



2006 Data Book



Citizens
for
Missouri's
Children
Making Kids Count

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KIDS COUNT in Missouri (KCM) Data Book is a collaborative project of Citizens for Missouri's Children, the Children's Trust Fund 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.

In Memoriam



Claudia Daugherty
1957-2006

Citizens for Missouri's Children proudly dedicates the *KIDS COUNT Missouri 2006 Data Book* to the memory of Claudia Daugherty. As a member of the Board of Directors and recently as President, Claudia worked tirelessly to help the organization advocate for children. Her impassioned leadership and generous spirit inspired people across the state to join the effort to change and save the lives of children in Missouri.

Primary funding for *The KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2006 Data Book* comes from the Children's Trust Fund, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Healthcare USA and the Enterprise Rent-A-Car Foundation.



The **Children's Trust Fund** is Missouri's foundation for child abuse prevention.



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.



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The report can be accessed via Internet at www.mokids.org

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

For information about purchasing the KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2006 Data Book please contact:

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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 quarterly newsletter, The Children's Chronicle. It 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.

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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 strives 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 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 \$34 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.

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Executive Summary

Citizens for Missouri's Children (CMC) is proud to present the KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2006 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:

- **Backsliding** - Free/Reduced Price Lunch: Since 2001, 40,000 more Missouri children are relying on this federal program to meet their nutritional needs. This increase demonstrates that more Missouri children are living in poverty.
- **Progress** - Births to Mothers without High School Diplomas: The rate of mothers giving birth who don't have high school diplomas fell slightly from 18.9% to 18.3%. When a mother is better educated, she is more likely to have the necessary work skills to support her children.
- **Progress** - Children Receiving Cash Assistance: From 2001 to 2005, the rate dropped from 6.4% to 5.4%; this means that more and more families are achieving financial independence.
- **Backsliding** - Children Receiving Food Stamps: From 2001 to 2005, the rate increased from 23.9% to 31.8%; this means that more and more families are relying on the government to meet their children's nutritional needs.
- **Backsliding** - Adult Unemployment: The rate has increased from 4.5% in 2001 to 5.4% in 2005.

Child Protection

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

- **Progress** - Child Deaths, Ages 1-14 (per 100,000): From the base years of 1996/2000 and the current period 2001/2005, the rate has declined from 26.4 to 23.7.
- **Progress** - Child Abuse and Neglect (per 1,000): Between 2001 and 2005, the rate has decreased from 46.2 to 40.5.
- **Progress** - Out of Home Placement: Between 2001 and 2005, the rate has decreased from 5.5 to 4.8.
- **Progress** - Violent Deaths, Ages 15-19 (per 1,000): Between the base years of 1996/2000 and the current period of 2001/2005, the actual numbers declined from 1,483 to 1,335.

Early Care & Education

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

- **Progress** - Licensed Child Care Facilities: The almost 15,000 increase in the number of licensed facilities means that more children are getting quality care.
- **Progress** - Accredited Child Care Facilities: The number of these top quality facilities nearly doubled from 2001 to 2005. Now, Missouri has 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:

- **Progress** - High School Drop Out Rate: Between 2001 and 2005, the rate declined from 4.2% to 3.7%.
- **Progress** - Births to Teens, Ages 15-19 (per 1,000): The actual number of teen births declined from 9,308 in 2001 to 8,602 in 2005.

Health

A child's ability to succeed in school and in life is impacted by a child's 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:

- **Backsliding** - Low Birth Weight Infants: The rate has increased slightly from 7.7% to 8%.
- **Backsliding** - Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births): The rate has increased slightly from 7.5 to 7.7.
- **Progress** - Children with Elevated Lead Blood Levels: The rate decreased from 5.9% in 2001 to 3% in 2005.

Juvenile Justice

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

- Juvenile Law Violation Referrals, Ages 10-17 (per 1,000): This rate has declined by over 5% from 2001 to 2005.

A New Look, A Better Perspective

For 2007, Citizens for Missouri's Children (CMC) has enhanced the content and design of the KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2006 Data Book. First, we improved our subject sections by including more Missouri specific data. For example, the Early Care and Education Section now features data on Head Start and Early Head Start as well as more detailed information on child care subsidies. Second, we changed the design of the book to make for easier reading of the new data tables. By expanding the scope of the data, we hope to provide a clearer picture of whether or not kids count in Missouri.

CHILDREN'S BUDGET AND INCOME SECURITY

A family's economic stability has a great impact on a child's ability to develop into a healthy, productive adult. 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 foods stamps and free and reduced lunch. More and more families need assistance to provide their children with the basics.

Free and Reduced Lunch: This indicator is the best consistent measure advocates have to measure childhood poverty rates. Since 2001, there are over 40,000 more Missouri children participating in the free and reduced lunch program. A child's eligibility for free and reduced lunch is the clearest indicator of the family's poverty status.

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 2001, the percent of births to mothers with less than 12 years education has fallen slightly. This means that more mothers are in better position to support their children.

Also, KIDS COUNT'S 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

New Data Measures: For the first time this year, Citizens for Missouri's Children is including a special section on Children's Budget and Income Security.

Housing: Comparing cost of living data to minimum wage data provides a snapshot of how hard Missouri families are struggling. Although in 2005, a Missouri minimum wage worker earned a \$5.15 an hour, that worker would really need an hourly wage of \$11.75 to afford a two-bedroom apartment at the fair market rate. Thus, a single parent earning the minimum wage with children would find it difficult to obtain adequate housing.

School Breakfast Program: Like the Free and Reduced Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program is a reliable indicator of poverty. From 2001 to 2005, the number of yearly breakfasts served increased by over 6 million meals.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Foods Stamps: While there has been a nearly 3,000 drop in the number of families participating in TANF since 2004, there are over 16,000 more families receiving food stamps. Even more alarming is that in June 2001 there were 185,703 children receiving food stamps and in June 2005 there were 323,392 who depended on food stamps to meet their nutritional needs.

Child Support Enforcement: When both parents provide for the economic well-being of their children, there is reduced demand for government services. Unfortunately, in 2005 only 18.7% of parents provided health insurance as ordered for their children. As Missouri completes Medicaid Redesign, 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. In 2007, the committee will make recommendations to the Legislature about how to improve the system.

Overall, the 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 of participation in free and reduced lunch, school breakfast and food stamp programs.

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. We have an obligation to help them recover from past abuse, abandonment and neglect. Between 2001 and 2005, the child abuse and neglect rate decreased by nearly 6%.

Summary & Findings

Out-of-Home Placement: Between 2001 and 2005, the number of children entering state custody dropped slightly; the rate went from 5.5 to 4.8. 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 73.2 in 2001 to 64.6 in 2005.

New Data Measures - Child Protection: In previous years, the KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book did not have a special section on Child Protection; it was part of Health. This year CMC offers an expanded section on Child Protection.

Child Abuse Reporter by Type: For the first time, we track over a 5-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 3.44, but some children have had as many as 16 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: For the first time, we are tracking over a 4-year period the number of children who leave state custody at age 18 because they have not been reunified with their families nor 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.

New Data Measures - Safety: Last year, CMC included a Safety section, but this year we have combined it with our Child Protection section. As in past years, CMC gathered the majority of Missouri child safety data from the Child Fatality Review Program which investigates all child deaths in Missouri. This year we have included current year data and past data to better identify potential trends.

Child Fatality Incidents Totals: We now track this data indicator over a 3-year period. From 2002 until 2004, child fatality incidents fell slightly 1,080 to 984.

Child Fatalities by Manner: We now track this data indicator over a 3-year period. Death by natural causes and deaths due to unintentional injuries are still the leading cause of death for children.

Leading Causes of Injury Deaths for Children: We now track this data indicator over a 3-year period. Death to injury in a motor vehicular accident remains the leading cause of injury death for children.

Overall, between 2003 and 2004 Missouri made some gains in reducing the number of child deaths due to motor vehicular accidents from 154 to 116. Increasing education for teen drivers who are more likely to be involved in car crashes will help to reduce this number further. During 2006, 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 current law requires 20 hours of instruction while the act proposes 40 hours of instruction, including a minimum of 10 hours of nighttime instruction. This requirement is 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, SB 872 requires:

- Children less than 4 years old, regardless of weight, must be secured in an appropriate child passenger restraint system.
- Children less than 40 pounds, regardless of age, must be secured in an appropriate child passenger restraint system.
- Children between the ages of 4 and 7, children between 40 and 80 pounds, or children less than 4'9" tall must be secured using an appropriate child passenger restraint system or booster seat.
- Children weighing more than 80 pounds or children taller than 4'9" must be secured by a vehicle safety belt.

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

Child suicide is an important mental health issue. The number of child suicides increased from 18 in 2003 to 31 in 2004. During 2004, 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 build upon this progress in 2007.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

Quality early learning experiences provide the building blocks for a successful educational career. Missouri has made mixed progress in this area. In 2006, Missouri passed HB 1511 to develop a quality rating system for public pre-school programs, but we still have the lowest eligibility rate in the nation for child care subsidies for low-income families.

Children Receiving Subsidized Child Care: Between 2001 and 2005, over 1,700 fewer children are participating 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 2001 and 2005, the number of children who can be served by licensed child care providers grew rapidly. Now, 14,519 more children can benefit from licensed child care facilities.

Accredited Child Care Facilities: Between 2001 and 2005, the number of accredited child care facilities grew from 345 centers to 613.

New Data Measures: This year CMC has included information on the Head Start and Early Head Start programs and the Missouri Pre-School Project. Additionally, we have provided more data on Missouri's Child Care Subsidy program. Some of the new measures include:

Missouri Head Start and Early Head Start Funded Enrollment: In 2005, over 17,000 Missouri children participated in the program which provides 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

Eligibility Type for Head Start and Early Head Start: The majority of the children in the program are in families with incomes below the Federal Poverty Level. The next largest student population is those children who receive public assistance.

Education doesn't begin at age 5 or 6. Children's brains are developing rapidly in the toddler years, and they are ready for educational opportunities at an early age. Missouri passed HB 1511 which guarantees that public pre-school programs have uniform standards. HB 1511 requires the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop, by June 30, 2007, standards for early childhood education which will be applicable to public preschool programs that receive federal Title I funds or Missouri preschool project funds. The standards must include, among other items, an assessment of needs; a focus on cognitive, language, physical, and social/emotional development; and

highly qualified, properly certified teachers. In developing the standards, the department must involve representatives of many groups, including the business community, existing early childhood programs, school districts and private and faith-based providers. HB 1511 is an important step in strengthening Missouri's early childhood programs.

In 2007, child advocates hope to build upon the success of HB 1511 by expanding early learning opportunities for all Missouri's children through increased support for the Child Care Subsidy program, all pre-school programs and a Quality Rating System for private early learning providers.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Children need a sound education to prepare them for the workforce. If Missouri children are to compete in the global marketplace, they will need a well-rounded education.

Importance of High School Drop Out Rate: CMC has been tracking this indicator for over a decade. During 2005, Missouri reduced the number of High School Drop Outs slightly. Missouri needs to ensure that all children stay in school so they can have a better chance of developing into self-sufficient adults.

New Data Measures: CMC tracks for the first time a variety of indicators related to education:

- **Student Demographics from 2001-2005:** During this time period, Missouri has seen a 1% rise in the number of Hispanic students, and a 1.7% decline in the number of Caucasian students.
- **Student Staff Ratios:** From 2001 to 2005, the Students per Teacher stayed the same: 14:19. However, there has been a small decrease in the Students per Administrator ratio from 14:219 to 14:207.
- **Faculty Information:** From 2001 to 2005, the number of teachers with a masters degree or higher has increased by 5.6%. The enhanced knowledge of Missouri teachers will make a difference in the classroom.
- **Certification of Teachers in Missouri:** From 2002 to 2005, the number of teachers who had the appropriate certification for his/her teaching assignment increased by .5% to 96.4%.
- **Finance Report:** From 2001 to 2005, Missouri's federal funding for education increased by over 2% while state funding decreased by 4%. During the same time period local communities increased educational expenditures by almost 2%.
- **Discipline Incidents:** While Missouri public school enrollment increased by only 3,942 students between 2002 and 2005, the total number of discipline incidents increased from 9,960 to 17,025. This trend indicates that Missouri may need to analyze the cause for the change, and how best to reduce the number of discipline incidents.

Summary & Findings

- **ACT Scores:** From 2001 to 2005 the composite ACT score has increased from 21.4 to 21.6, but the percent of Missouri graduates who score higher or above the national average decreased by 1.3%.
- **Graduate Analysis:** From 2001 to 2005, fewer high school graduates are entering the work force while more graduates are entering a two-year college or university program.

HEALTH

Good health provides the needed foundation for children to succeed in life. All Missouri children deserve to have their physical, dental and mental health needs met. A healthy start begins with quality pre-natal care. Below are some of the health indicators CMC tracks in the Missouri Profile section:

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid: From 2001 to 2005, over 56,000 more children were enrolled in public health insurance programs bringing the total to 524,773 children relying on public health insurance. However, Missouri has seen a drop in enrollment between 2005 and 2006. According to Missouri Department of Social Services statistics, from January 2005 to August 2006, nearly 70,000 Missouri children stopped participating in Missouri's public health insurance program. This drop in health care access is troubling. 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 2001 until 2005 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 doesn't ensure a child will have a healthy start in life, but it improves a child's chances of developing into a healthy adult.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Too many Missouri children live in poverty and/or unsafe communities. Sometimes when children don't have adequate family and community supports they enter the Juvenile Justice system because they engage in risky behavior such as drug abuse. For many years, CMC has tracked the Juvenile Law Violations rate in our Missouri Profile section. In 2004, the rate fell to 61.4 from 66.9 in 2001.

New Data Measures: CMC has added a new Juvenile Justice section to KIDS COUNT. We are now tracking several new measures in this area, including:

- **Annual Referrals:** From 2001 to 2005, the number of youth who were referred to the Juvenile Justice system decreased by 15,307.
- **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 more afterschool programs are needed.

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 school lunch	2001/2005	321,302	363,790	37%	41.7%	X	21
Births to mothers without high school diplomas	2001/2005	14,267	14,357	18.9%	18.3%	✓	N/A
Low birthweight infants	1996/2000 and 2001/2005	28,796	30,818	7.7%	8%	X	25
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1996/2000 and 2001/2005	2,821	2,969	7.5	7.7	X	39
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1996/2000 and 2001/2005	1,450	1,276	26.4	23.7	✓	30
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000)	1996/2000 and 2001/2005	64,975	55,825	46.2	40.5	✓	N/A
Out of home placement (per 1,000)	2001 and 2005	7,682	6,613	5.5	4.8	✓	N/A
Annual high school dropouts	2001 and 2005	11,045	10,141	4.2%	3.7%	✓	20
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000)	2001 and 2005	9,308	8,602	46.3	42.4	✓	31
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 1,000)	1996/2000 and 2001/2005	1,483	1,335	73.2	64.6	✓	29

* Children in poverty rank. National Rank is based on The Annie E. Casey Foundation 2006 KIDS COUNT Data Book.

Demographic

Indicator	Base Year	Base Year Data	Current Year	Current Year Data
Child population	2001	1,406,492	2005	1,378,232
Children as percent of total population	2001	25%	2005	23.8%
Minority children	2001	21.1%	2005	22.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	2001	10,238	2005	18,745

Economic

Indicator	Base Year	Base Year Data	Current Year	Current Year Data
Children in poverty	1990	17.7%	2000	15.3%
Children under six in poverty	1990	20.2%	2000	17.7%
Children in single parent families	1990	19.5%	2000	24.3%
Average annual wages/salary	2001	\$31,740	2004	\$34,356
Adult unemployment	2001	4.5%	2005	5.4%

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 on the DHSS Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA) in some cases.

The population denominators used for 2001 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.

Immunization data published in KIDS COUNT are as received from DHSS in 2003 and may vary from data posted in MICA.

Family Support

Indicator	Base Year	Base Year Data	Current Year	Current Year Data
Parents paying child support in state system	2001	61.5%	2005	53%
Children receiving subsidized day care	2001	45,712	2005	43,953
Licensed child care capacity	2001	130,109	2006	144,628
Accredited child care facilities	2001	345	2006	613
Children receiving cash assistance	2001	6.4%	2005	5.4%
Children receiving food stamps	2001	23.9%	2005	31.8%

Health

Indicator	Base Year	Base Year Data	Current Year	Current Year Data
Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	2001	468,483 – 33.3%	2005	524,773 – 38.1%
Public immunization	2000	83.8%	2003	79.1%
Children with elevated blood levels	2001	5.9%	2005	3%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	2001	28,029	2005	45,449
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2001	66.9	2004	61.4

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

Missouri Minority Profile

Measure	Year	Caucasian Base	Caucasian Current	Caucasian Trend	Minority Base	Minority Current	Minority Trend
Births to mothers without high school diplomas	2001/2005	17.3%	17.1%	N/C	25.7%	23.1%	✓
Low birthweight infants	1996-2000/2001-2005	6.6%	7.1%	X	12.6%	12.7%	X
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1996-2000/2001-2005	6.0	6.4	X	14.7	13.8	✓
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1996-2000/2001-2005	25.0	23.1	✓	31.2	26.2	✓
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000)	2001 and 2005	34.1	41.2	X	52.2	36.0	✓
Out-of-home placement (per 1,000)	2001 and 2005	3.8	4.5	X	4.3	5.9	X
Annual high school dropouts	2001 and 2005	3.7%	3.1%	✓	5.7	5.7%	No Change
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000 teens)	2001 and 2005	40.8	39.0	✓	69.0	54.1	✓
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1996/2000 and 2001/2005	72.2	61.8	✓	86.8	74.9	✓



**Children's Budget
& Income Security**

Table A: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ADULTSⁱ

Category	Estimate
Population 16 years and over	4,417,605
In labor force	2,949,722
Not in labor force	1,467,883
Females 16 years and over	2,292,617
In labor force	1,393,023
Civilian labor force	1,391,111
Employed	1,300,375
Own children under 6 years	428,222
All parents in family in labor force	283,218
Own children 6 to 17 years	859,375
All parents in family in labor force	625,095

DID YOU KNOW?ⁱⁱ

Housing Costs for Minimum Wage Workers

- A unit is considered affordable if it costs no more than 30% of the renter's income.
- In 2006, a MO minimum wage worker earned an hourly wage of \$5.15.
- In order to afford the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment, a MO minimum wage earner must work 91 hours per week, 52 weeks per year. Or, a household must include 2.3 minimum wage earner(s) working 40 hours per week year-round in order to make the two-bedroom FMR apartment affordable.

Note: In 2006, Missouri voters chose to raise the minimum wage to \$6.50.

Table B: STATES WITH THE LOWEST COST OF LIVING INDICES

2ND QUARTER 2006^v

(U.S. Index = 100)

- 1. Oklahoma - 88.5
- 2. Arkansas - 88.6
- 3. Texas - 88.9
- 4. Mississippi - 89.4
- 5. Missouri - 90.0

Note: In the second quarter of 2006, Missouri had the fifth lowest cost of living in the United States (of the 49 states and the District of Columbia surveyed by ACCRA). In general, the most expensive areas to live are New England, Alaska, Hawaii and the West Coast. The least expensive areas continue to be the Midwest and Southern states. Missouri Economic and Research Information 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 second quarter of 2006 was 90.0, up from the fourth quarter of 2005's 89.9. The U.S. average is 100.0.

Table C: COST OF LIVING INDICES FOR PARTICIPATING MO CITIES

2ND QUARTER 2006^{iv}

City	Composite Index	Grocery Items	Health Care	Housing	Misc.	Transportation	Utilities
Columbia	89.9	92.4	79.9	94.7	94.5	90.9	94.0
Jefferson City	89.7	85.9	73.9	103.2	98.8	96.1	96.6
Joplin	82.6	80.4	71.4	81.5	82.5	90.7	91.9
Kansas City	93.5	91.6	85.8	95.3	99.4	94.7	98.0
Nevada	86.0	97.6	74.4	80.1	91.8	77.4	92.0
Springfield*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
St. Joseph	91.1	89.3	87.5	80.7	96.2	101.3	95.1
St. Louis	96.9	105.3	92.9	101.3	95.1	96.0	96.4
Missouri	90.0	91.8	98.6	80.8	94.9	94.1	91.0
US Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Data for Springfield not available this cycle. Each participating MO city had a composite index below the national average of 100. These cities ranged from an index of 82.6 in Joplin to 96.9 in St. Louis. In general, the major metropolitan areas are the most expensive areas in Missouri to reside.



DID YOU KNOW?^v

Low-Income Children are More Likely to Experience Residential Instability

- 21% of children in low-income families-5.9 million-moved in the last year.
- 10% of children in above low-income families-4.4 million-moved last year.

Table D: 2005 - HOUSING WAGE - HOURLY WAGE NEEDED TO AFFORD (at 40 HOURS A WEEK)^{vi}

Location	Zero-Bedroom FMR	One-Bedroom FMR	Two-Bedroom FMR	Three-Bedroom FMR	Four-Bedroom FMR
Missouri	\$8.53	\$9.61	\$11.75	\$15.65	\$17.00

Note: In 2005, the Missouri minimum wage was \$5.15. FMR means Fair Market Rate.

Table E: 2005 FULL-TIME JOBS NECESSARY AT MINIMUM WAGE TO AFFORD^{vii}

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 2005, Missouri minimum wage was \$5.15. FMR means Fair Market Rate.



DID YOU KNOW?^{viii}

National Minimum Wage Facts

- 3/4 of all workers with earnings at or below the minimum wage are over age 19.
- For Caucasians and Hispanics, women were twice as likely as men to earn \$5.15 or less.

Table F: NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM - FEDERAL CASH PAYMENTS^x

Year	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Missouri	\$99,995,811	\$108,195,281	\$113,760,937	\$121,820,284	\$129,623,979
National	\$5,612,303,619	\$6,049,776,307	\$6,340,603,878	\$6,662,761,793	\$7,053,935,757
Total					

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.

Table G: SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM - FEDERAL CASH PAYMENTS^x

Year	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Missouri	\$27,612,866	\$30,109,423	\$32,017,664	\$34,292,686	\$37,988,905
National	\$1,450,095,439	\$1,566,663,744	\$1,651,642,988	\$1,775,392,592	\$1,926,692,439
Total					

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.

Table H: MO TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)^{xi}

Date	May 2004	Jan. 2005	May 2005	Jan. 2006	May 2006
# of families	47,259	47,509	46,031	46,510	44,476

DID YOU KNOW?^{xii}

TANF FACTS



During the 1990s, there was a movement to end welfare and help families move towards self-sufficiency. Congress created Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), a block grant program through the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. TANF provides families with various kinds of assistance as the parents work to enhance their work and educational skills so the family can be independent of government aid in the future. Lifetime eligibility is generally limited to five years.

Table I: MO FOOD STAMP FAMILIES^{xiii}

Date	May 2004	Jan. 2005	May 2005	Jan. 2006	May 2006
# of families	281,467	299,985	297,430	302,255	297,594

Exhibit I1: RACE OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING FOOD STAMP BENEFITS^{xiv}

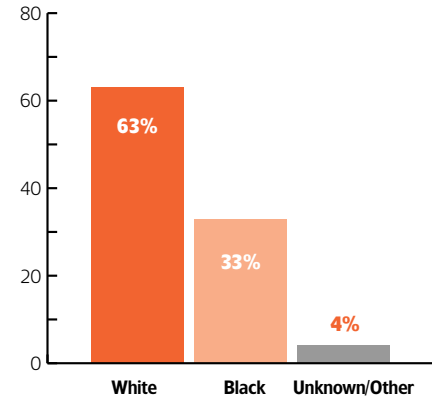


Table J: MO CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS AT A GIVEN DATE IN TIME.^{xv}

Date	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Children	185,703	209,017	287,526	315,215	323,392

Exhibit J1: AGE OF CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD STAMP BENEFITS^{xvi}

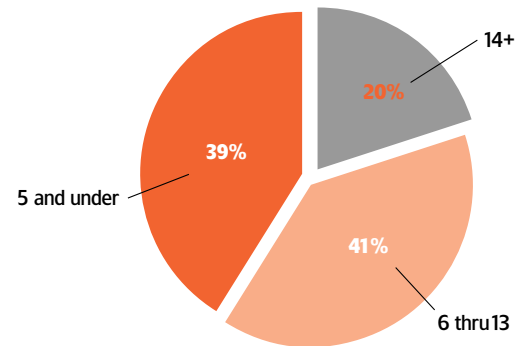


Exhibit J2: **MO CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD STAMP BENEFITS PER CASE^{xvii}**

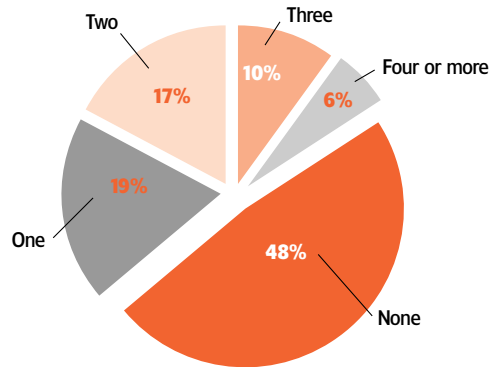


Table K: **CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT: MO PROGRAM SPENDING^{xviii}**

Year	MO General Revenue	Federal	Other	Total
FY 2004	\$505,710	\$22,659,282	\$6,329,029	\$29,493,481
FY 2005	\$71,677	\$22,775,883	\$8,146,098	\$30,993,658

Table L: **CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES WITH SUPPORT ORDERS^{xix}**

Year	%
2003	44.5%
2004	42.5%
2005 ^{xx}	44.2%

Table M: **CHILD SUPPORT CASES THAT INCLUDE MEDICAL SUPPORT ORDERS^{xxi}**

Year	%
2003	76.2%
2004	78.9%
2005 ^{xxii}	81.1%

Table N: **CHILD SUPPORT CASES WHERE HEALTH INSURANCE IS PROVIDED AS ORDERED^{xxiii}**

Year	%
2003	19.4%
2004	20.3%
2005 ^{xxiv}	18.7%

DID YOU KNOW?

Child Support Improves Child Outcomes & Family Economic Stability



- Parents who pay child support are more involved in their children's lives.^{xxv}
- Single parents who get child support for their children have a greater chance of leaving welfare and are less likely to need it again in the future.^{xxvi}

- i U.S. Census Bureau - American Fact Finder. (2005). Missouri Selected Economic Characteristics: 2005. Retrieved September 27, 2006, from http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=04000US29&-qr_name=ACS_2005_EST_G00_DP3&-ds_name=&-redoLog=false
- ii National Low Income Housing Coalition. (2005). Out of Reach 2005. Retrieved September 29, 2006, from <http://www.nlihc.org/oor2005/data.php?getstate=on&state%5B%5D=MO>
- iii Missouri Economic Research and Information Center. (2006). Cost of Living - 2nd Quarter 2006. Retrieved September 27, 2006, from http://www.missourieconomy.org/indicators/cost_of_living/index.stm
- iv Ibid.
- v National Center for Children Living in Poverty. (2006). Basic Facts about Low-Income Children: Birth to Age 18. Retrieved September 28, 2006, from <http://www.nccp.org/pub/lic06b.html>
- vi Ibid at 2.
- vii Ibid.
- viii U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2006). Characteristics of Minimum Wage Workers: 2005. Retrieved September 29, 2006, from <http://stat.bls.gov/cps/minwage2005.htm>
- ix United States Department of Agriculture - Food and Nutrition Service. (2005). National School Lunch Program: Cash Payments. Retrieved September 27, 2006, from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/slcash.htm>
- x United States Department of Agriculture - Food and Nutrition Service. (2005). School Breakfast Program: Cash Payments. Retrieved September 27, 2006, from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/sbcash.htm>
- xi Missouri Department of Social Services. (2006). Caseload Counter Historical Data. Retrieved September 27, 2006, from <http://www.dss.mo.gov/mis/clcounter/xls/0806.xls>
- xii Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. (2005). An Introduction to TANF. Retrieved September 27, 2006, from <http://www.cbpp.org/1-22-02tanf2.htm>
- xiii Ibid at 11.
- xiv Missouri Department of Social Services - Family Support Division. (2005). Annual Data Report Fiscal Year 2005. Retrieved September 29, 2006, from <http://www.dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/fsd/fsd2005.pdf>
- xv Missouri Department of Social Services.
- xvi Ibid at 14.
- xvii Ibid.
- xviii Missouri Department of Social Services - Family Support Division. (2005). Fiscal Year 2007 Budget Request.
- xix Ibid.
- xx Missouri Department of Social Services - Family Support Division.
- xxi Ibid at 18.
- xxii Ibid at 20.
- xxiii Ibid at 18.
- xxiv Ibid at 20.
- xxv National Conference of State Legislatures. (2000). Child Support 101. Retrieved September 27, 2006, from <http://www.ncsl.org/programs/cyf/cs101-1.pdf>
- xxvi Center for Law & Social Policy. (July, 2005). The Child Support Program: An Investment that Works. Retrieved March 5, 2006, from http://www.clasp.org/publications/cs_funding_072605.pdf



**Child Protection
& Safety**

Table A: # OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTS OF MO CHILDRENⁱ

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Report Children	Report Children	Report Children	Report Children	Report Children
57,719	89,157	54,958	83,429	56,911
85,948	56,111	84,590	54,108	80,577

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

Table B: 2005 SUBSTANTIATED CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT IN MO: RACIAL/ETHNIC

Background of Childrenⁱⁱ

White	Black	Asian	Native American	Other	Unknown
78.2%	19.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%

Table C: CHILD ABUSE REPORTED BY TYPE

	Mandated	Permissive	Unknown
2001 ⁱⁱⁱ	53%	42%	5%
2002 ^{iv}	54%	28%	18%
2003 ^v	54%	28%	18%
2004 ^{vi}	56%	29%	15%
2005 ^{vii}	56%	35%	9%

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 includes 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: 2005 CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT MONTHLY REPORTS BY MO CHILDREN^x

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Reports	4,599	4,486	4,812	5,073	4,725	3,895	3,962	4,563	4,943	4,824	4,398	3,828
Children	6,706	6,493	7,085	7,153	7,103	6,075	6,209	7,113	7,349	7,149	6,478	5,664

Table E: MO REPORTED INCIDENTS BY CONCLUSION, 2001-2005^x

Year	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated PSI*	Unsubstantiated	Family Assessment	Other	Total
2001	7,883	2,322	10,604	34,031	2,879	57,719
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

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
2003 ^{xi}	44.9%	24.5%	23.9%	5.5%	3.0%	3.0%
2004 ^{xii}	47.1%	25.2%	22.7%	6.2%	3.2%	2.2%
2005 ^{xiii}	47.9%	25.8%	24.1%	5.5%	3.4%	2.0%

Table G: MO CHILDREN IN STATE CUSTODY DURING 2005 BY AGE^{xiv}

Age	%
0-2	15.5%
3-5	14.7%
6-8	12.7%
9-11	11.9%
12-14	16.0%
15+	29.2%

Table H: 2005 LENGTH OF STAY^{xv}

0-11 Months	12-23 Months	2 Years or More	Average in Months	Average Age
42.2%	23.8%	34%	24.3 Months	9.9

Table I: # OF PLACEMENTS MO FOR CHILDREN DURING MOST CURRENT LEGAL STAY IN CUSTODY^{vi}

#of Placements	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16+	Average # of Placements
#of Children	4,024	4,501	2,952	1,822	1,128	2,069	477	151	3.44

Table J: # OF MO CHILDREN ADOPTED FROM STATE CUSTODY^{vii}

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1,263	1,514	1,430	1,394	1,210

Table K: # OF MO CHILDREN IN STATE CUSTODY WAITING FOR ADOPTIVE HOMES^{viii}

Dec '05	Sep '06
1,891	1,900

Table L: # OF CHILDREN AGING OUT OF FOSTER CARE^{ix}

2002	2003	2004	2005
325	403	397	394

Note: These are children who left state custody at age 18 and were neither reunified with their parents nor adopted. These statistics do not include children who left state custody at other ages. In some cases, Missouri will keep custody of a child until he/she turns 21.

DID YOU KNOW?

Services to Help Youth Age Out of Foster Care

The John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program helps current and former foster youth to make the transition from childhood to adulthood. Chafee is a national program which the individual states administer.^{xx}

Missouri provides a wide range of services to youth who leave foster care including but not limited to:

- Soft skills focusing on relationship building and self-esteem.
- Training in daily living skills, budgeting and financial management.
- Assistance in obtaining a high school diploma.
- Vocational training, or preparation for post secondary training.
- Crisis intervention funds (rent and utilities, food).
- Financial, housing and other appropriate supports and services for young people 18-21 formerly in foster.^{xxi}

Table M: MO CHILD FATALITY INCIDENTS TOTALS^{xxii}

2002 Totals	2003 Totals	2004 Totals
1,080	1,065	984

Table N: MO CHILD FATALITY INCIDENTS BY AGE^{xxiii}

2004 by Age				
< 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-17
574	108	62	88	152

DID YOU KNOW?^{xxiv}

Teen Fatality & Driving



- In 2004, 59% of Missouri's reviewed motor vehicle fatalities among children were teenagers age 15 to 17 years-old. Of those, 41% were known to be unrestrained at the time of the crash.
- Teenagers are 3 to 4 times more likely to be in a car crash than the general driving population.
- Teen drivers a high risk category because of three key risk factors: inexperience, low rates of seatbelt use and alcohol.

Table O: MO CHILD FATALITIES BY MANNER^{xxv}

	Natural: SIDS	Natural: Other	Injury: Unintentional	Injury: Homicide	Injury: Suicide	Injury: Undetermined	Unknown
2002	69	685	232	45	18	8	23
2003	50	692	229	46	18	11	19
2004	44	612	220	49	31	4	24

DID YOU KNOW?^{xxvi}

Passenger Safety Statistics for Small Children

- In 2004, 22 of the child passenger fatalities were known to be riding unrestrained.
- Most often restrained children who die in vehicle accidents because either there was a misuse of the child safety seat or they were using a safety belt when they should have been using a safety seat.



Table P: **LEADING CAUSES OF INJURY DEATHS FOR MO CHILDREN**^{xxvii}

	Vehicular	Suffocation/ Strangu- lation	Fire- arm	Fire/ Burn	Drowning	Other Inflicted Injuries	Shaken	Poisoning	Totals
2002	137	54	30	24	22	7	10	9	293
2003	154	51	29	11	21	9	11	7	293
2004	116	60	37	24	19	8	0	12	276

i Missouri Department of Social Services - Children's Division. (2006). Calendar Year 2005 Annual Report. Retrieved October 10, 2006, from <http://www.dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/can/cancy05.pdf>

ii Ibid.

iii Missouri Department of Social Services - Children's Division. (2002). Calendar Year 2001 Annual Report. Retrieved October 10, 2006 from, <http://www.dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/can/cancy01.pdf>

iv Missouri Department of Social Services - Children's Division. (2003). Calendar Year 2002 Annual Report. Retrieved October 10, 2006 from, <http://www.dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/can/cancy02.pdf>

v Missouri Department of Social Services - Children's Division. (2004). Calendar Year 2003 Annual Report. Retrieved October 10, 2006 from, <http://www.dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/can/cancy03.pdf>

vi Missouri Department of Social Services - Children's Division. (2005). Calendar Year 2004 Annual Report. Retrieved October 10, 2006 from, <http://www.dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/can/cancy04.pdf>

vii Ibid at 1.

viii Ibid.

ix Ibid.

x Ibid.

xi Ibid at 5.

xii Ibid at 6.

xiii Ibid at 1.

xiv Missouri Department of Social Services. - Children's Division. (2006). Children's Division Annual Report Fiscal Year 2005. Retrieved October 10, 2006 from <http://www.dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/cs/csfy05.pdf>

xv Ibid.

xvi Ibid.

xvii Ibid.

xviii Missouri Department of Social Services. (2006). DSS Caseload Counter. Retrieved October 11, 2006, from, <http://www.dss.mo.gov/mis/clcounter/history.htm>

xix Missouri Department of Social Services.

xx U.S. Department of Health and Human Services - Administration for Children and Families. (2006). The John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program. Retrieved October 12, 2006, from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/programs_fund/state_tribal/jh_chafee.htm

xxi Missouri Department of Social Services - Children's Division. (2006). Chafee Foster Care Independence Program. Retrieved October 12, 2006, from <http://www.dss.mo.gov/cd/chafee/index.htm>

xxii Missouri Department of Social Services - Child Fatality Review Program. (2005). Annual Report for 2004. Retrieved October 11, 2006, from <http://www.dss.mo.gov/re/cfrar04/cfrp2004.pdf>

xxiii Ibid.

xxiv Ibid.

xxv Ibid.

xxvi Ibid.

xxvii Ibid.



Early Care & Education

Table A: MO HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START FUNDED ENROLLMENTⁱ

2002	2003	2004	2005
17,991	17,313	17,490	17,456

Note: Missouri provides funding for 574 Early Head Start children while the federal government pays for the rest.ⁱⁱ

DID YOU KNOW? ⁱⁱⁱ

What is Head Start?

Head Start is a comprehensive child development program for infants and toddlers. Head Start aims to enhance children's physical, social, emotional and cognitive development. The program has been serving low-income children since 1965.

What is the Difference between Head Start & Early Head Start?

In 1994, Congress created Early Head Start to meet the needs of very young infants and toddlers. The program focuses on the needs of pregnant women and the developmental needs of very young children. Originally, Head Start served children between the ages of 3 and 5.

Table B: MO EARLY HEAD START ENROLLMENT^{iv}

2002	2003	2004	2005
Federal:	Federal:	Federal:	Federal:
9,353 - Children	9,903 - Children	9,909 - Children	10,507 - Children
261 - Pregnant Women	275 - Pregnant Women	337 - Pregnant Women	264 - Pregnant Women
9,614*	10,178*	10,246*	10,771*
		State: 652	State: 574

Note: The above Early Head Start total is the enrollment for ages 0-3. Age 3 enrollment includes both Head Start and Early Head Start. In 2004, Missouri began funding services for a limited number of Early Head Start children.

Table C: % 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
2003	21,672	2,864 (13%)	17,572 (81%)	293 (1%)	943 (4%)
2004	22,048	2,993 (14%)	17,733 (80%)	256 (1%)	1,066 (5%)

Note: Calculated by the actual enrollment for each year and the actual enrollment of children by type of eligibility.

Other = Children enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start (above 100% of the federal poverty line).

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 and Pacific Islander	Native American or Alaska Native	Bi-Racial or Multi-Racial	Other Races	Unspecified Race
2002	10,741	893	6,922	252	59	614	70	951
2003	10,953	1,100	7,145	220	51	627	0	1,134
2004	11,019	1,145	7,910	553	51	910	7	1,222
2005	11,572	1,411	7,935	268	59	831	62	1,321

DID YOU KNOW?^{vii}

National Head Start Facts

Average Cost Per Child: \$7,287

Paid Staff: 213,000

Volunteers: 1,360,000

- 69% of Head Start teachers have at least an Associates degree in Early Childhood Education.
- More than 207,000 Head Start fathers participated in Head Start and Early Head Start activities.
- 100 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 01/05 TO 12/05^{viii}

Employment	Education	Protective Services	Training	Special Needs/Incapacitated Parent
64%	19%	12%	4%	1%

DID YOU KNOW?^{ix}

Child Care Assistance Program

Eligible Families

The program helps low-income parents to gain and maintain employment by providing child care assistance. Parents are eligible if they have a child under age 13, or age 13+ with a special need. To qualify, parents need to engage in one of the following activities:

- Working
- Attending school
- Attending job training
- Getting evaluated for training and/or employment

Additionally, parents who are disabled and those who have a child with special needs can qualify.

Parents contribute to the cost of child care via both a sliding scale fee based on their income, and any additional costs over and above the state maximum subsidy rate.

Table F: MO CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES - CHILDREN SERVED BY FACILITY - 12 MONTH AVERAGE FROM 01/05 TO 12/05^x

Family Home Care	Group Home Care	Center Care
43%	3%	54%

Table G: MO CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES - CHILDREN SERVED BY PROVIDER - 12 MONTH AVERAGE FROM 01/05 TO 12/05^{xi}

Licensed	Registered	License Exempt
64%	33%	6%

Note: Licensed means the Department of Health and Senior Services has granted a child care license to the agency. License Exempt DHSS Inspected applies to faith based programs that are exempt from licensing, but are required to undergo inspection by DHSS. License Exempt applies to programs operated under the auspices of a school district, nursery schools, summer camps. Exempt from Licensing applies to individuals providing care for 4 or less unrelated children; these providers must undergo a fingerprint criminal and child abuse neglect background screening and must register with the Family Care Safety Registry (FCSR) and that anyone age 17 or over living in the provider's home must also undergo a name check background screening. In addition, the provider must pass a TB test, be age 18 or older, self-certify to minimal health and safety requirements, and have access to a working phone. A Registered provider falls under one of the 3 exempt categories above, but is "Registered" with DSS in order to accept DSS child care subsidy payments. License Exempt DHSS Inspected and License Exempt means the provider complete a provider registration agreement that-self certifies to minimal health and safety requirements.

Table H: MO CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES - CHILDREN RECEIVING SUBSIDY BY AREA IN 12/05^{xii}

STL	NW	NE	SE	SW	KC
46%	6%	8%	12%	11%	17%

Table I: MO CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES - PARTICIPATING CHILDREN IN 12/05^{xiii}

STL	NW	NE	SE	SW	KC
20,057	2,591	3,352	4,931	4,575	7,289

DID YOU KNOW?^{xiv}

Missouri Has the Lowest Eligibility for Child Care Subsidies



Child Care Subsidies help low-income parents to work through help with child care costs. According to the National Women's Law Center, states need to increase the eligibility cutoff in order to have the program keep pace with inflation. Since 2005, over two-thirds of the states have increased eligibility levels. Unfortunately, Missouri has fallen behind in this area. Here is where Missouri stands compared to other Midwest states for a family of 3:

State	Income Limit Eligibility - Annual Dollar Amount	% of Poverty
Missouri	\$18,216	110%
Illinois	\$30,396	183%
Iowa	\$23,328	141%
Kansas	\$29,772	179%

Table J: MO PRESCHOOL PROJECT 2006-2007 AWARDED PROGRAMS^{xv}

- Belton School District (Award 2)- Belton
- Community Day School (Award 2) - Cape Girardeau
- Christian School for the Young Years (Award 3) - Cape Girardeau
- Lakeland R-III - Deepwater
- Fair Play R-II - Fair Play
- Kids Corner Preschool - Fredericktown
- Holliday C-2 - Holliday
- Northwest R-I - House Springs
- Community R-VI - Laddonia
- Lincoln R-II - Lincoln
- Reeds Springs - Reeds Springs
- Stockton R-II - Stockton
- Stoutland R-II - Stoutland
- Troy R-III - Troy
- West Plains R-VII - West Plains

Table K: # OF CHILDREN IN MO PRESCHOOL PROJECT BY YEAR^{xvi}

Year	# of Children
2001	3904
2002	4816
2003	4435
2004	4707
2005	4609

Table L: # OF MO PRESCHOOL PROJECT SITES BY YEAR^{xvii}

Year	# of Sites
2001	148
2002	184
2003	254
2004	192
2005	208

Table M: # OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS PARTICIPATING IN THE MO PRESCHOOL PROJECT BY YEAR^{xviii}

Year	# of Participating School Districts
2001	126
2002	148
2003	183
2004	128
2005	137

DID YOU KNOW?^{xix}

What is the Missouri PreSchool Project?

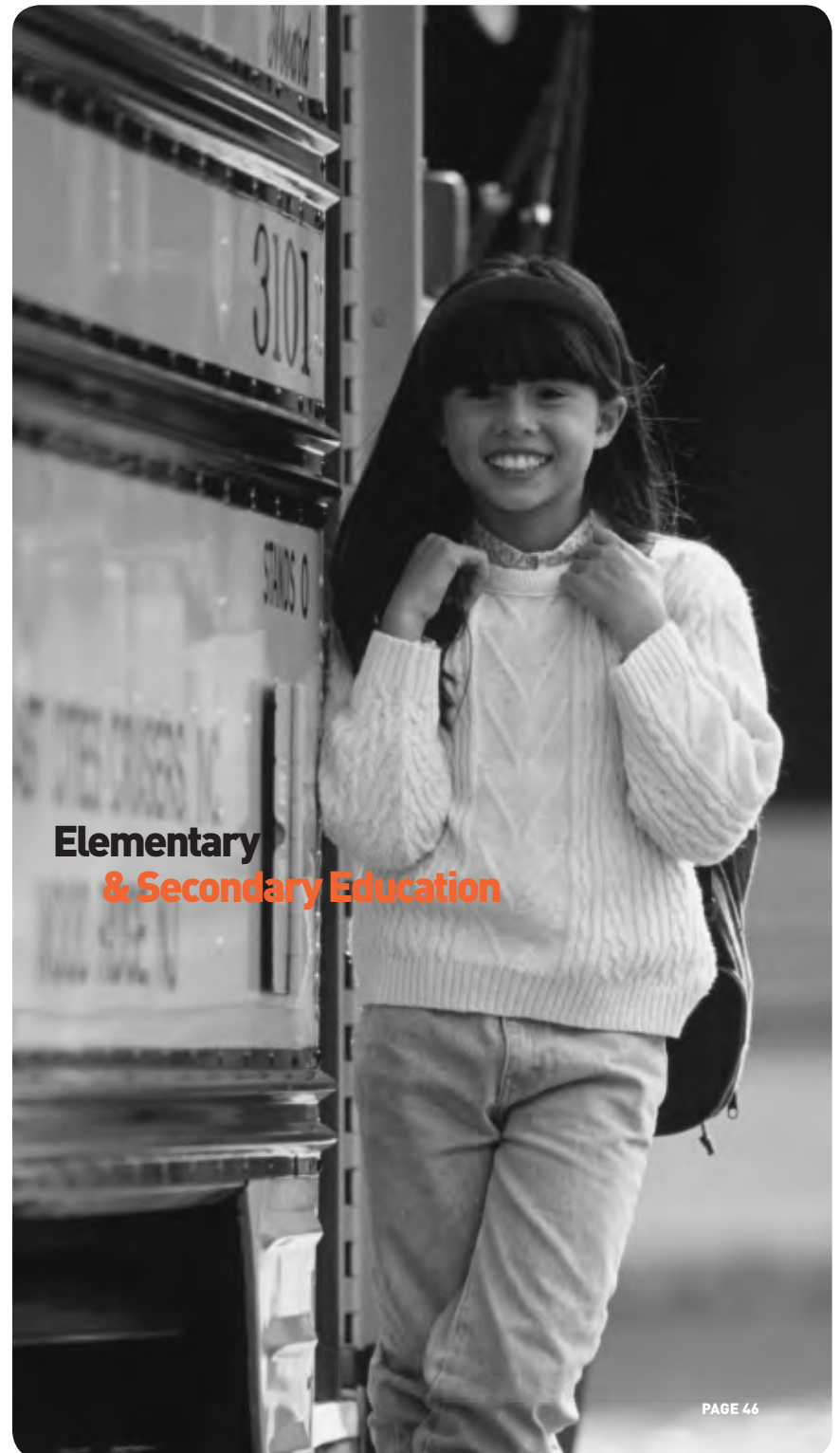
Missouri created the Early Childhood Development Education and Care Fund to give parents meaningful choices and assistance in choosing the child care and education arrangements that are appropriate for their family.

According to state law, "The fund shall be used to support programs that prepare children prior to the age in which they are eligible to enroll in kindergarten, pursuant to section 160.053, RSMo, to enter school ready to learn. All moneys deposited in the early childhood development, education, and care fund shall be annually appropriated for voluntary, early childhood development, education and care programs....."

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education has designated their portion of the fund to promote high quality early care and education programs for children ages three and four. Missouri Pre-School Project funds are provided programs through a competitive Invitation for Bid (IFB) process.



- i Missouri Head Start - State Collaboration Office.
- ii Missouri Department of Social Services.
- iii Missouri Head Start - State Collaboration Office. (2006). What is Head Start? Retrieved October 11, 2006, 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. (2006). Head Start Program Fact Sheet. Retrieved October 12, 2006, from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/hsb/research/2006.htm>
- viii Missouri Department of Social Services - Office of Early Childhood. (2005). Block Grant Child Care Monthly Management Report - January 2006. Retrieved October 23, 2006, from <http://www.dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/oecmmr/0106.pdf>
- ix Missouri Department of Social Services. (2006). Child Care Assistance Program Brochure. Retrieved October 12, 2006, from <http://www.dss.mo.gov/cd/childcare/pdf/ccare.pdf>
- x Ibid at 8.
- xi Ibid.
- xii Missouri Department of Social Services - Office of Early Childhood.(2005). Block Grant Child Care Monthly Management Report - December 2005. Retrieved October 23, 2006, from <http://www.dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/oecmmr/1205.pdf>
- xiii Ibid at 8.
- xiv National Women's Law Center. (2006). State Child Care Assistance Policies 2006: Gaps Remain, with New Challenges Ahead Retrieved November 18, 2006, from <http://www.nwlc.org/pdf/ReStateChildCareAssistancePoliciesReport2006web.pdf>
- xv Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2006). 2006-2007 Missouri Preschool Project Awardees. Retrieved October 12, 2006, from http://dese.mo.gov/divimprove/fedprog/earlychild/MPP/2006-2007_Awardees.html
- xvi Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.
- xvii Ibid.
- xviii Ibid.
- xix Ibid.



Elementary & Secondary Education

Table A: **MO STUDENT DEMOGRAPHIC DATA 2001-2005ⁱ**

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total Enrollment	893,978	891,188	894,470	895,965	891,847
Asian	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%
Black	17.4%	17.5%	17.7%	17.9%	17.8%
Hispanic	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%
Indian	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
White	79.3%	79.0%	78.4%	77.8%	77.6%

Table B: **MO STUDENT STAFF RATIOS 2001-2005ⁱⁱ**

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Students Per Teacher	14	14	14	13	14
Students Per Classroom Teacher	19	19	18	18	19
Students per Administrator	219	212	206	205	207

Table C: **MO FACULTY INFORMATION, 2001-2005ⁱⁱⁱ**

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Average Teacher Salary (Regular Term)	\$35,321	\$36,488	\$37,636	\$38,214	\$39,066
Average Teacher Salary (Total*)	\$36,835	\$38,103	\$39,280	\$39,786	\$40,676
Average Administrator Salary	\$65,204	\$67,335	\$69,724	\$71,279	\$72,889
Average Years of Experience	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.9	12.8
Teachers with a Masters Degree or Higher (%)	43.9	44.2	45.7	47.5	49.5

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

DID YOU KNOW?^{iv}

Elementary Education Test Scores



- 33% of MO 4th grade students scored below basic reading level in 2005 compared to 38% nationally.
- 21% of MO 4th grade students scored below basic math level in 2005 compared to 21% nationally.
- 24% of MO 8th grade students scored below basic reading level in 2005 compared to 29% nationally.
- 32% of MO 8th grade students scored below basic math level in 2005 compared to 32% nationally.

Table D: **CERTIFICATION STATUS OF TEACHERS IN MO, 2002-2005^v**

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005
Teachers with Regular Certificates*	97.5%	97.1%	96.9%	97.1%
Teachers with Temporary or Special Assignment Certificates	0.9%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%
Teachers with Substitute, Expired or No Certificates	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.0%
Percent of Classes Taught by Highly Qualified Teachers**	95.9%	95.6%	95.6%	96.4%

Note: Regular Certificates - Includes Life certificate, Professional Class I & II certificate, Continuous Professional Certificate (CPC) and Provisional certificate. Highly Qualified Teacher - An individual who has the appropriate certification for his/her teaching assignment.

Table E: **MO FINANCE REPORT, 2002-2005^{vi}**

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005
Fall Enrollment	891,188	894,470	895,965	891,847
Average Daily Attendance (ADA)	842,017.78	847,890.60	850,031.39	844,373.42
Rate of Attendance % Total	93.9%	93.7%	94.0%	94.0%
Total Expenditures	\$8,071,316,143	\$8,547,374,133	\$8,432,985,204	\$8,715,703,913
Total Current Expenditures	\$6,016,722,813	\$6,303,450,731	\$6,337,667,894	\$6,524,097,417
Current Expenditures per ADA	\$7,146	\$7,434	\$7,456	\$7,679

Note: Expenditures include federal, state and local funding.

Table F: **MO FINANCE REPORT, 2002-2005 - % OF REVENUE IN THE OPERATING FUNDS^{vii}**

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005
Local %*	54.6%	54.2%	55.2%	55.7%
State%	37.2%	37.2%	35.5%	34.8%
Federal % Assessed	8.2%	8.6%	9.2%	9.5%
Valuation	\$64,183,400,090	\$65,802,041,062	\$69,466,149,877	\$70,504,593,899

Note: 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, 2002-2005^{viii}**

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005
Enrollment	890,200	894,470	896,186	894,142
Total Number of Incidents	9,960	12,341	14,615	17,025
Incident Rate Per 100 Students	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9

Note: Each incident is reported in which a student is removed from the traditional classroom setting for ten or more consecutive days. Multiple Short Sessions (cumulative removals adding up to 10 days) are not included in this analysis.

Table H: **MO DISCIPLINE INCIDENTS, 2002-2005 - TYPE OF OFFENSE^{ix}**

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005
Alcohol (number / rate)	440 / 0.04	616 / 0.1	480 / 0.1	523 / 0.1
Drug (number /rate)	1,998 / 0.2	2,259 / 0.3	2,525 / 0.3	2,378 / 0.3
Tobacco (number / rate)	129 / 0.02	181 / 0.02	156 / 0.02	166 / 0.02
Violent Act (number / rate)	2,211 / 0.2	2,489 / 0.3	3,312 / 0.4	3,740 / 0.4
Weapon (number / rate)	520 / 0.1	619 / 0.1	738 / 0.1	815 / 0.1
Other (number / rate)	4,648 / 0.5	6,158 / 0.7	7,380 / 0.8	9,394 / 1.1

Note: Weapon - Device or instrument capable of causing serious bodily injury. Does not include a knife with a blade of less than 2 1/2 inches in length. Alcohol - Use, possession, sale or solicitation of intoxicating alcoholic beverages. Drug - Use, possession, sale or solicitation of drugs. Does not include 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. Other - Other offenses not listed above. Rate is per 100 students.

Table I: **MO DISCIPLINE INCIDENTS, 2002-2005 - TYPE OF REMOVAL^x**

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005
In-School Suspension (number / rate)	1,038 / 0.1	845 / 0.1	999 / 0.1	1,040 / 0.1
Out of School Suspension (number / rare)	8,565 / 1.0	11,154 / 1.2	13,339 / 1.5	15,763 / 1.8
Expulsion (number / rate)	95 / 0.0	123 / 0.0	181 / 0.0	168 / 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 a student from school for a fixed amount of time with student automatically returning to school after suspension is completed. Expulsion - Removal of a student from school for an indefinite period of time until student is reinstated by local board of education.

Table J: **AMERICAN COLLEGE TEST (ACT) IN MO, 2001-2005^{xi}**

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of graduates	54,181	54,513	56,906	57,985	57,458
Number of graduates scoring at or above the national average	19,123	18,742	18,907	19,191	19,506
Percent of graduates scoring at or above the national average	35.3%	34.4%	33.2%	33.1%	34.0%
Percent of graduates taking the test	70%	68%	69%	70%	70%
Composite ACT score	21.4	21.5	21.4	21.5	21.6

Table K: **MO GRADUATE ANALYSIS, 2001- 2005^{xii}**

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Entering a 4 yr. College/University	39.3%	39.5%	39.6%	38.6%	38.0%
Entering a 2 yr College/University	22.8%	24.6%	25.5%	26.8%	26.1%
Entering a Post-Secondary Non-College Institution	4.1%	3.9%	4.0%	4.1%	4.3%
Entering the Work Force	22.3%	21.0%	20.0%	19.5%	19.7%
Entering the Military	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%
Entering Some Other Field	6.2%	5.6%	3.6%	3.1%	3.0%
Status Unknown	NA	0.3%	3.6%	4.6%	5.6%

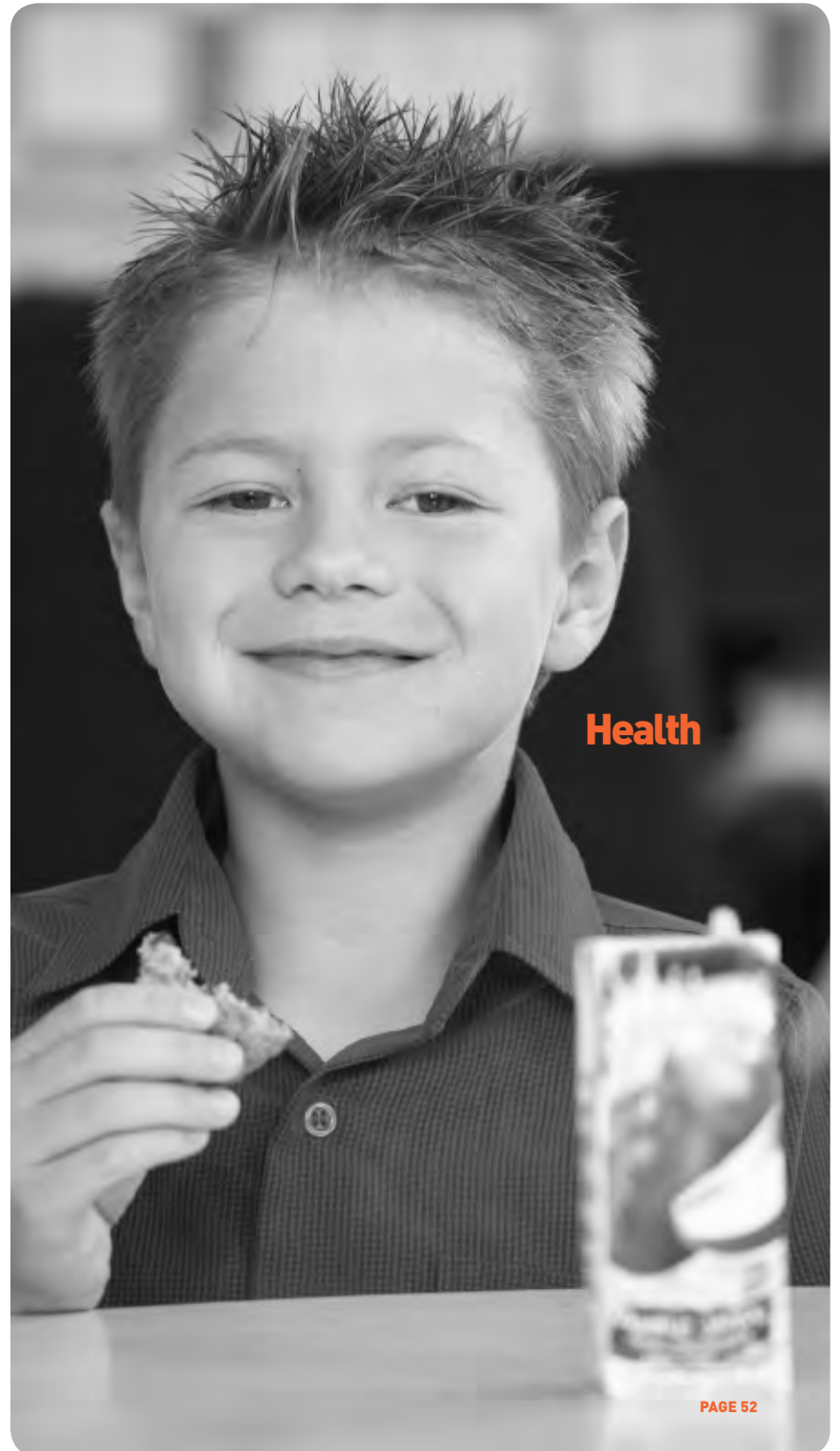
DID YOU KNOW?^{xiii}

High School Drop Out Rate



- MO ranks 20th in the nation for the number of youth between the ages of 16 and 19 who have left high school.

- i Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2005). Demographic Data, 2001-2005. Retrieved October 12, 2006, from <http://dese.mo.gov/schooldata/four/000000/demonone.html>
- ii Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2005). Student Staff Ratios, 2001-2005. Retrieved October 12, 2006, from <http://dese.mo.gov/schooldata/four/000000/studnone.html>
- iii Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2005). Faculty Information, 2001-2005. Retrieved October 12, 2006, from <http://dese.mo.gov/schooldata/four/000000/facunone.html>
- iv Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2006). 2006 Kids Count Data Book.
- v Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2005). Certification Status of Teachers, 2002-2005. Retrieved October 12, 2006, from <http://dese.mo.gov/schooldata/four/000000/certnone.html>
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- ix Ibid.
- x Ibid.
- xi Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2005). American College Test (ACT), 2001-2005. Retrieved October 12, 2006, from <http://dese.mo.gov/schooldata/four/000000/cactnone.html>
- xii Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2005). Graduate Analysis, 2001-2005. Retrieved October 12, 2006, from <http://dese.mo.gov/schooldata/four/000000/contnone.html>
- xiii Ibid at 4.



Health

Table A: **MO BIRTH STATISTICS FOR GIRLS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 10 AND 14ⁱ**

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number	134	118	126	119	144	105

Table B: **MO BIRTH STATISTICS FOR GIRLS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 17ⁱⁱ**

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number	3,199	2,820	2,659	2,572	2,623	2,555

Table C: **MO BIRTH STATISTICS FOR GIRLS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 19ⁱⁱⁱ**

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number	6,638	6,488	6,169	6,084	6,124	6,047

Table D: **MO BIRTH STATISTICS FROM MOTHERS ON MEDICAID^{iv}**

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
10-14	105	87	92	88	116	84
15-17	2,418	2,171	2,066	2,016	2,057	2,072
18-19	5,225	5,132	5,014	5,041	5,102	5,105
20-24	12,770	12,976	13,866	14,633	15,263	15,832
25-29	5,791	6,175	6,505	7,060	7,860	8,419
30-34	2,438	2,672	2,924	3,125	3,423	3,554
35-39	1,024	1,074	1,177	1,192	1,294	1,371
40 plus	258	228	247	281	309	336
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	2
All Ages	30,029	30,515	31,891	33,436	35,424	36,775

Table E: **MO BIRTH STATISTICS - WOMEN WHO HAD NO PRENATAL CARE^v**

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
10-14	6	7	3	5	4	1
15-17	67	42	46	42	37	38
18-19	89	88	80	52	66	61
20-24	201	200	205	159	197	204
25-29	128	116	118	119	110	120
30-34	101	82	74	68	82	78
35-39	62	74	70	54	52	44
40 plus	20	19	28	14	19	17
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0
All Ages	674	628	624	514	567	563

DID YOU KNOW?^{vi}

Importance of Prenatal Care

Prenatal care is medical attention given to the expectant mother and her developing baby. It also involves the mother's caring for herself by following her health care provider's advice, practicing good nutrition, getting plenty of rest, exercising sensibly, and avoiding things that could harm her or her baby.

- Every year nearly one million American women deliver babies without receiving adequate medical attention.
- Babies born to mothers who received no prenatal care are three times more likely to be born at low birth weight, and five times more likely to die than those whose mothers received prenatal care.

Table F: **MO BIRTH STATISTICS - WOMEN WHO BEGAN PRENATAL CARE THEIR FIRST TRIMESTER^{vii}**

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
10-14	63	55	67	59	71	53
15-17	2,171	1,889	1,790	1,805	1,825	1,772
18-19	5,086	4,950	4,708	4,723	4,721	4,678
20-24	17,541	17,358	17,827	18,496	18,511	18,732
25-29	18,993	18,426	18,223	19,149	19,330	20,207
30-34	14,413	14,539	14,694	14,999	14,928	14,550
35-39	6,260	6,167	6,165	6,137	6,293	6,276
40 plus	1,180	1,168	1,193	1,268	1,299	1,297
Unknown	7	0	6	5	2	6
All Ages	65,714	64,552	64,673	66,641	66,980	67,571

Table G: **MO BIRTH STATISTICS - WOMEN WHO BEGAN PRENATAL CARE THEIR SECOND TRIMESTER^{viii}**

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
10-14	46	39	36	36	52	35
15-17	741	628	614	574	593	555
18-19	1,118	1,095	1,047	1,011	981	1,000
20-24	2,565	2,677	2,659	2,686	2,669	2,908
25-29	1,316	1,428	1,308	1,409	1,515	1,675
30-34	803	798	810	843	800	864
35-39	458	381	415	389	426	401
40 plus	114	116	132	123	139	120
Unknown	0	1	1	1	1	0
All Ages	7,161	7,163	7,022	7,072	7,176	7,558

Table H: **MO BIRTH STATISTICS - WOMEN WHO BEGAN PRENATAL CARE THEIR THIRD TRIMESTER^{ix}**

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
10-14	14	12	17	13	14	11
15-17	119	128	130	78	86	103
18-19	178	161	169	136	144	138
20-24	464	476	474	420	445	386
25-29	248	262	271	220	246	265
30-34	126	134	155	148	152	155
35-39	101	103	76	69	91	83
40 plus	30	24	33	27	27	30
Unknown	0	0	1	0	1	1
All Ages	1,280	1,300	1,326	1,111	1,206	1,172

DID YOU KNOW? ^x

Five Ways To Have A Healthy Pregnancy and Baby



1. See a doctor or other health care provider from the start of your pregnancy.
2. Don't drink alcohol, smoke cigarettes or take drugs.
3. Eat healthy foods, including fruits, vegetables, low-fat milk, eggs, cheese, and grains.
4. Take good care of your health and exercise sensibly.
5. Have your baby checked by a doctor or health care provider right after birth and throughout childhood.

Table I: **MO BIRTH STATISTICS - VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES - LESS THAN 1,500 GRAMS^{xi}**

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total &	1,104	1,069	1,188	1,245	1,186	1,196
Rate	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%

Note: 1,500 grams = 3.3 pounds

Table J: **MO BIRTH STATISTICS - LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES - LESS THAN 2,500 GRAMS**^{xii}

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total &	5,798	5,759	6,057	6,194	6,440	6,368
Rate	7.6%	7.6%	8.1%	8.0%	8.3%	8.1%

Note: 2,500 grams = 5.5 pounds

Table K: **MO BIRTH STATISTICS - EDUCATION STATUS OF THE MOTHER: LESS THAN 12 YEARS**^{xiii}

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total &	14,749	14,267	14,183	14,277	14,451	14,357
Rate	19.3%	18.9%	18.9%	18.6%	18.6%	18.3%

Table L: **MO BIRTH STATISTICS - GESTATION: PRETERM (LESS THAN 37 COMPLETED WEEKS)**^{xiv}

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total &	9,423	9,803	9,981	10,329	10,352	10,722
Rate	12.3%	13.0%	13.3%	13.4%	13.3%	13.7%

DID YOU KNOW? ^{xv}

Pregnancy & Smoking

A pregnant smoker is at a higher risk for problems in her pregnancy. Babies born to mothers who smoke have a lower average birthweight, an increased rate of premature birth, and are at greater risk of death from sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), than babies of nonsmokers. Studies show that women who quit smoking early in their pregnancies can reduce the risk of damage to their babies. Even quitting in the last month of pregnancy can help your baby by increasing the amount of oxygen available to him/her during delivery.

Table M: **MO BIRTH STATISTICS - SMOKED DURING PREGNANCY**^{xvi}

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total &	13,955	13,761	13,607	13,895	14,083	14,317
Rate	18.3%	18.3%	18.1%	18.1%	18.1%	18.2%

DID YOU KNOW?^{xvii& xviii}

What is WIC?

Mission: The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children - better known as the WIC Program - serves to safeguard the health of low-income women, infants, and children up to age 5 who are at nutritional risk by providing nutritious foods to supplement diets, information on healthy eating, and referrals to health care.

History: Established as a pilot program in 1972 and made permanent in 1974, WIC is administered at the Federal level by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Formerly known as the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children, WIC's name was changed under the Healthy Meals for Healthy Americans Act of 1994, in order to emphasize its role as a nutrition program.

How WIC Works: Most State WIC programs provide vouchers that participants use at authorized food stores. A wide variety of State and local organizations cooperate in providing the food and health care benefits, and 46,000 merchants nationwide accept WIC vouchers.

WIC's Effectiveness: WIC is effective in improving the health of pregnant women, new mothers, and their infants. A 1990 study showed that women who participated in the program during their pregnancies had lower Medicaid costs for themselves and their babies than did women who did not participate. WIC participation was also linked with longer gestation periods, higher birthweights and lower infant mortality.

Table N: **ALL WIC PRENATALS BY ESTIMATED DATE OF DELIVERY (BIRTH YEAR)**

Year	2000 ^{xi}	2001 ^{xx}	2002 ^{xxi}	2003 ^{xxii}	2004 ^{xxiii}	2005 ^{xxiv}
Number	34,276	34,213	33,470	34,288	35,601	35,338

Note: Prenatal refers to the period during pregnancy. All WIC Prenatals with estimated date of delivery during a given calendar year is the population covered by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' MICA.

DID YOU KNOW? ^{xxv}



WIC Fast Facts

Population Served: The WIC target population are low-income, nutritionally at risk:

- Pregnant women (through pregnancy and up to 6 weeks after birth or after pregnancy ends).
- Breastfeeding women (up to infant's 1st birthday).
- Nonbreastfeeding postpartum women (up to 6 months after the birth of an infant or after pregnancy ends).
- Infants (up to 1st birthday). WIC serves 45 percent of all infants born in the United States.
- Children up to their 5th birthday.

Program Benefits:

- Supplemental nutritious foods.
- Nutrition education and counseling at WIC clinics.
- Screening and referrals to other health, welfare and social services.

Program Delivery: WIC is not an entitlement program as Congress does not set aside funds to allow every eligible individual to participate in the program. WIC is a Federal grant program for which Congress authorizes a specific amount of funds each year for the program. WIC is administered by 90 WIC state agencies, through approximately 46,000 authorized retailers.

Table O: **MO CHILDREN ON MEDICAID/MC+ AT VARIOUS POINTS**

IN 2005 & 2006 ^{xxvi}

Time	Jan. 2005	June 2005	Dec. 2005	June 2006	August 2006
Number	556,075	543, 437	513,136	490,794	487,035

DID YOU KNOW? ^{xxvii}



Importance of Child Nutrition

Proper nutrition creates a strong foundation for a healthy and active life. Adequate nutrition and exercise help children:

- Grow.
- Learn.
- Build strong bones and muscles.
- Have energy.
- Maintain a healthy weight.
- Avoid obesity-related diseases like type 2 diabetes.
- Get plenty of nutrients.
- Feel good about themselves.

Federal Government Nutrition Recommendations

In January 2005, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) jointly released the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. These new guidelines outline recommendations to promote health and reduce the risk of chronic disease through nutritious eating and physical activity.

The new guidelines encourage Americans over 2 years of age to eat a variety of nutrient-dense foods. Recommended items include fruits, vegetables, fat-free or low-fat milk and milk products, lean meats, poultry, fish, beans, eggs, nuts, and whole grains. The guidelines also recommend a diet low in saturated fats, trans fats, cholesterol, salt (sodium), and added sugars.

Table P: **HEALTH: MC+ ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION^{xxviii}**

Children may be eligible for MC+ for if:

- they are under age 19;
- they have been uninsured for 6 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
<i>(Family size includes parents)</i>				
INCOME	\$3,300	\$4,150	\$5,001	\$5,850

(Subject to change annually)

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

i Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). Birth MICA - Birth Statistics for the State of Missouri - By Age. Retrieved October 23, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/birth1>

ii Ibid.

iii Ibid.

iv Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). Birth MICA - Birth Statistics for the State of Missouri - Medicaid Status: Medicaid. Retrieved October 23, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/birth1>

v Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). Birth MICA - Birth Statistics for the State of Missouri - Prenatal Care: No Prenatal Care. Retrieved October 23, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/birth1>

vi U.S. Department of Health Human Services - Maternal and Child Health Bureau. (n.d.). A Healthy Start: Begin Before Baby’s Born. Retrieved October 25, 2006, from <http://mchb.hrsa.gov/programs/womeninfants/prenatal.htm>

vii Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). Birth MICA - Birth Statistics for the State of Missouri - Prenatal Care: Prenatal Care Began First Trimester. Retrieved October 23, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/birth1>

viii Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). Birth MICA - Birth Statistics for the State of Missouri - Prenatal Care: Prenatal Care Began Second Trimester. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/birth1>

ix Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). Birth MICA - Birth Statistics for the State of Missouri - Prenatal Care: Prenatal Care Began Third Trimester. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/birth1>

x Ibid at 6.

xi Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). Birth MICA - Birth Statistics for the State of Missouri - Indicator 9. Birth Weight: Very Low (less than 1500 g). Retrieved October 24, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/birth1>

xii Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). Birth MICA - Birth Statistics for the State of Missouri - Indicator: 10. Birth Weight Low (less than 2500 g). Retrieved October 24, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/birth1>

xiii Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). Birth MICA - Birth Statistics for the State of Missouri - Indicator: 19. Education Status: Less Than 12 Years. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/birth1>

xiv Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). Birth MICA - Birth Statistics for the State of Missouri -Indicator: 22. Gestation: Preterm (less than 37 week completed weeks). Retrieved October 24, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/birth1>

xv Ibid at 6.

xvi Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). Birth MICA - Birth Statistics for the State of Missouri -Indicator: 59. Smoked During Pregnancy: Yes. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/birth1>

xvii United States Department of Agriculture - Food and Nutrition Service. (n.d.). About WIC. Retrieved October 25, 2006, from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/aboutwic/default.htm>

xviii United States Department of Agriculture - Food and Nutrition Service. (n.d.). About WIC- WIC’s Mission. Retrieved October 25, 2006, from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/aboutwic/mission.htm>

xix Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). WIC Prenatal Statistics for All WIC Prenatals in 2000 Estimated Date of Delivery. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/premap>

xx Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). WIC Prenatal Statistics for All WIC Prenatals in 2001 Estimated Date of Delivery. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/premap>

xxi Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). WIC Prenatal Statistics for All WIC Prenatals in 2002 Estimated Date of Delivery. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/premap>

xxii Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). WIC Prenatal Statistics for All WIC Prenatals in 2003 Estimated Date of Delivery. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/premap>

xxiii Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). WIC Prenatal Statistics for All WIC Prenatals in 2004 Estimated Date of Delivery. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/premap>

xxiv Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (n.d.). WIC Prenatal Statistics for All WIC Prenatals in 2005 Estimated Date of Delivery. Retrieved October 24, 2006, from <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/cgi-bin/premap>

xxv United States Department of Agriculture - Food and Nutrition Service. (n.d.). About WIC - WIC at a Glance. Retrieved October 25, 2006.

xxvi Missouri Department of Social Services. (n.d.). Caseload Counter Historical Data. Retrieved October 26, 2006, from <http://www.dss.mo.gov/mis/clcounter/xls/0806.xls>

xxvii U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (n.d.) Weight-control Information Network. Retrieved October 26, 2006 from <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/childnutrition.html#statistics>

xxviii Missouri Department of Social Services. (n.d.) Do Your Children Need Health Coverage? Retrieved October 26, 2006, from <http://www.dss.mo.gov/mcplus/health.htm>



Juvenile Justice

Table A: ANNUAL MO REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURTSⁱ

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 can not 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: MO REFERRALS BY GENDER TO JUVENILE COURTSⁱⁱ

Year	Male	Female
2005	63%	37%

DID YOU KNOW?ⁱⁱⁱ

Decrease in the Number of Referrals to Juvenile Courts

A referral is defined as “any action involving a juvenile that results in a determination or outcome, and a written record is maintained in the juvenile’s name. A disposed referral is one in which has resulted in a ‘finding or outcome’.”

In calendar year 2005, Missouri’s 45 juvenile courts disposed 72,033 referrals. This is a 18% decrease from the high point of 87,340 in 2001 and a 4% decrease from 2004 alone.

Table C: MO REFERRALS BY RACE TO JUVENILE COURTS^{iv}

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

Table D: MO JUVENILE COURT REFERRAL STATISTICS: 1996 - 2005^v

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	19,997	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

Table E: 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: **MOST COMMON MAJOR ALLEGATION IN 2005 - MALE**^{vii}

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

Table G: **MOST COMMON MAJOR ALLEGATION IN 2005 - FEMALE**^{viii}

Type	#
Status	7,250
Abuse, Neglect, Custody	6,900
Stealing	3,340
Assault	3,323
Peace Disturbance	1,128
Property Damage	858
Dangerous Drugs	765
Municipal Juvenile	704
Court Order 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 (A/N/C): 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.

- i Missouri Department of Social Services - Division of Youth Services. (2005). 2004 Juvenile Court Statistics Report. Retrieved October 17, 2006, from <http://www.dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/jcsr/juvcy04.pdf>
- ii Ibid.
- iii Ibid.
- iv Ibid.
- v Ibid.
- vi Ibid.
- vii Ibid.
- viii Ibid.

Missouri County Ranks

County	Rank 2005	Rank 2006	Free & Reduced Lunch	Mothers < 12 yrs Education	Low Birth Weight	Infant Deaths	Child Deaths	Child Abuse Neglect	Out-of-Home Placements	Dropouts	Teen Births	Teen Violent Deaths
Adair	34	26	23	20	55	69	48	63	103	56	3	7
Andrew	4	4	11	2	8	31	10	40	5	23	14	77
Atchison	19	3	65	1	14	1	37	41	22	13	8	54
Audrain	81	77	44	107	85	68	15	14	35	57	83	50
Barry	98	93	78	111	90	77	91	59	84	23	88	103
Barton	35	47	60	35	52	47	110	78	43	81	68	107
Bates	57	61	45	95	21	7	36	98	55	57	101	72
Benton	36	59	92	51	23	60	92	55	23	70	63	71
Bollinger	72	82	54	58	46	97	61	46	66	81	79	88
Boone	17	12	9	13	82	56	20	13	30	93	7	24
Buchanan	67	44	62	43	70	60	58	114	24	34	72	17
Butler	99	105	95	83	101	104	70	111	45	107	106	79
Caldwell	62	28	43	38	101	109	46	74	21	1	21	68
Callaway	55	41	30	34	100	80	98	81	57	89	22	69
Camden	27	46	49	48	49	47	67	54	91	34	56	84
Cape Girardeau	25	30	21	27	81	35	32	35	44	93	36	21
Carroll	48	57	67	52	8	107	1	65	4	57	41	8
Carter	95	69	113	92	82	22	33	105	8	42	67	114
Cass	8	9	4	14	18	62	25	9	11	34	27	34
Cedar	90	72	68	80	30	91	55	102	29	42	78	98
Chariton	15	16	40	15	39	59	74	79	97	4	2	73
Christian	14	25	8	10	7	44	68	21	95	66	45	28
Clark	65	66	51	71	66	20	71	50	98	101	37	18
Clay	5	5	3	9	35	28	35	19	16	42	16	31
Clinton	12	10	6	18	46	31	61	37	15	23	33	59
Cole	30	35	18	21	46	17	49	18	74	110	25	49
Cooper	29	13	34	39	73	8	111	49	33	23	19	10
Crawford	106	104	74	105	98	42	82	31	61	111	110	86
Dade	86	33	86	56	61	6	115	87	17	23	60	104
Dallas	68	109	88	108	23	92	90	66	86	112	58	58
Daviess	53	96	66	104	73	110	89	28	78	86	38	102
DeKalb	23	8	37	7	2	11	50	68	18	16	15	90
Dent	93	95	94	86	55	35	22	83	106	96	82	76
Douglas	46	50	104	29	11	31	54	52	40	9	84	20
Dunklin	114	113	108	113	107	101	73	106	113	99	113	53
Franklin	24	23	12	42	23	22	27	15	56	72	34	82
Gasconade	38	36	19	65	23	44	102	44	37	42	65	87
Gentry	22	51	26	75	49	26	1	45	34	16	107	61
Greene	59	55	22	36	39	57	34	108	89	97	51	29

Missouri County Ranks

County	Rank 2005	Rank 2006	Free & Reduced Lunch	Mothers < 12 yrs Education	Low Birth Weight	Infant Deaths	Child Deaths	Child Abuse Neglect	Out-of-Home Placements	Dropouts	Teen Births	Teen Violent Deaths
Grundy	76	75	85	74	39	4	47	107	104	101	52	89
Harrison	69	81	57	40	73	64	17	76	105	40	102	112
Henry	80	56	48	45	30	58	23	112	71	84	47	5
Hickory	26	63	100	66	13	75	24	7	31	6	85	106
Holt	50	20	56	16	70	10	1	115	52	34	31	1
Howard	42	53	35	30	104	108	14	26	102	42	9	45
Howell	70	87	96	72	23	44	86	104	32	93	103	62
Iron	104	84	99	49	99	81	42	101	109	7	50	6
Jackson	73	67	58	55	90	70	41	36	62	74	76	57
Jasper	105	94	69	90	37	54	42	69	85	108	96	30
Jefferson	20	18	5	19	61	55	38	16	64	49	20	37
Johnson	9	19	15	24	17	43	72	17	51	49	17	27
Knox	79	48	87	106	5	14	1	4	1	11	69	47
Laclede	77	97	72	97	73	99	79	89	76	78	105	80
Lafayette	45	32	13	37	23	71	9	33	38	49	55	64
Lawrence	92	85	76	99	37	89	18	67	80	34	62	33
Lewis	18	29	32	67	2	12	40	11	94	18	18	93
Lincoln	47	43	14	44	18	49	28	30	83	100	39	36
Linn	39	40	29	46	39	20	53	77	82	23	87	40
Livingston	58	74	41	81	86	86	105	90	58	49	90	111
McDonald	111	112	98	115	73	87	113	53	111	112	100	66
Macon	74	71	52	54	18	50	112	62	101	74	81	100
Madison	75	62	61	98	66	31	68	47	53	66	64	4
Maries	32	14	25	33	70	5	85	23	19	49	44	108
Marion	49	70	39	91	93	40	12	88	79	101	53	14
Mercer	66	52	59	3	86	114	75	57	60	2	43	110
Miller	56	45	55	60	39	17	81	97	48	62	75	95
Mississippi	107	98	110	101	115	26	114	43	75	62	109	63
Moniteau	54	31	24	82	30	13	99	12	3	66	61	113
Monroe	33	21	42	23	97	30	1	39	69	31	24	70
Montgomery	64	49	47	78	61	22	104	32	46	62	57	48
Morgan	96	99	97	112	39	84	107	85	20	84	92	39
New Madrid	112	103	107	96	112	71	26	56	68	74	111	92
Newton	85	78	79	70	35	78	100	27	100	18	71	83
Nodaway	3	6	16	6	73	28	19	38	42	23	5	3
Oregon	21	24	103	32	52	1	1	103	27	18	48	67
Osage	10	7	10	8	6	52	93	3	6	11	23	85
Ozark	44	92	111	63	8	35	97	73	112	13	89	74
Pemiscot	113	114	112	109	113	102	96	72	81	114	115	32

Missouri County Ranks

County	Rank 2005	Rank 2006	Free & Reduced Lunch	Mothers < 12 yrs Education	Low Birth Weight	Infant Deaths	Child Deaths	Child Abuse Neglect	Out-of-Home Placements	Dropouts	Teen Births	Teen Violent Deaths
Perry	71	34	31	11	39	63	29	51	65	89	28	38
Pettis	88	86	63	93	73	94	31	95	36	49	95	43
Phelps	40	58	46	47	92	35	56	48	92	70	70	13
Pike	60	73	38	100	66	81	106	58	54	86	46	96
Platte	1	2	2	5	21	40	21	6	9	31	12	14
Polk	37	37	84	69	16	35	63	70	14	62	30	12
Pulaski	41	38	28	26	61	67	76	25	99	42	35	19
Putnam	16	54	53	62	111	9	103	24	107	86	10	35
Ralls	31	22	27	25	49	75	52	20	1	97	11	91
Randolph	89	88	77	79	86	71	60	91	77	57	97	99
Ray	13	15	7	41	52	64	57	75	7	18	32	55
Reynolds	103	110	105	68	110	115	87	92	96	7	104	115
Ripley	94	108	109	88	107	96	51	113	90	106	98	97
St. Charles	2	1	1	4	23	52	30	1	12	42	6	9
St. Clair	78	79	90	94	107	15	16	84	63	101	66	11
Ste. Genevieve	7	11	36	31	2	3	84	10	10	78	29	78
St. Francois	61	65	71	59	66	64	66	64	28	66	94	65
St. Louis	11	17	20	12	93	79	38	2	25	49	13	23
Saline	52	64	70	57	55	83	101	94	72	74	40	51
Schuyler	63	89	82	50	93	111	108	8	88	34	91	105
Scotland	84	68	73	110	11	113	93	5	13	18	1	81
Scott	87	83	81	75	104	95	79	42	47	13	99	22
Shannon	102	91	114	75	93	106	59	80	26	4	86	41
Shelby	28	39	33	22	73	19	1	100	114	57	4	16
Stoddard	108	111	80	84	106	99	65	99	115	40	77	52
Stone	101	90	89	73	55	111	78	93	93	31	59	101
Sullivan	91	102	101	114	30	71	1	22	70	9	108	25
Taney	83	80	75	61	61	22	88	82	108	78	54	42
Texas	97	101	93	64	82	97	11	109	110	81	73	26
Vernon	51	42	83	28	30	87	82	96	49	23	26	56
Warren	43	60	17	53	55	15	13	29	87	108	74	60
Washington	110	107	91	102	103	92	44	61	59	89	114	94
Wayne	109	100	106	89	55	102	64	71	73	72	80	46
Webster	82	76	50	103	14	50	95	60	41	101	49	44
Worth	6	27	64	17	1	85	109	86	50	3	42	1
Wright	100	106	102	87	89	90	45	110	39	89	112	109
St. Louis city	115	115	115	85	114	105	76	34	67	115	93	74

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 the birth certificates. Rate is expressed as a percent of all live births. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
3. **Low birthweight infants** - number of live infants recorded as having a birthweight 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 thru 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 2005 poverty threshold was \$19,350 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 Supports 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 and National Association for the Education of Young Children.
- 5. Children receiving cash assistance** – average monthly percentage of population under age 18 that lives in households receiving public assistance under the 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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