

LINC Commission Meeting

April 16, 2018



Photo: Christy Harrison, Kansas City Public Schools

Student tour guides from Trailwoods Elementary in the Kansas City Public Schools talk to elected officials and guests about the variety of activities offered at the LINC Before and After-School Program.



Local Investment Commission (LINC) Vision

Our Shared Vision

A caring community that builds on its strengths to provide meaningful opportunities for children, families and individuals to achieve self-sufficiency, attain their highest potential, and contribute to the public good.

Our Mission

To provide leadership and influence to engage the Kansas City Community in creating the best service delivery system to support and strengthen children, families and individuals, holding that system accountable, and changing public attitudes towards the system.

Our Guiding Principles

1. **COMPREHENSIVENESS:** Provide ready access to a full array of effective services.
2. **PREVENTION:** Emphasize “front-end” services that enhance development and prevent problems, rather than “back-end” crisis intervention.
3. **OUTCOMES:** Measure system performance by improved outcomes for children and families, not simply by the number and kind of services delivered.
4. **INTENSITY:** Offering services to the needed degree and in the appropriate time.
5. **PARTICIPANT INVOLVEMENT:** Use the needs, concerns, and opinions of individuals who use the service delivery system to drive improvements in the operation of the system.
6. **NEIGHBORHOODS:** Decentralize services to the places where people live, wherever appropriate, and utilize services to strengthen neighborhood capacity.
7. **FLEXIBILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS:** Create a delivery system, including programs and reimbursement mechanisms, that are sufficiently flexible and adaptable to respond to the full spectrum of child, family and individual needs.
8. **COLLABORATION:** Connect public, private and community resources to create an integrated service delivery system.
9. **STRONG FAMILIES:** Work to strengthen families, especially the capacity of parents to support and nurture the development of their children.
10. **RESPECT AND DIGNITY:** Treat families, and the staff who work with them, in a respectful and dignified manner.
11. **INTERDEPENDENCE/MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITY:** Balance the need for individuals to be accountable and responsible with the obligation of community to enhance the welfare of all citizens.
12. **CULTURAL COMPETENCY:** Demonstrate the belief that diversity in the historical, cultural, religious and spiritual values of different groups is a source of great strength.
13. **CREATIVITY:** Encourage and allow participants and staff to think and act innovatively, to take risks, and to learn from their experiences and mistakes.
14. **COMPASSION:** Display an unconditional regard and a caring, non-judgmental attitude toward participants that recognizes their strengths and empowers them to meet their own needs.
15. **HONESTY:** Encourage and allow honesty among all people in the system.



Monday, April 16, 2018 | 4 – 6 pm
Kauffman Foundation
4801 Rockhill Rd.
Kansas City, Mo. 64110

Agenda

- I. Welcome and Announcements
- II. Approvals
 - a. **Approval February minutes (motion)**
- III. Superintendent Reports
- IV. No Child Hungry
 - a. Children's Mercy Hospital – Margo Quiriconi
 - b. Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer (SEBT)
- V. Opioids in Missouri
 - a. Todd Hixson, US Drug Enforcement Administration
 - b. Kimberly Sprenger, Dept. Health & Senior Services
- VI. Other
 - a. The Goodbye Kids – KCUR reporting project
 - b. Trailwoods Elementary – Legislative Visit
 - c. Missouri Kids Count & Child Advocacy Day
- VII. Robin Gierer recognition
- VIII. Adjournment



THE LOCAL INVESTMENT COMMISSION – FEB. 26, 2018

The Local Investment Commission met at the Kauffman Foundation, 4801 Rockhill Rd., Kansas City, Mo. Co-chair **Bailus Tate** presided. Commissioners attending were:

Sharon Cheers
Jack Craft
David Disney
Mark Flaherty
Rob Givens
Anita Gorman

Dick Hibschan
Rosemary Lowe
Ken Powell
David Ross
Marge Williams

Minutes of the January 22, 2018, LINC Commission meeting were approved.

Superintendent Reports

- **Kelly Wachel**, Executive Director of Public Relations (Center School District), reported the district is receiving question about gun violence after the recent school shootings in Parkland, Fla. The Kansas City Star will visit with Center students hear their thoughts on gun violence.
- **Steve Morgan**, Asst. Superintendent (Fort Osage School District), reported the district will provide opportunities for students to be involved in discussions of school safety. The district's all-girl team achieved the highest score in Missouri at a recent cyber-defense competition.
- **Kenny Rodriquez**, Superintendent (Grandview School District), reported district staff will meet with the Grandview Chamber of Commerce to discuss building partnerships with manufacturing employers. Staff are receiving training in cultural fluency. The district continues to partner with Cornerstones of Care to provide mental health care to students.
- **Dan Clemens**, Superintendent (North Kansas City School District), reported Joseph Benson, Antioch Middle School 8th-grader, won the Jackson-Clay Spelling Bee, and Staley High School won the state football championship. The district will be opening three new schools. Oak Park was recently named a National Model High School by the International Center for Leadership in Education. Two North Kansas City students were recently named National Merit Scholars.
- **Kevin Foster**, Executive Director (Genesis Middle School), reported Genesis is one of nine schools participating in the SchoolSmartKC Kansas City Family and Community Engagement Fellowship, which provides schools with tools to build effective, trusting, and goal oriented partnerships between educators, families, and community members that improves student outcomes. Genesis recently held a Family Summit providing resources around adult education, employment, and housing. Genesis also has been meeting with eight daycare providers to promote kindergarten-readiness among pre-K children.
- **Bob Bartman**, Coordinator (Education Policy Fellowship Program), reported on mid-year evaluations completed by current EPFP fellows, who recently visited the Truman White House Decision Center and will attend the Washington, D.C., policy conference in March. EPFP recently held a Civil Rights Tour bus tour and is hoping to expand participation.

Tate introduced a discussion of school safety. LINC Caring Communities Administrators **Sean Akridge** and **Janet Miles-Bartee** reported on school safety training provided to LINC staff including active shooter training undertaken along with KCPS district staff and emergency preparedness training which is required by the state of Missouri for childcare center licensing. Carver Caring Communities site coordinator **Darryl Bush** reported on strategies LINC uses to prevent parent and student violence

including holding regular drills and building strong relationships with families. Melcher Caring Communities site coordinator **Calvin Wainright** reported on developing a “safe house” system to provide safe places for children to go after school in Kansas City’s East Side neighborhoods. Discussion followed.

LINC Deputy Director-Community Engagement **Brent Schondelmeyer** gave an overview of LINC’s developing interest in the issue of evictions through its involvement in summer nutrition, summer learning loss, child welfare, development of a new data system, an area student mobility study, and developing the data system to support homeless student services in the Independence School District. Following on these developments, LINC became involved in supporting “Musical Chairs,” a KCUR reporting project on student churn in the Hickman Mills School District, the Kansas City Eviction Project (the subject of a presentation in the January LINC Commission meeting), and developing data-sharing agreements with school district partners to track student transfers. Discussion followed.

The following motion was advanced:

The LINC Commission supports and endorses the following efforts to address the issues of student mobility and evictions and their impact on school attendance, academic achievement, homelessness, housing, child welfare, and family stability:

1. Support the ongoing efforts of the KC Eviction project to analyze evictions, student mobility and academic attainment through data-sharing agreements and cooperation with area school districts;
2. Support LINC seeking funding to further develop and expand the homeless student data system developed for the Independence School District in the LINC-managed Apricot data system to include the Kansas City Public Schools (Phase I);
3. Support LINC seeking additional funding to expand the scope of the homeless data system project to include other interested area school districts while determining if there are ways to reduce days out of school due to students changing schools within a district or between districts (Phase II).

The motion was approved.

The meeting was adjourned.



Addressing Food Insecurity

Children's Mercy's Response
Presentation to the Local Investment Commission
February 26, 2018



Children's Health Priorities Identified by the Community

Access to Health Care
Mental/Behavioral Health
Infant Mortality

Priority Health Needs

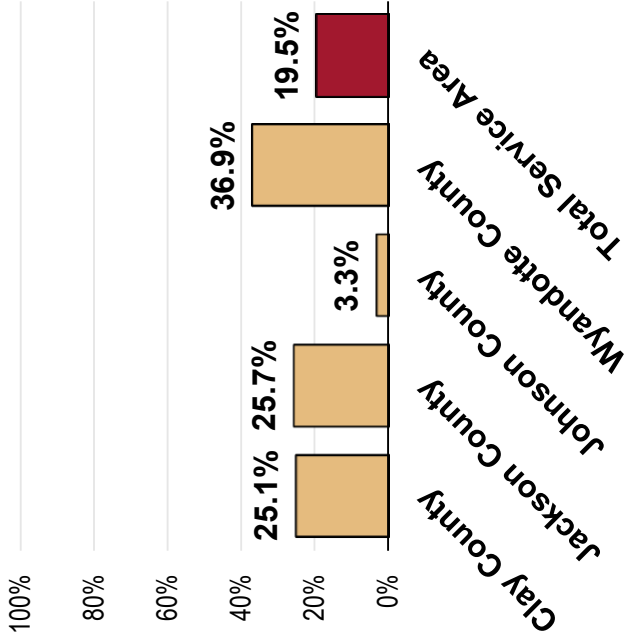
Parent Support
Obesity/Food Insecurity
Early Education
Poverty
Violence
Employment
Housing

Significant Health Needs



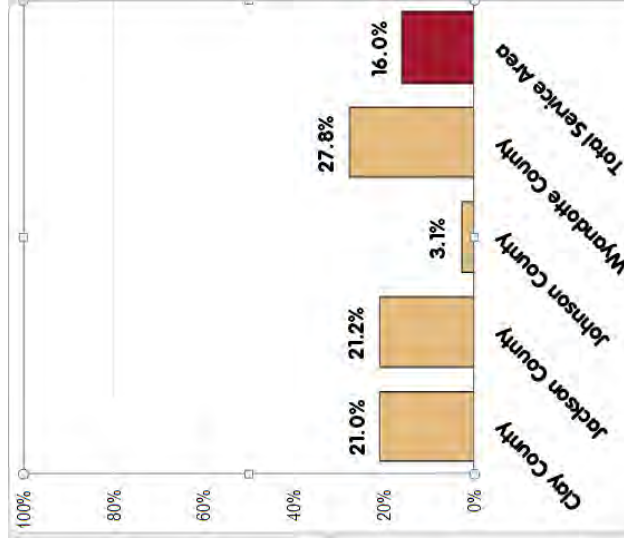
“I Worried About Whether Our Food Would Run Out Before We got Money to Buy More”

Insecurity



“The Food Didn’t Last and Didn’t Have Money”

Insufficiency



Notes: • Children’s Mercy Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment, 2016. www.childrensmc.org/About_Us/Community_Health_Assessment
 • Asked of all respondents about a randomly selected child in the household.
 Source: • 2015 PRC Child & Adolescent Health Survey-Kansas City, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Items 326-333]



Hunger Free Hospital Task Force

- Multi-Disciplinary Team
 - 25 members
 - Outside Agency Participants- Jonathan Barry (No Kid Hungry Initiative) and Emily Brown (Food Equality Initiative)
 - Co-Chairs: Molly Krager, MD and Laura Plencner, MD
- Meets on a monthly basis
- Identify policies, programs and practices that Children's Mercy can address to impact Food Insecurity

Summer Food Program- 2017



19 Hospitals Participated in the SFSP Summer 2017

2014

- Hennepin County Medical Center
- Choctaw Nation Healthcare Center
- Preferred Family Healthcare
- Carhage Memorial Hospital
- Labette Health
- Our Lady of the Lake Children's Hospital
- Arkansas Children's Hospital
- Hillsboro Area Hospital

2015

- Medical University of South Carolina

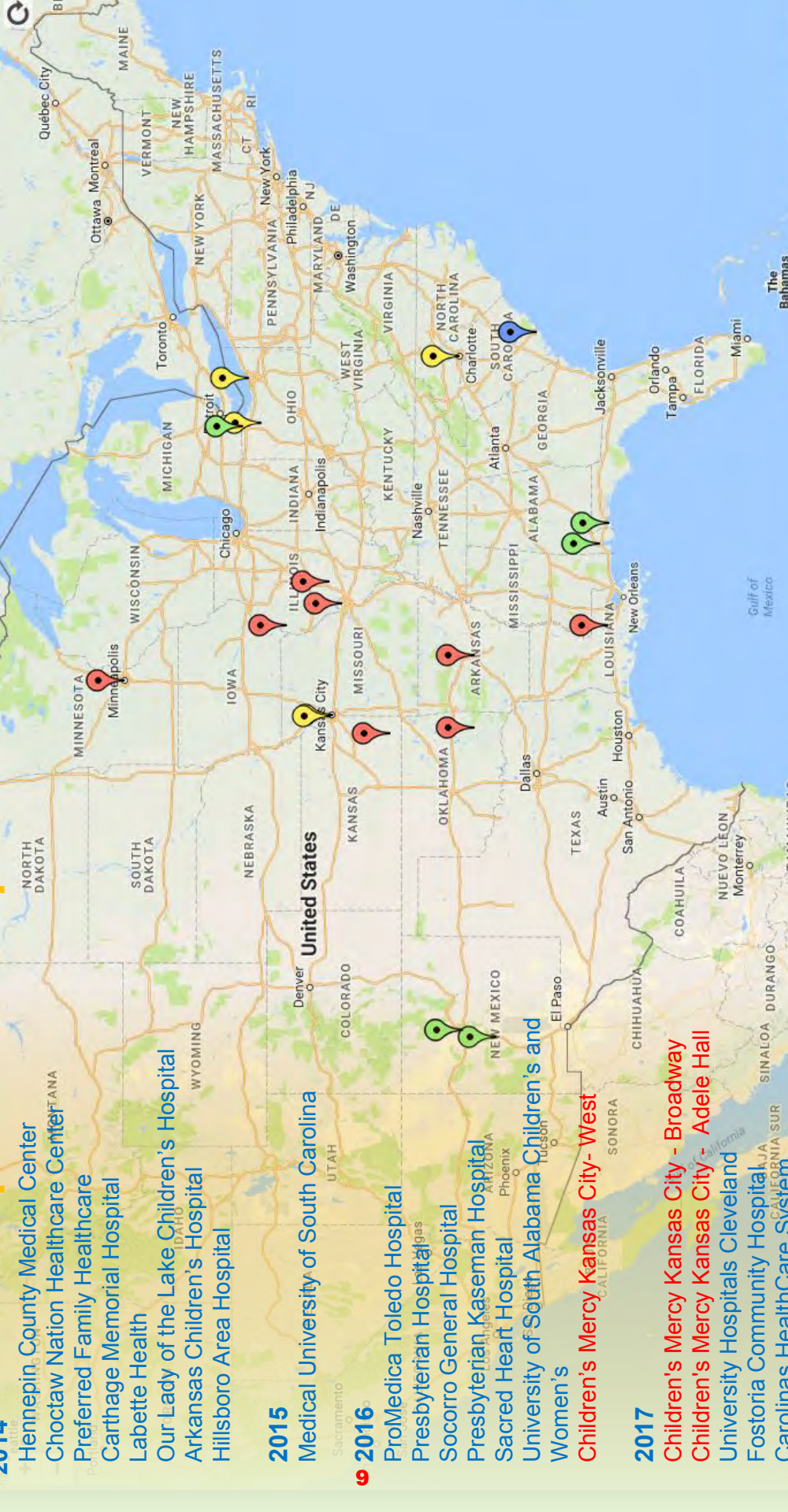
2016

- ProMedica Toledo Hospital
- Presbyterian Hospital
- Socorro General Hospital
- Presbyterian Kaseman Hospital
- Sacred Heart Hospital
- University of South Alabama Children's and Women's

Children's Mercy Kansas City - West

2017

- Children's Mercy Kansas City - Broadway
- Children's Mercy Kansas City - Adele Hall
- University Hospitals Cleveland
- Fosteria Community Hospital
- Carolinas HealthCare System



2017 Results

- Children's Mercy provided 4,836 meals
 - 1,806 Broadway in partnership with Harvesters
 - 837 Children's Mercy West in partnership with Harvesters
 - 2,193 Adele Hall with Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
- Estimated 40,000 SFSP meals provided by all participating health institutions. Children's Mercy provided 12% of the meals.

Food Prescriptions

- Assessment of Food Insecurity at visits to Primary Care Clinic on Broadway
 - Complete self-assessment questionnaire related to a variety of social-determinants of health
 - The food insecurity and the food insufficiency question included on survey
- Positive with either of the questions, receive supplemental resources and a “food prescription” to TMC’s Healthy Harvest Market.
- 400 families identified as food insecure from April – October 2018
- Fifteen families redeemed the prescription



Food Prescriptions-A Better Understanding

- Telephone survey of 65 families identified as “Food Insecure” and received a prescription.
- Reached 41 families of whom 6 redeemed a food prescription.
- **2** Top reasons Food Prescription not redeemed

- Forgot about it
- Transportation to market
- Too busy
- Unsure how to access the market
- Value of coupon

Follow-up
Focus
Groups to
begin late
Spring

Community Garden

- Launch Spring 2018
- Corner of 22nd Street and Gillham Road
- Training site for students on the Health Sciences District
- Produce available to families in the Weight Management program at the Don Chisholm building

For more information

Margo Quiriconi

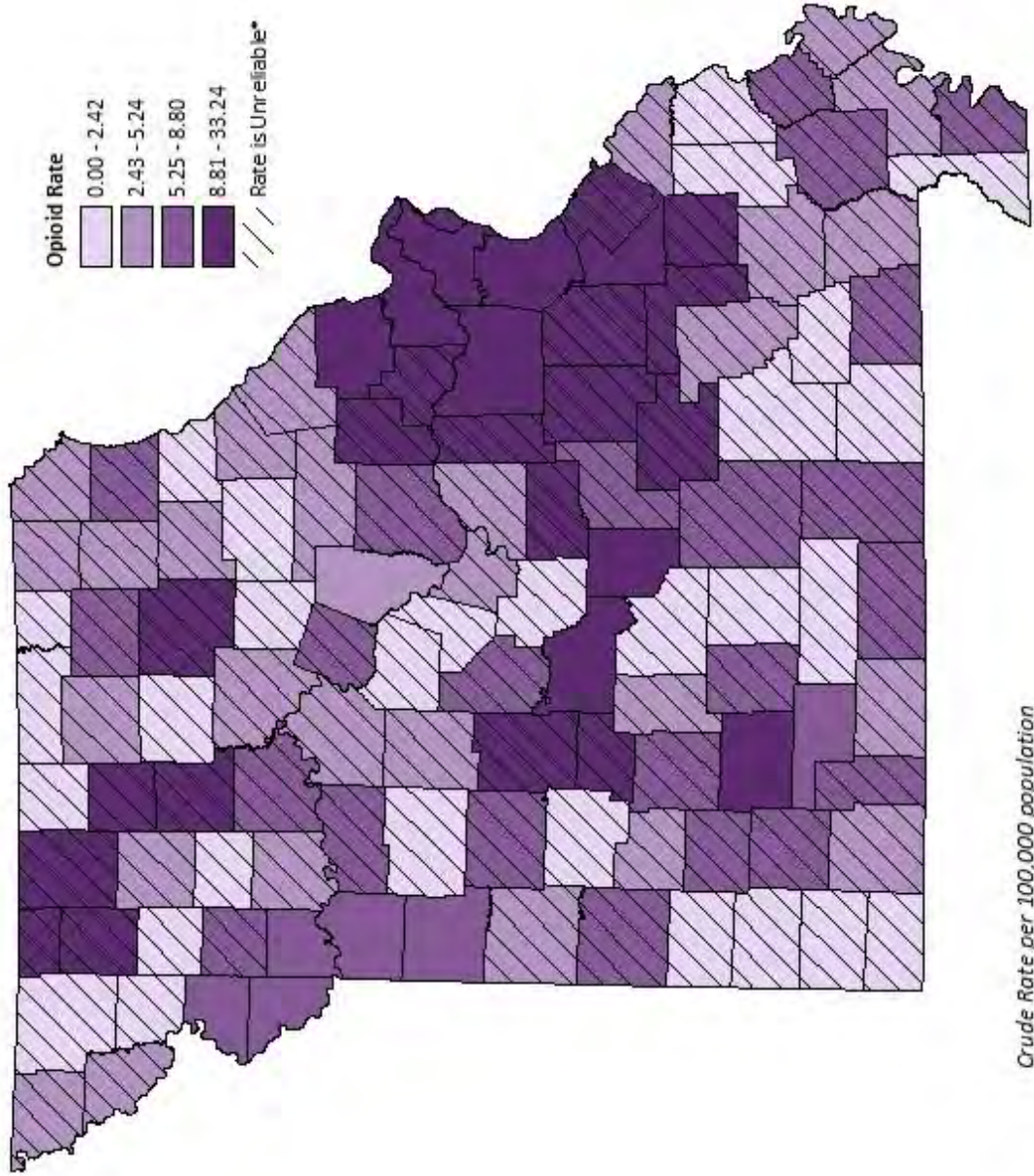
Director, Community Health Initiatives

mlquiriconi@cmh.edu

Visit: https://www.childrensmercy.org/About_Us/Community_Benefit/Community_Health_Needs_Assessment/

Community Health Needs Assessment begins July 2018!

Deaths Due to Opioid Overdoses 2012-2016



The majority of counties with high opioid-involved mortality rates are clustered in and to the south of the St. Louis metropolitan region, though some additional counties with high opioid-involved death rates can be found across the state. Missouri's metropolitan areas have consistently high rates of opioid-involved overdose mortality. It should be noted that many counties' death rates are based on fewer than 20 deaths and should be interpreted cautiously as mortality rates based on low counts can be unstable. Opioid-involved emergency room discharge rates follow a similar statewide distribution with the greatest rates in the St. Louis area; however, there is an additional cluster of high rates in the southwest region of the state.

Crude Rate per 100,000 population
* Numerator less than 20

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics,
Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Deaths Due to Opioid Overdoses by County of Residence 2012-2016

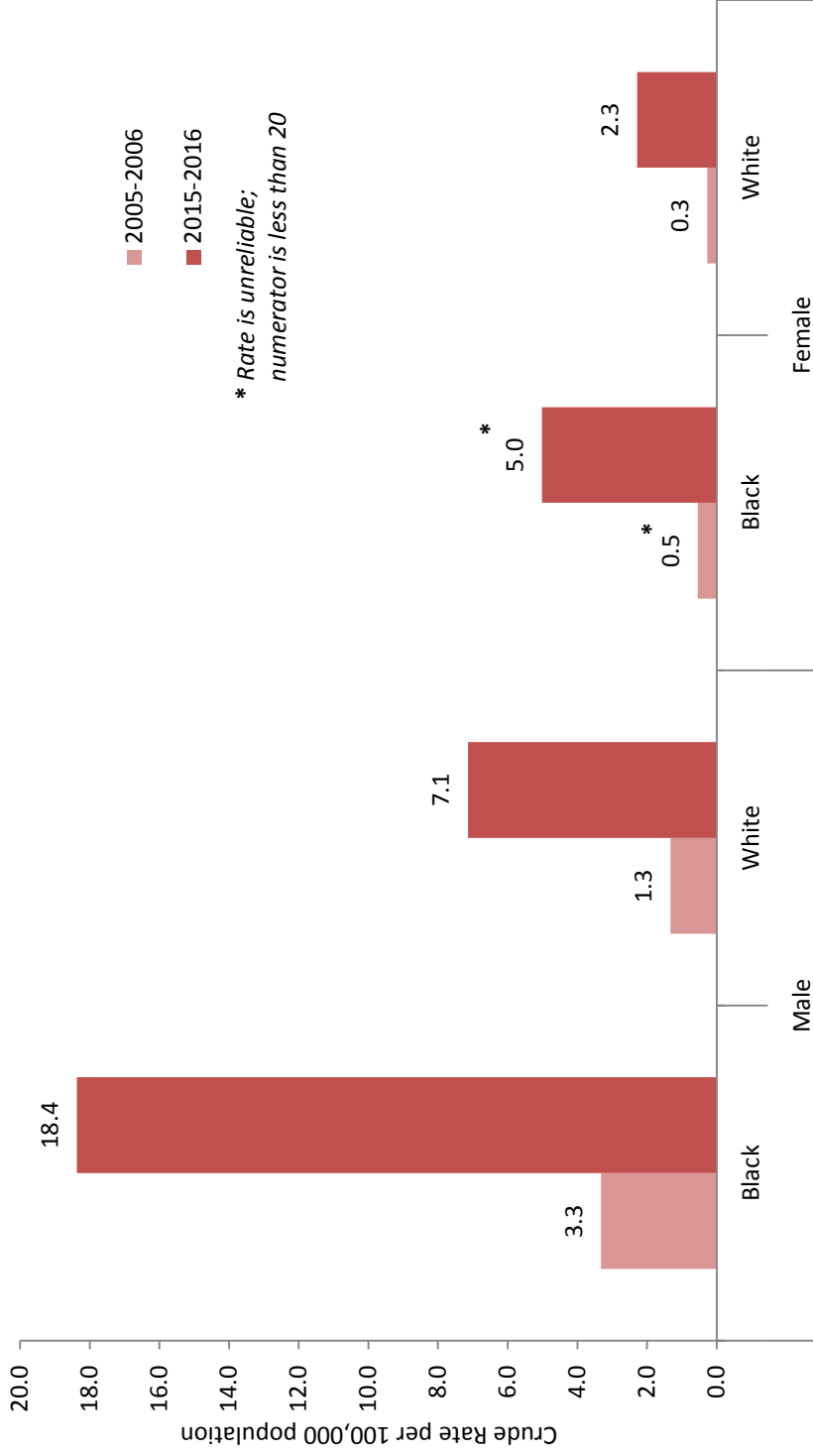
County	Counts	Rate	County	Counts	Rate	County	Counts	Rate	County	Counts	Rate
St. Louis City	526	33.24	Jackson County	301	8.80	Ray County	6	5.24*	Shannon County	1	12.42*
Jefferson County	302	27.15	Scott County	17	8.72*	Knox County	1	5.00*	Miller County	3	2.39*
Franklin County	104	20.37	Clay County	96	8.23	Boone County	43	4.98	Randolph County	3	2.39*
St. Francois County	61	18.42	Pemiscot County	7	7.94*	Bates County	4	4.84*	Monroe County	1	12.31*
Hickory County	8	17.26*	Lewis County	4	7.88*	Cole County	18	4.70*	Caldwell County	1	12.21*
Lincoln County	46	16.95	Lawrence County	15	7.85*	Wayne County	3	4.49*	Oregon County	1	1.83*
Pulaski County	45	16.89	Adair County	10	7.83*	Holt County	1	4.41*	Nodaway County	2	1.74*
Livingston County	12	15.96*	Vernon County	8	7.67*	Osage County	3	4.38*	Jasper County	10	1.70*
St. Louis County	798	15.94	Stoddard County	11	7.39*	Saline County	5	4.30*	Barton County	1	1.65*
Gasconade County	11	14.78*	Polk County	11	7.06*	Butler County	9	4.19*	Bollinger County	1	1.63*
Crawford County	18	14.66*	Stone County	11	7.05*	Scotland County	1	4.09*	Cape Girardeau County	6	1.54*
Benton County	13	13.81*	Platte County	33	6.95	Ralls County	2	3.92*	Macon County	1	1.18*
St. Charles County	260	13.69	Morgan County	7	6.93*	Audrain County	5	3.87*	Andrew County	1	1.15*
Washington County	17	13.61*	Christian County	28	6.82	Pettis County	8	3.79*	Cooper County	1	1.13*
Marion County	16	12.87*	Callaway County	15	6.71*	Atchison County	1	3.71*	Wright County	1	1.09*
Greene County	171	11.98	Lafayette County	11	6.71*	Taney County	10	3.70*	Newton County	3	1.02*
Grundy County	6	11.73*	Phelps County	15	6.69*	New Madrid County	3	3.29*	Dunklin County	1	10.64*
Iron County	6	11.72*	Carroll County	3	6.64*	Shelby County	1	3.26*	Laclede County	1	10.56*
Ste. Genevieve County	10	11.15*	Cass County	33	6.52	Pike County	3	3.24*	Johnson County	1	10.37*
Madison County	7	10.80*	Ozark County	3	6.34*	Perry County	3	3.13*	Carter County	0	0.00*
Camden County	23	10.43	Texas County	8	6.23*	Sullivan County	1	3.13*	DeKalb County	0	0.00*
Maries County	5	10.31*	Howell County	12	5.96*	Reynolds County	1	3.06*	Douglas County	0	0.00*
Dent County	8	10.25*	We bster County	11	5.94*	Clark County	1	2.91*	Linn County	0	0.00*
Warren County	17	10.22*	Howard County	3	5.91*	Cedar County	2	2.87*	McDonald County	0	0.00*
Montgomery County	6	10.15*	Clinton County	6	5.85*	Mississippi County	2	2.83*	Mercer County	0	0.00*
Worth County	1	9.69*	Buchanan County	26	5.82	Barry County	5	2.80*	Moniteau County	0	0.00*
Harrison County	4	9.24*	Ripley County	4	5.74*	Chariton County	1	2.62*	Putnam County	0	0.00*
Gentry County	3	8.89*	Henry County	6	5.48*	Dallas County	2	2.42*	Schuyler County	0	0.00*
			Dade County	2	5.27*	Daviess County	1	2.42*	St. Clair County	0	0.00*

* Rate is unreliable; numerator is less than 20
Crude Rate per 100,000 population

Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

This table ranks all Missouri counties based on their 2012-2016 crude death rate (per 100,000 population) due to opioid-involved overdoses. The top three counties with the highest mortality rates are in the St. Louis metropolitan area.

Missouri Resident Heroin Overdose Deaths by Gender and Race

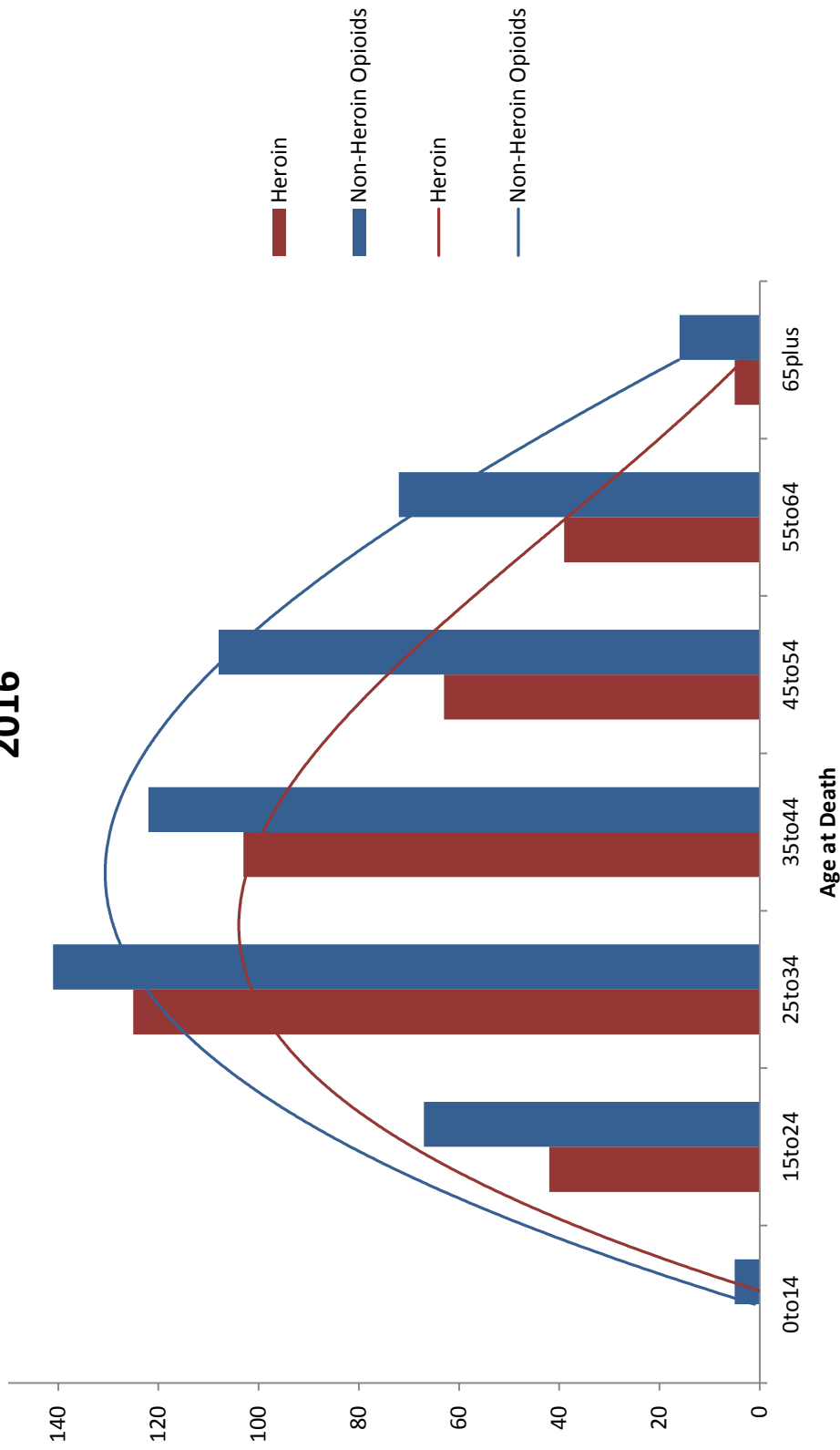


Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Statewide, male rates for heroin-involved overdose deaths are considerably higher than female rates. The rate for Black males is more than twice that of White males, almost four times that of Black females, and over eight times higher than White females for 2015-2016. While females experienced a larger percent change increase between 2005-2006 and 2015-2016, the male rates of heroin-involved overdoses are still much higher overall.

Note: Due to small numbers and confidentiality, all other races have been excluded from the counts.

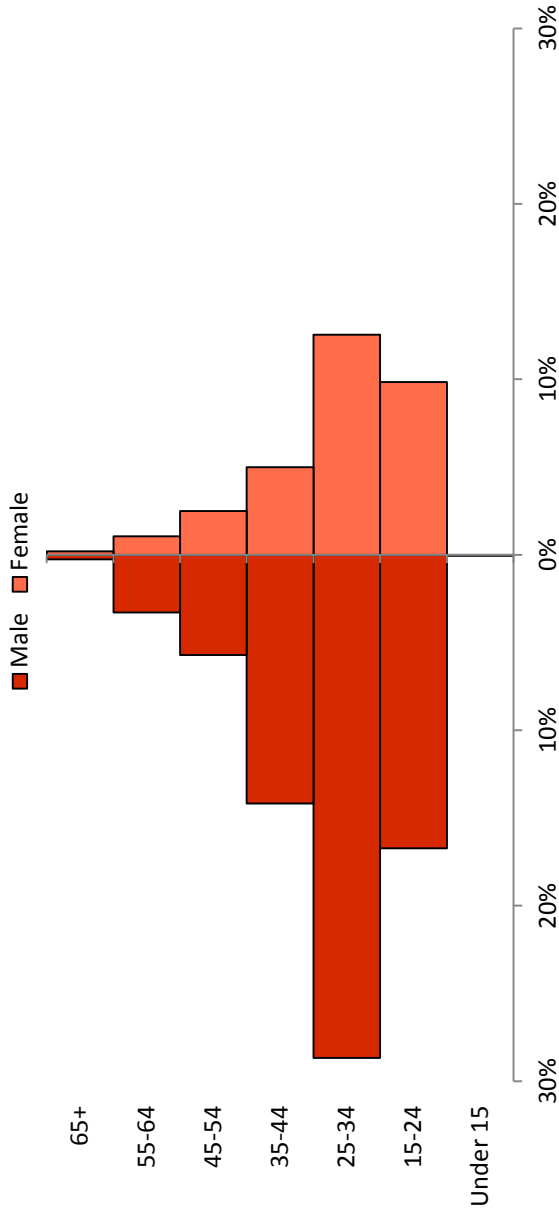
Missouri Resident Overdose Deaths 2016



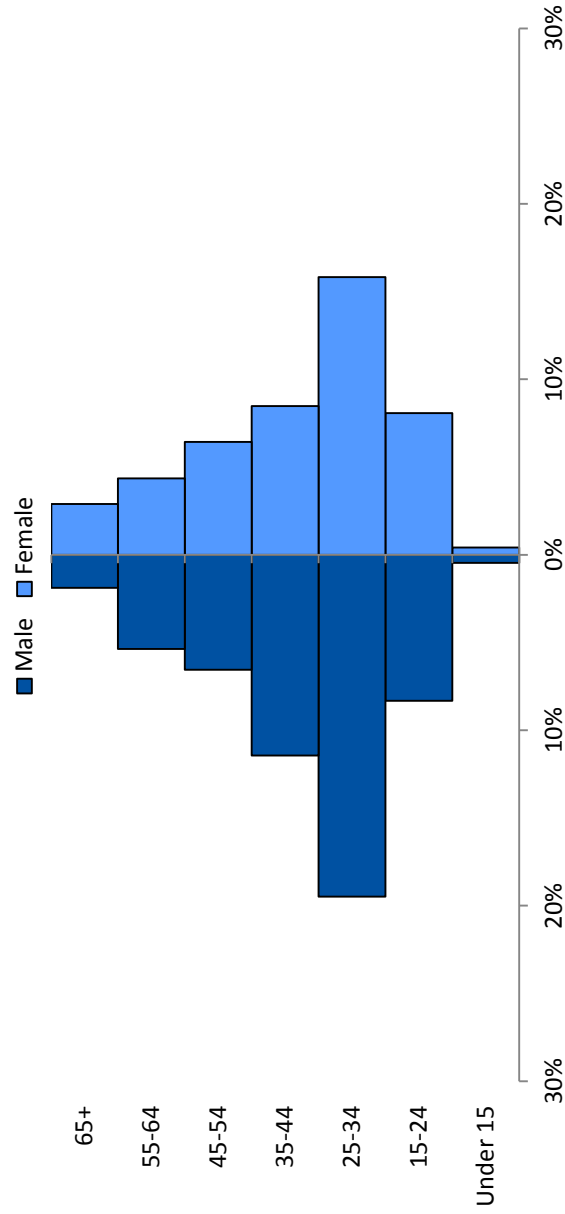
Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

In contrast to previous years, Missouri opioid-involved overdose deaths show similar patterns for heroin and non-heroin opioids when comparing age groups. In 2016, the peak for both heroin- and non-heroin opioid-involved overdose deaths is in the 25 to 34 age group. From 2011-2015, the peak age group for non-heroin opioid-involved overdose deaths was 45 to 54. This drastic change indicates an increased popularity in taking strong prescription opioids among young adults.

Missouri Resident Emergency Room Heroin Discharges 2015



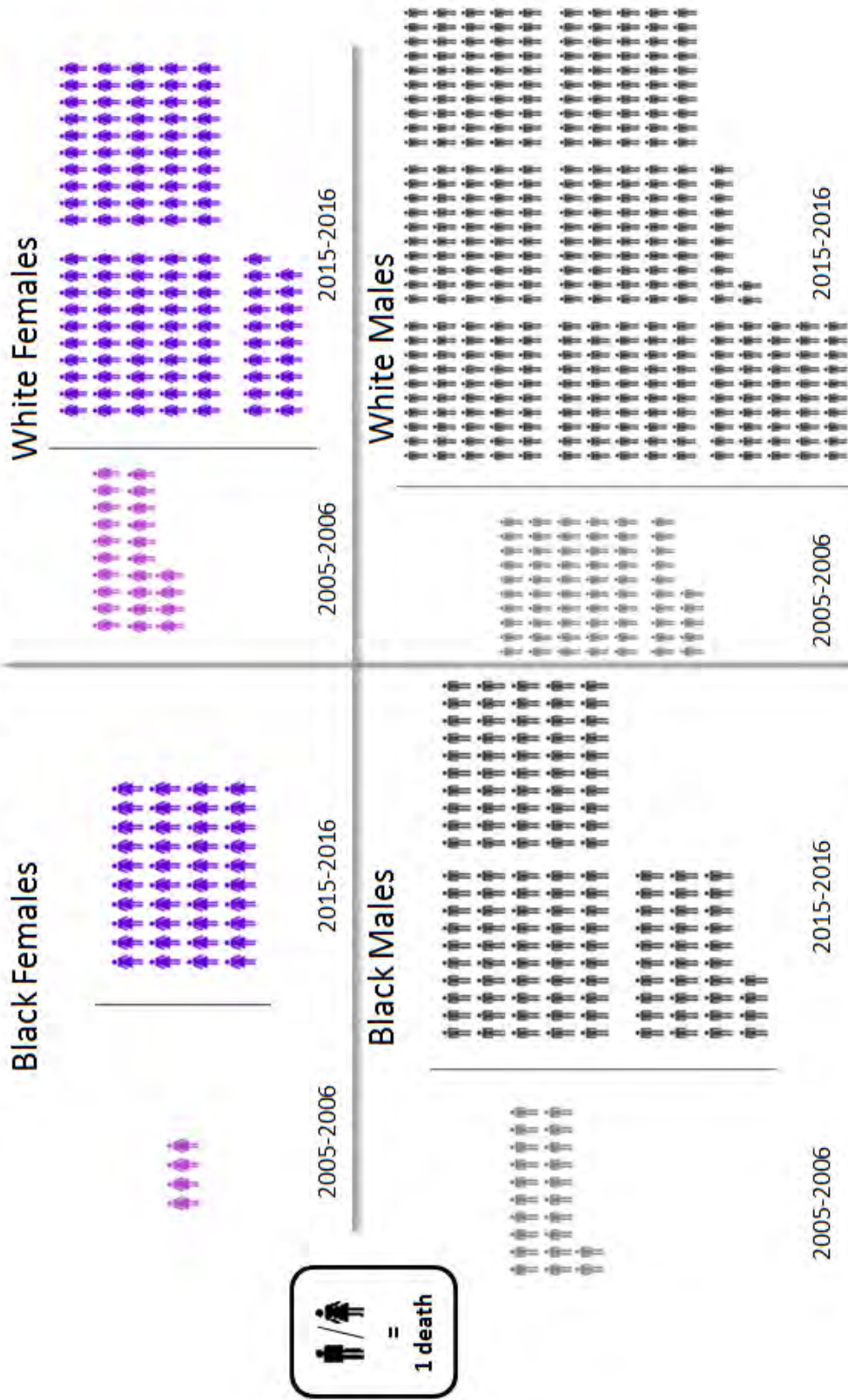
Missouri Resident Emergency Room Non-Heroin Opioid Discharges 2015



Opioid misuse affects both genders and all ages and races. The age pyramids here examine heroin- and non-heroin opioid-involved misuse discharge data by age and sex. It is clear that heroin and non-heroin opioids are affecting different sectors of the population. About 70% of all heroin ER discharges are among males compared to only 54% males for non-heroin opioid-involved discharges. There are also important differences in age-gender distributions. For instance, almost one-third (29%) of all heroin-involved visits occurred among males age 25-34. In looking at females over age 35, this cohort makes up 22% of non-heroin opioid-involved ER discharges compared to only 9% for heroin-involved discharges.

Source: Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data
 Department of Health and Senior Services

Heroin Overdose Deaths



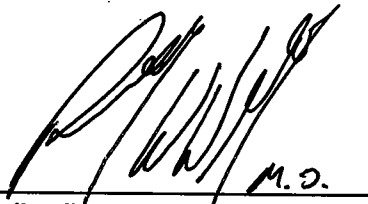
Source: Bureau of Vital Statistics, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

This infographic shows the number of heroin-involved overdose deaths in 2005-2006 compared to 2015-2016 (one figure equals one death) by race and sex. All demographic groups experienced large increases in mortality. Females, regardless of race, experienced a larger percent increase compared to males, with Black females showing the most severe increase.

Note: Due to small numbers and confidentiality, all other races have been excluded from the counts.

This standing order authorizes any pharmacist practicing in the state of Missouri and licensed by the Missouri Board of Pharmacy to dispense or sell the following naloxone products to persons as directed below.

Naloxone HCL Dispensing Procedures			
Eligible Candidates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persons who voluntarily request naloxone and are at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current illicit or non-medical opioid users or persons with a history of such use - Persons with a history of opioid intoxication or overdose and/or recipients of emergency medical care for acute opioid poisoning - Persons with a high dose opioid prescription (>50 morphine mg equivalents per day) - Persons with an opioid prescription and known or suspected concurrent alcohol use - Persons from opioid detoxification and mandatory abstinence programs - Persons entering methadone maintenance treatment programs (for addiction or pain) - Persons with opioid prescription and smoking/COPD or other respiratory illness or obstruction - Persons with an opioid prescription who also suffer from renal dysfunction, hepatic disease, cardiac disease, HIV/AIDS - Persons who may have difficulty accessing emergency medical services - Persons enrolled in prescription lock-in programs ▪ Persons who voluntarily request naloxone and are the family member or friend of a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose. ▪ Persons who voluntarily request naloxone and are in the position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose. 		
Route(s) of Administration	Intranasal (IN) <i>Preferred method</i>		Intramuscular (IM) Inject into shoulder or thigh
Medication and Required Device for Administration	Naloxone HCl 1mg/mL Inj. 2X2 mL as pre-filled Luer-Lock syringes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dispense 2 (two) doses 2 (two) X Intranasal Mucosal Atomizing Devices (MAD 300)	NARCAN [®] 4 mg/0.1 mL Nasal Spray <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dispense 1 X two-pack 	<u>Naloxone HCl 0.4 mg/mL Inj.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 X 1mL single dose vials (SDV) ▪ 2 (two) 3 mL syringe ▪ 2 (two) 25 G, 1 inch needle Naloxone HCl 2 mg/2mL Inj. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dispense 2 (two) pre-filled syringes ▪ 2 (two) 25 G, 1 inch needle
Directions for Use	Call 911. Spray 1 mL in each nostril. Repeat every three minutes as needed if no or minimal response.	Call 911. Administer a single spray of NARCAN [®] in one nostril. Repeat every three minutes as needed if no or minimal response.	Call 911. Inject the entire solution of the vial or pre-filled syringe IM in shoulder or thigh. Repeat every three minutes as needed if no or minimal response.
Refills	PRN		
Contraindications	A history of hypersensitivity to naloxone or any of its components		
Patient Education	Every person dispensed or sold naloxone under this standing order shall receive education regarding the risk factors of overdose, signs of an overdose, overdose response steps, and the use of naloxone.		



Randall Williams, MD, FACOG
 National Provider ID: 1427013002
 DEA # BW1733117

August 28, 2017

This order is effective immediately upon signing.

Jackson County

County Seat: Independence

County
Composite
Rank

2014
104

2018
105

Population: 691,801

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	Rank	
	2012	2016	2012	2016		State Rate	County Rank
Economic Well-Being							
Children under 18 in poverty	43,755	37,563	27.3%	23.2%	↑	19.2%	51
Food insecurity for children ^b	35,050	32,060	21.2%	19.5%	↑	18.6%	34
Health							
Low birthweight infants ^{a,c}	4,263	4,179	8.4%	8.8%	↓	8.2%	93
Preventable hospitalizations for all causes for children under 18 (per 1,000) ^{b,d}	1,428	1,362	8.7	8.2	↑	7.2	87
Child asthma ER rates (per 1,000) ^{b,d}	2,448	2,434	14.9	14.7	↑	9.2	113
Family & Community							
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000)	914	635	44.6	30.7	↑	23.3	69
Substantiated child abuse/neglect cases (per 1,000) ^a	516	493	3.1	3.0	↑	4.2	22
Education							
Graduation rate	6,319	6,494	83.5%	86.8%	↑	91.5%	113
Achievement proficiency^{a,e}							
3rd grade English/Language Arts (MAP)	3,191	4,789	39.2%	55.3%		60.7%	
8th grade English/Language Arts (MAP)	3,643	4,254	47.2%	54.6%		59.3%	
4th grade Math (MAP)	3,754	3,886	47.2%	45.6%		52.6%	
Algebra I (End of Course exam)	4,170	4,764	53.8%	59.2%		66.2%	

Trend: ↑ better ↓ worse → no change

^a Outcome not included in County Composite Rank.

^b Data based on 2011 and 2015.

^c Data based on 5-year time spans, 2007-2011 and 2012-2016.

^d If no number is listed, the count is suppressed by DHSS for confidentiality purposes.

^e Achievement proficiency measures those that scored proficient or above on the MAP tests and Algebra I End of Course exam. Comparisons between 2012 and 2016 data should be treated with caution due to differences in testing standards; accordingly, no trend arrows or county ranks are shown.

Clay County

County Seat: Liberty

County
Composite
Rank



Population: 239,085

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	Rank	
	2012	2016	2012	2016		State Rate	County Rank
Economic Well-Being							
Children under 18 in poverty	6,982	6,529	12.4%	11.3%	↑	19.2%	4
Food insecurity for children ^b	9,790	8,790	17.4%	15.2%	↑	18.6%	5
Health							
Low birthweight infants ^{a,c}	1,051	1,010	6.6%	6.6%	↓	8.2%	21
Preventable hospitalizations for all causes for children under 18 (per 1,000) ^{b,d}	416	420	7.2	7.2	↑	7.2	78
Child asthma ER rates (per 1,000) ^{b,d}	388	359	6.7	6.2	↑	9.2	82
Family & Community							
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000)	169	126	23.7	17.2	↑	23.3	24
Substantiated child abuse/neglect cases (per 1,000) ^a	116	109	2.0	1.9	↑	4.2	6
Education							
Graduation rate	2,687	2,829	89.5%	96.2%	↑	91.5%	41
Achievement proficiency ^{a,e}							
3rd grade English/Language Arts (MAP)	1,563	2,368	50.7%	74.5%		60.7%	
8th grade English/Language Arts (MAP)	1,679	1,838	58.0%	60.8%		59.3%	
4th grade Math (MAP)	1,610	2,150	55.3%	68.0%		52.6%	
Algebra I (End of Course exam)	1,868	1,991	60.7%	74.0%		66.2%	

Trend: ↑ better ↓ worse → no change

^a Outcome not included in County Composite Rank.

^b Data based on 2011 and 2015.

^c Data based on 5-year time spans, 2007-2011 and 2012-2016.

^d If no number is listed, the count is suppressed by DHSS for confidentiality purposes.

^e Achievement proficiency measures those that scored proficient or above on the MAP tests and Algebra I End of Course exam. Comparisons between 2012 and 2016 data should be treated with caution due to differences in testing standards; accordingly, no trend arrows or county ranks are shown.

Platte County

County Seat: Platte City

County
Composite
Rank



Population: 98,309

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	Rank	
	2012	2016	2012	2016		State Rate	County Rank
Economic Well-Being							
Children under 18 in poverty	2,078	1,746	9.6%	7.6%	↑	19.2%	2
Food insecurity for children ^b	3,690	3,350	17.0%	14.9%	↑	18.6%	4
Health							
Low birthweight infants ^{a,c}	378	341	6.8%	5.9%	↑	8.2%	8
Preventable hospitalizations for all causes for children under 18 (per 1,000) ^{b,d}	130	144	5.8	6.3	↓	7.2	56
Child asthma ER rates (per 1,000) ^{b,d}	90	105	4.0	4.6	↓	9.2	53
Family & Community							
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000)	56	37	18.7	11.9	↑	23.3	9
Substantiated child abuse/neglect cases (per 1,000) ^a	35	34	1.6	1.5	↑	4.2	4
Education							
Graduation rate	1,088	1,153	91.6%	94.7%	↑	91.5%	64
Achievement proficiency ^{a,e}							
3rd grade English/Language Arts (MAP)	678	896	57.4%	70.3%		60.7%	
8th grade English/Language Arts (MAP)	780	868	66.8%	69.4%		59.3%	
4th grade Math (MAP)	669	802	58.3%	64.3%		52.6%	
Algebra I (End of Course exam)	1,042	1,081	75.1%	87.6%		66.2%	

Trend: ↑ better ↓ worse → no change

^a Outcome not included in County Composite Rank.

^b Data based on 2011 and 2015.

^c Data based on 5-year time spans, 2007-2011 and 2012-2016.

^d If no number is listed, the count is suppressed by DHSS for confidentiality purposes.

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Cass County

County Seat: Harrisonville

County
Composite
Rank



Population: 102,845

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	Rank	
	2012	2016	2012	2016		State Rate	County Rank
Economic Well-Being							
Children under 18 in poverty	3,372	2,890	13.4%	11.7%	↑	19.2%	5
Food insecurity for children ^b	4,940	4,300	18.8%	16.7%	↑	18.6%	8
Health							
Low birthweight infants ^{a,c}	453	413	7.2%	7.0%	↑	8.2%	34
Preventable hospitalizations for all causes for children under 18 (per 1,000) ^{b,d}	160	141	6.1	5.6	↑	7.2	40
Child asthma ER rates (per 1,000) ^{b,d}	104	118	4.0	4.7	↓	9.2	55
Family & Community							
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000)	88	65	26.3	19.0	↑	23.3	28
Substantiated child abuse/neglect cases (per 1,000) ^a	48	71	1.8	2.8	↓	4.2	17
Education							
Graduation rate	1,238	1,245	91.8%	92.6%	↑	91.5%	82
Achievement proficiency ^{a,e}							
3rd grade English/Language Arts (MAP)	673	865	47.8%	64.2%		60.7%	
8th grade English/Language Arts (MAP)	804	821	57.9%	61.5%		59.3%	
4th grade Math (MAP)	754	749	56.6%	54.9%		52.6%	
Algebra I (End of Course exam)	896	879	62.1%	66.9%		66.2%	

Trend: ↑ better ↓ worse → no change

^a Outcome not included in County Composite Rank.

^b Data based on 2011 and 2015.

^c Data based on 5-year time spans, 2007-2011 and 2012-2016.

^d If no number is listed, the count is suppressed by DHSS for confidentiality purposes.

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Ray County

County Seat: Richmond

County
Composite
Rank



Population: 22,754

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	Rank	
	2012	2016	2012	2016		State Rate	County Rank
Economic Well-Being							
Children under 18 in poverty	923	773	16.9%	15.2%	↑	19.2%	14
Food insecurity for children ^b	1,190	1,140	20.0%	20.9%	↓	18.6%	57
Health							
Low birthweight infants ^{a,c}	106	92	7.7%	7.4%	↑	8.2%	46
Preventable hospitalizations for all causes for children under 18 (per 1,000) ^{b,d}	38	30	6.7	5.8	↑	7.2	47
Child asthma ER rates (per 1,000) ^{b,d}	34	20	6.0	3.8	↑	9.2	44
Family & Community							
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000)	31	24	41.2	33.9	↑	23.3	79
Substantiated child abuse/neglect cases (per 1,000) ^a	19	10	3.4	1.9	↑	4.2	7
Education							
Graduation rate	242	211	91.7%	95.0%	↑	91.5%	57
Achievement proficiency^{a,e}							
3rd grade English/Language Arts (MAP)	109	180	44.1%	64.7%		60.7%	
8th grade English/Language Arts (MAP)	134	160	51.5%	65.0%		59.3%	
4th grade Math (MAP)	125	117	50.8%	50.9%		52.6%	
Algebra I (End of Course exam)	154	160	49.8%	81.6%		66.2%	

Trend: ↑ better ↓ worse → no change

^a Outcome not included in County Composite Rank.

^b Data based on 2011 and 2015.

^c Data based on 5-year time spans, 2007-2011 and 2012-2016.

^d If no number is listed, the count is suppressed by DHSS for confidentiality purposes.

^e Achievement proficiency measures those that scored proficient or above on the MAP tests and Algebra I End of Course exam. Comparisons between 2012 and 2016 data should be treated with caution due to differences in testing standards; accordingly, no trend arrows or county ranks are shown.

The New York Times

In 83 Million Eviction Records, a Sweeping and Intimate New Look at Housing in America

By [EMILY BADGER](#) and [QUOCTRUNG BUI](#) APRIL 7, 2018



Nearly one million American households received eviction judgments in 2016 in new data spanning dozens of states. Candace Williams was evicted in Richmond, Va., which has one of the highest eviction rates in the data. Matt Eich for The New York Times

RICHMOND, Va. — Before the first hearings on the morning docket, the line starts to clog the lobby of the John Marshall Courthouse. No cellphones are allowed inside, but many of the people who've been summoned don't learn that until they arrive. "Put it in your car," the sheriff's deputies suggest at the metal detector. That advice is no help to renters who have come by bus. To make it inside, some tuck their phones in the bushes nearby.

This courthouse handles every eviction in Richmond, a city with one of the highest eviction rates in the country, according to new data covering dozens of states and compiled by a team led by the Princeton sociologist Matthew Desmond.

Two years ago, Mr. Desmond turned eviction into a national topic of conversation with “[Evicted](#),” a book that chronicled how poor families who lost their homes in Milwaukee sank ever deeper into poverty. It became a favorite among civic groups and on college campuses, some here in Richmond. [Bill Gates](#) and [former President Obama](#) named it among the best books they had read in 2017, and it was [awarded a Pulitzer Prize](#).

But for all the attention the problem began to draw, even Mr. Desmond could not say how widespread it was. [Surveys of renters](#) have tried to [gauge displacement](#), but there is no government data tracking all eviction cases in America. Now that Mr. Desmond has been mining court records across the country to build [a database of millions of evictions](#), it’s clear even in his incomplete national picture that they are more rampant in many places than what he saw in Milwaukee.

Mr. Desmond’s team found records for nearly 900,000 eviction judgments in 2016, meaning landlords were given the legal right to remove at least one in 50 renter households in the communities covered by this data. That figure was one in 25 in Milwaukee and one in nine in Richmond. And one in five renter households in Richmond were threatened with eviction in 2016. Their landlords began legal proceedings, even if those cases didn’t end with a lasting mark on a tenant’s record.

For landlords, these numbers represent a financial drain of unpaid rent; for tenants, a looming risk of losing their homes.

In Richmond, most of those evicted never made it to a courtroom. They didn’t appear because the process seemed inscrutable, or because they didn’t have lawyers to navigate it, or because they believed there is not much to say when you simply don’t have the money. The median amount owed was \$686.

Inside the courtroom, cases sometimes brought in bulk by property managers are settled in minutes when defendants aren’t present.

“The whole system works on default judgments and people not showing up,” said Martin Wegbreit, director of litigation at the Central Virginia Legal Aid Society. “Imagine if every person asked for a trial. The system would bog down in a couple of months.”

The consequences of what happens here then spread across the city. The Richmond public school system reroutes buses to follow children from apartments to homeless shelters to pay-by-the-week motels. City social workers coach residents on how to fill out job applications when they have no answer for the address line. Families lose their food stamps and Medicaid benefits when they lose the permanent addresses where renewal notices are sent.

“An eviction isn’t one problem,” said Amy Woolard, a lawyer and the policy coordinator at the Legal Aid Justice Center in town. “It’s like 12 problems.”

Follow a year of eviction judgments in Richmond

The new data, assembled from about 83 million court records going back to 2000, suggest that the most pervasive problems aren't necessarily in the most expensive regions. Evictions are accumulating across Michigan and Indiana. And several factors build on one another in Richmond: It's in the Southeast, where the poverty rates are high and the minimum wage is low; it's in Virginia, which lacks some tenant rights available in other states; and it's a city where many poor African-Americans live in low-quality housing with limited means of escaping it.

"This isn't by happenstance — this is quite intentional," said Levar Stoney, Richmond's mayor. A quarter of households here are poor, leaving many people a car repair or a hospital visit away from missing the rent check. But that poverty collides with a legal structure that responds to such moments swiftly.

Cities in the data with the highest rate of eviction judgments in 2016

City	Eviction filing rate	Eviction judgment rate
1 North Charleston, S.C.	35.6%	16.5%
2 Richmond, Va.	30.9%	11.4%
3 Hampton, Va.	37.3%	10.5%
4 Newport News, Va.	34.1%	10.2%
5 Jackson, Miss.	11.6%	8.8%
6 Norfolk, Va.	27.6%	8.7%
7 Greensboro, N.C.	19.8%	8.4%
8 Columbia, S.C.	20.4%	8.2%
9 Warren, Mich.	29.8%	8.1%
10 Chesapeake, Va.	23.7%	7.9%

For cities with a population of 100,000 or more.

Eviction filing rate refers to eviction cases filed per 100 renter households. Some households experience more than one summons in a single year.

This is a state, Mr. Stoney and others say, that favors property owners, as it has since plantation days. And aid to the poor has been limited.

Mr. Desmond's eviction calculations are probably conservative: They include only households that touched the legal process, not those in which people moved with an informal warning. The data undercount places where eviction records can be sealed or are harder to collect. In his

eviction rates, Mr. Desmond counts the moment when a court delivers a judgment, not when the sheriff shows up. Tenants have often left by that point.

In Richmond, property managers say that filing an eviction is their only recourse when tenants have not paid, and that they allow many to stay even after court judgments if they pay in full before the sheriff arrives. This means the court process also functions as a cumbersome rent-collection system, one that attaches attorney fees and court costs to rent checks, and one that saddles even tenants who don't lose their homes with lasting eviction records.



This is the house Candace Williams was evicted from in 2016. Matt Eich for The New York Times

Candace Williams experienced the threat, the judgment and the sheriff's visit when she fell behind on her rent in 2016. She was making \$178 a week at a convenience store, a job she could reach without a car. Some of that money went to the space heaters and foam insulation she needed for the holes in the walls on the cheapest home she could find for her family.

She brought photos of the neglected repairs on her phone to court. When she learned she couldn't bring in the phone, she hid it under a trash can outside. When she arrived, late, to the courtroom, a default judgment had already been entered against her.

"I definitely understand my fault in it," Ms. Williams, 43, said. "But they don't allow you any opportunity to make a mistake."

The process is meant to be efficient, said Chip Dicks, a lawyer in Richmond who works on property management issues and has written provisions in the state's landlord-tenant law.

Efficiency is good public policy, he argues: Neither the landlord nor the tenant benefits from a drawn-out process that would burden renters with even more unpaid rent, late fees and attorney costs. And landlords can't provide housing if they can't pay their mortgages, he added.

"The landlords are the victims because they're the ones not being paid when they're supposed to be paid," Mr. Dicks said. "What happens when you don't pay your car payment? They come and take your car. What happens when you don't pay your mortgage payment? They come and foreclose on your house."

Poor tenants here, however, are not ensured access to legal aid or shielded from steep rent increases, as in some cities. And they have no right, as [tenants in some states do](#), to deduct their own repair costs from the rent.

Laura Lafayette, the chief executive of the regional realtors' association, which has been supportive of more tenant protections, fears that this system can become a "churning machine" that fails to distinguish between the tenant who made one mistake and the tenant who habitually flouts the lease. Today, both walk away from court with the same consequences.



The heat in Whitney Gulley's apartment does not work well, so on cold days she leaves the oven on. Matt Eich for The New York Times

After Whitney Gulley was evicted in 2014, she and her three children passed through many of the places people go when they carry an eviction on their record. They doubled up with family. They stayed in a long-term motel. They moved into a homeless shelter. They finally found an apartment willing to risk an evicted family — with a two-month deposit up front.

Ms. Gulley was evicted over \$569, her share of the rent on a home that was subsidized by a housing voucher. Her landlord said she did not receive the check, and Ms. Gulley did not go to court because she said she believed she could not bring her children with her.

Before that disputed \$569, Ms. Gulley was in recovery from an addiction to pain pills. She got her G.E.D., her driver's license and a car while in that home, one she remembers happily. After the eviction, she said, she relapsed.

"I felt stripped down," she said. In the eviction she lost the writing journals she used as therapy. "It was like the only power and inspiration and the motivation had been taken out of me."

The sum still nags at her: All this over \$569. It has taken years for the family to stabilize, and it will take several more before the eviction recedes from her record.



A playground at a housing development in Richmond. One in five renter households in Richmond were threatened with eviction in 2016. Matt Eich for The New York Times

This part of the process — what happens after the eviction — isn't efficient for anyone. Landlords, too, have to turn over vacant apartments, and they face a rental pool full of

potentially disqualified tenants. The public housing authority in town, which was responsible for about 9 percent of the eviction judgments citywide in 2016, spends on average 50 days turning over apartments, costing the agency more in lost rent than unpaid rent cases are often worth. The median amount owed on a public housing eviction here, according to Mr. Desmond's data, was \$328.

The agency provides housing of last resort. But it is also a property manager. "I don't think you ever eliminate that tension," said Orlando Artze, the interim C.E.O. of the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority.

That tension is built into public housing, just as it is embedded in a school system that struggles to serve transient children while producing well-educated ones, or in a court system that tries to offer due process but in mass quantity.

"A lot of people get caught up in: 'Oh, is it the tenant's fault? Oh, is it the landlord's fault?' " said Elora Raymond, an assistant professor at Clemson University who has [studied eviction in Atlanta](#), where many of these same forces converge.

"I think it really doesn't matter," she said. "Because this doesn't work. As a societal way of renting housing, this doesn't work."

Eviction rates for Alaska, Arkansas, North Dakota and South Dakota are not yet available.

The researchers caution that the eviction rates are underestimated in parts of Arizona, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming. Data for incomplete states is available at [The Eviction Lab](#).

Eviction counts are based on court records collected by The Eviction Lab in 13 states and other records purchased from LexisNexis Risk Solutions and American Information Research Services Inc. Estimates of the number of renter households are based on census and Esri Business Analyst data.

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