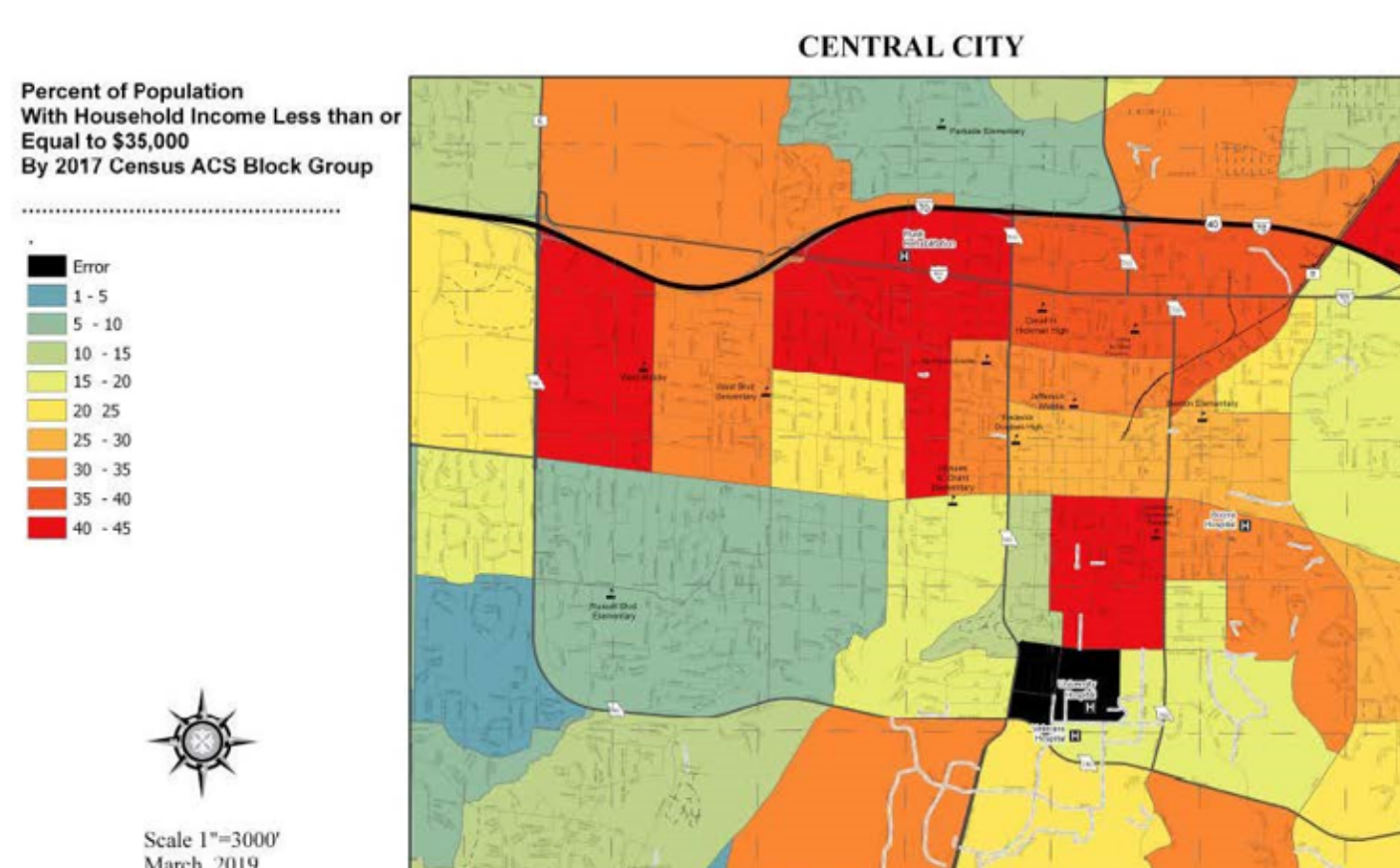


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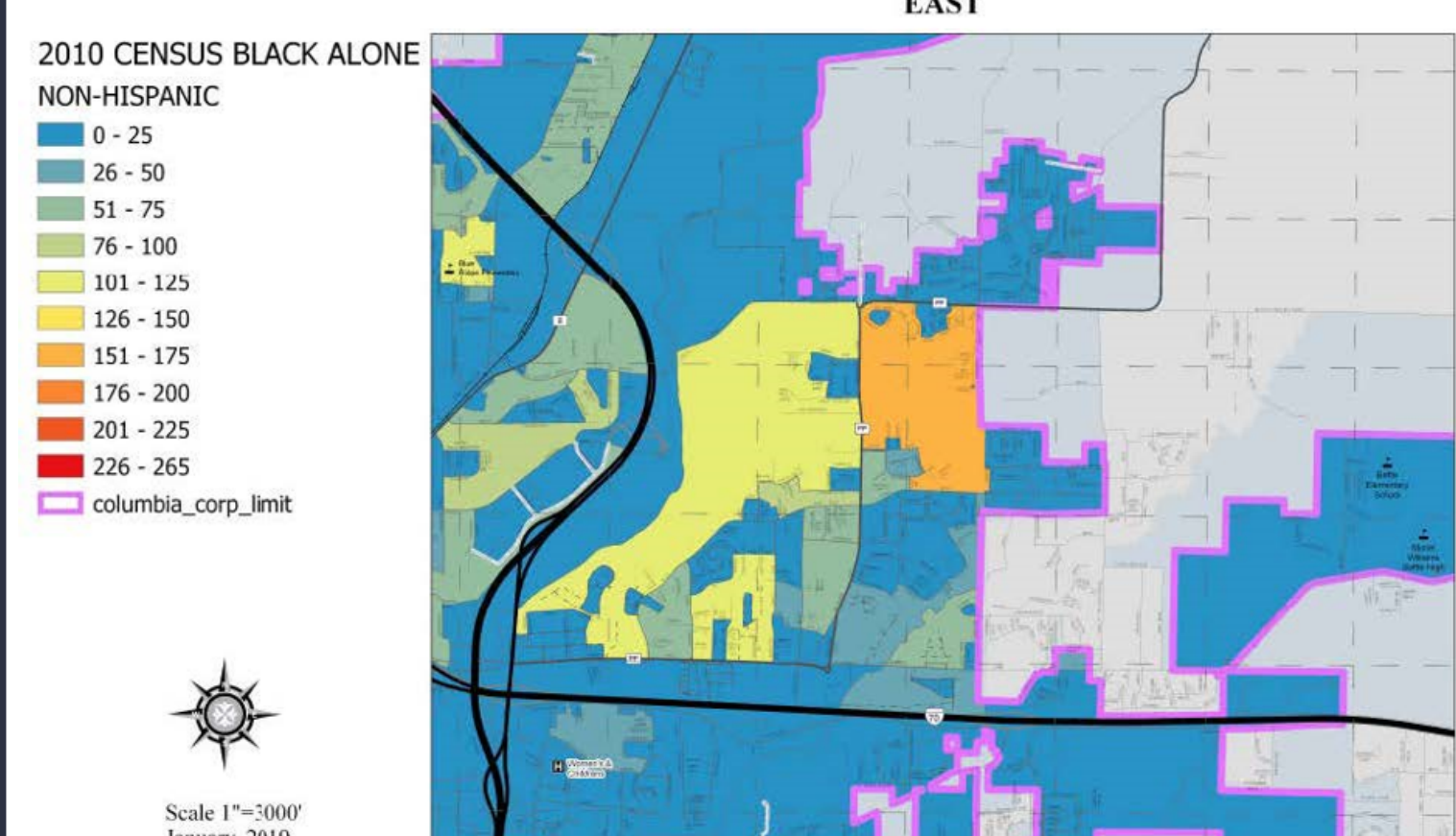
Within Columbia, the Central City has a high percentage of individuals with low incomes. In the areas directly impacted by Urban Renewal and the subsequent displacement of Black residents, there are still ongoing high rates of low incomes. The history behind housing or neighborhood segregation in Boone County has spanned many decades, and for residents of color it is common to see the detrimental consequences of this phenomenon.

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



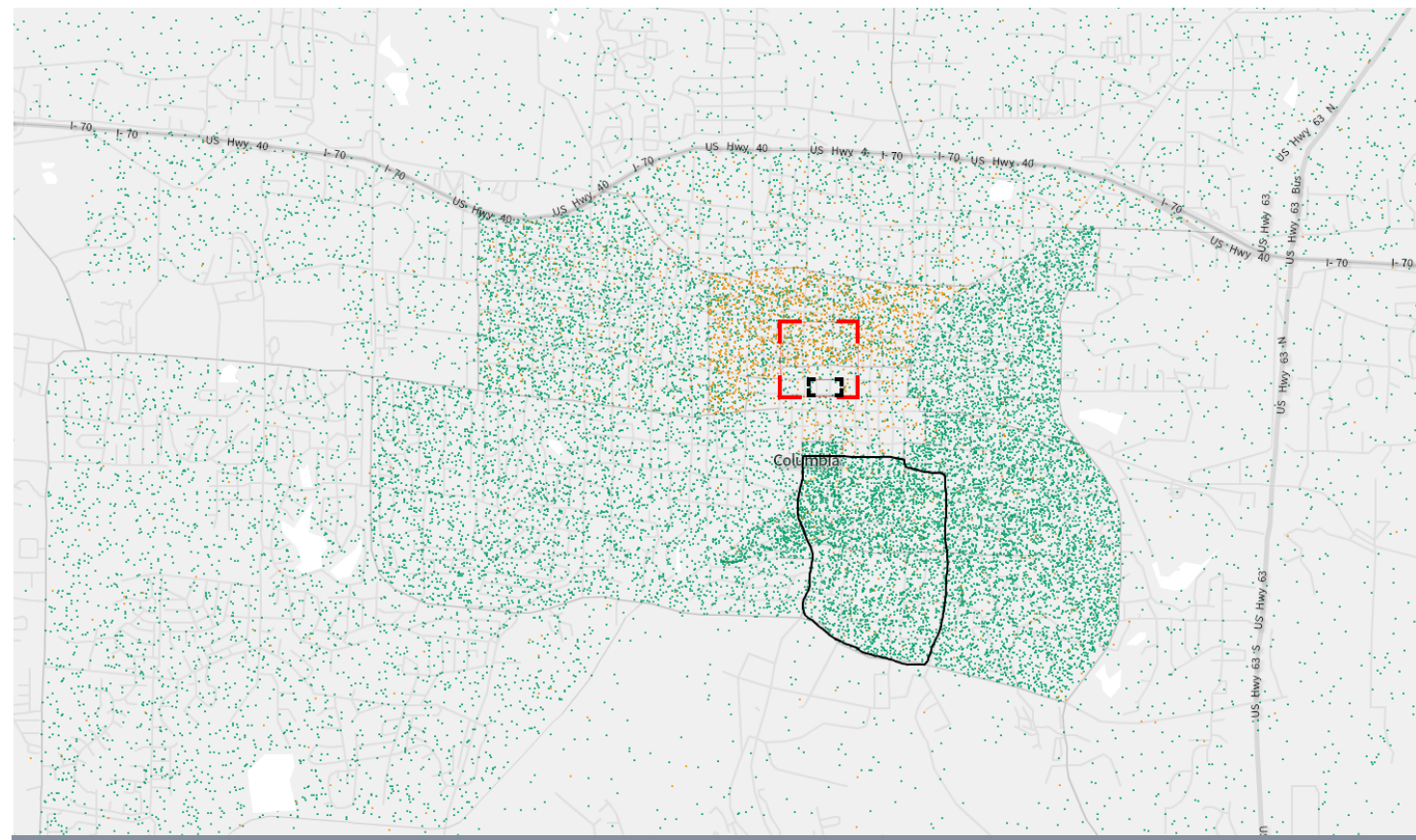
Housing Segregation

1970 - Present Day

1

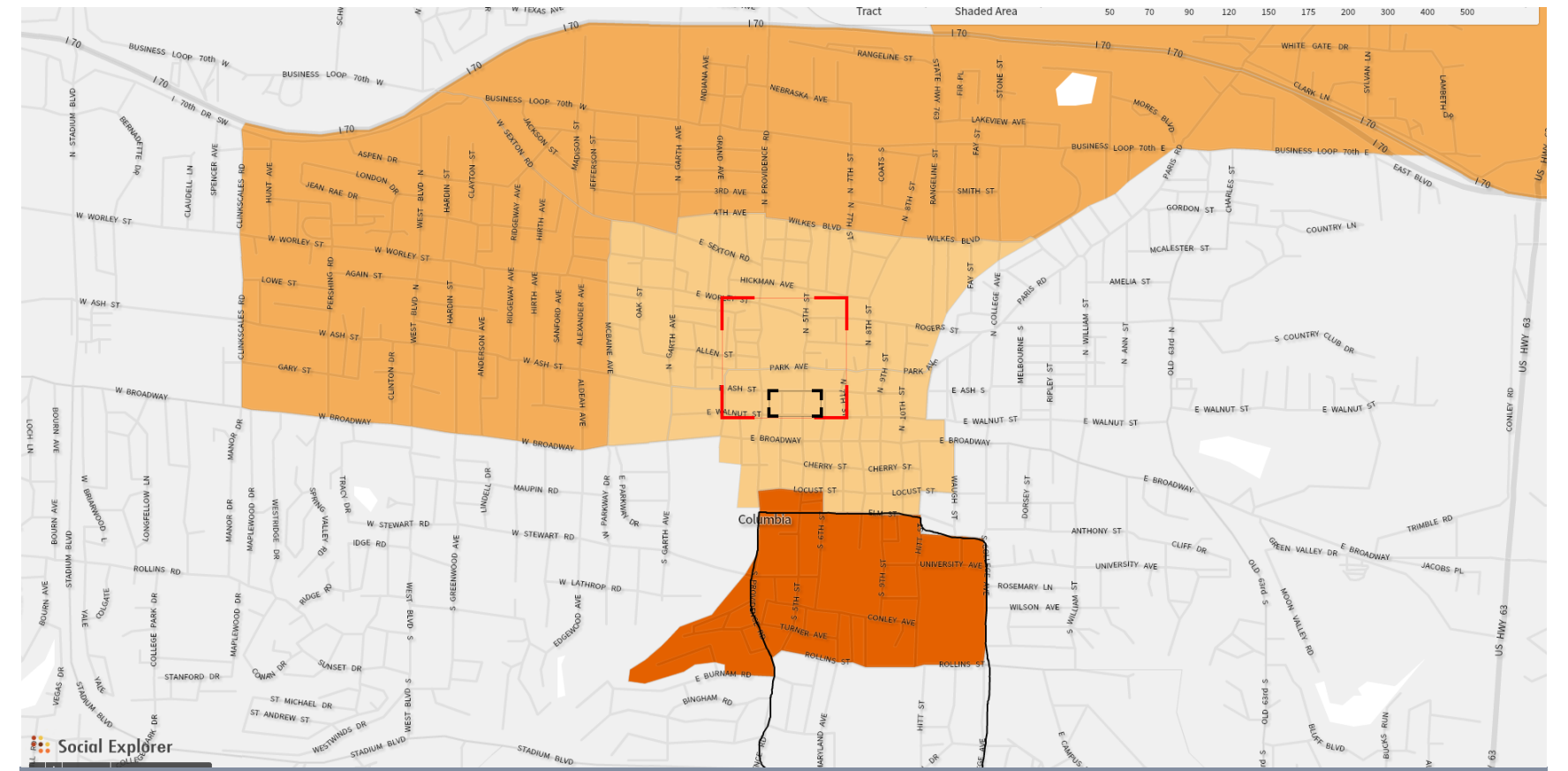
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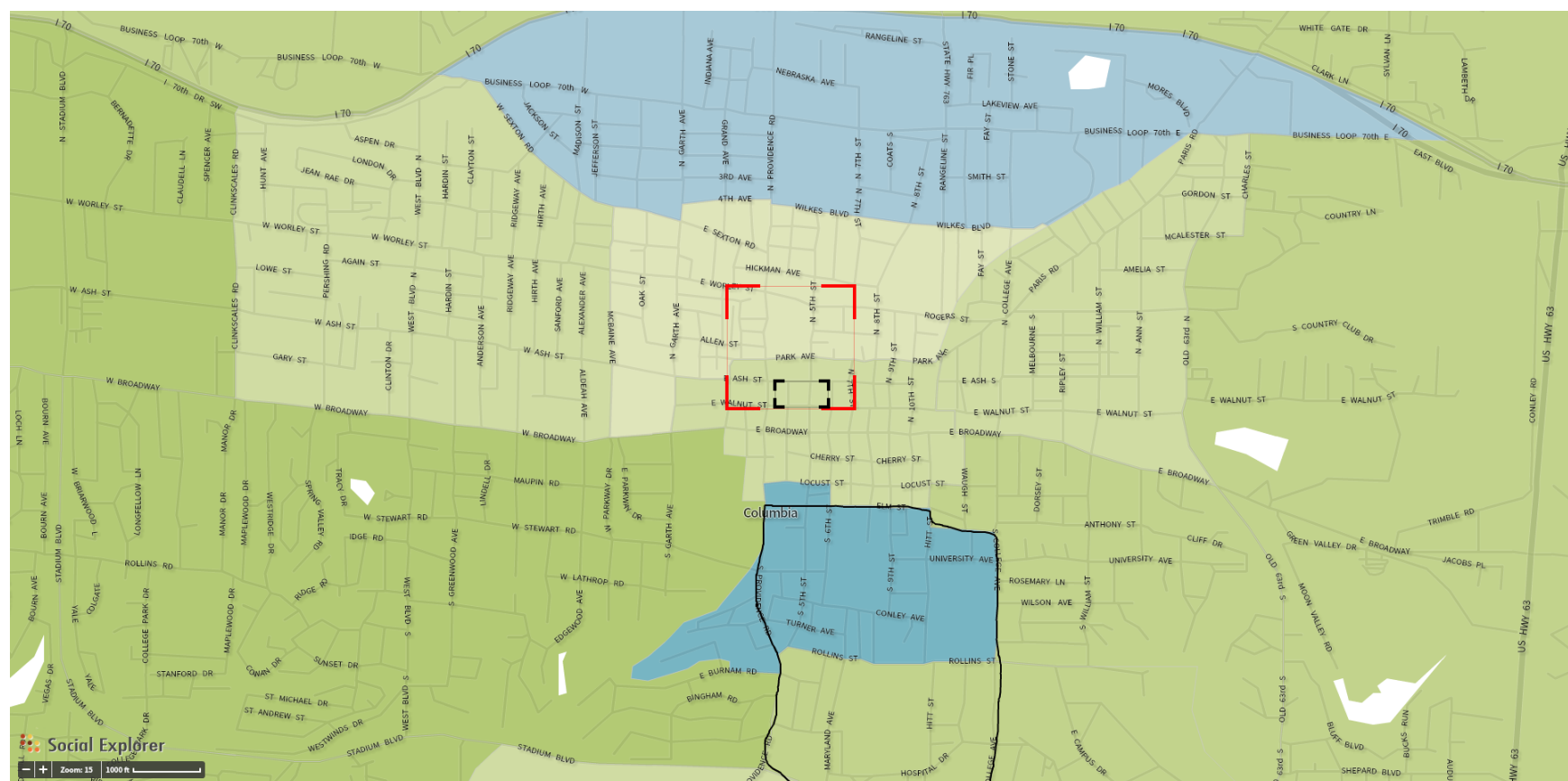
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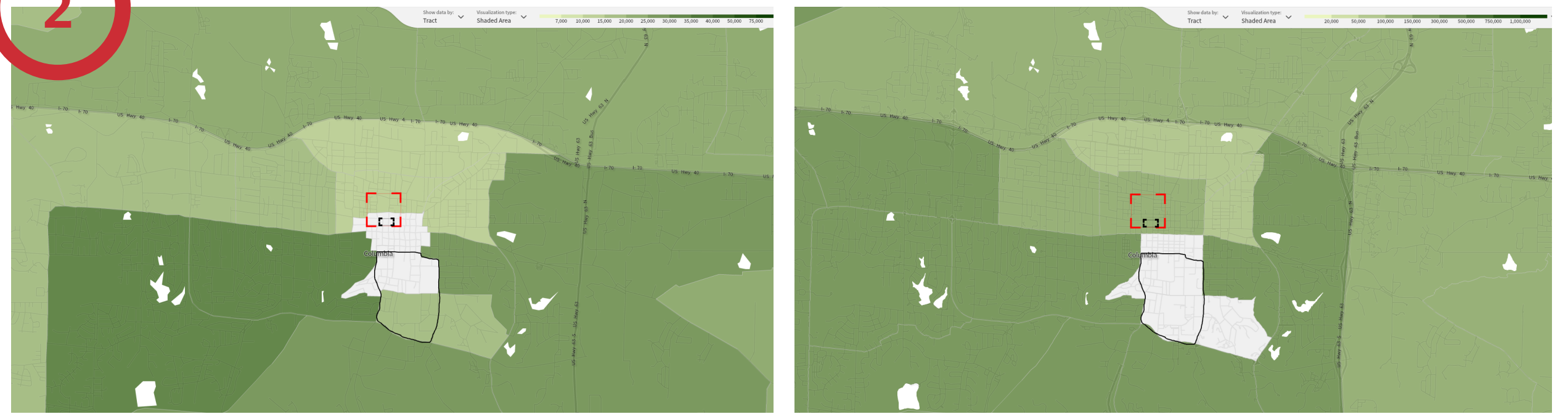
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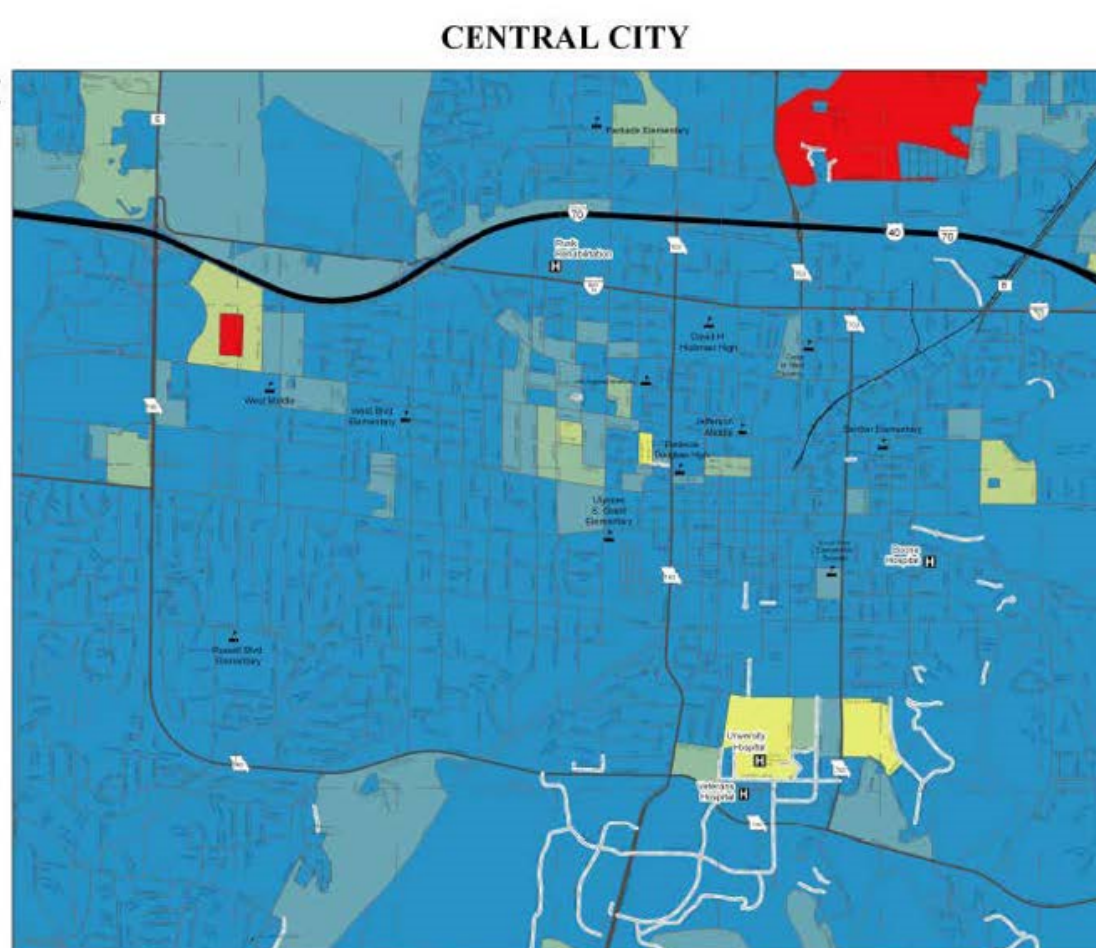
African Americans by Census Block CITY of COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

2010 CENSUS BLACK ALONE NON-HISPANIC

- 0 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51 - 75
- 76 - 100
- 101 - 125
- 126 - 150
- 151 - 175
- 176 - 200
- 201 - 225
- 226 - 265
- columbia_corp_limit



Scale 1"=3000'
January, 2019



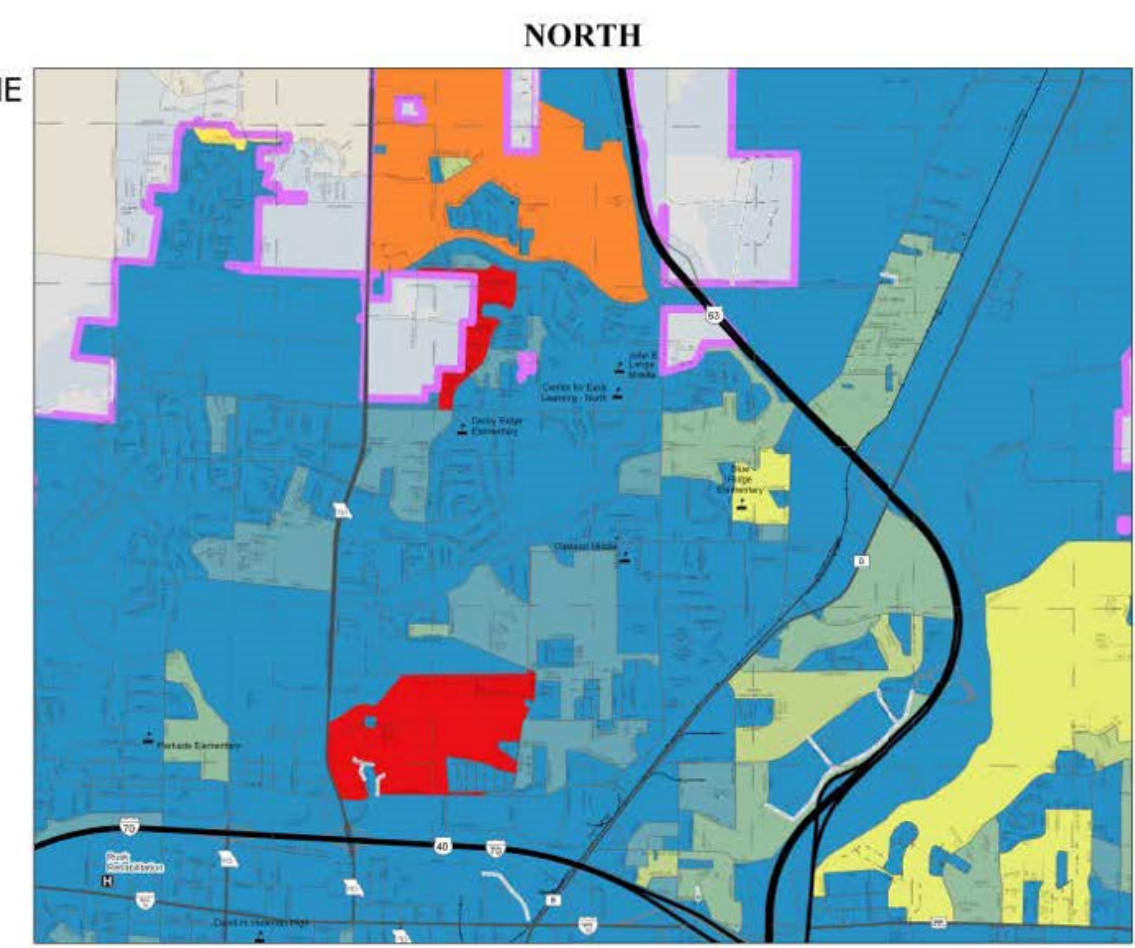
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Income Less Than or Equal to \$35,000

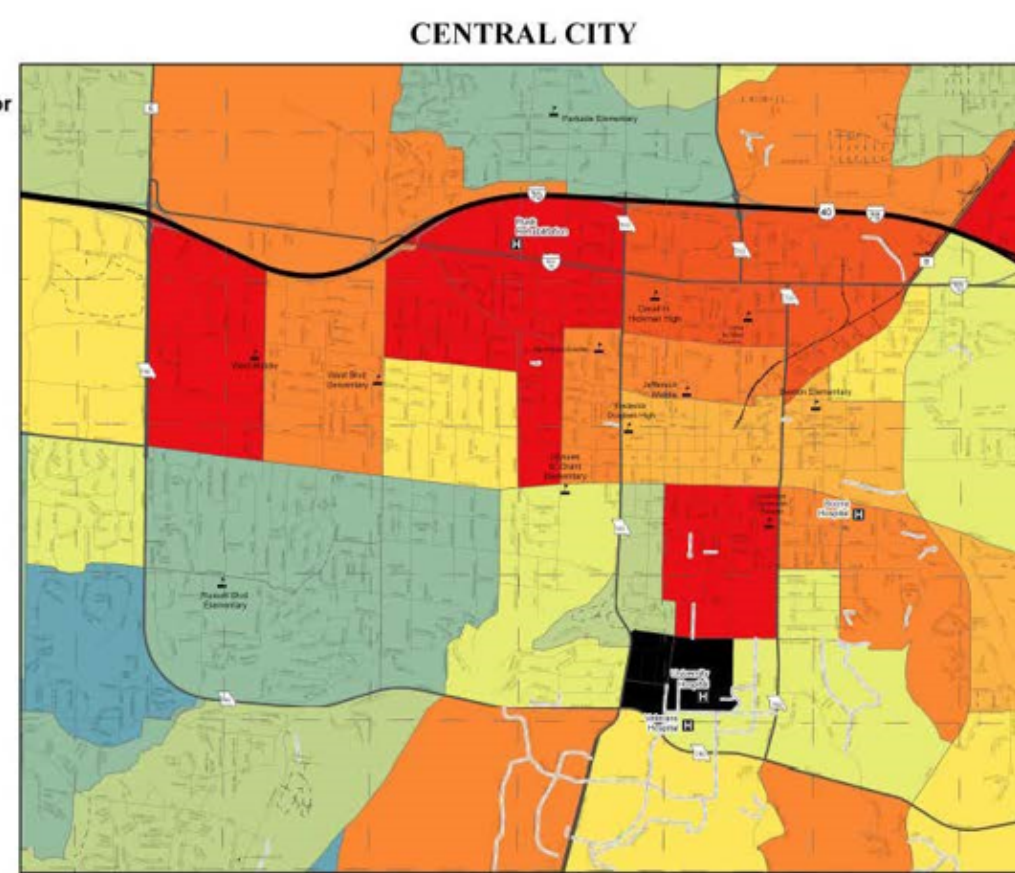
CITY of COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

Percent of Population With Household Income Less than or Equal to \$35,000 By 2017 Census ACS Block Group

- 0 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 15
- 15 - 20
- 20 - 25
- 25 - 30
- 30 - 35
- 35 - 40
- 40 - 45



Scale 1"=3000'
March, 2019



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

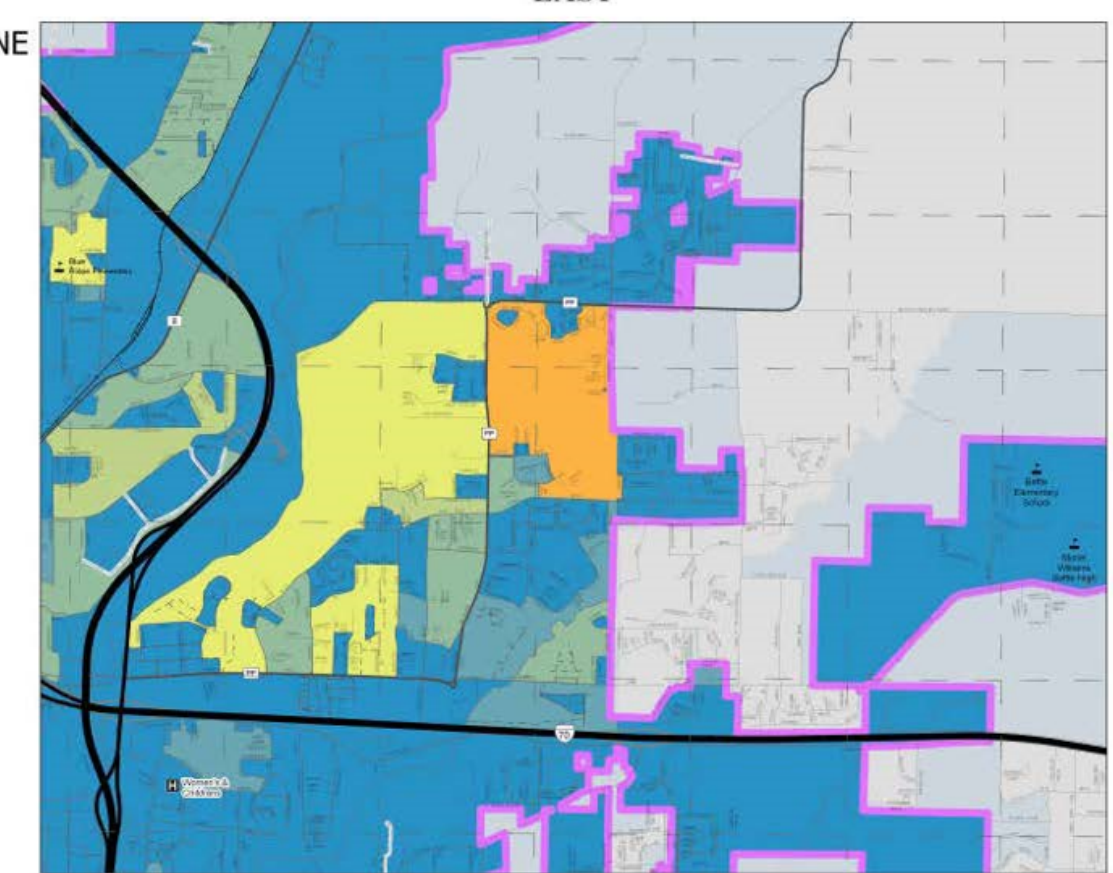
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Citations

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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.

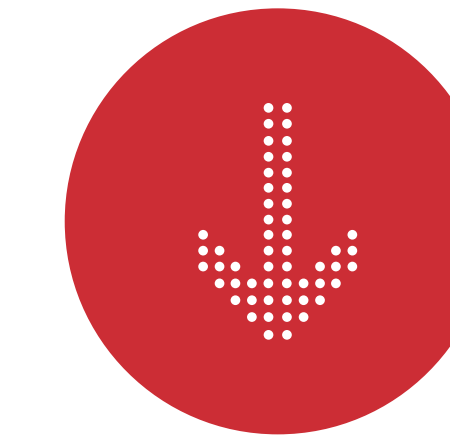


Unsheltered Homelessness:

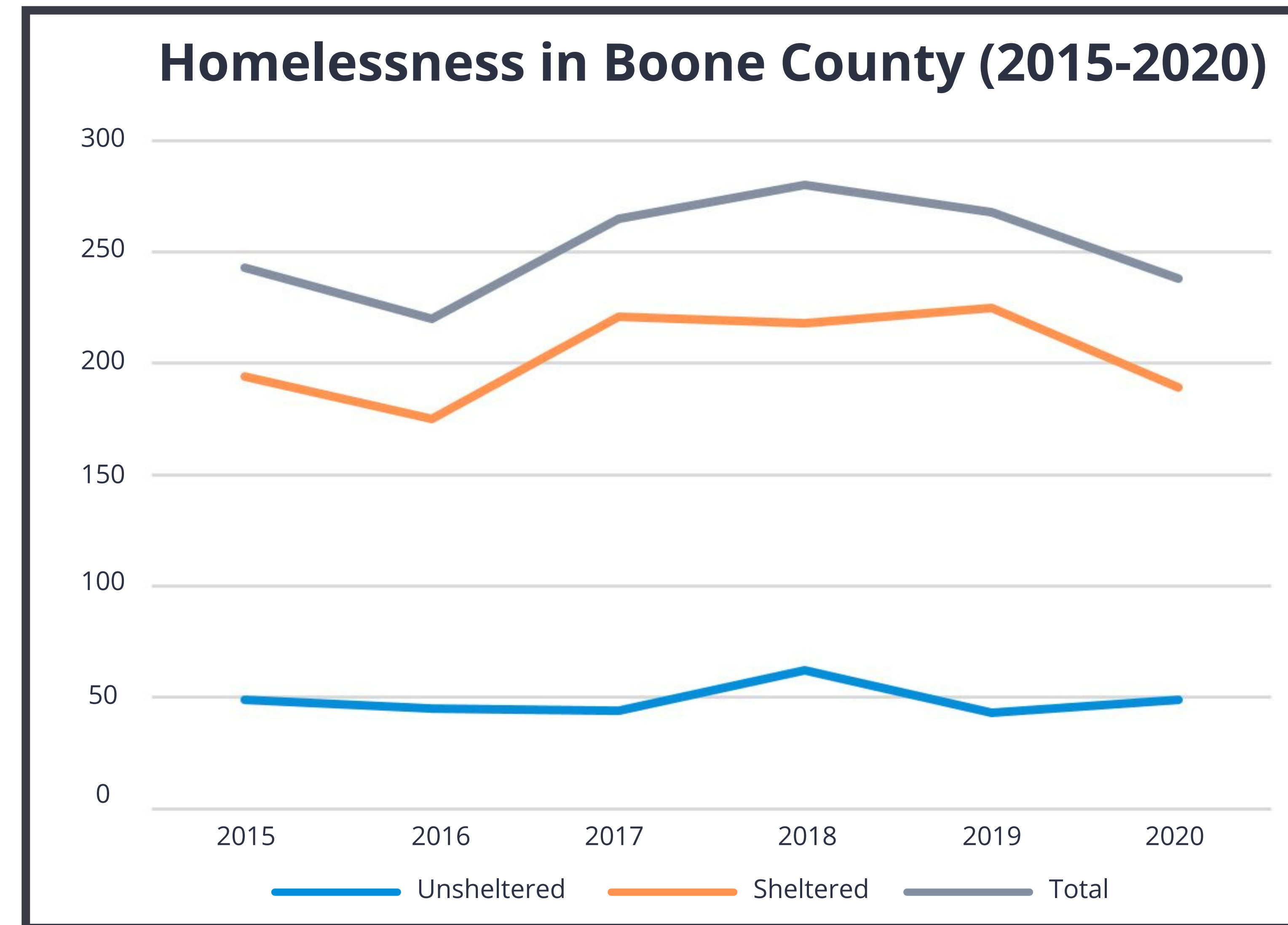
An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning: sleeping in a place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, camping ground, or other place not meant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



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.

Supportive Communities



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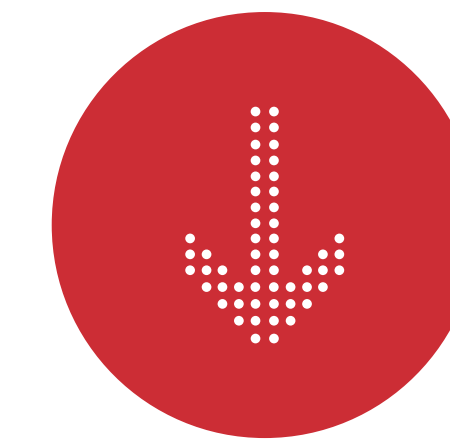


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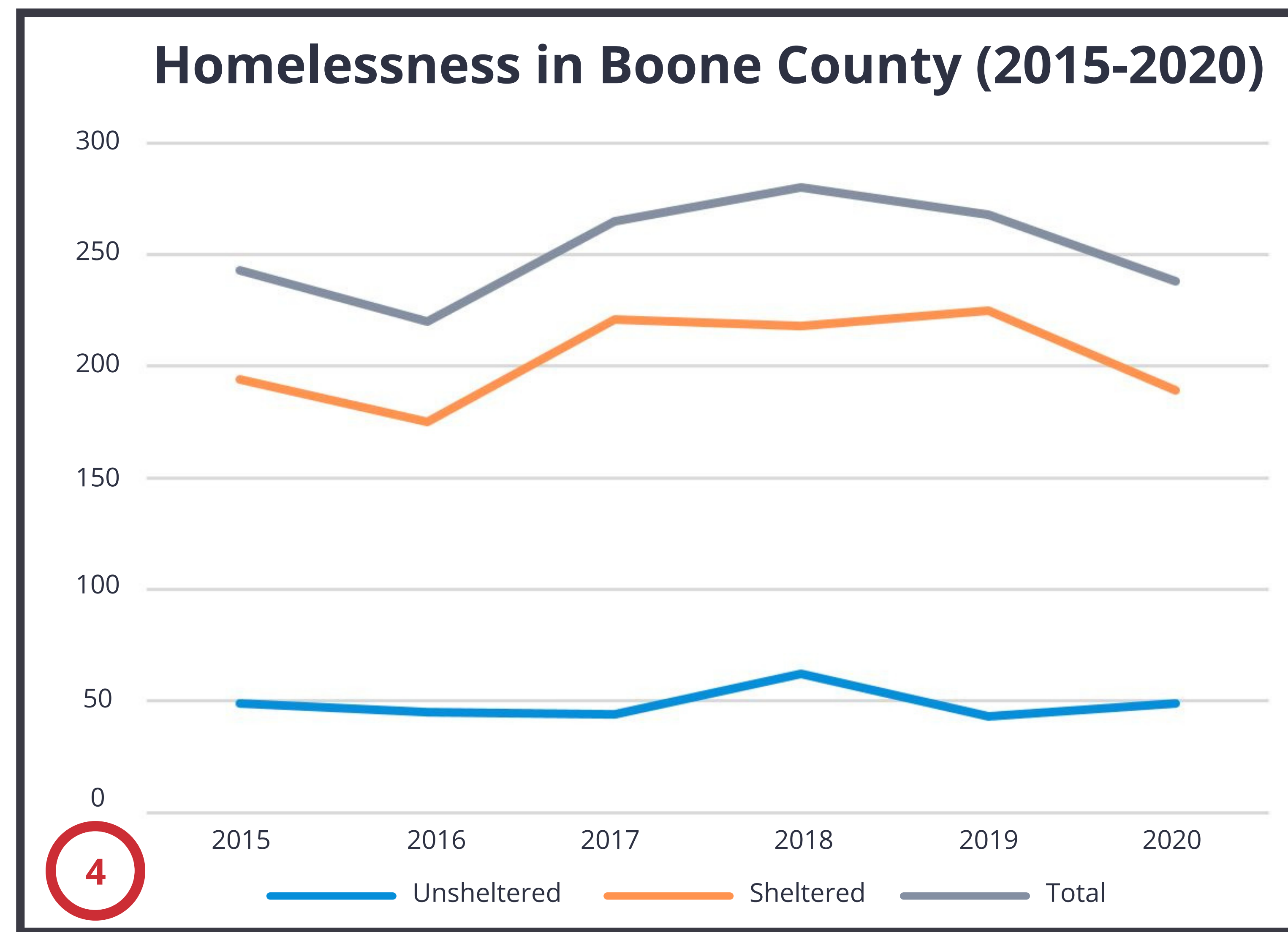


Individuals experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness has remained relatively stable throughout 2015 - 2020.

2 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 **3**



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3	Institute for Community Alliances (2020). <i>Boone County data</i> [Unpublished raw data]. Institute for Community Alliances.
4	Boone Indicators Dashboard. <i>Homelessness</i> [Data set]. Missouri Balance of State Continuum of Care. http://booneindicators.org/IndicatorView.aspx?id=4897
5	Missouri Balance of State Continuum of Care. (2020). <i>Missouri Balance of State Point-in-Time Count</i> . https://www.moboscoc.org/copy-of-pit-count-reports
6	S. Hollis, Personal Communication, July 27, 2021