INSTITUTE *of* PUBLIC POLICY

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BOONE COUNTY ISSUES ANALYSIS
BASIC NEEDS & EMERGENCY SERVICES

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Prepared for the City of Columbia, Boone County, and Heart of Missouri United Way

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Columbia, County of Boone, and the Heart of Missouri United Way (HMUW) are constantly evaluating ways to provide a more targeted approach to provide basic needs and emergency services for community members. In fiscal year 2013, they provided over $750,000 in funding for housing assistance, domestic violence shelters, homeless shelters, and food security services. The purpose of this report is to provide pertinent data that will support the development of a targeted funding strategy to address community needs.

Four sub-issues guide the analysis of this report. They are: homelessness, affordable housing, domestic violence, and food security. Careful understanding of these issues leads to a better understanding of basic needs and emergency services in Boone County. The community-level data highlight several trends, some of which mirror Missouri as a whole, while others indicate some particular problems for the County.

- There are 48 percent more homeless individuals in Boone County in July 2012 than there were in July 2008. At the state-level, the increase between January 2008 and January 2012 was just 22 percent.

- Among all sheltered homeless individuals in Boone County in July 2012, 48 percent are Veterans. This is an increase from 21 percent from July 2010.

- Among all unsheltered homeless individuals in Boone County in July 2012, 45 percent are severely mentally ill. This is an increase from 25 percent from July 2010.

- The number of individuals on the Section 8 Voucher waiting list in Columbia, MO increased 21.5 percent between 2010 and 2012. 70 percent of those on the wait list are black/African American.

- The majority of individuals waiting for public housing at Oak Tower and Paquin Tower are white, while the majority of individuals at the Downtown & Bear Creek location are black/African American.

- In 2011, 53.5 percent of renters in Boone County, and 49.8 percent in MO, are cost burdened – meaning they spend more than 30 percent of their income on renting costs.

- In 2011, 13.6 percent of homeowners with mortgages in Boone County, and 21.7 percent in MO, are cost burdened – meaning they spend more than 35 percent of their income on home-owning costs.

- Median household income for black-only families in Boone County is almost 53 percent less than white-only families between 2006 and 2010.

- Median annual housing costs for the U.S., Missouri, and Boone County have risen 13.4, 13.9, and 12.2 percent respectively between 2005 and 2011. Boone's median annual housing cost remains less than the state and national averages.

- The number of domestic violence incidents in Boone County, MO has risen from 95.2 to 103.96 per 10,000 individuals between 2005 and 2011. In Missouri, the number of domestic violence incidences has declined from 69.24 to 67.61 per 10,000 individuals during this same time period.

- Between 2006 and 2012, 338 individuals have been turned away from the True North Domestic Violence Shelter in Boone County which, since 2006, has only had 25 overnight beds.

- The rate of SNAP eligible families in Boone County decreased by almost one percent while MO and U.S. rates have increased between 2005 and 2010.

- The number of WIC participants in the U.S. and Missouri increased approximately two percentage points between FY2008 and FY2010, while Boone County participation increased by almost ten percent between the same period of time.

Considerable work remains to improve understanding of homelessness, affordable housing, domestic violence, and food security for low-income populations in Boone County. Individuals who have chronic substance abuse problems, mental illness and Veterans are considered populations of interest for this report. These sub-populations are inherently different from the Boone County population as a whole and have the biggest role in understanding the county's homeless problem.

This report highlights county-level trends, prioritizes issues related to basic needs and emergency services, and provides an inventory of services in Boone County. The prioritization and scoring process allows the report's sub-issues to be ranked among other reports for the City of Columbia/Boone County and HMUW. Establishing a basis for prioritization allows the county to allocate social service funds on higher priority needs. The basic needs and emergency services sub-issues excluded from prioritization, or from inclusion, in this report do not imply that these issues or topics are insignificant in Boone County. Rather, it calls to mind which issues contain data gaps that must be filled by further research. This report concludes with an examination of best programs and practices and their local applications for basic needs and emergency services development in Boone County.

INTRODUCTION

Basic needs and emergency services encompass assistance programming aimed at helping those individuals and families in need of social services assistance. Agencies in Boone County provide programming and enrollment assistance for those who are eligible for a variety of services. This report assesses Boone County's basic needs and emergency services environment in relation to four sub-issues: 1) homelessness, 2) affordable housing, 3) domestic violence, and 4) food security. These speak to the individuals and families in Boone County, particularly those living on low-incomes, who at times find it difficult to ascertain affordable food and shelter. Understanding the needs of this population is necessary in order to effectively target social service programs and funding.

In 2013, the Heart of Missouri United Way (HMUW), the City of Columbia, and Boone County invested over $750,000 (Appendix A: Table 1) in services to enhance basic needs and emergency services. Boone County, the City of Columbia, and HMUW are taking steps to understand more about the basic and emergency services needs of community residents in order to make wise use of future funding. The Commission contracted with the Institute of Public Policy (IPP) in the Truman School of Public Affairs at the University of Missouri to conduct an issues analysis of basic needs and emergency services in Boone County. This report and analysis will help guide future funding decisions and inform Boone County, the City of Columbia, and HMUW of pertinent areas of interest within the framework of basic needs and emergency services. The city, county and HMUW wish to ensure the greatest positive impact of their investments in the community and this report will help achieve this goal by offering sound analysis on basic needs and emergency services within Boone County.

In addition to sharing information on the four sub-issues and on sub-populations of interest (Veterans, chronic substance abusers, and the mentally ill), this report includes a resource inventory and descriptions of services available in Boone County to address basic needs and emergency services. This report concludes with examination of best practices programs and prioritization of the sub-issues at hand.

METHODOLOGY

Data Collection Methods

A variety of data and data sources were consulted in the process of creating this report. All data sources meet three criteria. First, they are published regularly. That is to say, the data used in this report do not come from one time studies or surveys, but are published routinely (annually, bi-annually or every ten years) depending on the source's data collection methodology. Second, the data are readily available at the local level. And finally, the data is commonly used to monitor trends. The data sources for this report include: the American Community Survey, the Missouri Point-In-Time Count, Columbia Housing Authority, the Missouri Highway Patrol Statistical Analysis Center, Columbia MO Police Department, True North Domestic Violence Shelter, and Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services.

The U.S. Census is conducted every ten years and serves as the leading source of data on the U.S. population.[1] The census collects and houses data on a multitude of topics used to distribute U.S. Congressional seats to states and make decisions about community services in order to provide a basis for distributing $400 billion in federal funds to local, state, and tribal governments each year. It also is one of the more important sources for decision-making on a wide array of topics in the private, nonprofit and public sectors.

Prior to the 2010 decennial census, all households completed one of two surveys, either a long or short version. The short version was very brief and took only minutes to complete. The long version consisted of 38 pages and was sent to one in six households. In order to make population estimates for the years in between the decennial surveys, the Census Bureau relied upon the Current Population Survey (CPS) to formulate population extrapolations. Beginning in 2005, the Census Bureau began to rely upon yearly survey data supplied by the American Community Survey (ACS).[2] ACS samples a small percentage of the population every year and serves two primary functions. First, it gives communities annual[3] information they need to plan services. Second, it replaces the long version of the decennial census. ACS data are used in this report to determine county level population, Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) eligibility/participation, housing characteristics such as median household income, and the rate of cost-burdened homeowners and renters.

The Point-In-Time Count (PITC) provides annual data for the homeless population and is provided by two sources.[4] The Missouri Housing Development Commission provides unsheltered homeless count data and the Missouri Association for Social Welfare provides sheltered homeless count data. The Missouri Highway Patrol Statistical Analysis Center[5], Columbia MO Police Department,[6] and True North Domestic Violence Shelter[7] provide annual data on domestic violence. The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services office of

[1] For more information, visit http://www.census.gov/
[2] For more information, visit http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
[3] Annual data are only available for counties with 100,000+ population
[4] More information can be found at http://www.mhdc.com/ci/point_in_time_count.htm
[5] More information can be found at http://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/index_960grid.html
[6] More information can be found at http://www.gocolumbiamo.com/Police/
[7] More information can be found at http://www.truenorthofcolumbia.org/

WIC and Community Nutritional Services[8] provides data on annual participation in WIC at the county level.

Prioritization Methods

Prioritizing the basic needs and emergency services sub-issues allows Boone County, City of Columbia and HMUW to analyze where services should be targeted. To prioritize the sub-issues, one primary community-level indicator was selected for each sub-issue based on the following five criteria:

1. Representative of the issue area
2. Comparable at the state and county level
3. Publicly available
4. Systematically collected
5. Routinely updated

Each prioritization score is comparable to scores from previous Boone County Issues Analyses on children, youth, and families, mental health, independent living, and economic opportunity. These reports are made available from the Institute of Public Policy.[9]

[8] More information can be found at http://health.mo.gov/living/families/wic/index.php
[9] More information can be found at http://ipp.missouri.edu/Projects/Details/361

FINDINGS

Homelessness

Primary Community Level Indicator: The primary community level indicator of homelessness in Boone County is the number of homeless individuals represented in Point-In-Time Count. This measure describes those individuals in the community who are homeless. Unsheltered homeless data are collected by the Missouri Housing Development Commission Housing Study and sheltered data are collected by the Missouri Association for Social Welfare. These data are published regularly, made readily available at the local level and can be used by the community to monitor homelessness trends.

COMMUNITY DASHBOARD: HOMELESSNESS

		Boone County 2008	Boone County 2012		Missouri 2008	Missouri 2010	
Primary Community Level Indicator							
(1) Point-In-Time Count: # of homeless individuals (sheltered and unsheltered aggregate)		147 (January) 131 (July)	236(January) 286 (July)		6,124 (Jan)	7,877 (Jan)	
(2) ⬇ **Other Community Level Indicators**							
Severely Mentally Ill	# of Homeless sheltered individuals	26(January)	34(January)		n/a	n/a	
	# of Homeless sheltered individuals	50(July)	53(July)		n/a	n/a	
	# of Homeless unsheltered individuals	10(January)	8(January)		n/a	n/a	
	# of Homeless unsheltered individuals	11(July)	49(July)		n/a	n/a	
Chronic Substance Abuse	# of Homeless sheltered individuals	30(January)	22(January)		n/a	n/a	
	# of Homeless sheltered individuals	45(July)	67(July)		n/a	n/a	
	# of Homeless unsheltered individuals	16(January)	10(January)		n/a	n/a	
	# of Homeless unsheltered individuals	25(July)	43(July)		n/a	n/a	
Veterans	# of Homeless sheltered individuals	22(January)	78(January)		n/a	n/a	
	# of Homeless sheltered individuals	36(July)	82(July)		n/a	n/a	
	# of Homeless unsheltered individuals	3(January)	1(January)		n/a	n/a	
	# of Homeless unsheltered individuals	9 (July)	6(July)		n/a	n/a	
(3) Section 8 Housing Voucher Waiting List							
• # of Individuals		2,654 (2010)	3,226		n/a	n/a	
• # of Families		1,074 (2010)	1,461		n/a	n/a	
(4) Public Housing Waiting List							
• Individuals (Paquin Tower)		119	132		n/a	n/a	
• Individuals (Oak Tower)		63	86		n/a	n/a	
• Individuals (Downtown & Bear)		1015	667		n/a	n/a	
• Families (Paquin Tower)		109	123		n/a	n/a	
• Families (Oak Tower)		58	84		n/a	n/a	
• Families (Downtown & Bear)		509	293		n/a	n/a	

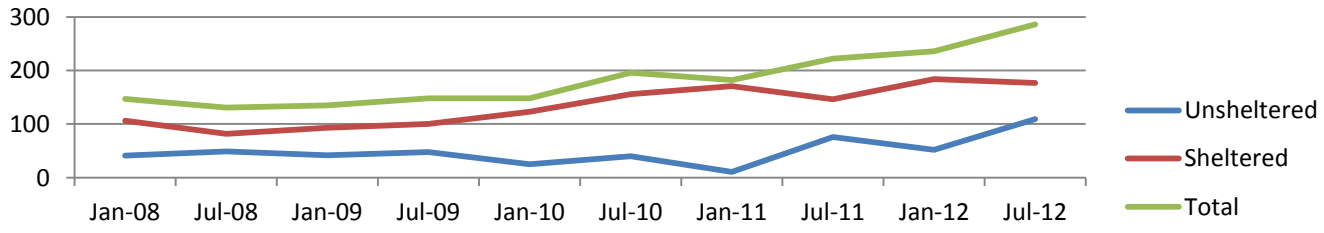
Sources: Missouri Housing Development Commission (unsheltered) & Missouri Association for Social Welfare (sheltered). Columbia Housing Authority.
Color Indicators – assignment based upon comparison between the 2008 and 2012
= Improving = No change = Declining = No judgment

Collection of Indicators: Boone County is committed to understanding more about homelessness in the community and in doing so, should examine four indicators: the total number of homeless individuals in the county, the rate of sub-populations of interest among the Boone County sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations, the number of individuals and families on the Section 8 Housing Vouchers waiting list, and the number of individuals and families on the public housing waiting list in Boone County. These indicators are tracked by the Missouri Point-In-Time Report, the Missouri Housing Development Commission Homeless Study, Homeless Management Information Systems, and Columbia Housing Authority's Applicant Statistical Report.

The Point-In-Time Count determines the total number of homeless individuals in Boone County, and this is the first indicator of homelessness in this report. The Point-In-Time Count uses the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) definition of homeless[10] which was adopted by the City of Columbia. According to HUD, a homeless person is considered "unsheltered" when they are living on the streets, in abandoned buildings, vehicles, parks, or in bus and train stations. A "sheltered" homeless person lives in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program specifically in place for homeless persons. The transient nature of homeless individuals brings about challenges in obtaining an accurate count of the population and in assessing individual needs.

The Point-In-Time Count is part of a bi-annual homeless census conducted by the Missouri Housing Development Commission and the Missouri Association for Social Welfare. The census is a snapshot of the number of sheltered and unsheltered individuals during a specified 24-hour period in January and July. The Point-In-Time Count offers a baseline by which to quantify the number of individuals who are homeless on any given day in both the winter and summer months. However, one should note that the homeless census has a relatively flexible methodology and implementation, which accounts for the challenges inherent with tracking this population. Figure 1 describes the total number of homeless individuals in Boone County during the January and July Point-In-Time Counts between 2008 and 2012. The combined sheltered and unsheltered count reveals a steady increase in the number of homeless individuals between 2008 and 2012. The unsheltered trend line has expected seasonal variation between the winter and summer months. Between July 2008 and July 2012 the Point-In-time count revealed 48 percent more homeless individuals in Boone County. At the state level, the increase between January 2008 and January 2012 was just 22 percent.

FIGURE 1: TOTAL NUMBER HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS IN BOONE COUNTY, 2008-2012

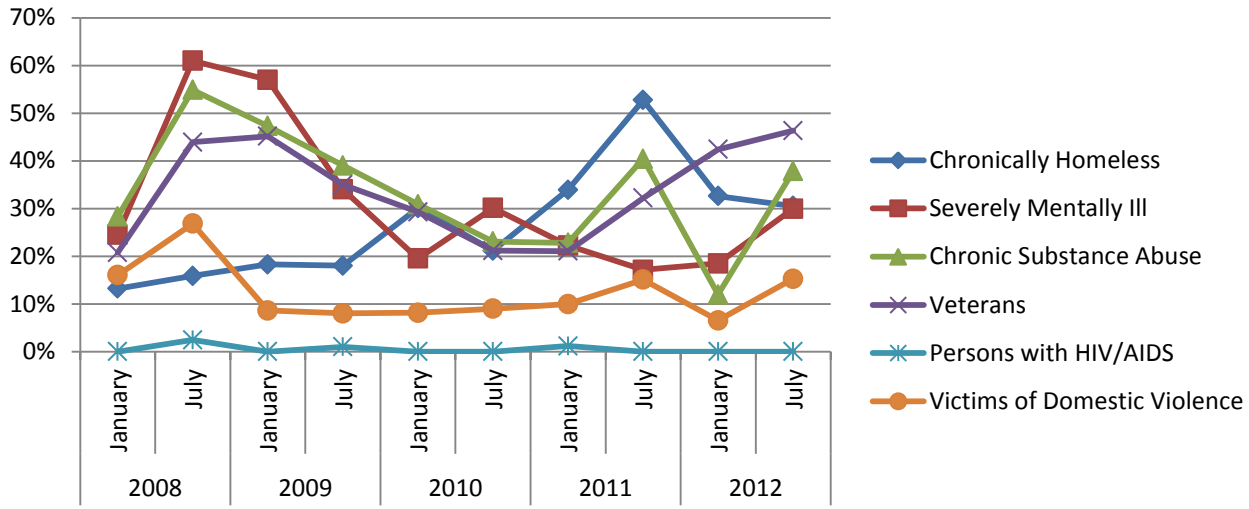


Source: Missouri Housing Development Commission (unsheltered) & Missouri Association for Social Welfare (sheltered)

[10] For HUD definitions visit: http://portal.hud.gov/portal/HUD/topics/homelessness/definition

The second indicator is the rate of sub-populations of interest among the Boone County sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The sub-populations tracked by the Missouri Housing Development Commission and the Missouri Association for Social Welfare include: chronically homeless, severely mentally ill, chronic substance abusers, Veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS and victims of domestic violence. Figure 2 provides useful information on homeless individuals in each sub-population as a rate among all sheltered homeless during the Point-In-Time counts between 2008 and 2012. During the most recent count, persons with HIV/AIDS and victims of domestic violence constitute the smallest representation of sheltered individuals in Boone County, while Veterans makeup the largest sub-population represented at this same point in time. Since 2009 there has been a decrease in the rate of sheltered severely mentally ill and an increase in the chronically homeless.

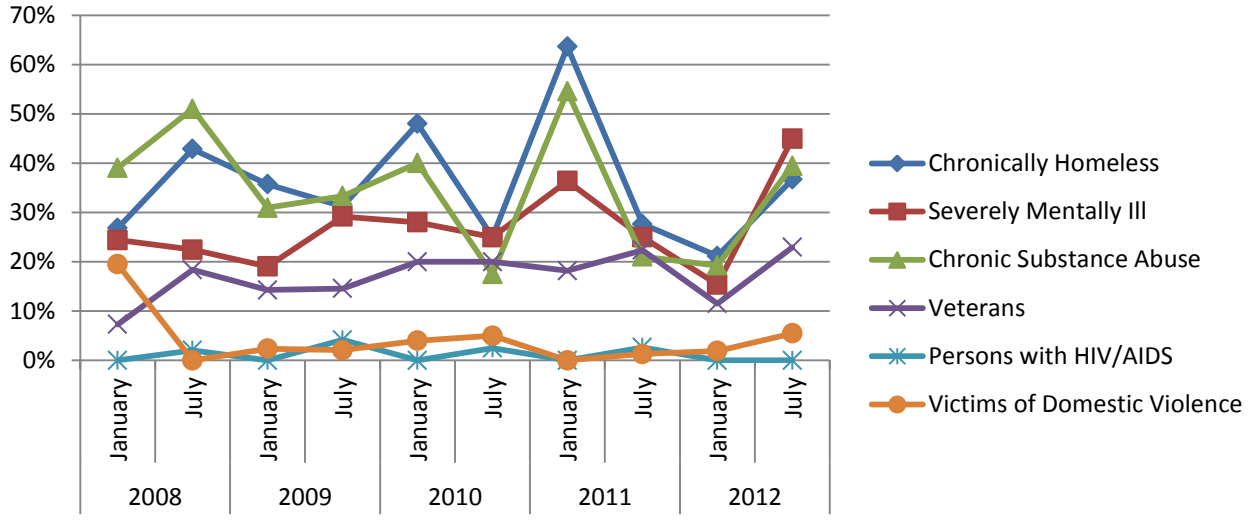
FIGURE 2: SHELTERED HOMELESS SUB-POPULATIONS
AS A RATE OF ALL SHELTERED HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS IN BOONE COUNTY



Source: Missouri Association for Social Welfare

Figure 3 provides useful information on homeless individuals in each sub-population as a rate among all unsheltered homeless during the Point-In-Time counts between 2008 and 2012. During this time period, chronically homeless individuals, those suffering from severe mental illness, and individuals with chronic substance abuse problems make up the majority of the unsheltered homeless population for all consecutive years represented here. Once again, as depicted in Figure 2, persons with HIV/AIDS and victim of domestic violence make up the minority of the unsheltered population.

FIGURE 3: UNSHELTERED HOMELESS SUB-POPULATIONS
AS A RATE OF ALL UNSHELTERED HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS IN BOONE COUNTY



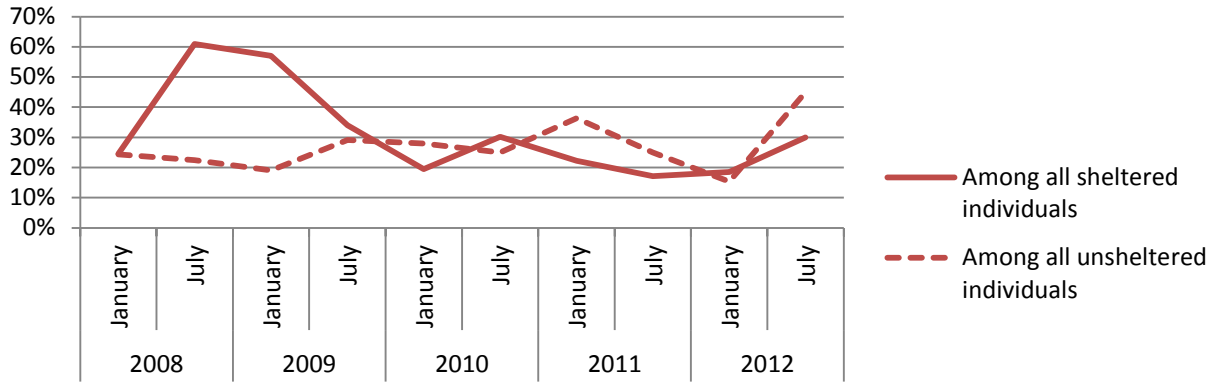
Source: Missouri Housing Development Commission

The following three figures take a closer look at three sub-populations of particular interest in Boone County – homeless individuals with severe mental illness, homeless individuals who are chronic substance abusers and homeless individuals who are Veterans. The rate of homeless individuals with severe mental illness among all sheltered and unsheltered individuals is represented in Figure 4. That ratio of this sub-population among all unsheltered individuals is closing in on 50 percent in the July 2012, its highest rate over this time period. The ratio of severely mentally ill among the sheltered homeless exceeded 60 percent in 2008 and has seen a rapid decline through 2011.

The rate of homeless individuals with chronic substance abuse problems among all sheltered and unsheltered individuals is represented in Figure 5. Between 2008 and 2012 the unsheltered population experienced turbulent rate changes while the sheltered individuals' rate experienced a large decline between 2008 and 2011. The July 2012 Point-In-Time count for sheltered homeless populations saw a 2.5 point decrease in the rate of individuals with substance abuse problems from previous summer count in July 2011. The unsheltered homeless populations saw a 18.5 point increase during this same period of time.

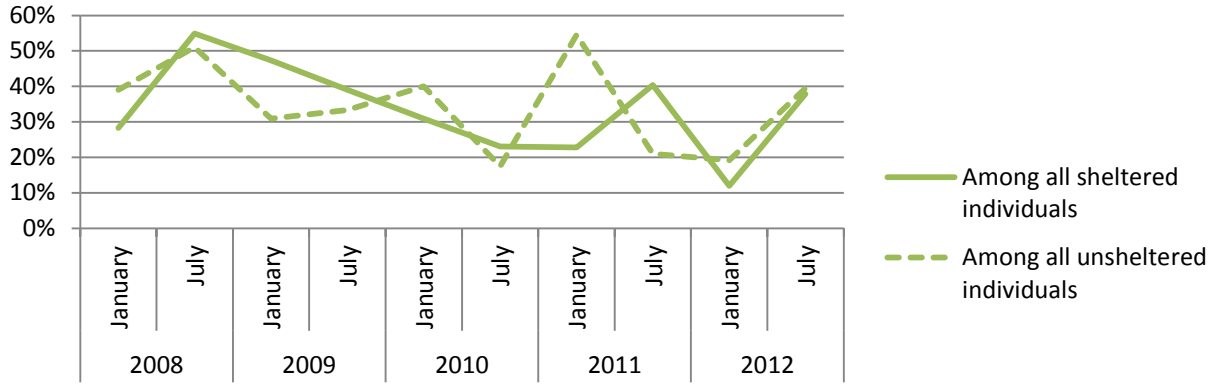
The rate of homeless individuals who are Veterans among all sheltered and unsheltered individuals is represented in Figure 5. In January 2009, Veterans represented 45 percent of all sheltered individuals in Boone County. Two years later, in January 2011, this rate dropped to just 18 percent, but quickly rebounded to 42 percent the following year. The rate of Veterans among all unsheltered individuals has transitioned between seven and 22 percent between 2008 and 2012. The number of Boone County homeless Veterans may be linked to the local U.S. Veterans' Hospital whose services are not limited by county of residence. The Veterans' Hospital provides services for visiting and transient Veterans throughout the state. Detailed information on the homeless data presented in Figures 1-5 may be found in Appendix A: Table 2 and 2A.

FIGURE 4: HOMELESS RATE OF INDIVIDUALS IN BOONE COUNTY, MO WITH SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS



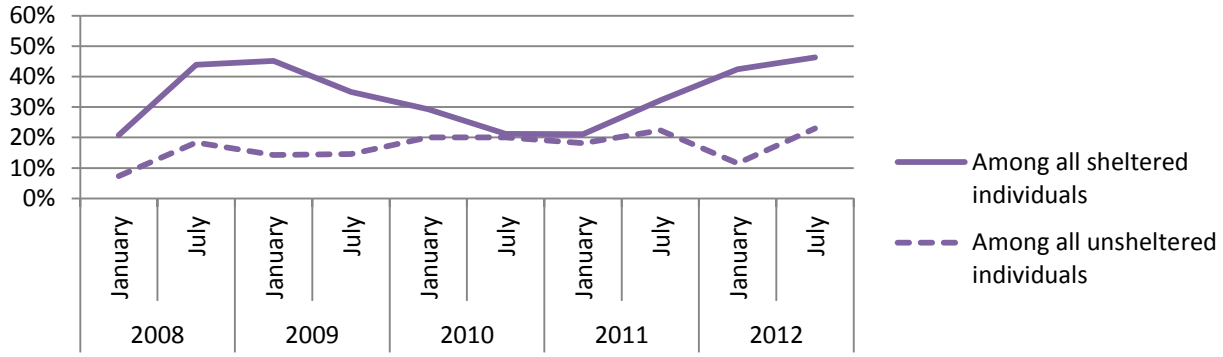
Source: Missouri Housing Development Commission (unsheltered) & Missouri Association for Social Welfare (sheltered)

FIGURE 5: HOMELESS RATE OF INDIVIDUALS IN BOONE COUNTY, MO WHO ARE CHRONIC SUBSTANCE ABUSERS



Source: Missouri Housing Development Commission (unsheltered) & Missouri Association for Social Welfare (sheltered)

FIGURE 6: HOMELESS RATE OF INDIVIDUALS IN BOONE COUNTY, MO WHO ARE VETERANS



Source: Missouri Housing Development Commission (unsheltered) & Missouri Association for Social Welfare (sheltered)

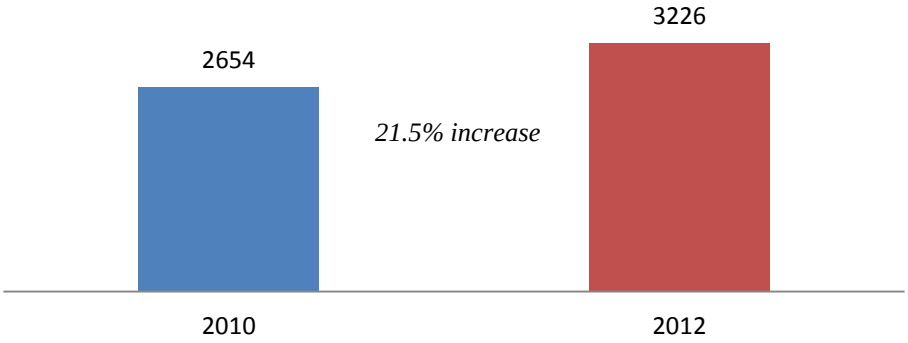
The third indicator describing homelessness in Boone County is the number of individuals and families on the Section 8 Housing Vouchers waiting list. This is an important indicator because it not only quantifies the need for housing vouchers, but the applicant statistical report describes the need by race, gender, status of elderly in the home, presence of children in the family, and disability status of family members.

When families are unable to pay housing bills they are more at risk of losing a stable place to live. Housing assistance programs have shown to mitigate a family's risk of experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness.[11] According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, preventing large waves of homelessness can be achieved through one-time emergency assistance (like utility assistance) or longer-term programs like the Choice Housing Voucher program, commonly known as Section 8 housing.[12] The Columbia Housing Authority administers the Section 8 Voucher program.

The housing choice voucher program is used to assist low-income families, the elderly and the disabled to afford safe, decent and sanitary housing. Eligibility for the voucher program is based upon the total annual gross income and family size and the participants get to choose their own housing location. The Housing Choice Voucher program, in some form, has been available since the Great Depression, but the commonly known Section 8 began in 1974. It has been repeatedly amended, and now assists approximately two million low-income households nation-wide.[13]

Individuals: The number of individuals on the Section 8 Voucher waiting list in Boone County increased 21.5 percent between 2010 and 2012 (Figure 7).

FIGURE 7: SECTION 8 VOUCHER WAITING LIST
BY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS



Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary I, 2010 & 2012

[11] Bassuk, Ellen L. and Rosenberg, Lynn. (1997), Why Does Family Homelessness Occur? A Case Control Study, American Journal of Public Health, Vol.78, No. 7, July 1988
[12] National Alliance to end Homelessness: Homelessness looms as potential outcome of recession. (2009). Retrieved 3-16-2011 from: http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/general/detail/2161
[13] U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Fact-Page

When considering data presented in 2010 and 2012, females are almost twice more likely to be on the waiting list than males (Figure 8) and there is a 43 percent greater likelihood that black individuals are on the waiting list than white individuals (Figure 9). The data shows that approximately 97 percent of the people on the waiting list are non-elderly and 95 percent are non-disabled (Figure 11). The proportional gender, race, elderly, and disabled status of those on the waiting list remains relatively unchanged between 2010 and 2012. Detailed information on demographic indicators at the individual-level are found in Appendix A: Table 3.

FIGURE 8: SECTION 8 VOUCHER WAITING LIST
BY GENDER

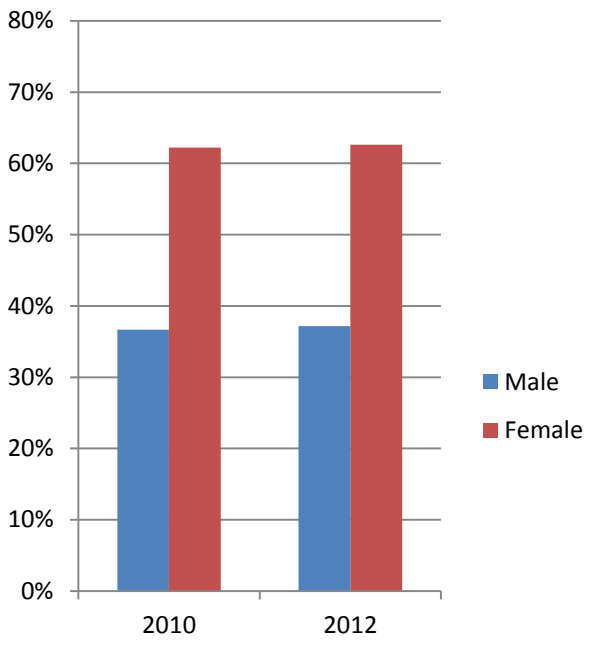


FIGURE 9: SECTION 8 VOUCHER WAITING LIST
BY RACE

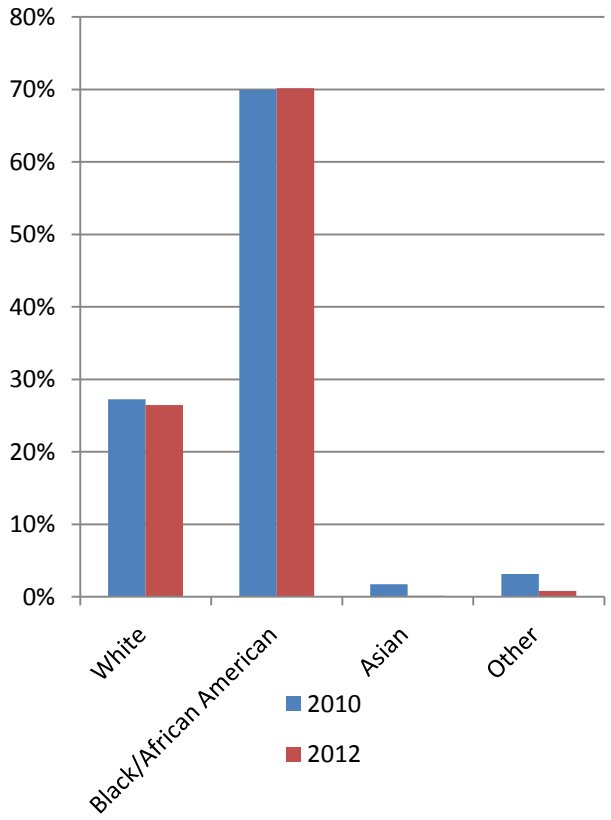
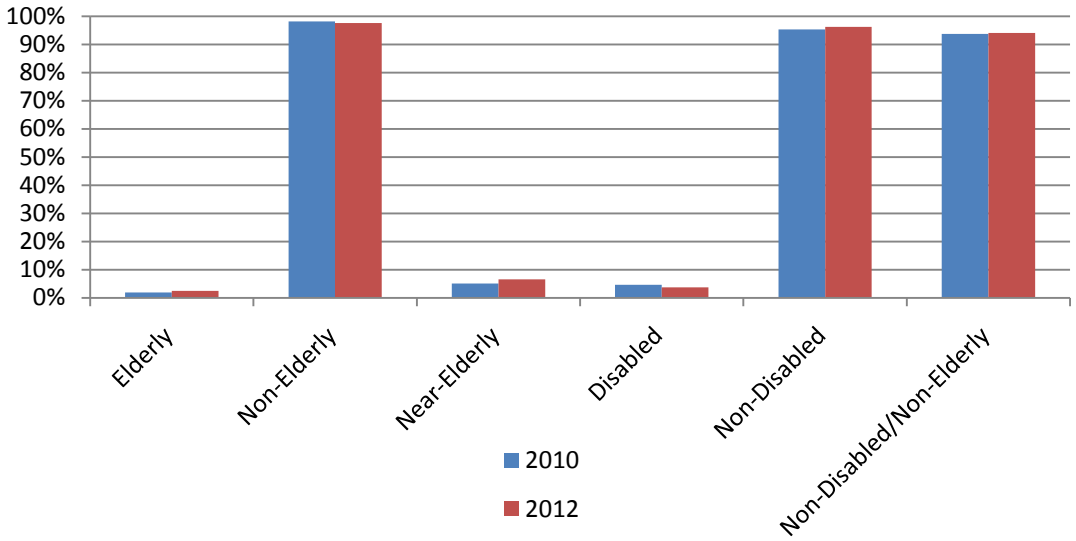


FIGURE 10: SECTION 8 VOUCHER WAITING LIST
BY ELDERLY & DISABLED STATUS



Figures 8-10 Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary I, 2012 & 2012

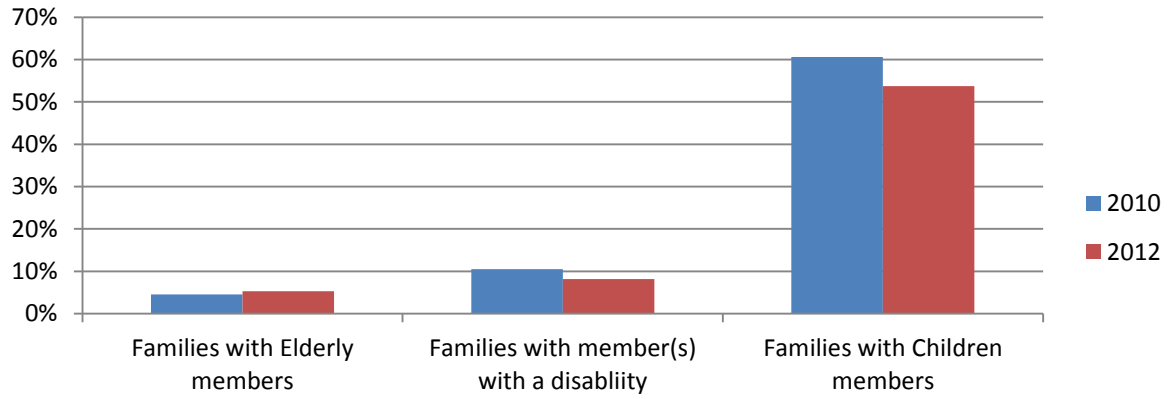
Families: The Section 8 Voucher waiting list tracks data on household composition as reported by the head of the household when an application request is made. The number of families on the waiting list in Boone County increased 36 percent (Figure 11) between 2010 and 2012. This rate is higher than the individual level, observed in Figure 7, at 21 percent. This may be explained by (a) an increase in the number of families on the waiting list and (b) a decrease in the average family-unit size. Understanding the family composition of those on the Section 8 Voucher waiting list offers insight to the homeless discussion and understanding the services needed by special populations – particularly families with elderly, families who have a member living with a disability, and families with children.

FIGURE 11: SECTION 8 VOUCHER WAITING LIST
BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES

Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary I, 2010 & 2012

Between 2010 and 2012, there was an almost seven percent decrease in the rate of families on the waiting lists with children and a 23 percent decrease in the rate of families with members who have a disability (Figure 12). While this may sound promising, the actual number increased by 134 and six people respectively. This may be explained by the 36 percent increase in the overall number of families on the waiting list which proportionally decreased the rate of families with children and family members living with disabilities. The Section 8 Voucher waiting list shows a less than one percent increase in the number of families with elderly members between 2010 and 2012 (Figure 12).

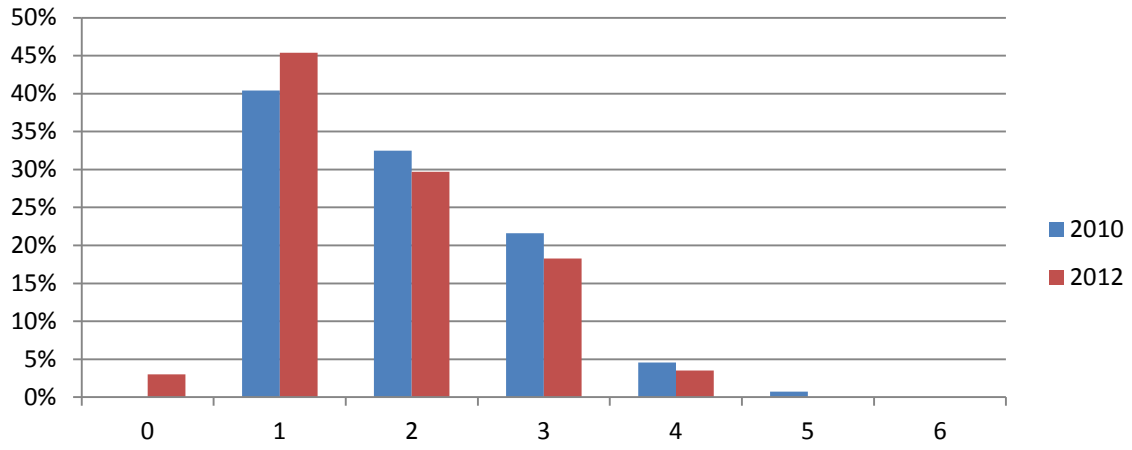
FIGURE 12: SECTION 8 VOUCHER WAITING LIST
BY FAMILY COMPOSITION



Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary I, 2010 & 2012

The family unit composition of the Section 8 Voucher waiting list explains the types of housing setups families seek from the voucher program. The data presented here finds there were more one-bedroom requests in 2012 than in 2010 and more two-bedroom homes in 2010 than in 2012 (Figure 13). This information may explain a shift in the family unit composition of those on the Section 8 Voucher waiting list in Boone County. In 2010, the families were possibly larger and in need of more bedrooms. Two years later, the families may have been smaller and needing only one-bedroom homes. This logic follows the data presented in Figure 11 which shows a 36 percent increase in the number of family units requested, but a relatively smaller increase (21 percent) in the number of individuals on the waiting list (Figure 11). Detailed information on demographic indicators at the family-level is found in Appendix A: Table 3.

FIGURE 13: SECITON 8 VOUCHER WAITING LIST
BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS REQUESTED



Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary I, 2010 & 2012

The fourth indicator describing homelessness in Boone County is the number of individuals and families on the public housing wait list. This is an important indicator because it not only quantifies the need for public housing, but the applicant statistical report describes the need by race, gender, status of elderly in the home, number of children, and disability status of family members.

The Public Housing Program provides safe and decent rental housing for low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities who qualify. Approximately 1.2 million households nation-wide live in public housing units, managed by 3,300 housing agencies. Eligibility is based on annual gross income, elderly status, disability status, families with children, and those who are U.S citizens or have eligible immigration status. Once a family or individual qualifies, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers Federal aid to local housing agencies that manage the housing for low-income residents at rents they can afford. Generally, as long as the tenants comply with the terms of the rental-lease and meet eligibility requirements, they can remain in public housing units.[14]

The Columbia Housing Authority (CHA) oversees and provides HUD rental housing and apartments to families that struggle financially for various reasons. CHA manages 719 public housing units at three locations. The first location is Paquin Towers. Consisting of 200 units, Paquin Towers is designated for persons living with disabilities and senior citizens. Oak Towers is the second public housing location and has 147 units reserved for senior citizens. Finally, Downtown & Bear Creek Family Townhomes are designated for family style living and have a total of 372 units.[15] Each of these public housing locations has a wait list of individuals and

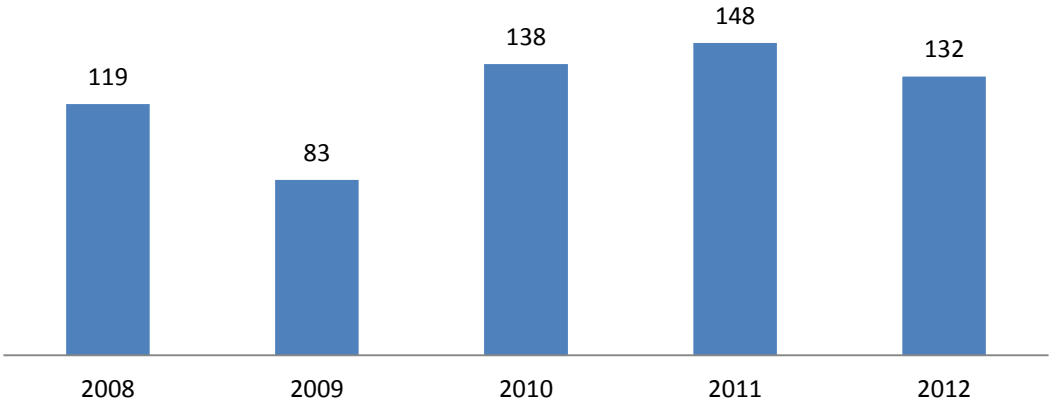
[14] For more information, visit the HUD web page: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/topics/rental_assistance/phprog

[15] For more information, visit the CHA web page: http://www.columbiaha.com/what-we-do/programs-and-services

families who are eligible and in need of housing assistance. The remainder of this section is dedicated to understanding the public housing wait list in terms of individuals and families.

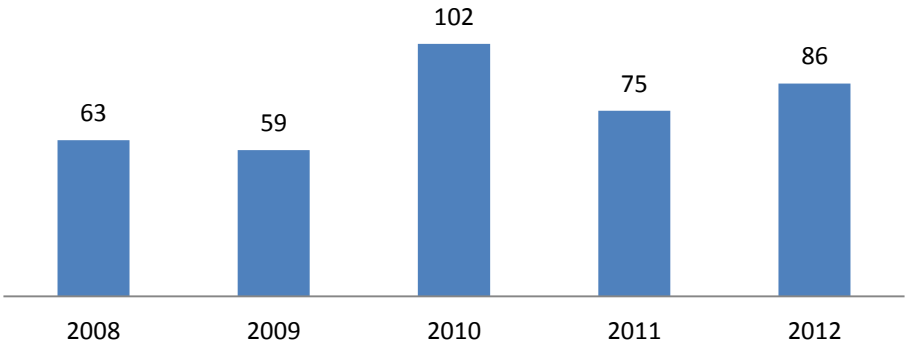
Individuals: The number of individuals on the public housing wait list in Boone County varies by location between 2008 and 2012. Between these two points in time, the number of people on the wait list at Paquin Tower increased by 9.84 percent, with the maximum (148 people) occurring in 2011 (Figure 14). The number of people on the wait list at Oak Tower increased by 26.74 percent, with the maximum (102 people) occurring in 2010 (Figure 14). Finally, between 2008 and 2012, the number of people on the wait list at Downtown & Bear Creek decreased by 52.17 percent, with the maximum (1,015 people) occurring in 2008 (Figure 14).

FIGURE 14: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
BY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS - PAQUIN TOWER LOCATION



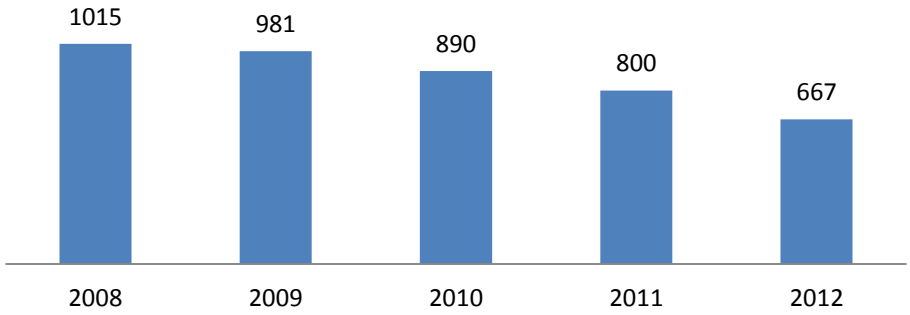
Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

FIGURE 15: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
BY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS - OAK TOWNER LOCATION



Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

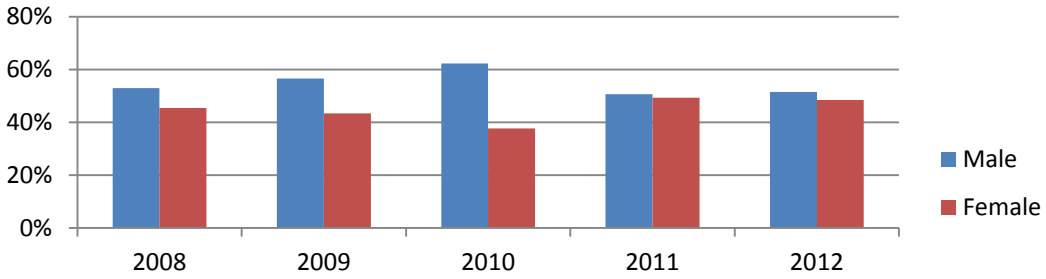
FIGURE 16: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
BY NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS -
DOWNTOWN & BEAR CREEK LOCATION



Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

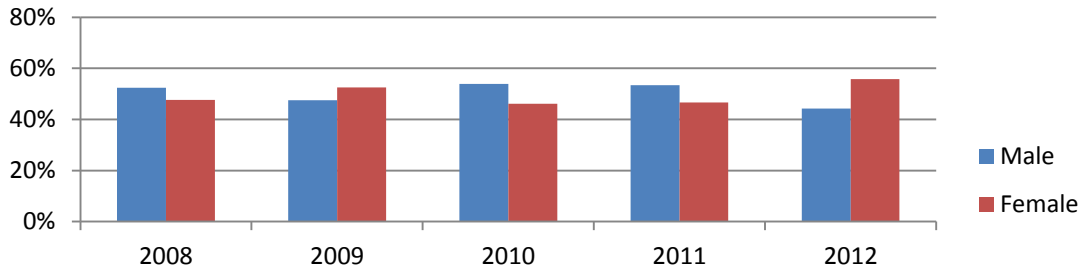
Public housing waiting lists between 2008 and 2012 offer insight in to the gender of applicants by location. Males are more likely to be on the waiting list at Paquin Tower (Figure 17). There is no clear gender majority at Oak Towner (Figure 18), while females are more likely to be on the wait list at Downtown & Bear Creek (Figure 19). During this same time period, white individuals constitute the majority of all wait list applicants at Paquin Tower and Oak Tower while black individuals make-up the majority of the wait list at Downtown & Bear Creek location. Specific numerical information on the number of individuals, their gender and race for each location may be found in Appendix A: Tables 4, 5, and 6.

FIGURE 17: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
INDIVIDUALS BY GENDER - PAQUIN TOWER LOCATION



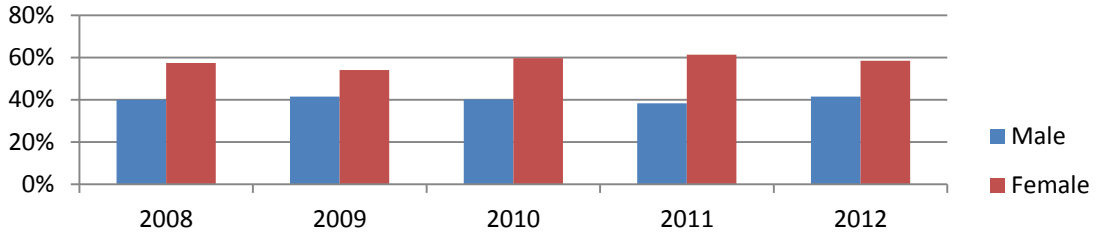
Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

FIGURE 18: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
INDIVIDUALS BY GENDER - OAK TOWER LOCATION



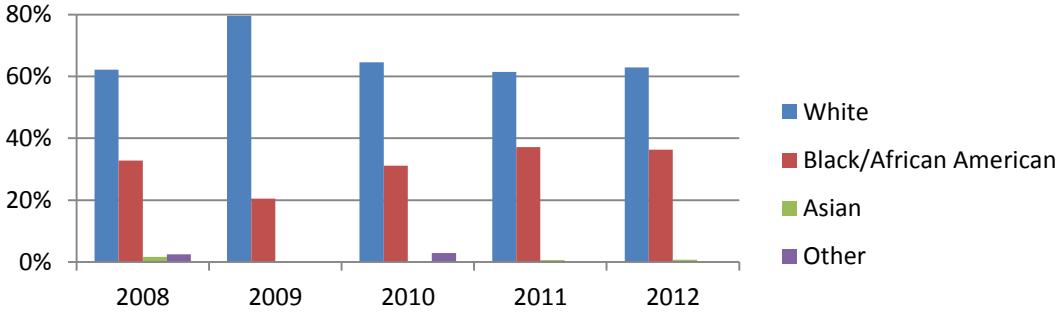
Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

FIGURE 19: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
INDIVIDUALS BY GENDER -
DOWNTOWN & BEAR CREEK LOCATION



Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

FIGURE 20: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
INDIVIDUALS BY RACE - PAQUIN TOWER LOCATION

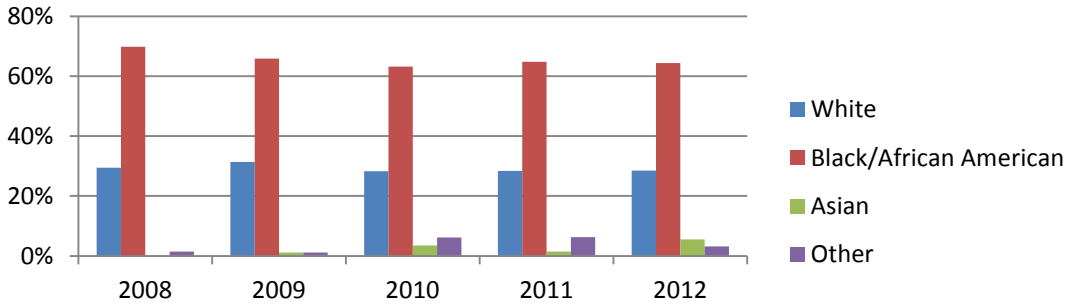


Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

FIGURE 21: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
INDIVIDUALS BY RACE - OAK TOWER

Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

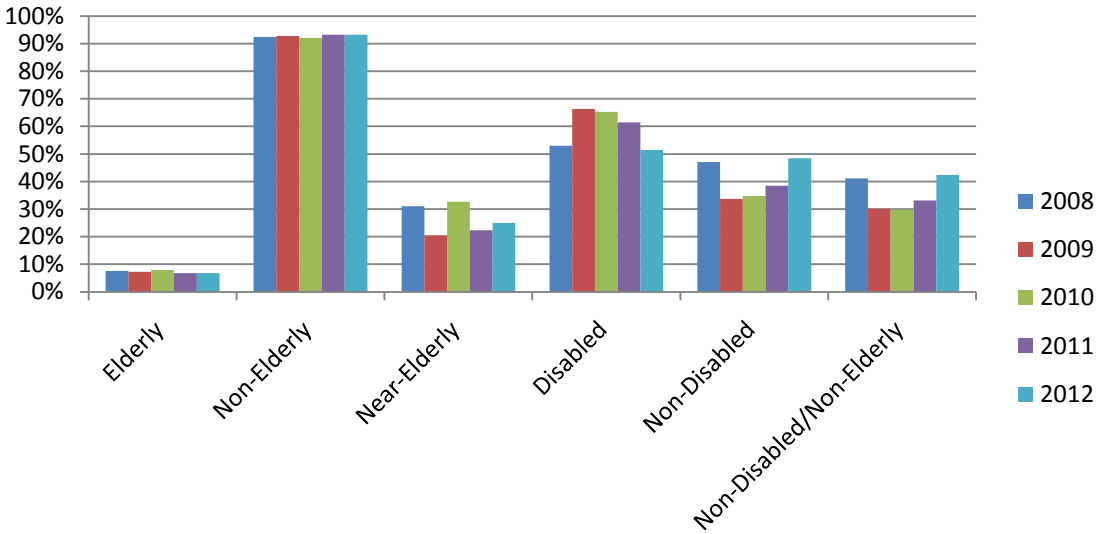
FIGURE 22: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
INDIVIDUALS BY RACE - DOWNTOWN & BEAR CREEK LOCATION



Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

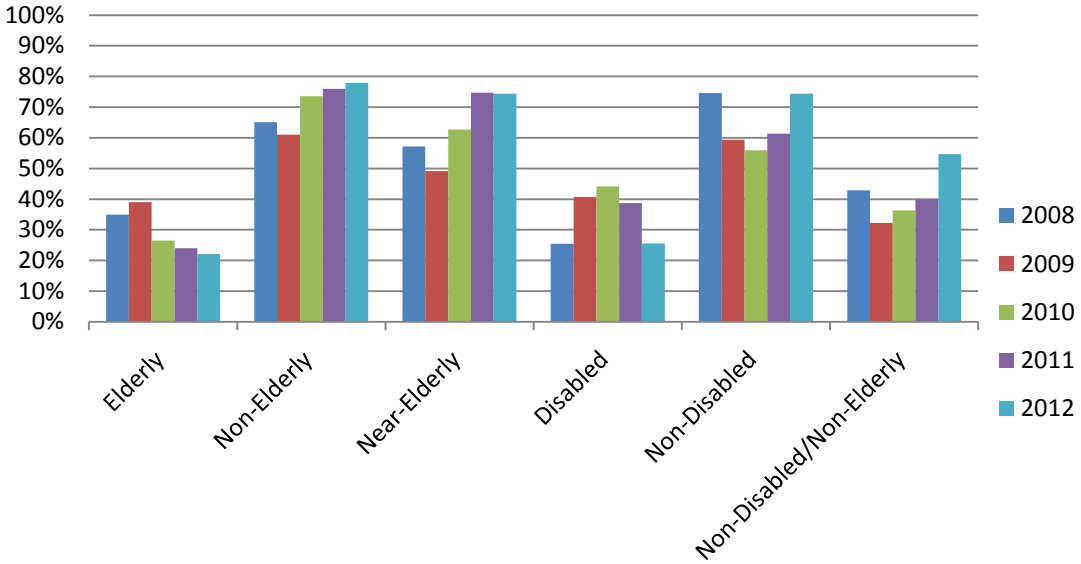
The data on elderly status and disability status for each location correlates with the application requirements at each location. The majority of applicants at Paquin Tower are non-elderly people, followed by those who are living with a disability (Figure 23). The Oak Tower wait list has the highest rates of people living with a disability and elderly (Figure 24) and the majority of applicants at the Downtown & Bear Creek location are neither elderly nor living with a disability (Figure 25). Specific numerical information on disability and elderly status for each location may be found in Appendix A: Tables 4, 5, and 6.

FIGURE 23: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
INDIVIDUALS BY ELDERLY & DISABLED STATUS -
PAQUIN TOWER LOCATION



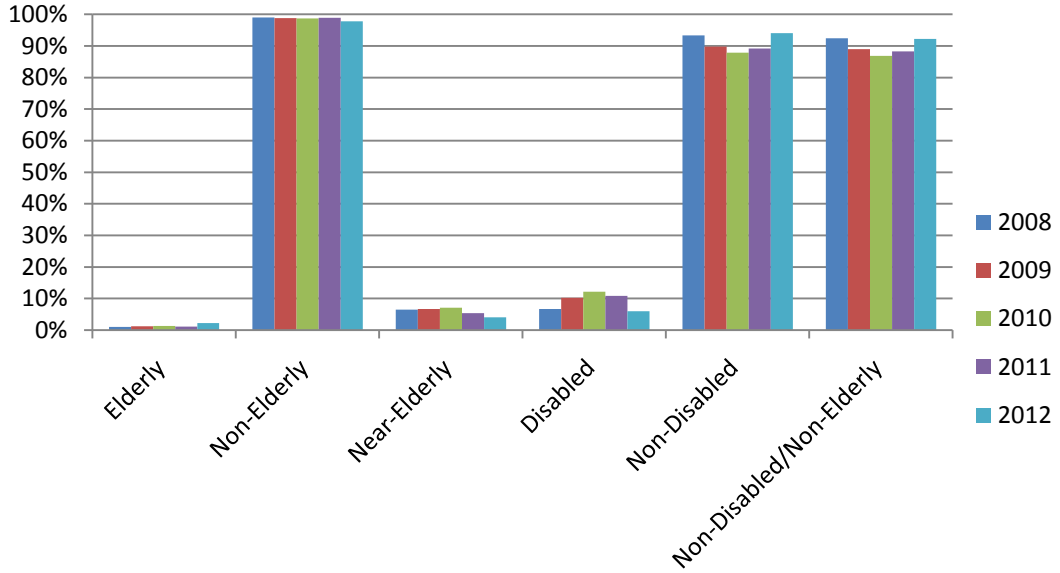
Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

FIGURE 24: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
INDIVIDUALS BY ELDERLY & DISABLED STATUS -
OAK TOWER



Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

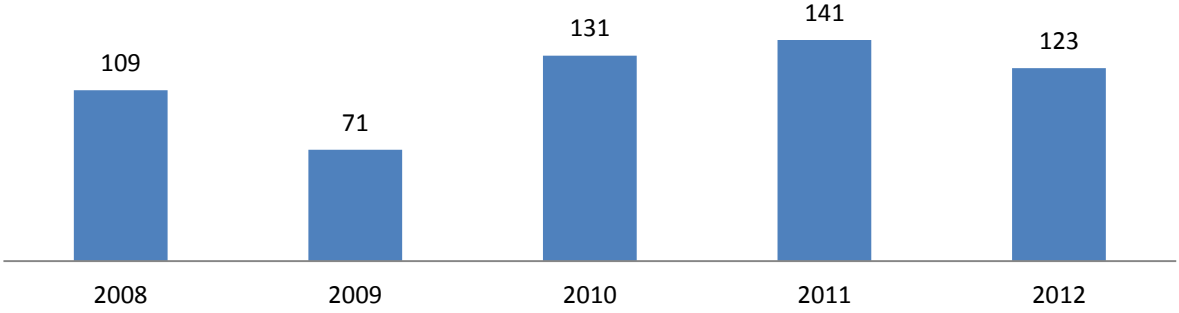
FIGURE 25: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
INDIVIDUALS BY ELDERLY & DISABLED STATUS - DOWNTOWN & BEAR CREEK LOCATION



Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

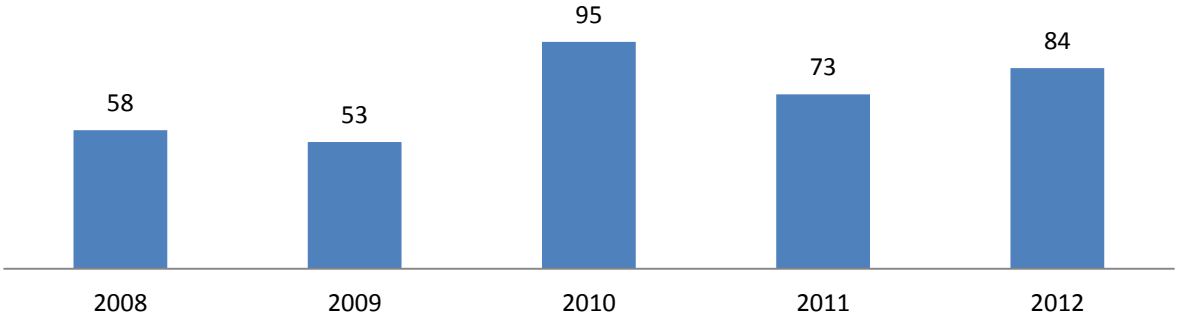
Families: The public housing wait list tracks data on household composition as reported by the head of the household when an application request is made. The number of families on the public housing wait list in Boone County varies by location between 2008 and 2012. Between these two points in time, the number of families on the wait list at Paquin Tower increased by 11.30 percent, with the maximum (141 families) occurring in 2011 (Figure 26). The number of families on the wait list at Oak Tower increased by 30.95 percent, with the maximum (95 families) occurring in 2010 (Figure 27). Finally, between 2008 and 2012, the number of people on the wait list at Downtown & Bear Creek decreased by 73.72 percent, with the maximum (509 families) occurring in 2008 (Figure 28).

FIGURE 26: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES - PAQUIN TOWER LOCATION



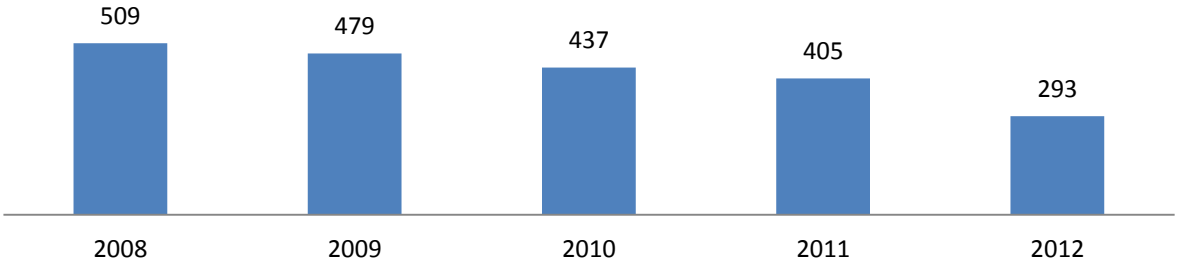
Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

FIGURE 27: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES - OAK TOWER



Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

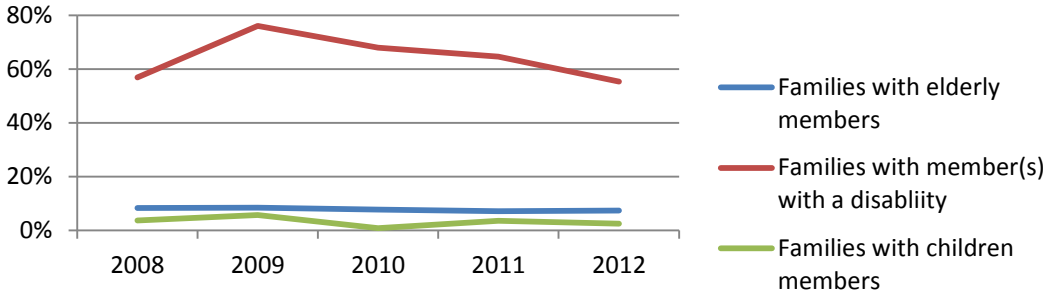
FIGURE 28: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES -
DOWNTOWN & BEAR CREEK LOCATION



Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

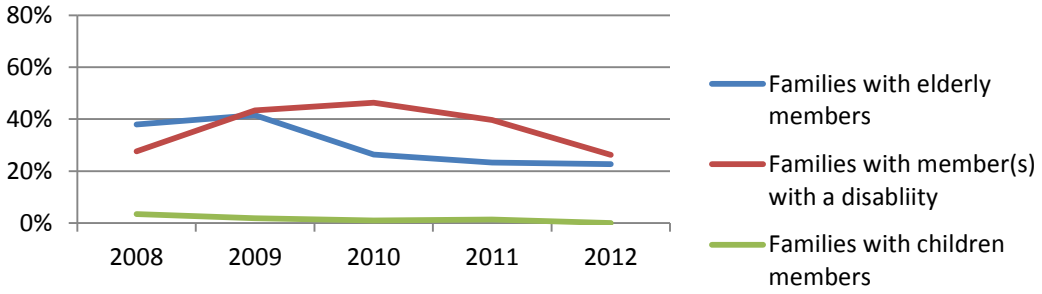
Public housing waiting lists between 2008 and 2012 offer insight into the family composition of applicants by location. The majority of the families on the wait list at Paquin Tower have a family member living with a disability (Figure 29), this rate, however is declining since its climax in 2009. The families on the wait list at Oak Tower have an interesting dynamic between families with elderly members and families with a member who lives with a disability. While both group have been decreasing since 2010, in 2012 rates are converging (Figure 30). The majority of the families on the wait list for the Downtown & Bear Creek location have children, a trend which increased 20 percent between 2010 and 2012 (Figure 31).

FIGURE 29: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
BY FAMILY COMPOSITION - PAQUIN TOWER LOCATION



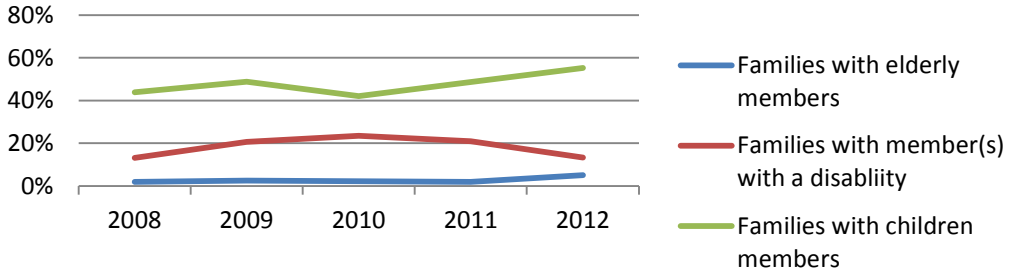
Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

FIGURE 30: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
BY FAMILY COMPOSITION - OAK TOWER



Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

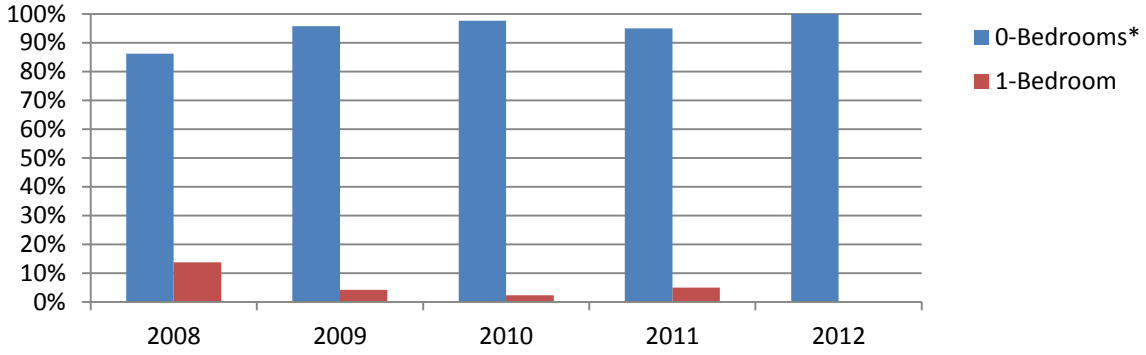
FIGURE 31: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
BY FAMILY COMPOSITION -
DOWNTOWN & BEAR CREEK LOCATION



Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

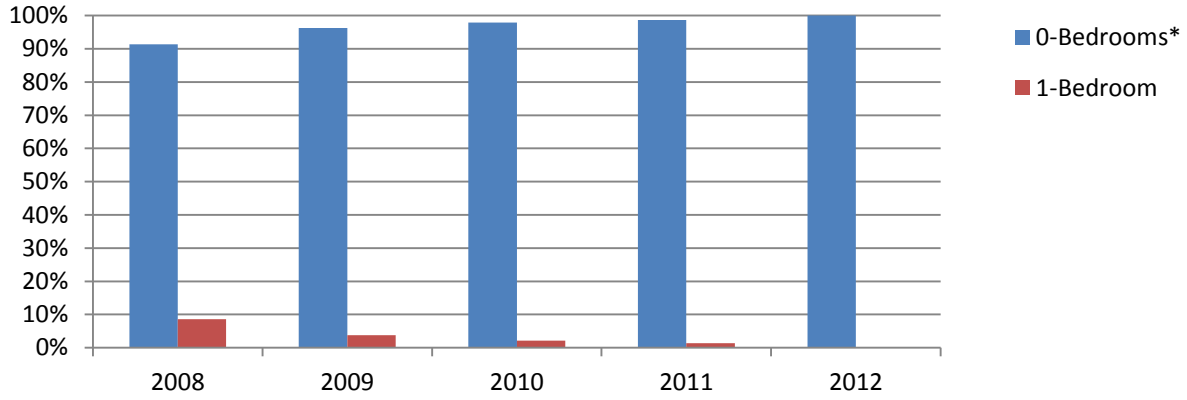
The family unit composition the of public housing wait lists explains the types of housing setups families seek from the Columbia Housing Authority. The data presented here finds that between 2008 and 2012, the majority of Paquin Tower applicants and Oak Town applicants are waiting for apartments with no distinguished bedroom space (Figure 32 and 33). Downtown & Bear Creek applications predominantly need more space and historically request between one, two and three bedrooms (Figure 34). Detailed information on demographic indicators at the family-level may be found in Appendix A: Table 4, 5, and 6.

FIGURE 32: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
NUMBER OF BEDROOMS REQUESTED BY FAMILY - PAQUIN TOWER LOCATION



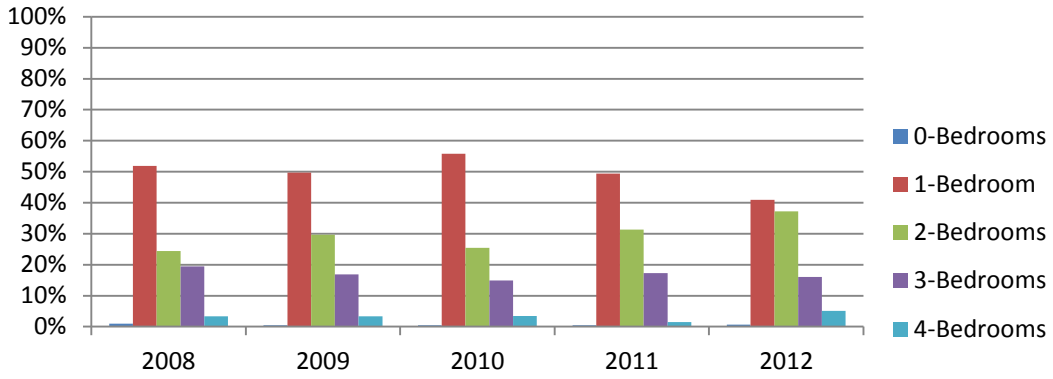
Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012
*The majority of apartments in this high rise building are zero (0) bedroom (efficiency) units. Therefore the majority on waiting list for this building request zero (0) bedrooms,

FIGURE 33: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
NUMBER OF BEDROOM REQUESTED BY FAMILY - OAK TOWER



Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012
*The majority of apartments in this high rise building are zero (0) bedroom (efficiency) units. Therefore the majority on waiting list for this building request zero (0) bedrooms,

FIGURE 34: PUBLIC HOUSING WAIT LIST
NUMBER OF BEDROOMS REQUESTED BY FAMILY - DOWNTOWN & BEAR CREEK LOCATION



Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Summary 2008-2012

Conclusion: The total number of homeless individuals in Boone County is rising and there are 48 percent more homeless individuals in 2012 than in 2008. At the state-level, the increase between January 2008 and January 2012 was just 22 percent. The chronically homeless, severely mentally ill and chronic substance abusers continue to be the most common sub-populations found among unsheltered populations. The rate of Veterans among sheltered populations continues to rise. Very few victims of domestic violence and individuals living with HIV/AIDS are part of the Boone County homeless populations. The Section 8 Housing Voucher wait list in Boone County consists of more females than males, more blacks than whites, more non-elderly persons than elderly, and more non-disabled than individuals living with disabilities. Between 2010 and 2012, there appears to be an increase in the number of families on the waiting list but a decrease in the average family-unit size, this is particularly noticeable in the Downtown & Bear Creek location. Family unit composition is less clear at the other locations. The public housing wait lists vary considerably by location and is predominantly correlated with applicant requirements of age, disability status, and number of bedrooms available at each location.

Affordable Housing

Primary Community Level Indicator: The primary community level indicator of affordable housing in Boone County is the rate of households who are cost burdened.[16] This measure describes those individuals in the community who contribute 35 percent or more of their income toward mortgage costs or 30 percent or more of their income toward renting costs. These data are collected through the American Community Survey's Selected Housing Characteristics data set. These data are published regularly, made readily available at the local level and can be used to monitor community trends.

[16] Cost burdened is defined by the Affordable Housing Policy Committee (February 2008), appointed by the City of Columbia

COMMUNITY DASHBOARD: AFFORDABLE HOUSING								
	Boone County			Missouri			U.S.	
	2005	2011		2005	2011		2005	2011
Primary Community Level Indicator								
(1) Rate of cost burdened families								
• Renters	47.4	53.5		41.3	49.8		45.1	53.4
• Homeowners	14.8	13.6		19.1	21.7		25.7	28.1
Other Community Level Indicators								
(2) Median Annual Housing Costs	$8,172	$9,312		$8,628	$10,020		$10,140	$11,712
(3) Median Household Income	$39,453	$46,596		$41,974	$45,247		$46,242	$50,502

Sources: American Community Survey, one-year estimates, Selected Housing Characteristics B25105

Color Indicators – assignment based upon comparison between the 2005 and 2011
= Improving = No change = Declining = No judgment

Collection of Indicators: Boone County is committed to understanding more about affordable housing of its community members and in doing so, should examine three indicators: rate of cost burdened households in the community, median annual housing costs, and median household income. These indicators are tracked by American Community Survey's Selected Housing Characteristics data set.

The first indicator describing affordable housing is the rate of cost burdened households in Boone County. This is an important indicator because it helps capture the portion of the population who may be contributing a relatively high proportion of their income to housing costs. This indicator is comprised of two groups – renters and homeowners. The Affordable Housing Policy Committee, appointed by the City of Columbia, provides the official definition of affordable housing:

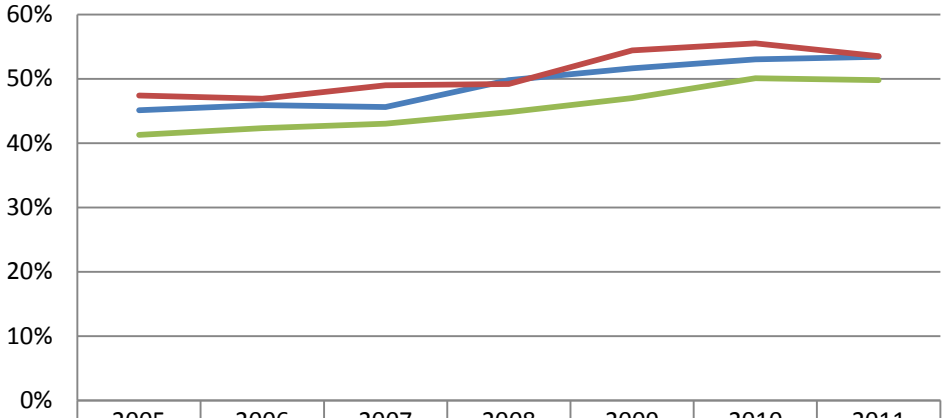
> *"Affordable Housing is defined as any housing where basic housing costs, including rent, utilities, mortgage payments, and home repairs necessary to maintain a reasonably safe and secure home in standard condition are less than 35% of household income for home-owners and 30% of household income for renters.*[17]*"*

For the purpose of this issues analysis report, renters who spend 30 or more percent of their income on renting costs, or homeowners with mortgages who spend 35 percent or more on home-owning costs, are considered "cost burdened."

Renters: Figure 35 describes the trend of cost burdened renters in Boone County, Missouri, and U.S. Since 2005, there has been an increase in this population, which peaked at 55.5 percent in Boone County in 2010. This number declined slightly in 2011. Proportionally, Boone County has consistently had more cost burdened renters than U.S. and Missouri. It is notable to mention that Missouri has consistently had fewer cost burdened renters than the nation as a whole.

[17] Affordable Housing Policy Committee Report, February 2008

FIGURE 35: RATE OF COST BURDENED RENTERS



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
US	45.10%	45.90%	45.60%	49.80%	51.60%	53%	53.40%
Boone	47.40%	46.90%	49%	49.20%	54.40%	55.50%	53.50%
MO	41.30%	42.30%	43%	44.80%	47%	50.10%	49.80%

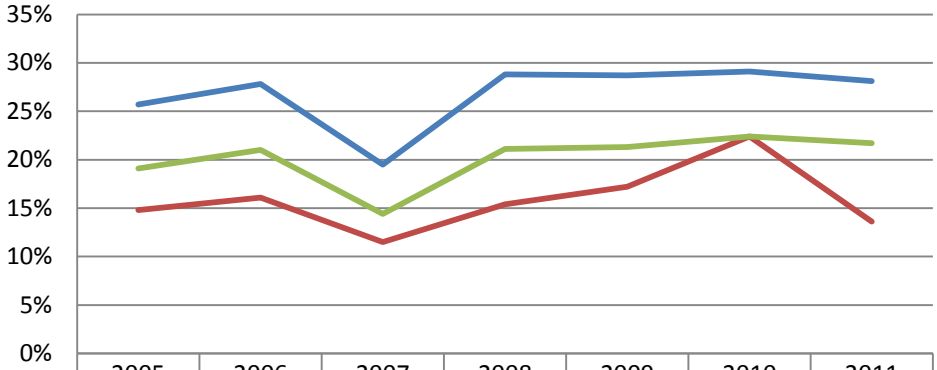
Source: American Community Survey, one-year estimates, Selected Housing Characteristics DP04

An element to consider in the affordability discussion is the college-aged population in Boone County. This sub-population was noted in the *Boone County Issues Analysis Report on Economic Opportunity*[18] and can be associated with renting lifestyles, limited incomes, and reliance on parental support/student loans. This sub-population may increase the poverty level and unemployment rate of the county and might explain part of the reason why approximately 53 percent of renters in the county were cost burdened in 2011 (Figure 35).

Homeowners: Figure 36 describes the trend of cost burdened homeowners in Boone County, Missouri, and U.S. In 2007, there was drop in local, state, and national level trends, but they rebounded the following year. Between 2008 and 2010, there is a steady increase in the rate of cost burdened homeowners in Boone County which suddenly decreased by almost ten percent in 2011. This decrease has a direct correlation to the increase in median household income which will be explained in Figure 40.

[18] By Jacqueline Schumacher, provided by IPP (October 5, 2012)

FIGURE 36: RATE OF COST BURDENED HOMEOWNERS



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
US	25.7%	27.8%	19.5%	28.8%	28.7%	29.1%	28.1%
Boone	14.8%	16.1%	11.5%	15.4%	17.2%	22.4%	13.6%
MO	19.1%	21.0%	14.4%	21.1%	21.3%	22.4%	21.7%

Source: American Community Survey, one-year estimates, Selected Housing Characteristics, DP04

The rate of Boone County cost burdened renters and homeowners are examined in light of two comparison counties: Johnson County, Iowa, and Douglas County, Kansas. These locations are selected as comparison locales for their similarities to Boone County. Each house a large, public higher education institution similar in size to the University of Missouri, located in Boone County. The most recent data available describes how Boone County has relatively fewer cost burdened renters and homeowners than the comparison counties (Figures 37 and 38).

FIGURE 37: RATE OF COST BURDENED RENTERS 2011

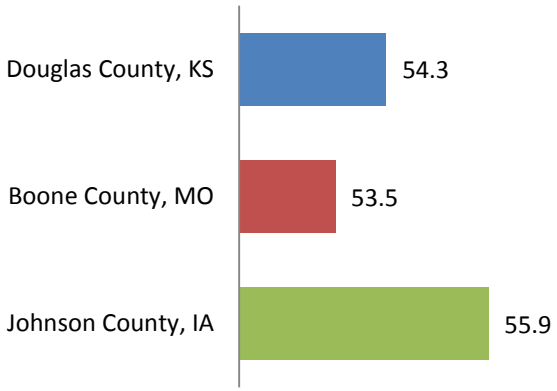
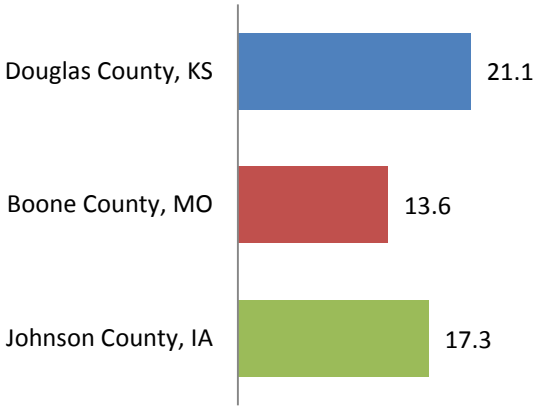


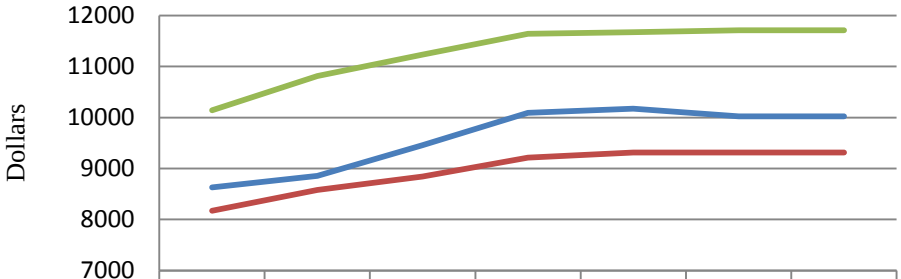
FIGURE 38: RATE OF COST BURDENED HOMEOWNERS 2011



Source: American Community Survey, one-year estimates, DP04

The second indicator describing affordable housing is median annual cost of housing. This is an important indicator because it helps describe the supply-side of housing represented by average housing costs for the whole population. Figure 39 describes how Boone County has increasing, but lower than average, housing costs than Missouri and the U.S. between 2005 and 2011.

FIGURE 39: MEDIAN ANNUAL HOUSING COSTS



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
MO	8628	8856	9456	10092	10176	10020	10020
Boone	8172	8580	8844	9216	9312	9312	9312
US	10140	10812	11232	11640	11676	11712	11712

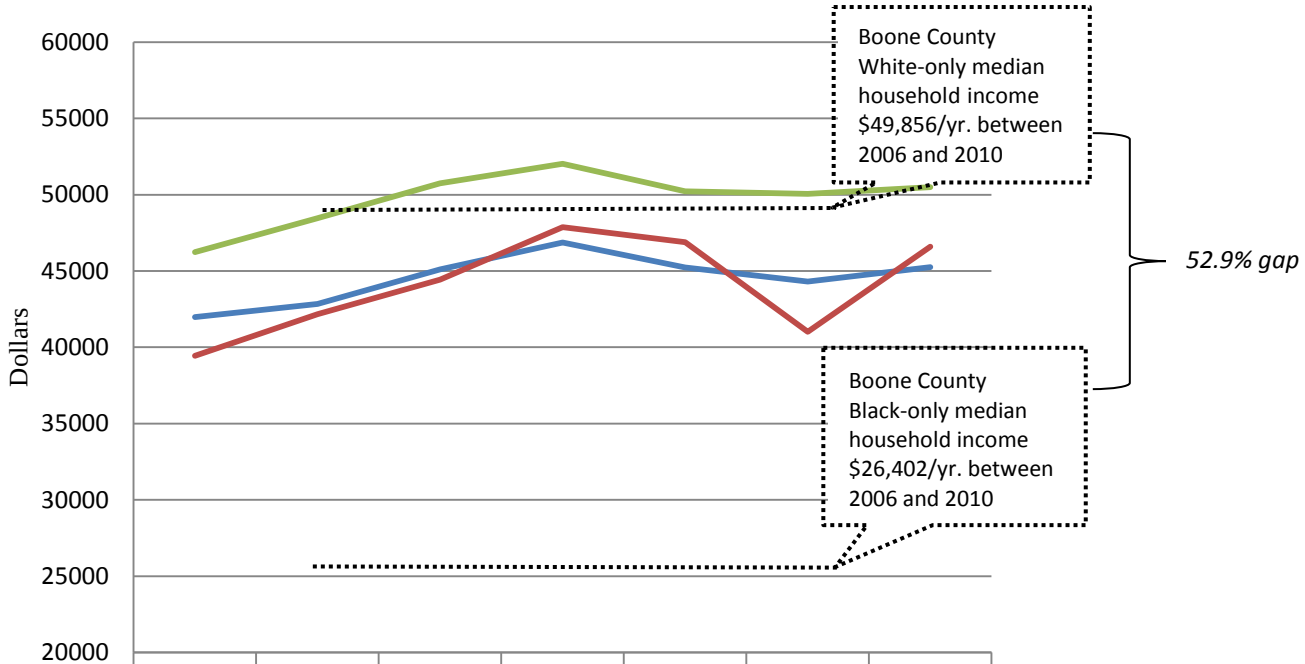
Source: American Community Survey, one-year estimates, B25105

The third indicator describing affordable housing is median annual household income over the past 12-months.[19] This is an important indicator because it helps capture the income-side of the affordability discussion. Figure 40 describes how income levels have changed since 2005 with Boone's noticeable 12.5 percent decrease in 2010, far greater than Missouri's percent change during this same time period. Boone County's median household income quickly rebounded in 2011 to 2009 levels and this (in part) drives the decrease in cost-burdened homeowners seen in Figure 36.

Household income data can be broken down by race (Appendix A: Table 7), but only for a five-year average between 2006 and 2010. Figure 40 pinpoints the average household income for white only and black only families in Boone County between 2006 and 2010 and reveals an earnings gap of almost 53 percent.

[19] Adjusted for inflation

FIGURE 40: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12-MONTHS
ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
MO	41974	42841	45114	46867	45229	44301	45247
Boone	39453	42163	44438	47867	46880	41006	46596
US	46242	48451	50740	52029	50221	50046	50502

Source: American Community Survey, one-year estimates, B19013
By race: American Community Survey, five-year estimates, B19013

Conclusion: The affordable housing discussion, when framed by race and median household income for white only and black only families (Figure 40), creates a very different scenario as it reveals an almost 53 percent earnings gap. The decline in the average Boone County family income since 2008 (Figure 40) coupled with a steady increase in the cost of housing over the last seven years (Figure 39) may help one understand why so many Boone County renters and home owners are cost burdened. While one must keep in mind the large sub-population of students living in Boone County and their associated impact[20] on affordable housing and median annual income, it is wise to frame the affordable housing discussion by race and the income disparity should be noted (Figure 40).

[20] *Boone County Issues Analysis Report on Economic Opportunity*, by Jacqueline Schumacher, provided by IPP (October 5, 2012)

Domestic Violence

Primary Community Level Indicator: The primary community level indicator of the domestic violence abuse in Boone County is the reported rate of domestic violence incidences. These data are collected through Missouri Highway Patrol Statistics. These data are published regularly, made readily available at the local level and can be used by the community to monitor domestic violence trends.

COMMUNITY DASHBOARD: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					
		Boone County		**Missouri**	
		2005	**2011**	**2005**	**2011**
Primary Community Level Indicator					
(1) Domestic Violence Reported Incidences (*per 10,000*)		95.2	103.96	69.2	67.6 (2009)
Other Community Level Indicators					
Mo Highway Patrol Statistics	2) Intimate Partner Violence Rates…				
	• *Spouse*	20.6%	22.1%	23.1%	19.2%
	• *Former Spouse*	2.9%	3.4%	3.0%	2.7%
	• *Child in Common*	16.3%	22.4%	9.2%	12.7%
	• *Related by Blood*	7.1%	8.6%	15.2%	17.8%
	• *Related by Marriage*	0.9%	0.6%	2.4%	3.76%
	• *Presently Residing Together*	40%	34.0%	23.2%	25.4%
	• *Previously Residing Together*	11.8%	7.31%	8.6%	5.3%
	• *Undocumented Relationships*	0.15%	1.2%	14.9%	12.6%
MO Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence and True North*	3) Number of Domestic Violence Victims…	Boone County*		Central Region, MO	
	• *Sheltered*	299	197	1,122	1,014
	• *Receiving Non-Residential Services*	536	595	2,536	2,898
	• *Turned Away from Full Shelter*	107 *(2009)*	152	20	240
	• *Shelter Beds*	25	25	199 *(2009)*	220
	4) Rate of Sheltered Women Served	49.1%	51.78%	51.6%	50.7%
	5) Rate of Sheltered Children Served	50.5%	48.22%	47.8%	48.6%
Columbia, MO Police Department	6) Number of Domestic Violence Cases reported by Columbia Police Department	604	623	n/a	n/a
	7) Rate of Domestic Violence Victims by Race…				
	• *White*	60%	58%	n/a	n/a
	• *Black*	40%	41%	n/a	n/a

		Boone County			Missouri		
		2005	2011		2005	2011	
Columbia, MO Police Department *(Continued)*	8) Rate of Domestic Violence Victims by Age…						
	• *<17*	2%	1%		n/a	n/a	
	• *18-25*	42%	40%		n/a	n/a	
	• *26-40*	38%	42%		n/a	n/a	
	• *41-60*	15%	18%		n/a	n/a	
	• *61+*	2%	0%		n/a	n/a	
	• *None Given*	0%	0%		n/a	n/a	
	9) Race of Domestic Violence Offender by Race…						
	• *White*	45%	48%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Black*	54%	51%		n/a	n/a	
	10) Rate of Domestic Violence Incidences by Relationship Status…						
	• *Married*	13%	12%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Separated*	3%	4%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Divorced*	2%	3%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Sibling*	0%	0%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Co-Habitation*	42%	35%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Prior Co-Habitation*	16%	9%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Child in Common*	15%	17%		n/a	n/a	
	• *None Given*	9%	22%		n/a	n/a	
	11) Rate of Domestic Violence instances by type of violence…						
	• *Physical Crime*	79%	79%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Non-Physical Crime*	5%	7%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Sexual Assault*	0%	0%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Stalking*	1%	1%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Other*	2%	2%		n/a	n/a	
	• *None Given*	0%	0%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Order of Protection Violation*	13%	12%		n/a	n/a	
	12) Rate of Domestic Violence instances by drug/alcohol use…						
	• *By the Victim*	1%	1%		n/a	n/a	
	• *By the Offender*	18%	18%		n/a	n/a	
	• *By Both*	12%	15%		n/a	n/a	
	• *n/a*	1%	0%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Unknown*	45%	62%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Neither*	23%	5%		n/a	n/a	
	13) Level of Injury to Victim…						
	• *No Injury*	44%	28%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Minor Injury*	45%	61%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Moderate Injury*	4%	5%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Serious Injury*	1%	0%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Fatal Injury*	0%	0%		n/a	n/a	
	• *Injury Not Given*	7%	7%		n/a	n/a	

Sources: Missouri Highway Patrol Statistical Analysis Center's Crime in Missouri Reports. Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, True North, Columbia MO Police Department.
*True North data represents services offered predominantly, but not exclusively, in Boone County.

Color Indicators – assignment based upon comparison between the 2005 and 2011
= Improving = No change = Declining = No judgment

Collection of Indicators: Boone County is committed to understanding more about domestic violence; however this is a difficult sub-issue to grasp because victims do not always report their experiences of abuse (due to personal or societal reasons) which can skew data and trend analysis. Personal reasons why victims avoid reporting abuse to police or refuse social services include: embarrassment, fear of retaliation, and the victim's economic dependency on the offender. Societal stigmas include the desire to maintain both the privacy of the family and the imbalance of power relations between men and women often observed in society.[21]

This report examines a variety of domestic violence indicators from three main sources. The first is the Missouri Highway Patrol – they report the number of domestic violence incidences and classify the data by the type of intimate partner. The second source is the Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (MCADSV) – a statewide membership coalition of organizations working to end violence against women and children. Member organizations, such as True North in Boone County, track and report data on shelter usage and type of services needed. The third data source on domestic violence is the City of Columbia, MO Police Department. They house a special Domestic Violence Enforcement Unit (D.O.V.E.) and track domestic violence incidents classified by type of violence, race and age of the victim, data on the offender, and level of injury to the victim. These three data sources offer a comprehensive look at domestic violence data at the regional, county, and local levels.

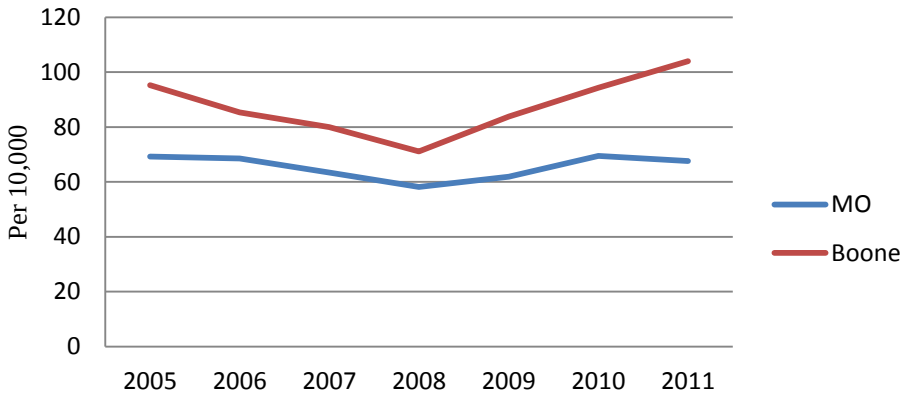
The explanation of the domestic violence sub-issues of this report begins with an understanding of how one defines intimate partner violence. The intimate partner classification refers to two people who are, or were, in a close relationship. According to the Missouri State Highway Patrol, domestic violence classification is appropriate when reports of violence meet the following criteria:

> *"Domestic violence incidents are reported whether or not an arrest is made and include any dispute arising between spouses, former spouses, persons with a child or children in common regardless of whether they reside together, persons related by blood, persons related by marriage, non-married persons currently residing together, and non-married persons who have resided together in the past."*[22]

The Missouri Highway Patrol data relies on reported prevalence of violence. It is commonly understood that intimate partner violence statistics underrepresent the actual number of domestic violence instances because not all victims report incidents of violence or seek services. Per 10,000 individuals, there are more reported incidences of domestic violence in Boone County than in Missouri (Figure 41) and since 2008, both geographies have experienced an increase in reported cases. As of 2011, Boone County saw a 36 percent increase while Missouri's increase was 15 percent (Appendix A: Table 8). It should be noted that these increases do not solely determine an overall increase in intimate partner violence within the population; rather, it may point toward an increase in reported cases of violence which, in fact, is a step forward in creating safer communities and lessening the social isolation of domestic violence victims.

[21] Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 2004
[22] A full definition can be seen at:
http://www.mshp.dps.missoui.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC/data_and_statistics_crime_into.html

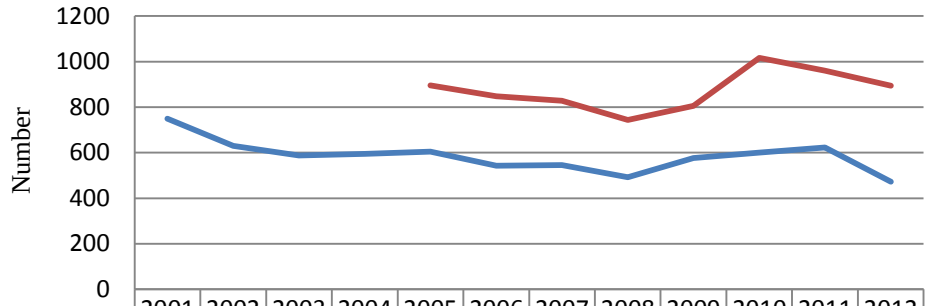
FIGURE 41: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATE
PER 10,000



Source: Missouri Highway Patrol Statistical Analysis Center

The Columbia, MO police department is dispatched to hundreds of domestic violence calls each year. Some of these dispatched calls result in domestic violence cases where charges are brought against the offender, but a great many are deemed non-criminal because they lack evidence for prosecution. The disparity between the number of domestic violence police dispatched incidents and domestic violence criminal cases is represented in Figure 42. The Columbia, MO Police Department works with specialized domestic violence detectives and intervention counselors who direct victims to shelter services at True North. The data provided by the Columbia, MO Police Department are a summary of only criminal cases perused by domestic violence detectives. While this data does not cover all incidences of domestic violence or dispatched events, the data is helpful when identifying local trends in: demographics, relationship statuses, use of drugs and alcohol by victims and offenders, and the level of injury sustained by the victim.

FIGURE 42: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
CRIMINAL CASES *VS.* DISPATCHED INCIDENCES

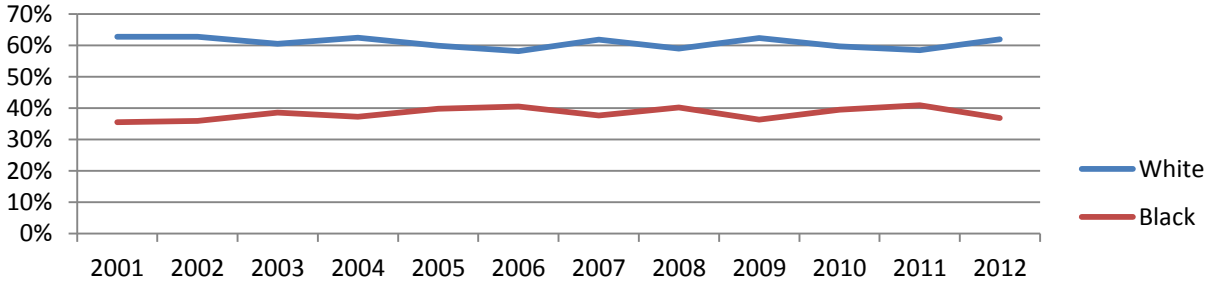


	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Criminal Cases	749	630	588	594	604	543	545	492	576	600	623	473
Police Dispatched Incidences					895	847	828	744	806	1016	960	894

Source: Columbia, MO Police Department Statistical Reports

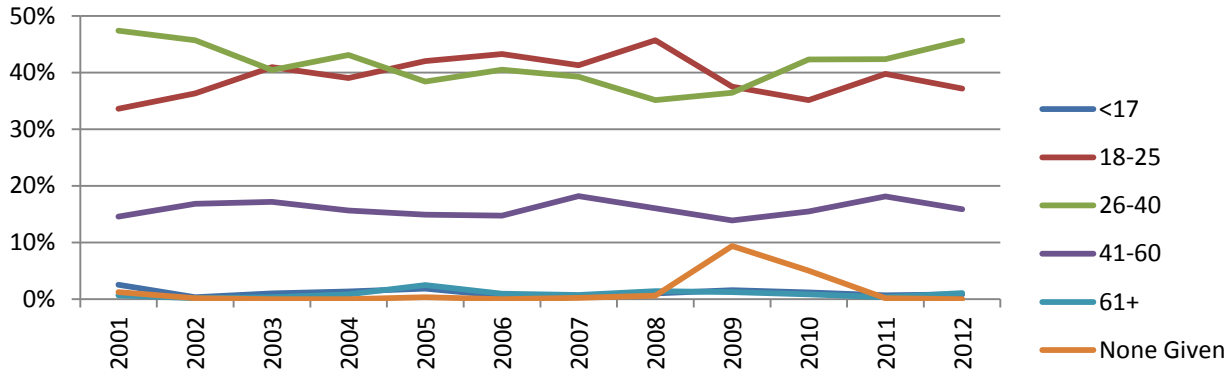
Of the domestic violence criminal cases pursued by the Columbia, MO Police Department, the majority of the victims are white females (Figure 43) and the most common age group alternates between 18-25 and 24-40 years old (Figure 44). There is no clear race associated with the majority of domestic violence offenders (Figure 45), however, there are identifiable trends associated with relationship statuses.

FIGURE 43: RATE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS*
BY RACE



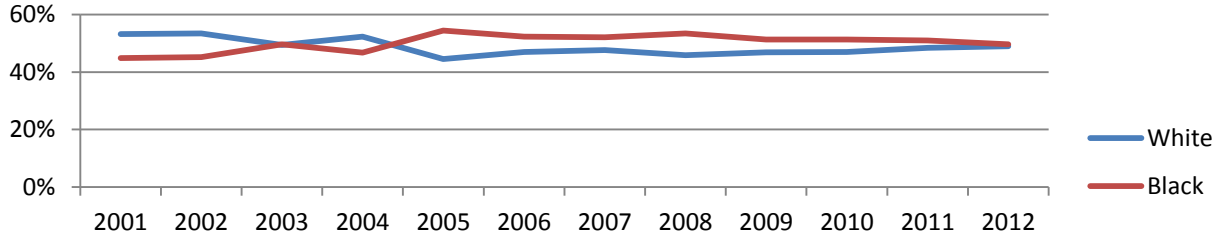
Source: Columbia, MO Police Department Statistical Reports
*N=Domestic Violence Criminal Cases

FIGURE 44: RATE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS*
BY AGE



Source: Columbia, MO Police Department Statistical Reports
*N=Domestic Violence Criminal Cases

FIGURE 45: RATE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS*
BY RACE



Source: Columbia, MO Police Department Statistical Reports
*N=Domestic Violence Criminal Cases

Relationship status in intimate partnerships can help one to further identify trends in domestic violence cases. The Missouri Highway Patrol provides this information for both Missouri and Boone County. A partnership where individuals are presently residing together is the most common scenario for domestic violence, followed by spousal relationships. The subsequent variety of relationships where domestic violence can occur vary between county and state data (Figure 46 and 47). It should be noted that the reported relationship classifications are mutually exclusive. That is to say, only one classification is documented even though partners may qualify for multiple classifications, e.g. former spouses, with a child, who are currently living together. This step in the data collection is left to the discretion of the reporting officer. Intimate partner classifications are not intended to offer definitive relationship cut points for analysis. Rather, they are intended to provide some insight into the type of intimate partnerships with varying rates of domestic violence incidents. Also see Appendix A: Table 9.

FIGURE 46: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATE IN MISSOURI BY INTIMATE PARTNER CLASSIFICATION

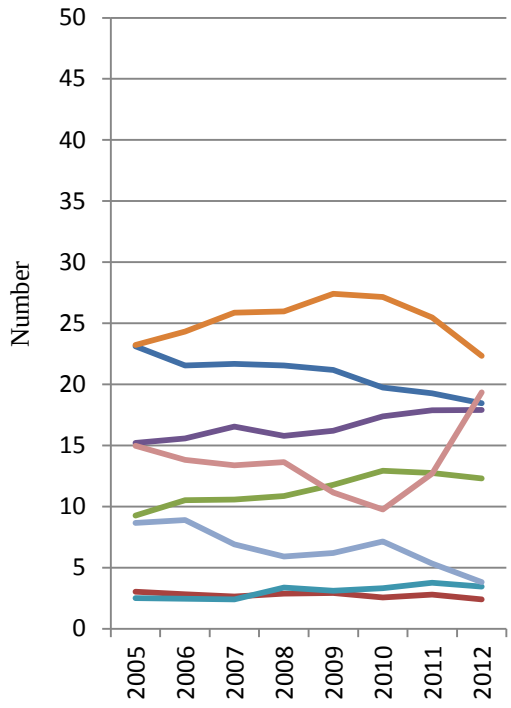
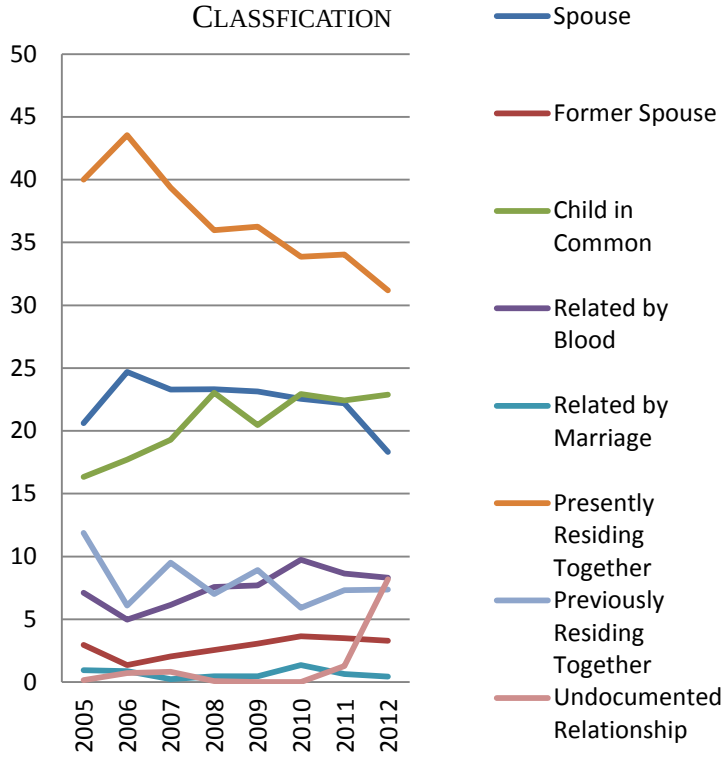


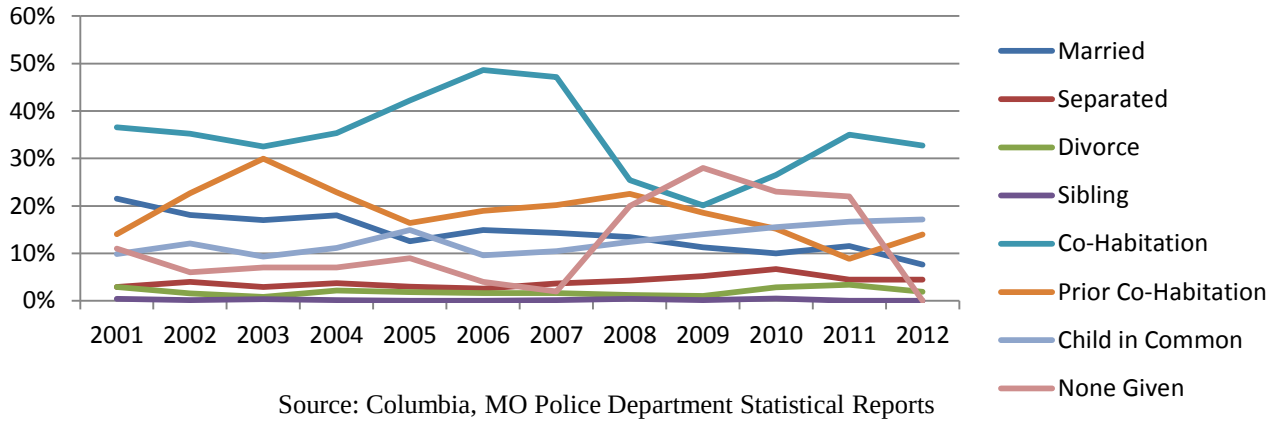
FIGURE 47: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATE IN BOONE COUNTY BY INTIMATE PARTNER CLASSFICATION



Source: Missouri State Highway Patrol Statistical Analysis Center

Figure 48 depicts the majority of the Columbia, MO domestic violence criminal cases occur between individuals who are co-habitants, followed by those with prior-habitation histories, couples who are married, and those individuals who have children together. These data closely mirror the Missouri State Highway Patrol Criminal Statistics Boone County at-large (Figure 47).

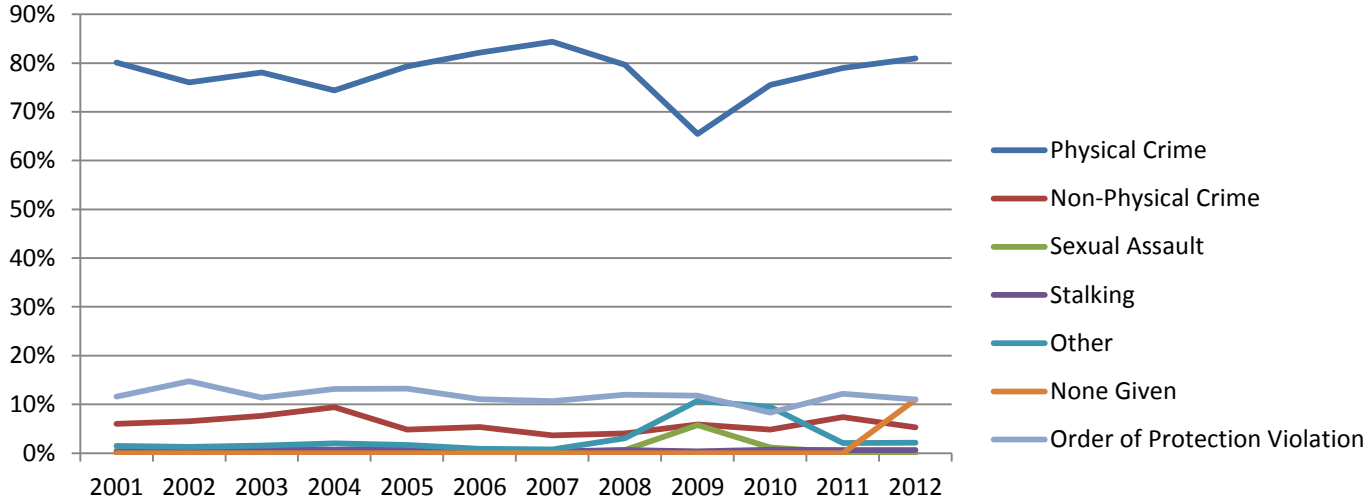
FIGURE 48: RATE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES*
BY RELATIONSHIP STATUS



Source: Columbia, MO Police Department Statistical Reports
*N=Domestic Violence Criminal Cases

Between 2001 and 2012, almost 78 percent of the domestic violence criminal cases identified by the Columbia, MO Police Department were physical crimes in nature. The second most common type of assault is an offender's violation of an order of protection, these made up an average of 12 percent of all domestic violence criminal cases pursued (Figure 49) between 2001 and 2012.

FIGURE 49: RATE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES*
BY TYPE OF ASSAULT

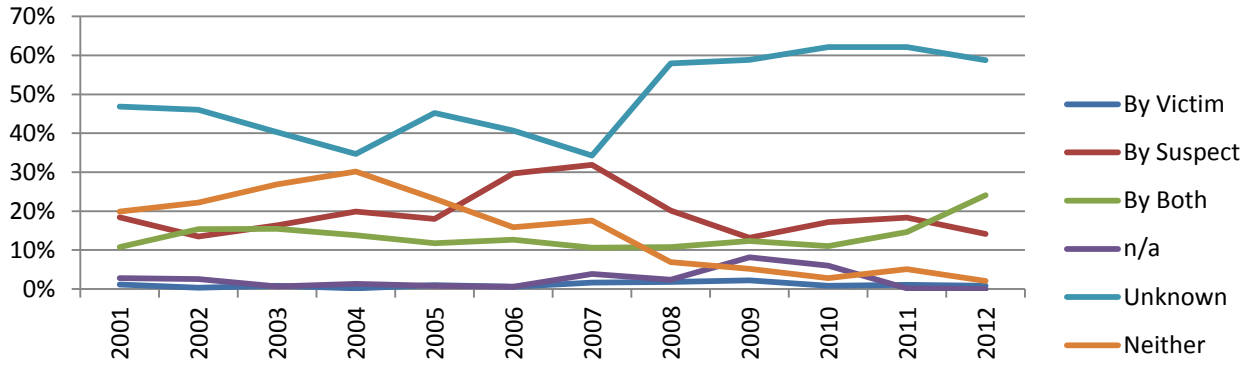


Source: Columbia, MO Police Department Statistical Reports
*N=Domestic Violence Criminal Cases

Drug and alcohol usage by domestic violence victims and offenders can be a useful qualifier in understanding home-life dynamics. In almost 50 percent of the domestic violence criminal cases identified by the Columbia, MO Police Department between 2001 and 2012, the reporting officers often do not know if substance abuse is a factor in the domestic dispute. On average during this same time period, 19 percent of the domestic violence criminal cases involved drug

and alcohol use by the suspected offender, one percent involved drug and alcohol use by the victim, and 14 percent involved drug and alcohol use by both the suspected offender and victim (Figure 50).

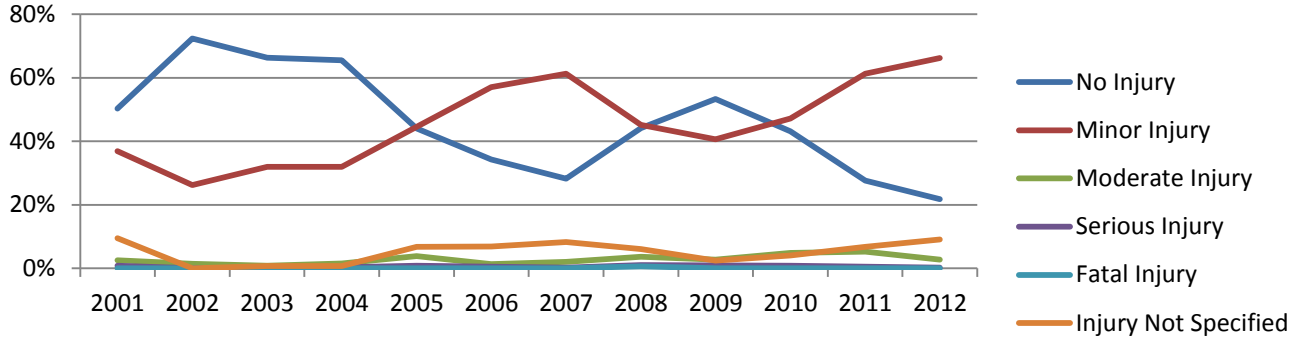
FIGURE 50: RATE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES*
BY DRUG/ALCOHOL USE



Source: Columbia, MO Police Department Statistical Reports
*N=Domestic Violence Criminal Cases

On average between 2001 and 2012 of the domestic violence criminal cases identified by the Columbia, MO Police Department, 92 percent of cases have either no injury or minor injury to the victim. Moderate injury accounts for three percent of injuries, while serious injury accounts for one percent of injuries during this same time period. In Columbia, MO since 2001, there have been no domestic violence incidences resulting in fatal injuries. This data is depicted graphically in Figure 51. Specific domestic violence data from the Columbia, MO Police Department is found in Appendix A: Table 10.

FIGURE 51: RATE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES*
BY LEVEL OF INJURY TO VICTIM



Source: Columbia, MO Police Department Statistical Reports
*N=Domestic Violence Criminal Cases

The Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (MCADSV) data represent member organizations who serve domestic violence victims throughout Missouri. True North, located in Columbia, MO, is one such organization and serves Boone County at-large. Together, MCADSV and True North depict the local services within the context of the broader state services agencies. Figure 52 represents the number of domestic violence victims sheltered by MCADSV member organizations in the Central Region of Missouri, including Boone County. The number served in Boone County, as reported by True North, has seen a leveling off in shelter numbers since 2009. In the Central Region and in Boone County, more individuals receive non-residential services (Figure 53) which include counseling and outreach services.

FIGURE 52: NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS RECEIVING...
EMERGENCY SHELTER SERVICES

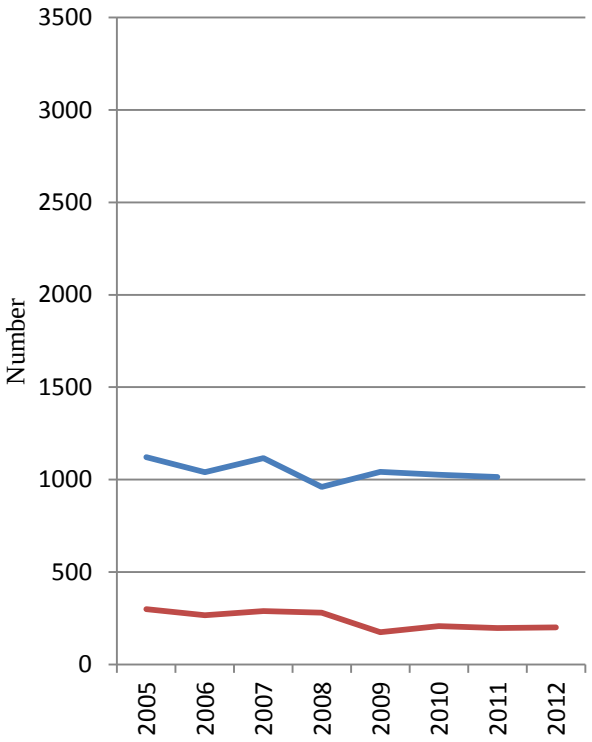
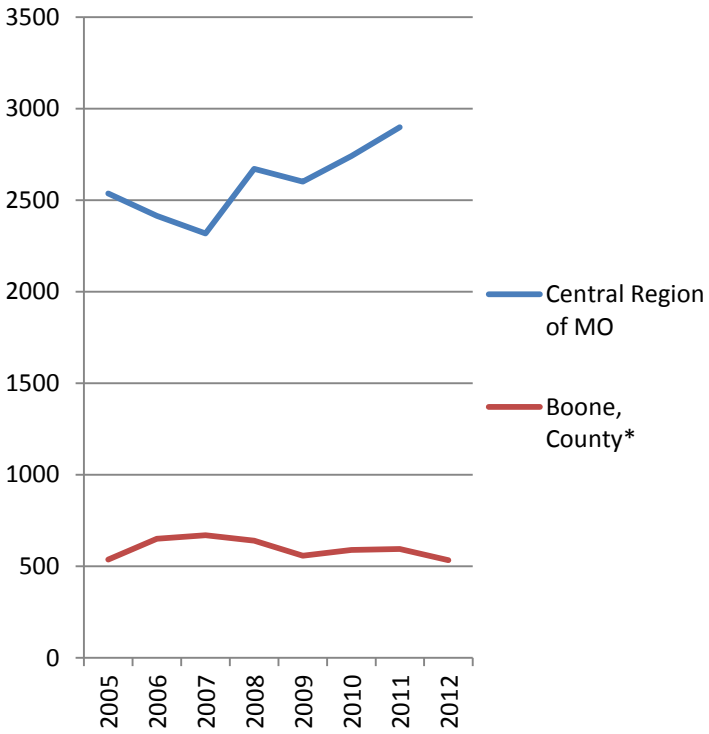


FIGURE 53: NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS RECEIVING...
NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES



Source: (1) Missouri Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence (2) *True North data represents services predominantly, but not exclusively, in Boone County

Emergency shelter services at True North, and throughout the state, serve predominantly women and children. In the Central Region – the ratio of women to children looking for shelter services shifts narrowly by two percentage points between 2005 and 2011 (Figure 54 & 55). Boone County, however, sees a shift in the woman-child ratio of services depicted by the dramatic hook apparent in the trend lines. Males occasionally seek domestic violence shelter services, but account for less than one half of one percentage point in Boone County and in Missouri's Central Region. More detailed information can be found in Appendix A: Table 11 and 12.

FIGURE 54: RATE OF SHELTERED WOMEN SERVED

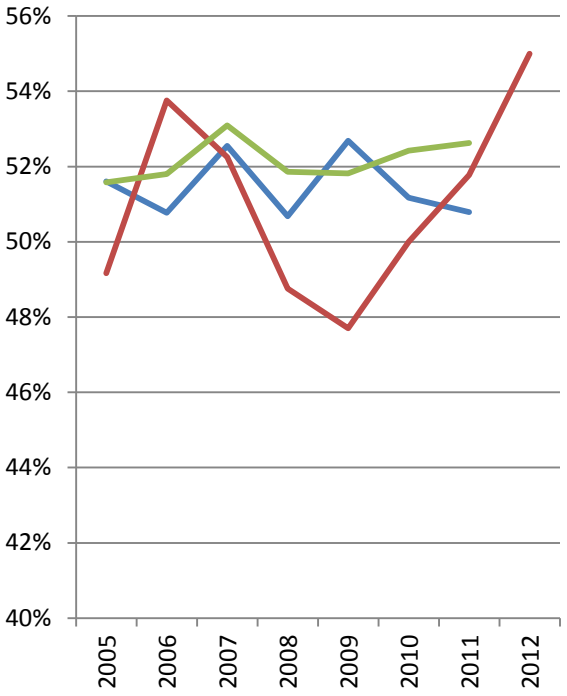
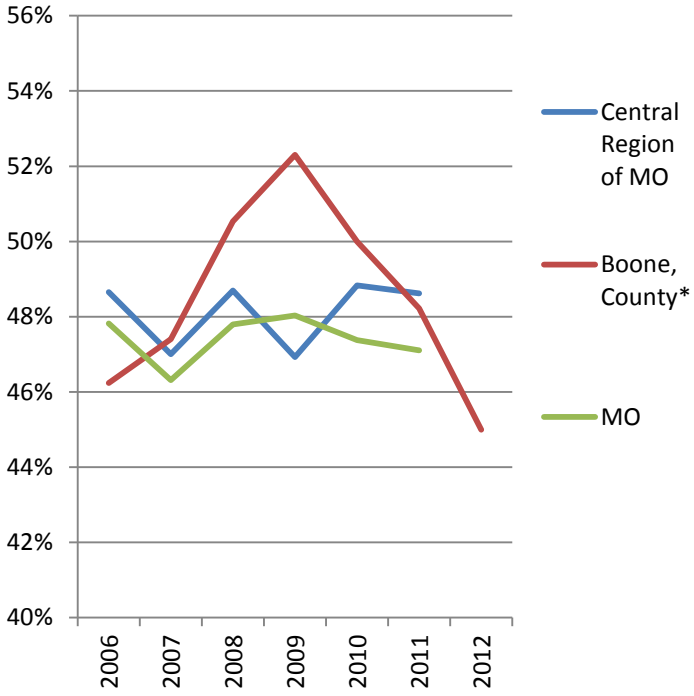


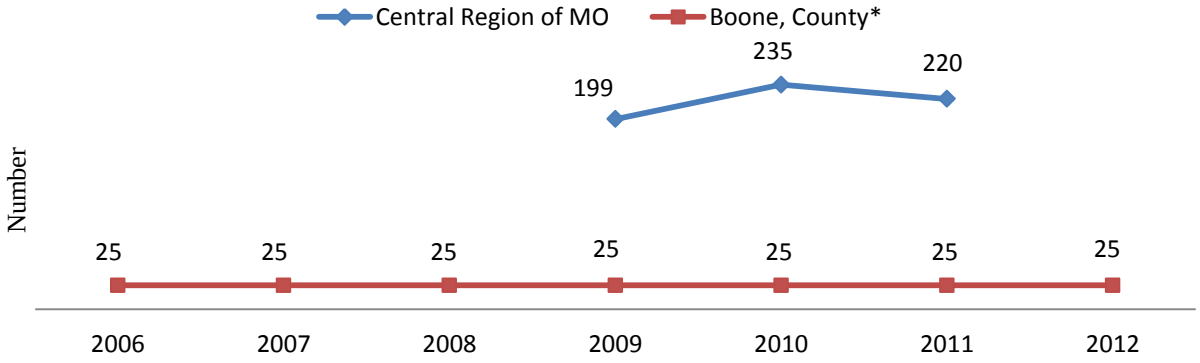
FIGURE 55: RATE OF SHELTERED CHILDREN SERVED



Source: (1) Missouri Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence (2) *True North data represents services predominantly, but not exclusively, in Boone County

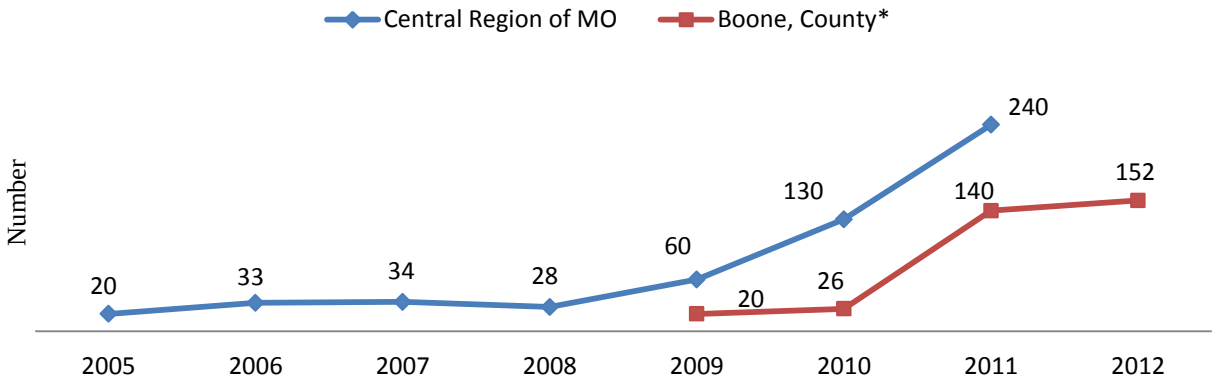
The capacity for domestic violence shelters to address emergency situations relies on the number of over-night beds available in the community. Since 2006, there have been 25 shelter beds at the True North Domestic Violence Shelter, the primary shelter for Boone County (Figure 56). The gap in services has been tracked since 2006 and to date True North has turned away 338 women and children from assistance due to full shelters and lack of overnight beds (Figure 57).

FIGURE 56: TOTAL NUMBER OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER BEDS



Source: MO Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence
*True North data represents services offered predominantly, but not exclusively, in Boone County

FIGURE 57: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS TURNED AWAY FROM FULL SHELTER



Source: MO Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence
*True North data represents services offered predominantly, but not exclusively, in Boone County

Conclusion: The domestic violence rate in Boone County is higher than in the state of Missouri. In Boone County, spouses and individuals living together are the most typical partnerships where violence may erupt. The Columbia, MO Police Department reports domestic violence victims are usually female, white, and between the ages of 18 and 40. Injury to the victim commonly ranges from no injury to moderate injury. The Missouri Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence (MCADSV) reports that the Central Region of Missouri's domestic violence shelters serve more individuals seeking non-residential services than those in need of emergency shelter. True North, serving specifically Boone County, follows this same trend. However, True North has a growing need for more shelter beds as the number of individuals, commonly women and children, turned away from shelter is increasing. Since 2006, True North has 25 beds available to the county and has turned away 338 people due to lack of overnight beds.

Food Security

Food security measures are closely connected to poverty status. Poverty is determined at the family level and is based upon a series of thresholds which adjust based upon the number of adults and children in a family unit and their collective pre-tax monetary income. Monetary income includes: wage earnings, unemployment benefits, workers' compensation, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, Veteran's benefits, pensions or retirement income, earned interest, dividends, educational assistance[23], alimony, and child support. Non-cash benefits such as food stamps, housing and childcare subsidies do not count as monetary family income because they are not cash-based.

Poverty thresholds were originally developed in 1963 using U.S. Department of Agriculture food budgets and data on the portion of income families spend on food. Today's 2011 poverty thresholds are determined in much the same manner and remain based upon the 1963 food-based

[23] Defined as Pell Grants, employer scholarships, government scholarships, other grants etc. and excludes student loans and assistance from parents

model. It is important to understand the poverty thresholds, listed in Appendix A: Table 13, because they determine family eligibility for two broad reaching food security programs – SNAP and WIC.

For more than 40 years, the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) has served as the foundation of America's national nutrition safety net and is the first line of defense against hunger. SNAP is a powerful tool for improving nutrition among low-income people and provides economic benefits to communities. SNAP is the largest program in the domestic hunger safety net and is overseen by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). FNS works with State agencies, nutrition educators, and neighborhood and faith-based organizations to ensure that those eligible for nutrition assistance can make informed decisions about applying for the program and are able to access benefits. FNS also works with State partners and the retail community to improve program administration and ensure program integrity. During an average month in 2012, SNAP served over 46 million low-income people. During this same year, $86.5 billion was appropriated to SNAP (benefits and administration) including a $3 billion contingency fund.[24]

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides Federal grants to States for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk. WIC was permanently authorized in 1974 and served just 88,000 people. Since then, participation has grown to a monthly average participation of almost 8.9 million in FY2011. Children have always been the largest category of WIC participants – of the 8.9 million monthly WIC recipients in FY 2011, approximately 53 percent were children, 23.5 percent were infants, and 23.5 percent were women.[25]

Eligibility for SNAP and WIC benefits depends on a family's rate of poverty. Rate of poverty is determined by the number of family members and their collective monetary income. SNAP eligibility requires a family be at or below 130 percent of the poverty threshold. WIC eligibility is less stringent when it comes to monetary income (185 percent of poverty), however, participants must be either pregnant, postpartum, or breastfeeding women, an infant, or a child up to the age of 5 and determined to be at "nutritional risk" by a health professional.

The scenario presented in Table 1 demonstrates the poverty thresholds and SNAP/WIC eligibility for two identical families differing only by income. Family A and Family B both consist of five individuals – a mother, father, grandmother and two children under the age of 18 all living in one household. For the purpose of this example, the children are three and four years old and therefore meet the age requirement for WIC. The U.S. poverty threshold for <u>any</u> three-adult-two-child family is $27,517 (Appendix A: Table 13). Family A's collective annual monetary income is $28,000 and Family B's is $36,500. In both scenarios, the family's monetary income is divided by the poverty threshold established for a family of their size. The poverty threshold is established by the U.S. Census Bureau and in 2011 is $27,517 for a three-adult-two-child family. Family A is at 102 percent of poverty and is therefore eligible for SNAP and WIC benefits. Family B is at 132 percent of poverty and is eligible only for WIC.

[24] For more information, visit http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap
[25] For more information, visit http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic

TABLE 1: Determining Percent (%) of Poverty – also known as *Poverty Rate* or *Rate of Poverty*			
*% of Poverty = Cash Income / Poverty Threshold**			
Family A: Mom, Dad, Grandma, two children		Family B: Mom, Dad, Grandma, two children	
Cash Income / Threshold $28,000 / $27,517 1.02 = 102%		Cash Income / Threshold $36,500 / $27,517 1.32 = 132%	
SNAP eligible? (at or below 130%)	Yes	SNAP eligible? (at or below 130%)	No
WIC eligible? (at or below 185%)	Yes	WIC eligible? (at or below 185%)	Yes
*Threshold is determined by the U.S. Census Bureau, see Appendix A: Table 13			

The example in Table 1 examines how family composition, use of established thresholds, and monetary income determine rate of poverty. One's understanding of food assistance programming – specifically eligibility – is an essential part of the food security discussion. Eligibility requirements translate to strong correlation between program participation and poverty status. The remaining portion of the food security section addresses community level indicators of food security, all of which focus on SNAP or WIC programs in Boone County.

Primary Community Level Indicator: The primary community level indicator of food security in Boone County is the rate of SNAP eligible families. This measure describes those individuals in the community who live at or below 130 percent of poverty. These data are collected through the American Community Survey. These data are published regularly, made readily available at the local level and can be used by the community to monitor food security trends.

COMMUNITY DASHBOARD: FOOD SECURITY

	Boone County		Missouri		U.S.	
	2005-07	2008-10	2005-07	2008-10	2005-07	2008-10
Primary Community Level Indicator						
(1) Rate of Families Eligible for SNAP	14.02%	13.60%	14.24%	15.58%	14.06%	15.75%
Other Community Level Indicators						
(2) Rate of Homes Receiving SNAP	10.50%	11.07%	11.18%	13.32%	8.88%	11.70%
(3) WIC Participation	27,973 (FY2008)	31,078 (FY2012)	143,007 (FY2008)	145,900 (FY2012)	8,705,000 (FY2008)	8,908,000 (FY2012)

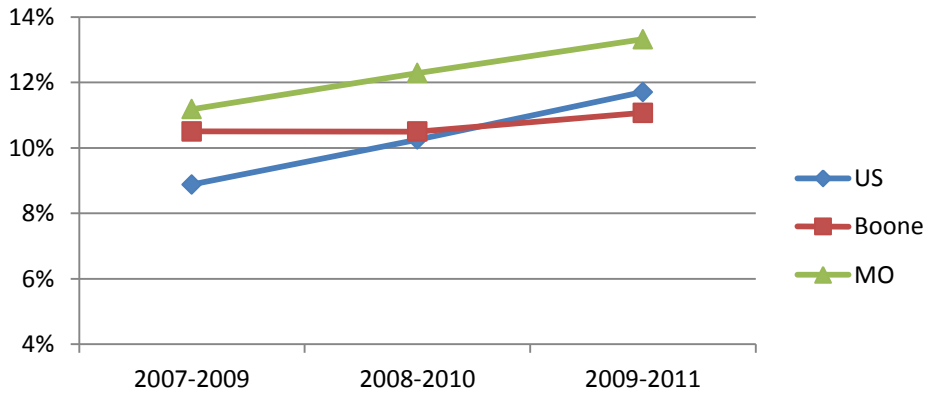
Sources: American Community Survey three-year estimates (S2201) and (B17022). USDA Food and Nutrition Services WIC Program Data. MO Dept. of Health and Human Services WIC & Community Nutrition Services

Color Indicators – assignment based upon comparison between the 2005-2007 and 2008-2010
= Improving = No change = Declining = No judgment

Collection of Indicators: Boone County is committed to understanding more about food security in the community and should examine three county-level indicators: the rate of homes receiving SNAP benefits, rate of families eligible for SNAP, and WIC total participation. The first two indicators are tracked by the American Community Survey and are reported in three-year average increments, so as to limit measurement error. The WIC participation indicator is reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Services.

The first indicator describing food security is the rate of homes receiving SNAP benefits in Boone County. This is an important indicator because it helps capture the portion of the population living at or below 130 percent of the poverty threshold and participate in SNAP benefits. Figure 58 shows that U.S. and Missouri's SNAP participation rates are increasing at a faster rate than Boone County. Between 2007-2009 and 2009-2011 the U.S. and Missouri experienced a 1.37 percent and 1.1 percent increase respectively, while Boone County had just a 0.57 percent increase during the same time period. More detailed numerical information may be found in Appendix A: Table 14.

FIGURE 58: RATE OF HOMES RECEIVING SNAP BENEFITS



Source: American Community Survey, 3-year estimates, S2201

The second indicator describing food security is the rate of families who are eligible to receive SNAP benefits in Boone County. This is an important indicator because it helps capture the portion of the population living at or below 130 percent of the poverty threshold. One must keep in mind that not all families who are eligible for SNAP take advantage of the program. In an average month, more than 13 million eligible U.S. households are not receiving SNAP benefits.[26] While lack of participation can vary based upon a variety of reasons – one of which being seasonal employment – the SNAP Community Outreach Partner Toolkit finds SNAP non-participation may be linked to families who a) do not believe they are eligible or b) defer their benefit with the belief that other families exhibit more need than they do.

[26] Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Community Outreach Partner Toolkit. Access here: http://budget.senate.gov/republican/public/index.cfm/files/serve/?File_id=90575c57-e3a1-4a00-8d13-51685dd448fc on March 5, 2013.

Participation in SNAP closely follows unemployment trends and has the ability to respond quickly and effectively to family food security in times of economic downturn.[27] With this in mind, ACS three-year data are applied here to minimize measurement error and smooth out the seasonality trends consistent with SNAP eligibility. Figure 59 describes the rate of U.S., Missouri, and Boone County families who have been eligible for SNAP benefits within the past 12 months. The U.S. and Missouri rates increased between these two points in time while Boone County's rate decreased by almost one percentage point. The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities reports that the Congressional Budget Office expects unemployment will remain elevated through 2015 but that SNAP will shrink to nearly pre-recession levels as the economy recovers and need abates.[28] More information on economic opportunity and employment at the national, state, and county level can be found in the *Boone County Issues Report on Economic Opportunity*, an analysis report by Jacqueline Schumacher and provided by the IPP in October, 2012. Future analysis may reveal broader economic trends at the county, state and national levels. Specific numerical information on SNAP eligible families presented in Figure 59 may be found in Appendix A: Table 15.

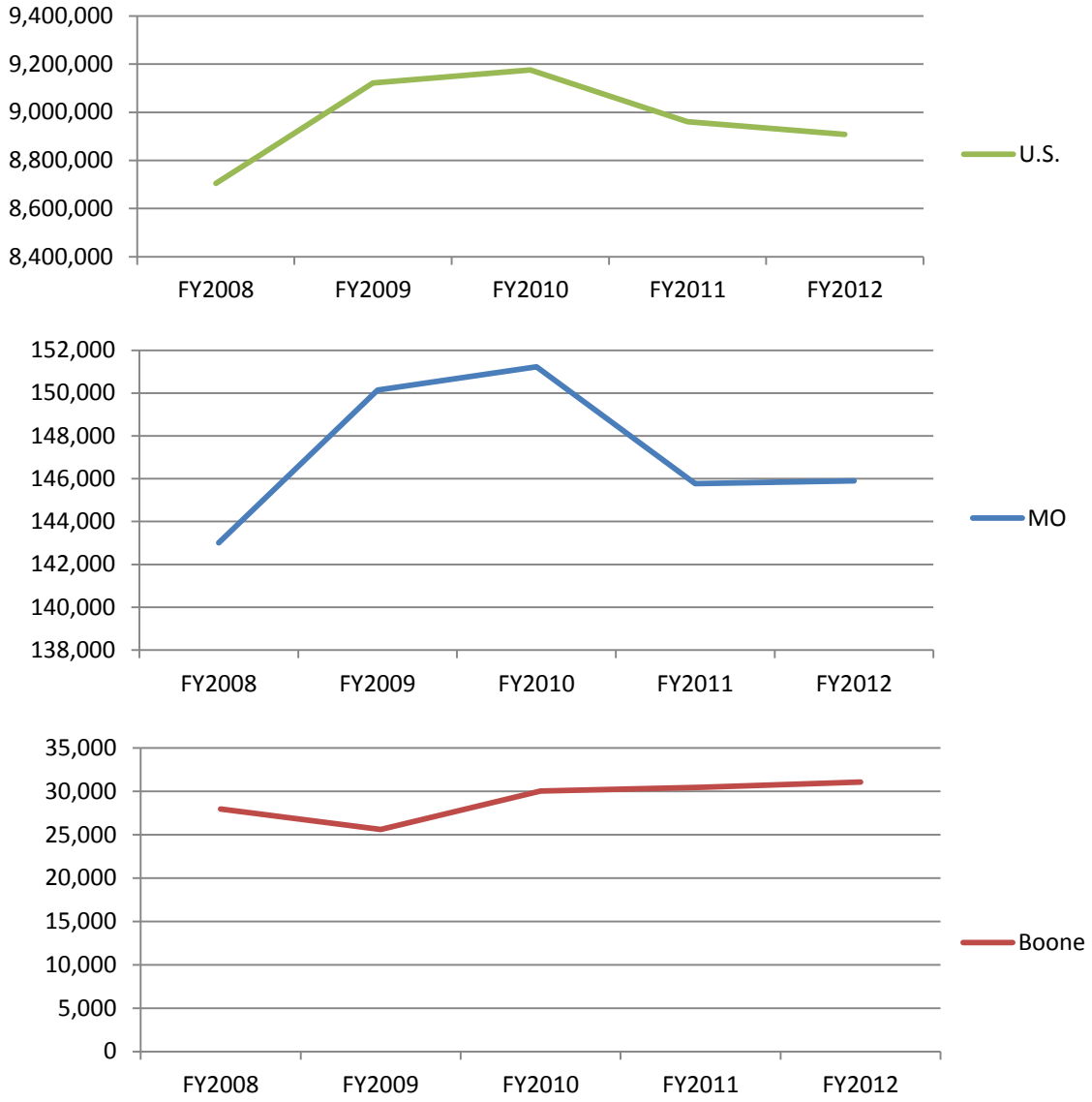
FIGURE 59: RATE OF FAMILIES ELIGIBLE FOR SNAP BENEFITS* IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

*Living at or below 130% of the poverty level
Source: American Community Survey, 3-year estimates, B17022

The third indicator describing food security is the number of WIC participants. Figure 60 shows that U.S. and Missouri's WIC participants increase rapidly between FY2008 and FY2010 and one can easily identify common trends at the state and national levels. After FY2011, a leveling off occurred, but participation U.S and MO levels have yet to reach pre-Great Recession levels. Boone County WIC participation has increased by 9.9 percent between FY2008 and FY 2012. Specific numerical information may in found in Appendix A: Table 16.

[27] Center on Budget and Policy Priorities June 2011 report available here http://www.cbpp.org/files/4-5-11fa.pdf accessed on March 5, 2013
[28] *Ibid*

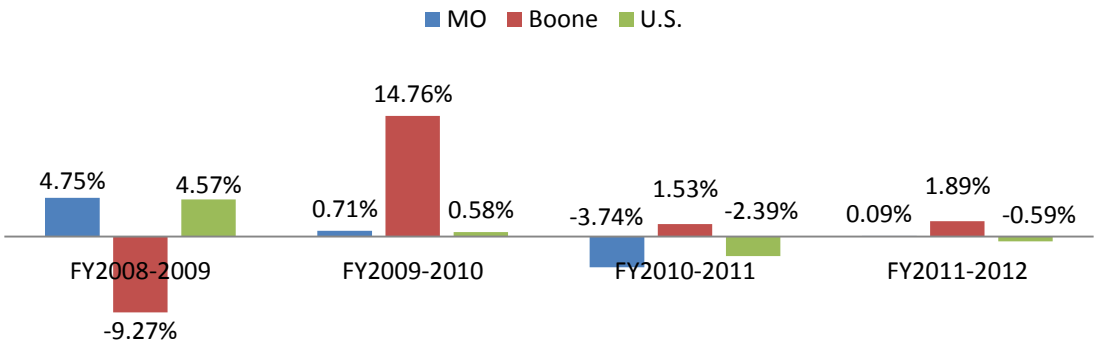
FIGURE 60: ANNUAL WIC PARTICIPATION



Source: USDA Food and Nutritional Services WIC Program Data & MO Dept of Health and Human Services WIC & Community Nutrition Services

It is helpful to examine the annual WIC participation in light of percent changes. These are presented in Figure 61 and one can see Boone County had extremely high volatility between FY2008 to FY2009 and FY2009 to FY2010. While many things may be attributed to the overall trend behaviors, rudimentary analysis may point toward a decrease in participation due to more mothers rising above 185% of poverty and/or more 5-year olds aging out of the program than there are newborns to replace them. Specific numbers on WIC participation may be found in Appendix A: Table 16.

FIGURE 61: ANNUAL WIC PARTICIPATION
PERCENT CHANGE



Source: USDA Food and Nutritional Services WIC Program Data & MO Dept of Health and Human Services WIC & Community Nutrition Services

Conclusion:

Food security measures are closely connected to poverty status. Poverty is determined at the family level and is based upon a series of thresholds which adjust based upon the number of adults and children in a family unit and their collective pre-tax monetary income. SNAP and WIC eligibility depends on a family's rate of poverty. Participation in SNAP signals families living at or below 130 percent of the poverty threshold. Between 2007 and 2011, U.S. and Missouri's SNAP participation rates increased at a faster rate than in Boone County. Participation, however, is not the sole indicator of need. Family eligibility describes the whole population living at or below 130 percent of the poverty threshold, regardless of choosing to participate in SNAP. Findings here describe how the U.S. and Missouri have increasingly more SNAP eligible families than Boone County. Participation in WIC signals families living at or below 185 percent of the poverty threshold. The number of WIC participants in the U.S. and Missouri increased approximately two percentage points between FY2008 and FY2010, while Boone County participation increased by almost ten percent between FY2008 and FY2012.

PRIORITIZATION

The sub-issues discussed in this report were chosen because of their relevance to basic needs and emergency services in Boone County. All community level indicators discussed in this report, however, are not included in the prioritization and scoring process. This exclusion in no way diminishes their relevance or questions their role in analysis of safety net services in the county-at-large. Rather, it indicates the need for more data and better practices for understanding specific issues at the county level. In this report, prioritization inclusion is based on two criteria: 1) data availability at the county level and 2) established scoring methods. These two criteria need to be met in order to maintain fidelity of the prioritization process, thereby allowing the basic needs and emergency services analysis score to have broad reaching comparison capability to other Boone County Issues Analysis Reports. The five criteria required for a sub-issue area to receive a prioritization score are:

1. Representative of the issue area
2. Comparable at the state and county level
3. Publicly available
4. Systematically collected
5. Routinely updated

The community level indicators of homelessness, affordable housing, domestic violence and food security were used to answer a series of questions that ultimately determined the prioritization score of these indicators. The series of questions (Appendix A: Table 17) pertain to the immediacy of attention required, the state trends, beneficial impacts of resolving basic needs and emergency services issues, the number of people directly impacted, and the availability of services in Boone County. In the scoring process, the IPP utilized a consensus scoring procedure to reduce the subjectivity of the measure. The Basic Needs and Emergency Services Report reached a composite priority score of **2.75** on a scale of 1 to 3 (Table 2).

TABLE 2: PRIORITIZATION SCORES FOR COMMUNITY-LEVEL INDICATORS OF BASIC NEEDS & EMERGENCY SERVICES

Sub-Issue	Community Level Indicator	Prioritization Score
Homelessness	• Point-In-Time Count of the number of homeless persons in Boone County	3.00
Affordable Housing	• Rate of cost-burdened renters and homeowners in Boone County*	3.00
Domestic Violence	• Reported incidences of domestic violence in Boone County	2.80
Food Security	• Rate of SNAP eligible families in Boone County	2.20
		COMPOSITE SCORE = 2.75

Key: 1 = low priority, 2 = moderate priority, 3 = high priority
*Renters and homeowners are two distinct groups, but for prioritization the default is the renter's group who performed six percent points worse between 2005-2011 while homeowners performed only one percent point better. For more information, see the Community Dashboard for Affordable Housing on page 27 of this report.

An inventory of resources addressing basic needs and emergency services reveals that there are at least five services addressing homelessness, three services addressing affordable housing, one service addressing domestic violence, and five addressing food security in the community. The existing infrastructure allows for higher efficiency in addressing needs because there are services on which to build.

RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

An inventory of current resources directed at basic need and emergency services was conducted using United Way's 211 information center. The resource inventory was a great start to creating a resource list for services available to Boone County residents; it was not and should not be considered a comprehensive list of all safety net services available within Boone County.

HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES REGISTERED IN 211 DATABASE			
Program Name	**Agency**	**Service**	**Eligibility**
Homeless Motel Vouchers	Voluntary Action Center	One night hotel vouchers are available to individuals if the homeless shelters in the area are fully occupied	None
Homeless Shelter	Salvation Army Columbia	Emergency and transitional housing, open 24 hours	None
Homeless Veterans Shelter	Welcome Home, INC	Transitional living facility for Veterans and their dependents. Fees are based on a sliding scale and will not exceed $400/mo.	Veteran status
Teen Emergency Shelter	Rainbow House	Serves homeless youth who are dedicated to finishing school and getting a job so they can live independently within 18 months.	None

AFFORDABLE HOUSING RESOURCES REGISTERED IN 211 DATABASE			
Program Name	**Agency**	**Service**	**Eligibility**
Low-income Housing	Phoenix Family Housing Corporation	Rental housing options for low-income families	Income eligibility restrictions
Low-income Housing	Columbia Housing Authority	Lottery system used to determine placement of families. Individuals and families must pay 30 percent of their adjusted household income for rent.	Income eligibility restrictions
Low-income Housing or Elderly Housing	Central Missouri Community Action	Home ownership guidance, down payment assistance, homelessness prevention and transitional housing for those who are eligible.	Income eligibility restrictions

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESOURCES REGISTERED IN 211 DATABASE			
Program Name	**Agency**	**Service**	**Eligibility**
Emergency Shelter	True North of Columbia, MO	Shelter for victims of domestic violence and sexual violence. Counseling, safety planning, advocacy, and case management services	18+, or 17+ if emancipated. No fee, no ID required.

FOOD SECURITY RESOURCES REGISTERED IN 211 DATABASE			
Program Name	**Agency**	**Service**	**Eligibility**
Brown Bag Food Program	Voluntary Action Center	Assists with basic and emergency needs such as food, hygiene items, city bus tickets, etc.	No restrictions
Food Pantry	Salvation Army Columbia	Provides food pantry items for persons once every 30 days. Daily lunch is also available.	Must provide ID

FOOD SECURITY RESOURCES REGISTERED IN 211 DATABASE			
Program Name	**Agency**	**Service**	**Eligibility**
Food Pantry	Food Bank of Central and North East Missouri	Food pantry distribution once a month	No restrictions
Home-delivered Meals	Central Missouri Area Agency on Aging	Delivery of meals to the elderly Monday through Friday	Seniors 60+ or married to someone 60+ who is unable to prepare meals for themselves. No cost to participants if authorized through MOHealthNet, otherwise contribution is requested.
Home-delivered Meals	Meals on Wheels	Delivery of meals to the elderly Monday through Friday. Hot noon meal and cold dinner box. Frozen meals delivered on Friday during weekends.	Seniors 60+
Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infant Child (WIC)	MO Dept. of Health and Senior Services	The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides Federal grants to States for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk.	130% of poverty
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)		The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides Federal grants to States for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk	185% of poverty, pregnant, postpartum, or breastfeeding women, an infant, or a child up to the age of 5 and determined to be at "nutritional risk"

BEST PRACTICES AND PROGRAMS

The IPP shares with Boone County, the City of Columbia and HMUW the usefulness programs and practices that are relevant to the sub-issues of this report. This section is broken down into three tables. Table 3 lists programs/practices by name and the website where full descriptions may be found. Table 4 lists program settings ripe for collaboration. Finally, Table 5 lists program services utilized by programs and practices. It is the goal of this section to serve as a listing of potential interventions for Boone County in the realm of basic need and emergency services.

TABLE 3: PROGRAMS & PRACTICES	
FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMS & PRACTICES	
Intervention Name	***Intervention Link***
Food Security Gateway	http://www.bcfoodsecuritygateway.ca/
Food Security, Ministry of Health	http://www.health.gov.bc.ca/healthyeating/foodsecurity.html
Healthy Communities, Healthy Eating, Food Security	http://www.gov.ns.ca/hpp/cdip/healthy-eating-security.asp
ICCD Clubhouse Model	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=189
Nurse-Family Partnership	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=88
SNAP	http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-%28snap%29.aspx#.UVG9Ulfot-0
Stay on Track	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=167
WIC	http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/wic-program.aspx#.UVG861fot-0
HOMELESSNESS PROGRAMS & PRACTICES	
Closing the Front Door: Creating a Successful Diversion Program for Homeless Families	http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/closing-the-front-door-creating-a-successful-diversion-program-for-homeless
HELP USA	http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/help-usa
IMPACT Employment Services	http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/impact-employment-services
One-Way In: The Advantages of Introducing System-Wide Coordinated Entry for Homeless	http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/one-way-in-the-advantages-of-introducing-system-wide-coordinated-entry-for-
Pathways' Housing First Program	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=155
Preventing Homelessness Among Reentering Prisoners	http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/maine-preventing-homelessness-among-reentering-prisoners
Program Models: Homelessness Prevention and Re-Housing	http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/program-models-homelessness-prevention-and-re-housing
Project ASSERT	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=222
Psychiatric Rehabilitation Process Model	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=241
Seeking Safety	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=139
STRIVE	http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/strive-new-york-ny
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAMS & PRACTICES	
Celebrating Families!	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=100

Community-Based Support Group (CBSG) Program	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=185
DASH'S Empowerment Project: Rapid Re-Housing for Survivors of Domestic Violence	http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/dashs-empowerment-project-rapid-re-housing-for-survivors-of-domestic-violen
Dialectical Behavior Therapy	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=36
Domestic Violence: Key Services and Outcomes	http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/domestic-violence-key-services-and-outcomes
Helping Women Recover and Beyond Trauma	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=181
Improving Safely and Services for Survivors of Domestic Violence	http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/improving-safety-and-services-for-survivors-of-domestic-violence
Joven Noble	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=272
Moral Recognition Therapy	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=34
Parent Corps	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=246
Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL)	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=45
Rapid Re-Housing for Survivors of Domestic Violence	http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/volunteers-of-americas-home-free-rapid-re-housing-for-survivors-of-domestic
Seeking Safety	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=139
Trauma Affect Regulation: Guide for Education and Therapy (TARGET)	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=258
Trauma Recovery and Empowerment Model (TREM)	http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=158

TABLE 4: PROGRAM SETTINGS
FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM SETTINGS
Departments of Health
Farmers Markets
Food Pantries
Home
Other Community Setting
Prenatal and Nursing Clinics
School
HOMELESSNESS PROGRAM SETTINGS
Correctional
Home
Homeless Shelters
Inpatient
Other Community Settings
Outpatient
Residential
School
Workplace
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM SETTINGS
Correctional
Domestic Violence Shelters

Home
Inpatient
Other Community Settings
Outpatient
Residential
School

TABLE 5: PROGRAM SERVICES
FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM SERVICES
Educational Intervention
Home visitation
Nutritional supplementation
HOMELESSNESS PROGRAM SERVICES
Addiction treatment program
Aftercare intervention
Assessments for rapid re-housing eligibility
Clothing referrals
Conflict mediation
Connection to mainstream services
Drug evaluation network system
Drug treatment program
Emergency shelter outreach
Employment counseling
Housing and rehabilitative support
Housing search
Interview skills
Job leads
Motivational enhancement therapy
Outpatient treatment
Rental assistance coupon
Resume development
Shelter referrals
Shelter services
Short-term case management
Social service intervention
Substance abuse prevention interventions
Substance treatment
Technical job training
Transitional housing
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM SERVICES
Ad hoc counseling
Advocacy
Behavioral homework
Collaborative care
Family inclusion treatments
Group consultations
Group sessions

Independent living skills program
Job search strategies and assistance
Larger workshops
Legal services
Multi-parent group meetings
One-on-one sessions
Outpatient behavioral treatment
Psychotherapy
Recovery services
Skills training
Shelter services
Small groups
Substance abuse treatment
Telephone intervention
Transitional housing

CONCLUSION

Boone County Basic Needs and Emergency Services Analysis Report is a study of community-level data to identify trends and behaviors among the populations most often served by basic needs and emergency services programs and agencies. The sub-issue areas include homelessness, affordable housing, domestic violence, and food security. These areas particularly impact those individuals living on low-incomes in Boone County. The sub-issues are examined in light of Boone County and local populations of interest and, when possible, state and national level data offer supplemental information for trends and context.

The data on the four sub-issues of this report reveal some interesting points for future analysis and discussion. This report has shown that Boone County has a rising homeless problem with increasing numbers of homeless Veterans, individuals with mental illness, and those individuals with chronic substance abuse problems. Affordable housing programming is one way to serve individuals and families who may be confronting homelessness, however, the Section 8 Housing Voucher program and the public housing wait list continues to grow. The majority of the people on the Section 8 Voucher wait list are females, African Americans, non-elderly and the non-disabled. The public housing wait list is driven almost exclusively by requirements of age, disability status, and number of bedrooms available at each location. The affordable housing discussion is often segregated by renters and homeowners and uses the percent of income a family spends on mortgage or rental costs. However, when the affordable housing sub-issue is framed by median household income by race (Figure 40), the conversation takes an interesting turn as it reveals an almost 53 percent earnings gap between white-only and black-only families in Boone County. Race aside, the decline in the average Boone County family income between 2008 and 2010, coupled with a steady increase in the cost of housing over the last seven years, may help one to understand why so many Boone County residents are cost-burdened. The sub-issues of homelessness and affordable housing both received prioritization scores of 3 – denoting areas of high priority.

The sub-issues of domestic violence and food security received prioritization scores of 2.80 and 2.20 respectively – denoting areas of moderate priority. Incidences of domestic violence in

Boone County[29] are 34 percent higher than the state of Missouri.[30] True North Domestic Violence Shelter in Boone County has a growing need for more shelter overnight beds. Since 2006, only 25 beds have been available to the county and True North has turned away 338 people, mostly women and children, due to lack of overnight beds. The final sub-issue of this report is food security. The methods of food security program eligibility, specifically WIC and SNAP, are closely related to poverty status. Between 2007 and 2011, the U.S. and Missouri have increasingly more SNAP-eligible families than Boone County, whose rate has, in fact, decreased slightly by almost half of one percentage point. SNAP eligibility is a better measure of food insecurity status than SNAP participation because eligibility captures the whole population living at or below 130 percent of the poverty threshold, regardless if they choose to participate in SNAP. WIC participation signals families living at or below 185 percent of the poverty threshold. The number of WIC participants in the U.S. and Missouri increased approximately two percentage points between FY2008 and FY2010, while Boone County participation increased by almost ten percent between the same period of time.

Basic need and emergency services in Boone County has been explained and prioritized by examining the primary community-level indicators of each sub-issue. This report has provided an extensive list of services available locally, as well as an examination of best programs and practices, and their applications for basic needs and emergency services development in Boone County.

[29] Per 10,000
[30] *Ibid*

I. APPENDIXES

A. TABLES

TABLE 1: CURRENT FUNDING FOR BASIC NEEDS & EMERGENCY SERVICES, 2013					
Project	Organization	United Way	City	County	Total Funding
Community Gardens	Community Garden Coalition	-	$5,000	$1,900	$6,900
Central Pantry	Food Bank for Central and Northern MO	$250,000*	$38,000	$16,388	$304,388
Break the Cycle of Violence	Mid-Missouri Legal Services	-	$26,400	$8,360	$34,760
Housing Law Project	Mid-Missouri Legal Services	$35,000	-	-	$35,000
Positive Motivation Incorporated (PMI)-Transitional House	Reality House, Inc.	-	$7,000	-	$7,000
Harbor House Emergency Shelter	Salvation Army	$50,000	$7,000	-	$57,000
Advocacy Services	True North Columbia, Inc.	$20,000	$32,200	-	$52,200
Emergency Shelter	True North Columbia, Inc.	$25,000	$30,000	$30,119	$85,119
Transitional Living Program	True North Columbia, Inc.	-	$5,800	-	$5,800
Family Assistance and Emergency Services	Voluntary Action Center	$80,000	$70,000	$2,850	$152,850
Homeless Veterans Program	Welcome Home, Inc.	-	$28,000	-	$28,000
Total Agency Allocations for Basic Needs & Emergency Services		***$460,000***	***$249,400***	***$59,617***	***$769,017***
Total funding for Social Services		**$3,029,228**	**$893,556**	***$128,990***	**$4,021,655**
Percent of total funding		***15.19%***	***27.91%***	***46.22%***	***19.12%***

*In addition to funding for the Central Pantry, this amount includes Regional Food Acquisition and Buddy Pack Program.
Source: City of Columbia Social Services Funding Report (2013) & Heart of Missouri United Way Funding FY2013

TABLE 2: POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS FOR SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED HOMELESS IN BOONE COUNTY, MO				
Jan-08		**Unsheltered**	**Sheltered**	**Total**
1. Homeless Individuals		41	106	147
2. Homeless Families with Children		0	10	10
	2a. Persons in Homeless with Children Families	0	34	34
1. Chronically Homeless		11	14	25
2. Severely Mentally Ill		10	26	36
3. Chronic Substance Abuse		16	30	46
4. Veterans		3	22	25
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS		0	0	0
6. Victims of Domestic Violence		8	17	25
7. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18 years of age)		0	2	2
Jul-08		**Unsheltered**	**Sheltered**	**Total**
1. Homeless Individuals		49	82	131
2. Homeless Families with Children		0	19	19
	2a. Persons in Homeless with Children Families	0	55	55
1. Chronically Homeless		21	13	34
2. Severely Mentally Ill		11	50	61
3. Chronic Substance Abuse		25	45	70
4. Veterans		9	36	45
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS		1	2	3
6. Victims of Domestic Violence		0	22	22
7. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18 years of age)		0	6	6
Jan-09		**Unsheltered**	**Sheltered**	**Total**
1. Homeless Individuals		42	93	135
2. Homeless Families with Children		0	12	12

CONTINUED TABLE 2… →

	2a. Persons in Homeless with Children Families	0	34	34
1. Chronically Homeless		15	17	32
2. Severely Mentally Ill		8	53	61
3. Chronic Substance Abuse		13	44	57
4. Veterans		6	42	48
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS		0	0	0
6. Victims of Domestic Violence		1	8	9
7. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18 years of age)		0	3	3
Jul-09		**Unsheltered**	**Sheltered**	**Total**
1. Homeless Individuals		48	100	148
2. Homeless Families with Children		1	10	11
	2a. Persons in Homeless with Children Families	3	30	33
1. Chronically Homeless		15	18	33
2. Severely Mentally Ill		14	34	48
3. Chronic Substance Abuse		16	39	55
4. Veterans		7	35	42
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS		2	1	3
6. Victims of Domestic Violence		1	8	9
7. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18 years of age)		0	0	0

CONTINUED TABLE 2… →

January 2010	Unsheltered		Sheltered		Total	
Totals	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
Adults:	.	25	.	103	.	128
Children:	.	0	.	20	.	20
Total:	.	25	.	123	.	148
Individuals/Families	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
1. Homeless Individuals	.	25	.	101	.	126
2. Homeless Families with Children	0	.	8	.	8	.
3. Families with children all persons	.	0	.	22	.	22
4. Total (lines 1+3)	.	25	.	123	.	148
Sub-Population Information	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
Chronic Homeless Individuals	12	12	37	37	49	49
Chronic Homeless Families	0	0	.	0	0	0
Severe Mental Illness	7	7	.	24	7	31
Chronic Substance Abuse	10	10	.	38	10	48
Veterans	5	5	.	36	5	41
HIV	0	0	.	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	1	1	.	10	1	11
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	.	6	0	6
July 2010	**Unsheltered**		**Sheltered**		**Total**	
Totals	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
Adults:	.	37	.	125	.	162
Children:	.	3	.	31	.	34
Total:	.	40	.	156	.	196
Individuals/Families	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
1. Homeless Individuals	.	34	.	112	.	146
2. Homeless Families with Children	3	.	8	.	11	.

CONTINUED TABLE 2… →

3. Families with children all persons	.	6	.	44	.	50
4. Total (lines 1+3)	.	40	.	156	.	196
Sub-Population Information	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
Chronic Homeless Individuals	10	10	33	33	43	43
Chronic Homeless Families	1	2	.	0	1	2
Severe Mental Illness	10	10	.	47	10	57
Chronic Substance Abuse	7	7	.	36	7	43
Veterans	8	8	.	33	8	41
HIV	1	1	.	0	1	1
Domestic Violence	1	2	.	14	1	16
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	.	2	0	2
January 2011	**Unsheltered**		**Sheltered**		**Total**	
Totals	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
Adults:	.	11	.	142	.	153
Children:	.	0	.	29	.	29
Total:	.	11	.	171	.	182
Individuals/Families	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
1. Homeless Individuals	.	11	.	141	.	152
2. Homeless Families with Children	0	.	11	.	11	.
3. Families with children all persons	.	0	.	30	.	30
4. Total (lines 1+3)	.	11	.	171	.	182
Sub-Population Information	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
Chronic Homeless Individuals	7	7	58	58	65	65
Chronic Homeless Families	0	0	.	0	0	0
Severe Mental Illness	3	4	.	38	3	42
Chronic Substance Abuse	5	6	.	39	5	45
Veterans	1	2	.	36	1	38
HIV	0	0	.	2	0	2

CONTINUED TABLE 2… →

Domestic Violence	0	0	.	17	0	17
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	.	1	0	1
Source: Missouri Housing Development Commission (unsheltered) & Missouri Association for Social Welfare (sheltered)						
July 2011	**Unsheltered**		**Sheltered**		**Total**	
Totals	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
Adults:	.	71	.	112	.	183
Children:	.	5	.	34	.	39
Total:	.	76	.	146	.	222
Individuals/Families	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
1. Homeless Individuals	.	55	.	98	.	153
2. Homeless Families with Children	9	.	13	.	22	.
3. Families with children all persons	.	21	.	38	.	59
4. Families with only children*	.	.	10	.	10	.
5. Families with only children - all persons	.	.	.	10	.	10
6. Total (lines 1+3+5)	.	.	.	146	.	146
Sub-Population Information	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
Chronic Homeless Individuals	21	21	77	77	98	98
Chronic Homeless Families	0	0	.	.	0	0
Severe Mental Illness	19	19	.	25	19	44
Chronic Substance Abuse	16	16	.	59	16	75
Veterans	16	17	.	47	16	64
HIV	2	2	.	0	2	2
Domestic Violence	1	1	.	22	1	23
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	10	10	10	10
January 2012	**Unsheltered**		**Sheltered**		**Total**	
Totals	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
Adults:	.	51	.	158	.	209

CONTINUED TABLE 2… →

Children:	.	1	.	26	.	27
Total:	.	52	.	184	.	236
Individuals/Families	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
1. Homeless Individuals	.	50	.	146	.	196
2. Homeless Families with Children	1	.	11	.	12	.
3. Families with children all persons	.	2	.	33	.	35
4. Families with only children*	.	.	4	.	4	.
5. Families with only children - all persons	.	.	.	5	.	5
6. Total (lines 1+3+5)	.	52	.	184	.	236
Sub-Population Information	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
Chronic Homeless Individuals	11	11	.	60	11	71
Chronic Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Severe Mental Illness	8	8	.	34	8	42
Chronic Substance Abuse	10	10	.	22	10	32
Veterans	6	6	.	78	6	84
HIV	0	0	.	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	1	1	.	12	1	13
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	.	5	0	5
July 2012	**Unsheltered**		**Sheltered**		**Total**	
Totals	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
Adults:	.	98	.	146	.	244
Children:	.	11	.	31	.	42
Total:	.	109	.	177	.	286
Individuals/Families	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
1. Homeless Individuals	.	90	.	134	.	224
2. Homeless Families with Children	5	.	13	.	18	.
3. Families with children all persons	.	19	.	36	.	55
4. Families with only children*	.	.	5	.	5	.

CONTINUED TABLE 2… →

5. Families with only children - all persons	.	.	.	7	.	7
6. Total (lines 1+3+5)	.	109	.	177	.	286
Sub-Population Information	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**	**Households**	**Individuals**
Chronic Homeless Individuals	40	40	54	54	94	94
Chronic Homeless Families	1	2	1	4	2	6
Severe Mental Illness	38	49	.	53	38	102
Chronic Substance Abuse	39	43	.	67	39	110
Veterans	23	25	.	82	23	107
HIV	0	0	.	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	3	6	.	27	3	33
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	4	4	4	4

*includes family units where no one is over 17 years -- this includes siblings groups or perhaps a teen parent that has a baby.
[.] no data available

Source: Missouri Housing Development Commission (unsheltered) & Missouri Association for Social Welfare (sheltered)

TABLE 2A: POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS FOR SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED HOMELESS IN MISSOURI

	Jan-08*	Jul-08	Jan-09	Jul-09	10-Jan	Jul-10
Unsheltered	1764*	.	1557	1392	1971	749
Sheltered	4360*	.	5481	3513	5906	2190
Total	6124*	.	7038	4905	7877	2939

*St. Louis County did not conduct an unsheltered winter 2008 count, data for the sheltered count was not provided
[.] no data available
SOURCE: Missouri Housing Development Commission (unsheltered) & Missouri Association for Social Welfare (sheltered)

TABLE 3: SECTION 8 VOUCHER WAITING LIST – DETAILS BY INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY

	2010 #	2010 %	2012 #	2012 %
Total by Individual	*2654*	*100.00*	*3226*	*100.00*
Male	974	36.69	1200	37.19
Female	1678	62.22	2021	62.64
No Gender	2	0.07	5	0.15
Elderly	50	1.88	79	2.44
Non-Elderly	2604	98.11	3147	97.55
Near-Elderly	136	5.12	210	6.50
Disabled	123	4.63	120	3.71
Non-Disabled	2531	95.36	3106	96.28
Non-Disabled/Non-Elderly	2487	93.70	3035	94.07
White	724	27.27	853	26.44
Black/African American	1856	69.93	2264	70.17
American Indian	17	0.64	18	0.55
Asian	46	1.73	5	0.15
Pacific Islander	2	0.07	3	0.09
Other	84	3.16	26	0.80
Decline	13	0.48	5	0.15
	2010 #	**2010 %**	**2012 #**	**2012 %**
Total By Family	*1074*	*100.00*	*1461*	*100.00*
Male-Head of Household	206	19.18	307	21.01
Female-Head of Household	868	80.81	1154	78.98
White-Head of Household	306	28.49	383	26.21
Black-Head of Household	720	67.03	1001	68.51
Non-elderly Head of Household	1032	96.08	1393	95.34
Non-disabled Head of Household	967	90.03	1344	91.99
Non-disabled & Non-elderly Head of House	931	86.68	1283	87.81
Families with Elderly Members	49	4.56	77	5.27
Families with Member(s) with a Disability	113	10.52	119	8.14
Families with Children	651	60.61	785	53.73
Number Families Requesting …0-bedrooms	1	<0.01	44	3.01
…1-bedroom	434	40.41	663	45.37
…2-bedrooms	349	32.49	434	29.70
…3-bedrooms	232	21.60	267	18.27
…4-bedrooms	49	4.56	51	3.49
…5-bedrooms	8	0.744	1	<0.01
…6-bedrooms	0	0.00	1	<0.01

Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Reporting – Standard Statistical Summary I, 2010 & 2012

TABLE 4: PUBLIC HOUSING WAITING LIST: **PAQUIN LOCATION**, COLUMBIA, MO										
	2008		**2009**		**2010**		**2011**		**2012**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Total # of People on Waiting List	119	100.00	83	100.00	138	100.00	148	100.00	132	100.00
Male	63	52.94	47	56.63	86	62.32	75	50.68	68	51.52
Female	54	45.38	36	43.37	52	37.68	73	49.32	64	48.48
No Gender	2	1.68	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Elderly	9	7.56	6	7.23	11	7.97	10	6.76	9	6.82
Non-Elderly	110	92.44	77	92.77	127	92.03	138	93.24	123	93.18
Near-Elderly	37	31.09	17	20.48	45	32.61	33	22.30	33	25.00
Disabled	63	52.94	55	66.27	90	65.22	91	61.49	68	51.52
Non-Disabled	56	47.06	28	33.73	48	34.78	57	38.51	64	48.48
Non-Disabled/Non-Elderly	49	41.18	25	30.12	41	29.71	49	33.11	56	42.42
White	74	62.18	66	79.52	89	64.49	91	61.49	83	62.88
Black/African American	39	32.77	17	20.48	43	31.16	55	37.16	48	36.36
Asian	2	1.68	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.68	1	0.76
Other	3	2.52	0	0.00	4	2.90	0	0.00	0	0.00
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Total # of Families on Waiting List	109	100.00	71	100.00	131	100.00	141	100.00	123	100.00
Families with Elderly members	9	8.26	6	8.45	10	7.63	10	7.09	9	7.32
Families with member(s) with a disability	62	56.88	54	76.06	89	67.94	91	64.54	68	55.28
Families with Children members	4	3.67	4	5.63	1	0.76	5	3.55	3	2.44
# Families requesting: 0-bedrooms	94	86.24	68	95.77	128	97.71	134	95.04	123	100.00
2-bedrooms	15	13.76	3	4.23	3	2.29	7	4.96	0	0.00
3-bedrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4-bedrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-bedrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6-bedrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-bedrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Reporting – Standard Statistical Summary 2008-2012

TABLE 5: PUBLIC HOUSING WAITING LIST: **OAK TOWER LOCATION**, COLUMBIA, MO										
	2008		**2009**		**2010**		**2011**		**2012**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Total # of People on Waiting List	63	100.00	59	100.00	102	100.00	75	100.00	86	100.00
Male	33	52.38	28	47.46	55	53.92	40	53.33	38	44.19
Female	30	47.62	31	52.54	47	46.08	35	46.67	48	55.81
No Gender	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Elderly	22	34.92	23	38.98	27	26.47	18	24.00	19	22.09
Non-Elderly	41	65.08	36	61.02	75	73.53	57	76.00	67	77.91
Near-Elderly	36	57.14	29	49.15	64	62.75	56	74.67	64	74.42
Disabled	16	25.40	24	40.68	45	44.12	29	38.67	22	25.58
Non-Disabled	47	74.60	35	59.32	57	55.88	46	61.33	64	74.42
Non-Disabled/Non-Elderly	27	42.86	19	32.20	37	36.27	30	40.00	47	54.65
White	34	53.97	36	61.02	49	48.04	44	58.67	43	50.00
Black/African American	27	42.86	20	33.90	52	50.98	30	40.00	40	46.51
Asian	0	0.00	1	1.69	0	0.00	1	1.33	1	1.16
Other	2	3.17	0	0.00	2	1.96	0	0.00	2	2.33
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Total # of Families on Waiting List	58	100.00	53	100.00	95	100.00	73	100.00	84	100.00
Families with Elderly members	22	37.93	22	41.51	25	26.32	17	23.29	19	22.62
Families with member(s) with a disability	16	27.59	23	43.40	44	46.32	29	39.73	22	26.19
Families with Children members	2	3.45	1	1.89	1	1.05	1	1.37	0	0.00
# Families requesting: 0-bedrooms	53	91.38	51	96.23	93	97.89	72	98.63	84	100.00
2-bedrooms	5	8.62	2	3.77	2	2.11	1	1.37	0	0.00
3-bedrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4-bedrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-bedrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6-bedrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-bedrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Reporting – Standard Statistical Summary 2008-2012

TABLE 6: PUBLIC HOUSING WAITING LIST: **DOWNTOWN & BEAR CREEK LOCATION**, COLUMBIA, MO										
	2008		**2009**		**2010**		**2011**		**2012**	
	#	*%*	*#*	*%*	*#*	*%*	*#*	*%*	*#*	*%*
Total # of People on Waiting List	1015	100.00	981	100.00	890	100.00	800	100.00	667	100.00
Male	406	40.00	407	41.49	357	40.11	307	38.38	277	41.53
Female	583	57.44	530	54.03	531	59.66	490	61.25	390	58.47
No Gender	26	2.56	44	4.49	2	0.22	3	0.38	0	0.00
Elderly	10	0.99	12	1.22	12	1.35	9	1.13	15	2.25
Non-Elderly	1005	99.01	969	98.78	878	98.65	791	98.88	652	97.75
Near-Elderly	66	6.50	65	6.63	63	7.08	43	5.38	27	4.05
Disabled	68	6.70	100	10.19	108	12.13	87	10.88	40	6.00
Non-Disabled	947	93.30	881	89.81	782	87.87	713	89.13	627	94.00
Non-Disabled/Non-Elderly	938	92.41	873	88.99	773	86.85	706	88.25	615	92.20
White	299	29.46	308	31.40	252	28.31	227	28.38	190	28.49
Black/African American	708	69.75	646	65.85	562	63.15	518	64.75	429	64.32
Asian	2	0.20	11	1.12	31	3.48	12	1.50	37	5.55
Other	15	1.48	11	1.12	55	6.18	50	6.25	21	3.15
	#	*%*	*#*	*%*	*#*	*%*	*#*	*%*	*#*	*%*
Total # of Families on Waiting List	509	100.00	479	100.00	437	100.00	405	100.00	293	100.00
Families with Elderly members	10	1.96	12	2.51	10	2.29	8	1.98	15	5.12
Families with member(s) with a disability	67	13.16	99	20.67	103	23.57	85	20.99	39	13.31
Families with Children members	223	43.81	234	48.85	184	42.11	197	48.64	162	55.29
# Families requesting: 0-bedrooms	5	0.98	2	0.42	2	0.46	2	0.49	2	0.68
2-bedrooms	264	51.87	238	49.69	244	55.84	200	49.38	120	40.96
3-bedrooms	124	24.36	142	29.65	111	25.40	127	31.36	109	37.20
4-bedrooms	99	19.45	81	16.91	65	14.87	70	17.28	47	16.04
5-bedrooms	17	3.34	16	3.34	15	3.43	6	1.48	15	5.12
6-bedrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-bedrooms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Columbia Housing Authority Applicant Statistical Reporting – Standard Statistical Summary 2008-2012

TABLE 7: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY RACE (ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION), 2006-2010

	U.S.	Missouri	Boone
White-Alone	$54,999	$48,777	$49,856
Black-Alone	$35,194	$30,653	$26,402

Source: American Community Survey, five-year estimates, Selected Housing Characteristics B19013

TABLE 8: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN MISSOURI & BOONE COUNTY - NUMBER OF INCIDENTS AND RATE PER 10,000

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Missouri	*# of Incidents*	38,998	40,057	37,309	34,360	37,044	41,671	40,641	37,243
	Population	5,631,910	5,842,713	5,878,415	5,911,605	5,987,580	5,996,231	6,010,688	n/a
	Rate per 10,000	69.24	68.55	63.46	58.12	61.86	69.49	67.61	n/a
Boone County	*# of Incidents*	1,280	1,247	1,219	1,098	1,310	1,539	1,722	1,577
	Population	134,391	146,048	152,435	154,365	156,377	163,232	165,627	n/a
	Rate per 10,000	95.24	85.38	79.96	71.13	83.77	94.28	103.96	n/a

Source: Missouri State Highway Patrol Statistical Analysis Center (# of Incidences). American Community Survey one-year population estimates BO1003

TABLE 9: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RATE BY INTIMATE PARTNER CLASSIFICATION IN MISSOURI & BOONE COUNTY

		2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %	2009 %	2010 %	2011 %	2012 %
Missouri	*Spouse*	23.13	21.55	21.66	21.55	21.17	19.74	19.28	18.45
	Former Spouse	3.02	2.83	2.65	2.87	2.93	2.55	2.79	2.40
	Child in Common	9.27	10.52	10.56	10.87	11.78	12.93	12.74	12.31
	Related by Blood	15.20	15.58	16.55	15.78	16.20	17.38	17.89	17.90
	Related by Marriage	2.49	2.46	2.39	3.37	3.12	3.311	3.76	3.44
	Presently Residing Together	23.21	24.33	25.88	25.96	27.42	27.16	25.47	22.32
	Previously Residing Together	8.67	8.88	6.89	5.92	6.20	7.15	5.34	3.81
	Undocumented Relationship	14.96	13.81	13.38	13.64	11.14	9.75	12.68	19.34
	Total Number of Incidences	1,280	1,247	1,219	1,098	1,310	1,539	1,722	1,577
Boone County	*Spouse*	20.62	24.69	23.29	23.31	23.12	22.54	22.18	18.32
	Former Spouse	2.96	1.36	2.05	2.55	3.05	3.63	3.48	3.29
	Child in Common	16.32	17.72	19.27	23.04	20.45	22.93	22.41	22.89
	Related by Blood	7.10	4.97	6.15	7.55	7.70	9.74	8.65	8.30
	Related by Marriage	0.93	0.88	0.24	0.45	0.45	1.36	0.63	0.44
	Presently Residing Together	40.0	43.54	39.37	35.97	36.25	33.85	34.03	31.19
	Previously Residing Together	11.87	6.09	9.51	7.01	8.93	5.91	7.31	7.35
	Undocumented Relationship	0.15	0.72	0.82	0.09	0	0	1.27	8.18
	Total Number of Incidences	38,998	40,057	37,309	34,360	37,044	41,671	40,641	37,243

Source: Missouri State Highway Patrol Statistical Analysis Center

TABLE 10: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DATA IN COLUMBIA, MO: 2001-2012												
	2001		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**		**2006**	
Total Number of Police Dispatched Domestic Violence Reports	unknown		unknown		unknown		unknown		895		847	
Total Number Criminal Cases 2001 through 2006	**749**		**630**		**588**		**594**		**604**		**543**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Race of Victim												
White	470	62.75	395	62.70	356	60.54	371	62.46	362	59.93	316	58.20
Black	266	35.51	226	35.87	227	38.61	221	37.21	240	39.74	220	40.52
Indian	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Asian	4	0.53	8	1.27	5	0.85	2	0.34	1	0.17	7	1.29
None Given	9	1.20	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00
Age of Victim												
<17	19	2.54	2	0.32	6	1.02	8	1.35	11	1.82	3	0.55
18-25	252	33.64	229	36.35	241	40.99	232	39.06	254	42.05	235	43.28
26-40	355	47.40	288	45.71	238	40.48	256	43.10	232	38.41	220	40.52
41-60	109	14.55	106	16.83	101	17.18	93	15.66	90	14.90	80	14.73
61+	5	0.67	1	0.16	2	0.34	5	0.84	15	2.48	5	0.92
None Given	9	1.20	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.33	0	0.00
Gender of Victim												
Female	634	84.65	526	83.49	501	85.20	485	81.65	523	86.59	476	87.66
Male	105	14.02	103	16.35	87	14.80	109	18.35	80	13.25	67	12.34
None Given	10	1.34	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00
Race of Offender												
White	399	53.27	337	53.49	291	49.49	311	52.36	269	44.54	255	46.96
Black	336	44.86	285	45.24	292	49.66	278	46.80	329	54.47	284	52.30
Indian	2	0.27	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.17	1	0.18
Asian	3	0.40	6	0.95	4	0.68	4	0.67	3	0.50	3	0.55
None Given	9	1.20	1	0.16	1	0.17	1	0.17	2	0.33	0	0.00
Gender of Offender												
Female	113	15.09	104	16.51	85	14.46		0.00	91	15.07	74	13.63
Male	627	83.71	525	83.33	502	85.37	109	18.35	512	84.77	469	86.37
None Given	9	1.20	1	0.16	1	0.17	484	81.48	1	0.17	0	0.00

CONTINUED TABLE 10… →

CONTINUED TABLE 10: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DATA IN COLUMBIA, MO: 2001-2012												
	2001		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**		**2006**	
Same Sex Relationship												
Yes	7	0.93	16	2.54	7	1.19	11	1.85	16	2.65	12	2.21
No	528	70.49	612	97.14	579	98.47	583	98.15	587	97.19	531	97.79
Relationship												
Married	161	21.50	114	18.10	100	17.01	107	18.01	76	12.58	81	14.92
Separated	22	2.94	25	3.97	17	2.89	22	3.70	18	2.98	14	2.58
Divorce	22	2.94	10	1.59	5	0.85	13	2.19	11	1.82	9	1.66
Sibling	3	0.40	1	0.16	2	0.34	1	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
Co-Habitation	274	36.58	222	35.24	191	32.48	210	35.35	255	42.22	264	48.62
Prior Co-Habitation	105	14.02	143	22.70	176	29.93	136	22.90	99	16.39	103	18.97
CHILD IN COMMON	74	9.88	76	12.06	55	9.35	66	11.11	90	14.90	52	9.58
Daughter/Son of Offender	5	0.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mother/Father of Offender	1	0.13	0	0.00	2	0.34	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00
Other Relationship	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
None Given	82	10.95	39	6.19	40	6.80	39	6.57	54	8.94	20	3.68
Type of Violence												
Physical Crime	600	80.11	479	76.03	459	78.06	442	74.41	479	79.30	446	82.14
Non-Physical Crime	45	6.01	41	6.51	45	7.65	56	9.43	29	4.80	29	5.34
Sexual Assault	4	0.53	4	0.63	2	0.34	2	0.34	0	0.00	2	0.37
Stalking	2	0.27	5	0.79	6	1.02	4	0.67	6	0.99	1	0.18
Other	11	1.47	8	1.27	9	1.53	12	2.02	10	1.66	5	0.92
None Given	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Order of Protection Violation	87	11.62	93	14.76	67	11.39	78	13.13	80	13.25	60	11.05%
Drugs/Alcohol Use												
By Victim	9	1.20	2	0.32	5	0.85	1	0.17	6	0.99	3	0.55
By Suspect	138	18.42	85	13.49	96	16.33	118	19.87	109	18.05	161	29.65
By Both	81	10.81	97	15.40	91	15.48	82	13.80	71	11.75	69	12.71
n/a	21	2.80	16	2.54	4	0.68	8	1.35	5	0.83	3	0.55
Unknown	351	46.86	290	46.03	237	40.31	206	34.68	273	45.20	221	40.70
Neither	149	19.89	140	22.22	158	26.87	179	30.13	140	23.18	86	15.84

CONTINUED TABLE 10… →

CONTINUED TABLE 10: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DATA IN COLUMBIA, MO: 2001-2012												
	2001		**2002**		**2003**		**2004**		**2005**		**2006**	
Special Needs of Victim												
Mental Special Needs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.17		0.00	0	0.00
Physical Special Needs	2	0.27	1	0.16	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Special Needs	0	0.00	4	0.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.18
None	747	99.73	625	99.21	588	100.00	592	99.66	604	100.00	542	99.82
Level of Injury to Victim												
No Injury	377	50.33	456	72.38	390	66.33	389	65.49	266	44.04	186	34.25
Minor Injury	276	36.85	165	26.19	188	31.97	190	31.99	269	44.54	310	57.09
Moderate Injury	19	2.54	9	1.43	5	0.85	9	1.52	23	3.81	7	1.29
Serious Injury	6	0.80	0	0.00	1	0.17	2	0.34	5	0.83	3	0.55
Fatal Injury	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Injury Not Given	71	9.48	0	0.00	4	0.68	4	0.67	41	6.79	37	6.81
	2007		**2008**		**2009**		**2010**		**2011**		**2012**	
Total Number of Police Dispatched Domestic Violence Reports	828		744		806		1016		960		894	
Total Number Criminal Cases 2007 through 2012	**545**		**492**		**576**		**600**		**623**		**473**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Race of Victim												
White	337	61.83	290	58.94	359	62.33	358	59.67	364	58.43	293	61.95
Black	205	37.61	198	40.24	209	36.28	237	39.50	255	40.93	174	36.79
Indian	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.32	1	0.21
Asian	3	0.55	4	0.81	8	1.39	1	0.17	10	1.61	5	1.06
None Given	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.67	1	0.16	0	0.00
Age of Victim												
<17	2	0.37	5	1.02	9	1.56	7	1.17	4	0.64	4	0.85
18-25	225	41.28	225	45.73	216	37.50	211	35.17	248	39.81	176	37.21
26-40	214	39.27	173	35.16	210	36.46	254	42.33	264	42.38	216	45.67
41-60	99	18.17	79	16.06	80	13.89	93	15.50	113	18.14	75	15.86
61+	4	0.73	7	1.42	7	1.22	5	0.83	2	0.32	5	1.06
None Given	1	0.18	3	0.61	54	9.38	30	5.00	1	0.16	0	0.00

CONTINUED TABLE 10… →

CONTINUED TABLE 10: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DATA IN COLUMBIA, MO: 2001-2012												
	2007		**2008**		**2009**		**2010**		**2011**		**2012**	
Gender of Victim												
Female	456	83.67	427	86.79	493	85.59	484	80.67	527	84.59	401	84.78
Male	88	16.15	65	13.21	82	14.24	114	19.00	105	16.85	74	15.64
None Given	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.17	2	0.33	0	0.00	1	0.21
Race of Offender												
White	260	47.71	226	45.93	270	46.88	282	47.00	302	48.48	232	49.05
Black	284	52.11	263	53.46	296	51.39	308	51.33	318	51.04	235	49.68
Indian	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
Asian	1	0.18	2	0.41	3	0.52	6	1.00	10	1.61	6	1.27
None Given	0	0.00	1	0.20	7	1.22	3	0.50	2	0.32	0	0.00
Gender of Offender												
Female	90	16.51	64	13.01	84	14.58	107	17.83	113	18.14	77	16.28
Male	455	83.49	427	86.79	487	84.55	491	81.83	516	82.83	395	83.51
None Given	0	0.00	1	0.20	5	0.87	2	0.33	3	0.48	1	0.21
Same Sex Relationship												
Yes	8	1.47	7	1.42	20	3.47	21	3.50	7	1.12	6	1.27
No	537	98.53	484	98.37	552	95.83	572	95.33	622	99.84	467	98.73
Relationship												
Married	78	14.31	66	13.41	65	11.28	60	10.00	72	11.56	36	7.61
Separated	20	3.67	21	4.27	30	5.21	40	6.67	28	4.49	21	4.44
Divorce	9	1.65	6	1.22	6	1.04	17	2.83	21	3.37	9	1.90
Sibling	1	0.18	2	0.41	1	0.17	3	0.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
Co-Habitation	257	47.16	125	25.41	116	20.14	159	26.50	218	34.99	155	32.77
Prior Co-Habitation	110	20.18	111	22.56	107	18.58	91	15.17	55	8.83	66	13.95
Child in Common	57	10.46	61	12.40	81	14.06	93	15.50	104	16.69	81	17.12
Daughter/Son of Offender	0	0.00	1	0.20	7	1.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mother/Father of Offender	0	0.00	2	0.41	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Relationship	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
None Given	13	2.39	97	19.72	163	28.30	136	22.67	134	21.51	105	22.20

CONTINUED TABLE 10… →

CONTINUED TABLE 10: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DATA IN COLUMBIA, MO: 2001-2012												
	2007		**2008**		**2009**		**2010**		**2011**		**2012**	
Type of Violence												
Physical Crime	460	84.40	392	79.67	377	65.45	453	75.50	492	78.97	383	80.97
Non-Physical Crime	20	3.67	20	4.07	34	5.90	29	4.83	46	7.38	25	5.29
Sexual Assault	1	0.18	3	0.61	33	5.73	7	1.17	1	0.16	0	0.00
Stalking	2	0.37	3	0.61	2	0.35	4	0.67	4	0.64	3	0.63
Other	4	0.73	15	3.05	62	10.76	57	9.50	13	2.09	10	2.11
None Given	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Order of Protection Violation	58	10.64	59	11.99	68	11.81	50	8.33	76	12.20	52	10.99
Drugs/Alcohol Use												
By Victim	9	1.65	9	1.83	13	2.26	5	0.83	7	1.12	4	0.85
By Suspect	174	31.93	99	20.12	76	13.19	103	17.17	114	18.30	67	14.16
By Both	58	10.64	53	10.77	71	12.33	66	11.00	91	14.61	114	24.10
n/a	21	3.85	12	2.44	47	8.16	36	6.00	1	0.16	0	0.00
Unknown	187	34.31	285	57.93	339	58.85	373	62.17	387	62.12	278	58.77
Neither	96	17.61	34	6.91	30	5.21	17	2.83	32	5.14	10	2.11
Special Needs of Victim												
Mental Special Needs	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Physical Special Needs	1	0.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Other Special Needs	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.17	0	0.00	1	0.16	1	0.21
None	544	99.82	492	100.00	575	99.83	600	100.00	631	101.28	472	99.79
Level of Injury to Victim												
No Injury	154	28.26	217	44.11	307	53.30	259	43.17	172	27.61	103	21.78
Minor Injury	334	61.28	222	45.12	234	40.63	283	47.17	382	61.32	313	66.17
Moderate Injury	11	2.02	18	3.66	16	2.78	29	4.83	33	5.30	13	2.75
Serious Injury	1	0.18	5	1.02	5	0.87	5	0.83	3	0.48	1	0.21
Fatal Injury	0	0.00	3	0.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Injury Not Given	45	8.26	30	6.10	14	2.43	24	4.00	42	6.74	43	9.09
Source: Columbia, MO Police Department Crime Statistics D.O.V.E. Unit												

TABLE 11: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS BY CLASSIFICATION OF SERVICES IN THE CENTRAL REGION OF MISSOURI* AND COLUMBIA, MO**

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Central Region of MO*	*# of Domestic Violence Victims Sheltered*	1,122	1,040	1,117	961	1,042	1,026	1,014
	# of Domestic Violence Victims Receiving Non-Residential Services	2,536	2,414	2,318	2,670	2,601	2,741	2,898
	# of Nights of Shelter	25,532	24,814	28,901	27,318	35,412	35,827	36,617
	# of Domestic Violence Victims Turned Away from Full Shelter	20	33	34	28	60	130	240
	# of Domestic Violence Shelter Beds	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	199	235	220
Boone County**	*# of Domestic Violence Victims Sheltered*	299	266	289	281	174	208	197
	# of Domestic Violence Victims Receiving Non-Residential Services	536	650	670	639	558	589	595
	# of Nights of Shelter	5,044	6,599	6,550	5,611	4,303	5,951	6,475
	# of Domestic Violence Victims Turned Away from Full Shelter	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	26	140
	# of Domestic Violence Shelter Beds	25	25	25	25	25	25	25

*Numbers reflect reporting member organizations of the Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
**True North data only represents services predominantly in, but not limited to, Boone County
Source: Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence's Member Program Services Statistical Reports 2005-2011 & True North's Fiscal Manager Jennifer Graves

TABLE 12: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS SERVED IN SHELTERS IN THE CENTRAL REGION OF MISSOURI* AND COLUMBIA, MO** BY GENDER & CHILD STATUS

		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Central Region of MO*	*Sheltered women served*	579	51.60	528	50.77	587	52.55	487	50.68	549	52.69	525	51.17	515	50.79
	Sheltered children served	537	47.86	506	48.65	525	47.00	468	48.70	489	46.93	501	48.83	493	48.62
	Sheltered men served	6	0.53	6	0.58	5	0.45	6	0.62	4	0.38	0	0.00	6	0.59
	Total # of Sheltered Individuals Served	1122	100	1040	100	1117	100	961	100	1042	100	1026	100	1014	100
Boone County**	*Sheltered women served*	147	49.1	143	53.76	151	52.25	137	48.75	83	47.7	104	50.00	102	51.78
	Sheltered children served	151	50.5	123	46.24	137	47.24	142	50.53	91	52.30	104	50.00	95	48.22
	Sheltered men served	1	0.33	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	2	0.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total # of Sheltered Individuals Served	299	100	266	100	289	100	281	100	174	100	208	100	197	100

*****Numbers reflect reporting member organizations of the Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
**True North data only represents services predominantly in, but not limited to, Boone County
Source: Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence's Member Program Services Statistical Reports 2005-2011 & True North's Fiscal Manager Jennifer Graves

TABLE 13: POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN $ FOR 2011 BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS										
Size of family unit	Weighted Average Thresholds ($)	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight +
One person (unrelated individual).....	11,484									
Under 65 years…	11,702	11,702								
65 years and over…	10,788	10,788								
Two people…	14,657									
Householder under 65 years…	15,139	15,063	15,504							
Householder 65 years and over…	13,609	13,596	15,446							
Three people…	17,916	17,595	18,106	18,123						
Four people…	23,021	23,201	23,581	22,811	22,891					
Five people…	27,251	27,979	28,386	27,517	26,844	26,434				
Six people…	30,847	32,181	32,309	31,643	31,005	30,056	29,494			
Seven people…	35,085	37,029	37,260	36,463	35,907	34,872	33,665	32,340		
Eight people…	39,064	41,414	41,779	41,027	40,368	39,433	38,247	37,011	36,697	
Nine people or more…	46,572	49,818	50,059	49,393	48,835	47,917	46,654	45,512	45,229	43,487
Source: U.S. Census Bureau										

TABLE 14: RATE OF HOMES RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS/SNAP BENEFITS

	U.S.			MO			Boone		
	Total	*Receiving*	*Rate (%)*	*Total*	*Receiving*	*Rate (%)*	*Total*	*Receiving*	*Rate (%)*
2007-2009	113,104,064	10,044,402	8.88	2,332,114	260,735	11.18	64,534	6,779	10.50
2008-2010	114,596,927	11,748,257	10.25	2,355,253	289,360	12.29	63,762	6,694	10.50
2009-2011	114,931,864	13,452,626	11.70	2,355,262	313,701	13.32	64,306	7,117	11.07

Source: American Community Survey, 3-year estimates, S2201

TABLE 15: RATE OF SNAP ELIGIBLE FAMILIES

	U.S.			MO			Boone		
	Total	*<130% Poverty*	*Rate (%)*	*Total*	*<130% Poverty*	*Rate (%)*	*Total*	*<130% Poverty*	*Rate (%)*
2005-2007	74,625,059	10,490,577	14.06	1,520,360	216,488	14.24	36,608	5,132	14.02
2006-2008	74,870,525	10,390,169	13.88	1,527,182	215,007	14.08	36,632	4,728	12.91
2007-2009	75,177,539	10,723,339	14.26	1,534,565	220,109	14.34	36,800	5,357	14.56
2008-2010	76,262,975	11,405,432	14.96	1,543,139	227,894	14.77	36,172	4,786	13.23
2009-2011	76,427,605	12,037,710	15.75	1,545,471	240,732	15.58	36,857	5,014	13.60

Source: American Community Survey, 3-year estimates, B17022

TABLE 16: NUMBER OF WIC PARTICIPANTS & PERCENT CHANGE

	FY 2008	*FY 2009*	*FY 2010*	*FY 2011*	*FY 2012*
MO	143,007	150,145	151,224	145,767	145,900
U.S.	8,705,000	9,122,000	9,175,000	8,961,000	8,908,000
% Change MO		4.75% *(Fy2008 to 2009)*	0.71% *(Fy2009 to 2010)*	-3.74% *(Fy2010 to 2011)*	0.09% *(Fy2011 to 2012)*
% Change U.S.		7.57%	0.58%	-2.39%	-0.59%

Source: USDA Food and Nutritional Services WIC Program Data

TABLE 17: THE NEED PRIORITIZATION MATRIX

Factor	Question	Parameter
1) Immediacy of attention required	Will the situation get worse if nothing is done? *Rationale:* If the trend is getting worse, it needs to be addressed.	Situation improving = 1 Situation remains steady = 2 Situation getting worse = 3
2) Immediacy of attention required relative to State trend	Is the county trend better or worse than the state trend? *Rationale:* The larger picture can put county trends into perspective.	County trend better than Missouri = 1 County trend same as Missouri = 2 County trend worse than Missouri = 3
3) Beneficial impact of resolving this need on other identified needs	Will meeting this need also solve other sub-issues? *Rationale:* Dual benefit should have higher priority	Does not cross sub-issue areas = 1 Crosses into one other sub-issue area = 2 Crosses into multiple sub-issue areas = 3
4) Number of people directly affected by need	What percent of the Boone County population is directly affected by this need (# in need/total population) *Rationale:* Scope of the problem	Lower tier = 1 Middle tier = 2 Upper tier = 3 (Tiers were determined by identifying the range and divided into thirds.)
5) Extent to which services are available	Are there services available to meet this need? *Rationale:* A need can be addressed more efficiently if there is capacity to build on	No services = 1 One service = 2 Two or more services = 3

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