



2007 Data Book



Citizens
for
Missouri's
Children
Making Kids Count

One Campbell Plaza, Suite 2A
St. Louis, MO 63139
(314) 647-2003 phone • (314) 644-5437 fax
cmchild@mokids.org

www.mokids.org

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The KIDS COUNT in Missouri (KCM) Data Book is a collaborative project of Citizens for Missouri's Children and more than 30 public and private organizations from across the state. The project's mission is to improve the well-being of Missouri's children by heightening awareness of children's issues within local communities, and by promoting more effective responses to children's needs throughout the state.

The annual KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book documents the status of children in all 114 Missouri counties and the City of St. Louis. KIDS COUNT data are used to brief members of the legislature, to shape policy goals, and as an integral part of training communities to undertake data-driven advocacy. KIDS COUNT data and their implications for children are the driving forces behind the work of Citizens for Missouri's Children.

Primary funding for the KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2007 Data Book comes from the Children's Trust Fund, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, and HealthCare USA.



The Children's Trust Fund (CTF) is a non-profit organization dedicated to the prevention of child abuse and neglect through grant distribution, education, and awareness. CTF was created by the Missouri General

Assembly in 1983 and is governed by a 21-member Board of Directors appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.



The Annie E. Casey Foundation is the nation's largest philanthropic source for disadvantaged children. The foundation supports a network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that shapes a new direction for America's children.



HealthCare USA (HCUSA) is an MC+ Managed Care health plan serving over 180,000 members in Eastern, Central, and Western Missouri. The HCUSA provider network is one of the largest in the MC+ Managed Care program. All HCUSA members ages 1-17 are automatically members of the Doc Bear Club that encourages kids to do better in school and offers safe, fun things to do.

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Full data set available at www.oseda.missouri.edu/kidscount

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One Campbell Plaza, Suite 2A

St. Louis, MO 63139

(314) 647-2003 phone | (314) 644-5437 fax

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Citizens for Missouri's Children

Making Kids Count

Citizens for Missouri's Children (CMC) is Missouri's only statewide child advocacy organization. It serves as an independent voice for children on issues, policies, and government programs that affect their lives and about which they cannot speak for themselves. The organization's mission is to advocate for the rights and well-being of all Missouri's children, especially those with the greatest need.

In addition to managing the KIDS COUNT in Missouri project, CMC promotes access to high-quality early learning, child protection, health care, and youth development services for all Missouri's children. CMC monitors state expenditures in these areas and presses for sufficient financial supports for children. CMC convenes an annual policy briefing to bring together citizens, service providers, and policy makers who share a common concern for children. During each legislative session, CMC keeps the public informed with timely information about pending legislation. CMC publishes a monthly newsletter, The Children's Chronicle, and also provides in-depth analysis of current policy issues through fact sheets, policy briefs, and reports.

Founded in 1983, CMC is a member of Voices for America's Children.

One Campbell Plaza, Suite 2A
St. Louis, MO 63139
(314) 647-2003 phone
(314) 644-5437 fax

606 E. Capitol Avenue
Jefferson City, MO 65101
(573) 634-4324 phone
(573) 634-7540 fax

www.mokids.org
cmchild@mokids.org

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Missouri's Foundation For Child Abuse Prevention

The Children's Trust Fund (CTF) is Missouri's foundation for child abuse prevention. CTF is a non-profit organization that works to prevent child abuse and neglect through grant distribution, education, and awareness.

CTF was established by state statute in 1983 (210.170 RSMo) as a public-private partnership that is governed by a 21-member Board of Directors appointed by the Governor. Unique in its origin and mission, it is the only state agency to receive non-general revenue funding for the specific purpose of child abuse and neglect prevention. CTF receives funding through dedicated fees on marriage licenses and vital records, voluntary contributions designated on Missouri State Income Tax Returns, sales of the specialty CTF license plate, general donations, interest income from the Fund, and a federal grant.

Since its inception, CTF has allocated over \$36 million to prevention programs statewide that focus on strengthening families, parent education and support, home visitation, mentoring, crisis intervention and respite care, safe sleep environments, school-based education, fatherhood and grandparent initiatives, positive parenting, infant massage, Shaken Baby Syndrome prevention, professional training, and research.

P.O. Box 1641
Jefferson City, MO 65102-1641
(573) 751-5147 phone
(573) 751-0254 fax

www.ctf4kids.org
ctf@oa.mo.gov

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Laura Malzner, Program Coordinator
Paula Cunningham, Public Affairs Coordinator
Alicia Whitson, Executive I

Executive Summary

Citizens for Missouri's Children (CMC) is proud to present the KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2007 Data Book. By reviewing annually the status of Missouri's children, we hope to educate the public about whether our children have the resources and supports needed to develop into healthy, well-rounded adults. Together as a community we can work to develop policies to ensure that our children do count.

Children's Budget and Income Security

Family financial security has a profound impact on a child's well-being. KIDS COUNT measures several key outcomes and indicators in this area:

- Free/Reduced Price Lunch – Backsliding – Since 2002, an additional 36,000 Missouri children are relying on this federal program to meet their nutritional needs. This increase demonstrates that more Missouri children are living in poverty.
- Births to Mothers without High School Diplomas – Neutral – The rate of mothers without high school diplomas who are giving birth fell slightly from 18.9% in 2002 to 18.8% in 2006. When a mother is better educated, she is more likely to have the necessary work skills to support her children.
- Children Receiving Cash Assistance – Progress – From 2002 to 2006, the rate dropped from 6.0% to 5.0%.
- Children Receiving Food Stamps – Backsliding – Between 2002 and 2006, the rate increased from 25.8% to 30.9%; this means that more and more families are relying on the government to meet their children's nutritional needs.
- Adult Unemployment – Progress – The unemployment rate decreased from 5.2% in 2002 to 4.8% in 2006.

Child Protection and Safety

All children deserve to be safe and secure in their living environments. KIDS COUNT tracks several key outcomes and indicators in this area:

- Child Deaths, Ages 1-14 (per 100,000) – Progress – From the base years of 1997/2001 and the current period of 2002/2006, the rate declined from 25.3 to 23.2.
- Child Abuse and Neglect (per 1,000) – Progress – Between 2002 and 2006, the rate decreased from 44.0 to 32.7.
- Out-of-Home Placement (per 1,000) – Progress – From 2002 to 2006, the rate decreased from 5.1 to 4.1.
- Violent Deaths, Ages 15-19 (per 1,000) – Progress – Between the base years of 1997/2001 and the current period of 2002/2006, the rate decreased from 71.6 to 65.5.

Early Care and Education

Children need quality early learning experiences to be ready for elementary school. KIDS COUNT tracks the following indicators in this area:

- Licensed Child Care Capacity – Progress – The 10,000+ increase in the number of licensed facilities' capacity means that more children are getting quality care.
- Accredited Child Care Facilities – Progress – The number of these top quality facilities significantly increased between 2002 and 2007. Missouri now has 527 accredited child care facilities. However, the 2007 figure represents a decrease from 2006 when there were 613 accredited child care facilities.

Elementary and Secondary Education

To succeed in life, children need a solid education. KIDS COUNT tracks the following indicators relating to education and youth development:

- High School Dropout Rate – Backsliding – Between 2002 and 2006, the rate increased from 3.7% to 4.1%.
- Births to Teens, Ages 15-19 (per 1,000) – Backsliding – The actual number of teen births increased from 8,828 in 2002 to 9,179 in 2006.

Health

A child's ability to succeed in school and in life is impacted by his or her health status. Children that lack proper nutrition and health care may find it difficult to focus on school work. KIDS COUNT tracks several outcomes and indicators in this area:

- Low Birth Weight Infants – Backsliding – The rate has increased slightly from 7.7% to 8.1%.
- Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) – Backsliding – The rate has increased slightly from 7.5 to 7.7.
- Children with Elevated Lead Blood Levels – Progress – The rate decreased from 5.0% in 2002 to 2.2% in 2006.

Juvenile Justice and Youth Development

When children get into trouble, they need help. The goal of Missouri's juvenile justice system is rehabilitation, not punishment, with prevention considered equally important. As a society, we must help youth to make the right choices. KIDS COUNT tracks one crucial indicator in this area:

- Juvenile Law Violation Referrals, Ages 10-17 (per 1,000) – Progress – This rate declined by nearly 3% between 2002 and 2005.

Missouri Profile

✓ = Changed for the Better X = Changed for the Worse

Outcome Measures	Years	Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	National Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced price lunch	2002/2006	329,715	365,919	38.0%	40.7%	X	NA
Births to mothers without high school diploma	2002/2006	14,183	15,279	18.9%	18.8%	✓	NA
Low birth weight infants	1997/2001 and 2002/2006	29,018	31,638	7.7%	8.1%	X	30
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1997/2001 and 2002/2006	2,818	3,013	7.5	7.7	X	31
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1997/2001 and 2002/2006	1,389	1,246	25.3	23.2	✓	36
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000)	2002/2006	61,997	46,376	44.0	32.7	✓	NA
Out-of-home placement (per 1,000)	2002/2006	7,184	5,797	5.1	4.1	✓	NA
Annual high school dropouts	2002/2006	9,518	11,278	3.7%	4.1%	X	27
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000)	2002/2006	8,828	9,179	44.0	45.6	X	31
Violent teen deaths, ages 15-19 (per 1,000)	1997/2001 and 2002/2006	1,462	1,355	71.6	65.5	✓	NA

Demographic	Base Year	Base Year Data	Current Year	Current Year Data
Child population	2002	1,408,071	2006	1,416,592
Children as percent of total population	2002	24.8%	2006	24.2%
Minority children	2002	21.4%	2006	21.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	2002	11,535	2006	19,092

Economic	Base Year	Base Year Data	Current Year	Current Year Data
Children in poverty	1990	17.7%	2000	15.3%
Children under 6 in poverty	1990	20.2%	2000	17.7%
Children in single parent families	1990	19.5%	2000	24.3%
Average annual wage/salary	2002	\$32,527	2005	\$35,448
Adult unemployment	2002	5.2%	2006	4.8%

Notes:
Free and reduced lunch and dropout data may not match data displayed on the website of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE). While DESE posts data as it appears in the database on a particular date, data published in KIDS COUNT may reflect subsequent revisions by school districts.

Infant deaths for 2002 were received from a matched birth-death dataset rather than the Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) statistical death file and, therefore, may vary from data posted in the DHSS Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA) in some cases.

The population denominators used for 2002 KIDS COUNT data reflect an earlier generation of estimates from the state demographer and, as such, may vary slightly from those posted by DHSS in MICA.

Family Support	Base Year	Base Year Data	Current Year	Current Year Data
Parents paying child support in state system	2002	50.1%	2006	53.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	2002	44,201	2006	41,295
Licensed child care capacity	2002	131,943	2007	142,019
Accredited child care facilities	2002	345	2007	527
Children receiving cash assistance	2002	6.0%	2006	5.0%
Children receiving food stamps	2002	25.8%	2006	30.9%

Health	Base Year	Base Year Data	Current Year	Current Year Data
Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	2002	494,250 - 35.1%	2006	471,913 - 33.3%
Public clinic immunization	NA	NA	NA	NA
Children with elevated blood lead levels	2002	5.0%	2006	2.2%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	2002	36,629	2005	45,449
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2002	61.8	2005	59.0

Minority Profile

✓ = Changed for the Better X = Changed for the Worse

Measure	Year	Caucasian Base	Caucasian Current	Caucasian Trend	Minority Base	Minority Current	Minority Trend
Births to mothers without high school diploma	2002/2006	17.3%	17.6%	X	26.1%	23.8%	✓
Low birth weight infants	1997-2001/2002-2006	6.7%	7.1%	X	12.6%	12.8%	X
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1997-2001/2002-2006	5.9	6.5	X	15.0	13.5	✓
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1997-2001/2002-2006	23.7	22.1	✓	31.0	26.9	✓
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000)	2002/2006	42.3	33.4	✓	48.3	29.0	✓
Out-of-home placement (per 1,000)	2002/2006	4.6	3.7	✓	7.2	5.6	✓
Annual high school dropouts	2002/2006	3.2%	3.3%	X	4.5%	5.4%	X
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000)	2002/2006	39.3	41.3	X	62.0	61.3	✓
Violent teen deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1997-2001/2002-2006	69.0	63.3	✓	82.5	73.5	✓



CHILDREN'S BUDGET & INCOME SECURITY

A family's economic stability has a great impact on a child's ability to develop into a healthy, productive adult. Unfortunately, in the area of children's budget and income security, our children are not doing well. Although there are fewer children living in poverty, there are more children receiving food stamps and enrolled in free and reduced lunch. Regrettably, more and more families need assistance to provide their children with the basics.

Free and Reduced Lunch: This indicator is the best and most consistent measure advocates have to measure childhood poverty rates. Since 2002, over 36,000 Missouri children have been added to the free and reduced lunch program, indicating that these children are most likely living in impoverished families.

Parental Education: A parent's level of education influences a child's income security. KIDS COUNT examines the number of mothers who lack a high school diploma that give birth each year. Since 2002, the percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years education has remained relatively flat.

Housing: Comparing cost of living data to minimum wage data provides a snapshot of how hard Missouri families are struggling to maintain affordable housing. In 2006, a Missouri minimum wage worker earned \$5.15 an hour, but to afford a two-bedroom apartment at the fair market rent, that worker would really need an hourly wage of \$11.76. Thus, a single parent with children earning minimum wage would find it difficult to obtain and retain adequate housing.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Food Stamps: While there has been over a 4,100 drop in the number of children receiving TANF since 2002, there are over 64,000 more children in families receiving food stamps.

Child Support Enforcement: When both parents provide for the economic well-being of their children, there is reduced demand for government services. Unfortunately, in 2006, only 19.4% of parents provided health insurance as ordered for their children. This is one issue that the state needs to address as it works to promote health care access for children.

Child support enforcement tends to be a state issue, and Missouri is making changes in this area. During 2006, Missouri passed Senate Bill 619, which allows a custodial parent to receive child support payments by direct deposit into his or her designated account. The Family Support Payment Center may issue an electronic access card to disburse support payments to a custodial parent who is not using the automated deposit. Also, the Missouri Senate has appointed an Interim Senate Committee on Adoption Promotion and Child Support Enforcement.

Overall, the children's budget and income security data indicates that more and more children are relying on the government to meet their needs, particularly in the area of nutrition due to the rise in participation in the free and reduced lunch, school breakfast, and food stamp programs.

Also, the KIDS COUNT Missouri Profile and County Rank sections track other children's budget and income security indicators, such as:

- Children in Poverty
- Children in Single Parent Families
- Adult Unemployment
- Children Receiving Food Stamps

Table A: Employment Status of Adultsⁱ

Category	Estimate
Population 16 years and over	4,590,892
In labor force	3,006,283
Not in labor force	1,584,609
Females 16 years and over	2,375,843
In labor force	1,425,965
Civilian labor force	1,422,861
Employed	1,334,424
Own children under 6 years	449,680
All parents in family in labor force	297,204
Own children 6-17 years	888,941
All parents in family in labor force	646,302

DID YOU KNOW? ⁱⁱ

Parental Employment in Low-Income Families with Children

- 52% (278,739) of children in low-income families have at least one parent who is employed full-time, year-round.
- 31% (168,476) of children in low-income families have at least one parent who is employed either part-year or part-time.
- 17% (89,383) of children in low-income families do not have an employed parent.

Table B: States with the Lowest Cost of Living Indices – 1st Quarter 2007ⁱⁱⁱ
(U.S. Index=100)

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Oklahoma – 89.4 | 6. South Dakota – 90.7 |
| 2. Texas – 89.6 | 7. Missouri – 90.8 |
| 3. Tennessee – 89.6 | 8. Kansas – 91.1 |
| 4. Arkansas – 90.1 | 9. Georgia – 91.6 |
| 5. Nebraska – 90.5 | 10. Mississippi – 91.9 |

Note: In the first quarter of 2007, Missouri had the seventh lowest cost of living in the United States. The Missouri Economic and Research Information Center (MERIC) derives the cost of living index for each state by averaging the indices of participating cities and metropolitan areas in that state. Missouri's cost of living for the first quarter of 2007 was 90.8, up from the second quarter of 2006's 89.9. The U.S. average is 100.0.

Table C: Cost of Living for Participating MO Cities – 1st Quarter 2007^{iv}

City	Composite Index	Grocery Items	Health Care	Housing	Misc.	Transportation	Utilities
Columbia	92.4	92.6	94.6	82.2	97.6	99.9	94.2
Jefferson City	89.1	89.3	93.4	71.9	96.0	98.0	102.0
Joplin	81.6	84.1	87.2	74.0	85.9	82.5	81.7
Kansas City*	95.1	90.8	96.8	87.1	100.0	97.0	103.3
Springfield	89.5	95.5	92.5	75.8	95.2	96.8	91.5
St. Joseph	92.1	98.6	102.7	84.0	94.9	88.6	96.0
St. Louis*	96.1	111.1	95.8	88.5	95.4	93.0	103.4
Missouri	90.8	94.6	94.7	80.5	95.0	93.7	96.0
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Data for Kansas City includes data from both the Missouri and Kansas sides of the city. Data for St. Louis includes data from both the Missouri and Illinois sides of the city.

Note: Each participating Missouri city had a composite below the national average of 100.0. These cities ranged from an index of 81.6 in Joplin to 96.1 in St. Louis. In general, the major metropolitan areas are the most expensive areas in Missouri to reside.

Table D: 2006 Hourly Wage Needed to Afford (@ 40 hours a week)^v

Location	Zero-Bedroom FMR	One-Bedroom FMR	Two-Bedroom FMR	Three-Bedroom FMR	Four-Bedroom FMR
Missouri	\$8.54	\$9.62	\$11.76	\$15.58	\$16.83

Note: In 2006, the Missouri minimum wage was \$5.15. FMR means Fair Market Rent.

Table E: 2006 Full-Time Jobs Necessary at Minimum Wage to Afford (@ 40 hours a week)^{vi}

Location	Zero-Bedroom FMR	One-Bedroom FMR	Two-Bedroom FMR	Three-Bedroom FMR	Four-Bedroom FMR
Missouri	1.7	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.3

Note: In 2006, the Missouri minimum wage was \$5.15. FMR means Fair Market Rent.

DID YOU KNOW?

Fair Market Rent and Housing Costs for Low-Income Workers

- Fair Market Rent (FMR) are rent guidelines determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to be the cost of modest, non-luxury rental units in a specific market area for various size units (one-bedroom, two-bedroom, etc.). With certain exceptions, it is the highest rent chargeable for that market under the Section 8 program. FMR's are revised annually and are different for each community.^{vii}
- A unit is considered affordable if it costs no more than 30% of the renter's income.^{viii}
- In 2006, a Missouri minimum wage worker earned an hourly wage of \$5.15, the current federal minimum wage. In order to afford the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment at this wage, a worker must work 91 hours per week, 52 weeks per year; or, a household must include 2.3 minimum wage earners working 40 hours per week, year-round in order to make the two-bedroom FMR apartment affordable.^{ix}
- In November 2006, Missouri voters passed a ballot initiative that raised the Missouri minimum wage to \$6.50 per hour. This went into effect in July 2007. It is estimated that Missouri's minimum wage increase has impacted over 100,000 children of low-income workers who saw their parents' income increase.^x

Table F: National School Lunch Program – Federal Cash Payments^{xi}

Year	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Missouri	\$108,195,281	\$113,760,937	\$121,820,284	\$129,625,179	\$134,452,542
National Total	\$6,049,564,829	\$6,340,575,877	\$6,663,021,089	\$7,055,566,322	\$7,390,015,971

Note: Payments to State agencies are based on per meal rates which are adjusted annually to offset changes in food prices. Administrative costs are not included. Cash payments include the costs of snacks served under the National School Lunch Program, as well as lunches. Data may differ from that reported in prior editions of KIDS COUNT Missouri due to subsequent adjustments in data.

Table G: School Breakfast Program – Federal Cash Payments^{xii}

Year	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Missouri	\$30,109,423	\$32,017,664	\$34,292,686	\$37,988,753	\$40,747,512
National Total	\$1,566,680,486	\$1,651,794,986	\$1,775,718,397	\$1,927,240,776	\$2,042,737,154

Note: Payments to State agencies are based on per meal rates which are adjusted annually to offset changes in food prices. Administrative costs are not included. Data may differ from that reported in prior editions of KIDS COUNT Missouri due to subsequent adjustments in data.

Table H: MO Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)^{xiii}

Date	May 2005	January 2006	May 2006	January 2007	May 2007
# of families	46,031	46,510	44,476	43,493	42,553

Table I: MO Food Stamp Families^{xiv}

Date	May 2005	January 2006	May 2006	January 2007	May 2007
# of families	297,430	302,255	297,594	302,356	297,334

Exhibit I1: Race of Individuals Receiving Food Stamp Benefits^{xv}

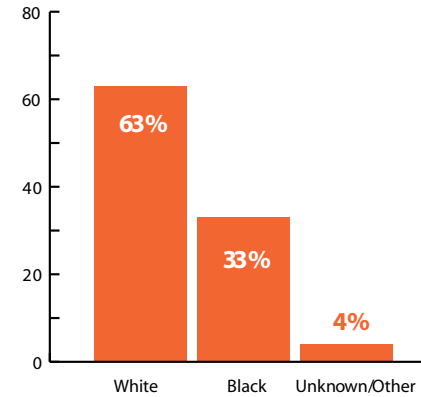


Table J: MO Children Receiving Food Stamps at a Given Date in Time^{xvi}

Date	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Children	209,017	287,526	315,215	323,392	319,496

Note: Data reflects the number of children ages 0-18 receiving food stamps as of June 30th of the corresponding year.

Exhibit J1: Age of Children Receiving Food Stamp Benefits^{xvii}

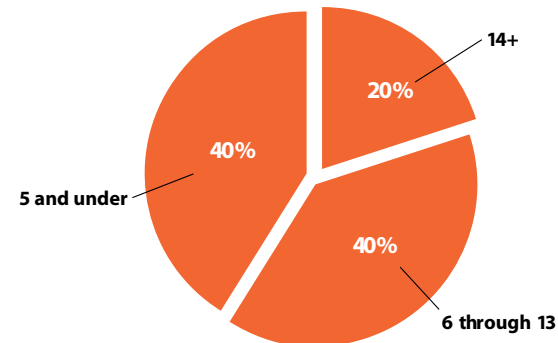
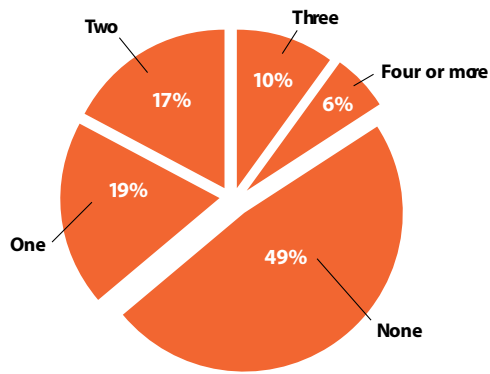


Exhibit J2: MO Children Receiving Food Stamp Benefits Per Case ^{xxiii}



DID YOU KNOW?

Measuring Poverty

There are two slightly different versions of the federal poverty measure. The original version of the federal poverty measure are the poverty thresholds, updated each year by the Census Bureau, and used mainly for statistical purposes. Poverty guidelines, the other version of the federal poverty measure, are issued each year by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and are a simplified version of the poverty thresholds. The poverty guidelines are often used for administrative purposes, including determining financial eligibility for federal programs like Head Start, the Food Stamp Program, the National School Lunch Program, and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). ^{xxix}

- The federal poverty guidelines in 2007 for families residing in the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia were \$20,650 for a family of four; \$17,170 for a family of three; and \$13,690 for a family of two. ^{xx}
- Research suggests that, on average, families need an income equal to about two times the federal poverty level to meet their most basic needs. Families with incomes below this level are referred to as low-income. ^{xxi}

In 2006, Missouri's Child Poverty Rate was 17.7%, compared to 12.9% in 2001, representing a 37.2% increase in our state's Child Poverty Rate. ^{xxii}

Table K: Child Support Enforcement – MO Program Spending ^{xxiii}

Year	MO General Revenue	Federal	Other	Total
FY 2005	\$71,677	\$22,775,883	\$8,146,098	\$30,993,658
FY 2006	\$0 ^{xxiv}	\$24,554,563	\$5,917,775	\$30,472,338

Note: General revenue funding for child support was cut in FY 2006.

Table L: Child Support Collections for Public Assistance Cases with Support Orders ^{xxv}

Year	Percent
2004	42.5%
2005	44.2%
2006	47.3%

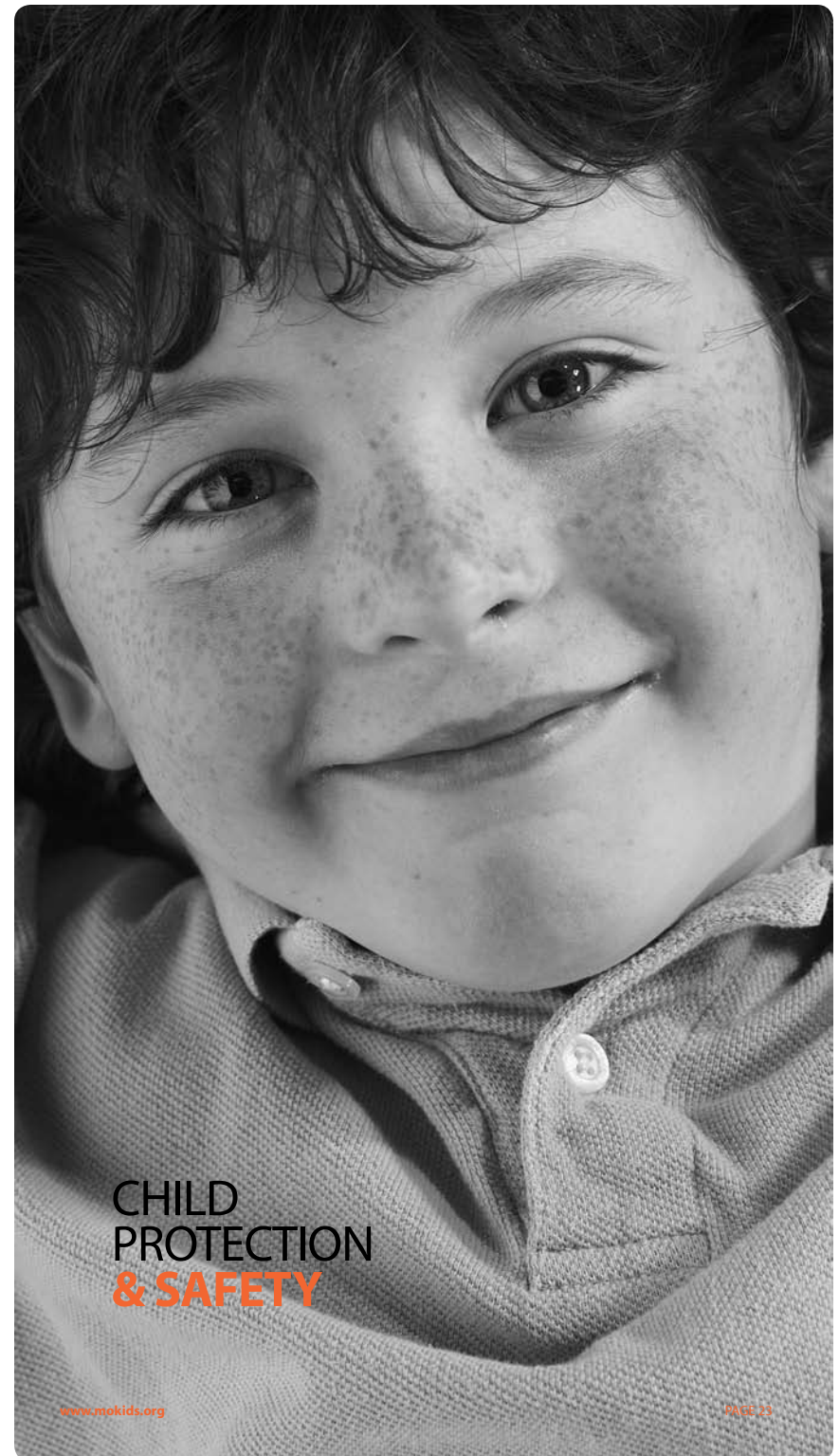
Table M: Child Support Cases that Include Medical Support Orders ^{xxvi}

Year	Percent
2004	78.9%
2005	81.1%
2006	87.0%

Table N: Child Support Cases Where Health Insurance is Provided as Ordered ^{xxvii}

Year	Percent
2004	20.3%
2005	18.7%
2006	19.4%

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CHILD
PROTECTION
& SAFETY

CMC believes that all children should be raised safely by their parents or other caregivers. We aim to promote a continuum of quality services through the public and private sectors to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect. The Missouri Profile section tracks several child protection and safety outcomes: Child Abuse and Neglect; Out-of-Home Placement; and Violent Deaths.

Child Abuse and Neglect Rate: When a child enters state custody, he or she becomes the child of every citizen in Missouri, and as such, we have an obligation to help them recover from past abuse, abandonment, and neglect. Between 2002 and 2006, the child abuse and neglect rate decreased by a little over 11%.

Out-of-Home Placement: Between 2002 and 2006, the number of children entering state custody dropped slightly; the rate went from 5.1 to 4.1. This drop corresponds with the decrease in the child abuse and neglect rate.

Teen Violent Deaths: The rate of violent deaths for teens (ages 15 to 19) dropped from 71.6 in 2002 to 65.5 in 2006.

Child Abuse Reporter by Type: CMC tracks over a five-year period the rate of mandated, permissive, and unknown reporters of child abuse and neglect. Consistently, mandated reporters, which include teachers, health care providers, and law enforcement personnel, file the majority of child abuse and neglect hotline reports.

More Detailed Information on Number of Placements: The average number of placements is 3.6, but some children have had as many as 16 or more placements while in state custody. Missouri needs to find ways to reduce the number of placements for children because each change is devastating to a child.

Children Aging Out of Foster Care: CMC is tracking over a four-year period the number of children who leave state custody at age 18 because they have not been reunified with their families, nor have they found an adoptive home. Even though these children leave state custody, they still need assistance in making the transition to adulthood.

Overall, the data indicates that fewer children are entering state custody, but more needs to be done to help children that do enter state custody. Missouri needs to find ways to reduce the number of placements per child, and to reduce the number of children who leave foster care without finding a permanent family.

Child Fatality Incidents Totals: CMC tracks this data indicator over a three-year period. From 2003 until 2005, child fatality incidents fell slightly from 1,065 to 990.

Child Fatalities by Manner: CMC tracks this data indicator over a three-year period. Death by natural causes and deaths due to unintentional injuries are still the leading causes of death for children.

Leading Causes of Injury Deaths for Children: CMC tracks this data indicator over a three-year period. Deaths due to injury in a motor vehicular crash remains the leading cause of injury deaths for children.

Overall, between 2003 and 2005, Missouri made some gains in reducing the number of child deaths due to motor vehicular accidents from 154 to 125. Increasing education for teen drivers who are more likely to be involved in car crashes will help to reduce this number further. During the 2006 session, Missouri passed Senate Bill 1001, which improves teenage driving safety by increasing the number of hours of behind-the-wheel driving instruction that one must complete in order to obtain a temporary instruction permit. The law now requires 40 hours of instruction, including a minimum of 10 hours of nighttime instruction. This requirement was made effective January 1, 2007.

Missouri passed another important child safety bill in 2006, Senate Bill 872. This bill modifies Missouri laws on child passenger restraint requirements. This act will require children of certain ages, weights, and heights to be restrained using a child passenger restraint system, a booster seat, or a safety belt. Specifically, Senate Bill 872 requires:

- Children less than four-years old, regardless of weight, to be secured in an appropriate child passenger restraint system.
- Children less than 40 pounds, regardless of age, to be secured in an appropriate child passenger restraint system.
- Children between the ages of four and seven, children between 40 and 80 pounds, or children less than 4'9" tall, to be secured using an appropriate child passenger restraint system or booster seat.
- Children weighing more than 80 pounds, or children taller than 4'9", to be secured by a vehicle safety belt.

Additionally, Senate Bill 872 improves school bus safety because it enhances the penalties for those who fail to stop for school buses that are loading or unloading children.

Child Suicide: Child suicide is an important mental health issue. The number of child suicides increased from 18 in 2003 to 21 in 2005. During the 2004 session, Missouri passed Senate Bill 1003, which required the state to develop a unified, comprehensive child mental health system. As Missouri develops this new system, we hope to see a decrease in the rate of child suicide.

During the past year, Missouri has improved the child abuse and neglect rate, and introduced new legislation to improve vehicular safety for teens and young children. Hopefully, Missouri will continue to build upon this progress.

Table A: Number of Child Abuse & Neglect Reports and Number of Children Involved^I

2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
Report	Children	Report	Children	Report	Children	Report	Children	Report	Children
54,958	83,429	56,911	85,948	56,111	84,590	54,108	80,577	51,383	75,474

Note: A child may be reported more than once during the year. A single report can include more than one child.

Table B: 2006 Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect in MO: Racial/Ethnic^{II}

Background of Children

White	Black	Asian	Native American	Other	Unknown
77.6%	20.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	1.2%

Table C: Child Abuse Reporters by Type

	Mandated	Permissive	Unknown
2002 ^{III}	54%	28%	18%
2003 ^{IV}	54%	28%	18%
2004 ^V	56%	29%	15%
2005 ^{VI}	56%	35%	9%
2006 ^{VII}	57%	35%	8%

Note: A permissive reporter is any other person that has "reasonable cause to suspect," but is not required to report suspected abuse/neglect. Permissive reporters can include a parent, neighbor, relative, or family friend.

DID YOU KNOW?^{VIII}

Who are Mandated Reporters?

Missouri requires individuals in certain professions to report abuse and neglect if they have reasonable cause to suspect that a child is experiencing abuse or has been abused in the past.

Missouri mandated reporters include the following professions:

Physician, Medical Examiner, Coroner, Dentist, Chiropractor, Optometrist, Podiatrist, Resident, Intern, Nurse, Hospital or Clinic Personnel, Other Health Practitioner, Psychologist, Mental Health Professional, Social Worker, Day Care Center Worker or Other Child Care Worker, Juvenile Officer, Probation or Parole Officer, Jail or Detention Personnel, Teacher, Principal or Other School Official, Minister, Peace Officer or Law Enforcement Official, or Other Person Responsible for the Care of Children.

Table D: 2006 Child Abuse/Neglect Monthly Reports by MO Children^{IX}

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Reports	4,527	4,210	4,825	4,496	4,767	3,775	3,734	4,390	4,360	4,586	4,022	3,691
Children	6,723	6,164	6,985	6,466	6,939	5,708	5,740	6,741	6,325	6,552	5,783	5,348

Table E: MO Reported Incidents by Conclusion, 2002-2006^X

Year	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated - PSI*	Unsubstantiated	Family Assessment	Other	Total
2002	6,973	2,022	9,634	33,667	2,662	54,958
2003	6,935	1,806	9,046	36,770	2,354	56,911
2004	6,820	2,675	12,529	31,673	2,414	56,111
2005	5,812	2,408	11,355	31,099	3,434	54,108
2006	5,283	2,428	13,389	26,313	3,896	51,309

*Note: PSI means Preventative Service indicated.

Table F: Substantiated MO Children by Category of Abuse/Neglect

Year	Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Emotional Maltreatment	Medical Neglect	Educational Neglect
2004 ^{XI}	47.1%	25.2%	22.7%	6.2%	3.2%	2.2%
2005 ^{XII}	47.9%	25.8%	24.1%	5.5%	3.4%	2.0%
2006 ^{XIII}	41.5%	31.2%	22.4%	2.5%	1.0%	0.7%

Table G: MO Children in State Custody During 2006 by Age^{XIV}

Age	Percent
0-2	16.1%
3-5	15.3%
6-8	12.7%
9-11	11.3%
12-14	15.2%
15+	29.4%

Table H: 2006 Length of Stay^{XV}

0-11 Months	12-23 Months	2 Years or More	Average Stay in Months	Average Age
46.7%	24.7%	28.6%	20.3 months	9.6

Table I: 2006 Number of Placements for Children During Most Current Legal Stay in Custody^{xvi}

# of Placements	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16+	Average #
# of Children	3,880	4,204	2,709	1,658	1,145	2,182	522	187	3.58

Table J: Number of MO Children Adopted from State Custody^{xvii}

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1,514	1,429	1,393	1,241	1,268

Table K: Number of MO Children in State Custody Waiting for Adoptive Homes^{xviii}

Dec 2006	Jul 2007
1,875	1,843

Table L: Number of Children Aging Out of Foster Care^{xix}

2003	2004	2005	2006
353	363	328	362

Note: Includes only children in Children’s Division Care and Custody (legal status 1) at the time of closing. It includes exits to independence, defined as an exit from foster care with a goal reason of another planned permanent living arrangement, and a close reason of goal achieved, and children with a close reason of married/child independence, regardless of the goal. Data does not include runaways or those released from custody without another planned permanent living arrangement

DID YOU KNOW? ^{xx}

Missouri Foster Care Rates Inadequate, Behind National Average

A recent first-of-its-kind report released by a collaboration of child advocacy professionals indicated that Missouri’s foster care rates not only fall behind the national average, but are less than adequate when it comes to the exact cost of caring for a child in foster care.

The October report, “Hitting the MARC: Establishing Foster Care Minimum Adequate Rates for Children”, found that current foster care rates in Missouri, monthly payments which state and local child welfare systems are obligated by federal law to provide to foster parents, are \$271, \$322, and \$358 for 2, 9, and 16-year old children, respectively. Missouri’s figures trail the national average of \$488, \$509, and \$568 for 2, 9, and 16-year old children, respectively.

In response to this problem, the report proposes that states implement a standardized calculation – known as the Foster Care Minimum Adequate Rate for Children (MARC) – to calculate the real expenses of caring for a child in foster care. The Foster Care MARC sets a basic foster care rate, calculated by analyzing consumer expenditure data reflecting the costs of caring for a child (including expenses related to food, clothing, shelter, daily supervision, school supplies, and personal incidentals), identifies and accounts for additional costs particular to children in foster care, and applies a geographic cost of living adjustment in order to develop specific rates for each state. The Foster Care MARC is the first standardized calculation of its kind.

In order to meet the basic needs of children in foster care, the Foster Care MARC for Missouri is \$627, \$719, and \$788 for 2, 9, and 16-year old children, respectively; at current levels, rates must be increased by 131%, 123%, and 120% for 2, 9, and 16-year old children, respectively. Missouri is one of only five states that must raise current rates by more than 100% for at least one age group in order to hit the MARC.

Table M: Total MO Child Incident Fatalities^{xxi}

2003 Totals	2004 Totals	2005 Totals
1,065	984	990

DID YOU KNOW? ^{xxii}

Child Fatality Review in Missouri: The Child Fatality Review Program

Missouri law requires that every county in the state, including the City of St. Louis, establish a multidisciplinary panel to examine the deaths of all children under the age of 18. If the case meets certain criteria, or is requested by the coroner/medical examiner, it is referred to the county’s Child Fatality Review Program panel, which includes a coroner/medical examiner, representatives from law enforcement, juvenile/family court, emergency medical services, prosecutor, public health, and children’s division. The panels do not act as investigative bodies, but seek to educate professionals, families, and communities about child deaths, and to evaluate potential service and prevention interventions. Of all child deaths in Missouri, about 1,200 deaths annually, approximately one-third merit CFRP review.

What is a Missouri Child Incident Fatality?

“Missouri Incident Fatality” refers to a fatal illness, injury, or event, which occurs within the state of Missouri; this is not necessarily the county or state in which the child resided. If the death meets the criteria for CFRP review, it is reviewed in the county in which the fatal injury, illness, or event occurred.

Table N: MO Child Incident Fatalities by Age^{xxiii}

2005 by Age	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-17
	601	90	52	78	169

Table O: MO Child Incident Fatalities by Manner^{xxiv}

	Natural: SIDS	Natural: Other	Injury: Unintentional	Injury: Homicide	Injury: Suicide	Injury: Undetermined	Unknown
2003	50	692	229	46	18	11	19
2004	44	612	220	49	31	4	24
2005	46	629	209	55	21	16	14

DID YOU KNOW?^{xxv}

Child Suicide

Suicide is the third leading cause of injury-related deaths for children, following unintentional injuries and homicides, both in Missouri and nationwide. Over the last three decades, the suicide rate among young teens and young adults increased by more than 300%; rates continue to remain high. In 2005, 21 Missouri children died of self-inflicted injury; 12 were age 15-17; the remaining 9 were children age 10-14.

Table P: Leading Causes of Injury Deaths for MO Children^{xxvi}

	Vehicular	Suffocation/ Strangulation	Fire- arm	Fire/ Burn	Drowning	Other Inflicted Injuries	Shaken	Poisoning	Totals
2003	154	51	29	11	21	9	11	7	293
2004	116	60	37	24	19	8	0	12	276
2005	125	61	44	10	18	5	0	8	271

DID YOU KNOW?

Passenger Safety for Children^{xxvii}

The leading cause of unintentional injury deaths among Missouri children are motor vehicle crashes; fortunately, many of these deaths can be prevented by proper use of restraint systems for child passengers.

- Unrestrained children, which refers to infants and toddlers who are not riding in properly installed car seats and older children whose seatbelts are not fastened, is one of the most significant contributing factors to motor vehicle-related injuries among children. Missouri law requires restraint for children under age four.
- The most common reasons restrained children are killed are misuse of child safety seats and premature graduation to safety belts.
- Placing children in age- and size-appropriate restraint systems reduces serious and fatal injuries by more than half.^{xxviii}
- The Center for Disease Control advises that children who have grown out of their child safety seats (usually when they weigh about 40 pounds) should start using a booster seat. Additionally, the National Highway Safety Administration recommends booster seats for children until they are at least eight-years old or 4'9" tall.^{xxix}

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EARLY CARE & EDUCATION

Quality early learning experiences provide the building blocks for a successful educational experience, yet Missouri has made only mixed progress in this area. Children who participate in high-quality early childhood education programs are more likely to have better language skills and higher achievement test scores, finish high school or earn a GED, attend college, be older when their first child is born, and have fewer arrests by age 27.¹

Children Receiving Subsidized Child Care: Between 2002 and 2006, over 2,900 fewer children participated in this program, which provides low-income working parents with child care assistance. The drop in participation is linked to Missouri's low eligibility level for the program and high cost-sharing elements.

Licensed Child Care Capacity: Between 2002 and 2007, the capacity of licensed child care facilities grew by approximately 10,000 additional slots.

Accredited Child Care Facilities: From 2002 to 2007, the number of accredited child care facilities grew from 345 centers to 527.

Missouri Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment: In 2006, nearly 17,000 Missouri children participated in this program. The majority of children in these programs are from families with incomes below the federal poverty level, and the next largest student population is those children who receive public assistance. Head Start and Early Head Start provide a wide range of learning experiences, a variety of health care services such as immunizations and nutritional services, and customized social services. Additionally, the program encourages parental involvement in the educational process.

The Missouri Preschool Project: The Missouri Preschool Project (MPP) is Missouri's only effort at state-financing of preschool services. Established in 1998 with the passage of HB 1519, the MPP is a mechanism for providing grant monies to school districts to help them establish local preschool programs. The funds, administered by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, are collected solely from gaming revenues in the state. Funding for the program has been flat for the last four years, which greatly limits the state's efforts to increase the quality and accessibility of its preschool programs. From 2003 to 2006, MPP facilities were serving only 2% of the state's three-year olds, and only 4% of its four-year olds. For Missouri to expand preschool and make early educational services more accessible, political leadership will be necessary to find other funding sources, such as general revenue appropriations.

Table A: MO Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment ⁱⁱ

2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
17,524	17,456	16,835	16,832

Note: The years in the above table reflect program year. The Missouri Head Start State Collaboration Office defines program year as July 1st through August 31st of the following year.

DID YOU KNOW? ⁱⁱⁱ

What is Head Start?

Head Start is a national, comprehensive child development program for children from birth to age five. The program has been serving low-income families and children since 1965 to better prepare those children to achieve in school and society. Head Start programs promote academic, social, and emotional development, as well as provide social, health, and nutrition services for eligible families. The program is administered through the Department of Health and Human Services and is funded by the United States Congress.

What is Early Head Start?

Early Head Start was created in 1994, and specifically focuses on the needs of pregnant women and children from birth to age five. Programs include teaching families healthy parenting skills, assessing children for appropriate physical, social, and emotional development, providing referrals to appropriate health care and social welfare providers, and identifying job training, medical/dental care, and family counseling resources.

Table B: MO Early Head Start Enrollment ^{iv}

2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Federal: 9,909 Children 337 Pregnant women	Federal: 10,507 Children 264 Pregnant women	Federal: 9,639 Children 289 Pregnant women	Federal: 10,814 Children 263 Pregnant women
10,246	10,771	9,928	11,077
MO: 652	MO: 574	MO: 581	State: 581

Note: The above Early Head Start total is the enrollment for birth to age three. Age three enrollment includes both Head Start and Early Head Start. In 2004, Missouri began funding services for a limited number of Early Head Start children. The years in the above table reflect program year. The Missouri Head Start State Collaboration Office defines program year as July 1st through August 31st of the following year.

Table C: Percent of MO Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start by Eligibility Type ^v

	Actual Enrollment	Public Assistance Recipient	Below Poverty Income Level	Foster Care	Other
2004-2005	22,048	2,993 (14%)	17,733 (80%)	256 (1%)	1,066 (5%)
2005-2006	21,036	2,901 (14%)	16,847 (80%)	298 (1%)	990 (5%)
2006-2007	21,374	2,540 (12%)	17,725 (83%)	278 (1%)	1,094 (5%)

Note: The years in the above table reflect program year. The Missouri Head Start State Collaboration Office defines program year as July 1st through August 31st of the following year.

Table D: MO Children Enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start by Race and Ethnicity ^{vi}

	White	Hispanic (all races)	Black (African American)	Asian & Pacific Islander	Native American or Alaska Native	Bi-Racial or Multi-Racial	Other Races	Unspecified Race
2003-2004	11,019	1,145	7,910	553	51	910	7	1,222
2004-2005	11,572	1,411	7,935	268	59	831	62	1,321
2005-2006	11,665	1,391	7,281	265	47	867	103	808
2006-2007	11,866	1,602	7,483	197	50	805	104	1,132

Note: The years in the above table reflect program year. The Missouri Head Start State Collaboration Office defines program year as July 1st through August 31st of the following year.

DID YOU KNOW? ^{vii}

National Head Start Facts

Average Cost Per Child (FY 2006): \$7,209

Paid Staff (FY 2006): 218,000

Volunteers (FY 2006): 1,365,000

During the 2005-2006 Program Year:

- 72% of Head Start teachers had at least an Associates degree in Early Childhood Education.
- Over 211,000 Head Start fathers participated in Head Start and Early Head Start activities.
- 95 Head Start and Early Head Start programs were sponsored by faith-based organizations.

Table E: **MO Child Care Subsidies – Reason for Care – 12-Month Average from Jan 2006 to Dec 2006** ^{viii}

Employment	Education	Protective Services	Training	Special Needs/ Incapacitated Parent
64%	18%	13%	4%	1%

Table F: **MO Child Care Subsidies – Children Served by Facility – 12-Month Average from Jan 2006 to Dec 2006** ^{ix}

Family Home Care	Group Home Care	Center Care
40%	3%	57%

Table G: **MO Child Care Subsidies – Children Served by Provider – 12-Month Average from Jan 2006 to Dec 2006** ^x

Licensed	Registered	License-Exempt
67%	27%	6%

DID YOU KNOW? ^{xi}

Differences Between Licensed, Registered, and License-Exempt Child Care Providers

- Licensed means the Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) has granted a child care license to the agency.
- Registered providers must undergo a fingerprint, criminal, and child abuse/neglect background screening, and must register with the Family Care Safety Registry (FCSR). Anyone age 17 or over living in the provider's home must also undergo a name check background screening. Additionally, a registered provider must be at least 18-years old, pass a TB test, self-certify to minimal health and safety requirements, and have access to a working phone.
- There are two types of license-exempt facilities. One type of license-exempt facility, known as Inspected, does not have to be licensed, but does have to be inspected by DHSS, including fire and sanitation. These include faith-based programs. The other type of license-exempt facility, Exempt from Licensure, includes programs operated by a school district, nursery schools, summer camps, or any provider caring for less than four unrelated children. Providers who care for low-income children receiving state subsidy are required to become registered even if they do not have to be licensed.

Table H: **MO Child Care Subsidies – Children Receiving Subsidy by Area in Dec 2006** ^{xii}

STL Region	NW Region	NE Region	SE Region	SW Region	KC Region
49%	6%	7%	11%	10%	17%

Table I: **MO Child Care Subsidies – Participating Children in Dec 2006** ^{xiii}

STL Region	NW Region	NE Region	SE Region	SW Region	KC Region
19,457	2,345	2,735	4,303	3,757	6,617

Note: Differences between the data in the above table and the data that appears on the Missouri Profile page are due to point in time collected; the Profile data is an average month and the data in the above table is for December and traditionally lower due to the holiday season.

DID YOU KNOW? ^{xiv}

Missouri Raises Income Eligibility Limits for Child Care Subsidies, Reimbursement Rates for Providers

State child care subsidies are essential to provide reliable child care for children of low-income parents who would otherwise not be able to afford such care. In the absence of these subsidies, low-income parents, many of whom face stricter federal welfare work requirements since welfare reauthorization in 2006, may risk losing their jobs because they cannot afford child care. According to the National Women's Law Center, states must increase the eligibility cutoff in order to have the subsidy program keep pace with inflation.

In 2006, income eligibility for child care subsidies for a family of three in Missouri was the lowest in the nation at 106% of poverty, an annual dollar amount of \$18,216. In 2007, the eligibility limits for a family of three increased to \$22,032 per year, or 128% of poverty, enough to keep pace with inflation. Despite this increase, Missouri's income eligibility for child care subsidies is still among the lowest in the nation.

Additionally, Missouri raised reimbursement rates for regulated child care providers by 5% in March 2007. This marked the first increase for many types of providers since 1991. Unfortunately, the increase still lags behind the federally recommended level.

Table J: MO Preschool Project 2007-2008 Awarded Programs ^{xv}

Blue Springs R-IV School District – Blue Springs
 Cornerstone Center for Early Learning, Inc. – St. Louis
 Kid’s Corral Preschool & Childcare – Poplar Bluff
 North Harrison R-III School District – Eagleville
 Orchard Farm R-V School District – St. Charles
 Pierce City R-VI School District – Pierce City
 University City Children’s Center – St. Louis
 Wheatland R-II School District – Wheatland

Table K: Number of Children in MO Preschool Project by School Year ^{xvi}

School Year	Number of Children
2002-2003	4,816
2003-2004	4,435
2004-2005	4,707
2005-2006	4,609
2006-2007	4,972

Note: The Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education defines school year as July 1st – June 30th of the following year.

Table L: Number of MO Preschool Project Sites by School Year ^{xvii}

Year	Number of Sites
2002-2003	184
2003-2004	254
2004-2005	192
2005-2006	208
2006-2007	195

Note: The Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education defines school year as July 1st – June 30th of the following year.

Table M: Number of School Districts Participating in the MO Preschool Project by School Year ^{xviii}

Year	Number of Participating School Districts
2002-2003	148
2003-2004	183
2004-2005	128
2005-2006	137
2006-2007	151

Note: The Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education defines school year as July 1st – June 30th of the following year.

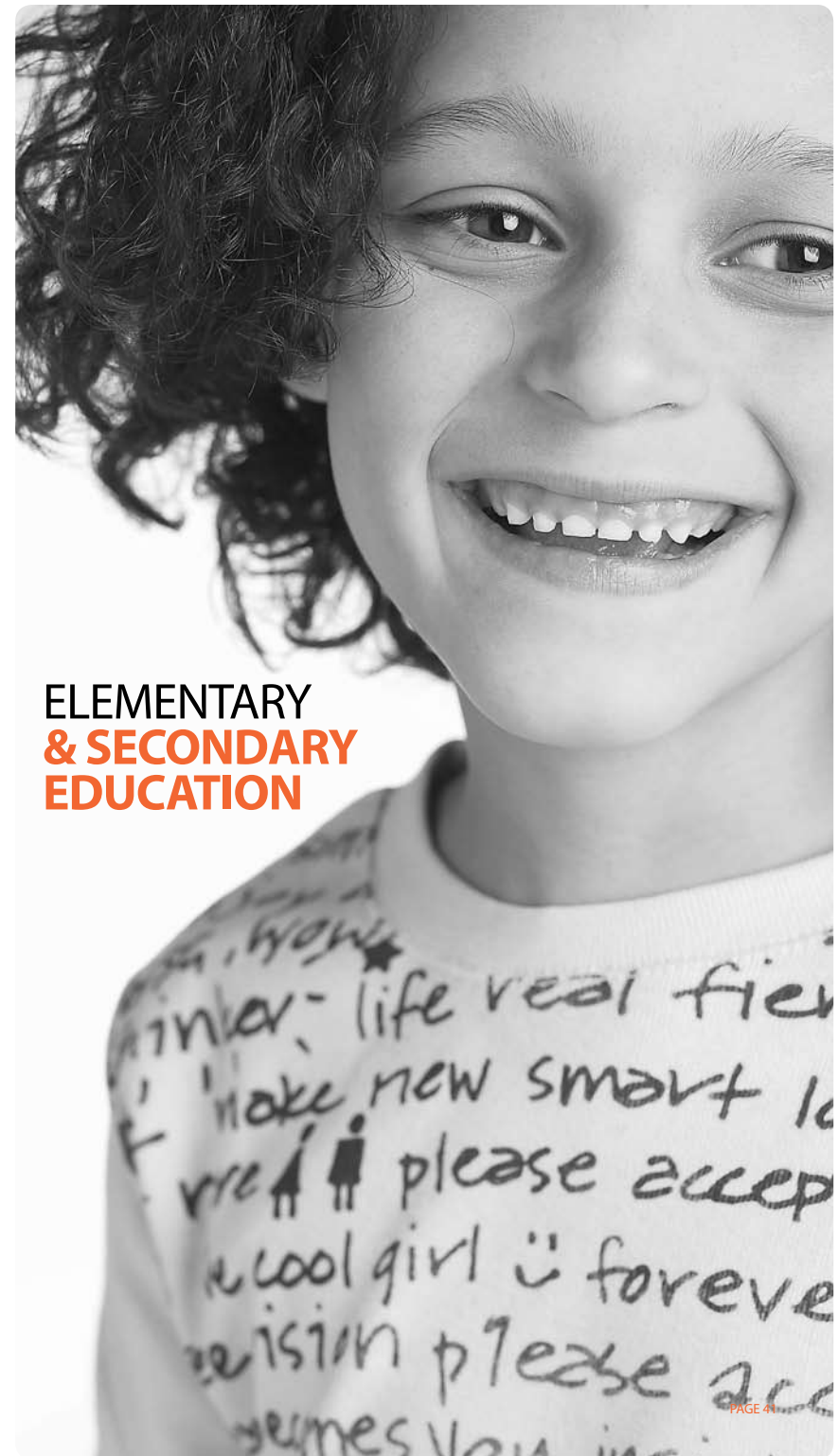
DID YOU KNOW? ^{xix}

What is the Missouri Preschool Project?

The Missouri Preschool Project (MPP) is Missouri’s statewide pre-kindergarten initiative. Founded in 1998, the program serves three- and four-year olds with funding from the state’s Early Childhood Development Education and Care Fund. Funds are awarded to programs operating in public schools, private child care centers, and nonprofit agencies, through a competitive grant process; programs serving children with special needs or from low-income families are prioritized for grant rewards.

- 27% of Missouri school districts have an MPP site; this figure includes programs not provided by the district itself.
- \$2,632 is spent by the state per child enrolled; this figure has decreased from \$2,903 since 2002.
- \$61 is spent by the state per three-year old enrolled; \$104 is spent by the state per four-year old enrolled
- Out of the 38 states with pre-kindergarten initiatives, Missouri ranks 27th in terms of state expenditures per child enrolled in the program.

- I Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education – Early Childhood Education. (2004). Missouri Early Childhood Initiatives. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from http://dese.mo.gov/divimprove/fedprog/earlychild/pdf/MO_EarlyChildhood_Initiatives2004.pdf
- II Missouri Head Start State Collaboration Office. (2007). Unpublished Data.
- III Missouri Head Start State Collaboration Office. (2007). What is Head Start? Retrieved October 26, 2007, from <http://www.moheadstart.org/aboutus/what.html>
- IV Ibid at 1.
- V Ibid.
- VI Ibid.
- VII Administration for Children and Families – Office of Head Start. (2007). Head Start Program Fact Sheet. Retrieved October 26, 2007, from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/hsb/about/fy2007.html>
- VIII Missouri Department of Social Services – Office of Early Childhood. (2007). Block Grant Childcare Monthly Management Report – January 2007. Retrieved September 21, 2007, from <http://www.dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/oecmmr/0107.pdf>
- IX Ibid.
- X Ibid.
- XI Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services – Child Care. Retrieved December 4, 2007, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/ChildCare/index.html>
- XII Missouri Department of Social Services – Office of Early Childhood. (2006). Block Grant Child-care Monthly Management Report – December 2006. Retrieved September 21, 2007, from <http://www.dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/oecmmr/1206.pdf>
- XIII Ibid.
- XIV National Women's Law Center. (2007). State Child Care Assistance Policies 2007: Some Steps Forward, More Progress Needed. Retrieved October 29, 2007, from <http://nwlc.org/pdf/StateChildCareAssistancePoliciesReport07Web.pdf>
- XV Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2007). 2007-2008 Missouri Preschool Project Awardees. Retrieved September 21, 2007, from http://dese.mo.gov/divimprove/fedprog/earlychild/MPP/2007-2008_Awardees.html
- XVI Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education – Early Childhood Education. (2007). Unpublished data.
- XVII Ibid at 11.
- XVIII Ibid.
- XIX National Institute for Early Education Research. (2006). The State of Preschool 2006. Retrieved October 31, 2007, from <http://nieer.org/yearbook/>



ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

Children need a sound education to prepare them for the workforce, and if we expect Missouri children to compete in the global marketplace, we must ensure they receive a well-rounded education.

Importance of High School Dropout Rate: CMC has been tracking this indicator for over a decade. During 2006, the number of high school dropouts increased to 4.1%. Missouri needs to ensure that all children stay in school so they can have a better chance of developing into self-sufficient adults.

- **Student Demographics:** Between 2002 and 2006, Missouri has seen a rise in the number of Hispanic students from 2.0% to 3.1%, and a decline in the number of Caucasian students from 79.0% to 76.8%.
- **Student/Staff Ratios:** From 2002 to 2006, the students per teacher ratio decreased from 14/1 to 13/1. Also, there has been a small decrease in the students per administrator ratio from 206/1 to 203/1.
- **Faculty Information:** From 2002 to 2006, the number of teachers with a Masters degree or higher has increased from slightly over 44% to 50%. The enhanced knowledge of Missouri teachers will make a positive difference in the classroom.
- **Discipline Incidents:** The total number of discipline incidents increased from 12,341 in 2003 to 18,629 in 2006. Nearly 15% of the discipline incidents were alcohol/drug related, and 89% of all discipline incidents resulted in out-of-school suspension.
- **Graduate Analysis:** From 2002 to 2006, fewer high school graduates have been entering the work force, while more graduates are entering a two-year college or university program.

Table A: MO Student Demographic Data, 2002-2006ⁱ

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Enrollment	891,188	894,470	896,186	894,855	900,021
Asian	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%
Black	17.5%	17.7%	17.9%	17.9%	18.1%
Hispanic	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%	3.1%
Indian	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
White	79.0%	78.4%	77.8%	77.4%	76.8%

Note: Data in above table may differ slightly from data presented in KIDS COUNT Missouri 2006 Data Book due to revised state numbers.

Table B: MO Students per Staff Ratios, 2002-2006ⁱⁱ

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Students per Teacher	14	13	14	14	13
Students per Classroom Teacher	18	18	19	19	18
Students per Administrator	206	204	206	204	203

Note: Data in above table may differ slightly from data presented in KIDS COUNT Missouri 2006 Data Book due to revised state numbers.

Table C: MO Faculty Information, 2002-2006ⁱⁱⁱ

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Average Teacher Salary (Regular Term)	\$36,488	\$37,636	\$38,214	\$39,078	\$40,397
Average Teacher Salary (Total*)	\$38,103	\$39,280	\$39,786	\$40,685	\$42,077
Average Administrator Salary	\$67,335	\$69,724	\$71,279	\$72,824	\$75,236
Average Years of Experience	12.7	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.6
Teachers with a Masters Degree or Higher	44.2%	45.7%	47.5%	49.6%	50.0%

*Includes extended contract salary, Career Ladder supplement, and extra duty pay.

Note: Data in above table may differ slightly from data presented in KIDS COUNT Missouri 2006 Data Book due to revised state numbers.

DID YOU KNOW? ^{iv}

Elementary Education Test Scores

- 33% of MO 4th graders scored below the basic reading level in 2007, compared to 34% nationally.
- 18% of MO 4th graders scored below the basic math level in 2007, compared to 19% nationally.
- 25% of MO 8th graders scored below the basic reading level in 2007, compared to 27% nationally.
- 28% of MO 8th graders scored below the basic math level in 2007, compared to 30% nationally.

Table D: Certification Status of Teachers in MO, 2003-2006^v

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006
Teachers with Regular Certificates*	97.1%	96.9%	97.1%	96.5%
Teachers with Temporary or Special Assignment Certificates	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%
Teachers with Substitute, Expired, or No Certificates	1.4%	1.5%	1.0%	1.1%
Classes Taught by Highly Qualified Teachers**	95.6%	95.6%	96.4%	95.3%

*A Regular Certificate includes Life certificate, Professional Class I & II certificate, Continuous Professional Certificate (CPC), and Provisional certificate.

**A Highly Qualified Teacher is an individual who has the appropriate certification for his/her teaching.

Table E: MO Finance Report, 2003-2006^{vi}

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006
Fall Enrollment	894,470	896,186	894,855	900,021
Average Daily Attendance (ADA)	847,890.60	850,031.39	850,038.39	857,667.39
Rate of Attendance	94.5%	94.2%	94.0%	94.0%
Total Expenditures	\$8,547,374,133	\$8,432,985,204	\$8,806,183,464	\$9,246,815,784
Total Current Expenditures	\$6,303,450,731	\$6,337,667,894	\$6,604,885,197	\$7,050,924,520
Current Expenditures per ADA	\$7,434	\$7,456	\$7,770	\$8,221

Note: Expenditures include federal, state, and local funding. Data in above table may differ slightly from data presented in KIDS COUNT Missouri 2006 Data Book due to revised state numbers.

Table F: MO Finance Report, 2003-2006 – Percent of Revenue in the Operating Funds^{vii}

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006
Local *	54.2%	55.2%	55.7%	55.8%
State	37.2%	35.5%	34.8%	34.6%
Federal	8.6%	9.2%	9.5%	9.6%
Assessed Valuation	\$65,802,041,062	\$69,466,149,877	\$70,504,593,899	\$78,070,757,575

* Local includes Local, County, and Proposition C Money. In November 1982, Missouri voters approved Proposition C, an initiative measure establishing a 1% sales tax for elementary and secondary education, which also reduced property taxes.

Table G: MO Discipline Incidents, 2003-2006^{viii}

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006
Enrollment	894,470	896,186	894,855	900,021
Total Number of Incidents	12,341	14,615	15,871	18,629
Incident Rate (per 100 students)	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1

Note: Each incident reported is one in which a student is removed from the traditional classroom setting for 10 or more consecutive days. Multiple Short Sessions (cumulative removals adding up to 10 days) are not included in this analysis. Data in above table may differ slightly from data presented in KIDS COUNT Missouri 2006 Data Book due to revised state numbers.

Table H: MO Discipline Incidents, 2003-2006 – Type of Offense^{ix}

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol (number/rate)	616 / 0.1	480 / 0.1	525 / 0.1	489 / 0.1
Drug (number/rate)	2,259 / 0.3	2,525 / 0.3	2,308 / 0.3	2,245 / 0.2
Tobacco (number/rate)	181 / 0.02	156 / 0.02	160 / 0.02	118 / 0.01
Violent Act (number/rate)	2,489 / 0.3	3,312 / 0.4	3,144 / 0.4	1,478 / 0.2
Weapon (number/rate)	619 / 0.1	758 / 0.1	706 / 0.1	666 / 0.1
Other (number/rate)	6,158 / 0.7	7,380 / 0.8	9,019 / 1.1	13,633 / 1.5

Note: Alcohol – Use, possession, sale, or solicitation of intoxicating alcoholic beverages. Drug – Use, possession, sale, or solicitation of drugs, not including alcohol or tobacco. Tobacco – Use, possession, sale, or solicitation of tobacco. Violent Act – As defined by school board and including, but not limited to, exertion of physical force with intent to do serious bodily harm. Weapon – Device or instrument capable of causing serious bodily injury, not including a knife with a blade of less than 2-inches in length. Other – Other offenses not listed above. Data in above table may differ slightly from data presented in KIDS COUNT Missouri 2006 Data Book due to revised state numbers.

Table I: MO Discipline Incidents, 2003-2006 – Type of Removal^x

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006
In-School Suspension (number/rate)	845 / 0.1	999 / 0.1	1,533 / 0.2	1,565 / 0.2
Out-Of-School Suspension (number/rate)	11,154 / 1.2	13,339 / 1.5	14,117 / 1.6	16,934 / 1.9
Expulsion (number/rate)	123 / 0.0	181 / 0.0	167 / 0.0	88 / 0.0

Note: In-School Suspension – Removal of student from regular classroom setting (within a school building) for a fixed amount of time with student automatically returning to regular classroom setting after the suspension is completed. Out-of-School Suspension – Removal of student from school for a fixed amount of time with student automatically returning to school after the suspension is completed. Expulsion – Removal of student from school for an indefinite period of time until student is reinstated by local board of education. Data in above table may differ slightly from data presented in KIDS COUNT Missouri 2006 Data Book due to revised state numbers.

Table J: American College Test (ACT) in MO, 2002-2006 ^{xi}

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of Graduates	54,513	56,906	57,988	57,814	58,355
Number of Graduates Scoring At or Above the National Average	18,742	18,907	19,192	19,506	19,660
Percent of Graduates Scoring At or Above the National Average	34.4%	33.2%	33.1%	33.7%	33.7%
Percent of Graduates Taking the Test	68%	69%	70%	70%	70%
Composite ACT Score	21.5	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.6

Note: Data in above table may differ slightly from data presented in KIDS COUNT Missouri 2006 Data Book due to revised state numbers.

Table K: MO Graduate Analysis, 2002-2006 ^{xii}

Percent of Previous Years Graduates

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Entering a 4yr. College/University	39.5%	39.6%	38.6%	38.1%	39.2%
Entering a 2yr. College/University	24.6%	25.5%	26.8%	26.3%	25.7%
Entering a Post-Secondary (Non-college) Institution	3.9%	4.0%	4.1%	4.4%	4.2%
Entering the Work Force	21.0%	20.0%	19.5%	19.8%	19.2%
Entering the Military	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.1%
Entering Some Other Field	5.6%	3.6%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%
Status Unknown	0.3%	3.6%	4.6%	5.1%	5.3%

Note: Data in above table may differ slightly from data presented in KIDS COUNT Missouri 2006 Data Book due to revised state numbers.

DID YOU KNOW? ^{xiii}

High School Dropout Rate

- MO ranks 27th in the nation for the number of youth between the ages of 16 and 19 who have left high school.
- In 2005, 8% of Missouri teens were high school dropouts, compared to 7% nationally.

- I Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2006). Demographic Data, 2002-2006. Retrieved September 21, 2007, from <http://dese.mo.gov/schooldata/four/000000/demonone.html>
- II Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2006). Student Staff Ratios, 2002-2006. Retrieved September 21, 2007, from <http://dese.mo.gov/schooldata/four/000000/studnone.html>
- III Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2006). Faculty Information, 2002-2006. Retrieved September 21, 2007, from <http://dese.mo.gov/schooldata/four/000000/facunone.html>
- IV The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2007). Kids Count State Level Data Online. Retrieved November 2, 2007, from <http://www.kidscount.org/sld/databook.jsp>
- V Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2006). Certification Status of Teachers, 2003-2006. Retrieved September 21, 2007, from <http://dese.mo.gov/schooldata/four/000000/certnone.html>
- VI Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2006). Finance Report, 2002-2006. Retrieved September 21, 2007, from <http://dese.mo.gov/schooldata/four/000000/finanone.html>
- VII Ibid.
- VIII Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2006). Discipline Incidents, 2002-2006. Retrieved September 24, 2007, from <http://dese.mo.gov/schooldata/four/000000/discnone.html>
- IX Ibid.
- X Ibid.
- XI Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2006). American College Test (ACT), 2002-2006. Retrieved September 24, 2007, from <http://dese.mo.gov/schooldata/four/000000/cactnone.html>
- XII Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2006). Graduate Analysis, 2002-2006. Retrieved September 24, 2007, from <http://dese.mo.gov/schooldata/four/000000/contnone.html>
- XIII Ibid at 4.

HEALTH



Good health provides the needed foundation for children to succeed in life. A healthy start begins with quality prenatal care and continues throughout childhood and adolescence. Below are some of the health indicators CMC tracks in the Missouri Profile section:

Children Enrolled in MC+/Medicaid: According to the Missouri Department of Social Services, a little over 25,000 Missouri children stopped participating in Missouri's public health insurance program between January 2006 and December 2006. This drop in health care access is troubling, especially since 9% of children at or below 200% of the federal poverty level are not enrolled in any public health insurance program, despite being eligible. CMC co-released a report with Families USA called, "No Shelter from the Storm: America's Uninsured Children," which found that more than 50% of America's uninsured children come from families where both parents work. In order to improve health outcomes, Missouri needs to find ways to help families access health insurance.

Children Receiving Public SED Mental Health Services: From 2002 until 2006, over 20,000 more children began accessing mental health services. Missouri is still implementing 2004's Senate Bill 1003, which required the state to develop a unified, comprehensive child mental health system. As more and more children need access to mental health services, it is vital that Missouri complete the goals of Senate Bill 1003.

Access to health care does not ensure a child will have a healthy start in life, but it improves a child's chances of developing into a healthy adult.

Table A: MO Birth Statistics for Girls between the Ages of 10 and 14ⁱ

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number	118	126	119	144	105	107

Table B: MO Birth Statistics for Girls between the Ages of 15 and 17ⁱⁱ

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number	2,820	2,659	2,572	2,623	2,555	2,828

Table C: MO Birth Statistics for Girls between the Ages of 18 and 19ⁱⁱⁱ

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number	6,488	6,169	6,084	6,124	6,047	6,351

Table D: MO Birth Statistics for Mothers on Medicaid ^{IV}

Age	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
10-14	87	92	88	116	84	75
15-17	2,171	2,066	2,016	2,057	2,072	2,214
18-19	5,132	5,014	5,041	5,102	5,105	5,289
20-24	12,976	13,866	14,633	15,263	15,832	16,191
25-29	6,175	6,505	7,060	7,860	8,419	8,968
30-34	2,672	2,924	3,125	3,423	3,554	3,537
35-39	1,074	1,177	1,192	1,294	1,371	1,353
40+	228	247	281	309	336	336
Unknown	0	0	0	0	2	2
All Ages	30,515	31,891	33,436	35,424	36,775	37,965

Table E: MO Birth Statistics – Women Who Had No Prenatal Care ^V

Age	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
10-14	7	3	5	4	1	4
15-17	42	46	42	37	38	42
18-19	88	80	52	66	61	63
20-24	200	205	159	197	204	172
25-29	116	118	119	110	120	109
30-34	82	74	68	82	78	72
35-39	74	70	54	52	44	39
40+	19	28	14	19	17	19
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0
All Ages	628	624	514	567	563	520

Table F: MO Birth Statistics – Women Who Began Prenatal Care During First Trimester ^{VI}

Age	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
10-14	55	67	59	71	53	42
15-17	1,889	1,790	1,805	1,825	1,772	1,908
18-19	4,950	4,708	4,723	4,721	4,678	4,846
20-24	17,358	17,827	18,496	18,511	18,732	19,013
25-29	18,426	18,223	19,149	19,330	20,207	21,048
30-34	14,539	14,694	14,999	14,928	14,550	14,406
35-39	6,167	6,165	6,137	6,293	6,276	6,382
40+	1,168	1,193	1,268	1,299	1,297	1,270
Unknown	0	6	5	2	6	4
All Ages	64,552	64,673	66,641	66,980	67,571	68,919

Table G: MO Birth Statistics – Women Who Began Prenatal Care During Second Trimester ^{VII}

Age	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
10-14	39	36	36	52	35	43
15-17	628	614	574	593	555	633
18-19	1,095	1,047	1,011	981	1,000	1,007
20-24	2,677	2,659	2,686	2,669	2,908	3,107
25-29	1,428	1,308	1,409	1,515	1,675	1,922
30-34	798	810	843	800	864	955
35-39	381	415	389	426	401	456
40+	116	132	123	139	120	141
Unknown	1	1	1	1	0	0
All Ages	7,163	7,022	7,072	7,176	7,558	8,264

Table H: MO Birth Statistics – Women Who Began Prenatal Care During Third Trimester ^{VIII}

Age	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
10-14	12	17	13	14	11	12
15-17	128	130	78	86	103	108
18-19	161	169	136	144	138	145
20-24	476	474	420	445	386	484
25-29	262	271	220	246	265	306
30-34	134	155	148	152	155	129
35-39	103	76	69	91	83	85
40+	24	33	27	27	30	27
Unknown	0	1	0	1	1	0
All Ages	1,300	1,326	1,111	1,206	1,172	1,296

Table I: MO Birth Statistics – Very Low Birth Weight Babies – Less than 1,500 Grams ^{IX}

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total & Rate	1,069	1,188	1,245	1,186	1,196	1,190
	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%

Note: 1,500 grams = 3.3 pounds. Rates per 100.

Table J: MO Birth Statistics – Low Birth Weight Babies – Less than 2,500 Grams ^X

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total & Rate	5,759	6,057	6,194	6,440	6,368	6,579
	7.6%	8.1%	8.0%	8.3%	8.1%	8.1%

Note: 2,500 grams = 5.5 pounds. Rates per 100.

Table K: **MO Birth Statistics – Education Status of the Mother: Less Than 12 Years** ^{xi}

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total & Rate	14,267 18.9%	14,183 18.9%	14,277 18.6%	14,451 18.6%	14,357 18.3%	15,279 18.8%

Note: Rates per 100.

Table L: **MO Birth Statistics – Gestation: Preterm (Less than 37 completed weeks)** ^{xii}

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total & Rate	9,803 13.0%	9,981 13.3%	10,329 13.4%	10,352 13.3%	10,722 13.7%	10,701 13.2%

Note: Rates per 100.

Table M: **MO Birth Statistics – Smoked During Pregnancy** ^{xiii}

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total & Rate	13,761 18.3%	13,607 18.1%	13,895 18.1%	14,083 18.1%	14,317 18.2%	14,946 18.4%

Note: Rates per 100.

Table N: **All WIC Prenatals by Estimated Date of Delivery (Birth Year)** ^{xiv}

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number	34,213	33,470	34,288	35,601	37,182	34,256

Note: Prenatal refers to the period during pregnancy. All WIC prenatals with an estimated date of delivery during a given calendar year is the population covered by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA).

Table O: **MO Children on Medicaid/MC+ At Various Points in 2006 and 2007** ^{xv}

Time	Jan 2006	June 2006	Dec 2006	June 2007	July 2007
Number	510,848	490,794	485,811	483,454	482,757

Table P: **Health: MC+ Eligibility Information** ^{xvi}

Children may be eligible for MC+ for Kids if:

- they are under age 19;
- they have been uninsured for six months or more (some exceptions apply); and
- their family's income is below the following amounts:

Maximum MONTHLY Family Income

Family Size	2	3	4	5
(Family size includes parents)				
Income	\$3,423	\$4,293	\$5,163	\$6,033
(Subject to change annually)				

Some families may be required to pay co-payments and/or premiums.

DID YOU KNOW? ^{xvii}

Tooth Decay Most Common Chronic Disease Among Children

- Dental caries (tooth decay) is the most common chronic disease among children, with economically disadvantaged children and ethnic minority children experiencing the highest rates of disease.
- Dental caries is among the most preventable childhood diseases. Without treatment, dental caries leads to cavities, pain, diminished quality of life, missed school days, and increased costs for dental care and related medical services due to the cumulative nature of the disease when left untreated. In rare circumstances, dental caries that is not treated or improperly treated can even lead to childhood death.
- The Missouri Coalition for Oral Health (MCOH) estimates that nearly half of the children in the state who are hospitalized for dental conditions, and more than half of the children who experience emergency room visits for dental problems, are enrolled in Medicaid and MC+. ^{xviii}
- Although Medicaid is required to provide oral health care services to children, according to MCOH, access to these services is a problem in Missouri. With low reimbursement rates, at least 71% of Missouri dentists do not participate in Medicaid or MC+; additionally, 38% of Missouri counties do not have a dentist that accepts Medicaid patients. ^{xix}

Table Q: All MO Emergency Room Visits – By Age of Patient ^{xx}

Age of Patient	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Number / Rate	Number / Rate	Number / Rate	Number / Rate	Number / Rate
Under 1	73,212 / 972.4	73,725 / 980.8	75,324 / 978.7	68,523 / 881.8	71,345 / 908.3
1-4	171,493 / 590.8	177,910 / 605.2	193,135 / 660.6	167,530 / 569.6	174,679 / 587.6
5-9	120,912 / 313.9	118,612 / 312.2	125,227 / 335.4	114,444 / 311.0	115,996 / 319.6
10-14	117,412 / 287.1	119,317 / 289.8	122,308 / 299.5	114,210 / 284.3	111,872 / 286.1
15-17	89,651 / 362.7	89,070 / 359.4	91,579 / 372.1	90,496 / 368.7	93,390 / 375.8
18-19	77,752 / 467.2	76,998 / 464.8	78,575 / 470.1	77,834 / 460.8	78,654 / 469.5

Note: Rates per 1,000. Rates are age specific.

Table R: All MO Preventable Hospitalization Discharges – By Age of Patient ^{xxi}

Age of Patient	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Under 1	3,393	3,200	2,945	2,834	2,903
1-4	6,055	5,826	6,007	5,831	6,106
5-9	2,834	2,815	2,777	2,730	2,874
10-14	1,976	2,088	1,984	1,970	1,975
15-17	1,332	1,358	1,424	1,414	1,487
18-19	1,091	1,145	1,178	1,237	1,157

Note: Data reflects acute care hospital discharges. Diagnoses include angina, asthma, bacterial pneumonia, cellulitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary, congenital syphilis, congestive heart failure, convulsions, dehydration, dental conditions, diabetes, epilepsy, failure to thrive, gastroenteritis, hypertension, hypoglycemia, immunization preventable, kidney-urinary infection, nutritional deficiencies, pelvic inflammatory disease, severe ENT infection, and tuberculosis.

DID YOU KNOW?

Asthma in Children

Asthma is a disease that causes narrowing of the lungs, prohibiting normal airflow, especially during exhalation. The breathing difficulties caused by asthma include wheezing, coughing, chest pain, and chest tightness. ^{xxii} Asthma is very common among children – in 2004, childhood asthma prevalence in Missouri was 8%. ^{xxiii}

- Nationally, asthma is the leading cause of school absenteeism due to a chronic condition, and it is estimated that children with asthma miss an average of eight days of school each year due to their asthma. In Missouri, over 700,000 school days are potentially missed per year among children due to asthma. ^{xxiv}
- The leading cause of inpatient hospitalizations among children under the age of 15 due to a chronic condition in Missouri is asthma. ^{xxv} In 2005, 67.1% of inpatient hospitalizations for children under the age of 15 were due to respiratory infections; at 22.4%, the majority of these infections were due to asthma. ^{xxvi}
- One of the most important factors for students with asthma is access to a school nurse because school nurses are a significant resource for acquiring information on health issues among children, especially for asthma. ^{xxvii}

Table S: Tobacco Use Among Missouri Youth – Current Middle School Users ^{xxviii}

	Total	Female	Male	6th	7th	8th
Cigarettes	6.9%	7.4%	6.3%	3.2%	6.8%	10.6%
Cigars	4.8%	4.1%	5.4%	2.2%	4.1%	8.0%
Bidis	3.0%	2.1%	3.9%	2.3%	4.1%	2.7%
Smokeless	3.6%	1.7%	5.3%	1.2%	5.4%	4.0%
Any Tobacco*	13.4%	12.0%	14.7%	7.7%	13.4%	19.0%

*Includes cigarettes, cigars, bidis, kreteks, pipes, and smokeless tobacco.

Note: Data Source: Self-reported data for this table were obtained in Spring 2007 from 1,338 Missouri middle school students. Public schools and students were randomly selected. A user was defined as anyone who had used any form of tobacco on one or more of the 30 days prior to the survey.

Table T: Tobacco Use Among Missouri Youth – Current High School Users ^{xxix}

	Total	Female	Male	9th	10th	11th	12th
Cigarettes	21.3%	20.4%	22.2%	13.6%	22.8%	26.7%	24.1%
Cigars	13.7%	9.4%	17.6%	10.4%	10.0%	16.4%	19.1%
Bidis	6.2%	2.9%	9.4%	4.9%	6.9%	4.7%	9.0%
Smokeless	7.6%	2.2%	12.9%	7.8%	6.7%	9.2%	6.9%
Any Tobacco*	30.7%	25.7%	35.4%	23.9%	27.7%	37.8%	35.7%

*Includes cigarettes, cigars, bidis, kreteks, pipes, and smokeless tobacco.

Note: Data Source: Self-reported data for this table were obtained in Spring 2007 from 1,330 Missouri high school students. Public schools and students were randomly selected. A user was defined as anyone who had used any form of tobacco on one or more of the 30 days prior to the survey.

DID YOU KNOW? ^{xxx}

Smoking Trends in Missouri...

- The adult smoking rate (23.4% in 2005) is among the highest in the U.S. The smoking rate among high school students, at 23%, closely mirrors that of adults.
- The smoking rate for Missouri's pregnant women has remained consistently high at around 18% for the last five years.
- More than 90% of adult smokers began the habit before they were 18-years old.
- When considering spit tobacco and other types of tobacco in addition to smoking, the rate of use among Missouri kids jumps to 27%.

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- XXVII Ibid.
- XXVIII Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (2007) Tobacco Use by Missouri Youth Fact Sheet 2007. Retrieved September 28, 2007, from http://www.dhss.mo.gov/SmokingAndTobacco/07_Youth_Use.pdf
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JUVENILE JUSTICE & YOUTH DEVELOPMENT



Too many Missouri children live in poverty and/or unsafe communities. Sometimes, when children do not have adequate family and community supports, they end up entering the Juvenile Justice system because they engage in risky behavior, like drug abuse. For many years, CMC has tracked the Juvenile Law Violations rate in our Missouri Profile section. In 2005, the rate fell to 59.0 from 61.8 in 2002.

- Annual Referrals: From 2002 to 2006, the number of youth who were referred to the Juvenile Justice system decreased by 2,937.
- Referral Sources: In 2005, the majority of referrals came from law enforcement personnel, particularly municipal police.
- Most Common Allegation: For both boys and girls, the most common allegation was a status violation such as truancy or running away from home.

When children engage in constructive activities, they have less time to find trouble, but nationally only 3% of high school students participate in afterschool programs.

Missouri has made some progress in reducing the number of juvenile justice cases, but more support systems for youth such as afterschool programs are needed.

Table A: Juvenile Justice: Annual MO Referrals to Juvenile Courts ⁱ

Year	Referrals
2001	87,340
2002	80,381
2003	76,927
2004	75,408
2005	72,033

Note: These numbers do not report individual children; they are separately disposed court referrals. The number of children represented by these referrals cannot be accurately reported due to inconsistencies in identification systems from circuit to circuit. Therefore, an unduplicated statewide count of individual children is not available.

Table B: Juvenile Justice: MO Referrals to Juvenile Courts by Gender ⁱⁱ

Year	Male	Female
2005	63%	37%

Table C: Juvenile Justice: MO Referrals to Juvenile Courts by Race ⁱⁱⁱ

Year	Caucasian	African-American	Other/Unknown
2005	66%	30%	4%

Table D: Juvenile Justice: MO Juvenile Court Referral Statistics: 1996-2005 ^{iv}

Year	Law Violation	Abuse, Neglect, Custody	Court Order Violation	Municipal, Juvenile	Status Offense	Total
1996	46,229	13,104	929	--	23,799	84,131
1997	49,402	13,344	819	--	22,553	86,118
1998	48,382	13,416	900	--	23,749	86,447
1999	49,323	13,696	835	--	24,570	88,424
2000	46,291	14,843	1,048	--	22,728	84,910
2001	45,942	17,483	1,124	2,814	19,977	87,340
2002	42,793	15,949	1,147	2,189	18,303	80,381
2003	40,922	15,261	940	2,132	17,672	76,927
2004	41,249	14,523	855	1,878	16,903	75,408
2005	38,937	13,598	1,043	2,232	16,223	72,033

DID YOU KNOW? ^v

Model States: Missouri

Missouri has received national attention for its unique juvenile justice model that emphasizes rehabilitation over incarceration. Before 1983, Missouri’s approach to juvenile offenders emphasized incarceration, and involved confining young offenders to training schools, or large correctional institutions housing anywhere between 100-1200 youth; most of the country still relies on this approach today. The closing of Missouri’s only large training school in 1983 marked a move away from an incarceration model to confine juvenile offenders, and a transition to a system of community-based residential and non-residential programs. Youth now go to one of 30 regional, small-scale corrections centers, where they live in dormitories instead of cells, or they go to one of many non-residential programs.

Missouri’s move away from the training school system signifies an effort to place youth in more specialized programs according to their real needs. Smaller, regionally-based programs provide more individual attention and treat youth as part of their communities and families. Missouri’s recidivism rate was 8.7% in 2006, dramatically lower than the rest of the country.

Table E: Juvenile Justice: MO Referral Sources in 2005 ^{vi}

Type	Referrals
Law Enforcement	
Municipal Police	38,278
County Sheriff	5,503
Other Law Enforcement	773
Highway Patrol	379
School	7,921
Children's Division	9,754
Juvenile Court Personnel	3,219
Parent	2,684
Other Juvenile Court	1,195
Relative, Other than Parent	209
Victim or Self-Referral	178
Social Agency – Private	242
Social Agency – Public	162
Dept. of Mental Health	21
Other	921
Miscode	594
Total	72,033

Table F: Juvenile Justice: Most Common Major Allegation in 2005 – Male ^{vii}

Type	Number
Status	8,973
Abuse/Neglect/Custody	7,002
Assault	6,697
Property Damage	4,620
Stealing	4,200
Dangerous Drugs	2,366
Peace Disturbance	1,920
Municipal, Juvenile	1,528
Burglary	1,355
All Others	6,978

Table G: Juvenile Justice: Most Common Major Allegation in 2005 – Female ^{viii}

Type	Number
Status	7,250
Abuse/Neglect/Custody	6,900
Assault	3,340
Stealing	3,323
Peace Disturbance	1,128
Property Damage	858
Dangerous Drugs	765
Municipal, Juvenile	704
Liquor Laws Violation	431
All Others	1,695

Definitions:

Law Violations: Acts which would be in violation of the Missouri Criminal Code if they were committed by an adult.

Status Violations: Acts which are violations only if committed by a juvenile. These include such infractions as truancy and running away from home.

Abuse, Neglect, Custody: Reports of Missouri children who were victims of abuse or neglect, and children involved in custody disputes, transfers, or terminations of parental rights.

Court Order Violations: Reported referrals of violations of court orders.

Municipal, Juvenile: Referrals for juvenile municipal violations, such as smoking in a public place and curfew violations. Prior to 2001, these referrals were reported in the Status and Administrative categories.

DID YOU KNOW? ^{ix}

Afterschool Programs, Youth Development Reduce the Potential for Violence

Violence by teens, and violence against teens, peaks between the afterschool hours of 3pm and 4pm. According to the National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center, quality afterschool programs can:

- Decrease juvenile crime
- Decrease the likelihood that youth will be victims of violent crime
- Decrease youth participation in risky behaviors, such as drug, alcohol, and tobacco use
- Lead youth to develop new skills and interests
- Improve youth's grades and academic achievement
- Encourage youth to reach higher in planning their futures
- Increase youth's self-confidence and social skills

Table H: Youth Development: 21st Century Community Learning Centers Funding ^x

FY 2008 Bush Budget Proposal	\$14,784,181
Estimated Number of Children Served at Proposed Funding Level	14,784
FY 2008 Funding Level Authorized Under NCLB	\$37,669,390
Estimated Number of Children Served at NCLB Full Funding Level	37,669
Estimated Number of Children Left without Afterschool Programs	22,885

DID YOU KNOW? ^{XI}

21st Century Community Learning Centers

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers initiative was formerly a federally funded program that allowed schools to create and/or enhance afterschool programs. With the passage of “No Child Left Behind” in 2001, the 21st Century Community Learning Center program transitioned to state control and administration via a competitive grant process.

Program Goals:

- Provide opportunities for academic enrichment, including providing tutorial services to help students, particularly students who attend low-performing schools, to meet state and local student performance standards in core academic subjects, such as reading and mathematics.
- Offer students an array of additional services, programs, and activities such as youth development, drug and violence prevention programs, counseling programs, art, music, and recreation programs, technology education programs, and character education programs designed to reinforce and complement the regular academic program of participating students.
- Offer families of students served by community learning centers opportunities for literacy and related educational development.

Due to cuts in funds, Missouri was not able to fund any new 21st Century Community Learning Center programs with its FY 2005 funds. The last competition for grants in 2004 awarded only 16 out of a total of 59 applicants.

Table I: Youth Development: Number of Children in Afterschool Programs Nationally ^{XII}

Grade Level	Percent of Children in Grade Level in Afterschool	Number of Children in Afterschool
Kindergarten	13%	564,023
Grades 1-5	15%	2,753,131
Grades 6-8	6%	727,722
Grades 9-12	3%	389,888
Unreported	8%	537,034

Table J: Youth Development: Number of Children in Self-Care Nationally ^{XIII}

Grade Level	Percent of Children in Grade Level Self-Care	Number of Children in Self-Care
Kindergarten	1%	42,819
Grades 1-5	7%	1,303,945
Grades 6-8	34%	3,901,463
Grades 9-12	52%	5,968,930
Unreported	9%	602,819

DID YOU KNOW? ^{XIV}

The Need for Afterschool Programs in Missouri

The demand for afterschool programs in Missouri has exceeded the limited space and funding available for such programs, meaning only a minority of students in the state are able to benefit. Afterschool programs provide a critical support that helps children do better in school, and reassures parents that their children are safe and well cared for after the school day ends.

- 32% of Missouri children are unsupervised afterschool.
- Only 12% of Missouri’s K-12 youth are able to participate in afterschool programs.
- 29% of all children not in afterschool programs would be likely to participate if an afterschool program were available.

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County	Rank 2007	Free and Reduced Lunch	Mothers < 12 yrs Education	Low Birth Weight Infants	Infant Deaths	Child Deaths	Child Abuse and Neglect	Out-of-Home Placements	Dropouts	Teen Births	Teen Violent Deaths
Adair	34	33	17	94	92	77	79	100	44	4	5
Andrew	5	6	4	4	30	37	5	15	50	23	104
Atchison	10	59	27	4	1	40	93	28	2	57	51
Audrain	62	48	104	82	51	17	49	5	65	83	60
Barry	103	87	110	89	58	82	74	76	62	106	107
Barton	66	55	63	72	60	111	45	44	96	73	98
Bates	31	49	50	11	9	53	75	32	57	62	54
Benton	67	90	60	50	63	95	95	46	85	49	87
Bollinger	74	61	70	66	112	61	58	63	44	32	92
Boone	11	8	8	74	54	31	32	20	79	9	24
Buchanan	47	70	47	54	62	56	104	29	29	72	11
Butler	104	94	85	107	106	94	109	51	94	109	84
Caldwell	35	57	41	105	109	44	78	17	5	16	62
Callaway	49	29	73	94	79	103	64	43	69	28	56
Camden	44	56	48	54	38	84	21	40	44	80	64
Cape Girardeau	26	25	32	79	49	19	37	70	29	26	13
Carroll	45	63	68	3	83	1	7	1	10	82	67
Carter	99	113	93	50	18	34	98	36	62	111	114
Cass	6	4	12	17	59	22	4	11	33	19	29
Cedar	64	67	57	28	92	30	62	50	48	66	105
Chariton	51	35	29	12	84	28	20	88	11	78	80
Christian	15	10	10	9	42	45	29	61	41	24	16
Clark	32	50	23	50	16	69	19	78	56	38	12
Clay	4	3	6	38	23	38	11	14	74	15	27
Clinton	18	7	15	38	32	59	40	24	69	51	55
Cole	28	19	16	66	44	26	14	66	93	30	38
Cooper	29	39	51	86	12	115	81	41	33	59	7
Crawford	88	75	78	91	23	97	24	103	94	97	77
Dade	52	89	52	20	15	110	68	47	23	85	95

County	Rank 2007	Free and Reduced Lunch	Mothers < 12 yrs Education	Low Birth Weight Infants	Infant Deaths	Child Deaths	Child Abuse and Neglect	Out-of-Home Placements	Dropouts	Teen Births	Teen Violent Deaths
Dallas	107	85	105	14	100	53	61	45	113	89	73
Daviess	82	69	102	66	94	93	35	90	33	29	10
DeKalb	13	30	45	12	5	85	16	22	23	41	58
Dent	78	93	92	54	35	11	51	69	81	61	79
Douglas	50	106	38	54	11	52	85	68	5	68	101
Dunklin	113	107	113	110	104	76	108	113	106	113	93
Franklin	24	12	42	35	34	20	12	53	85	22	72
Gasconade	58	21	58	74	69	101	33	101	62	60	90
Gentry	21	23	67	74	21	1	50	18	33	31	1
Greene	56	26	30	45	60	31	110	81	106	50	28
Grundy	75	88	82	50	16	43	107	107	41	43	58
Harrison	84	66	35	74	26	1	71	108	96	86	112
Henry	65	60	22	17	76	13	112	82	90	67	32
Hickory	73	96	88	2	66	29	39	1	4	107	95
Holt	14	52	20	42	1	1	42	77	11	39	31
Howard	41	44	21	102	107	16	86	30	101	2	20
Howell	76	97	54	28	51	87	105	33	85	93	83
Iron	79	99	25	106	82	73	77	98	18	91	6
Jackson	77	32	61	91	71	41	36	65	106	81	53
Jasper	97	68	97	32	38	33	84	87	112	92	33
Jefferson	22	5	18	61	49	36	18	72	65	20	41
Johnson	12	16	14	14	44	47	6	37	41	11	23
Knox	71	83	111	6	13	1	96	93	18	17	43
Laclede	94	72	59	66	99	90	106	92	81	102	63
Lafayette	23	15	37	17	47	9	26	26	58	53	48
Lawrence	80	78	87	45	81	20	76	60	50	79	50
Lewis	20	27	56	21	32	71	8	71	20	5	46
Lincoln	25	13	34	28	30	23	44	48	88	36	42
Linn	37	41	40	42	18	51	22	97	7	75	19

County	Rank 2007	Free and Reduced Lunch	Mothers < 12 yrs Education	Low Birth Weight Infants	Infant Deaths	Child Deaths	Child Abuse and Neglect	Out-of-Home Placements	Dropouts	Teen Births	Teen Violent Deaths
Livingston	40	36	19	72	18	108	103	64	101	56	111
McDonald	112	103	115	86	100	112	63	112	109	112	75
Macon	61	58	90	26	26	85	41	89	44	65	81
Madison	57	62	98	101	54	65	55	34	58	52	76
Maries	42	40	77	21	6	89	3	13	81	98	39
Marion	55	51	53	94	36	14	99	62	105	44	26
Mercer	63	45	81	100	113	74	65	16	7	33	61
Miller	69	54	75	54	21	81	91	84	26	105	103
Mississippi	106	110	108	113	26	114	82	8	69	115	17
Moniteau	43	31	106	21	7	83	13	31	67	34	110
Monroe	9	37	11	89	10	1	25	6	50	21	109
Montgomery	60	46	65	82	79	90	59	95	14	71	44
Morgan	92	98	107	35	86	104	89	23	50	95	70
New Madrid	110	105	91	112	67	62	80	111	88	108	86
Newton	89	76	80	38	64	77	38	105	58	88	100
Nodaway	3	18	3	84	54	10	31	58	7	1	8
Oregon	54	101	33	84	1	1	111	104	11	90	66
Osage	19	11	7	8	26	96	17	67	74	35	85
Ozark	48	111	31	14	36	98	52	55	14	25	82
Pemiscot	114	112	112	115	111	113	90	102	114	114	89
Perry	46	34	26	66	48	45	43	38	103	64	71
Pettis	90	71	96	78	76	12	67	42	100	99	37
Phelps	70	43	49	86	67	63	69	99	58	76	35
Pike	86	38	94	28	98	105	54	80	110	47	102
Platte	2	2	5	26	44	15	10	9	29	10	22
Polk	36	82	39	21	38	79	92	49	26	42	15
Pulaski	30	24	13	45	72	66	15	91	38	18	18
Putnam	81	47	102	111	8	101	23	114	20	40	1
Ralls	39	22	43	79	91	49	56	12	96	36	36

County	Rank 2007	Free and Reduced Lunch	Mothers < 12 yrs Education	Low Birth Weight Infants	Infant Deaths	Child Deaths	Child Abuse and Neglect	Out-of-Home Placements	Dropouts	Teen Births	Teen Violent Deaths
Randolph	68	77	62	79	64	58	83	74	74	46	78
Ray	17	9	46	61	54	56	53	7	23	45	90
Reynolds	109	104	55	45	115	1	114	109	1	48	115
Ripley	111	109	95	109	114	48	115	21	111	77	88
St. Charles	1	1	2	35	51	26	1	19	38	7	8
St. Clair	53	84	65	104	14	18	102	75	74	27	74
Ste. Genevieve	7	28	28	9	4	49	9	10	69	14	65
St. Francois	72	74	74	38	38	55	70	39	79	96	34
St. Louis	16	20	9	94	75	39	2	27	38	13	14
Saline	93	65	84	61	110	80	97	94	90	63	49
Schuyler	33	92	36	93	84	59	34	25	14	8	108
Scotland	87	73	114	6	108	109	27	85	20	6	30
Scott	91	86	86	99	96	66	47	57	50	101	24
Shannon	98	114	100	45	104	106	48	1	3	104	39
Shelby	27	42	24	61	88	75	30	52	29	12	1
Stoddard	108	14	72	102	86	71	87	115	67	74	94
Stone	83	81	64	54	102	68	66	79	33	69	106
Sullivan	101	102	71	21	95	25	100	96	50	100	69
Taney	100	79	79	71	42	69	101	110	96	87	45
Texas	85	91	69	61	96	23	94	106	28	55	57
Vernon	59	80	76	32	76	99	72	35	48	54	97
Warren	38	17	44	42	23	35	46	86	69	58	52
Washington	102	95	99	108	89	42	73	54	74	103	99
Wayne	96	108	83	54	72	92	60	73	81	84	21
Webster	95	53	109	32	72	87	57	83	103	70	47
Worth	8	64	1	1	89	107	88	1	14	3	1
Wright	105	100	101	94	69	100	113	59	90	110	113
St. Louis city	115	115	89	114	102	64	28	56	115	94	68

Outcome Measures

- 1. Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch** - number of students who are enrolled in free or reduced-price National School Lunch Program. Children from households with incomes less than 130% of poverty are eligible for free lunches; those from households below 185% of poverty are eligible for reduced-price lunches. Rate is expressed as percent of total school enrollment. Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
- 2. Births to mothers without high school diploma** - number of live births that occur to women who have less than 12 years of education as indicated on their birth certificates. Rate is expressed as a percent of all live births. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
- 3. Low birth weight infants** - number of live infants recorded as having a birth weight under 2,500 grams (5 pounds 8 ounces). Rate is expressed as percent of total live births. Data were aggregated over five-year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
- 4. Infant mortality** - number of deaths to infants under one year of age. Rate is expressed per 1,000 live births. Data were aggregated over five-year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
- 5. Child deaths, ages 1-14** - number of deaths from all causes of children ages 1 to 14. Rate is expressed per 100,000 children of that age group. Data were aggregated over five-year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
- 6. Child abuse and neglect** - number of child abuse victims from reports classified as "probable cause," indicating that child abuse or neglect has occurred, and from children receiving family assessments. Rate is expressed per 1,000 children. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
- 7. Out-of-home placement entries** - number of entries into Division of Family Services alternative care, including foster care, group homes, relative care, and residential settings. Rate is expressed per 1,000 children. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
- 8. Annual high school dropouts** - number of students (grades 9 through 12) enrolled in public schools who left school during the school year without graduating. Rate is expressed as percent of enrolled students. The formula used to calculate the rate accounts for transfers in and out of a district. Years indicated are school years; for example, 2002 indicates the 2001-2002 school year. Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

- 9. Births to teens, ages 15-19** - number of live births that occur to girls ages 15 to 19. Rate is expressed per 1,000 girls of that age group. Source: Missouri Department of Health; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
- 10. Violent deaths, ages 15-19** - number of deaths from homicides, suicides, motor vehicle crashes, and other accidents to teens ages 15 to 19. Rate is expressed per 100,000 teens of that age group. Data were aggregated over five-year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

Demographic Data

- 1. Child population** - total resident population under age 18, including dependents of the Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
- 2. Children as percent of total population** - percentage of total population that is under age 18. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
- 3. Minority children** - percentage of children under age 18 who are identified as non-white. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
- 4. Children with limited English proficiency** - number of children reported by school districts as having limited English language skills. Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Economic Data

- 1. Children in poverty** - percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the Bureau of the Census. The 2006 poverty threshold was \$20,000 for a family of four. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census.
- 2. Children in single parent families** - percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person without a spouse present in the home. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census.
- 3. Average annual wage/salary** - average annual wage/salary per job. County data indicate annual wage/salary for all jobs located in that county. An employee may live in a different county from where they work. Source: USDC, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
- 4. Adult unemployment** - percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed and actively looking for work. Source: Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Division of Employment Security.

Family Support Data

- 1. Parents paying child support in state system** - percentage of all cases served through Department of Social Services, Division of Child Support Enforcement that receive partial or full payment of their child support order. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services.
- 2. Children receiving subsidized child care** - total number of children participating in one of the following subsidized child care programs: FUTURES, transitional, income-maintenance/income eligible, at-risk, and child care and development block grant. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services.
- 3. Licensed child care capacity** - number of spaces in licensed family child care homes, group child care homes, and child care centers. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
- 4. Accredited child care facilities** - number of child care centers accredited by either Missouri Voluntary Accreditation or by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC). Source: Missouri Voluntary Accreditation; National Association for the Education of Young Children.
- 5. Children receiving cash assistance** – average monthly percentage of population under age 18 that live in households receiving public assistance under Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
- 6. Children receiving food stamps** - percentage of population under 18 who live in households receiving food stamp benefits. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

Health/Mental Health Data

- 1. Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid** - average monthly percentage of children under 18 who have applied for and have been certified eligible for participation in the Medicaid program, either through MC+ managed care, or through traditional fee-for-service providers. This indicator includes both number and rate. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
- 2. Public clinic immunization rate** - percent of two-year olds served in Missouri's public clinics who received 4 diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP), 3 oral polio virus (OPV), 1 measles-mumps-rubella (MMR), 3 hib, 3 hepatitis B, and 1 varicella vaccines and were therefore considered properly immunized. Also, includes private providers who enter their data into MOHSAIC system. Source: Missouri Department of Health.

- 3. Children with elevated blood lead levels** - number of children whose blood contained 10 or more micrograms of lead per deciliter. Rate is expressed as percent of children who were screened. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
- 4. Children receiving public SED mental health services** – children who receive treatment for Serious Emotional Disorders. Source: Missouri Department of Mental Health; Missouri Department of Social Services.
- 5. Juvenile law violation referral rate** - number of referrals to one of the 45 juvenile courts in Missouri for acts that would be violations of the Missouri Criminal Code if committed by an adult. The numbers represent separately disposed court referrals, not individual children. Rate is expressed per 1,000 youths ages 10 through 17. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; Missouri Office of Administration.

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Children's Trust Fund – Kirk Schreiber, Executive Director
Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis, University of Missouri Outreach and Extension
– Bill Elder, Associate Director

KIDS COUNT Advisory Committee – 2007

L. Jo Turner, Ph.D., Chair, 4-H Youth Development
Ryan Barker, Missouri Foundation for Health
Brady Baybeck, Ph.D., University of Missouri-St. Louis
Andrew Bond, Missouri Department of Social Services
Jane Callahan, Parents as Teachers National Center
Paul Cesare, Maternal and Child Health Coalition of Greater Kansas City
Marge Cole, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Kendra Copanas, St. Louis Maternal, Child and Family Health Coalition
Judy Finnegan, Department of Mental Health
Steve Gaw, Missouri Public Service Commission
Mary Ann Johnson, Superintendent, School of the Osage
Paul Katnik, Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
Tonya Carruth, New Madrid County Human Resources Council Community Partnership
Tanna Klein, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis
Shawntay Meyers, Association for the Education of Young Children
Richard Middleton, Ph.D., University of Missouri-St. Louis
Kim Moeckel, Missouri Juvenile Justice Association
Vivian Murphy, Missouri Juvenile Justice Association
Richard Patton, Vision for Children at Risk
William Ricker, Phelps County Community Partnership
Kirk Schreiber, Children's Trust Fund

Data Collection

Eric Bempah, Missouri Department of Social Services
Rebecca Kneist, Missouri Department of Social Services
Kirsten Lenz, Missouri Department of Social Services
Kimberly McKane, Missouri Department of Social Services
Edwin Onsongo, Missouri Department of Social Services
Sue Spraggs, Missouri Department of Social Services
Karen Young, Missouri Department of Social Services
Matt Hesser, State Demographer, Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning
Leigh Ann Grant Engle, Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
Keith Jamtgaard, University of Missouri, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis
Bill Niblack, Missouri Department of Economic Development
Linda Surface, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Margaret Buckland, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Margaret Tyler, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Craig Ward, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Carol Bontempo, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Bryan Angell, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Andrew Hunter, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Lori Williams, Missouri Child Care Resource & Referral Network