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BOONE COUNTY ISSUES ANALYSIS: *ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY*

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October 5, 2012

*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 to approach stimulate economic opportunities for community members. In fiscal year 2011, they provided nearly \$119,000 in funding for employment services and job training. 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: academic achievement, access to child care, criminal history, and transportation. Careful understanding of these issues leads to a better understanding of economic opportunities in Boone County. The current community-level data highlight several trends, some of which mirror Missouri as a whole, while others indicate some particular problems for the County.

- The rate of high school dropouts in Boone County historically falls two to four percentage points below Missouri and the U.S. rates
- In 2010, 260 of every 1,000 Boone County residents held at least a bachelor's degree, compared to 160 Missourians and 177 in the U.S.
- In 2010, 213 out of every 1,000 of Hispanics, 206 out of every 1,000 African Americans, and 99 out of every 1,000 Caucasian individuals in Boone County had not graduated from high school
- In 2009, 53 percent of the children in poverty in Boone County were not receiving child-care subsidy assistance when in fact a portion was eligible for the benefit
- The number of spaces in licensed child-care centers in Boone County decreased by almost 6 percent between 2005 and 2009 while the percent of local families with children under five years of age increased more than four percentage points between the decennial census years, 2000 and 2010
- Between 2005 and 2011, of the inmates released to probation and/or parole supervision:
 - 380 of 1,000 did not graduate from high school or have GED equivalency,
 - 560 of 1,000 were unskilled or untrained, and
 - 850 of 1,000 did not complete the Core Reentry Program offered by the Department of Corrections
- In 2010, 78 percent of Boone County residents used a personal vehicle to get to work, compared to 91 percent of Missourians and 86 percent nationwide
- The average commute time in Boone County during 2010 was 18 minutes – compared to 23 minutes for Missourians and 25 minutes for the U.S. on average



Considerable work remains to improve understanding of training, job opportunities, transportation and low-income populations in Boone County. Individuals who speak English as a second language and veterans are populations of interest because their economic opportunities can often be inherently different from the Boone County population as a whole. Economic opportunities for these two sub-populations are explored in this report.

This report highlights county-level trends, prioritizes issues related to economic opportunity, and provides an inventory of economic opportunity services in Boone County. The prioritization and scoring process allows the report's sub-issues to be ranked among other Boone County Community Services Advisory Commission and HMUW reports. Establishing a basis for prioritization allows the county to allocate social service funds on higher priority needs. The economic opportunity sub-issue on transportation is not prioritized due to gaps in available data. This does imply that non-prioritized issues or economic opportunity topics excluded from this report 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 examination of federal programs and their local applications for workforce development in Boone County.



INTRODUCTION

Economic opportunity can encompass an individual's skills, abilities, and barriers to successful employment. This report assesses Boone County's economic opportunity environment in relation to four sub-issues: 1) academic achievement, 2) child care, 3) criminal history, and 4) transportation. These speak to the employability of Boone County's workforce, particularly those living on low-incomes. Understanding personal economic opportunities and barriers is necessary in order to effectively target social service programs and funding.

In 2011, the Heart of Missouri United Way (HMUW), the City of Columbia, and Boone County invested \$119,000 (Appendix A: Table 1) on services to enhance economic opportunity. Boone County Community Services Advisory Commission and HMUW are taking steps to know more about economic opportunities for community residents to make wise use of future funding. Targeted funding is important because community efforts that bolster employability directly affect the supply side of the labor market.¹ A more robust and skilled Boone County labor pool means it is more likely that business will invest in industry and infrastructure in mid-Missouri. The Commission contracted with the Institute of Public Policy (IPP) of the Truman School of Public Affairs at the University of Missouri to conduct an issues analysis of economic opportunity in Boone County. This report and analysis will help guide future economic opportunity funding decisions and inform the Commission and HMUW of pertinent areas of interest in the field. The Commission 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 economic opportunity in Boone County.

In addition to sharing information on the four sub-issues and on sub-populations of interest (veterans and speakers of English as a second language), this report includes a resource inventory and descriptions of services available in Boone County to address economic opportunity. This report concludes with examination of federal programs and their local applications for workforce development in Boone County.

There are a variety of services working to improve economic opportunity in the community that are not included in the scope of this report. For instance, programs, such as the Regional Economic Development Inc. (REDI), work to attract new business to Boone County and play an important role in economic development. Similarly, the Mid-Missouri Regional Planning Council, whose six-county region includes Boone County, engages in a range of economic development activities. Neither organization works directly with individual job-seekers, but this may not be the case for long as there are plans in REDI's future to develop local workforce training services. Job preparedness programs that cater to youth under the age of 18 are also excluded from this report, although more information on this topic may be found in the *Boone County Issues Analysis on Children, Youth, and Families*. Employability associated with services for persons with disabilities can be found in the *Boone County Issues Analysis on Independent Living*.

¹ Weinert, P. (2001) *Employability: From Theory to Practice*. Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, NJ.



METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

A variety of data and data sources were consulted in the process of 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 on 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 commonly. And finally, the data is commonly used to monitor education trends. The two primary data sources are the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the U.S. Census. BLS is the federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity and is housed within the U.S. Department of Labor.² Its mission is to collect, analyze, and disseminate economic information used to support public and private decision-making. Many government agencies, private organizations, individual researchers, and the general public use the data to understand the characteristics of the workforce.

The U.S. Census is conducted every ten years and serves as the leading source of data on the U.S. population.³ 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 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. CPS, sponsored jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau and BLS, is the primary source of labor force statistics for the U.S. population.⁴ CPS is the recognized source for economic statistics on the national unemployment rate, and provides data on issues relating to earnings and employment. CPS collects extensive demographic data that complement and enhance the understanding of the labor market conditions at the national, state, and substate areas. Much of this information has relevance to population estimates and this is why the census has historically relied on CPS data. However, beginning in 2005, the Census Bureau moved away from using CPS estimations and relied upon yearly survey data supplied by the American Community Survey (ACS).⁵ ACS samples a small percentage of the population every year and serves two primary functions. First, it gives communities annual⁶ information they need to plan services. Second, it replaces the long version of the decennial census. Census and ACS data are used in this report to determine county level poverty rates, academic achievement, the number of families with children, and transportation practices.

² For more information, visit <http://www.bls.gov/>

³ For more information, visit <http://www.census.gov/>

⁴ For more information, visit <http://www.census.gov/cps/>

⁵ For more information, visit <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

⁶ Annual data are only available for counties with 100,000+ population

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) is the administrative arm of the Missouri Board of Education. DESE works with educators, legislators, government agencies, community leaders, and citizens to maintain a strong public education system. In this report, DESE provides data on high school graduation rates in Boone County⁷ that are compared to national achievements and high school graduation rates. National education data are tracked by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES),⁸ located within the U.S. Department of Education and the Institute of Education Sciences. NCES is the primary federal entity for collecting and analyzing data related to education in the U.S. and other nations. NCES statistics are used by federal agencies, Congress, state education agencies, educational organization, and the general public. Data provided by DESE and NCES are

The cost of higher education is tracked by College Data,⁹ a user-friendly online college advisor that houses a consortium of national data aimed to assist students through the college selection process. This site assimilates data on school tuition costs, financial aid, academic opportunities, and campus life. This all-encompassing website allows students and families to plan for higher education and offers valuable information on every college and university in the nation. Data used in this report was collected under license by the Annual Survey of Colleges (2011) and is a copyright of The College Board.¹⁰

Understanding monetary values such as tuition and school-related costs should be framed within a cost-of-living index score. Understanding the cost of living allows for better comparison of monetary values across regions and states. The cost-of-living index, tracked by the Council for Community and Economic Research,¹¹ promotes excellence in community and economic research by working to improve data availability and enhance regional economic analytic methods.

Access to child care, more specifically child-care costs, is tracked in Missouri by the National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies.¹² National level data is provided by the Kids Count Data Center.¹³ These data sources are not available at the county level, but they are used in this report for their relevance in Boone County.

Criminal history data, more specifically probation and parole supervision numbers, are tracked by Missouri Reentry Program (MRP), an affiliate of the Missouri Department of Corrections.¹⁴ The MRP present a host of indicators regarding Boone County that can be easily monitored on an annual basis. These indicators are designed as tools to help determine how Boone County should respond to the needs of the re-entry community.

After an analysis of the report's sub-issues, Boone County veterans and community-members who speak English as a second language (ESL) are given special attention in light of the

⁷ For more information, visit <http://dese.mo.gov/>

⁸ For more information, visit <http://nces.ed.gov/>

⁹ For more information, visit <http://www.collegedata.com/>

¹⁰ For more information, visit <http://www.collegeboard.org/>

¹¹ This is formerly known as the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA). For more information, visit <http://www.c2er.org/>.

¹² For more information, visit <http://www.naccrra.org/>

¹³ For more information, visit <http://www.aecf.org/MajorInitiatives/KIDSCOUNT.aspx>

¹⁴ For more information, visit <http://doc.mo.gov/>



economic opportunities in Boone County. In the absence of state and county-level data, national data from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs is used. Data from the U.S. Census reports the number of homes where English is not the primary language spoken. This data may be used as a proxy measure for the number of community members who speak English as a second language.

Prioritization

Prioritizing the economic opportunity sub-issues allows the Commission 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, basic needs, and emergency services issues.

FINDINGS

Before discussing findings for the four sub-issues, it is important to provide some contextual analysis on unemployment, home ownership, personal debt, and poverty. Each of these directly impact economic opportunity, but they are too complex and too broad in scope to be included in the prioritization scheme.

Unemployment

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) tracks data on labor trends¹⁵ and defines the labor force as all civilians classified as employed and unemployed.¹⁶ The employed category includes those civilians who work for pay, either for themselves or someone else. This includes individuals working in a family-operated business. The employed force also includes those who are temporarily absent from work for reasons such as illness and short-term disability. The unemployed category includes civilians who have no job, but are available for work, or currently seeking employment. This categorization excludes retired, disabled, full-time students, and homemakers from labor statistics. Military personnel, corrections, and institutionalized populations are also excluded.

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, a branch of BLS, is a federal-state cooperative effort that tracks monthly estimates on employment and unemployment at the county level.¹⁷ The unemployment rate in Boone County has followed an almost identical trend line to

¹⁵ For more information, visit <http://www.bls.gov/home.htm>

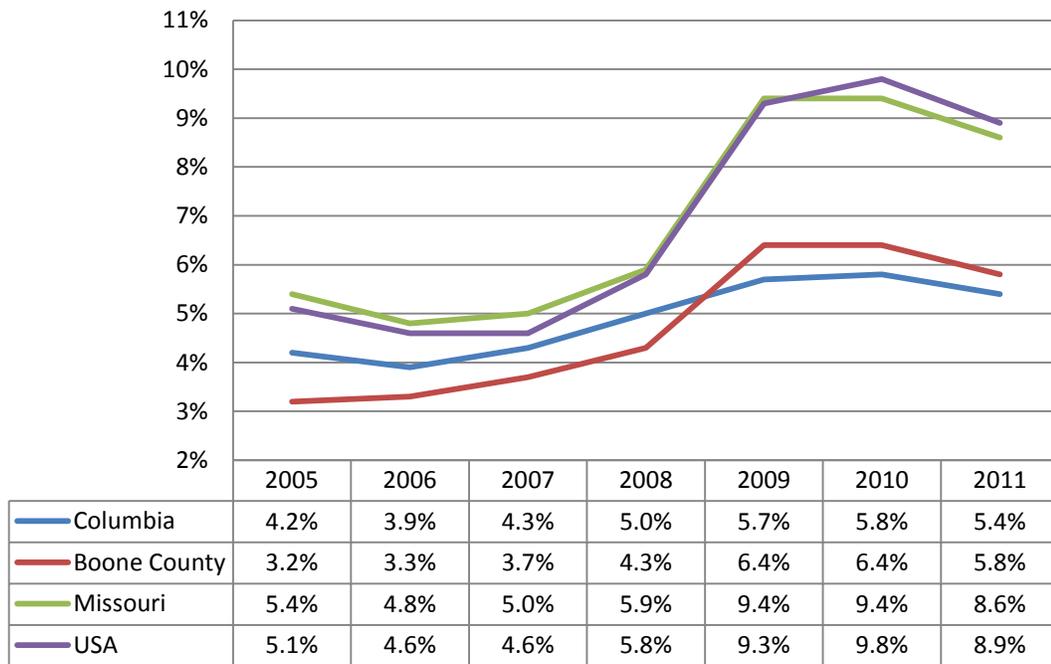
¹⁶ For more information, visit <http://www.bls.gov/home.htm>

¹⁷ For more information, visit <http://www.bls.gov/lau/lauov.htm>



Missouri and the U.S. (Figure 1). Since 2005, the unemployment rate in the county has nearly doubled, reflecting the nationwide impact of the Great Recession. The City of Columbia has an unemployment rate far below the county and state. Preliminary estimates for May 2012 put the city’s unemployment rate at 4.7 percent¹⁸ and Missouri at 7.3 percent.¹⁹ Boone County’s preliminary rate between April 2011 and May 2012 is 5.7 percent.²⁰ The latest unemployment numbers show a general decline, but these still represent a strong demand for the county’s social services. As residents are unable to find jobs, they rely more heavily on social services in order to support themselves and their families.²¹

FIGURE 1: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment statistics based on gender, age, and ethnicity are not collected at the county level. However, this information is tracked at state and national levels and is shown in Figures 2 and 3. Overall, African-Americans, Latinos, and youth and adults with less than a high school diploma were more likely to be unemployed in 2011. African Americans were the only group with a higher unemployment rate in Missouri compared to the national average. Similarly, there was a higher rate of unemployment for young adults (16 to 19) in Missouri than in the nation.

¹⁸ Not seasonally adjusted, LAUS Metropolitan Area analysis <http://www.bls.gov/web/metro/laummtrk.htm>

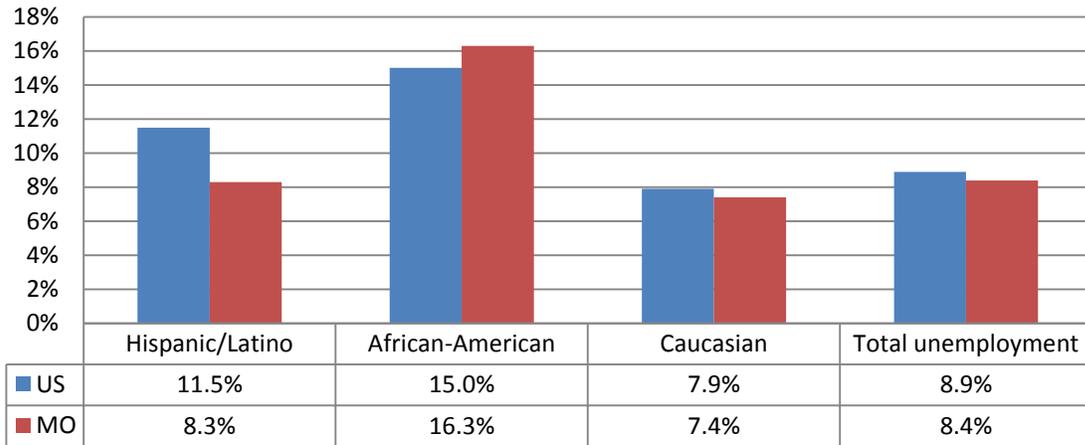
¹⁹ Seasonally adjusted LAUS State Rates <http://www.bls.gov/web/laus/laumstrk.htm>

²⁰ Not Seasonally adjusted, LAUS County Labor Force <http://www.bls.gov/web/laus/laumstrk.htm>

²¹ Nichols, A., & Zedlewski, S. R. (2011). *Is the safety net catching unemployed families?* The Urban Institute Brief 21, September 2011. Washington DC: The Urban Institute.

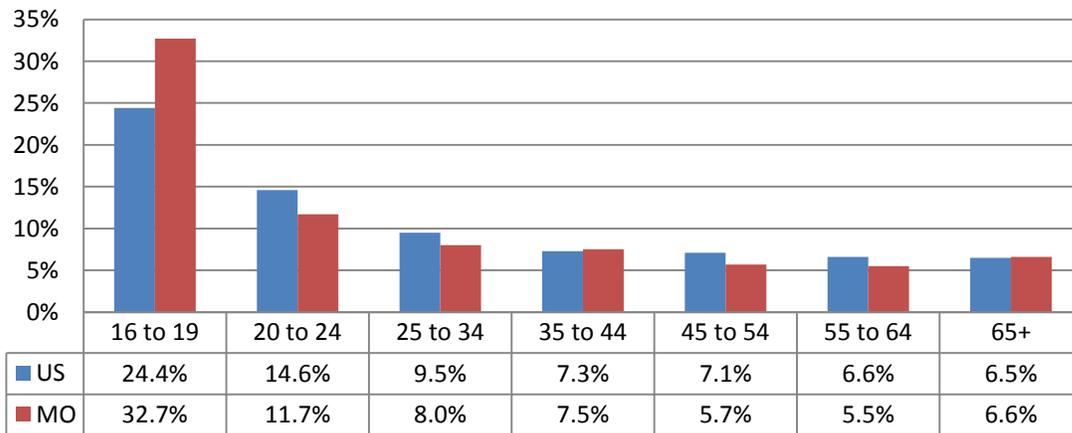


FIGURE 2: AVERAGE UMEPLOYMENT RATE BY ENTHICITY, 2011



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, data from the Current Population Survey

FIGURE 3: AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE, 2011



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, data from Current Population Survey

Long-term unemployment is tracked at the national level (Appendix A: Table 2) and is defined as any person who has been unemployed and searching for job for at least six months. Beginning in 2009, the rate of long-term unemployment jumped from 20.9 percent of total unemployed to 38.5 percent. The following year, 2010, the proportion increased to 41.8 percent. This means that approximately 418 people out of every 1,000 unemployed persons have been out of work and searching for a job for at least six months. BLS reports that in the second quarter of 2010, this number rose to 457 people – of which 137 had been unemployed for over a year.²²

²² For more information, visit <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils87.pdf>. Accessed July 13, 2012



Homeownership

Intangible aspects of homeownership are difficult to quantify, but some data exists that compares homeowners with renters. A study published in 1994 in *Housing Policy Debate* found people who own their homes are more likely to vote, take a greater role in civic affairs, maintain their homes better, and feel a keener sense of neighborhood. Essentially, the belief has been that homeowners may have a greater stake in the community and in the nation's economic prosperity.²³ However, due to the Great Recession, attitudes toward homeownership have shifted. Between 2008 and 2010, 39 percent of households had either been unemployed, had negative equity in their home, or had been behind in their mortgage payments.²⁴

Per capita income and family net worth are two measures which can help frame the homeownership discussion. Among all U.S. states between 2000 and 2010, Missouri's per capita personal income ranking fell by one— from 31st to 32nd place. Iowa rose from 33rd to 28th, Kansas rose from 28th to 21st, and Colorado fell from 7th to 14th place.²⁵

Prior to the U.S. Mortgage Crisis and the Great Recession, the average Missouri family's net worth had increased for both white and non-white groups as well as for those living in owner occupied and renter occupied homes. On average, between 2001 and 2007, white families' net worth increased by 21 percent and non-white families' net worth increased by 66 percent. Homeowner's net worth increased by 18 percent and renter's net worth increased by just 9 percent.²⁶ Unfortunately, this data, assimilated in the Income, Expenditure, Poverty, and Wealth Statistical Abstract by the U.S. Census, has not been updated since 2007. Future reports by the U.S. Census will reveal how the Great Recession impacted the net worth of Missourians and nation.

2010 research of national-level data from the Michigan Survey of Consumers, published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, found younger respondents were relatively less confident about homeownership after the large price declines seen during the U.S. mortgage crisis, while older respondents (above the age of 58 in the sample) were relatively more confident.²⁷ Homeownership and renting status of tenants is an indicator of ownership rates. County-level data of this sort are available from the American Community Survey's housing tenure data set.

Homeownership rates in Boone County dipped in 2008 at the height of the housing crisis (Figure 4), but by 2010 the rates recovered to near 2006 levels. This is noteworthy given the increase in

²³ Varaday, David P. & Lipman, Barbara J. (1994). What Are Renters Really Like? Results from a National Survey. *Housing Policy Debate*, 5(4), 491-531

²⁴ Hurd, Michael & Rohwedder, Susann (2010). Effects of the Financial Crisis and Great Recession on American Households. Working Paper (WR-810), made possible by Rand Center for the Study on Aging (P30AG012815), and the Rand Population and Research Center (R24HD050906).

²⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2012: Income, Expenditures, Poverty and Wealth. Found on p. 445, Table 681.

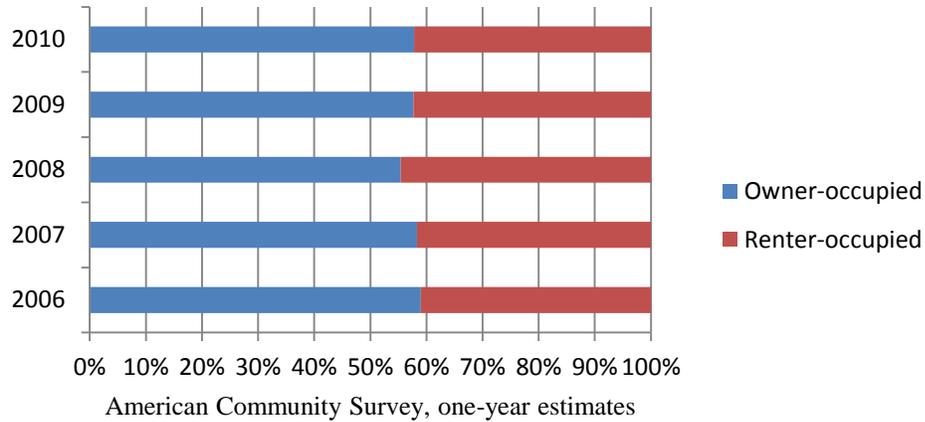
²⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2012: Income, Expenditures, Poverty and Wealth. Found on p. 469, Table 720.

²⁷ Bracha, Anat & Jamison, Julian C. (2012). Shifting Confidence in Homeownership: The Great Recession. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, *Public Policy Discussion Papers* No.12-4), available at <http://www.bostonfed.org/economic/ppdp/index.htm>



the student population during the same time period. Despite students increasing as a proportion of the local population and students’ lower likelihood to be homeowners, the Boone homeownership rate is increasing. Missouri home ownership has remained remarkably unchanged during this time period and historically remains above U.S. home ownership levels (Appendix C: Figures 1& 2 and Appendix A: Table 3).

FIGURE 4: HOUSING UNIT OCCUPANT STATUS, BOONE COUNTY

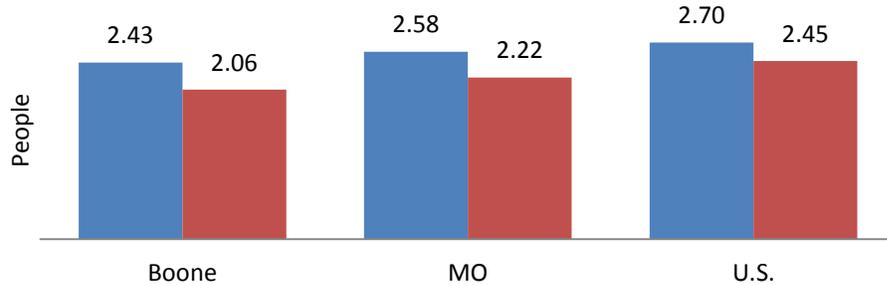


The average household size for owner-occupied housing units is larger on average than the household sizes of renter-occupied homes (Figure 5). Characteristics of renters and homeowners are inherently different on a number of points including, but not limited to: marriage status, mobility patterns, socio-economic history, status of children in the home, proximity to school districts, availability of personal and public transportation, and level of community involvement. On average, renter households are smaller than home-owning households and, in general, single parenthood and being nonwhite are associated with lower rates of homeownership.²⁸ Of the two largest racial groups in Boone County, African Americans and Caucasians, there is an overwhelmingly large disparity in homeownership rates. Among black households in Boone County, 26 percent own their own home. Among white households in the county, 61 percent own their own home. These rates remain remarkably consistent between the 2000 and 2010 census cycles despite the national housing crisis (Appendix A: Table 4).

²⁸ *Ibid*



**FIGURE 5: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE
2006-2010**



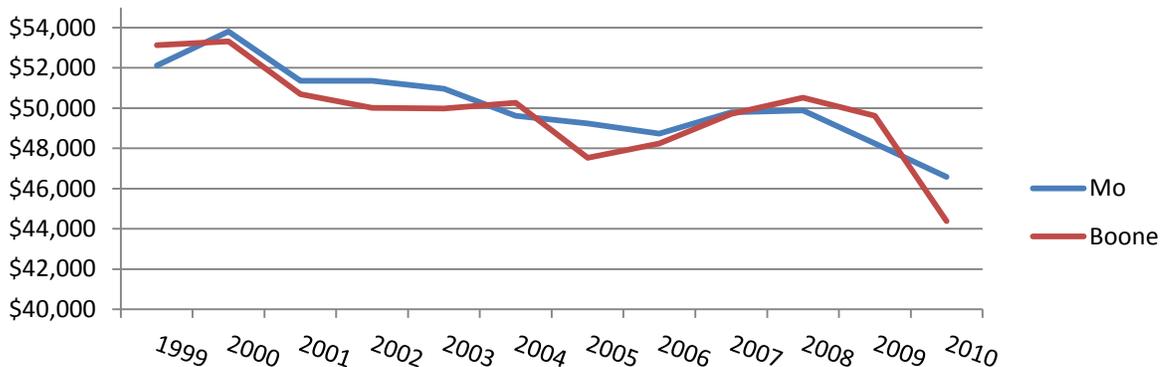
Source: American Community Survey, one-year estimates

■ Average household size of owner-occupied unit
 ■ Average household size of renter-occupied unit

Personal Debt

The Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program provides annual estimates of income statistics for all school districts, counties, and states. The main objective is to provide estimates for the administration of programs and allocation of funding. Figure 6 shows a ten-year trend line of Missouri and Boone County median annual incomes, with all estimates adjusted to 2012 dollars. Comparing Figures 1 and 6, there are indications that unemployment increases are associated with median household income decreases. As unemployment rises and median income decreases, one expects to see a rise in credit card debt²⁹ and delinquencies on automobile and mortgage loans.³⁰

FIGURE 6: MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2012 DOLLARS



Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

²⁹ Sullivan, J. X. (2008). Borrowing during unemployment: Unsecured debt as a safety net. *Journal of Human Resources*, 43(2), 383-412.

³⁰ Hurst, E., & Stafford, F. (2004). Home is where the equity is: Liquidity constraints, refinancing, and consumption. *Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking*, 36(6), 985-1014.



The Federal Reserve considers data on mortgage delinquencies, debt, and credit health to be valuable because of their impact on communities. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY) provides public data on U.S. credit conditions to establish a factual database upon which to inform policy decisions.³¹ The FRBNY Consumer Credit Panel is a longitudinal database with detailed information on consumer debt and credit. The panel uses a unique sample design, derived from consumer credit reports, to track individual's and household access to, and use of, credit tools on a quarterly basis. The panel data began in 1999, and since that time, it has been used to compute nationally representative estimates of the level and changes in personal and household liabilities. The FRBNY panel data population estimates are based upon the American Community Survey (ACS).

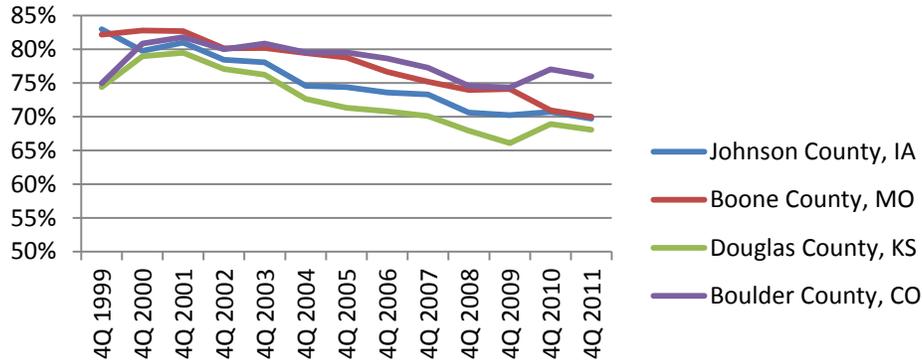
FRBNY tracks seven indicators of consumer credit status at the county level. The data, compiled by FRBNY Consumer Credit Panel, constitutes a five percent random sample of the U.S. population of individuals who have credit reports with Equifax.³² FRBNY Credit Panel data are reported consistently from the fourth quarter of every year on seven indicators – the number of consumers with credit reports, per capita automobile debt, the rate of automobile debt payment delinquency, per capita credit card debt, the rate of credit card debt payment delinquency, per capita mortgage debt, and the rate of mortgage debt payment delinquency. Each of these indicators are discussed in light of Boone County and three comparison counties: Johnson County, Iowa, Douglas County, Kansas, and Boulder County, Colorado. These locations were selected for their similarities to Boone County demographics and spatial construction. Each of these counties houses a large, public higher education institution similar in size to the University of Missouri, located in Boone County.

Consumer Credit Reports: The first indicator tracked by FRNBY is the population rate of consumers with credit reports (Figure 7) filled by Equifax. These rates can help one estimate the number of people who actively use credit of some type. In the early 2000s, Boone County had the highest rate among all comparison counties. There was a significant drop, by five percentage points, in 2009. Nonetheless, Boone County's rate of credit reports has remained higher than Douglas County, KS and Johnson County, IA, for more than the past decade.

³¹ For more information, visit <http://www.newyorkfed.org/creditconditions/>

³² Equifax is a consumer credit reporting agency that gathers and maintains information on credit holders worldwide

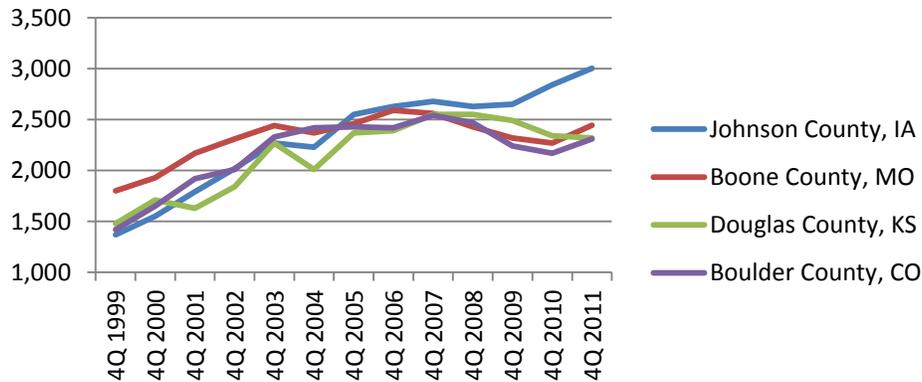
FIGURE 7: RATE OF POPULATION WITH CONSUMER CREDIT REPORTS



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Consumer Credit Panel and U.S. Census American Community Survey

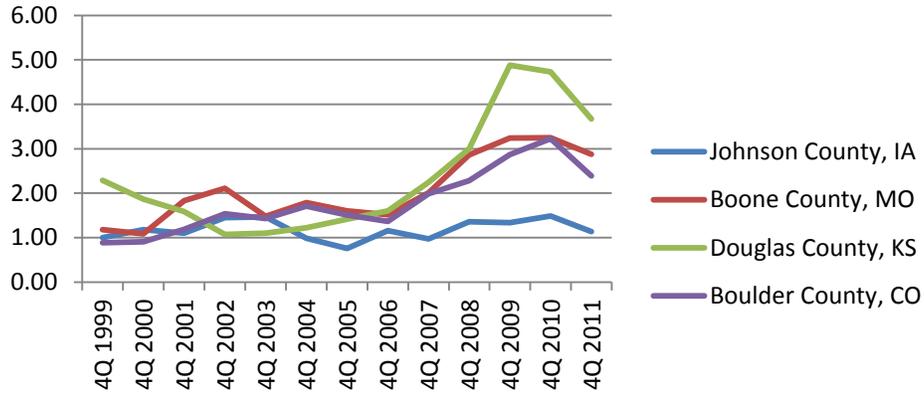
Automobile Debt: Automobile debt in Boone County in the fourth quarter of 2011 was \$2,443 per capita. Boone County automobile debt reached its climax of the ten-year trend in the fourth quarter of 2006 with \$2,590 per capita (Figure 8). The percent of automobile debt balances that are 90 days delinquent or more peaked in the fourth quarter of 2009 at 3.24 percent, but has fallen to 2.88 percent in the fourth quarter of 2011 (Figure 9). Withholding Douglass County, KS from the analysis due to its extreme volatility, Boone County has consistently had higher rates of automobile debt delinquency over the past ten years than the remaining two comparison counties (Johnson County, IA and Boulder County, CO).

FIGURE 8: AUTOMOBILE DEBT BALANCE PER CAPITA



Source: Federal Reserve Bank New York, Consumer Credit Panel

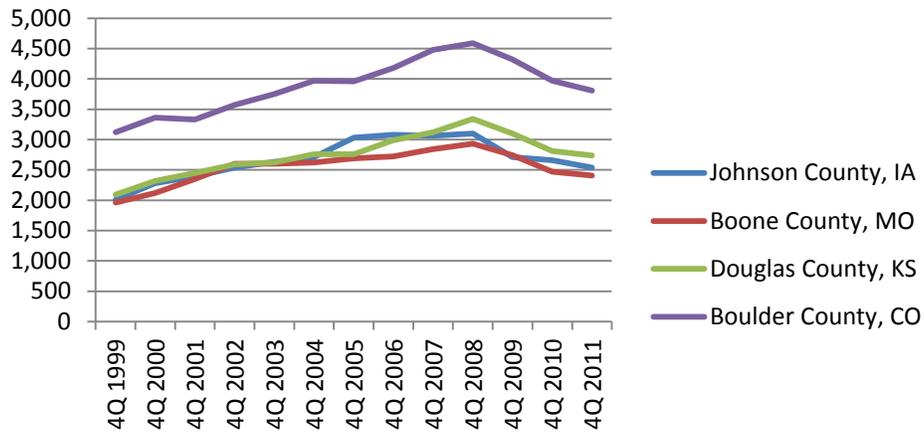
**FIGURE 9: PERCENT OF AUTOMOBILE DEBT BALANCE
90+ DAYS DELINQUENT**



Source: Federal Reserve Bank New York, Consumer Credit Panel

Credit Card Debt: Credit card debt balance per capita has steadily risen since 1999 with a sharp peak, \$2,930 per capita, in the fourth quarter of 2008. In the fourth quarter of 2011, credit card debt balances lie close to estimates from 2001 and 2002 at \$2,405 per capita (Figure 10). The percent of credit card debt balances that are 90 days delinquent or more climaxed in the fourth quarter of 2010 at 9.02 percent, but fell to 7.37 percent in the fourth quarter of 2011 (Figure 11). Boone County has consistently had higher rates of credit card debt delinquency over the past ten years than two of the three comparison counties. Only recently, since the fourth quarter of 2010, has Boulder County’s rate matched Boone County.

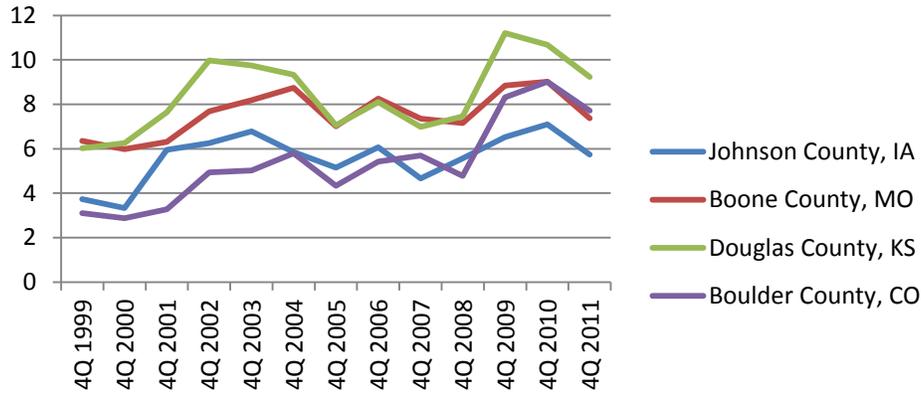
FIGURE 10: CREDIT CARD DEBT BALANCE PER CAPITA



Source: Federal Reserve Bank New York, Consumer Credit Panel



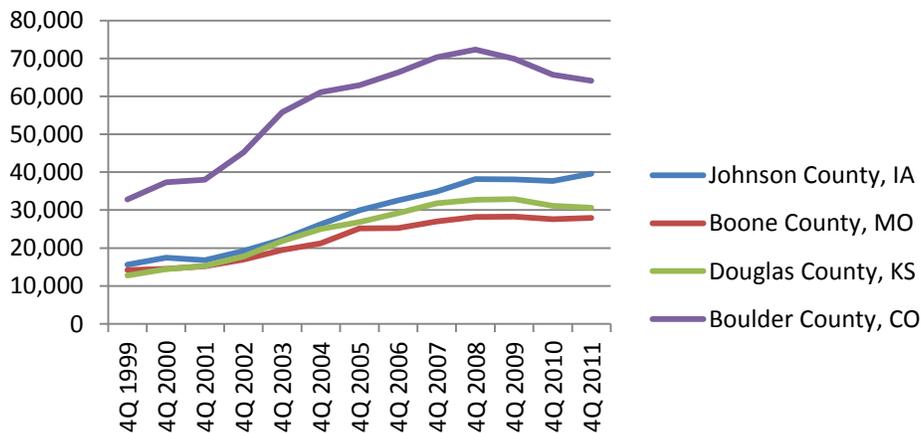
**FIGURE 11: PERCENT OF CREDIT CARD DEBT BALANCE
90+ DAYS DELINQUENT**



Source: Federal Reserve Bank New York, Consumer Credit Panel

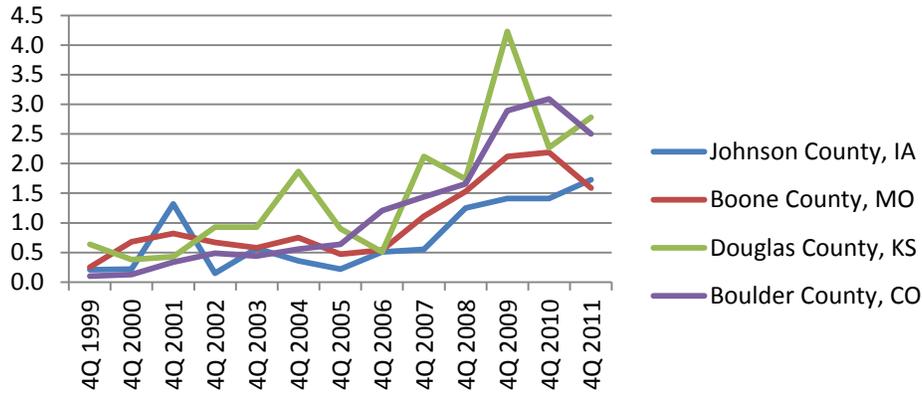
Mortgage Debt: Since the fourth quarter of 2002, Boone County had a consistently lower mortgage debt balance per capita than the three comparison counties (Figure 12). This may be in part due to the fact that cost of living in Boone County has historically been lower than the comparison locations (Appendix A: Table 5). In the fourth quarter of 2011, the consumer mortgage debt balance in Boone County was \$27,976 per capita, a slight increase from the fourth quarter of 2010. Figure 13 depicts the percent of mortgage debt balances that are 90 days delinquent or more. Boone and the comparison counties, except for Boulder County, all experienced their highest rates of delinquency in the fourth quarter of 2009. Boulder County’s highest rate of delinquency did not occur until a year later, in the fourth quarter of 2010.

FIGURE 12: MORTGAGE DEBT BALANCE PER CAPITA



Source: Federal Reserve Bank New York, Consumer Credit Panel

**FIGURE 13: PERCENT OF MORTGAGE DEBT BALANCE
90+ DAYS DELINQUENT**



Source: Federal Reserve Bank New York, Consumer Credit Panel

Figures 7-13 offer insight into Boone County’s consumer credit status. While Boone County certainly does not show the worst performance among the counties examined, it is consistently in the second or third worst performer in terms of 90+ day delinquencies. Misuse of credit tools, specifically automobile and credit card delinquencies, can be the result of unemployment as people use short term credit to fill the wage gaps.³³

Poverty

Poverty in Boone County is shown graphically in Figure 14. Boone County’s poverty trend line sits well above the almost identical U.S. and Missouri poverty rates. It is important to note that the poverty data cited here is from the American Community Survey (ACS). This is an annual survey and it is considered the best method of collecting data in locations with populations greater than 100,000, because it relies on a randomized sampling method. This was a change from the previous methods and, prior to 2005, the Current Population Survey (CPS) constructed poverty estimates based upon real population growth. In 2005, The U.S. Census Bureau moved to the ACS method in an effort to capture both current and annual community-level estimates. For this reason, poverty estimates prior to 2006 are not reported because of comparison difficulties between CPS and ACS data.

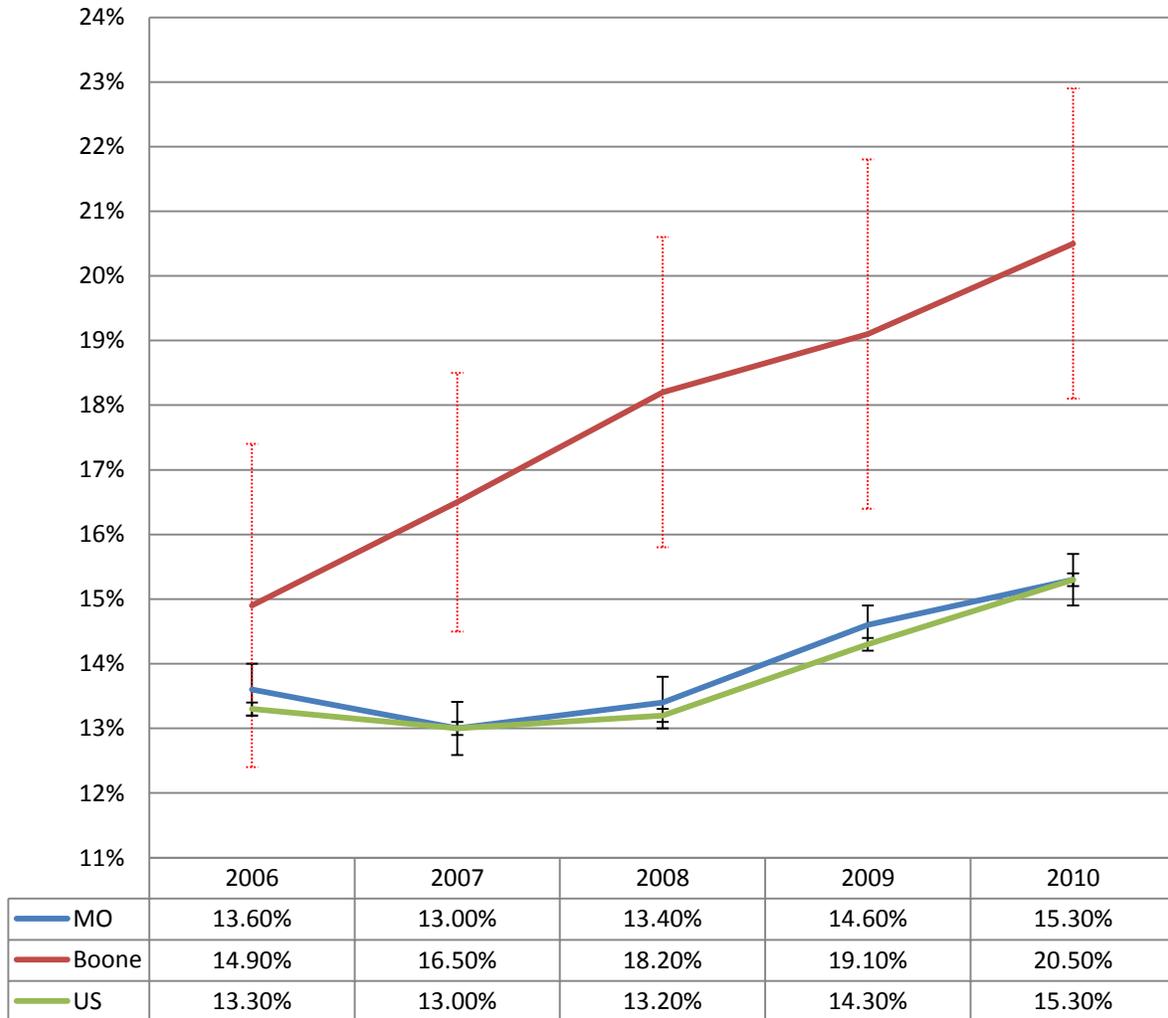
Boone County’s solid trend line of poverty seems to be very high, but before conclusions are made, one also must take note of the margins of error, a plus/minus estimate of data accuracy. The margins of error are represented with bands surrounding the trend lines in Figure 14 and the quantifiable numbers may be found in Appendix A: Table 6. The ACS reports state, with 90 percent confidence, that the true poverty rate falls within the bands. The Boone County error bands are very wide while the U.S. and Missouri’s are very small. The reason for this is explained by the law of large numbers – Boone County’s ACS survey covers a smaller number of people than the U.S. and Missouri and is therefore subject to greater error. In 2006, Boone’s margins of error consume Missouri and U.S. poverty rates. One could argue that the actual rate

³³ Getter, D. E. (2003). Contributing to the delinquency of borrowers. *The Journal of Consumer Affairs*, 37(1), 86-100.



may have fallen closer to the lower band, mirroring the state and national rates; however, the line continues to rise. The margins of error, although remaining very wide, no longer capture the Missouri and U.S. estimates in subsequent years. More information on poverty, reporting practices, and data collection methods of the ACS and U.S. Census can be found in *Reading the Fine Print: Use of the U.S. Census and the American Community Survey in Describing Current Conditions in Boone County*, a data supplement by Lucht and Miller provided by IPP.

FIGURE 14: POVERTY RATE WITH MARGINS OF ERROR



Source: American Community Survey's one-year estimates

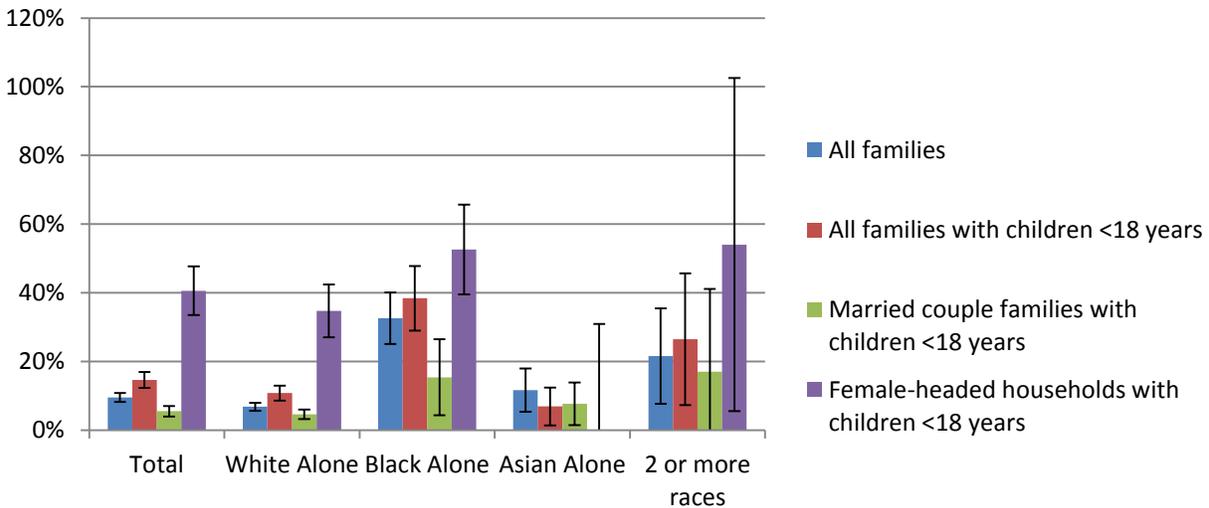
Poverty by Race: Boone County families in poverty and individuals in poverty are classified by race in the American Community Survey's five-year estimates, meaning the data presented in Figures 15-18 and in Appendix A: Table 7 are average poverty rates between 2006 and 2010. Until now, this report, and previous IPP issues analysis reports, have presented one-year estimates in order to identify trends. However, in the case of Boone County poverty by race, one-year estimates are not available because a) poverty in the county constitutes a small number



of people and b) limited racial diversity means few individuals comprise non-white racial categories. Therefore, five-year estimates are more reliable, subject to less error, and are used to describe poverty trends by race at the family and individual level.

Family Poverty: Female-headed households with children under 18 are vulnerable to highest poverty rates across all races and geographic classifications (Figure 16). Black female-headed homes with children under 18 in Boone County are 8.6 percent more likely to be in poverty than identical households in Missouri and almost ten percent more likely to be in poverty than identical households the U.S. Boone female-headed households comprising two or more races have the highest poverty rates locally, but this group is subject to high margins of error (Figure 15). The racial disparity among families in poverty with children under 18 is undeniably clear – of all U.S. families living in poverty with children under 18, 28.9 percent are black and 12.2 are white. In Missouri, 32.4 percent are black and 13.2 are white. And in Boone County, 38.4 percent are black and just 10.8 percent are white, also see Appendix A: Table 7. This data describes that among all levels, Boone has both the high poverty rate for black families with children and the lowest rate for white families with children.

FIGURE 15: AVERAGE RATE OF BOONE COUNTY FAMILIES IN POVERTY BY RACE, 2006-2010 WITH MARGINS OF ERROR

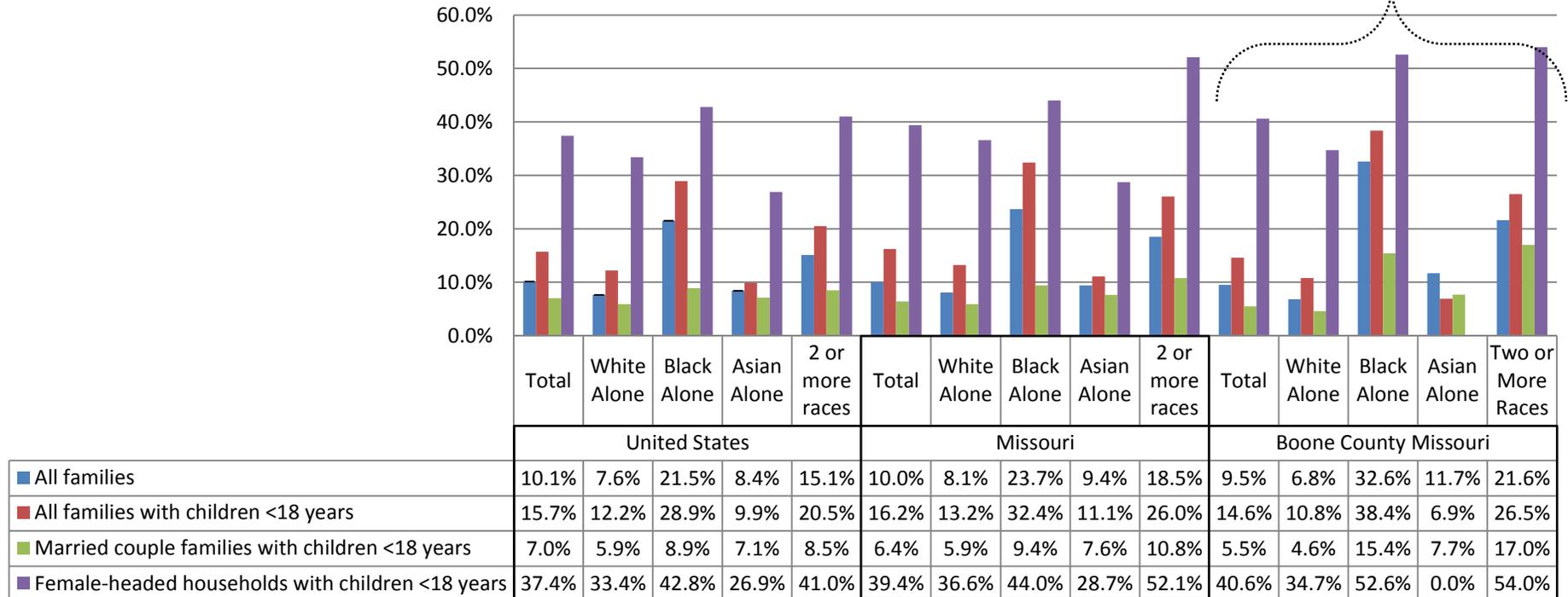


Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates 2010, Table DP03



**FIGURE 16: AVERAGE RATE OF FAMILIES IN POVERTY BY RACE:
U.S., MISSOURI & BOONE COUNTY, 2006-2010**

See Figure 15: Boone Error Margins

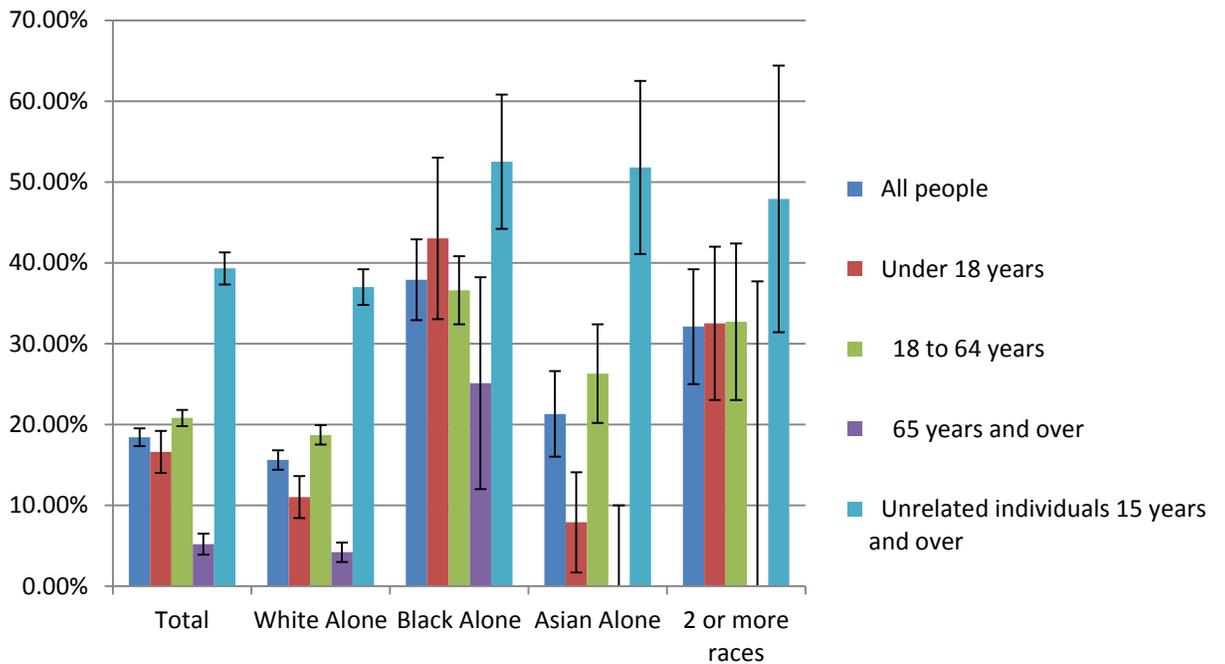


Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2010, Table DP03



Individual Poverty: Boone County individuals living in poverty present some of the same characteristics as families living in poverty. As seen in Figure 18, 25 percent of black individuals over the age of 65 are living in poverty compared to just 4.2 percent of white individuals over the age of 65. These rates once again place Boone in an interesting dichotomy – compared to Missouri and the U.S., Boone has both the highest rate of black seniors living in poverty and the lowest rate of white seniors living in poverty. An interesting group described in Figure 18 are the “unrelated individuals 15 years and over,” also known as the county’s student population. Even when compared to Missouri and U.S., this population segment, regardless of race, has extremely high poverty rates. This group, and many of the others presented in Figure 18, have extremely high margins of error in Boone County (Figure 17). Also see Appendix A: Table 7.

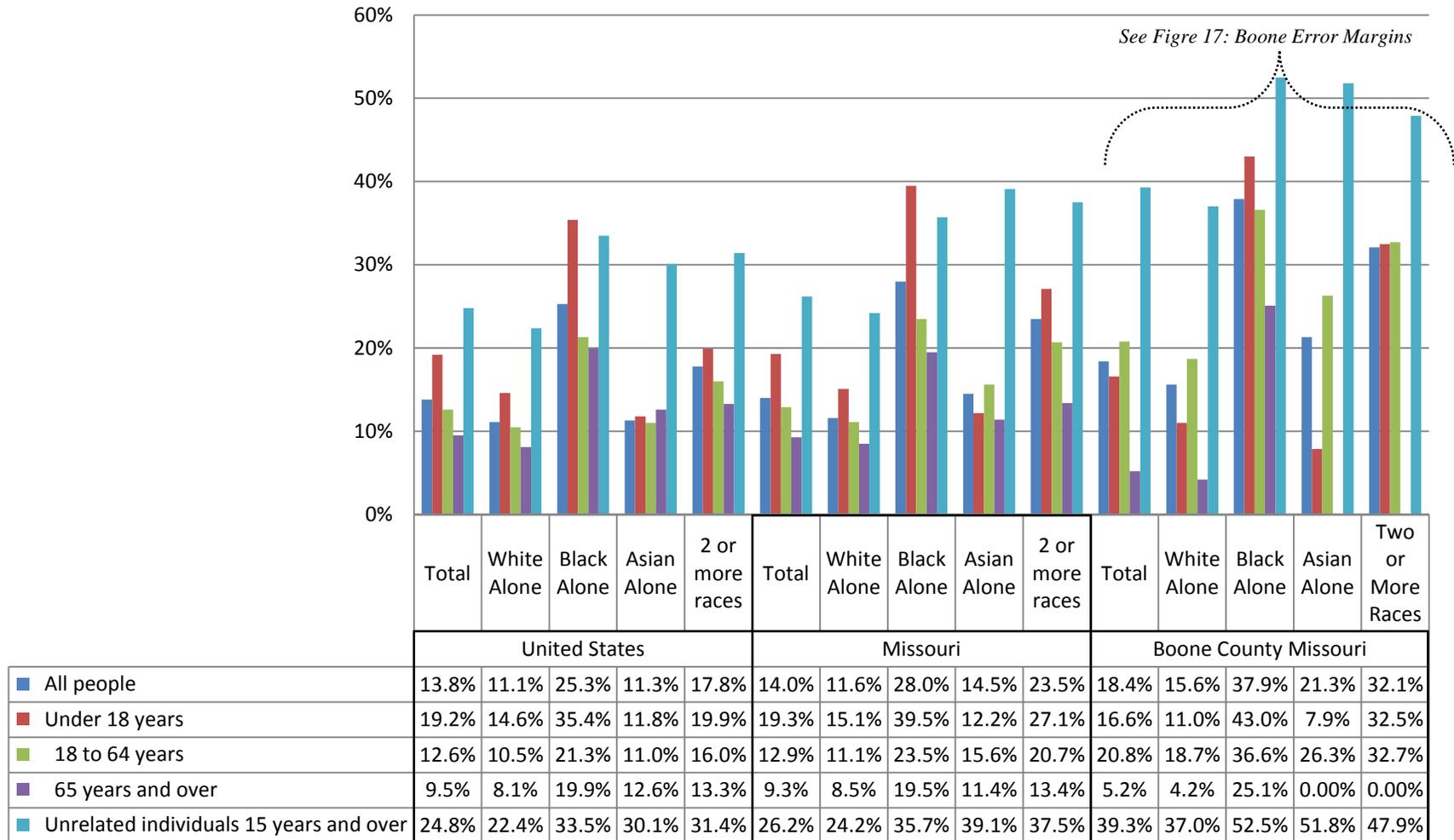
FIGURE 17: AVERAGE RATE OF BOONE COUNTY INDIVIDUALS IN POVERTY BY RACE, WITH MARGINS OF ERROR



Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2010, Table DP03



**FIGURE 18: AVERAGE RATE OF INDIVIDUALS IN POVERTY BY RACE:
U.S., MISSOURI & BOONE COUNTY, 2006-2010**



Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2010, Table DP03



Conclusion: The brief analysis of Boone County’s labor market, the status of the county’s credit liability at the consumer level, and the existence of poverty describe the landscape in which economic opportunity exists in Boone County. Economic opportunity sub-issues are discussed in the following sections of this report and aid in the understanding of how academic achievement, child care, criminal history, and transportation impact economic opportunity, and employability, within Boone County.

Academic Achievement

Primary Community-Level Indicator: The primary community-level indicator of economic opportunity in Boone County is the rate of non-high school graduates. These data are collected through the U.S. Census and ACS data, they are published regularly, made readily available at the local level, and can be used by the community to inform economic opportunity trends. The data shows Boone County has a lower occurrence of high school dropouts than Missouri and U.S. Furthermore, Boone County’s population is highly educated and has increasing rates of bachelor and graduate degrees.

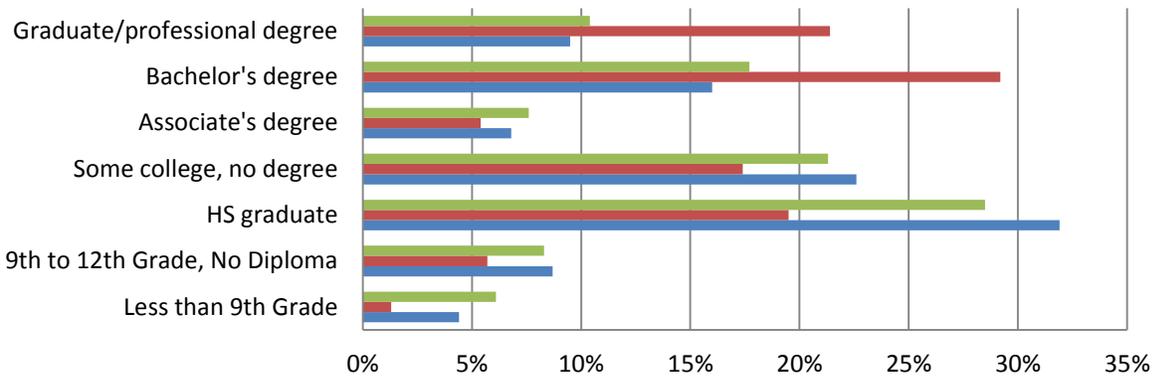
COMMUNITY DASHBOARD:									
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT									
	Boone County			Missouri			U.S.		
	2006	2010		2006	2010		2006	2010	
	<i>Per 1,000</i>			<i>Per 1,000</i>			<i>Per 1,000</i>		
Primary Community-Level Indicator									
Population Rate of non-High School Graduates	66	57		100	87		94	83	
Other Community-Level Indicators									
Academic Achievement Levels									
• No high school diploma (or GED)	• 66	• 57		• 100	• 87		• 94	• 83	
• Only high school diploma (or GED)	• 226	• 195		• 336	• 319		• 302	• 285	
• Bachelor degree	• 245	• 292		• 161	• 160		• 171	• 177	
• Grad or professional degree	• 214	• 214		• 89	• 95		• 99	• 104	
High School Graduation Rates (Boone County)	917	941		<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>		<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	
Affordable Education Missouri	Higher Status of <i>Not a county-level measurement</i>			<i>Not a state-level measurement</i>			<i>Not a national-level measurement</i>		
Source: U.S. Census, American Community Surveys, DESE, NCES									
Color Indicators – assignment based upon comparison between the 2006 and 2010									
= Improving = No change = Declining = No judgment									



Collection of Indicators: Four indicators have been used to describe academic achievement at the community-level: academic achievement rates, high school graduation rates, age and race trends for Boone County residents who are not high school graduates,³⁴ and the cost of higher education in Missouri. These indicators are tracked by DESE, NECS, the U.S. Census, ACS, and College Board.

Academic Achievement Rates: Figure 19 shows the rate of academic standing based upon population. Academic standing measures the occurrence and absence of educational achievement in the population. In 2010, Boone County’s population rate holding bachelor and advanced degrees was 29 and 21 percent respectively. In fact, Boone County’s graduate/professional degree rate was twice as high when compared to state and national levels. The rate of Boone County residents holding only a high school equivalency was below Missouri’s rate by 12 percentage points. This means that in 2010, 12 percent more of Boone County high school graduates went on to pursue advanced course work, even if they did not obtain an advanced degree. Missouri outperformed the U.S. in this category by three percentage points in 2010.

FIGURE 19: ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT RATE OF 25+ YEAR OLDS, 2010



	Less than 9th Grade	9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	HS graduate	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate/p rofessional degree
■ United States	6.10%	8.30%	28.50%	21.30%	7.60%	17.70%	10.40%
■ Boone Co.	1.30%	5.70%	19.50%	17.40%	5.40%	29.20%	21.40%
■ Missouri	4.40%	8.70%	31.90%	22.60%	6.80%	16.00%	9.50%

Source: American Community Survey's one-year estimates, 2010

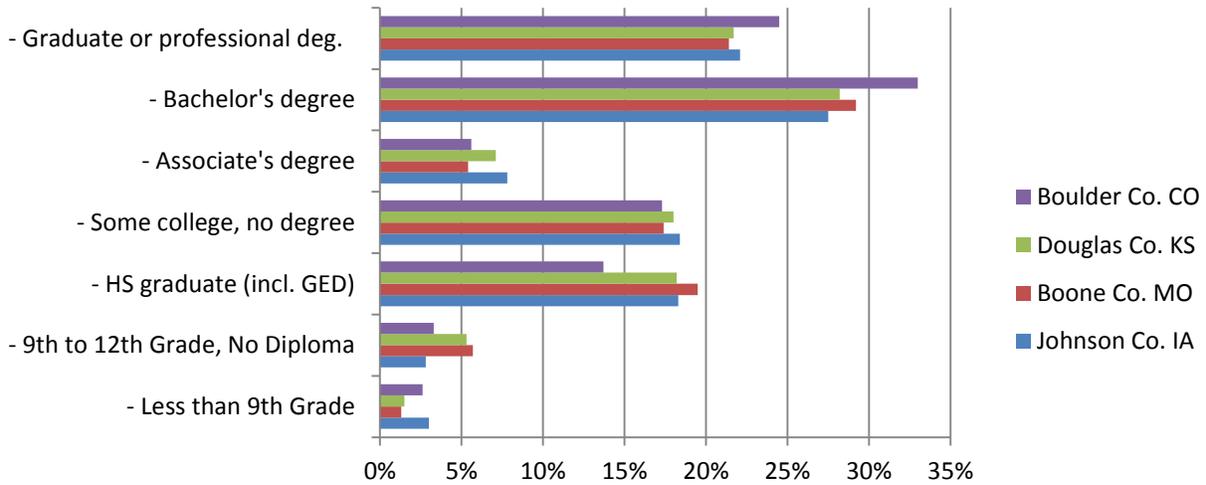
Figure 20 depicts Boone County in relation to the three established comparison counties: Johnson County, IA, Douglas County, KS, and Boulder County, CO, all of which outperform Boone County in all academic achievement levels examined here (Appendix A: Table 8). Figure

³⁴ This includes the Boone County population without GED equivalencies.



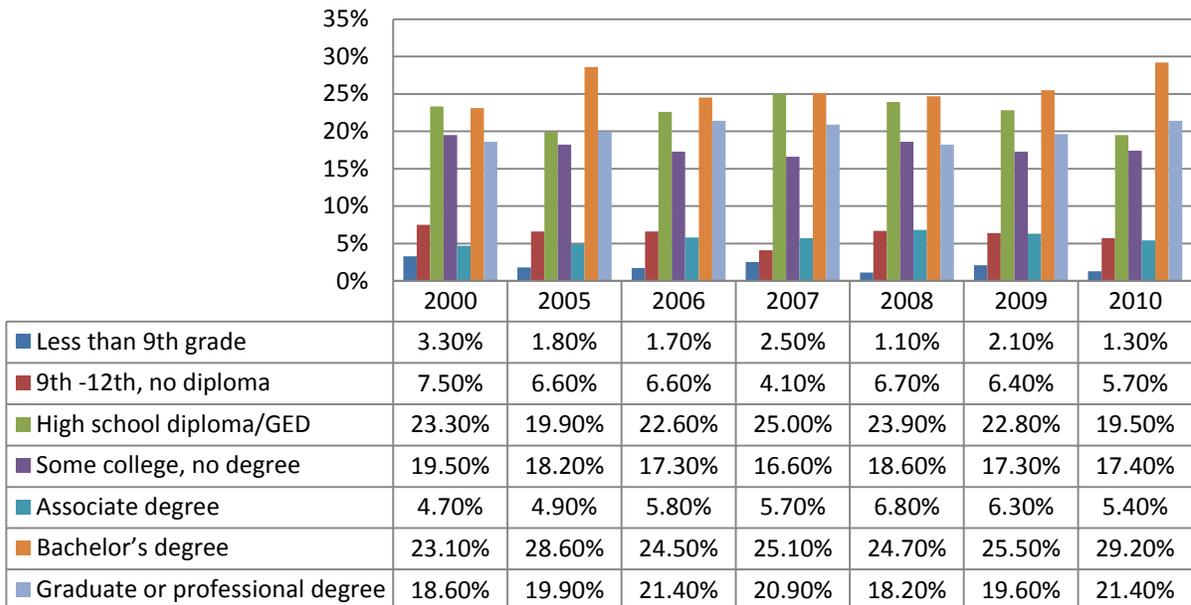
21 shows Boone County trends in academic indicators, many of which have experienced little change in recent years.

FIGURE 20: ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF 25+ YEAR OLDS IN COMPARISON COUNTIES, 2010



Source: American Community Survey's one-year estimates, 2010

FIGURE 21: ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT TRENDS OF 25+ YEAR OLDS IN BOONE COUNTY

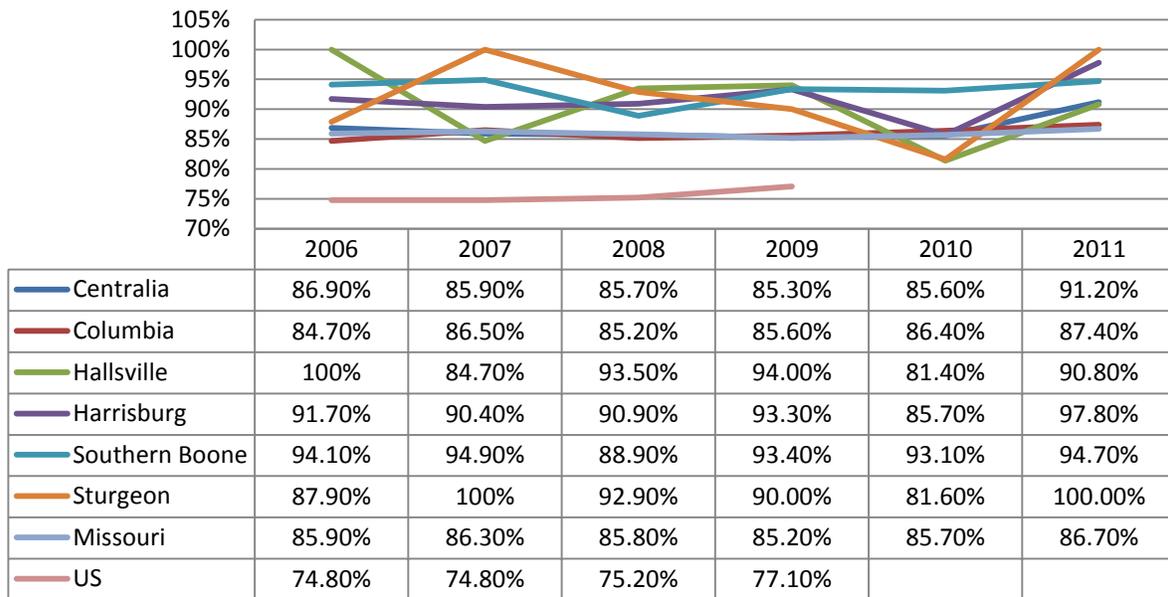


Source: U.S. Census (2000 & 2010), American Community Survey's one-year estimates, 2005-2009



High School Graduation Rates: The second indicator describing academic achievement in Boone County is the high school graduation rate. This is an important indicator because it is a binary measure and captures the number of people who complete high school or GED equivalency and those who fail to graduate. Figure 22 depicts the graduation rates for school districts in Boone County (Appendix A: Table9). The county as a whole performs better than the national average.³⁵ Columbia and Centralia school districts mirror the graduation rate of Missouri, while the majority of other school districts in the county, barring 2010, historically perform better than the state.

FIGURE 22: HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN BOONE COUNTY



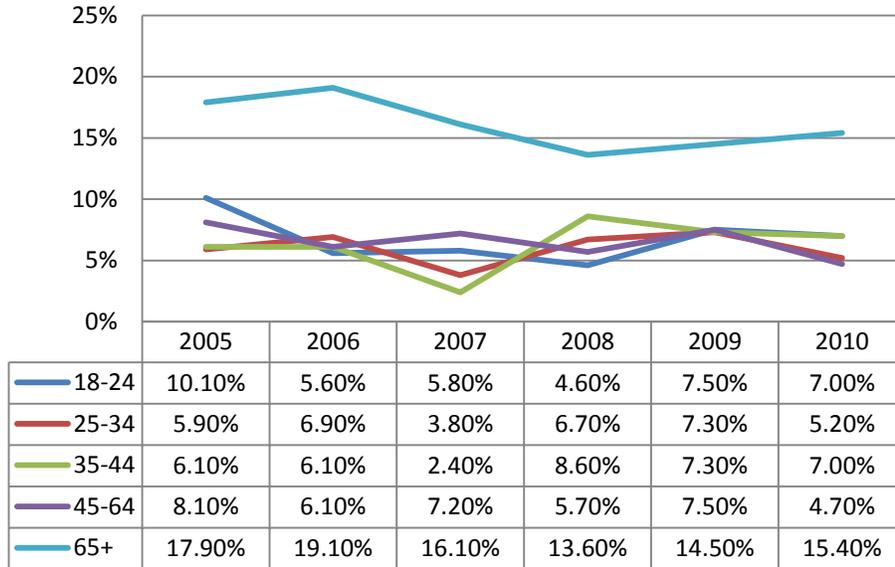
Source: Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

Residents who are Not High School Graduates: The third indicator describing academic achievement in Boone County is the population trend for residents who are not high school graduates. This is explained in terms of age and race and helps one to understand the demographics of Boone County population. To begin, Figure 23 shows some expected characteristics based upon age and reveals a high number of 18 year olds without high school equivalency; this trend is constant throughout Missouri and the U.S. (Appendix A: Table 10 & Appendix C: Figures 3 & 4). This is naturally occurring as some high school graduates are 18 or 19 years of age, depending on when they started school. The rate decreases for all segments through 65+ years and older.

³⁵ National performance measures are not yet available for the 2010 and 2011 school years



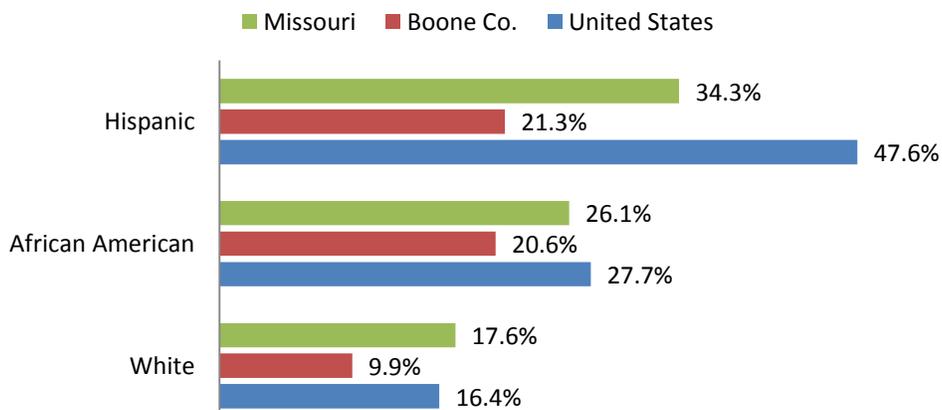
FIGURE 23: RATE OF NON-HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WITHIN BOONE COUNTY



Source: American Community Survey's one-year estimates 2005-2010

Figure 24 describes the percentage of the population without high school diplomas in 2010 by race. In Boone County, in 2010, it was twice as likely for a Hispanic or an African American to not have graduated from high school compared to a white individual. (Appendix A: Table11). The national rate for Hispanics without high school degrees is almost 50 percent. This is much higher than any other ethnic group and may be linked to immigration trends consistent with the Hispanic populations. More attention will be given to the English as a second language population in a later section of this report.

FIGURE 24: POPULATION WITHOUT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION BY RACE, 2010

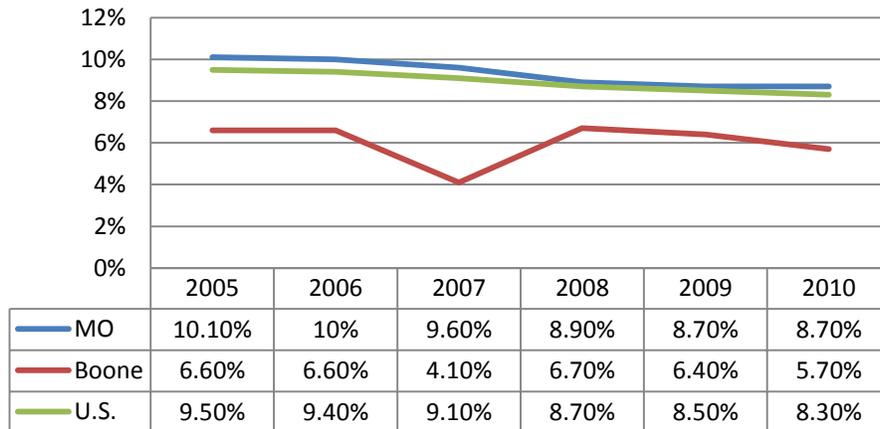


Source: U.S. Census (2010), Race by High School Attainment



Age and race disparities aside, the national, state, and county population rates without high school equivalency has declined over the past decade (Figure 25), and Boone County has remained significantly below the state and national rates. In fact, Boone County hit a low of 4.10 percent in 2007, but this number rebounded the following year as graduation rates fluctuate.

FIGURE 25: RATE OF NON-HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES



Source: American Community Survey's one-year estimates

Affordable Higher Education Status of Missouri: The fourth and final indicator describing academic achievement in Boone County is the cost of higher education. Understanding higher education costs lends perspective to data describing overall academic achievement in the county and state. The cost of higher education is framed by selecting one public state university for Missouri and three comparison universities. The universities were selected based upon their population, characteristics, and locations within counties of interest for this report. Access to higher education is examined on the basis of the cost of attendance, the rates of incoming freshmen who are found to have financial need, the percent of graduates who took out loans, and the average school loan debt of the 2010 graduating class. The final point of evaluation here examines community college opportunities in Boone County because they provide an entry point for non-traditional students to achieve advanced education.

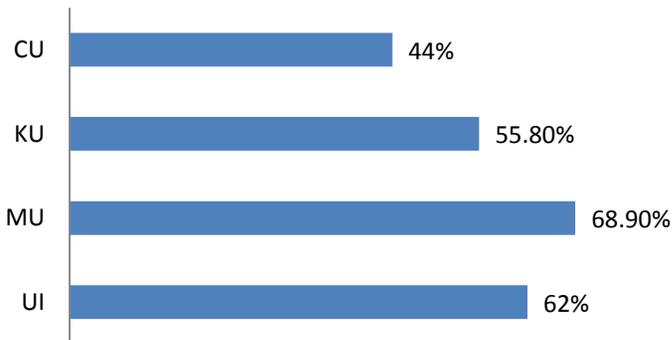
In-state cost of attendance for the 2010-2011 academic year for the University of Missouri-Columbia (MU) and comparison schools are compiled in Appendix A: Table 12. MU has a higher total cost of attendance compared to the University of Kansas-Lawrence (KU) and University of Iowa-Iowa City (UI), and a significantly larger portion of MU costs goes toward tuition and fees than UI and University of Colorado-Boulder (CU). The cost of living in Boone County is historically lower than the comparison counties. Keeping this in mind, one might expect to see lower room and board fee ratios at MU, but this is not the case. More information on the cost of living index may be found in Appendix A: Table 5.

The percent of incoming freshmen for the 2010-2011 school year found to have financial need indicates the rate of students who need to fill this gap with school scholarships, grants, and financial aid or loans. MU's incoming freshmen population in 2010 had higher rates of need, 68.9 percent, than any other comparison school (Figure 26). UI is in second place with 62.4



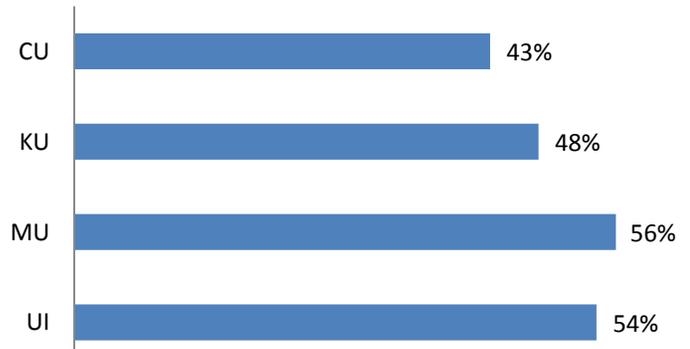
percent. This contributes to the understanding of the data presented in Figure 27 that describes the rate of 2010 graduates who took out loans during their college years. MU has the highest of all the comparison schools at 56 percent. UI is, again, in second place with 54 percent. The average loan balance of 2010 graduates for MU is \$22,145 – this is below both KU and UI graduates at \$23,319 and \$27,391 respectively. CU 2010 graduates have the lowest average student loan balances of just \$19,758 (Appendix A: Table 12).

FIGURE 26: RATE OF FRESHMEN AID APPLICANTS FOUND TO HAVE NEED, 2010



Source: Annual Survey of Colleges (College Board, 2011)

FIGURE 27: RATE OF GRADUATES WHO TOOK OUT LOANS DURING COLLEGE YEARS, 2010



Source: Annual Survey of Colleges (College Board, 2011)

Of the schools examined in 2010 data, MU has one of the highest total costs of attendance, and a higher rate of the MU aid applications are in fact eligible of scholarships, grants, and student loans. The MU graduating class of 2010 has the highest rate of student loan usage. This analysis has shown the cost of attending MU may contribute to higher rates of school loan usage and subsequent higher loan debt than the comparison schools in this analysis.

Moberly Area Community College (MACC) has locations throughout Mid-Missouri including one in Boone County. MACC’s open admissions process welcomes students from diverse backgrounds seeking flexibility, evening classes, and a wide array of classes and technical training. Dr. Paula Glover, the Dean of Academic Affairs at MACC, shared information from MACC’s 2011 student census.³⁶ The majority of MACC students are female, white, under 25 years of age, and seeking college credit they anticipate to transfer to a four-year university. More information on MACC student population demographics is located in Appendix A: Table 13.

Conclusion: The four Boone County academic achievement indicators examined here are the Boone County academic achievement rates, high school graduation rates, the age and race trends for Boone County residents without high school equivalency, and the cost of higher education in Missouri. The analysis has shown Boone County out-performs Missouri and the U.S. in both the rate of high school graduates and the rate of high school graduates who pursue advanced

³⁶ Personal Correspondence with Dr. Paula Glover, Dean of Academic Affairs, Moberly Area Community College, on August 2, 2012.



training. Boone has a significantly higher rate of bachelor and advanced degree holders than Missouri and the U.S., but fares relatively the same as the comparison counties. Boone County school districts’ high school graduation rate mirrors the state of Missouri, both of which are far above the national rate. Columbia, the county’s most densely populated school district, has the lowest average high school graduation rates among the school districts examined here between 2006 and 2011.

Access to Childcare

Primary Community-Level Indicator: The primary community-level indicator of access to child care is the number of Boone County children who are eligible for a child-care subsidy compared to those receiving subsidized child care. This measure describes the gap in care for the low-income populations. These data are collected through Kits Count data Center, published regularly, made readily available at the local level, and can be used to determine community trends.

COMMUNITY DASHBOARD:						
ACCESS TO CHILD CARE						
	Boone			Missouri		U.S.
	2005	2009		2005	2009	
Primary Community-Level Indicator						
The Gap in Care: Described by the number children eligible compared to number receiving subsidized child care	756 children	1,280 children		51,747 children	73,040 children	
Other Community-Level Indicators						
Number of Spaces in Licensed Care Centers*	5,780	5,439				
Number of Accredited Child-Care Centers	17	34				
*Centers refers to: licensed family child-care homes, group child-care homes, and child-care centers in Boone County Source: Kids Count Data Center						
Color Indicators – assignment based upon comparison between the 2005 and 2009						
= Improving = No change = Declining = No judgment						

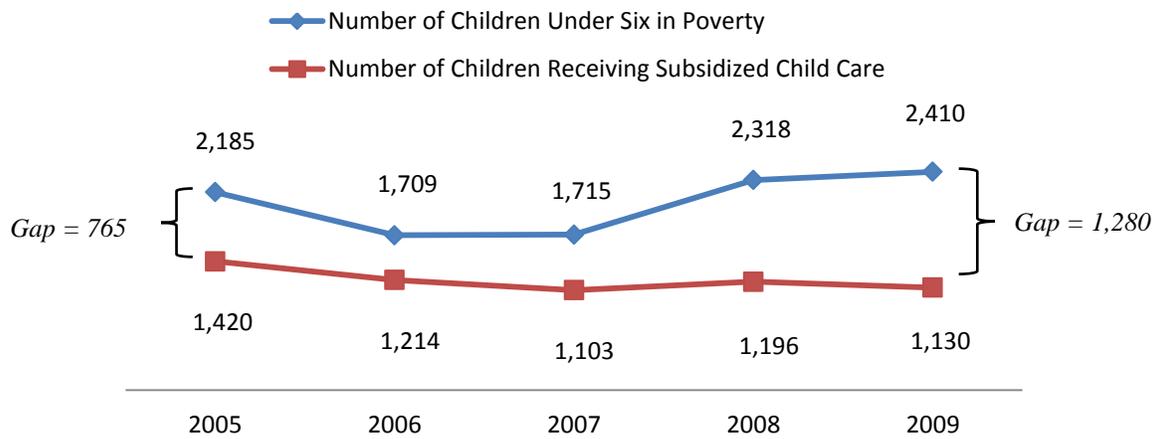
Collection of Indicators: Access to child care is a sub-issue of economic opportunity because an individual’s employability may hinge upon affordable child-care options within the community. In an effort to understand this issue, one should examine three indicators: the number of Boone County children who are eligible compared to those receiving subsidized child care, the number of spaces in licensed care centers,³⁷ and the number of accredited child-care centers. These indicators are tracked by the American Community Survey, Boone County Indicators, and Missouri Kids Count Data Center. The data referred to here are published regularly, readily available at the local level, and are commonly used to monitor child-care trends.

³⁷ Centers refers to: licensed family child-care homes, group child-care homes, and child-care centers in Boone County



Eligibility and Receipt of Subsidized Child Care: The first indicator describing access to child care is the number of Boone County children who are eligible compared to those receiving subsidized child care. This is an important indicator because it helps capture the gap between those families receiving child-care assistance and those who are not. Figure 28 shows the gap in the number of eligible children and those actually receiving subsidies. Since 2005, the gap in coverage has widened. In 2009, 53 percent of the children in poverty in Boone County were not receiving child-care subsidy assistance when in fact a portion was eligible. There is no data available which points directly to eligibility, but using these same proxy measurement parameters, the Missouri rate was 63 percent (Appendix C: Figure 5).

FIGURE 28: NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN POVERTY* COMPARED TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING SUBSIDIZED CHILD CARE IN BOONE COUNTY



Source: Kids Count Data Center (2005-2009)
 Boone County Indicators (2009), American Community Survey
 *Living in poverty was selected as a proxy for determining number of eligible for subsidized childcare since the income cutoffs are similar

Spaces in Licensed Child-Care Centers: The number of spaces in licensed child-care centers is an important indicator because it helps to capture the Boone County supply of child-care outlets available to working parents. The number of child-care spaces has declined since 2007 (Appendix A: Table 14). Between the U.S. Census in 2000 and 2010, the percent of Boone County families with children under 5 years of age increased from 15 to 19.3 (Appendix A: Table 15).

Accredited Child-Care Centers: In 2008, the number of accredited child-care centers was at a low of 17, but rose to 34 in 2009 (Appendix A: Table 16).

The National Association of Child Care Resources and Referral Agencies track state and national level data on the cost of child care. In Missouri, in 2011, the full-time cost of child care for an infant was 39 percent of a single-mother’s median household income.³⁸ The rate for a married

³⁸ Including all single female-head households with children under 18 years



couple was just 12 percent of their median income.³⁹ The 2011 U.S. average cost of full-time child-care costs for an infant ranged between \$4,591 and \$20,178 per year. Missouri's average is \$8,580 and falls closer to the bottom of the range (Appendix A: Table 17).

Conclusion: The four Boone County access to child-care indicators examined here are the number of Boone County children who are eligible compared to those receiving subsidized child care, the number of spaces in licensed care centers, and the number of accredited child-care centers. The analysis has shown Boone County has a widening gap in services, especially for those children in poverty.

Criminal History

Primary Community-Level Indicator: The primary community-level indicator of economic opportunity pertaining to criminal history is the rate of non-high school achievement among the supervised population (supervised refers to those individuals on probation or parole). Employment status among these persons would be a better measurement, but the data is limited to employment status of supervisees after just three months from their prison release. The IPP analysts feel this measure is inadequate and ought to be followed up with employment status over many periods of time. Because this information is not available, a second alternative for the primary community-level indicator is the lack of high school academic achievement among the supervised population. Not only does this speak to employability, it circles back to the academic achievement sub-issue of this report. Supervised population data are collected through the Missouri Department of Corrections and published through the Missouri Reentry Program. They are made readily available at the local level and can be used by the community to monitor trends.

³⁹ Including all married-couple households with children under 18 years



COMMUNITY DASHBOARD:						
CRIMINAL HISTORY						
	Boone			Missouri		U.S.
	2005-2009	2005-2011		2005-2009	2005-2011	
	<i>Per 1,000</i>			<i>Per 1,000</i>		
Primary Community-Level Indicator						
Rate of non-high school graduates among the offenders released into supervision*	410	380		380	390	
Other Community-Level Indicators						
Number of offenders released into supervision who...						
• Are skilled/trained	410	440		470	470	
• Are unskilled/untrained	590	560		530	530	
• Competed Core Reentry Program	70	150		110	110	
• Did not complete Core Reentry Program	930	850		890	890	
• Are employed w/in first 3 months of release	See Appendix A: Table 18	260		See Appendix A: Table 18	260	
• Are unemployed w/in first 3 months of release	See Appendix A: Table 18	740		See Appendix A: Table 18	740	
* Supervised population refers to individuals on probation or parole						
Source: Missouri Department of Corrections, Missouri Reentry Program Reports 2005-2009 & 2005-2011						
Color Indicators – assignment based upon comparison between the 2005-2009 and 2005-2011						
 = Improving						
 = No change						
 = Declining						
 = No judgment						



Collection of Indicators: In an effort to understand criminal history and employability at the community-level, one should examine non-high school achievement and employment status, both of which are indicators tracked by Missouri’s Reentry Program (MRP), part of the Department of Corrections.

Non-High School Achievement: A May 2012 MRP report examines the Boone County supervised population between 2005 and 2011. Here it was discovered that 38 percent of those offenders released into supervision had no high school equivalency (Appendix A: Table 18). This number is high considering the county rate as a whole is just 5.7 percent in 2010 (Figure 21). One may argue there is a strong association between those without high school achievement and their participation in the correctional system.

Employment Status: The MRP report indicates that between 2005 and 2011, four percent of inmates released into supervision obtained full-time employment within three months, 26 percent obtained employment (part- or full-time) within three months, and 74 percent were unemployed (Appendix A: Table 18). The unemployment rate is high, but one must keep in mind, employment status is measured during the first personal needs assessment, just three months after an individual is released from prison. MPR measures full-time employment as working a job of 35 hours or more a week or full-time student status. Part-time employment is classified as working 20 or more hours a week.

The MRP report tracks data on employment status of offenders released into supervision in Missouri. This measure, as it currently stands, is not a strong indicator of employment success or failure due to the lack of adequate data collected over longer periods of time. Furthermore, the MRP data does not capture the entire Boone County population with a criminal history – the MRP data only reflects those on probation or parole. These individuals eventually shed their probation or parole status when they meet the necessary requirements of the Missouri Department of Corrections, but criminal conviction status remains part of their record. There is no tool in place to track employment exclusively for individuals with criminal histories. BLS reports this sub-group’s employment and unemployment rates as part of the greater whole of the labor market.

To know more about the employment of individuals with criminal histories, the *Fragile Families Survey*⁴⁰ is useful. This is a national survey used to learn more about single-parent homes, poverty, and families touched by incarceration. In analyzing this data, Gellar, Garfinkel, & Western⁴¹ found national unemployment rates of formally incarcerated men are about six percentage points higher than those of similar men who have not been incarcerated. This information is relevant to Boone County in light of employment trends for all those who have criminal histories, not just those on probation and parole.

Conclusion: The two Boone County measures of criminal history examined here are the employment rate of Boone County’s state supervised population and the rate of state supervisees in the Boone County population at-large. However, these two indicators do not reach far enough into the Boone County populations to capture the employment status of those people who were

⁴⁰ For more information, visit <http://www.fragilefamilies.princeton.edu/>

⁴¹ Gellar, A., Garfinkle, I. & Western, B. (2006). The effects of incarceration on employment and wages: An Analysis of the Fragile Family Survey. Center for Research on Child Wellbeing Paper #2006-01-FF



formerly on probation or parole. National studies published in scholarly journals offer insight exposing a lower employment rate for individuals with a criminal history.

Transportation Barriers

Community-Level Indicator: Commuting methods and the number of homes without a vehicle(s) are two indicators which add to the understanding of transportation in Boone County. These indicators are tracked by the U.S. Census and the American Community Survey (ACS). These data are published regularly, made readily available at the local level and can be used by the community to monitor transportation trends. However, neither accurately captures the true landscape of transportation challenges in the Boone County. Therefore, no primary level indicator is selected and the transportation sub-issue will not be included in the prioritization scoring process. Nonetheless, useful analysis is achieved in this report with the use of mapping public transportation in relation to employment zones and low-income housing.

COMMUNITY DASHBOARD:									
TRANSPORTATION									
		Boone		Missouri		U.S.			
		2005	2010	2005	2010	2005	2010		
Community-Level Indicators									
Commuting Practices in Boone County		<i>Per 1,000</i>		<i>Per 1,000</i>		<i>Per 1,000</i>			
•	Personal vehicle	799	783	816	910	770	863		
•	Carpool	103	118	105	93	107	97		
•	Public transportation	60	40	13	16	47	49		
•	Walk	42	50	18	21	25	28		
•	Other	19	13	12	90	16	12		
•	Number of occupied homes without a vehicle	66	55	24	26	41	44		

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Surveys

Color Indicators – assignment based upon comparison between the 2005 and 2010

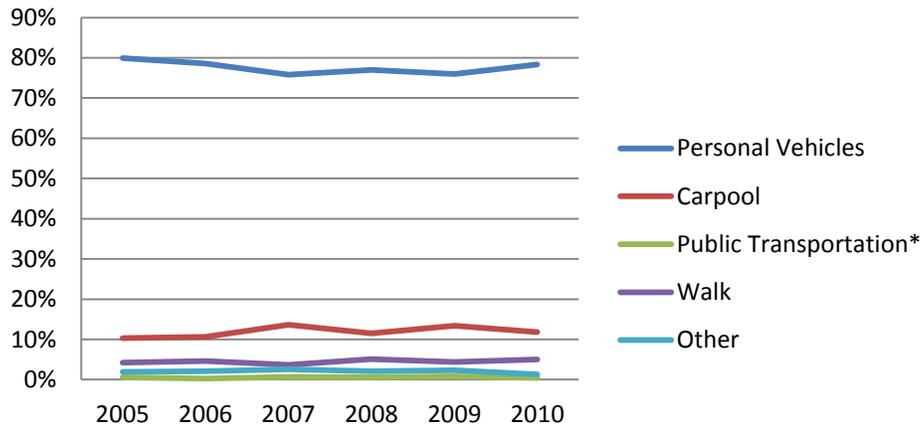
- = Improving
- = No change
- = Declining
- = No judgment

The first indicator describing transportation in Boone County is the method of commuting to work. Figure 29 shows in 2010, the majority (78 percent) of Boone County residents used a personal vehicle to get to work, compared to 91 percent of Missourians and 86 percent of the



U.S. (Appendix A: Table 19). In Boone County, fewer people use public transportation⁴² than those who walk, carpool, or simply use other means. Between 2005 and 2010, the mean travel time to work for Boone county residents ranged from 17 minutes to 18.4 minutes, significantly less than other Missourians and the U.S. (Appendix A: Table 19).

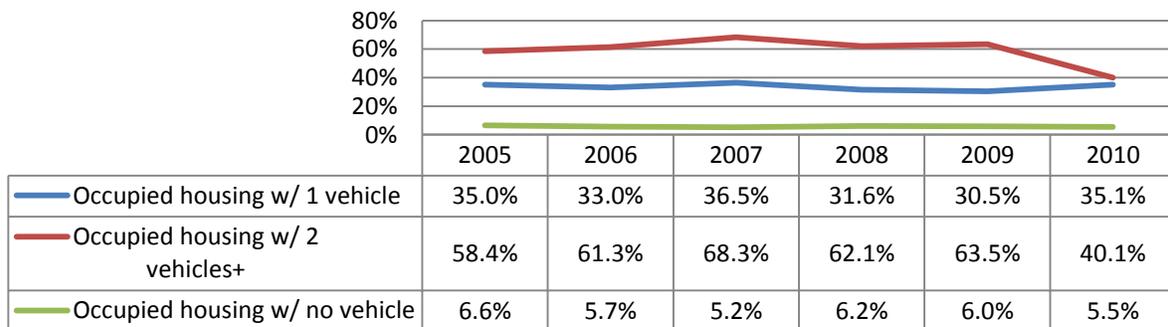
FIGURE 29: COMMUTING TO WORK IN BOONE COUNTY



Source: American Community Survey's one year estimates, 2010

The second indicator describing the transportation in Boone County is the number of vehicles available in the community. Figure 30 is based upon the number of occupied housing units in the county and reveals the number of two-car homes has declined since 2009. The rate of occupied housing units without a vehicle has fallen by one percentage point since 2005 (Appendix A: Table 20).

FIGURE 30: VEHICLES IN BOONE COUNTY



Source: American Community Survey's one-year estimates, 2010

Rudimentary reports on transportation focus only on commuter practices and counting vehicles. This method, while local and current, does not offer the best analysis of transportation as it does not account for the demographics or spatial construction of the community, both of which play a

⁴² Public transportation excludes taxi services



role in transportation and economic opportunity. The overwhelming majority of people drive vehicles in Boone County, but the interesting transportation discussion, however, lies in the margins.

Low-income earners and the working poor's reliance on public transportation should be the focus of the transportation discussion. While this cohort does not make up the majority of the county, they are a population whose reliance on public transportation is not only significant, but spatially concentrated. Two strategies to improve the poor's access to jobs include: a) helping low-income earners become car owners; or b) improving the public transportation system. Wachs & Taylor find the latter of the two is a more likely scenario because investing in car-ownership is often cited as an abuse of welfare benefits. Their report, published in the *Journal of American Planning Association*, reviews the transportation linkage between people and jobs.⁴³ They find people with low incomes, and relatively low likelihoods of access to personal vehicles, are transportation's best customers and that improving public transportation services would improve their access to employment.

In order to examine Boone County, in terms of service routes typically used by the poor, one must first understand where poor populations tend to live. This data is collected and used by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). They oversee the Community Development Block Grant (CDGB) program which provides communities with resources to ensure decent affordable housing in vulnerable communities. The aim of the program benefits low- and moderate-income persons through prevention or elimination of housing. HUD determines the amount of each grant by using a formula comprised of several measures of community need, including the extent of poverty, population, housing overcrowding, age of housing, and population growth lag in relationship to other metropolitan areas.

Columbia, Missouri's 2011 CDGB eligibility area is shown spatially in Appendix B: Map 1. Overlaid on this map are the 2011 Columbia, Missouri bus routes. The third element of this map is the zoning classifications (commercial, industrial, and office). The more intense color represents a zone comprised of more acreage and/or an area with the potential to employ a greater number of people.⁴⁴ This map is useful because it brings together three elements of transportation (employment zones, bus routes, and low-income workers) in a spatial context. Gaps in transportation coverage are apparent in this map and this is one possible explanation of why so many people use personal vehicles. However, these gaps can be critical when they exist in a) areas that employ large numbers of people, and, in b) areas that house low-income workers. Connecting low-income workers to high employment zones is achieved through public transportation systems. Public transportation usefulness and access include frequency of bus arrivals, transfer point conveniences, and the time-cost and monetary cost to riders.

Drew Brooks, Transportation Supervisor of Columbia Transit, states that in most cases the transportation authority tries to account for all community demographics in planning their bus routes, including low-income riders. In fact, ten to 15 years ago the focus in Columbia was primarily on the underserved and poorer populations. In 2007, there came about a new era of

⁴³ Wachs, M. & Taylor, B.D (1998). Can transportation strategies help meet the welfare challenge? *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 64(1), 15-19.

⁴⁴ Personal correspondence with Rachel Bacon, City Planner, Columbia, Missouri. August 2012



transportation development when Columbia Transit's focus shifted from the underserved population to the University of Missouri ridership population. Brooks shares that since 2007, all expanded routes were installed for the purpose of traffic mitigation during traffic at peak rush-hours. This includes adding routes from large-subdivisions which feed directly into the campus area. Brooks explains this shift is a response to the MU ridership population, which, according to Brooks, makes-up 73-75 percent of all bus rides taken in the city.⁴⁵ On August 13, 2012, Columbia Transit will welcome the new academic year with the FastCAT express bus route. A route that targets student populations living in apartment buildings on the outskirts of the MU campus, this new line features pick-ups every five to ten minutes and will operate with extended hours. The FastCAT routes will be open to all bus passengers, but special semester-long fares are available for students.

The Public Works Department and Columbia Transit offer a 50 percent fare discount for disabled persons, the elderly, Medicare, and Medicaid recipients. The application for the discount is accepted at the Wabash Transit Station, the Department of Public Health and Human Services, and the Voluntary Action Center. Brooks finds the Health Department is better skilled to a) help people get the necessary documentation describing discounted fare need, and, b) has a higher rate of foot-traffic than the Wabash Transit Station. However, application process and discount fares aside, portions of the low-income population may not be using public transportation due to a lack of routes, particularly in Columbia's Southwest and Northeast corridors (Appendix B: Map 1).

Conclusion: Access to transportation plays a key role for low-income people in several ways. Not only can a lack of transportation exacerbate poor people's health problems by limiting their ability to access medical care,⁴⁶ but inadequate transportation also hinders the poor's ability to secure and remain in employment, as job opportunities tend to be scarce in low-income urban cores and rural areas.⁴⁷ The two Boone County measures of transportation examined here are 1) the methods of commuting to work, and, 2) the ratio of vehicles to occupied housing units in Boone County. The analysis shows the majority of individuals drive to work in Boone County and a negligible few use public transportation. The number of occupied housing units in Boone County without vehicle access has fallen from 6.6 percent, in 2005, to 5.5 percent in 2010. Data available at the county level does not sufficiently explain the importance of transportation and the spatial considerations for transportation access. This analysis turns to connecting low-income housing to high employment zones, through bus routes, in order to identify critical gaps in service.

Sub-Populations

Veterans: In 2004, the VA Administration stopped collecting data on academic achievement among veteran populations.⁴⁸ This is unfortunate because veteran employment experiences in the civilian job market offer some insight on post-military work experiences. As wars in Iraq and Afghanistan come to an end, up to a million service members are expected to separate from

⁴⁵ Phone interview with Drew Brooks, Transportation Supervisor of Columbia Transit. July 25, 2012

⁴⁶ Redlener, I., Brito A., Johnson D. & Grant, R. (2006). *The growing health care crisis for American children: One in four at risk*. New York, NY: The Children's Health Fund

⁴⁷ Kneebone, E. (2009). *Jobs sprawls revisited: The changing geography of metropolitan employment*. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institute. Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings, April 2009

⁴⁸ Professional correspondence with Jan Driskill, Operations Manager of the Truman VA, July 2012



the military and join the civilian workforce.⁴⁹ Many veterans in their prime working years will face unemployment as this cohort swells an already strapped labor market. The 2011 unemployment rate among post-9/11 veterans, who served in active duty, was 12.1 percent⁵⁰ compared with the average national unemployment rate of 8.95 percent, during the same time.⁵¹

A study published in the *Journal of Advanced Social Work* in 2010 found that many veterans will have difficulty finding employment with companies. This is not for their lack of skills, but because private companies do not understand how military experience and training translate into the civilian work environment. The study found that veteran cohorts face the common misperception that all veterans suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, or other mental health problems, rendering this group as undesirable employees.⁵² It should be noted, however, that more than 80 percent of recent service members have no reported mental health conditions.⁵³ Honorably discharged veterans often possess excellent leadership skills that translate well into the civilian work environment. Employers need to be made aware of the benefits of hiring veterans so long as veterans are aware of ways to translate their military skills into a civilian context.⁵⁴

The Transition Assistance Program (TAP)⁵⁵ helps service members and their spouses make the initial transition from military service to the civilian workplace. This program was established through partnerships among the Departments of Defense, Veterans Affairs, Transportation and the Department of Labor's Veterans' Employment and Training Service. TAP aims to meet the needs of service members during their period of transition into civilian life by offering job-search assistance and related services within 180 days of separation from military service or retirement. TAP participants are provided with an evaluation of their employability relative to the job market and receive information on the most current veterans' benefits. Although experience shows that veterans initially find it difficult to compete successfully in the labor market, many veterans eventually enjoy a favorable employment rate in the nation's job market once their skills can be successfully matched to private industry needs.⁵⁶ The TAP program addresses barriers to success and alleviates many employment-related difficulties.

In June, 2012, an article was published in the *Journal of Military Medicine*, which focused on the need for understanding the relationship between financial well-being and community reintegration of veterans. In this article, Elbogen and others analyzed data from a national survey of 1,388 Iraq and Afghanistan War Era Veterans. The survey centered on post-deployment adjustments to life after combat. The results found that depressive disorders, such as

⁴⁹ Hazle, Megan, Wilcox, Sherrie L., & Hassan, Anthony A (2012). Help Veterans and Their Families Fight On! *Advances in Social Work*, Spring 2010, 13(1) 229-242.

⁵⁰ Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 12, 2012

⁵¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2012

⁵² Hazle, Megan, Wilcox, Sherrie L., & Hassan, Anthony A (2012). Help Veterans and Their Families Fight On! *Advances in Social Work*, Spring 2010, 13(1) 229-242.

⁵³ Hosek, J. (2011). *How is deployment to Iraq and Afghanistan affecting U.S. service members and their families?* Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation Retrieved from http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/occasional_papers/2011/RAND_OP316.pdf.

⁵⁴ Hazle, Megan, Wilcox, Sherrie L., & Hassan, Anthony A (2012). Help Veterans and Their Families Fight On! *Advances in Social Work*, Spring 2010, 13(1) 229-242.

⁵⁵ For more information, visit <http://www.dol.gov/vets/aboutvets/contacts/main.htm>

⁵⁶ TAP Program High Lights and Fact Sheet #1: http://www.dol.gov/vets/programs/tap/tap_fs.htm

post-traumatic stress disorder, and traumatic brain injury were associated with financial difficulties. The article suggested that regardless of diagnosis, veterans who had money to cover basic needs were significantly less likely to show signs of aggression. On the other hand, poor money management⁵⁷ was related to strained life adjustments among all veterans, even those with higher income levels. Given these findings, Elbogen and others call for enhanced financial literacy among veterans for the promotion of meaningful employment. Together, these may enhance economic outcomes and improve quality of life among the returning veteran population.⁵⁸

English as a Second Language Population: The U.S. Census does not explicitly track data on non-English speakers; however, they offer a useful proxy measurement in the percent of the population who speak a language other than English in their home. In Boone County, this number has risen from 7.1 percent to 8.2 percent between 2000 and 2010. The Missouri rate increased by one percent during this same time, while the U.S. rate increased by almost three percent. Coordinating data on this report's comparable counties may be found in Appendix A: Table 21.

In Boone County, there are four service avenues that offer assistance to non-English speakers: Adult Education and Literacy Center, Centro Latino de Salud, International Center at the University of Missouri-Columbia, and finally, Refugee and Immigration Services. Christi Phillips is the coordinator of Adult Education and Literacy at the Adult Learning Center in Columbia, Missouri. She believes non-English speakers should be connected to one of these four networks. Otherwise, they are probably not receiving services at the county level.⁵⁹

The Adult Learning Center organization is part of the Columbia Public School system and is funded by DESE.⁶⁰ They provide adult education and literacy services including English as a second language (ESL), GED preparation, citizenship or civics classes, and workforce skills training. It has been Phillips' experience that over the past few years a rising number of ESL graduates continue to receive services by enrolling in the GED courses. Currently, she finds approximately 25 percent of the GED participants are graduates of the Adult Learning Center's ESL program.⁶¹ Phillips attributes this trend to the notion that ESL participants understand how high school equivalency and English language proficiency work hand-in-hand on the path to employment and personal success. Phillips adds that often foreign born participants do in fact have high school equivalencies, but lack access to their school records and are unable to obtain official documentation from their home country.

Centro Latino de Salud's goal is to provide assistance to immigrants as they become acclimated to a new environment with different laws, customs, and language. Centro Latino de Salud clients receive orientation to Boone County, as well as physical, mental, and social support regardless of national origin, religion, or immigration status. Eduardo Crespi, the Executive Director of

⁵⁷ Incurring significant debt or writing bad checks

⁵⁸ Elbogen, E. B., Johnson, S. C., Wagner, H. R., Newton V. M. & Beckham, J. C. (2012). Financial well-being and post-deployment adjustment among Iraq and Afghanistan War Veterans. *Military Medicine*, 177(6), 669-675.

⁵⁹ Professional correspondence with Christi Phillips, Coordinator of Adult Education and Literacy at the Adult Learning Center, on July 20, 2012.

⁶⁰ For more information, visit <http://www.career-center.org/ged.cfm>

⁶¹ Professional correspondence with Christi Phillips, Coordinator of Adult Education and Literacy at the Adult Learning Center, on July 20, 2012.



Centro Latino de Salud, finds ESL training to be a valuable service. Crespi proposes that once his clients can understand English, they can locate better paying jobs and make more informed decisions in all aspects of their lives.⁶² Crespi believes a large barrier to the ESL population is racism – an unfortunate limitation of economic opportunity for many individuals, not just ESL populations.

The International Center raises awareness and fosters an appreciation for diversity through the internationalization of the university campus. The center provides professional service to MU international students, scholars, faculty, and staff. The International Office works in conjunction with MU's Asian Affairs Center, Cambio Center, and Transatlantic Center. Dr. James Scott is the Executive Director of the International Center, which serves 2,000 international students, visiting scholars, and their dependents including spouses and children every year. The International Center focuses on connecting its clients to Boone County living arrangements; however the majority already speaks English. Scott finds the greatest ESL needs in Boone County are felt not by MU international students, scholars and families, but by refugee and new immigrant households.⁶³

The Refugee and Immigration Services (RIS) is an affiliate of Catholic Charities of Central and Northern Missouri⁶⁴ and is the only agency of its kind in mid-Missouri. This organization contracts with the U.S. Department of State to resettle foreign refugees in the mid-Missouri area. Over the years, RIS has welcomed refugee and non-refugees from counties in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Latin America seeking legal status and family reunification. RIS' goal is to empower refugees to become self-sufficient as quickly as possible. According to Phillip Stroessner, case worker and jobs development specialist at RIS, the primary service provided to clients is resettlement assistance.⁶⁵ This includes coordinating housing accommodations, arranging school placements for children, providing child-care subsidies, connecting to health services, supplying free bus passes, and providing up to five hours of driver's education training. RIS clients are also connected to case manager networks and volunteer support from local citizens.

The Adult Education and Literacy Center, Centro Latino de Salud, International Center at the University of Missouri-Columbia, and Refugee and Immigration Services address the needs of Boone County ESL community members. These organizations offer a suite of services that help Boone County's ESL population become self-sufficient in language capability, high school equivalency, and job training. Such services make ESL individuals more employable and increase the economic opportunities attainable for themselves and families.

PRIORITIZATION

The sub-issues discussed in this report were chosen because of their relevance to the economic opportunity discussion in Boone County. All community-level indicators discussed, however,

⁶² Professional correspondence with Eduardo Crespi, Executive Director of Cento Latino, on July 22, 2012.

⁶³ Professional correspondence with Dr. James Scott, Executive Director of the International Center at the University of Missouri-Columbia on July, 23, 2012

⁶⁴ For more information, visit <http://cccnmo.org/services/refugee-and-immigration-services/>

⁶⁵ Professional correspondence with Phillip Stroessner, Jobs Development specialists at Refugee and Immigration Services.

are not included in the prioritization and scoring process. This exclusion in no way diminishes their relevance or questions their role in economic opportunity analyses of the county-at-large. Rather, it calls to mind the need for more data and better practices for understanding specific issues at the county level. In this report, exclusion from prioritization is based on two criteria: 1) data limitations 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 economic opportunity analysis scores to have broad reaching comparison capability to other Boone County social service issues. The five criteria required for a sub-issue area to receive a prioritization score are:

1. Representative of the issue area
2. Publicly available
3. Systematically collected
4. Routinely updated

All sub-issues of economic opportunity, except for transportation, had an identifiable community-level indicator that was used to answer a series of questions that ultimately determined prioritization scores (See appendix A: Table 22). The series of questions (Appendix A: Table 23) pertain to the immediacy of attention required, the state trends, beneficial impacts of addressing economic opportunities, the number of people directly impacted, and the availability of services in Boone County. In the scoring process, IPP utilized a consensus scoring procedure to reduce the subjectivity of the measure. Composite prioritization scores are in Table 1:

TABLE 1: PRIORITIZATION SCORE FOR EACH SUB-ISSUE AREA OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Primary Community-Level Indicator	Composite Score
• Rate of non-high school achievement	2.2
• Gap in Care: Described by the number of children eligible compared to the number of children receiving subsidized care	2.6
• Rate of non-high school achievement among the supervised population	2.2
<i>1 = low priority, 2 = moderate priority, 3 = high priority</i>	

RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

An inventory of current resources directed at economic opportunity 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 economic opportunity services available within Boone County.



ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY RESOURCES REGISTERED IN 211 DATABASE			
Agency	Program Name	Service Description	Eligibility
State of Missouri: Department of Elementary and Secondary Education	Adult Education and Literacy Programs	The Missouri Adult Education and Literacy (AEL) Program provides assistance that helps Missouri adults get the basic skills they need to be productive workers, family members, and citizens. The major areas of support are Adult Basic Education, Adult Secondary Education, and English Language Acquisition. These programs emphasize basic skills such as reading, writing, math, English language competency, and problem-solving.	No restrictions
State of Missouri: Department of Elementary and Secondary Education	Missouri Adult Education Programs, Columbia	The Missouri Adult Education and Literacy (AEL) Program provides assistance that helps Missouri adults get the basic skills they need to be productive workers, family members, and citizens. The major areas of support are Adult Basic Education, Adult Secondary Education, and English Language Acquisition. These programs emphasize basic skills such as reading, writing, math, English language competency, and problem-solving.	No restrictions
State of Missouri: Department of Economic Development, Division of Workforce Development	Workforce Development	Provides employment and training programs and services to job seekers and employers.	No restrictions
Job Point Wilkes	Skills Training	Prepares individuals for employment in a specific job field, including: Computer Operator, Basic Clerical Accounting-Computing, Secretarial Refresher, Medical Office Administration, Legal Office Administration, Executive Office Administration, Retail, Sales, and Certified Nursing Assistant. Class length varies between programs averaging 4 to 36 weeks.	No restrictions



ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY RESOURCES REGISTERED IN 211 DATABASE			
Agency	Program Name	Service Description	Eligibility
Job Point Wilkes	Job Placement Assistance	Employment services supports the job applicant in refining the tools needed to obtain and maintain employment. Through career counseling, a balance is promoted between the personal, social and vocational aspects of life. Group discussion and individualized instruction facilitate the best matching of interests, skills and experiences with employer needs. Program length is determined by individual need.	No restrictions
Alternative Community Training (ACT Works)	Career Services	Career Services include skills assessments at various sites that interest the consumer, which then leads to job development. Once employment is placed, the consumer then is eligible to receive "job training" supports for a period of time after initial hire.	Dependent upon eligibility for Vocational Rehabilitation services and-or Medicaid waived services.
Adult Learning Center, Columbia Public Schools (Career Center)		English as a Second Language Classes, GED preparation for adults and Reading Enrichment Classes	No restrictions
Missouri Career Center-Columbia	Educational Programs	Provides GED and ESL instruction.	Universal services are provided to anyone legally eligible to work in the United States. Training services may have other eligibility criteria.



ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY RESOURCES REGISTERED IN 211 DATABASE			
Agency	Program Name	Service Description	Eligibility
Missouri Career Center-Columbia	Employment	Provides employment and training services for job seekers as well as job matching and labor market information for businesses.	Universal services are provided to anyone legally eligible to work in the United States. Training services may have other eligibility criteria.
Columbia Transit	Transportation	Safe, reliable and timely transportation in Columbia, MO.	
Centro Latino de Salud Educación y Cultura	Adult Education and Literacy Programs		No restrictions
Reality House Programs, INC.	Criminal Correctional System	Provides residential and outpatient services focusing on community corrections and the re-entry process, twenty-four hour programming based on a restorative justice model of habilitation is available.	Ex-offenders
Youth Empowerment Zone	Job Readiness	Provides job readiness training that includes role playing, mock interviews, presentations, and guest speakers to prepare youth for employment and other life challenges they may face.	Must be between the ages of 14-24
Central Missouri Community Action	Workforce Investment Program	Employment and training programs designed to prepare low-income adults and youth facing serious barriers to employment for entry or re-entry into the labor force through WIA.	Low-income adults and youth
Missouri Career Center Columbia	Boone County Family resource Center		No restrictions



IDENTIFYING FEDERAL & MISSOURI PRACTICES

Boone County workforce development is facilitated through federal and state funding sources. The Workforce Investment Act is the federal funding source and is part of the U.S. Department of Labor. The state provides funding overseen by the Missouri Department of Economic Development. A brief examination of the federal and state initiatives and practices is important to this report because they each have a local application for the workforce in Boone County.

Community Development Block Grant

The Community Development Block Grant (CDGB) is the longest running program at the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The aim of CDGB is to provide a flexible program that provides communities with resources to access a wide range of community development needs.⁶⁶ Regional Economic Development Inc. (REDI) was recently awarded CDBG funding to facilitate a collaborative effort to address both the short fall of individuals who have skills in web development/help desk and the need to provide job training to individuals who need the training to increase the opportunity to find employment. For this workforce training initiative, REDI partners with Columbia Career Center and Central Missouri Community Action (CMCA) to assist in identification of eligible candidates, provide assessment of the candidates and assist with finding employment opportunities. Mike Brooks, President of REDI, believes this training could provide the basis for an in-home business and to meet training needs and stimulate opportunity and growth.⁶⁷ The funding cycle begins in 2013 and REDI hopes to have training sessions as early as summer 2013.

Workforce Investment Act

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 is a federal job training program that created a new, comprehensive workforce investment system. WIA authorizes workforce development systems and provides funding for “one-stop” career centers in which employers and job seekers can access a wide array of employment and training services. The Act consists of Title I (adults, dislocated workers, and youth), Title II (adult education and literacy), Title III (workforce investment-related activities), Title IV (vocational rehabilitation), and Title V (general provisions). WIA is intended to be customer-focused by helping Americans access the tools they need to manage their careers and to help U.S. companies find skilled workers.⁶⁸

WIA’s focus is to improve the quality of the workforce, improve the nation’s productivity and competitiveness, and reduce welfare dependency. This is achieved by increasing employment, retention, earnings, and skill attainment of program participants through WIA’s one-stop centers. Here, numerous training, education, and employment programs are clustered in single locations for ease of access by customers. Local partners participate in the one-stop system in a variety of ways:

⁶⁶ For more information, visit

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs

⁶⁷ Personal correspondence with Mike Brooks, President of Regional Economic Development Inc., on August 13, 2012

⁶⁸ For more information, visit <http://www.doleta.gov/usworkforce/wia/wialaw.txt>



- Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth activities
- Employment Service
- Adult Education
- Postsecondary Vocational Education
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- Welfare-to-Work
- Title V of the Older Americans Act
- Trade Adjustment Assistance
- NAFTA Transitional Adjustment Assistance
- Veterans Employment and Training Programs
- Community Services Block Grant
- Unemployment Insurance
- Employment and training activities carried out by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

The principal vehicles for service delivery of WIA are Workforce Investment Boards (WIB), which are chaired by a member of the business community. A majority of WIB members are also required to represent the interests of the private sector. The WIB, in collaboration with local elected officials, is responsible for overseeing the one-stop system in each local area.

The Central Work Force Investment Board (CWIB) administers a number of WIA programs in the state of Missouri. Central Missouri Community Action (CMCA) is a sub-contractor of CWIB and serves Boone and seven other mid-Missouri counties.⁶⁹ CMCA operates three one-stop career centers located in Columbia, Mexico and Jefferson City, Missouri.⁷⁰

Boone County Workforce Development

The state of Missouri has taken steps to improve employability and economic opportunity. Missouri Department of Economic Development has two programs that operate in Boone County. The *Missouri Community College New Jobs Training Program* focuses on job training of the workforce for new, tailored job opportunities. This program is operated by community colleges and aims to lower the cost of expanding a workforce by assisting in funding for new training services such as skill assessment, orientation, pre-employment training, occupational skill training, classroom training, training materials, and on-the-job training. Businesses currently located in or locating to Missouri are eligible, this includes businesses engaged in interstate or intrastate commerce for the purpose of manufacturing, processing, or assembling products. Companies that conduct research and development or provide services in interstate commerce are also eligible.⁷¹ In Boone County, this program is operated and administered by Moberly Area Community College (MACC) who serves as a contractor of the state. MACC identifies training opportunities for businesses, and applies for the grant funding from the state.

⁶⁹ Central Missouri Community Action oversees the Counties of: Audrain, Boone, Cole, Calloway, Cooper, Howard, Osage, and Moniteau.

⁷⁰ Personal correspondence with Deanne Stubblefield, Functional Leader at Missouri Career Center in Columbia, MO on August 6, 2012.

⁷¹ Missouri Department of Economic Development, Missouri Community College New Jobs Training Program

The *Missouri Customized Training Program* is part of the state’s Division of Workforce Development and provides assistance to individual businesses as they retrain the existing workforce to adapt to new technology and expanding business. The business or company must create new jobs in the state above their peak employment level, retraining existing employees as a result of a substantial new capital investment. The employees participating in the training must be Missouri residents who are full-time staff members. Local educational agencies implement the program locally and training includes technical or soft skills and curriculum development.⁷² This program is administered in Boone County by MACC, which serves as a contractor of the state and helps administer this program. MACC directly offers training as well as out-sources some technical or industry based skill assessments.

CONCLUSION

Boone County Economic Opportunity Analysis is a study of community-level data to identify individuals’ skills, abilities, and barriers to successful employment. The sub-issue areas include academic achievement, access to child care, criminal history, and transportation. These areas impact employability of Boone County’s workforce, particularly those individuals living on low-incomes. These areas have been examined in light of Boone County and local populations of interest. State and national level data have offered useful supplemental information for trends and context.

The data has shown that Boone County outperforms Missouri and the U.S. in terms of high school graduation rates, but is missing the target on access to child care. This is explained by the widening gap between the number of children eligible and the number who receive the assistance. Criminal history is a difficult sub-issue to grasp because there is a dearth of data which tracks employment trends for both the supervised population and the population with criminal backgrounds. Boone County transportation data is limited to quantifying the number of vehicles in terms of the number of occupied housing units; however, this report expands the scope by spatially mapping low-income housing, employment zones, and public transportation bus routes. These sub-issues contribute to an understanding of personal economic opportunities and barriers and are a necessary step in order to effectively target social service programs and funding for the Boone County Community Services Advisory Commission and HMUW.

Economic opportunity in Boone County has been explained and prioritized by examining the primary community-level indicators of high school graduation rates, the widening gap in the use of low-income families’ use of child-care subsidies, and the academic achievement among the supervised population – no community-level indicator was identified for the transportation sub-issue. This report has provided an extensive list of services available locally, as well as an examination of federal and state programs and their local applications for workforce development in Boone County.

⁷² Missouri Department of Economic Development, Missouri Customized Training Program



APPENDIXES

A. TABLES

Project	Organization	United Way	City	County	Total Funding
Job Works-Employment Services	Job Point	\$49,917	\$29,000		\$78,917
Getting Ahead	Central Missouri Community Action		\$8,103		\$8,103
La Escuela Latina - Adult Education	Centro Latino de Salud		\$1,639	\$475	\$2,114
REWARD	CHA Low-Income Services		\$39,700		\$39,700
Youth Work Readiness	Independent Living Center of Mid-MO		\$35,000		\$35,000
Skills Training	Job Point		\$48,000		\$48,000
Essential Transportation	Voluntary Action Center		\$5,000		\$5,000
Working to the Top	Youth Empowerment Zone		\$25,000		\$2,500
Total Agency Allocations for Economic Opportunity		\$49,917	\$191,442	\$475	\$ 219,334
Total funding for Social Services		\$ 2,219,725	\$979,794	\$98,871	\$3,298,390
Percent of total funding		2.04%	19.5%	0.5%	6.6%

Source: City of Columbia Social Services Spending Report (2012) & Heart of Missouri United Way Funding FY2012



TABLE 2: NATIONAL LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT
US NUMBER UNEMPLOYED FOR 27 WEEKS OR MORE (6 MONTHS)

	Total Unemployed	Percent unemployed	Persons long-term unemployed	% long-term unemployed of total unemployed
2000	5,634,000	3.9%	593,000	10.5%
2001	8,003,000	5.5%	1,106,000	13.8%
2002	8,520,000	5.9%	1,743,000	20.5%
2003	8,576,000	5.8%	2,006,000	23.4%
2004	7,932,000	5.4%	1,702,000	21.5%
2005	7,566,000	5.0%	1,370,000	18.1%
2006	6,883,000	4.5%	1,129,000	16.4%
2007	7,284,000	4.7%	1,374,000	18.9%
2008	10,617,000	6.9%	2,214,000	20.9%
2009	15,340,000	10.0%	5,901,000	38.5%
2010	15,119,000	9.8%	6,313,000	41.8%

Source: BLS <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost> seasonally adjusted

TABLE 5: COST OF LIVING INDEX (ANNUALLY 1999-2010)

	Columbia, MO	Iowa City, IA	Lawrence, KS	Boulder, CO
1999*	96.95	97.8	99.525	120.4
2000*	98	.	100.05	.
2001*	98.575	.	100.05	.
2002*	97.85	.	96.325	.
2003*	94.275	.	98.5	.
2004*	95.675	.	97.35	.
2005*	91.85	.	95.85	.
2006*	91	.	92.775	.
2007	91.2	.	92.3	.
2008	91	95.5	93.4	123.3
2009	91.1	95.8	92.2	125.3
2010	91.1	97.9	95.5	.

Cost of Living Index Key: A score of 100 = Average

Source: ACCRA Cost of Living Index

*Prior 2007, quarterly index figures were averaged to compute a yearly index figure
2007-2010 Annual Figures

. = unavailable



TABLE 3: HOUSING TENURE 2006-2010: U.S., MISSOURI & BOONE

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
United States					
Occupied housing units	111,617,402	112,377,977	113,097,835	113,616,229	114,567,419
Owner-occupied	67.30%	67.20%	66.60%	65.90%	65.40%
Renter-occupied	32.70%	32.80%	33.40%	34.10%	34.60%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.71	2.7	2.7	2.71	2.7
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.41	2.42	2.44	2.48	2.5
Missouri					
Occupied housing units	2,305,027	2,309,626	2,329,831	2,339,684	2,350,628
Owner-occupied	70.70%	70.70%	70.10%	69.10%	69.00%
Renter-occupied	29.30%	29.30%	29.90%	30.90%	31.00%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.58	2.6	2.57	2.59	2.56
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.18	2.17	2.22	2.26	2.29
Boone County					
Occupied housing units	62,749	63,938	63,219	65,893	64,639
Owner-occupied	59.00%	58.30%	55.40%	57.70%	57.80%
Renter-occupied	41.00%	41.70%	44.60%	42.30%	42.20%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.36	2.47	2.42	2.4	2.49
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.89	1.99	2.16	2.02	2.22
Source: American Community Survey 2010, one-year Estimates. Table CP04. Selected Housing Characteristics					

TABLE 4: BOONE COUNTY HOME OWNERSHIP RATES BY RACE

	2000	2010	
Black Alone	Number of Homeowners (Black Alone)	1,424	1,433
	Number of Renters (Black Alone)	3,995	4,034
	Total Householders (Black Alone)	5,419	5,467
	Rate of Homeownership (Black Alone)	26.3%	26.2%
White Alone	Number of Homeowners (White Alone)	32,629	33,019
	Number or Renters (White Alone)	21,132	21,627
	Total Householders (White Alone)	53,761	54,646
	Rate of Homeownership (White Alone)	60.7%	60.4%

Source: U.S. Census 2000 & 2010



TABLE 7: PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL										
	<i>Total</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>White Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>Black Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>Asian Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>2 or more races</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>
United States										
All families	10.10%	+/- 0.1	7.60%	+/- 0.1	21.50%	+/- 0.1	8.40%	+/-0.1	15.10%	+/- 0.3
With related children under 18 years	15.70%	+/- 0.1	12.20%	+/- 0.1	28.90%	+/- 0.2	9.90%	+/-0.2	20.50%	+/- 0.4
With related children under 5 years only	17.10%	+/- 0.2	14.00%	+/- 0.2	32.50%	+/- 0.4	7.90%	+/-0.3	23.80%	+/- 0.8
Married couple families	4.90%	+/- 0.1	4.10%	+/- 0.1	7.20%	+/- 0.1	6.50%	+/-0.1	6.70%	+/- 0.2
With related children under 18 years	7.00%	+/- 0.1	5.90%	+/- 0.1	8.90%	+/- 0.2	7.10%	+/-0.2	8.50%	+/- 0.3
With related children under 5 years only	6.40%	+/- 0.1	5.70%	+/- 0.1	8.40%	+/- 0.4	5.50%	+/-0.3	7.10%	+/- 0.6
Families with female householder, no husband present	28.90%	+/- 0.1	24.50%	+/- 0.1	35.60%	+/- 0.2	19.60%	+/-0.4	33.80%	+/- 0.6
With related children under 18 years	37.40%	+/- 0.1	33.40%	+/- 0.2	42.80%	+/- 0.2	26.90%	+/-0.7	41.00%	+/- 0.8
With related children under 5 years only	45.80%	+/- 0.3	43.90%	+/- 0.4	48.70%	+/- 0.5	28.90%	+/-1.9	52.30%	+/- 1.4
All people	13.80%	+/- 0.1	11.10%	+/- 0.1	25.30%	+/- 0.1	11.30%	+/-0.1	17.80%	+/- 0.2



TABLE 7: PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL										
	<i>Total</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>White Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>Black Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>Asian Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>2 or more races</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>
Under 18 years	19.20%	+/- 0.2	14.60%	+/- 0.2	35.40%	+/- 0.3	11.80%	+/-0.2	19.90%	+/- 0.3
Related children under 18 years	18.80%	+/- 0.2	14.30%	+/- 0.2	35.00%	+/- 0.3	11.50%	+/-0.2	19.60%	+/- 0.3
Related children under 5 years	22.30%	+/- 0.2	17.40%	+/- 0.2	41.10%	+/- 0.4	10.60%	+/-0.3	23.10%	+/- 0.4
Related children 5 to 17 years	17.50%	+/- 0.2	13.10%	+/- 0.2	32.90%	+/- 0.3	11.80%	+/-0.2	17.90%	+/- 0.3
18 years and over	12.10%	+/- 0.1	10.10%	+/- 0.1	21.10%	+/- 0.1	11.20%	+/-0.1	15.80%	+/- 0.2
18 to 64 years	12.60%	+/- 0.1	10.50%	+/- 0.1	21.30%	+/- 0.1	11.00%	+/-0.1	16.00%	+/- 0.2
65 years and over	9.50%	+/- 0.1	8.10%	+/- 0.1	19.90%	+/- 0.2	12.60%	+/-0.3	13.30%	+/- 0.4
People in families	11.30%	+/- 0.1	8.40%	+/- 0.1	23.40%	+/- 0.2	8.30%	+/-0.1	15.80%	+/- 0.2
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	24.80%	+/- 0.1	22.40%	+/- 0.1	33.50%	+/- 0.2	30.10%	+/-0.3	31.40%	+/- 0.4
Missouri										
All families	10.00%	+/- 0.2	8.10%	+/- 0.2	23.70%	+/- 0.7	9.40%	+/-1.3	18.50%	+/- 1.7



	<i>Total</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>White Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>Black Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>Asian Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>2 or more races</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>
With related children under 18 years	16.20%	+/- 0.3	13.20%	+/- 0.3	32.40%	+/- 0.9	11.10%	+/-2.0	26.00%	+/- 2.5
With related children under 5 years only	19.80%	+/- 0.8	17.20%	+/- 0.7	35.00%	+/- 3.1	11.10%	+/-5.2	33.70%	+/- 6.0
Married couple families	4.50%	+/- 0.1	4.20%	+/- 0.1	7.00%	+/- 0.7	6.60%	+/-1.2	8.00%	+/- 1.5
With related children under 18 years	6.40%	+/- 0.2	5.90%	+/- 0.2	9.40%	+/- 1.3	7.60%	+/-2.1	10.80%	+/- 2.3
With related children under 5 years only	6.60%	+/- 0.5	6.10%	+/- 0.5	8.20%	+/- 2.9	8.40%	+/-5.0	15.50%	+/- 6.6
Families with female householder, no husband present	30.80%	+/- 0.6	27.70%	+/- 0.7	36.40%	+/- 1.2	22.40%	+/-6.1	45.40%	+/- 4.8
With related children under 18 years	39.40%	+/- 0.8	36.60%	+/- 1.0	44.00%	+/- 1.3	28.70%	+/-8.4	52.10%	+/- 5.7
With related children under 5 years only	50.80%	+/- 2.0	51.50%	+/- 2.3	46.70%	+/- 4.1	42.00%	+/- 29.6	68.40%	+/- 12.3
All people	14.00%	+/- 0.2	11.60%	+/- 0.2	28.00%	+/- 0.6	14.50%	+/-1.4	23.50%	+/- 1.3
Under 18 years	19.30%	+/- 0.4	15.10%	+/- 0.4	39.50%	+/- 1.1	12.20%	+/-2.4	27.10%	+/- 2.0
Related children under 18 years	18.90%	+/- 0.4	14.70%	+/- 0.4	39.00%	+/- 1.1	11.80%	+/-2.5	26.90%	+/- 2.0



TABLE 7: PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL										
	<i>Total</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>White Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>Black Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>Asian Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>2 or more races</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>
Related children under 5 years	23.70%	+/- 0.6	19.30%	+/- 0.7	44.60%	+/- 2.1	9.80%	+/-3.6	33.40%	+/- 2.5
Related children 5 to 17 years	17.10%	+/- 0.4	13.00%	+/- 0.4	37.00%	+/- 1.3	12.70%	+/-2.5	23.40%	+/- 2.2
18 years and over	12.30%	+/- 0.1	10.60%	+/- 0.1	23.00%	+/- 0.6	15.30%	+/-1.5	20.00%	+/- 1.3
18 to 64 years	12.90%	+/- 0.2	11.10%	+/- 0.2	23.50%	+/- 0.6	15.60%	+/-1.5	20.70%	+/- 1.4
65 years and over	9.30%	+/- 0.2	8.50%	+/- 0.2	19.50%	+/- 1.1	11.40%	+/-3.0	13.40%	+/- 2.2
People in families	11.10%	+/- 0.2	8.70%	+/- 0.2	26.10%	+/- 0.7	9.20%	+/-1.4	21.20%	+/- 1.5
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	26.20%	+/- 0.3	24.20%	+/- 0.3	35.70%	+/- 1.1	39.10%	+/-3.5	37.50%	+/- 2.9
Boone County Missouri										
All families	9.50%	+/- 1.3	6.80%	+/- 1.2	32.60%	+/- 7.5	11.70%	+/-6.3	21.60%	+/- 13.9
With related children under 18 years	14.60%	+/- 2.3	10.80%	+/- 2.2	38.40%	+/- 9.4	6.90%	+/-5.5	26.50%	+/- 19.2
With related children under 5 years only	21.50%	+/- 5.4	17.40%	+/- 4.7	50.80%	+/- 21.5	15.80%	+/- 15.7	24.10%	+/- 31.5

TABLE 7: PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL

	<i>Total</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>White Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>Black Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>Asian Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>2 or more races</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>
Married couple families	3.40%	+/- 0.8	2.80%	+/- 0.8	10.70%	+/- 7.8	8.70%	+/-5.5	9.70%	+/- 14.7
With related children under 18 years	5.50%	+/- 1.5	4.60%	+/- 1.4	15.40%	+/- 11.1	7.70%	+/-6.2	17.00%	+/- 24.1
With related children under 5 years only	7.80%	+/- 3.6	6.30%	+/- 3.3	27.80%	+/- 29.3	19.20%	+/- 18.4	0.00%	+/- 58.2
Families with female householder, no husband present	34.20%	+/- 5.3	28.00%	+/- 6.0	49.10%	+/- 11.4	6.30%	+/- 10.4	59.70%	+/- 38.6
With related children under 18 years	40.60%	+/- 7.1	34.70%	+/- 7.7	52.60%	+/- 13.1	0.00%	+/- 30.9	54.00%	+/- 48.5
With related children under 5 years only	57.90%	+/- 12.9	57.40%	+/- 13.2	63.10%	+/- 28.5	0.00%	+/- 44.5	100.00%	+/- 65.4
All people	18.40%	+/- 1.1	15.60%	+/- 1.2	37.90%	+/- 5.0	21.30%	+/-5.3	32.10%	+/- 7.1
Under 18 years	16.60%	+/- 2.6	11.00%	+/- 2.6	43.00%	+/- 10.0	7.90%	+/-6.2	32.50%	+/- 9.5
Related children under 18 years	15.70%	+/- 2.6	10.40%	+/- 2.5	41.20%	+/- 10.1	6.00%	+/-5.4	31.90%	+/- 9.5
Related children under 5 years	20.20%	+/- 3.9	13.90%	+/- 4.4	35.10%	+/- 15.7	12.10%	+/- 11.3	41.90%	+/- 14.2
Related children 5 to 17 years	13.80%	+/- 2.6	8.90%	+/- 2.4	43.60%	+/- 10.6	2.10%	+/-3.4	24.80%	+/- 11.0



TABLE 7: PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL										
	<i>Total</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>White Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>Black Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>Asian Alone</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>	<i>2 or more races</i>	<i>MoE (+/-)</i>
18 years and over	18.90%	+/- 1.0	16.80%	+/- 1.0	35.70%	+/- 4.3	24.70%	+/-5.7	31.60%	+/- 9.3
18 to 64 years	20.80%	+/- 1.0	18.70%	+/- 1.2	36.60%	+/- 4.2	26.30%	+/-6.1	32.70%	+/- 9.7
65 years and over	5.20%	+/- 1.3	4.20%	+/- 1.2	25.10%	+/- 13.1	0.00%	+/- 10.0	0.00%	+/- 37.7
People in families	9.90%	+/- 1.4	6.70%	+/- 1.3	31.90%	+/- 7.0	9.80%	+/-5.2	27.70%	+/- 8.2
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	39.30%	+/- 2.0	37.00%	+/- 2.2	52.50%	+/- 8.3	51.80%	+/- 10.7	47.90%	+/- 16.5
Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2010, Table DP03										

TABLE 6: POVERTY RATE

	US		MO		BOONE	
	Rate	Margin of Error +/-	Rate	Margin of Error +/-	Rate	Margin of Error +/-
2005	13.3%	0.1	13.3%	0.4	19.7%	2.4
2006	13.3%	0.1	13.6%	0.4	14.9%	2.5
2007	13.0%	0.1	13.0%	0.4	16.5%	2.0
2008	13.2%	0.1	13.4%	0.3	18.2%	2.4
2009	14.3%	0.1	14.6%	0.4	19.1%	2.7
2010	15.3%	0.1	15.3%	0.4	20.5%	2.4

Source: American Community Survey's one-year estimates
90% confidence actual poverty rate falls within the margin of error +/-

TABLE 8: ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT WITH COMPARISON COUNTIES, 2010

	Johnson Co. IA	Douglas Co. KS	Boulder Co. CO	Boone Co.
Less than 9th Grade	2.2%	1.5%	2.6%	2.10%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	2.2%	5.3%	3.3%	6.40%
HS graduate (incl. GED)	19.4%	18.2%	13.7%	22.80%
Some college, no degree	17.2%	18.0%	17.3%	17.30%
Associate's degree	8.5%	7.1%	5.6%	6.30%
Bachelor's degree	29.3%	28.2%	33.0%	25.50%
Graduate or professional deg.	21.1%	21.7%	24.5%	19.60%

Source: American Community Survey's one-year estimates, 2010



TABLE 9: HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES BY BOONE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Centralia	86.9%	85.9%	85.7%	85.3%	85.6%	91.2%
Columbia	84.7%	86.5%	85.2%	85.6%	86.4%	87.4%
Hallsville	100%	84.7%	93.5%	94.0%	81.4%	90.8%
Harrisburg	91.7%	90.4%	90.9%	93.3%	85.7%	97.8%
Southern Boone	94.1%	94.9%	88.9%	93.4%	93.1%	94.7%
Sturgeon	87.9%	100%	92.9%	90.0%	81.6%	100.0%
Missouri	85.9%	86.3%	85.8%	85.2%	85.7%	86.7%
US	74.8%	74.8%	75.2%	77.1%	n/a	n/a

DESE, <http://dese.mo.gov/planning/profile/GR010093.html>

http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2009/dropout07/tables/table_12.asp?referrer=report;

Also see: *Children, Youth and Families* report for a breakdown of graduation rates by race

TABLE 10: POPULATION WITHOUT HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA BY AGE (2010)

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 +
United States	25.3%	16.1%	15.0%	16.8%	34.5%
Missouri	23.5%	12.6%	12.6%	15.3%	37.3%
Boone County	9.3%	7.7%	7.9%	9.3%	24.7%
Boone total #	2,482	1,587	1,606	2,358	2,872

Source: US Census, 2010 Data: P148A (Sex by Educational Attainment by Race)

TABLE 11: POPULATION WITHOUT HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA BY RACE (2010)

	Total	White	African American	Hispanic
United States	19.6%	16.4%	27.7%	47.6%
Missouri	18.7%	17.6%	26.1%	34.3%
Boone County	10.8%	9.9%	20.6%	21.3%
Boone total #	8,423	6,752	1,164	237

US Census, 2010 Data: P148A (Sex by Educational Attainment by Race)



TABLE 12: TOTAL COST OF HIGH EDUCATION AND FINANCIAL AID INDICATORS AT FOUR PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES IN 2010

County	Johnson County, IA	Boone County, MO	Douglas County, KS	Boulder County, CO
University Name	University of Iowa (UIA)	University of Missouri (MU)	University of Kansas (KS)	University of Colorado (CU)
Location	Iowa City, IA	Columbia, MO	Lawrence, KS	Boulder, Colorado
Founded	1847	1839	1866	1876
Comprehensive public institution	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
# of Undergrads	21,176	24,901	20,343	26,433
# of Grad Students	8,342	7,514	8,353	5,945
Total Student Population:	29,518	32,415	28,696	32,378
TUITION AND EXPENSES				
In-State Costs				
<i>Tuition and Fees (in-state)</i>	\$7,765	\$8,989	\$9,222	\$9,152
<i>Room and Board</i>	\$8,750	\$8,643	\$7,080	\$11,278
<i>Books and Supplies</i>	\$1,090	\$1,086	\$850	\$1,749
<i>Other Expenses</i>	\$3,515	\$3,156	\$4,294	\$4,698
Total:	\$21,120	\$21,874	\$21,446	\$26,877
Out-of-State Costs				
<i>Tuition & Fees (out-state)</i>	\$25,099	\$21,784	\$22,608	\$30,330
<i>Room and Board</i>	\$8,750	\$8,643	\$7,080	\$11,278
<i>Books and Supplies</i>	\$1,090	\$1,086	\$850	\$1,749
<i>Other Expenses</i>	\$3,515	\$3,156	\$4,294	\$4,698
Total:	\$38,454	\$34,669	\$34,832	\$48,055
FINANCIAL AID				
Freshmen Aid Applicants Found to Have Financial Need	62.4% (1,898)	68.9% (3,238)	55.8% (1,764)	44% (2,129)
2010 Graduates Who Used Loans	54%	56%	48%	43%
Average Indebtedness of 2010 Graduates	\$27,391	\$22,145	\$23,319	\$19,758
Source: Annual Survey of Colleges (College Board, 2011)				



TABLE 13: MOBERLY AREA COMMUNITY COLLEGE CENSUS DATA, FALL 2011

Race	
White	86%
African American	10%
Hispanic	2%
Asian	1%
Other	<1%
Gender	
Male	40%
Female	60%
Average Age	
	24
Student Status	
Full-time	48%
Part-time	52%
Traditional Student <25 years old	70%
Non Traditional Student >25years old	30%
Intent to Transfer upon completion of Associates Degree at MACC	75-80%
Career + Technical Training (will not seek advanced degrees after MACC)	20-25%
High School student seeking advanced credit	10%
Residency	
Boone County	35%
Non-Boone County	65%
Campus	
Columbia, MO (Boone County)	Greatest number of students
On-line Campus	Second most populated campus
Moberly, MO (Randolph County)	Third most populated campus
Mexico, MO (Audrain County)	
Kirksville, MO (Adair County)	
Hannibal, MO (Ralls County)	
Total Enrollment Fall 2011	
	5,745

Source: Moberly Area Community College (MACC) Student Census, Fall 2011. Provided on by of Dr. Paula Glover, Dean of Academic Affairs at MACC.

TABLE 14: NUMBER OF SPACES IN LICENSED FAMILY CHILDCARE HOMES, GROUP CHILD-CARE HOMES, AND CHILD-CARE CENTERS IN BOONE COUNTY

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
5,780	5,639	5,810	5,640	5,439

Source: Kids Count Data Center (2011) & Missouri Kids Count Data Book (2010)



TABLE 15: FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN IN BOONE COUNTY

	2000			2010		
	Boone	Missouri	US	Boone	Missouri	US
% of families with children under 18 (out of total households)	54% (17,078)	51%	53%	27% (17,319)	28.5%	29.8%
% of one parent households (out of total households)	16% (5,043)	15%	15%	9% (5737)	9.6%	9.6%
<i>Households with children below 100% of the poverty level</i>						
All families	8% (2,391)	9%	9%	9.9%	10.6%	11.3%
w/children under 18	11% (1,860)	13%	14%	15.4%	17.5%	17.9%
w/children under 5	15% (976)	17%	17%	19.3%	21.6%	20.8%
One parent families with children	28% (1,418)	30%	31%	*	*	*
*not available from American Community Survey 2009 US Census, American Community Survey, 2010						

TABLE 16.: NUMBER OF ACCREDITED CHILD-CARE CENTERS IN BOONE COUNTY

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
27	34	29	17	34
Source: Kids Count Data Center (2011) & Missouri Kids Count Data Book (2010)				

TABLE 17: MISSOURI CHILD CARE COSTS 2011

	Missouri	US
Average annual fees paid for full-time center care for an infant	\$8,580	\$4,591-\$20,178
Average annual fees paid for full-time center care for 4 yr old	\$5,928	\$3,911-\$15,437
Average annual fees paid for full-time care of infant in family child-care home	\$5,564	\$4,020-\$12,329
Average annual fees paid for full-time care of 4 yr old in family child-care home	\$4,836	\$3,840-\$9,620
Average annual fees paid for before-and-after school care for a school-age child in a center	\$4,784	\$1,954-\$10,962
Average annual fees paid for before-and-after school care for a school-age child in a family child-care home	\$4,004	\$1,788-\$9,506
Cost of full-time care for an infant in a center, as percent of median income for married-couple families with children under 18	12%	7% - 16%
Cost of full-time care for an infant in a center, as percent of median income for single parent (female-headed) families with children under 18	39%	26% - 80%

Source: National Association of Child-Care Resource and Referral Agencies: 2012 Child Care in the State of Missouri, <http://www.naccrra.org/publications>



TABLE 18: OFFENDERS RELEASED INTO SUPERVISION

	2005-2009		2005-2011	
	Boone	Missouri	Boone	Missouri
Total Number of Offenders Released into Supervision	1,347	70,218	1,546	66,671
High School Graduate or GED	59%	62%	62%	61%
Non-High School or GED	41%	38%	38%	39%
Skilled/Trained	41%	47%	44%	47%
Unskilled	59%	53%	56%	53%
Completed Core Reentry Program*	7%	11%	15%	11%
Did not complete Core Reentry Program*	93%	89%	85%	89%
Employment Status within first three months**				
Full-time	31%	43%	Employed: 26%	27%
Part-time or Unemployed	46%	57%		4% (Full-time) 23% (Part-time)
			Unemployed: 74%	73%

Source: Missouri Department of Corrections, Missouri Reentry Program Report, May 2012 & Missouri Department of Corrections, Missouri Reentry Program Report, June 2009

*Core Reentry Program was named “Life Skills Training in 2005-2009 data report

**Employment Status was tracked differently in the Missouri Reentry Reports for 2005-2009 and 2005-2011, most notably part-time and unemployment were one combined, but in the later report, the data was separated



TABLE 19: COMMUTING TO WORK IN BOONE COUNTY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	MISSOURI 2010	U.S. 2010
Workers over 16	69,912	75,885	78,538	82,981	83,279	81,028	2,706,413	136.9 Million
Personal vehicle	55,877 (79.9%)	59,667 (78.6%)	59,495 (75.8%)	63,917 (77%)	63,306 (76%)	63,437 (78.3%)	91%	86.3%
Carpool	7,216 (10.3%)	8,066 (10.6%)	10,661 (13.6%)	9,526 (11.5%)	11,121 (13.4%)	9,539 11.8%	9.3%	9.7%
Public transportation (excluding taxi)	404 (.6%)	240 (.3%)	562 (.7%)	504 (.6%)	689 (.8%)	289 (.4%)	1.6%	4.9%
Walked	2,954 (4.2%)	3,508 (4.6%)	2,932 (3.7%)	4,269 (5.1%)	3,639 (4.4%)	4,017 5.0%	2.1%	2.8%
Other means	1,342 (1.9%)	1,608 (2.1%)	2,081 (2.6%)	1,727 (2.1%)	1,880 (2.3%)	1,031 1.3%	0.9%	1.2%
Worked at home	2,119 (3.0%)	2,796 (3.7%)	2,807 (3.6%)	3,038 (3.7%)	2,644 (3.2%)	2,715 3.4%	4.2%	4.3%
Mean travel time to work	17.3 minutes	17.0 minutes	17.9 minutes	18.4 minutes	18 minutes	18.2 minutes	23 minutes	25.3 minutes

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2010



TABLE 20: VEHICLES AVAILABLE IN BOONE COUNTY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Occupied housing units	61,001	62,749	63,938	63,220	65,893	64,639
No vehicles available	4,033 (6.6%)	3,564 (5.7%)	3,328 (5.2%)	3,939 (6.2%)	3,956 (6.0%)	3,523 (5.5%)
1 vehicle	21,364 (35%)	20,714 (33%)	23,323 (36.5%)	20,005 (31.6%)	20,070 (30.5%)	22,675 (35.1%)
2 or more	35,604 (58.4%)	38,471 (61.3%)	37,287 (58.3%)	39,276 (62.1%)	41,867 (63.5%)	25,893 (40.1%)

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2010

TABLE 21: PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS WHO SPEAK A LANGUAGE AT HOME OTHER THAN ENGLISH

	2000	2010
Boulder County, CO	13.6%	16.4%
Douglas County, KS	8.5%	10.2%
Johnson County, IA	10.5%	13.8%
Boone County, MO	7.1%	8.2%
Missouri	5.1%	6.1%
U.S	17.9%	20.6%

Source: U.S. Census (2000, Summary File 3) & American Community Survey (2010)

TABLE 22: COMMUNITY-LEVEL INDICATORS FOR BOONE COUNTY USED TO DETERMINE PRIORITIZATION SCORE FOR EACH SUB-ISSUE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Sub-Issue	Community-Level Primary Indicator
Academic Achievement	Rate of non-high school achievement
Access to Child Care	Gap in Care: Described by the number of children who are eligible compared to the number of children receiving subsidized care
Criminal History	Rate of non-high school achievement in among supervised population



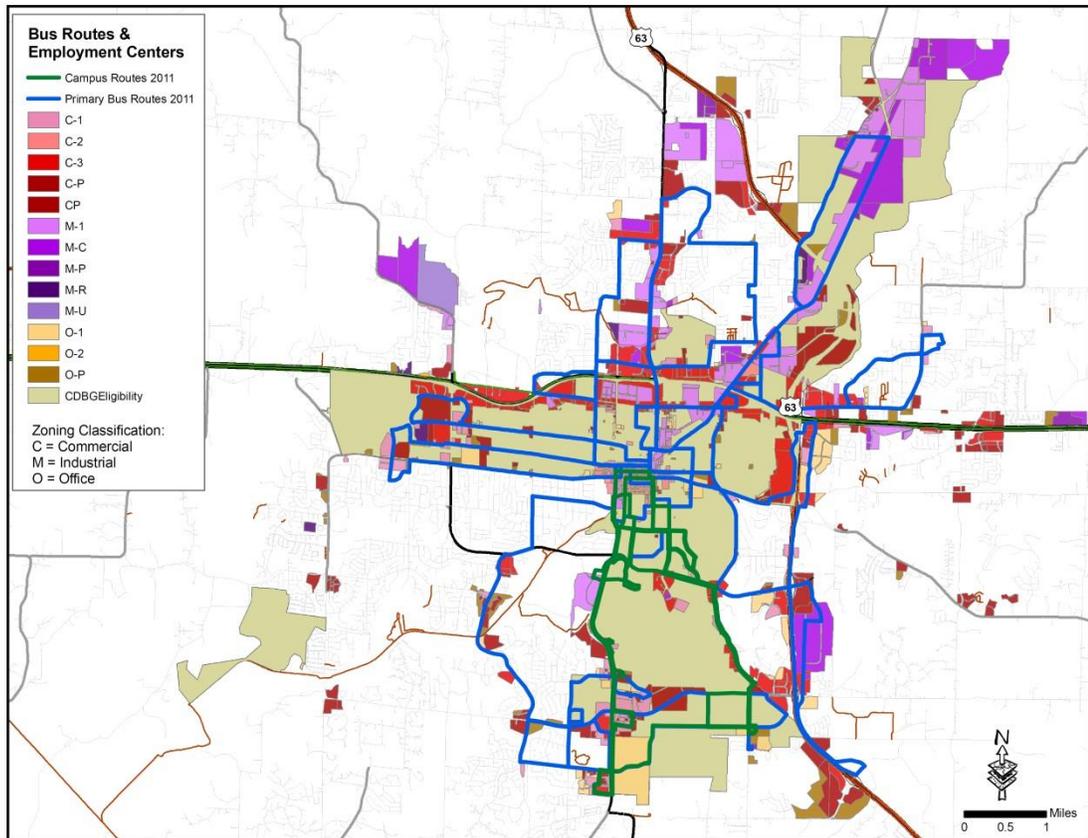
TABLE 23: THE NEED PRIORITIZATION MATRIX

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



Appendix B:

MAP 1: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT ELIGIBILITY WITH COLUMBIA PUBLIC TRANSIT BUS ROUTES WITH EMPLOYMENT ZONES



Appendix C:

FIGURE 1: HOUSING UNIT OCCUPANT STATUS, MO

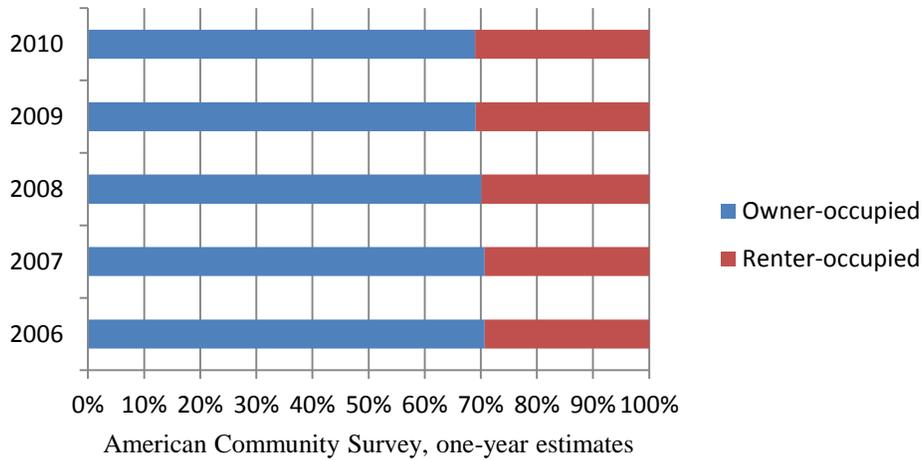


FIGURE 2: HOUSING UNIT OCCUPANT STATUS, U.S.

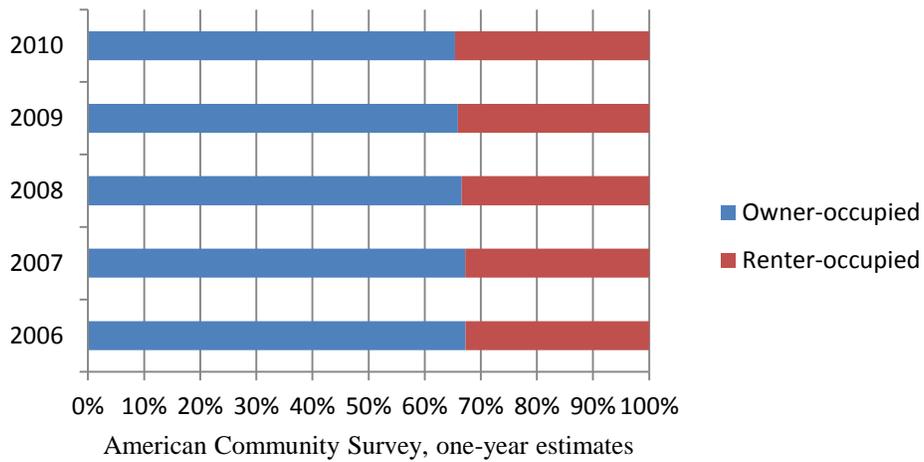
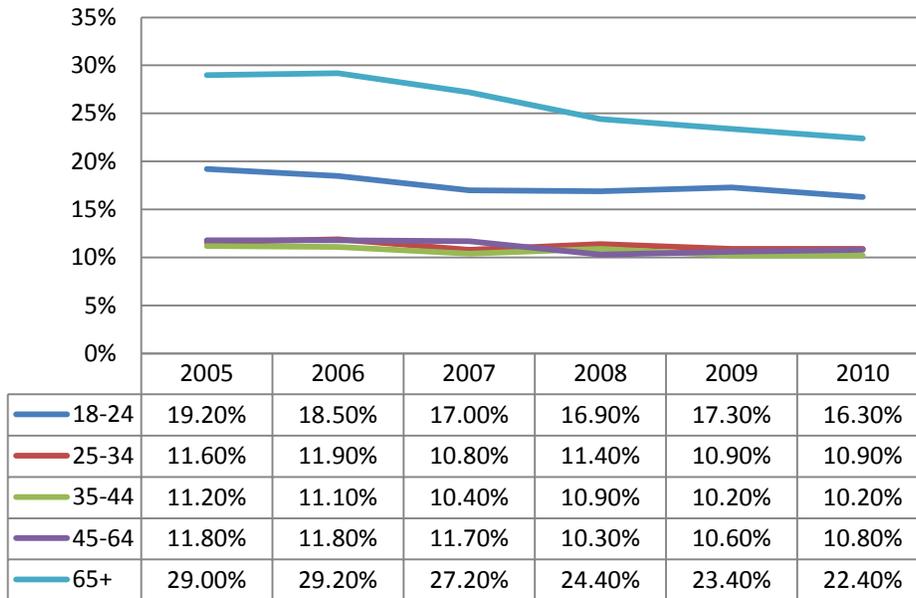
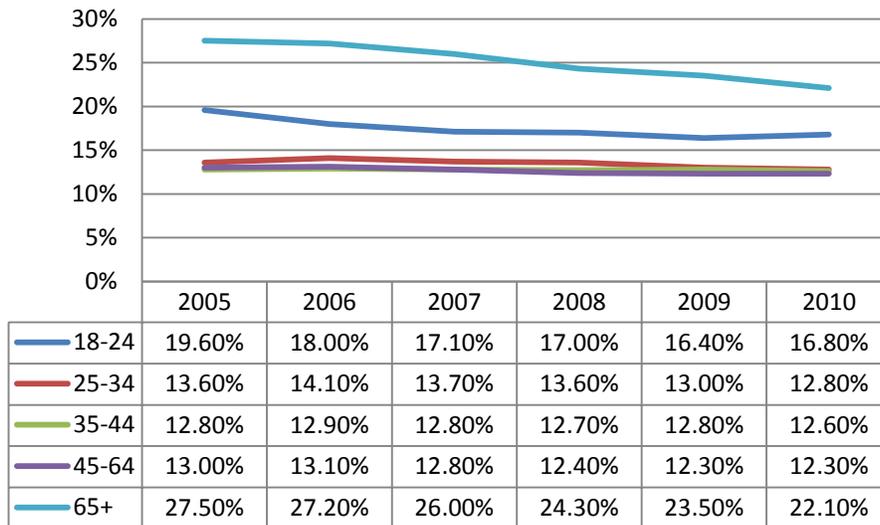


FIGURE 3: RATE OF NON-HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WITHIN MISSOURI



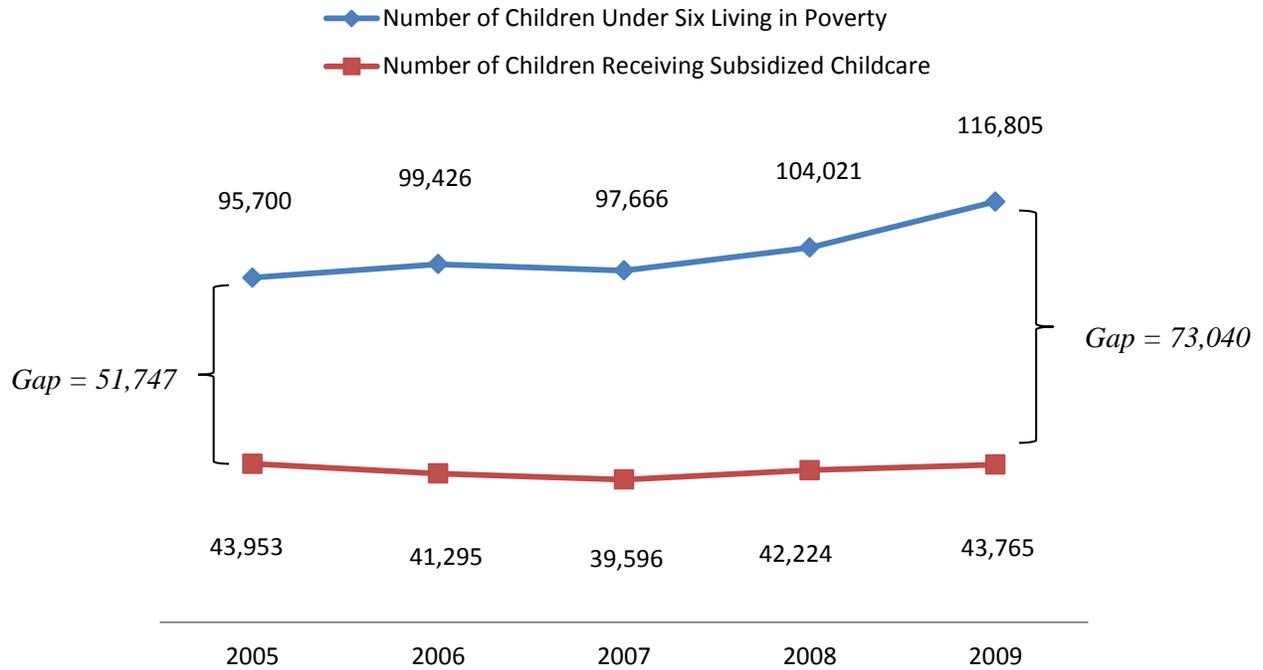
Source: American Community Survey's one-year estimates 2005-2010

FIGURE 4: RATE OF NON-HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WITHIN U.S.



Source: American Community Survey 2005-2010

FIGURE 5: NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN POVERTY* COMPARED TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING SUBSIDIZED CHILD CARE IN MISSOURI



Source: Kids Count Data Center (2005-2009)
 Boone County Indicators (2009), American Community Survey
 *Living in poverty was selected as a proxy for determining number of eligible for subsidized child care since the income cutoffs are similar





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