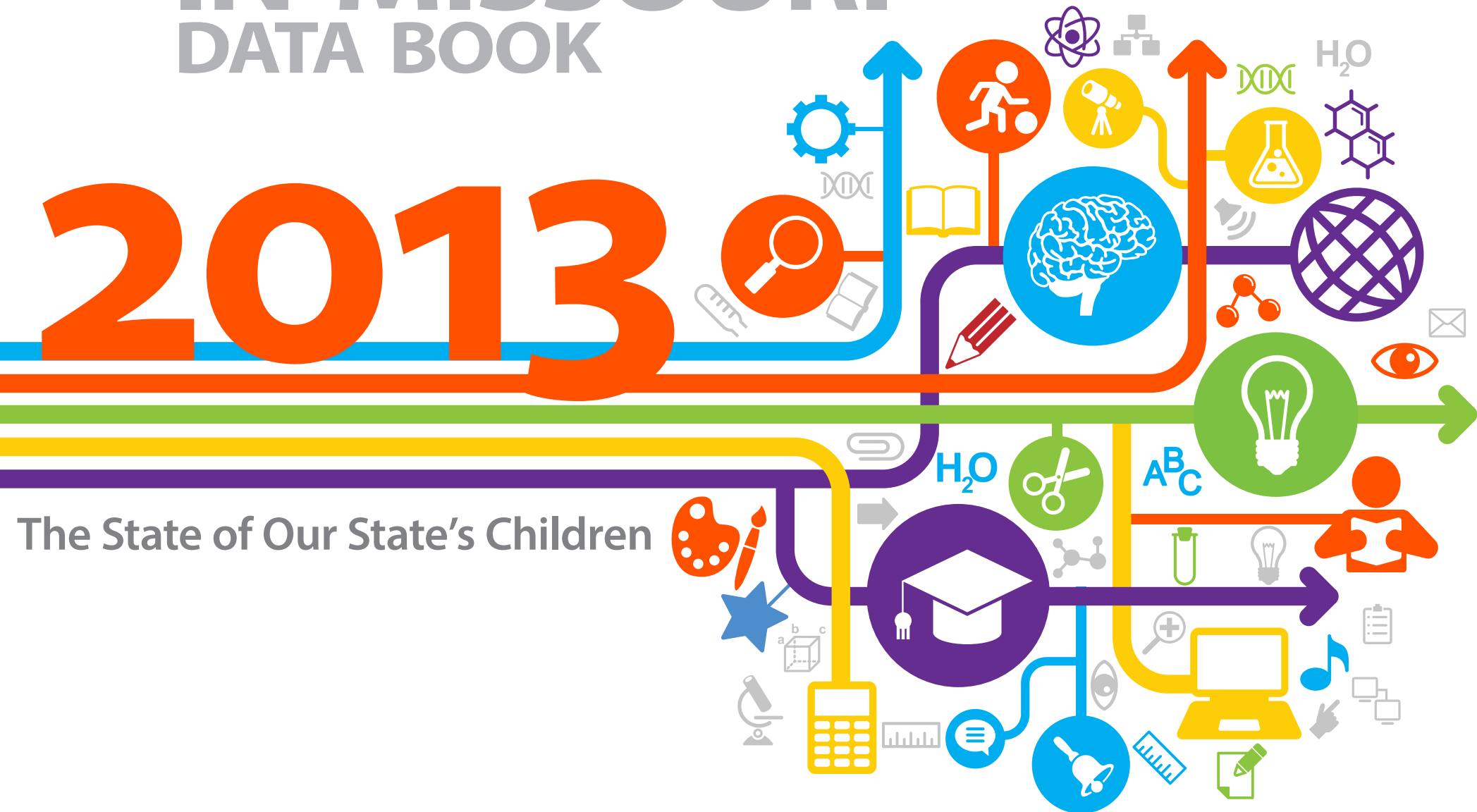


Kids Count

IN MISSOURI

DATA BOOK

2013



The State of Our State's Children

KIDS COUNT in Missouri



Welcome to the *KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2013 Data Book*. The *Data Book* is a collaborative project of the Children's Trust Fund and the Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis at the University of Missouri, and more than 20 public and private organizations across the state.

The mission of the *KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book* is to improve the well-being of Missouri's children and families. The *KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book* and website, <http://osedamissouri.edu/kidscount/>, are easily accessible tools to assist local and state public policymakers and child advocates in identifying both needs and solutions. *KIDS COUNT in Missouri* data are used to brief legislators, inform policy, and are integral to informing child advocates.

The annual *KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book* documents the status of children in Missouri's 114 counties and the City of St. Louis. First produced in 1993, the *KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book* remains an invaluable repository of comprehensive, longitudinal information on the status of children.

PARTNERS

Thanks to the Annie E. Casey Foundation for their continued support of the *KIDS COUNT in Missouri* initiative. Primary funding for the *KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2013 Data Book* comes from the Children's Trust Fund.

The Children's Trust Fund (CTF) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the prevention of child abuse and neglect through grant distribution, education/awareness, and partnerships. CTF was created by the Missouri General Assembly in 1983 and is governed by a 21-member Board of Directors appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Missouri Senate. For more information, visit www.ctf4kids.org.

Established in 1980, the University of Missouri Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA) conducts public policy support research for communities, agencies and other partners in Missouri. OSEDA strives to transform data into useful information. We believe the construction of meaningful information is an inherently collaborative enterprise.

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



The *KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2013 Data Book* was produced by Children's Trust Fund and the University of Missouri Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis. Permission to copy, disseminate, or otherwise use information from this report is granted as long as appropriate acknowledgement is given. This report, the full data set, and corresponding interactive data tools are available at www.osedamissouri.edu/kidscount.

Copyright © 2014 — Curators of the University of Missouri.
All rights reserved. DMCA and other copyright information.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

KIDS COUNT IN MISSOURI 2013 ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Ryan Barker, Missouri Foundation for Health
Amy Blouin, Missouri Budget Project
Sue Boresi, Office of the Attorney General
Mary Chant, Missouri Coalition of Children's Agencies
Marjorie Cole, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Nancy Corley, Alliance of S.W. Missouri, Joplin
Paula Cunningham, Children's Trust Fund
Cheryle Dyle-Palmer, Parents As Teachers National Center
Tracy Greever-Rice, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis
Marcia Hazelhorst, Missouri Juvenile Justice Association
Debby Howland, Kansas City Child Abuse Roundtable Coalition
Anita Jolly, St. Joseph Community Coalition for Child Abuse Prevention
Mary Kettlewell, Health Care Foundation of Greater Kansas City
Ina Linville, 4-H University Extension
Heather Lockard, Missouri Association for Community Action
Jerry Lonergan, Civic Council of Greater Kansas City
Cathi Martarella, Martarella Consulting
Wayne Mayfield, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis
Joy Oesterly, Missouri KidsFirst/Prevent Child Abuse Missouri Chapter
Rich Patton, Vision for Children At Risk, St. Louis
Steve Renne, Missouri Hospital Association
Kirk Schreiber, Children's Trust Fund
Carmen Schulze, Great Circle
Carol Scott, Child Care Aware of Missouri
Kristi Scoville, Missouri Department of Mental Health
Anne Silea, Lutheran Family and Children's Services of Missouri
Kathy Thornburg, Center for Family Policy and Research

DATA COLLECTION

Ryc Bempah, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis
Margaret Buckland, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Leigh Ann Grant-Engle, Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
Mary Grasse, Child Care Aware of Missouri
Matt Hesser, Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning
Keith Jamtgaard, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis
Kateryna Kalugina, Missouri Department of Mental Health
Rebecca Kniest, Missouri Department of Social Services
Bill Niblick, Missouri Department of Economic Development
Tina Senter, Office of State Courts
Linda Surface, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Craig Ward, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Clive Woodward, Missouri Department of Mental Health

2013 DATA BOOK RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

John Blodgett, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis
Tracy Greever-Rice, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis
Lance Huntley, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis
Wayne Mayfield, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis

DESIGN AND LAYOUT

Stanford A. Griffith, Center for Health Policy

Table of Contents

Introduction and Partners	i
Acknowledgments	ii
Executive Summary	1

MISSOURI OVERVIEW

Understanding the Data	3
Missouri State Profile	4
Missouri Minority Profile	5
Composite County Ranks	6
Composite County Ranks by Population Category	7

OUTCOMES AND INDICATORS

Interpreting the Outcome and Indicator Pages	9
Economic Well-being: Perspective	11
Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Lunch	12
Births to Mothers without a High School Diploma	14
Children Under 18 in Poverty	16
Children Under 6 in Poverty	18
Children in Single-Parent Families	20
Children Receiving Child Care Assistance	22
Children Receiving Cash Assistance	24
Children Receiving SNAP	26
Average Annual Wage/Salary	28
Adult Unemployment	30
Health: Perspective	33
Low Birthweight Infants	34
Infant Mortality	36
Children Enrolled in MO HealthNet for Kids	38
Children Receiving Public Mental Health Services	40

Child Protection and Safety: Perspective	43
-------------------------------------------------------	-----------

Child Deaths	44
Child Abuse/Neglect and Family Assessments	46
Out-of-Home Placement Entries	48
Violent Deaths, ages 15-19	50

Education: Perspective	53
-------------------------------------	-----------

Annual High School Dropouts	54
Births to Teens, Ages 15-19	56
English Language Learners	58
Licensed Child Care Capacity	60
Accredited Child Care Facilities	62
Juvenile Law Violation Referrals	64

Demographic: Perspective	65
---------------------------------------	-----------

Child Population	66
Children as Percent of Total Population	68
Minority Children	70

COUNTY PROFILES

County Pages	72
---------------------------	-----------

Data Notes and Sources	187
-------------------------------------	------------

Executive Summary

The *KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2013 Data Book* provides information on measures of child well-being for the state, its 114 counties, and St. Louis City. By showing data trends across time and geographic areas, this book gives local and state policymakers, as well as other child advocates, the crucial information they need to make informed decisions regarding how best to support the well-being of children across the state.

To track changes over time, *KIDS COUNT in Missouri* provides the most currently available data (2012) as well as data from 2008 (the base year). (Please note that the exact years for which data are provided differ slightly between indicators and outcomes based on the nature of the data.) Between the base and current years, three *KIDS COUNT in Missouri* outcome measures worsened and seven improved.

Measures that improved were

- births to mothers without a high school diploma,
- low birthweight infants,
- infant mortality, child deaths,
- teen violent deaths,
- percent of annual high school dropouts, and
- births to teens.

The three measures that worsened were

- the number of students enrolled in free/reduced lunch,
- child abuse/neglect and family assessments, and
- out-of-home placements.

(The Missouri State Profile on p. 4 contains more specific information on these outcomes.)

It is essential to keep in mind the larger national context and how it has potentially affected the outcomes tracked in *KIDS COUNT in Missouri*. Starting in 2008, Missouri, like the rest of the United States, experienced an economic downturn on a scale unprecedented since the Great Depression of the 1930s. Although the national and state economies are recovering, the “Great Recession” resulted in greater numbers of children and families facing deep economic insecurity, especially higher unemployment, as evidenced by

increases in measures of poverty. Although the long-term effects of the “Great Recession” are not completely clear, we do know that more families and children are in poverty than before it occurred—and that poverty has been shown to have significant negative impact on children’s development, including potential for success in school and later in life.

Because the *KIDS COUNT* project, both in Missouri and nationwide, strives to provide both the most current and most local data available to describe the status of children, some indicators are based on administrative data collected through state agencies in delivery of existing services and programs. In the past several years, state programs providing services to Missouri citizens have changed over time, often decreasing, based on declining state revenue. It is incumbent upon users of the *KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book* to distinguish between changes in rates or numbers of this year’s *KIDS COUNT* data that indicate an authentic improvement in the quality of children’s lives versus changes that reflect scaled-back services and resources.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch, a proxy measure of child poverty, increased notably throughout the last decade. In 2002, 38% of Missouri’s students lived in families whose incomes were low enough to qualify for this program, and by 2012 the proportion of children rose to nearly half (49%). This increase is likely due to a combination of more children living in poverty and increased efficiency due to streamlined enrollment based on eligibility for other low-income programs. Children living in or close to poverty are at higher risk than other children for health, educational, and social problems.

In 2012, 15% of Missouri births were to **mothers without a high school diploma**. During the decade between 2002 and 2012, this rate trended downward from nearly 19% in the early years of the decade to the current rate. Children who are born to undereducated parents face the highest odds of living in chronic poverty.

Consistent with administrative record indicators such as the SNAP (food stamps) and free/reduced lunch, the U.S. Census Bureau’s American

Community Survey estimates that the percent of Missouri children under 18 living in poverty increased from 15% in 2000 to 22% in 2011, more than 1 in 5 children statewide. More than 1 in 4 (26.3%) Missouri children under 6 were living in poverty in 2011. Although adult unemployment in Missouri peaked in 2010 at 9.3%, the 2012 figure of 6.9% is higher than the 2008 rate of 6.1%.

MEASURES OF HEALTH

The percent of **low birthweight infants** has decreased from the 2003-2007 rate of 8.1% to the current period's 2008-2012 rate of 8.0%. However, the rate was lower nearly 20 years ago; the 1993-1997 rate was 7.6%.

In contrast, the **infant mortality rate** has declined since 1993-1997, when the rate was 7.8 infants per 1,000 births, to the current 2008-2012 rate of 6.8. This is due to a combination of improved medical technology and public health outreach efforts. Despite these improvements, during the years 2008 through 2012, over 2,600 Missouri babies died before their first birthday.

The number of **children enrolled in Medicaid** increased between 2008 and 2012 from 33.3% to 37.4%, which reflects the more turbulent economic conditions facing Missouri families today.

MEASURES OF CHILD PROTECTION AND SAFETY

The **child death rate** has improved steadily over the past decade. The rate for 2008-2012 was 17.9 deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14, a 16% decrease from the 2003-2007 figure of 21.2. Despite these positive gains, on average, over 200 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in Missouri every year between 2007 and 2011. **Violent deaths of teens** decreased between the periods 2003-2007 and 2008-2012 from 64.5 to 58.5 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19. Motor vehicle accidents were responsible for 30% of deaths in this age group for the 2008-2012 period.

The **child abuse/neglect and family assessments** indicator measures the number of child abuse victims documented in reports that cited a "preponderance of evidence" that child abuse or neglect occurred, as well as the number of family assessments conducted by the Missouri Department of Social Services. The indicator is expressed as a rate per 1,000 children. The rate has increased over time, from 31.9 in 2008 to 35.9 in 2012.

Out-of-home placement entries are used to measure the status of children who are confirmed victims of abuse/neglect, and who are living in environments posing immediate risk or environments not responding immediately to intervention to prevent further physical or emotional threat or injury to children. This indicator is expressed as a rate per 1,000 children. Similar to the rate of child abuse/neglect and family assessments, out-of-home placement entries increased from 3.8 in 2008 to 4.6 in 2012.

MEASURES OF EDUCATION

The two outcomes for education have shown improvements over time. The 2012 **high school dropout rate** of 3.0% was the lowest in a decade, and a decrease from the 2008 rate of 3.5%. Although this percentage may seem low, nearly 8,000 students dropped out of public high schools in the 2011-2012 school year, increasing their risks of economic insecurity and other negative outcomes.

Missouri's **teen birth rate** declined 26% between 2008 and 2012, to 32.2 births per 1,000 teens—the lowest rate since 2000. In 2000, about 9,800 Missouri teens, ages 15-19, gave birth. In 2012, approximately 6,300 teens gave birth. Although the number of teens giving birth annually has fallen, thousands of teen mothers and their children remain at risk for poverty, unemployment/underemployment, and health problems.

COMPOSITE COUNTY RANK

A composite county rank is calculated for each county based on six outcome measures: students enrolled in free/reduced lunch, births to mothers without a high school diploma, infant mortality, out-of-home placement entries, annual high school dropouts, and births to teens. Counties are assigned a rank between 1 (best) and 115 (worst) to describe the relative well-being of children compared to other Missouri counties. The ranks assist those interested in enhancing well-being by providing information on which counties have the greatest and least needs. As shown on pp. 7-8, more populous suburban counties of metropolitan areas and micropolitan counties tend to have better rankings than rural counties. In general, two regions stand out as falling behind the state overall: the north-central and southern parts of Missouri, especially the southeast.

Understanding the Data

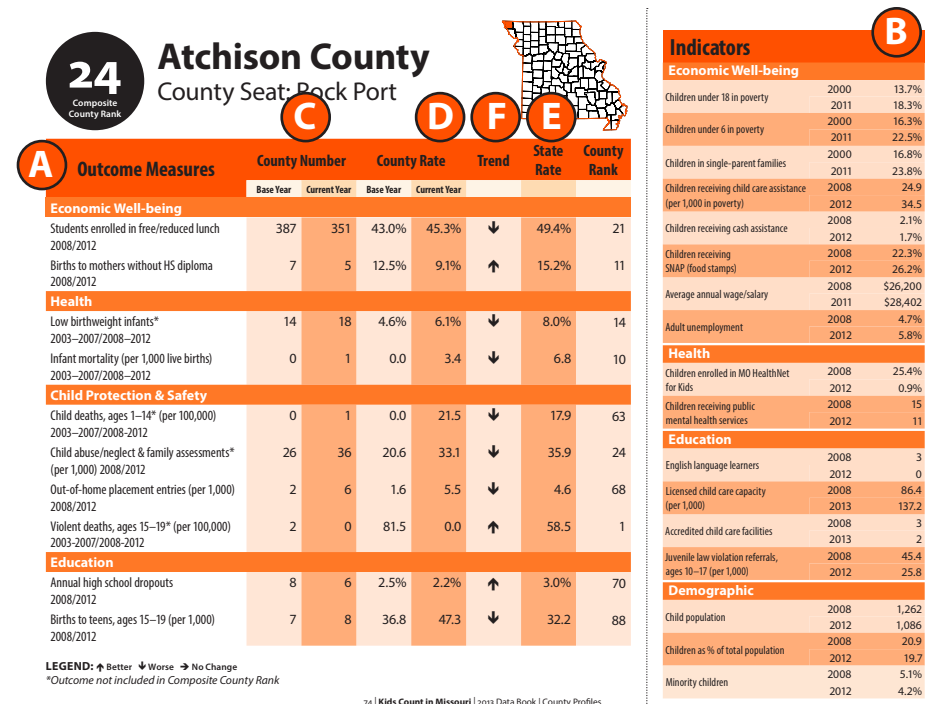
UNDERSTANDING THE 2013 STATE AND COUNTY PROFILE PAGES

KIDS COUNT in Missouri provides a comprehensive view of the status of children in Missouri through outcome measures and contextual indicators that are compared across time. The outcomes **A** are organized by four domains: economic well-being, health, child protection and safety, and education. The indicators **B** are organized by four domains: economic well-being, health, education, and demographic.

The *KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2013 Data Book* state and county pages include six outcome measures reported by base year, 2008, and current year, 2012. For four measures (low birthweight infants, infant mortality, child deaths, and violent teen deaths), five-year periods of data are aggregated to provide more stable rates. In addition, data from 17 supplementary indicators are provided to give additional context for the outcome measures. As with the outcome measures, base year and current year data at five-year increments are provided for the indicators.

On the county pages, both counts (number) **C** and rates **D** are given for the outcome measures. The count represents the number of cases (e.g., children, incidents, events) that meet the outcome measure definition over a given number of years (one or five years, depending on the measure). A count is presented for both the base and current years. The rate represents the ratio of cases measured by the indicator to the total possible population of cases that could be affected over the one- or five-year period. The ratio is expressed as either a percent or a rate per a specific increment of the population, such as “per 1,000” or “per 100,000.” The state rate **E** is also provided for each outcome measure.

A symbol is provided for each outcome measure to describe the direction of the trend **F** between the base year and current year. An upward arrow **↑** indicates outcomes for children are improving, while a downward arrow **↓** indicates a decline in the well-being of children. The sideways arrow **→** means the figure was unchanged. Detailed definitions of the *KIDS COUNT in Missouri* outcome measures are provided in the “Data Notes & Sources” section.



UNDERSTANDING THE 2013 COMPOSITE COUNTY RANK

Counties are assigned a rank between 1 (best) and 115 to describe the relative well-being of their children compared to Missouri as well as other counties and St. Louis City. A composite county rank is calculated for each county based on six of ten outcome measures. Four measures (low birth weight infants, child deaths, child abuse and neglect, and violent deaths) are not used to calculate this rate due to potential instability in the data.

USING COUNTY DATA

The *KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2013 Data Book* is available online on the Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis website: www.oseda.missouri.edu/kidscount. The data from past *KIDS COUNT* data books are also available on the website.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation’s KIDS COUNT Data Center (<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>) also provides easy online access to *KIDS COUNT in Missouri* data, as well as child well-being data for all U.S. states and many cities, counties, and school districts. Data indicators can be found for such topics as education, employment and income, health, poverty, and youth risk factors.

Missouri State Profile

Capital: Jefferson City

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	
Economic Well-being					
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 2008/2012	366,243	427,246	42.0%	49.4%	↓
Births to mothers without HS diploma 2008/2012	14,467	11,459	17.9%	15.2%	↑
Health					
Low birthweight infants* 2003–2007/2008–2012	32,037	31,123	8.1%	8.0%	↑
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 2003–2007/2008–2012	2,982	2,621	7.5	6.8	↑
Child Protection & Safety					
Child deaths, ages 1–14* (per 100,000) 2003–2007/2008-2012	1,225	1,050	21.2	17.9	↑
Child abuse/neglect & family assessments* (per 1,000) 2008/2012	45,628	50,392	31.9	35.9	↓
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 2008/2012	5,418	6,422	3.8	4.6	↓
Violent deaths, ages 15–19* (per 100,000) 2003-2007/2008-2012	1,348	1,229	64.5	58.5	↑
Education					
Annual high school dropouts 2008/2012	9,852	7,946	3.5%	3.0%	↑
Births to teens, ages 15–19 (per 1,000) 2008/2012	9,154	6,314	43.5	32.2	↑

LEGEND: ↑ Better ↓ Worse → No Change

*Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

Indicators

Economic Well-being

Children under 18 in poverty	2000	15.3%
	2011	21.8%
Children under 6 in poverty	2000	17.7%
	2011	26.3%
Children in single-parent families	2000	24.3%
	2011	33.4%
Children receiving child care assistance (per 1,000 in poverty)	2008	157.5
	2012	150.9
Children receiving cash assistance	2008	4.5%
	2012	4.7%
Children receiving SNAP (food stamps)	2008	32.5%
	2012	39.1%
Average annual wage/salary	2008	\$41,191
	2011	\$42,579
Adult unemployment	2008	6.1%
	2012	6.9%

Health

Children enrolled in MO HealthNet for Kids	2008	33.3%
	2012	37.4%
Children receiving public mental health services	2008	18,116
	2012	24,195

Education

English language learners	2008	19,053
	2012	24,402
Licensed child care capacity (per 1,000)	2008	103.7
	2013	106.0
Accredited child care facilities	2008	473
	2013	486
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10–17 (per 1,000)	2008	54.4
	2012	45.3

Demographic

Child population	2008	1,428,945
	2012	1,403,475
Children as % of total population	2008	24.2%
	2012	23.3%
Minority children	2008	23.2%
	2012	24.0%

Missouri Minority Profile

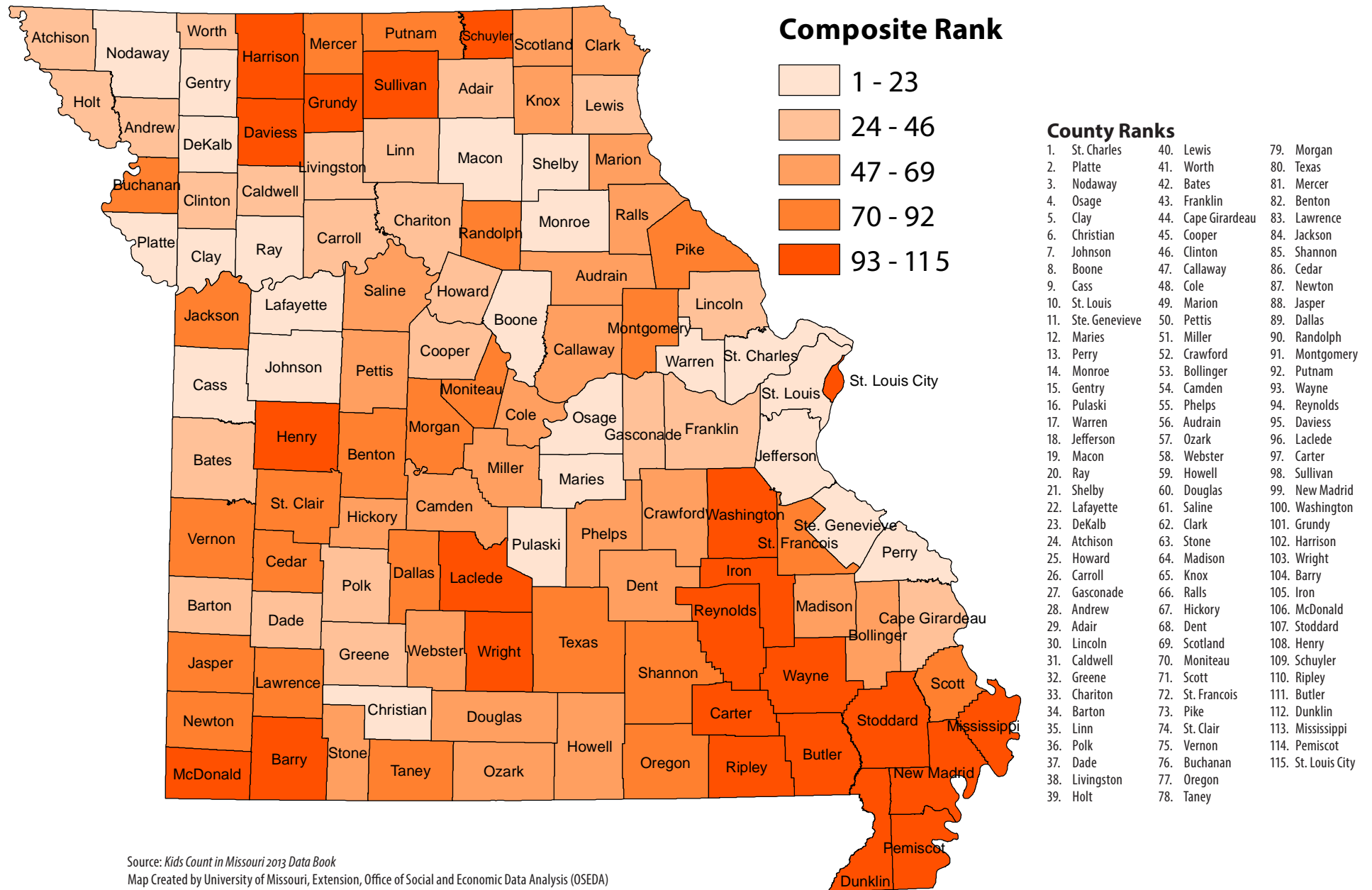
According to American Community Survey 2012 data, there are more than 1.4 million children under 18 living in Missouri. Almost one in four (24%) of these children are of a racial minority, including African American, Asian, Native American, and children of one or more races. Although still a relatively small part of the overall child population, Hispanic children now make up 6%, a proportion almost double what it was in 2000.

The table above shows outcomes by minority status for the base and current years. Minority refers to individuals who are African American, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, a combination of races, and/or who identify as Hispanic; Nonminority refers to non-Hispanic White individuals. In general, both groups have experienced more positive trends than negative ones. For both minority and nonminority children in Missouri, seven outcomes improved and two worsened. For both groups, the rate of out-of-home placements increased. For minority children, the violent teen death rate increased. For nonminority children, the rate of child abuse/neglect cases and family assessments increased. For the other seven tracked outcomes, the trend is positive for both minority and nonminority children in Missouri.

Despite the mostly positive trends for both groups, minority teens are far more likely to give birth and to have low birthweight infants compared to their nonminority peers. Nonminority mothers are more likely to have at least a high school diploma, compared to minority mothers. Minority teens have a higher high school dropout rate and violent teen death rate compared to nonminority teens. On the other hand, minority children have lower rates of out-of-home placement and child abuse/neglect and family assessments in comparison with nonminority children.

Outcome Measures	Minority			Nonminority		
	Base Year	Current Year	Trend	Base Year	Current Year	Trend
Births to mothers without HS diploma 2008/2012	22.6%	21.2%	↑	16.7%	13.5%	↑
Low birthweight infants 2003–2007/2008–2012	12.5%	12.0%	↑	7.1%	7.0%	↑
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 2003–2007/2008–2012	13.1	10.8	↑	6.2	5.7	↑
Child deaths, ages 1–14 (per 100,000) 2003–2007/2008–2012	25.8	20.5	↑	21.9	17.1	↑
Child abuse/neglect & family assessments (per 1,000) 2008/2012	35.0	30.3	↑	24.2	37.9	↓
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 2008/2012	3.6	4.4	↓	2.3	4.6	↓
Violent deaths, ages 15–19 (per 100,000) 2003–2007/2008–2012	71.7	82.7	↓	63.2	56.3	↑
Annual high school dropouts 2008/2012	7.2%	6.0%	↑	3.0%	2.0%	↑
Births to teens, ages 15–19 (per 1,000) 2008/2012	56.3	40.9	↑	41.2	28.8	↑

Composite County Ranks



Source: Kids Count in Missouri 2013 Data Book

Map Created by University of Missouri, Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)

Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

Composite County Rank by Population Category

These population categories are based on the federal government's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and are used by the Census Bureau. A metropolitan area contains a core urban area of at least 50,000 in population, whereas a micropolitan area has an urban area of 10,000-49,999. Both metropolitan and micropolitan areas consist of the county that contains the

core urban area, as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of economic and social integration with the core urban area, as measured by commuting-to-work patterns. In some cases, relatively smaller counties are classified as part of a metropolitan area, even though their own population is not especially large.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES

County	Rank in Metro-politan	Rank Whole State
St. Charles	1	1
Platte	2	2
Osage*	3	4
Clay	4	5
Christian	5	6
Boone	6	8
Cass	7	9
St. Louis	8	10
Warren	9	17
Jefferson	10	18
Ray	11	20
Lafayette	12	22
DeKalb*	13	23
Andrew*	14	28
Lincoln	15	30
Caldwell*	16	31
Greene	17	32
Polk	18	36

County	Rank in Metro-politan	Rank Whole State
Bates*	19	42
Franklin	20	43
Cape Girardeau	21	44
Clinton*	22	46
Callaway	23	47
Cole	24	48
Bollinger*	25	53
Webster	26	58
Moniteau*	27	70
Buchanan	28	76
Jackson	29	84
Newton	30	87
Jasper	31	88
Dallas*	32	89
McDonald*	33	106
St. Louis City	34	115

MICROPOLITAN COUNTIES

County	Rank in Micro-politan	Rank Whole State
Nodaway	1	3
Johnson	2	7
Pulaski	3	16
Adair	4	29
Lewis	5	40
Marion	6	49
Pettis	7	50
Phelps	8	55
Audrain	9	56
Howell	10	59
Saline	11	61
Clark	12	62

County	Rank in Micro-politan	Rank Whole State
Stone	13	63
Ralls	14	66
Scott	15	71
St. Francois	16	72
Taney	17	78
Randolph	18	90
Laclede	19	96
Schuyler	20	109
Butler	21	111
Dunklin	22	112

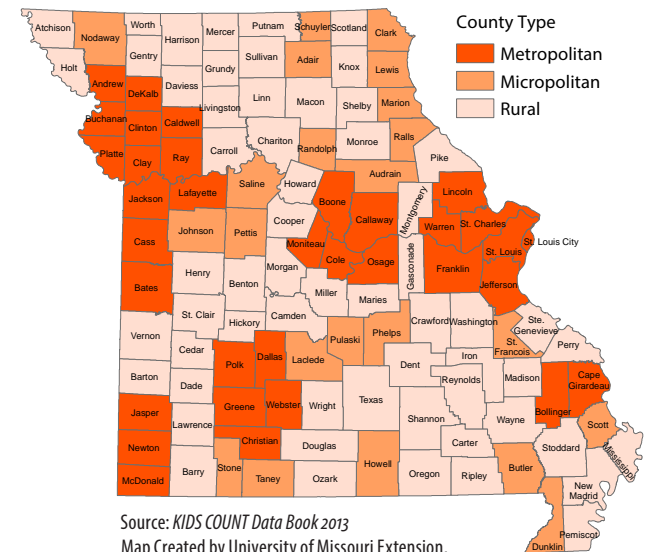
*Counties with less than 30,000 that are still part of a metropolitan area

RURAL COUNTIES

County	Rank in Metropolitan	Rank Whole State
Ste. Genevieve	1	11
Maries	2	12
Perry	3	13
Monroe	4	14
Gentry	5	15
Macon	6	19
Shelby	7	21
Atchison	8	24
Howard	9	25
Carroll	10	26
Gasconade	11	27
Chariton	12	33
Barton	13	34
Linn	14	35
Dade	15	37
Livingston	16	38
Holt	17	39
Worth	18	41
Cooper	19	45
Miller	20	51
Crawford	21	52
Camden	22	54
Ozark	23	57
Douglas	24	60
Madison	25	64
Knox	26	65

County	Rank in Metropolitan	Rank Whole State
Hickory	27	67
Dent	28	68
Scotland	29	69
Pike	30	73
St. Clair	31	74
Vernon	32	75
Oregon	33	77
Morgan	34	79
Texas	35	80
Mercer	36	81
Benton	37	82
Lawrence	38	83
Shannon	39	85
Cedar	40	86
Montgomery	41	91
Putnam	42	92
Wayne	43	93
Reynolds	44	94
Daviess	45	95
Carter	46	97
Sullivan	47	98
New Madrid	48	99
Washington	49	100
Grundy	50	101
Harrison	51	102
Wright	52	103

County	Rank in Metropolitan	Rank Whole State
Barry	53	104
Iron	54	105
Stoddard	55	107
Henry	56	108
Ripley	57	110
Mississippi	58	113
Pemiscot	59	114



Source: *KIDS COUNT Data Book 2013*
 Map Created by University of Missouri Extension,
 Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
 Map Created on Feb 17, 2014

Interpreting the Data

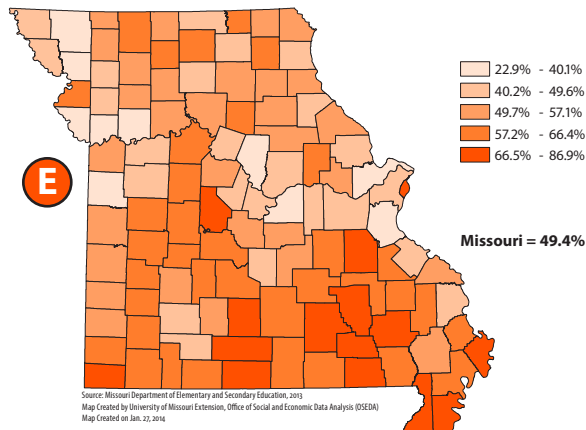
UNDERSTANDING THE 2013 INDICATOR AND OUTCOME PAGES

The sample below shows how each data element section is organized. At the top of the first page for each data element, you will find a label showing the domain **A** and whether the data element is an outcome or indicator **B**. The name of the data element **C** is followed by brief text explaining the importance of the outcome and how it should be interpreted **D**. The first page shows a map of the Missouri counties and their performance on the outcome or indicator **E**, as well as a list of county ranks **F**. Instructions on how to interpret the county ranks are provided. The best rank is "1," whereas the worst rank is "115." Higher ranks are considered better ranks, even though they are smaller numbers! When applicable, county ranks are shown such that improvement on an outcome or indicator will result in better rankings.

A ECONOMIC WELL-BEING: **B** OUTCOME **C** Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Lunch

D Participation in the free/reduced-price lunch program is a widely used proxy for measuring the extent of child poverty. Economic hardship can have profound negative effects on children's health and development. Children from families with low incomes have a greater risk for delays in cognitive development and learning problems.^{1,2}

Percent of Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Lunch by County: 2012



F County Ranks (higher rank = lower rate)

1	St. Charles	40	Monroe	79	Crawford
2	Platte	41	Cooper	80	Newton
3	Andrew	42	Gentry	81	Dallas
4	Clay	43	Shelby	82	Barry
5	Osage	44	Macon	83	Staine
6	Boone	45	Marion	84	Madison
7	Cass	46	Clark	85	Pettis
8	Ray	47	Phelps	86	St. Clair
9	Jefferson	48	Warren	87	Dent
10	Nodaway	49	Pike	88	Saline
11	Christian	50	Webster	89	Taney
12	St. Louis	51	Caldwell	90	Holt
13	Johnson	52	Bates	91	Knox
14	DeKalb	53	Carroll	92	Iowa
15	Clinton	54	Mercer	93	Howard
16	Lafayette	55	Vernon	94	Dade
17	Holt	56	Dawson	95	Benton
18	Franklin	57	Austin	96	Sullivan
19	Cole	58	Jasper	97	New Madrid
20	Monticello	59	Stoddard	98	Oregon
21	Madison	60	Spartanburg	99	Hickory
22	Pulaski	61	Miller	100	Iron
23	Linn	62	Jackson	101	Morgan
24	Ball	63	Barton	102	Reynolds
25	Cape Girardeau	64	Polk	103	Washington
26	Putnam	65	Montgomery	104	Wayne
27	Lewis	66	St. Francis	105	Ozark
28	Linn	67	Bollinger	106	Wright
29	Callaway	68	Cedar	107	McDonald
30	Howard	69	Buchanan	108	Carter
31	Greene	70	Schuyler	109	Douglas
32	Gonzales	71	Scott	110	Ripley
33	St. Genevieve	72	Laclede	111	Pemiscot
34	Adair	73	Harrison	112	Dunklin
35	Livingston	74	Mississippi	113	Shannon
36	Worth	75	Randolph	114	Shannon
37	Marion	76	Henry	115	St. Louis City
38	Chariton	77	Cameron		
39	Perry	78	Lawrence		

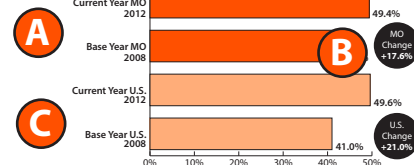
Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
Map Created on Jan. 22, 2014

12 | Kids Count in Missouri | 2013 Data Book | Outcomes and Indicators

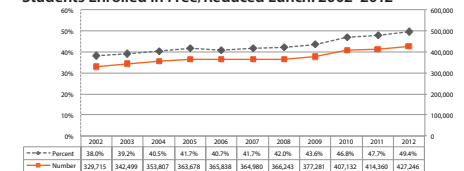
On the second page, you will find a variety of graphs about the specific data element. The status of Missouri for the current and base years is shown **A**, with the percent change between the years highlighted **B**. This percent change indicates the extent to which the outcome/indicator increased (plus sign, +) or decreased (negative sign, -) between the base and current years. For indicators and outcomes that are percentages, it should be noted that the percent change is not simply the difference between the two percentage figures but represents the extent to which the figure changed relative to the base percent. When applicable, comparable data for the U.S. are shown, including percent change over time **C**. A graph showing number and percent/rates over time for Missouri is provided to show trends in the data over time. The final two graphs show which counties had the highest **D** and lowest values **E** on the particular data element.

Definition and Data Notes **F** provide explicit information about the source of the outcome or indicator and how it is calculated. If applicable, the final part of the section will contain footnotes from the introductory text **G**.

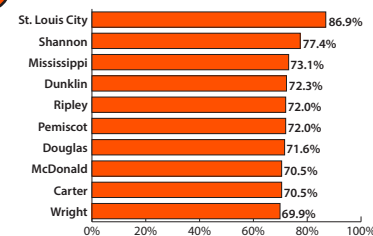
Percent of Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Lunch for Missouri and the U.S.



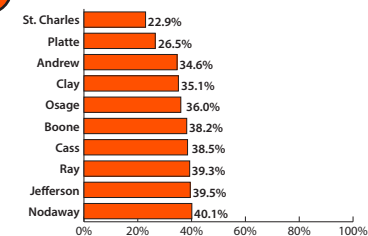
Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Lunch: 2002-2012



D Counties with Highest Percent of Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Lunch



E Counties with Lowest Percent of Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Lunch



F Definition and Data Notes

Number of students who are enrolled in the 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.

¹Votruba-Drzal, E. (2006). Economic disparities in middle childhood development: Does income matter? *Developmental Psychology*, 42, 1954-1960.
²Brooks-Gunn, J. & Duncan, G. J. (1997). The effects of poverty on children. *Future Child*, 7(2), 55-71.

DOMAIN ORGANIZATION

The following pages provide more specific data for Kids Count in Missouri outcomes and indicators, which are organized into the domains shown below.

DOMAINS

OUTCOMES	DOMAINS				
	Economic Well-Being	Health	Child Protection & Safety	Education	Demographic
	Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch	Low birthweight infants*	Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)*	Annual high school dropouts	
	Births to mothers without high school diploma	Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Child abuse/neglect cases and family assessments (per 1,000)*	Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000)	
			Out-of-home placements (per 1,000)		
			Violent teen deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000)*		
INDICATORS	Children under 18 in poverty	Children enrolled in MO HealthNet for Kids		English language learners	Child population
	Children under 6 in poverty	Children receiving public mental health services		Licensed child care capacity(per 1,000)	Children as % of total population
	Children in single-parent families			Accredited child care facilities	Minority children
	Children receiving child care assistance (per 1,000 in poverty)			Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10–17 (per 1,000)	
	Children receiving cash assistance				
	Children receiving SNAP (food stamps)				
	Average annual wage/salary				
	Adult unemployment				

*Not included in County Composite Rank

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING: PERSPECTIVE

A family's economic well-being has a great impact on a child's ability to develop into a healthy, productive adult. KIDS COUNT in Missouri tracks many indicators related to economic conditions for Missouri's children and families, including parental education and employment, enrollment in federal assistance programs, and child poverty, in order to provide a full picture of how our children are faring. Because no single outcome or indicator represents how well children and families are faring economically, all of the indicators included in this section should be examined closely.

KIDS COUNT in Missouri tracks two economic well-being outcomes:

- Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch
- Births to mothers without high school diplomas

In addition, seven other economic well-being indicators are reported:

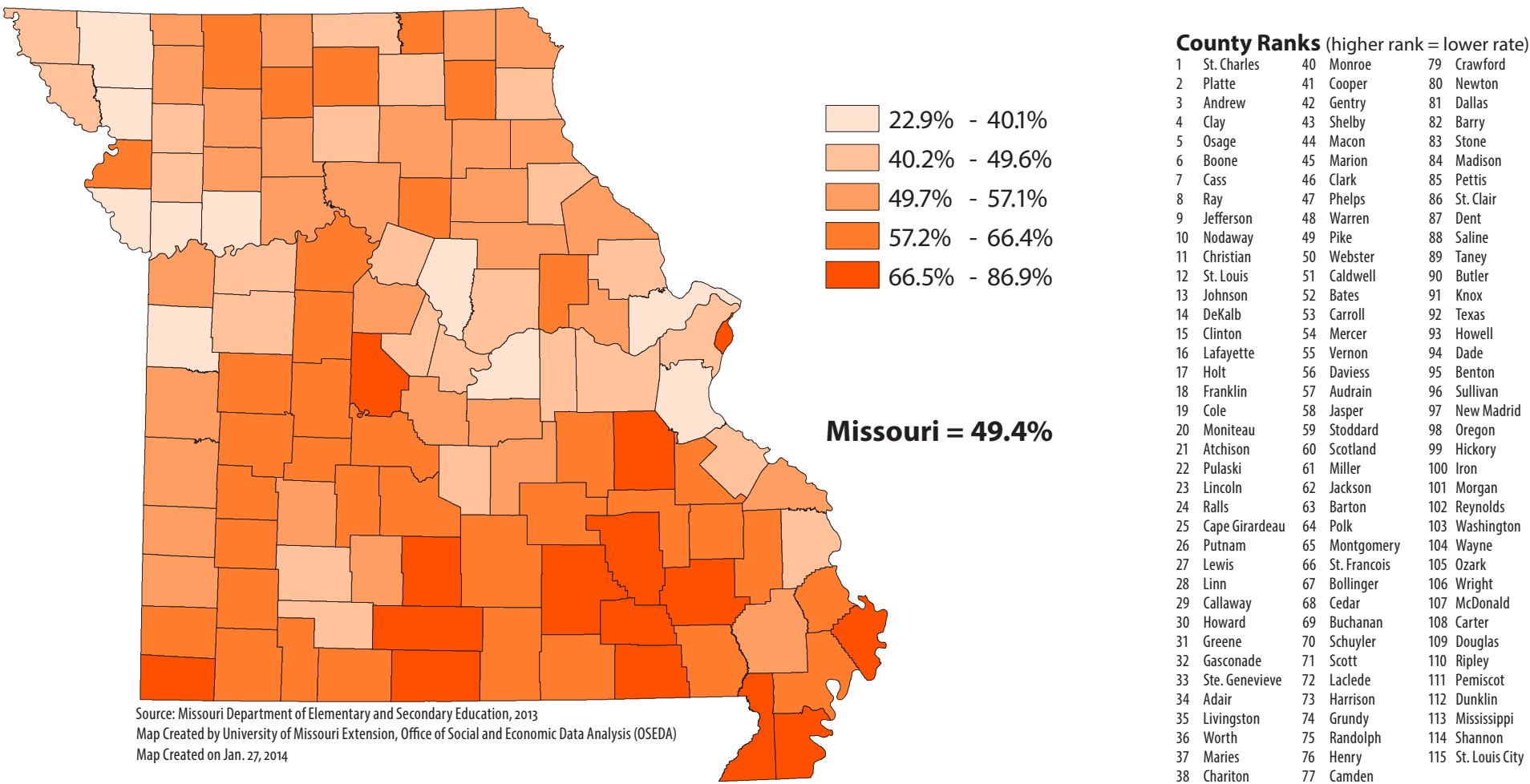
- Children under 18 in poverty
- Children under 6 in poverty
- Children in single-parent families
- Children receiving child care assistance
- Children receiving cash assistance
- Children receiving SNAP (food stamps)
- Average annual wage/salary
- Adult unemployment

For the most part, the economic outlook for the children and families in Missouri has been declining. Since 2008, the percentage of students enrolled in the free/reduced-price lunch program increased by 18%; in 2012, nearly half of Missouri's children qualified for the program. The percentage of children receiving SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly known as food stamps) increased over 20% over the same time period. Since 2000, the percentage of children in poverty increased 39%, the percentage of children under 6 in poverty has burgeoned by 43%, and the percentage of children in single-parent families has gone up over 37%. However, not all trends related to economic security are in decline. Since 2008 progress has been made on the percentage of births to mothers without a high school diploma (a decrease of 15%).

Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Lunch

Participation in the free/reduced-price lunch program is a widely used proxy for measuring the extent of child poverty. Economic hardship can have profound negative effects on children’s health and development. Children from families with low incomes have a greater risk for delays in cognitive development and learning problems.^{1, 2}

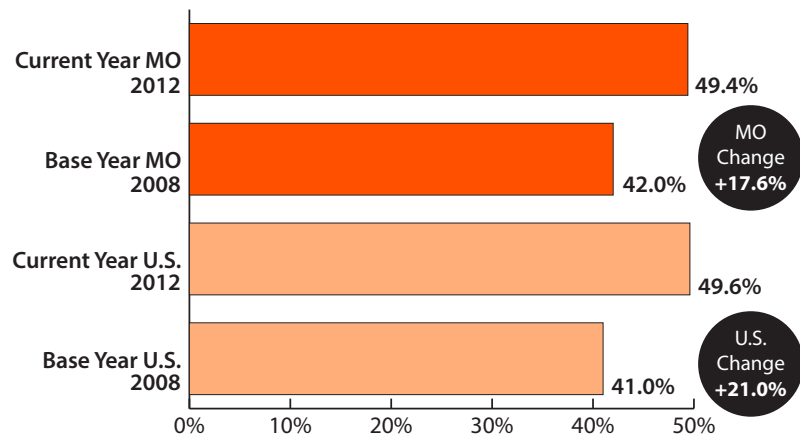
Percent of Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Lunch by County: 2012



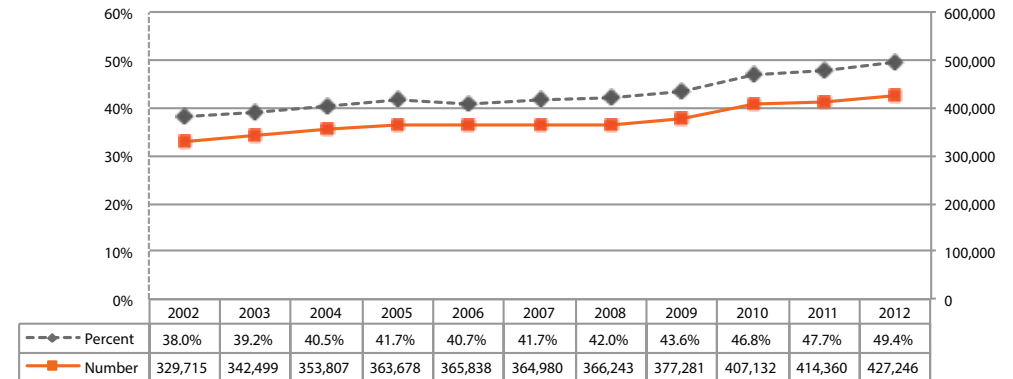
Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)

Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

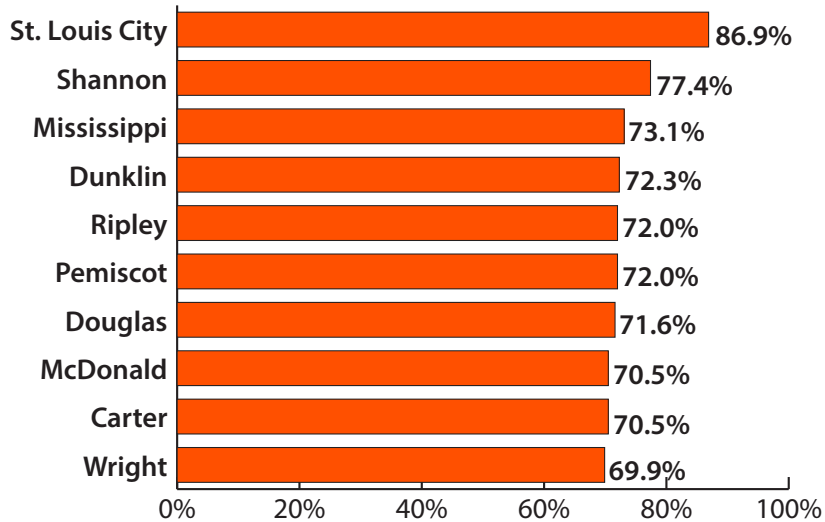
Percent of Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Lunch for Missouri and the U.S.



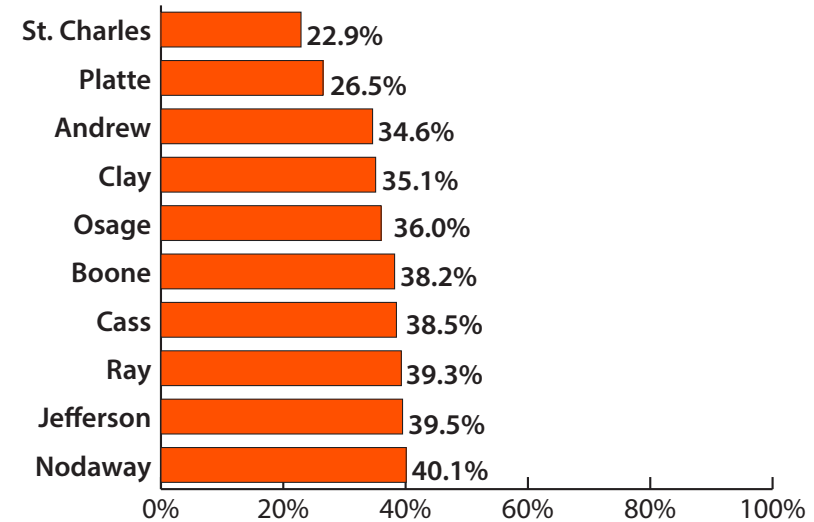
Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Lunch: 2002–2012



Counties with Highest Percent of Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Lunch



Counties with Lowest Percent of Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Lunch



Definition and Data Notes

Number of students who are enrolled in the 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.*

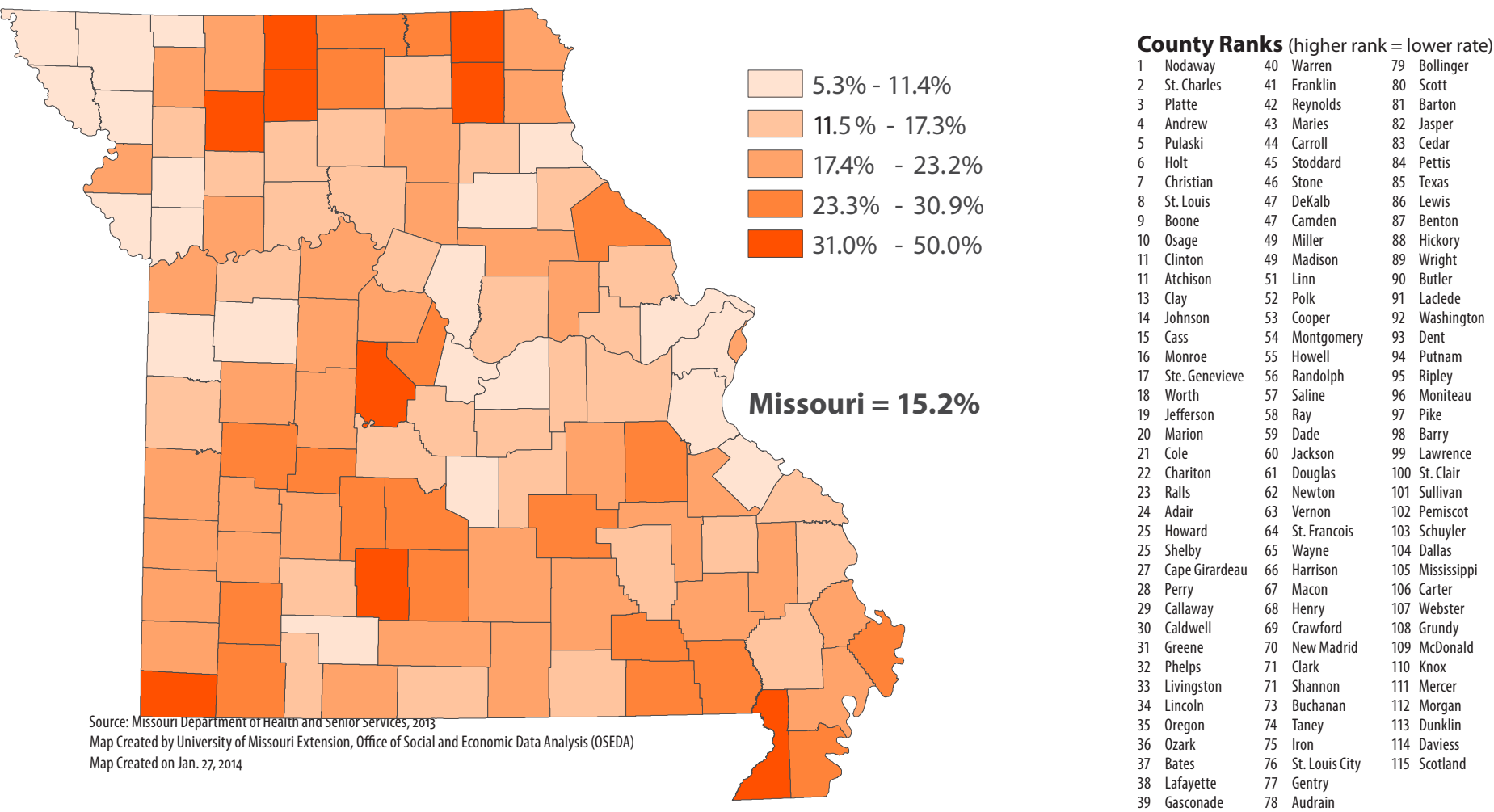
¹Votruba-Drzal, E. (2006). Economic disparities in middle childhood development: Does income matter? *Developmental Psychology*, 42, 1154-1167.

²Brooks-Gunn, J. & Duncan, G. J. (1997). The effects of poverty on children. *Future Child*, 7(2), 55-71.

Births to Mothers without High School Diplomas

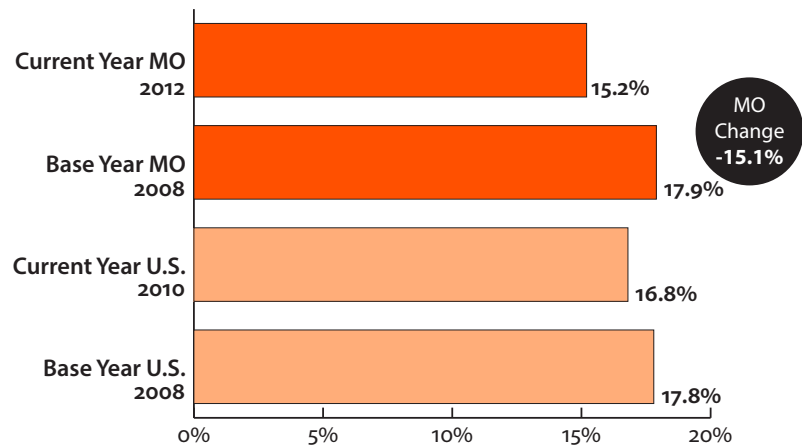
Children born to mothers with fewer than 12 years of education face increased odds of living in chronic and/or severe poverty. Parents with low education levels typically have lower incomes than those with more education.¹ Higher levels of parental education are strongly associated with positive outcomes for children, including better school readiness and academic achievement, lower rates of smoking and drinking, and higher rates of volunteering.²

Percent of Births to Mothers without High School Diplomas by County: 2012

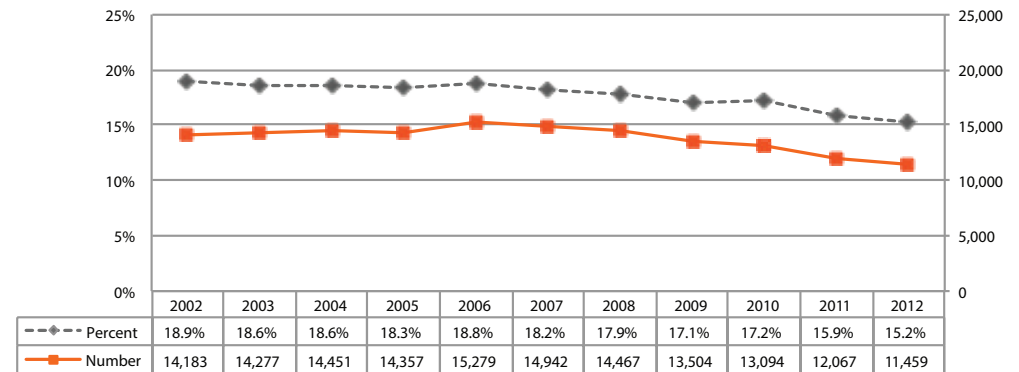


Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

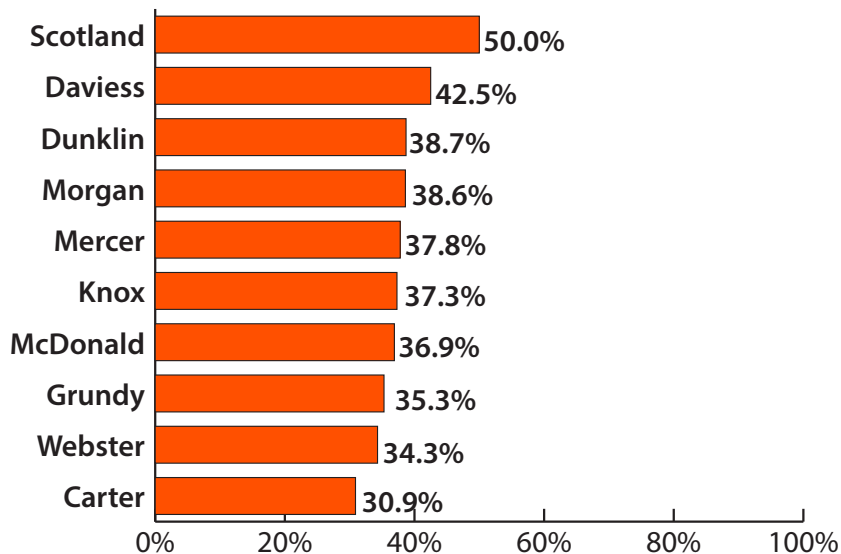
Percent of Births to Mothers without High School Diplomas for Missouri and the U.S.



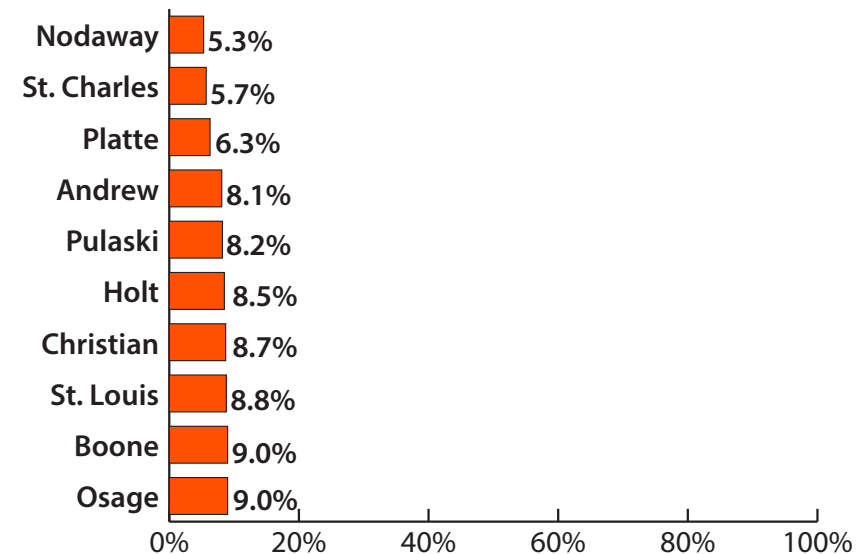
Births to Mothers without High School Diplomas: 2002–2012



Counties with Highest Percent of Births to Mothers without High School Diplomas



Counties with Lowest Percent of Births to Mothers without High School Diplomas



Definition and Data Notes

Number of live births that occur to women who have less than 12 years of education as indicated on a child's birth certificate. Rate is expressed as percent of all live births. *Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services.*

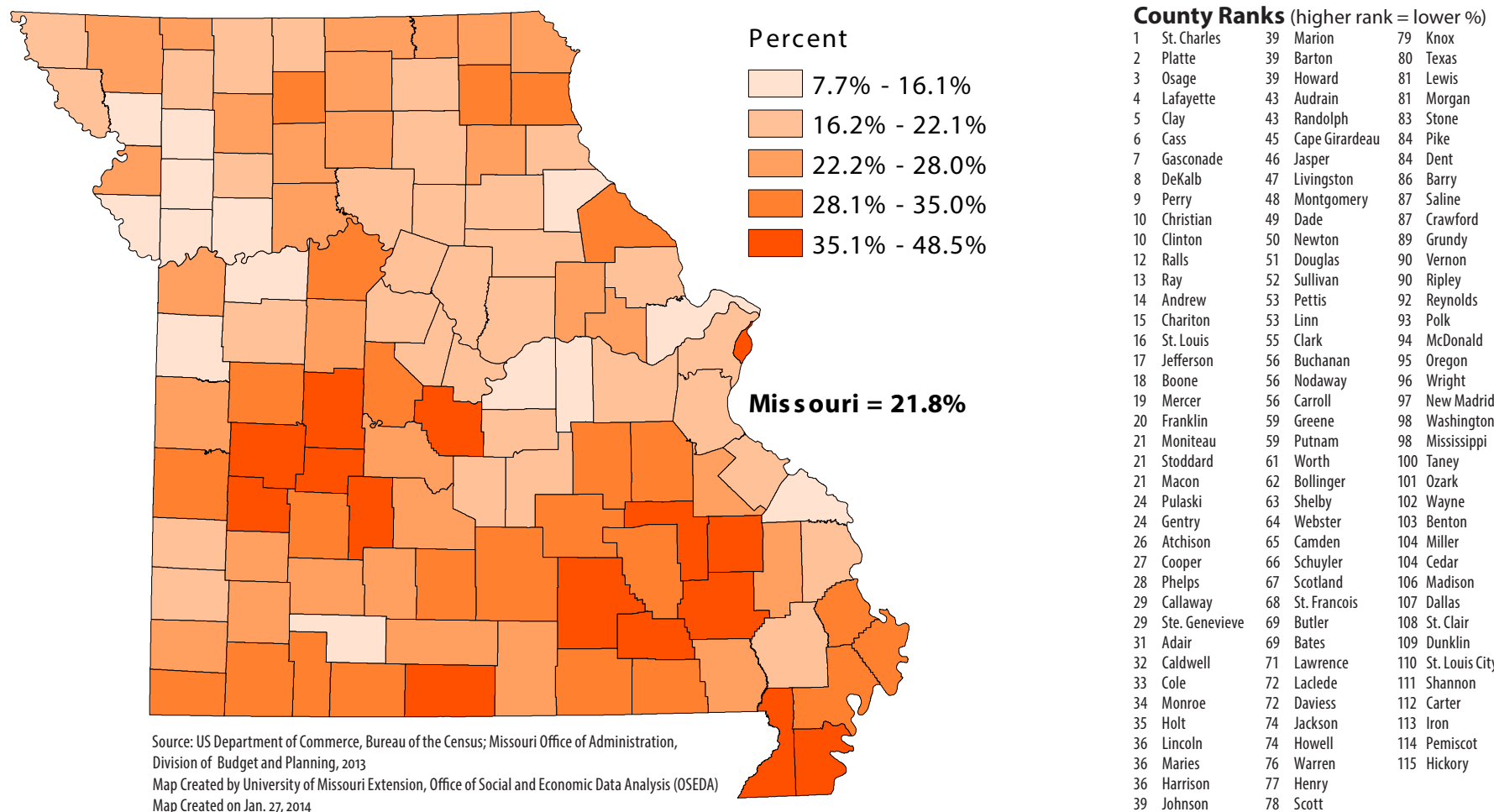
¹National Center for Children in Poverty. (2013). Basic facts about low-income children. Retrieved February 1, 2014, from http://www.nccp.org/publications/pub_1074.html#7.

²National Center for Children in Poverty. (2009). Ten important questions about child poverty and family economic hardship. Retrieved February 2, 2013, from http://www.nccp.org/publications/pub_829.html.

Children Under 18 in Poverty

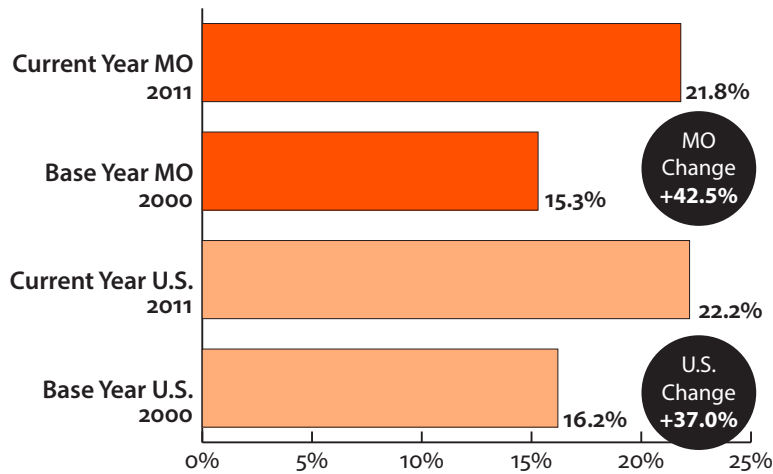
Poverty has a significant negative effect on child development. It interferes with children’s cognitive development as well as ability to succeed in school.¹ In addition, children exposed to poverty are at a higher risk for mental disorders and antisocial behaviors.¹ A recent brain imaging study showed that poverty affects the physical structure of children’s brains; children in poverty had smaller volumes of white matter and cortical gray matter, as well as smaller hippocampuses and amygdalas, which are critical to stress regulation and emotion processing.²

Percent of Children Under 18 in Poverty by County: 2011

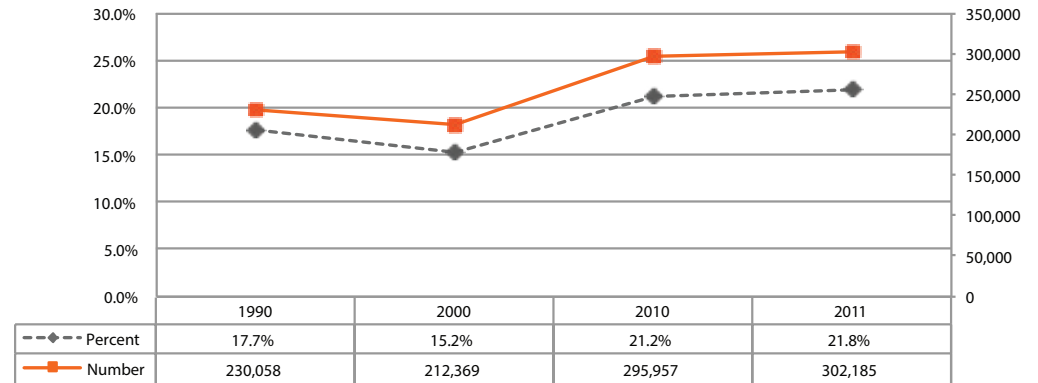


Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

Percent of Children Under 18 in Poverty for Missouri and the U.S.

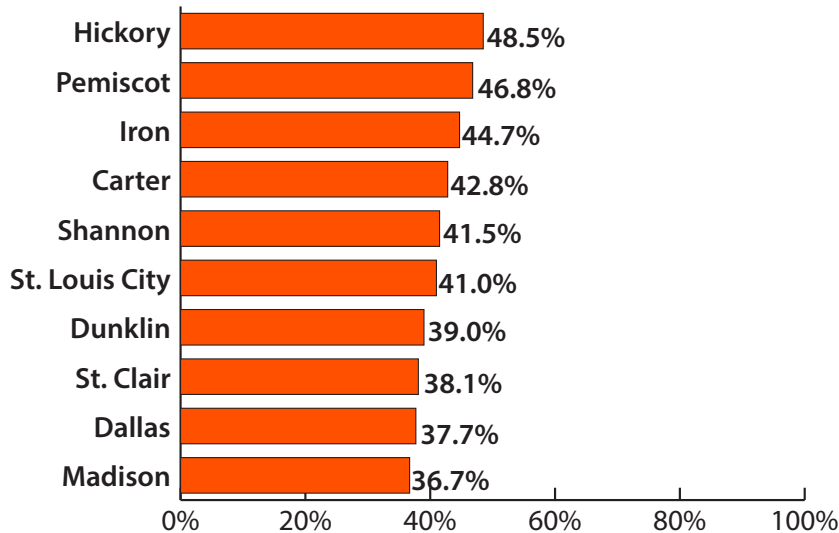


Children Under 18 in Poverty: 1990–2011

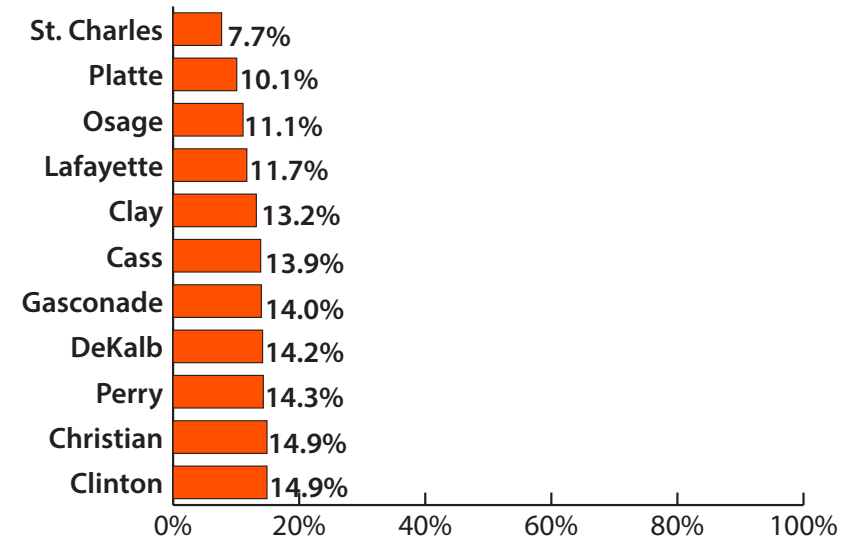


Note: The last two data points are only one year apart.

Counties with Highest Percent of Children Under 18 in Poverty



Counties with Lowest Percent of Children Under 18 in Poverty



Definition and Data Notes

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 federal poverty threshold depends on the number of adults and children in a family. In 2011, the current year used for this indicator in this data book, the federal poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was \$22,811. For 2013, the federal poverty threshold for the same family was \$23,624. For counties with a population of less than 20,000, an estimate based on county-PUMA (Public Use Microdata Area) ratio is reported. *Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.*

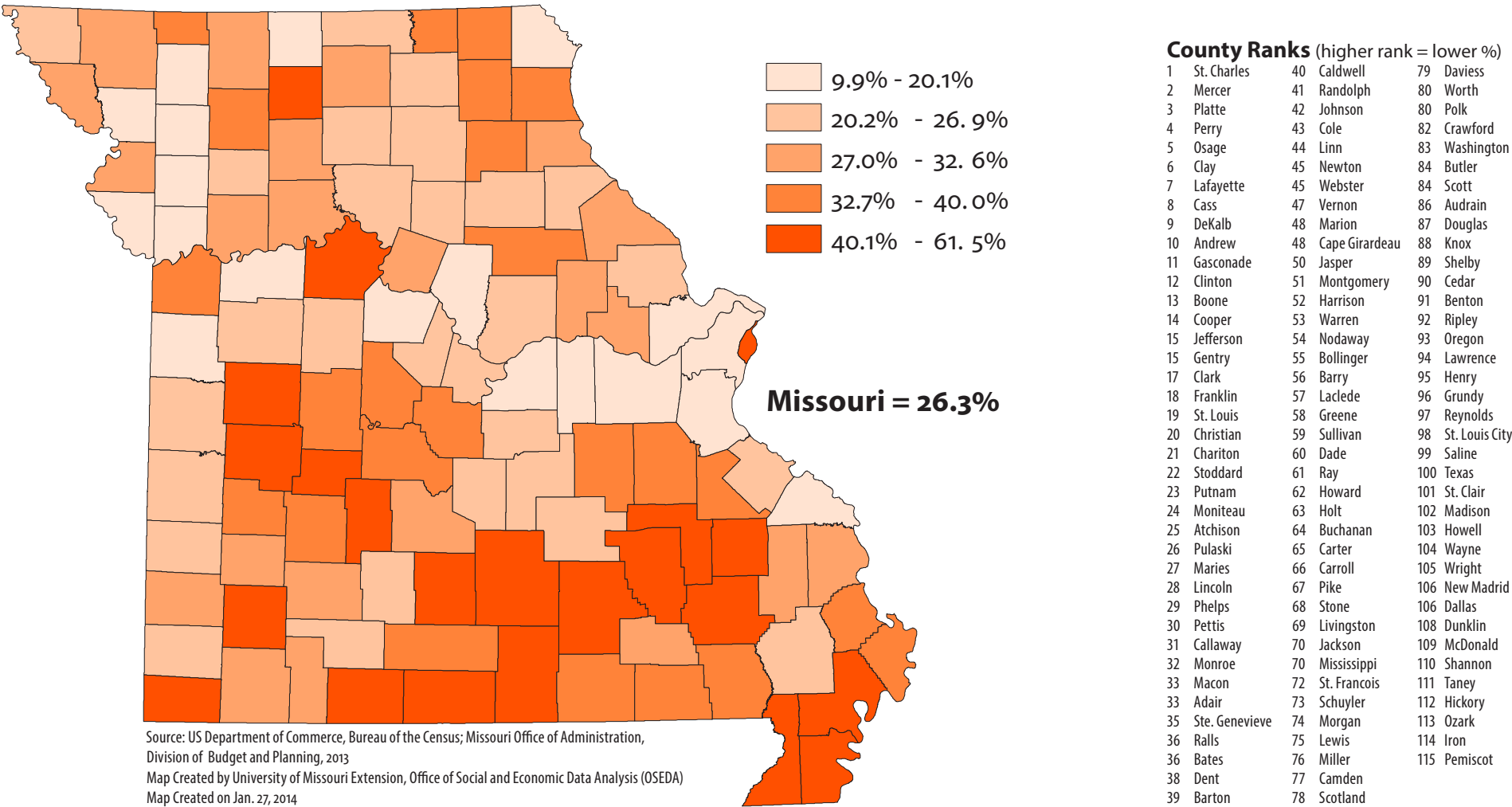
¹Yoshikawa, H., Aber, J. L., & Beardslee, W. R. (2012). The effects of poverty on the mental, emotional, and behavioral health of children and youth: Implications for prevention. *American Psychologist*, 67(4), 272-284.

²Luby, J. et al. (2013). The effects of poverty on childhood brain development: The mediating effect of caregiving and stressful life events. *JAMA Pediatrics*, 167(12), 1135-1142.

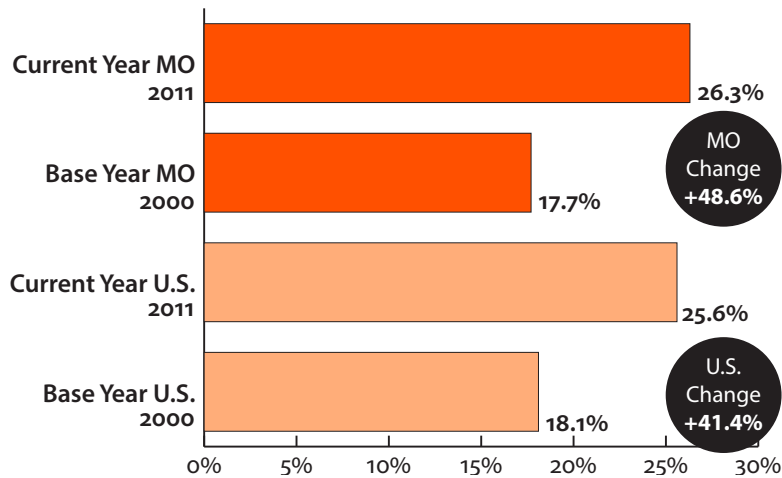
Children Under 6 in Poverty

Very young children are more likely to live in poverty than older children. Thus, the percentage of children under 6 in poverty is higher than that of all children in poverty. Many factors contribute to an increased likelihood of children experiencing poverty at a young age, including the relative youth of parents (which limits earning potential), as well as the need for child care (parents either pay for it or stay at home to take care of young children). Poverty interferes with children’s development at all ages, but its developmental effects are more pervasive and persistent for children who experience economic hardship when very young.¹

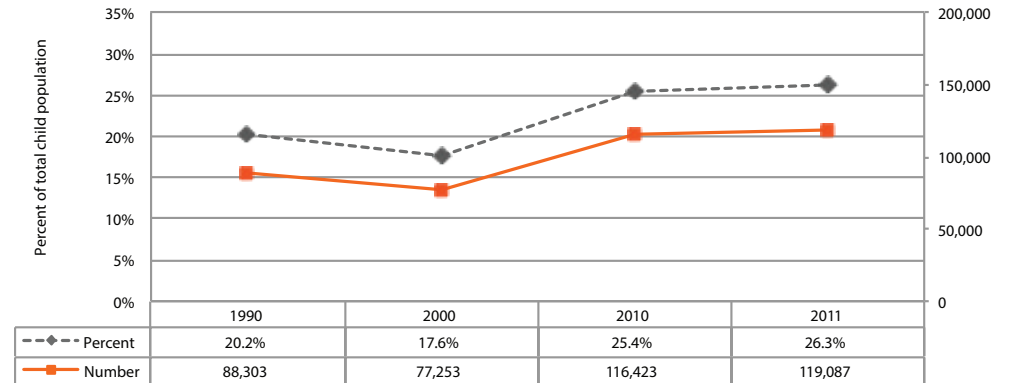
Percent of Children under 6 in Poverty by County: 2011



Percent of Children Under 6 in Poverty for Missouri and the U.S.

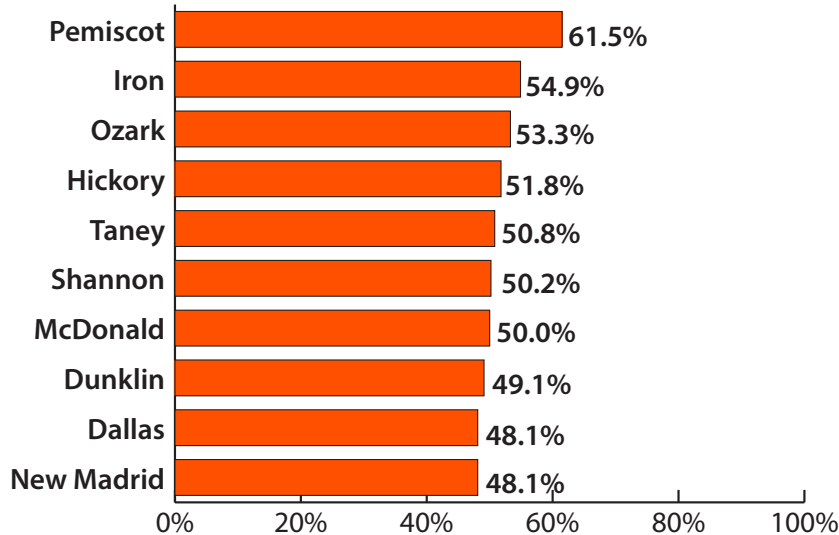


Children Under 6 in Poverty: 1990–2011

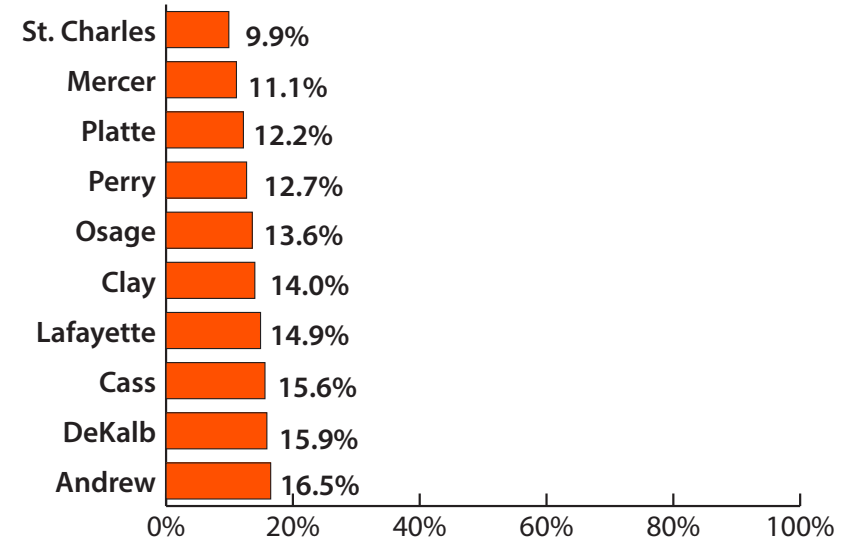


Note: The last two data points are only one year apart.

Counties with Highest Percent of Children Under 6 in Poverty



Counties with Lowest Percent of Children Under 6 in Poverty



Definition and Data Notes

Percentage of related children under age six who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the Bureau of the Census. The 2011 poverty threshold was \$22,811 for a family of four. For counties with a population of less than 20,000, an estimate based on county-PUMA ratio is reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

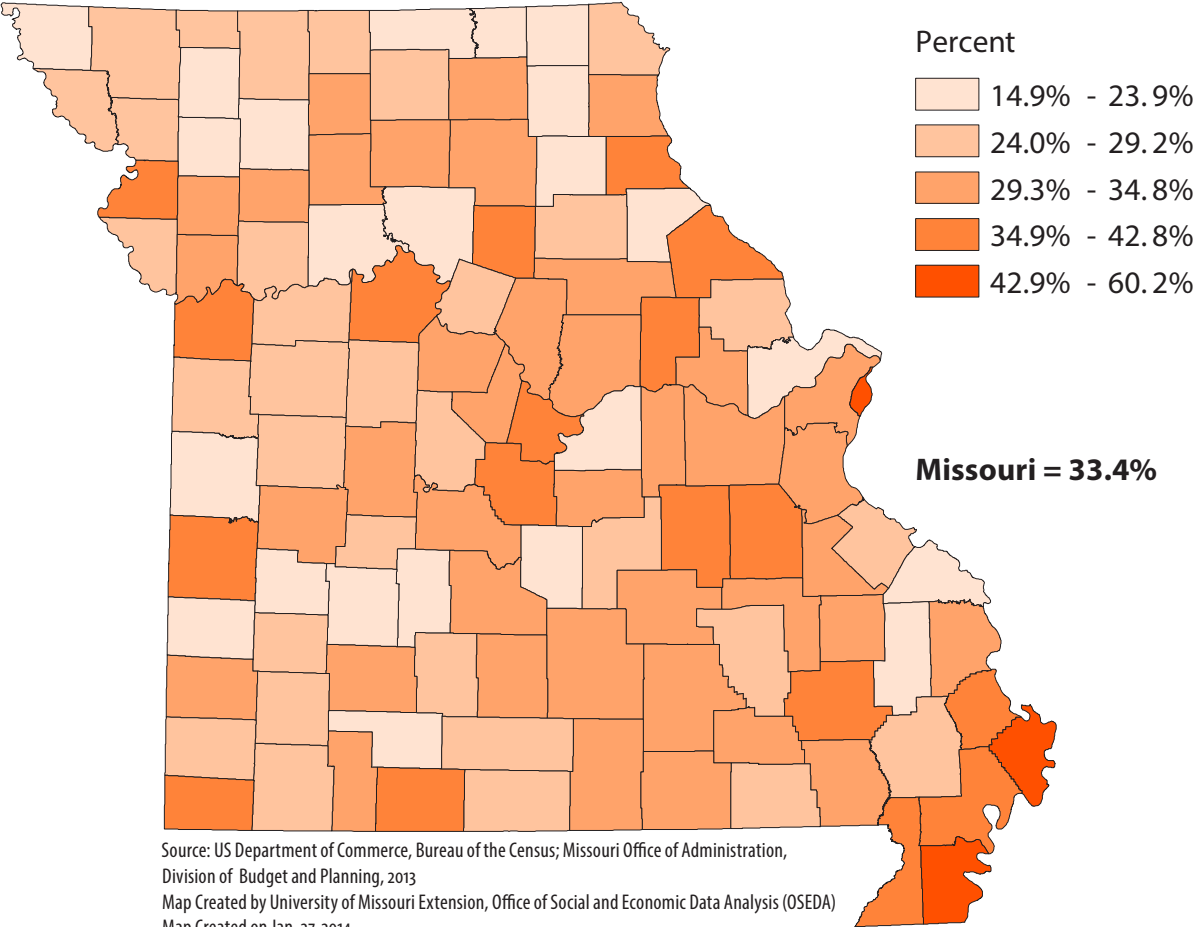
¹National Center for Children in Poverty. (2008). *10 important questions about child poverty and family economic hardship*. Retrieved January 30, 2014, from http://www.nccp.org/pages/pdf/page_131.pdf

Children in Single-Parent Families

In 2011, more than one-third of Missouri’s children lived in single-parent families. The relationship between poverty and family structure is shown by the fact that more children living in single-parent families nationally were in poverty (37%) compared to children living in married-couple families (9%).¹

Two-parent families tend to have higher household incomes and more assets than single-parent families; as a result, single parents may find it more challenging to maintain a high quality of home and out-of-home experiences for their children.² In addition, economic hardship may increase single parents’ psychological distress and decrease sensitive caregiving.³ These factors can lead to negative effects on children’s cognitive and social development and impact their long-term academic achievement.⁴

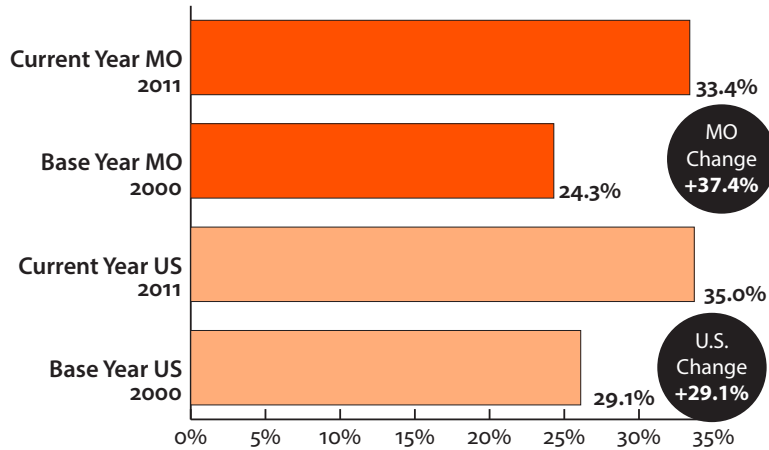
Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families by County: 2011



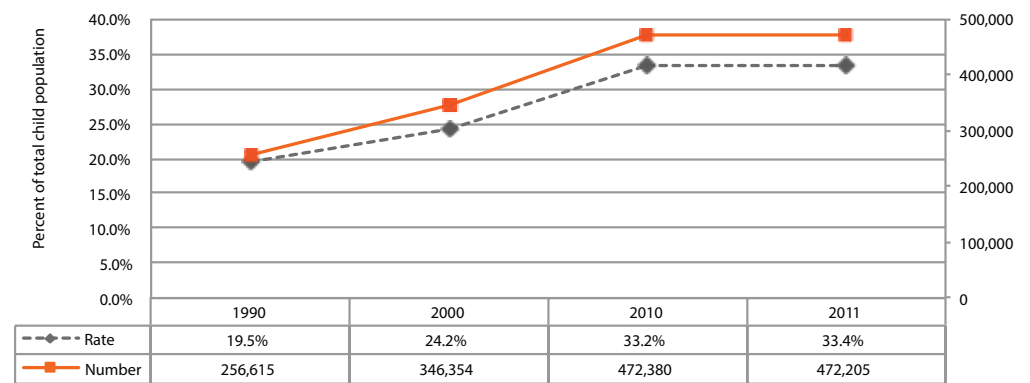
County Ranks (higher rank = lower %)

1	Scotland	40	Platte	79	Camden
2	Daviess	40	Sullivan	80	Lewis
3	Schuyler	40	Ray	81	Adair
4	Chariton	43	Howard	82	Greene
5	Cedar	44	Harrison	83	Warren
6	Knox	45	Douglas	84	Oregon
7	Osage	45	Ripley	85	Butler
8	Ralls	47	Morgan	86	Wright
9	St. Charles	48	Ozark	87	Stone
10	Perry	49	Phelps	88	Iron
10	Barton	50	Monroe	89	St. Clair
12	Polk	50	Webster	90	Jasper
13	DeKalb	52	Cass	90	Texas
13	Dallas	52	Barry	92	St. Louis
15	Putnam	54	Andrew	93	Laclede
16	Carroll	55	Stoddard	94	Carter
16	Shelby	56	Franklin	95	Wayne
18	Christian	57	Linn	96	McDonald
19	Gentry	58	Cooper	97	Washington
20	Pulaski	58	Livingston	98	Randolph
20	Bollinger	58	Shannon	99	Buchanan
22	Atchison	61	Dent	100	Cole
23	Bates	61	Caldwell	101	Montgomery
24	Lafayette	61	Howell	102	Pike
25	Clark	64	Jefferson	103	Dunklin
26	Newton	64	Callaway	104	Crawford
26	Reynolds	66	Boone	105	Saline
28	Worth	66	Maries	106	Taney
29	Ste. Genevieve	68	Macon	107	Miller
30	Lincoln	68	Madison	108	Vernon
30	Johnson	70	Moniteau	108	Jackson
32	Holt	71	Clinton	110	Marion
33	Mercer	71	St. Francois	111	New Madrid
33	Nodaway	71	Grundy	112	Scott
35	Hickory	74	Benton	113	Mississippi
36	Dade	75	Clay	114	Pemiscot
37	Pettis	76	Cape Girardeau	115	St. Louis City
38	Lawrence	77	Gasconade		
39	Henry	78	Audrain		

Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families for Missouri and the U.S.

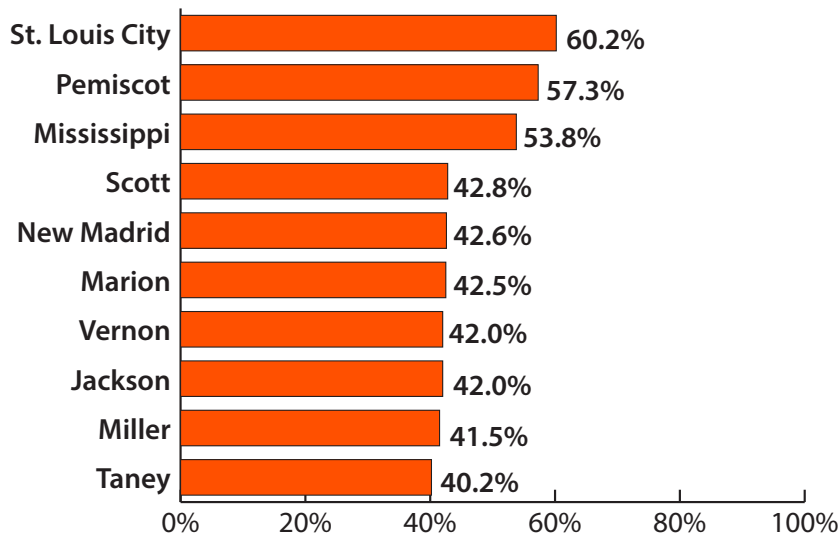


Children in Single-Parent Families: 1990–2011

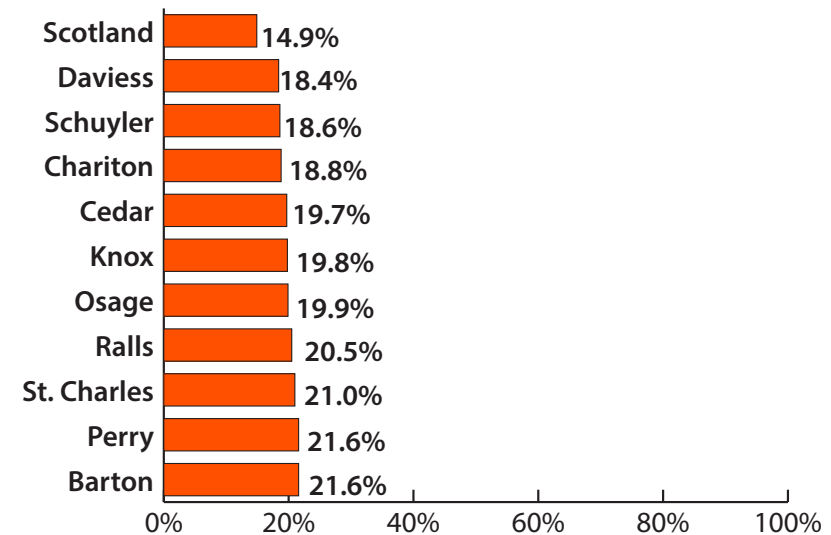


Note: The last two data points are only one year apart.

Counties with Highest Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families



Counties with Lowest Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families



Definition and Data Notes

Percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person without a spouse present in the home. *Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.*

¹Missouri Census Data Center. (n.d.). American community survey profile report, 2011.

²Votruba-Drzal, E. (2003). Income changes and cognitive stimulation in young children's home learning environments. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 65, 341–355.

³Votruba-Drzal, E. (2006). Economic disparities in middle childhood development: Does income matter? *Developmental Psychology*, 42, 1154–1167.

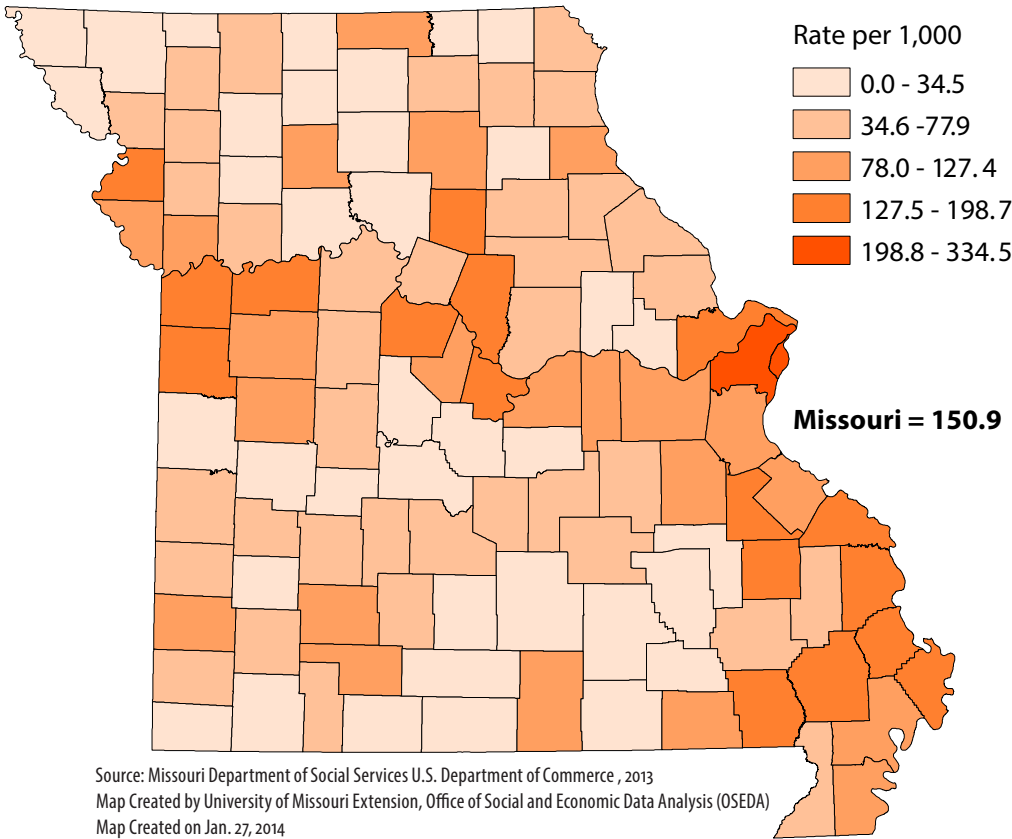
⁴Luby, J. et al. (2013). The effects of poverty on childhood brain development: The mediating effect of caregiving and stressful life events. *JAMA Pediatrics*, 167, 1135–1142.

Children Receiving Child Care Assistance

State child care assistance is essential in providing reliable child care for children of low-income parents who would otherwise not be able to afford such care and who wish to participate in the workforce. Higher rates on this indicator suggest better support for poor families with respect to child care access. For center-based care in 2012, the average cost of full-time child care for an infant in Missouri was \$8,580; for a four-year-old in full-time center-based care, the average cost was \$5,928. For home-based care, the average cost of full-time child care for an infant in Missouri was \$5,564; for a four-year-old, the average cost was \$4,836.¹ These figures are nearly equal to tuition at state universities. The prohibitive cost of child care often forces families to make difficult decisions such as leaving a job to take care of children or enrolling their child in low-quality care that is not regulated by the state.

In 2012, eligibility for child care assistance was at 123% of the federal poverty threshold, one of the lowest levels in the nation. In fact, Missouri ranks 48th in terms of supporting poor families with child care.²

Children Receiving Child Care Assistance by County: 2012

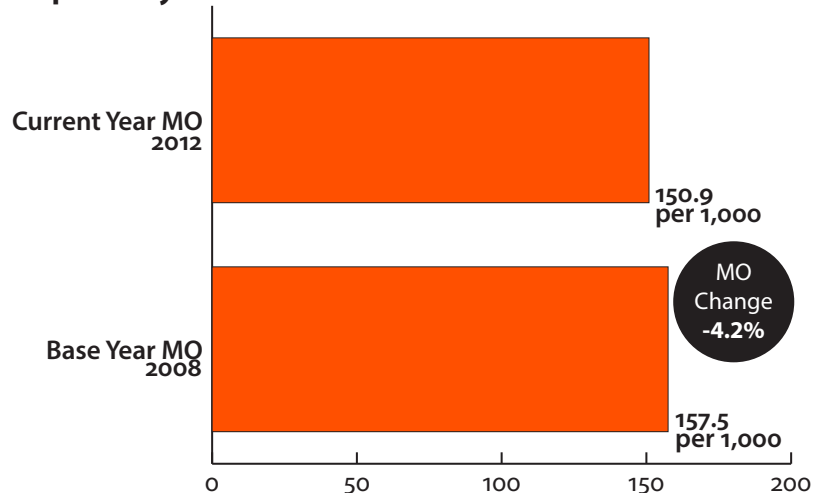


Source: Missouri Department of Social Services U.S. Department of Commerce, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

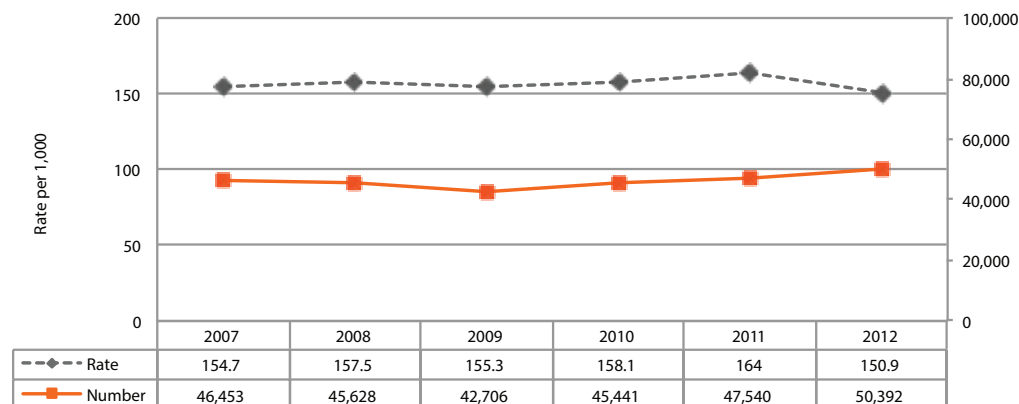
County Ranks (higher rank = lower rate)

1	St. Louis City	40	Putnam	79	Atchison
2	St. Louis	41	Livingston	80	Texas
3	St. Charles	42	Pettis	81	Shelby
4	Boone	43	Barton	82	Barry
5	Cooper	44	Newton	83	Linn
6	Scott	45	Adair	84	Oregon
7	Cass	46	Monroe	85	Nodaway
8	Mississippi	47	Phelps	85	Montgomery
9	Butler	48	Callaway	87	Bates
10	Jackson	49	Saline	88	Taney
11	Cole	50	Laclede	89	Camden
12	St. Francois	51	Benton	90	Grundy
13	Lafayette	52	Ralls	91	Hickory
14	Stoddard	53	Clinton	92	McDonald
15	Madison	54	Dunklin	93	Chariton
16	Randolph	55	Pike	93	Warren
17	Perry	56	Wayne	95	Maries
18	Buchanan	57	Audrain	96	Dade
19	Cape Girardeau	58	Knox	96	Wright
20	Greene	59	Bollinger	98	Davies
21	Osage	60	Ray	99	Scotland
21	Jefferson	61	Cedar	100	Miller
23	Johnson	62	Vernon	101	Douglas
24	Clay	63	Lewis	102	Carter
25	Christian	64	Stone	103	Morgan
26	Marion	65	Gentry	104	Carroll
27	New Madrid	66	Howard	105	Sullivan
28	Platte	67	Lawrence	106	St. Clair
29	Moniteau	68	Lincoln	107	Caldwell
30	Howell	69	Dent	108	Ozark
31	Franklin	70	DeKalb	109	Reynolds
32	Henry	71	Polk	109	Iron
33	Gasconade	72	Crawford	111	Schuyler
34	Pemiscot	73	Webster	112	Shannon
35	Ripley	74	Harrison	113	Worth
36	Washington	75	Clark	113	Holt
37	Jasper	76	Dallas	113	Mercer
38	Macon	77	Andrew		
39	Ste. Genevieve	78	Pulaski		

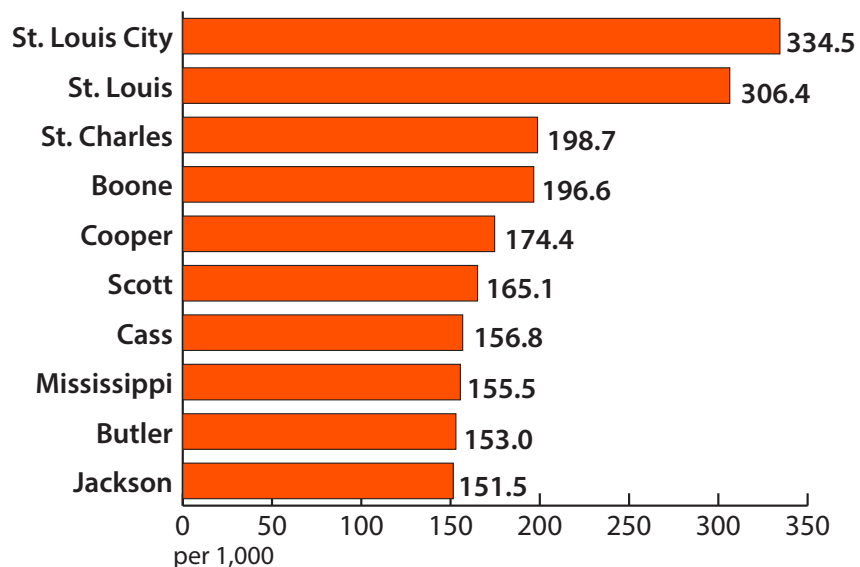
Children Receiving Child Care Assistance per 1,000 in poverty for Missouri



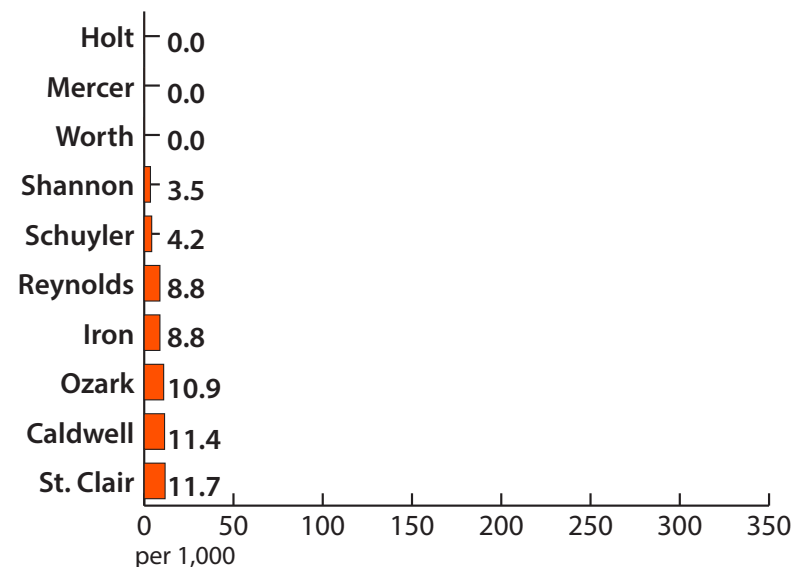
Children Receiving Child Care Assistance: 2002–2012



Counties with Highest Rate of Poor Children Receiving Child Care Assistance



Counties with Lowest Rate of Poor Children Receiving Child Care Assistance



Definition and Data Notes

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. Rate is expressed per 1,000 children under 18 in poverty. *Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census.*

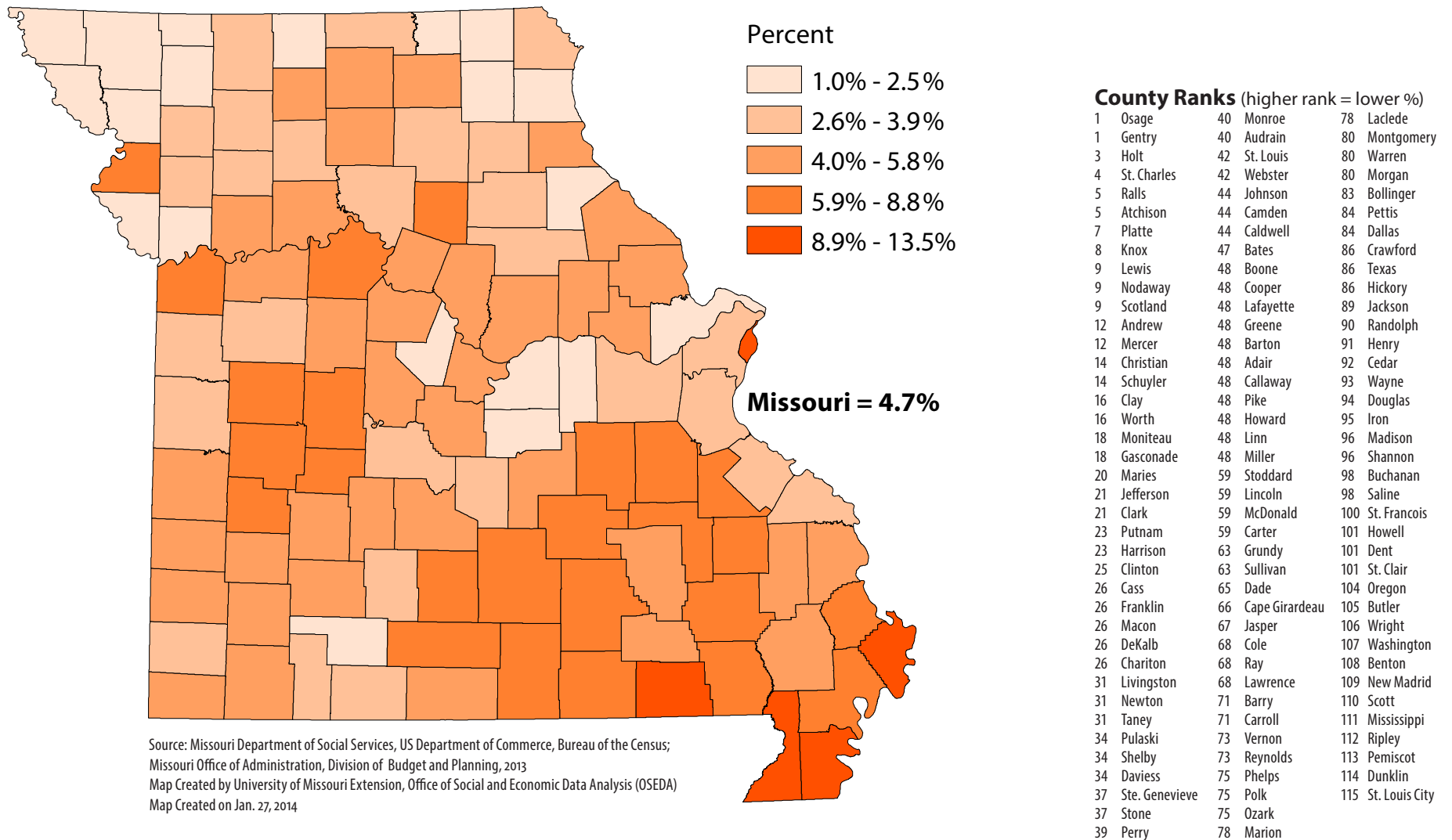
¹National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies. (2012). *2011 child care in the state of Missouri*. Retrieved February 4, 2014, from http://www.naccrra.org/sites/default/files/default_site_pages/2012/missouri_060612-3.pdf

²Schulman, K., & Blank, H. (2012). *Downward slide: State child care assistant policies 2012*. Washington, DC: National Women's Law Center. Retrieved February 4, 2013, from http://www.nwlc.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/NWLC2012_StateChildCareAssistanceReport.pdf

Children Receiving Cash Assistance

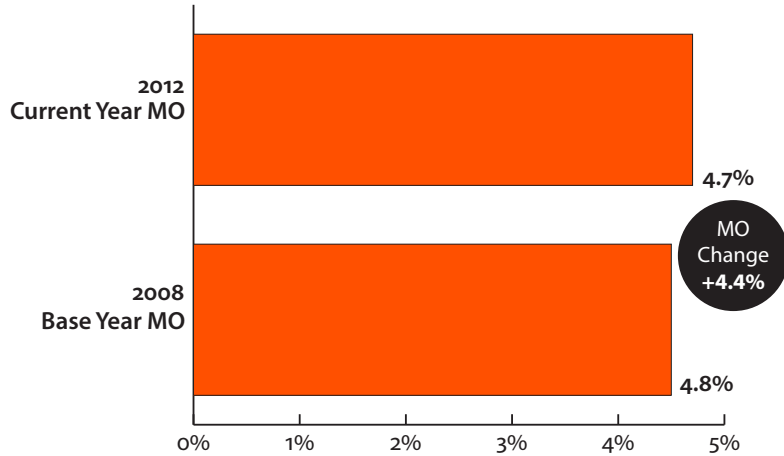
This indicator is another way of examining the economic well-being of children and families. However, changes in this indicator over time must be considered in the context of policy changes at the state and federal levels, which can artificially impact the direction of the trend.

Percent of Children Receiving Cash Assistance by County: 2012

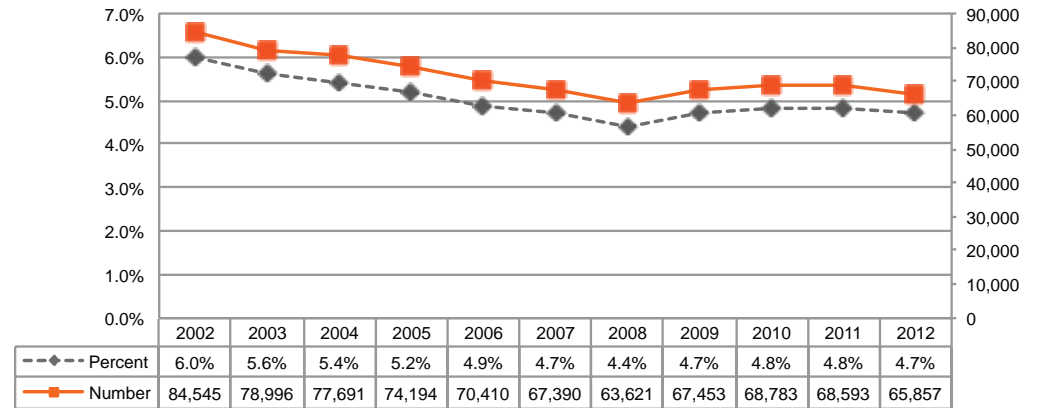


Source: Missouri Department of Social Services, US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census;
Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDa)
Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

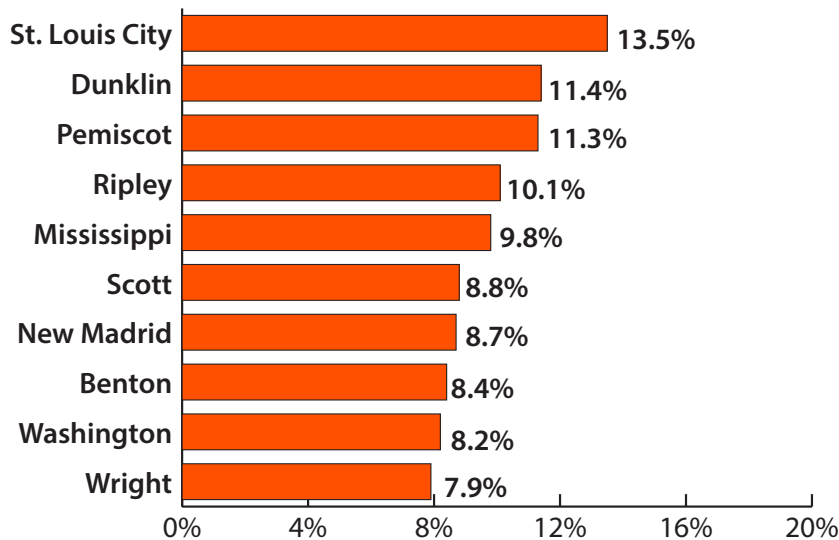
Percent of Children Receiving Cash Assistance for Missouri



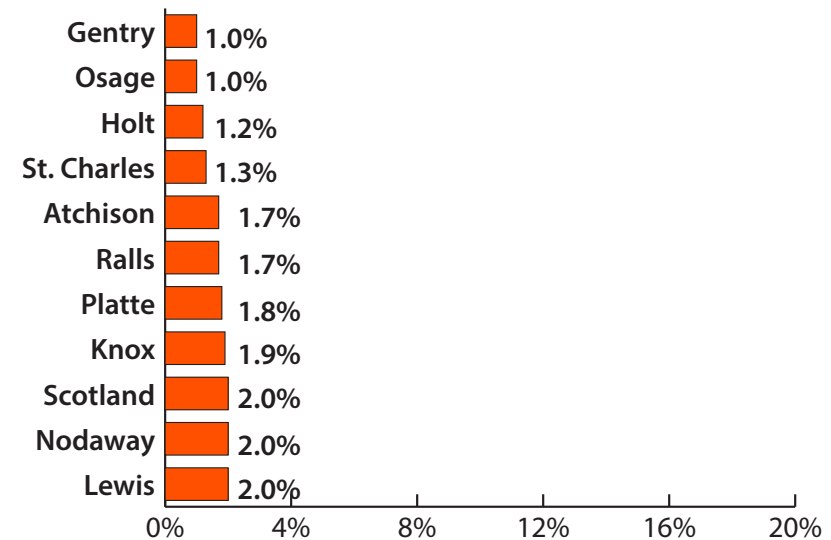
Children Receiving Cash Assistance: 2002–2012



Counties with Highest Percent of Children Receiving Cash Assistance



Counties with Lowest Percent of Children Receiving Cash Assistance



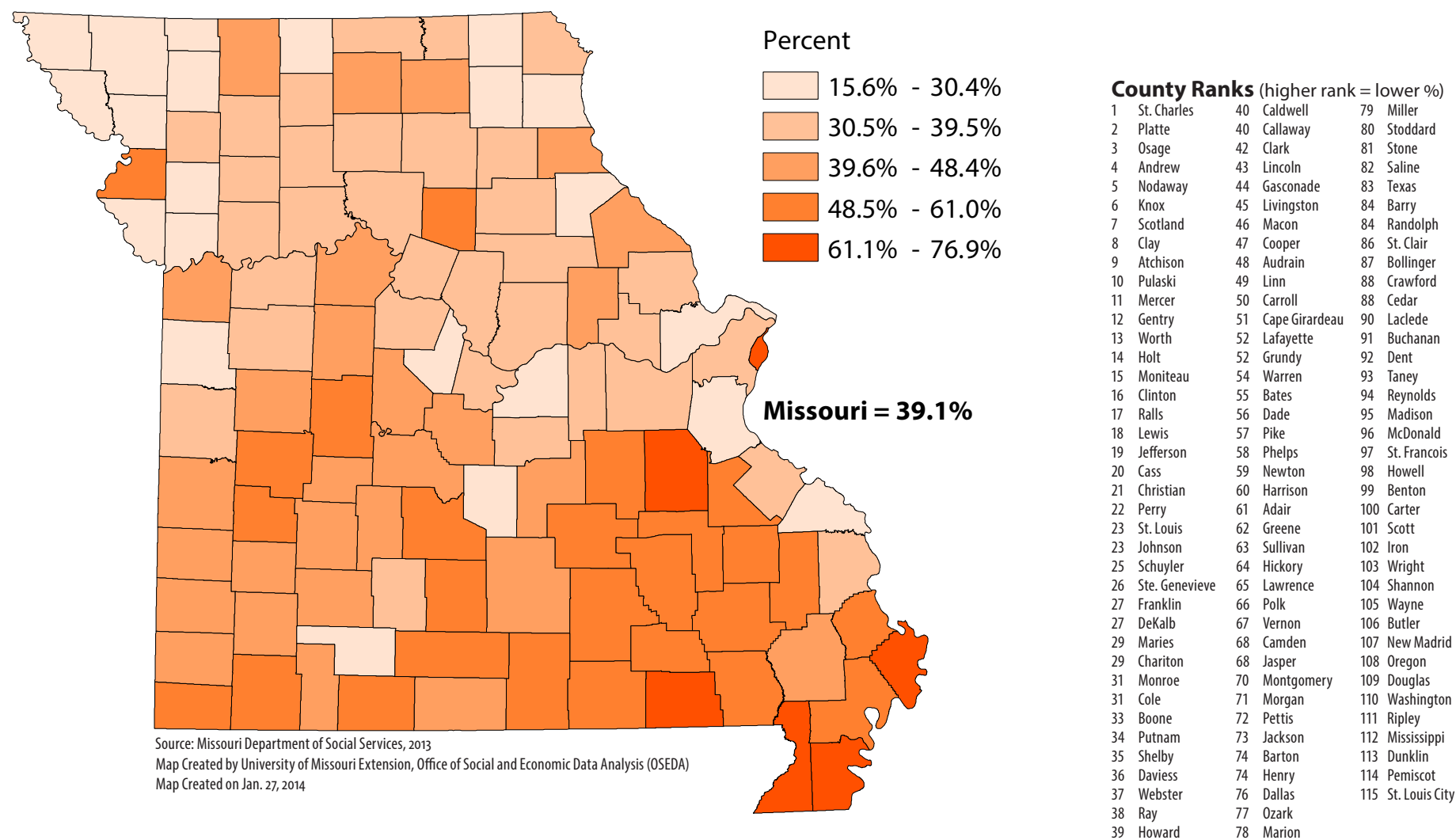
Definition and Data Notes

Average monthly percentage of population under age 18 that live in households receiving public assistance under 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.

Children Receiving SNAP (Food Stamps)

This indicator is another way of examining the economic well-being of children and families. However, changes in this indicator over time must be considered in the context of policy changes at the state and federal levels, which can artificially impact the direction of the trend.

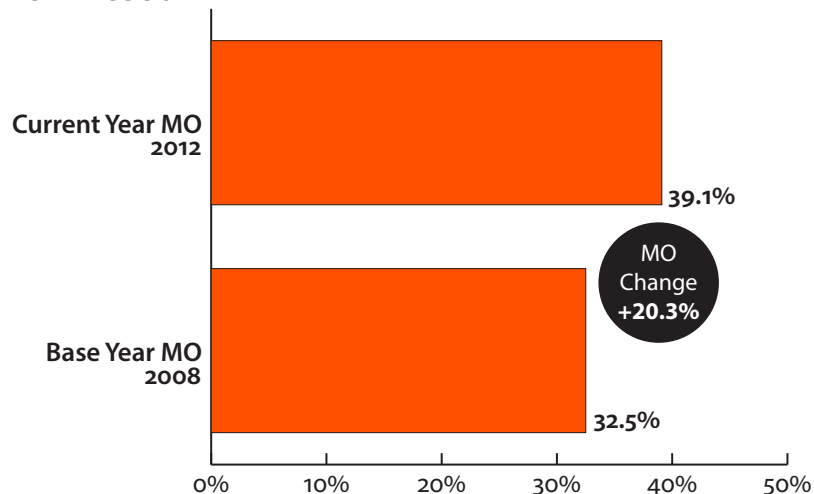
Percent of Children Receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) by County: 2012



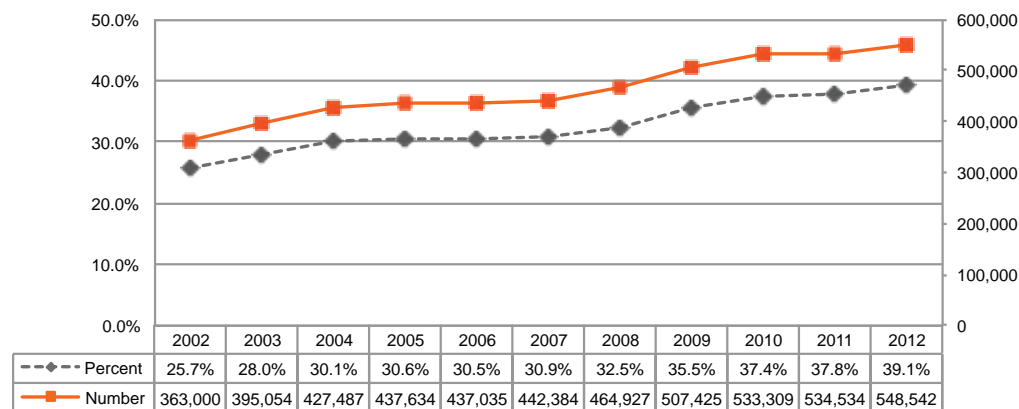
Source: Missouri Department of Social Services, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)

Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

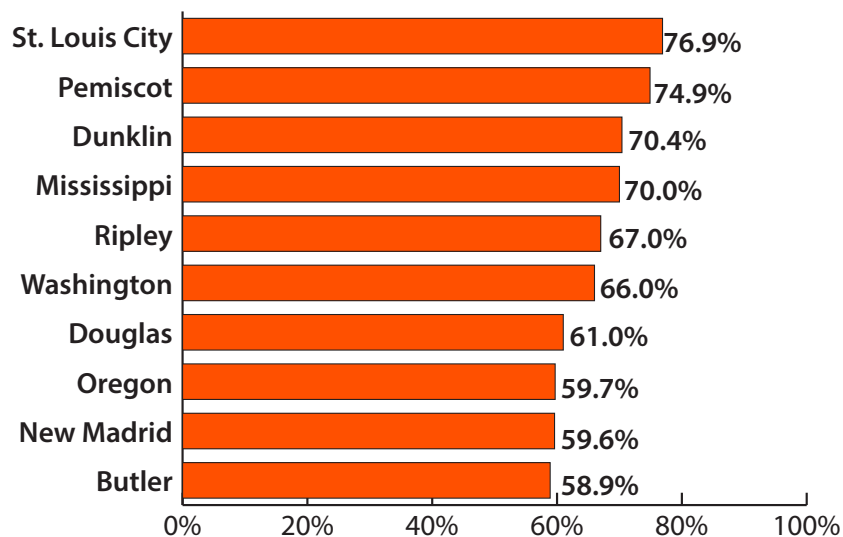
Percent of Children Receiving SNAP (Food Stamps) for Missouri



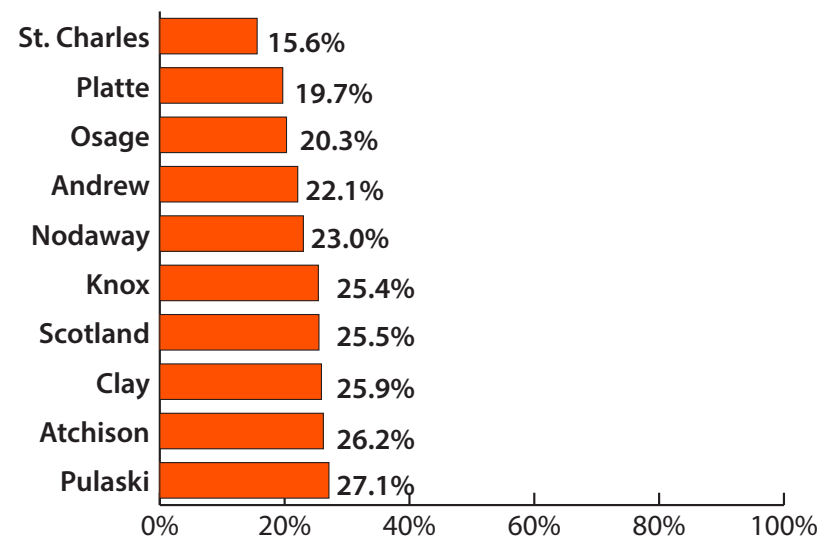
Children Receiving SNAP (Food Stamps): 2002–2012



Counties with Highest Percent of Children Receiving SNAP (Food Stamps)



Counties with Lowest Percent of Children Receiving SNAP (Food Stamps)



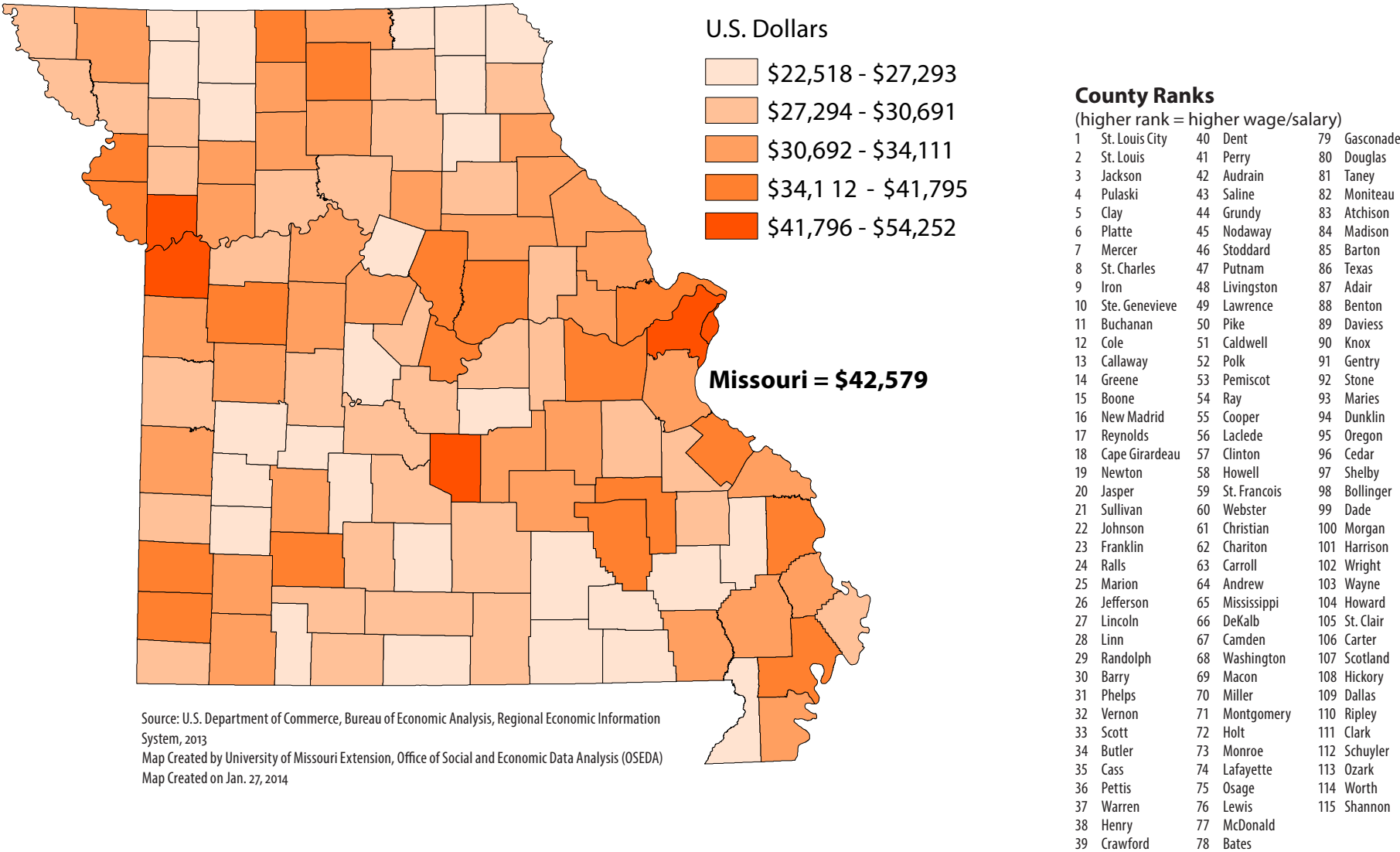
Definition and Data Notes

Percentage of population under age 18 who live in households receiving benefits under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as food stamps. *Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.*

Average Annual Wage/Salary

This indicator is another way of measuring economic conditions for children and families.

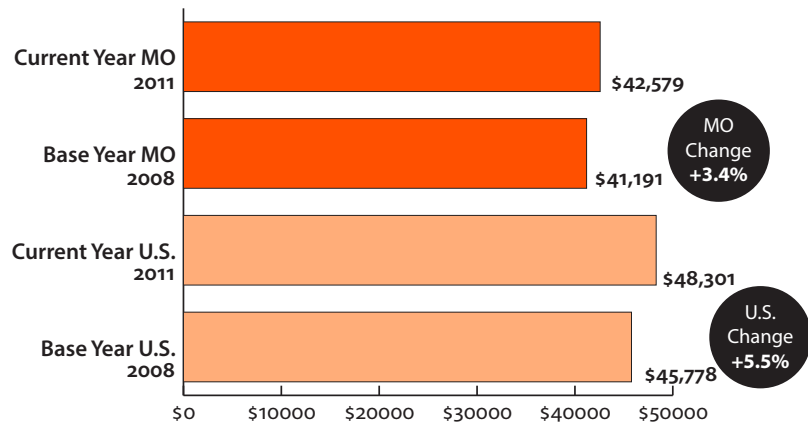
Average Annual Wage/Salary by County: 2011



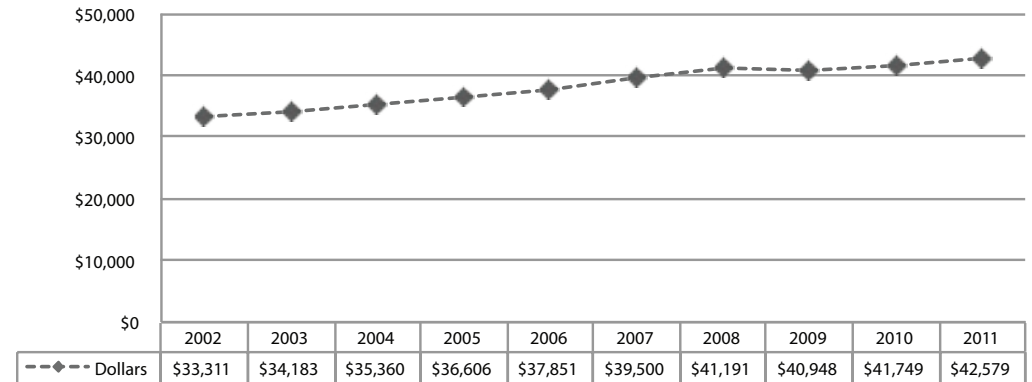
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)

Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

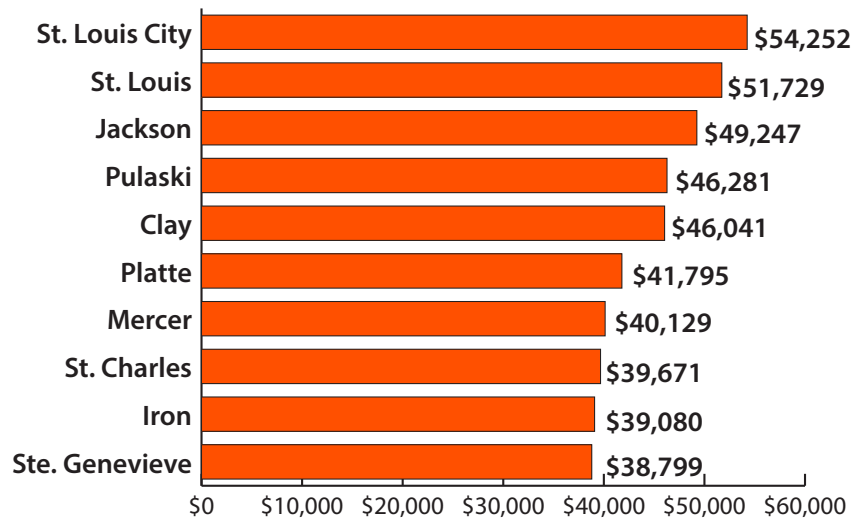
Average Annual Wage/Salary for Missouri and the U.S.



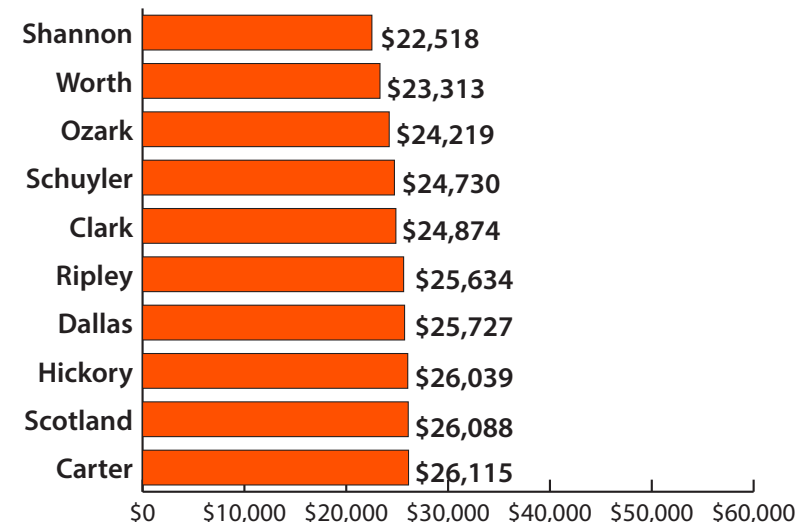
Average Annual Wage/Salary: 2002–2011



Counties with Highest Average Annual Wage/Salary



Counties with Lowest Average Annual Wage/Salary



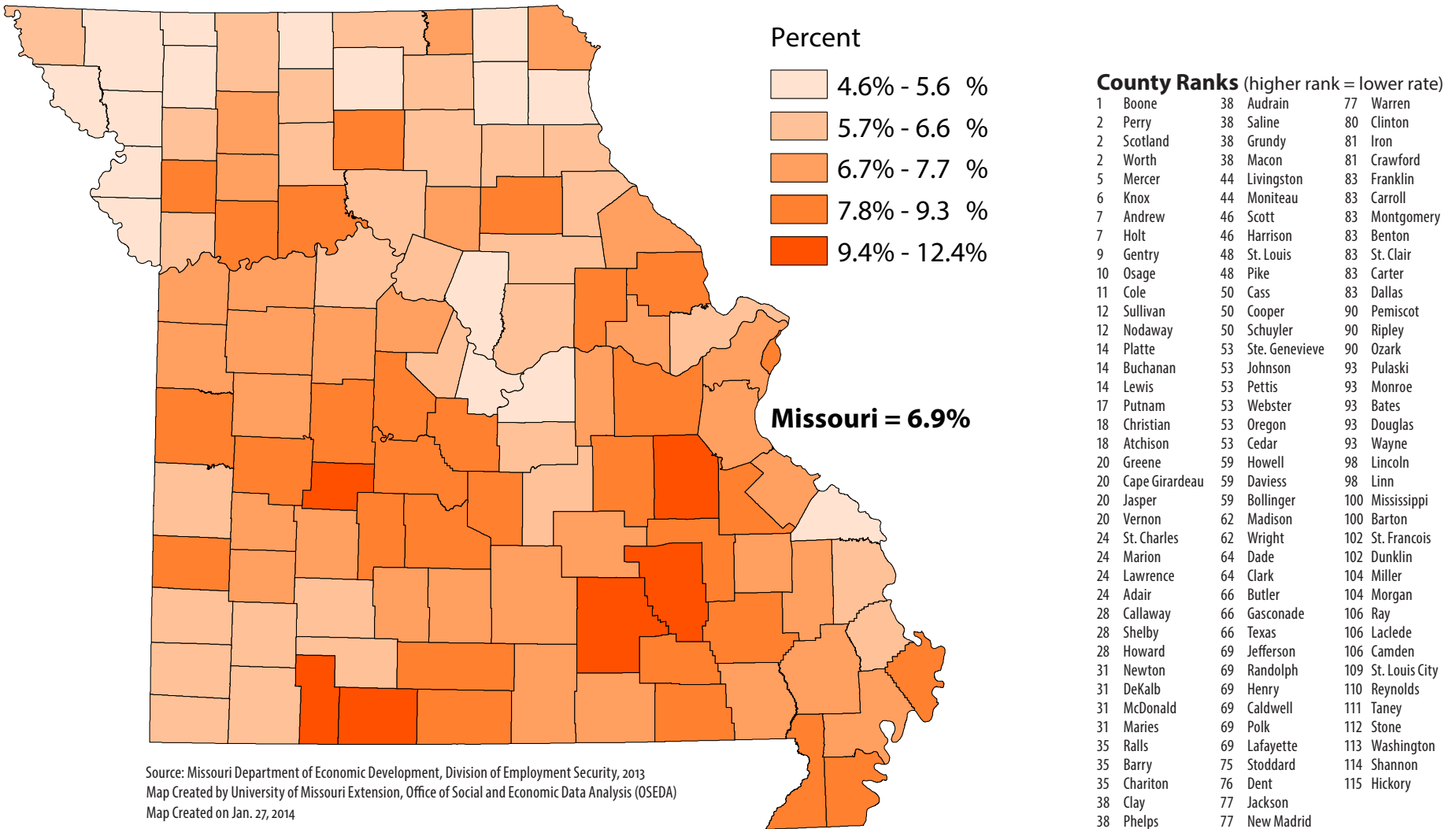
Definition and Data Notes

Average annual wage/salary per job. County data indicate annual wage/salary for all jobs located in that county. Employees may live in a different county from where they work. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Adult Unemployment

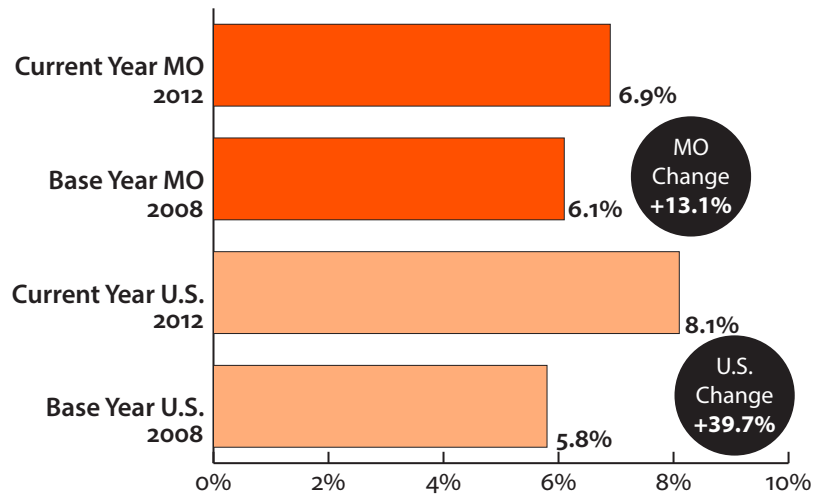
Unemployment rates provide another picture of the general economic conditions of a state, region, or county. As more adults have problems finding employment, the number of children and families in poverty increases. Higher unemployment rates are also associated with families using more government services, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as the Food Stamps Program) to help make ends meet.

Unemployment Rate by County: 2012

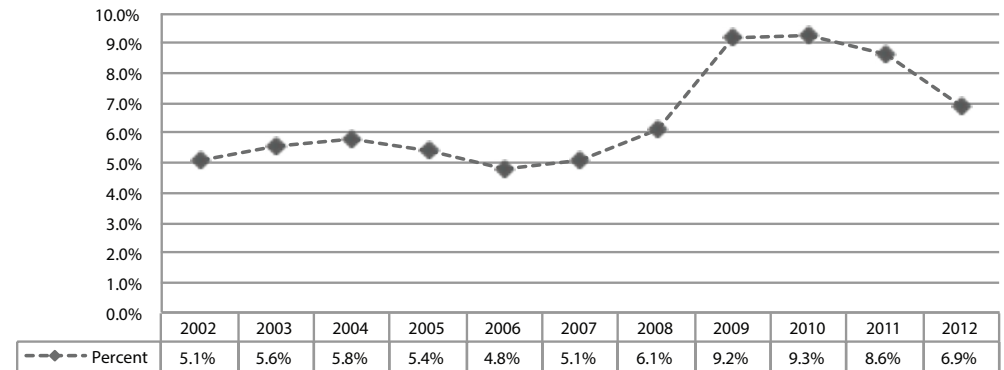


Source: Missouri Department of Economic Development, Division of Employment Security, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDa)
Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

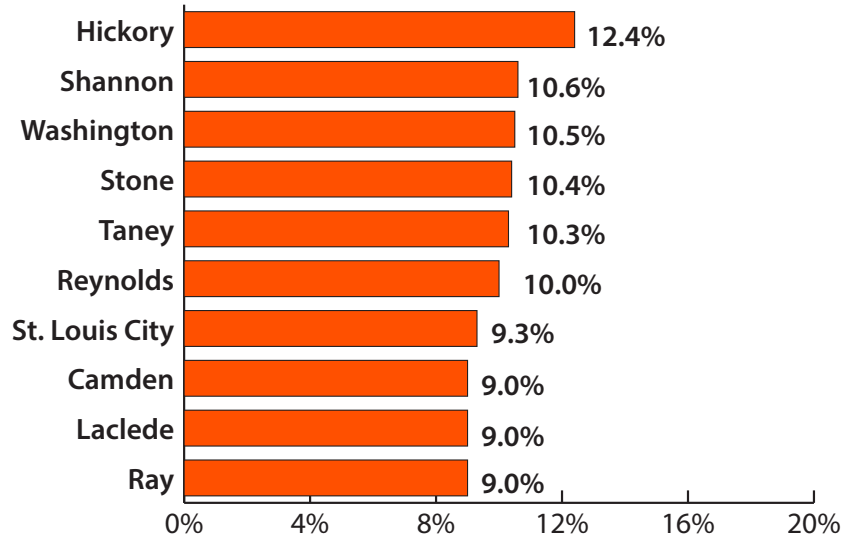
Percent of Adult Unemployment for Missouri and the U.S.



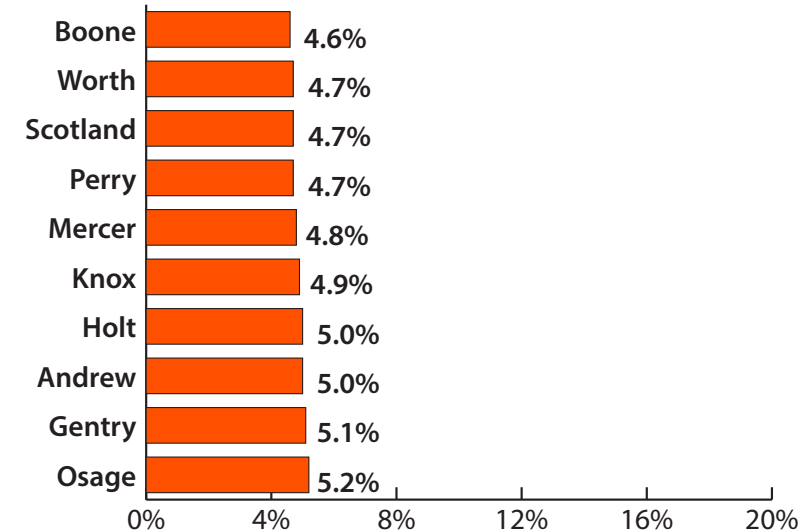
Adult Unemployment: 2002–2012



Counties with Highest Adult Unemployment



Counties with Lowest Adult Unemployment



Definition and Data Notes

Percentage of civilian labor force that is unemployed and actively looking for work. *Source: Missouri Department of Economic Development, Division of Employment Security.*

HEALTH: PERSPECTIVE

A healthy start in life provides children with the necessary foundation for healthy development and the capacity to learn. Indicators of a healthy start include quality prenatal care, consistent access to healthcare services throughout childhood and adolescence, proper immunization, and good nutrition.

The majority of Missouri children access health coverage through private insurance and/or MO HealthNet for Kids, which is Missouri's public health insurance program for low-income children who do not have access to other health coverage. A portion of Missouri's children remain without healthcare coverage, including many who are eligible for coverage.

KIDS COUNT tracks two outcomes directly related to children's health and mental health:

- Low birthweight infants
- Infant mortality

In addition, two other health and mental health indicators are reported:

- Children enrolled in MO HealthNet for Kids
- Children receiving public mental health services

In comparison to the baseline years, the status of Missouri children's health and mental health with respect to these outcomes and indicators is mixed. Infant mortality, which has been declining for some time, decreased 9% between the period 2003-2007 and the period 2008-2012. Concurrently, the rate of low birthweight infants decreased slightly (1%) between these time periods. Changes in the other two indicators are more difficult to interpret. Because they reflect services provided by state government, their ability to act as good proxies for children's health status may be affected by a number of factors, including budget shortfalls, changes in funding priorities, or administrative changes in how data are tracked. With this in mind, between 2008 and 2012, the percentage of children enrolled in MO HealthNet for Kids increased 12% and the number of children who received public mental health services increased 34%.

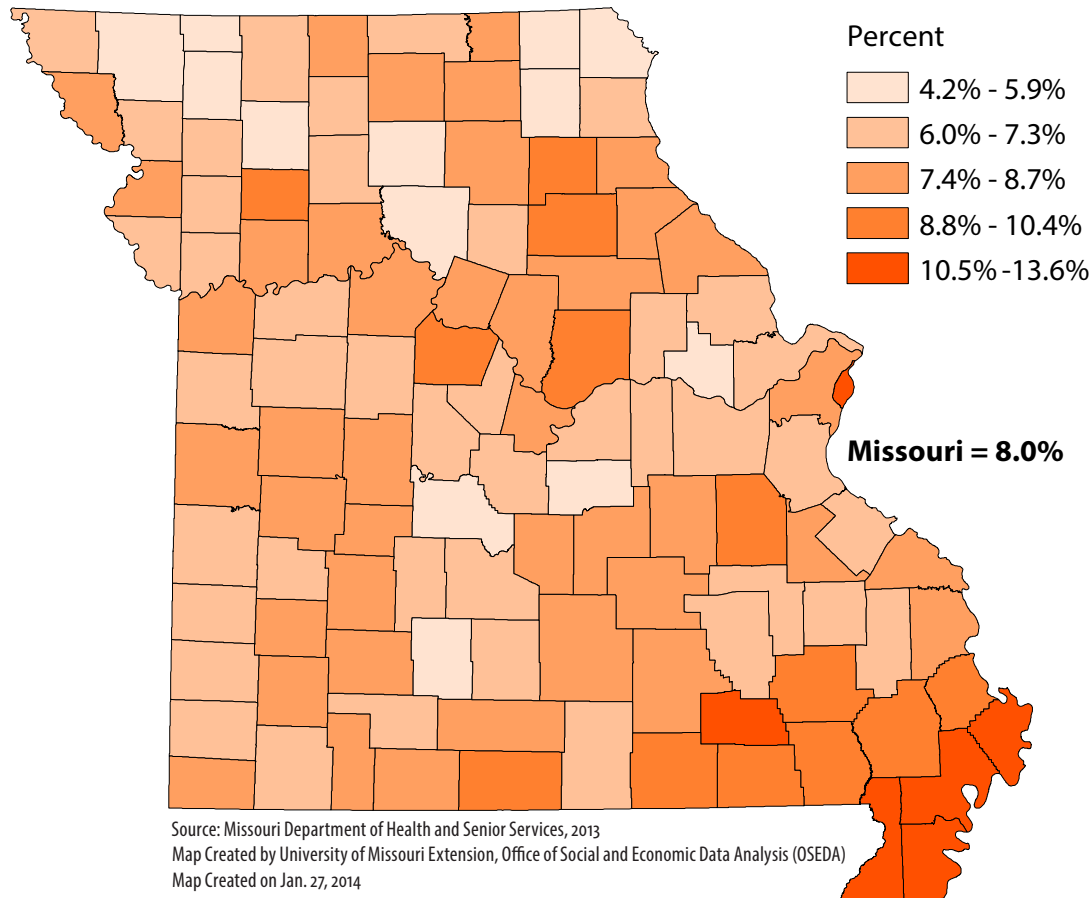
Low Birthweight Infants

Infants born with low birthweights are at high risk for adverse outcomes and developmental problems throughout their lives. In general, the smaller the baby at birth, the higher his or her risk for complications.¹

There are two main reasons why a baby may be born with a low birthweight: premature birth and fetal growth restriction. Growth-restricted babies may be born full-term, but are underweight because they did not grow well during pregnancy due to problems in the uterus, the mother's health, or birth defects. Premature birth occurs when a baby is born before 37 completed weeks of pregnancy. About 67% of low birthweight babies are premature.¹

Babies born with a low birthweight may have increased risk for certain chronic conditions in adulthood, including high blood pressure, adult-onset diabetes, and heart disease.¹

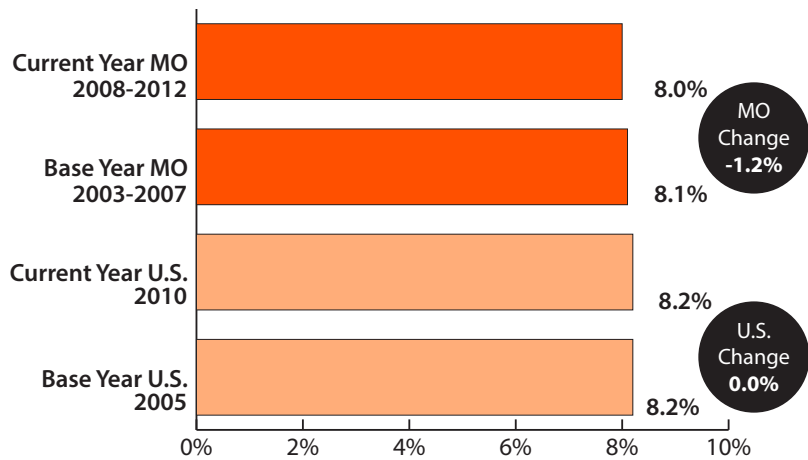
Percent of Low Birthweight Infants by County: 2008–2012



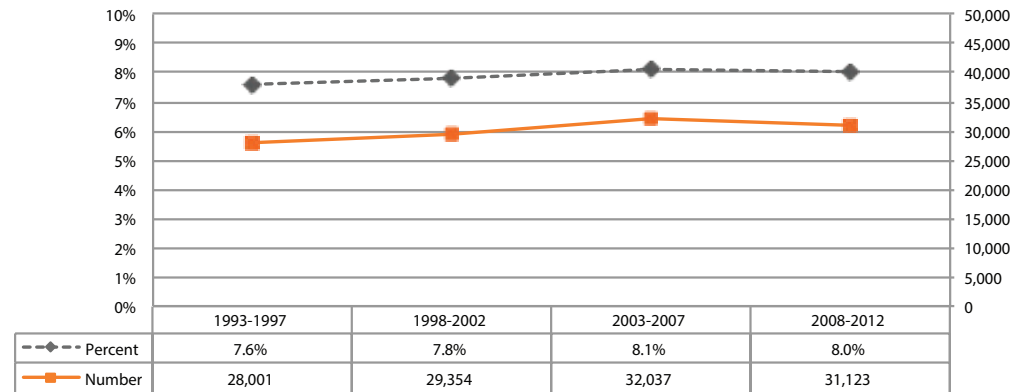
County Ranks (higher rank = lower %)

1	Knox	36	Newton	79	Marion
2	Scotland	41	Platte	79	Saline
3	Linn	41	Cass	79	Dent
4	Gentry	41	Howell	82	Douglas
5	Daviess	41	Dallas	82	Crawford
6	Clark	45	Ste. Genevieve	82	Schuyler
7	Nodaway	45	Barton	85	Adair
8	Worth	45	Laclede	85	Cape Girardeau
8	Warren	48	St. Charles	85	Jackson
10	Maries	48	Randolph	85	St. Francois
11	Chariton	48	Vernon	89	Ralls
12	Camden	48	Wright	89	Howard
12	Webster	52	Reynolds	89	St. Clair
14	Atchison	53	DeKalb	92	Holt
14	Lewis	53	Iron	92	Carroll
16	Christian	53	Barry	92	McDonald
16	Johnson	56	Pulaski	95	St. Louis
16	Cedar	56	Greene	95	Pike
19	Lafayette	56	Polk	97	Shelby
19	Miller	56	Dade	98	Oregon
19	Harrison	60	Macon	98	Washington
22	Andrew	61	Shannon	100	Caldwell
22	Livingston	61	Mercer	101	Stoddard
22	Lincoln	63	Boone	101	Wayne
22	Putnam	63	Perry	103	Ozark
26	Madison	63	Bates	103	Scott
26	Montgomery	63	Ray	105	Butler
28	Osage	63	Texas	106	Callaway
28	Clinton	63	Benton	107	Monroe
28	Bollinger	63	Lawrence	108	Cooper
28	Jasper	70	Cole	109	Ripley
28	Pettis	70	Henry	110	Carter
28	Moniteau	70	Taney	111	Dunklin
28	Grundy	70	Audrain	112	New Madrid
28	Morgan	70	Sullivan	113	St. Louis City
36	Clay	75	Phelps	114	Mississippi
36	Jefferson	75	Stone	115	Pemiscot
36	Gasconade	75	Buchanan		
36	Franklin	75	Hickory		

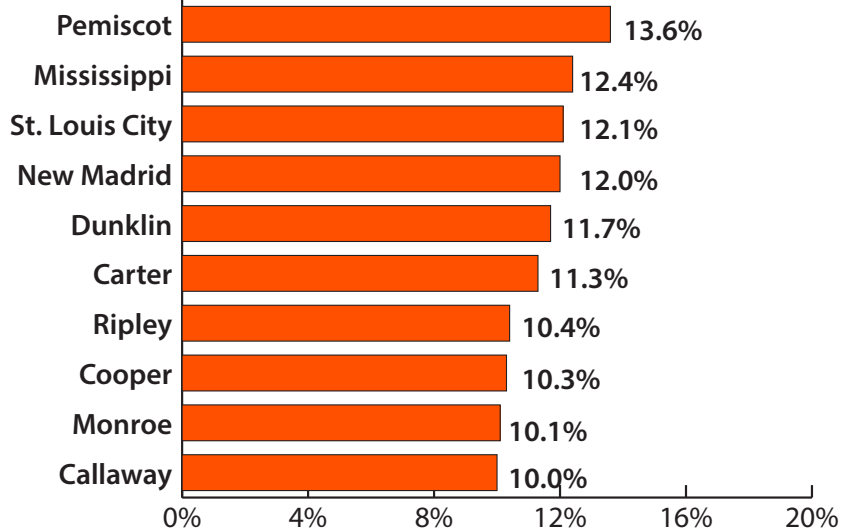
Percent of Low Birthweight Infants for Missouri and the U.S.



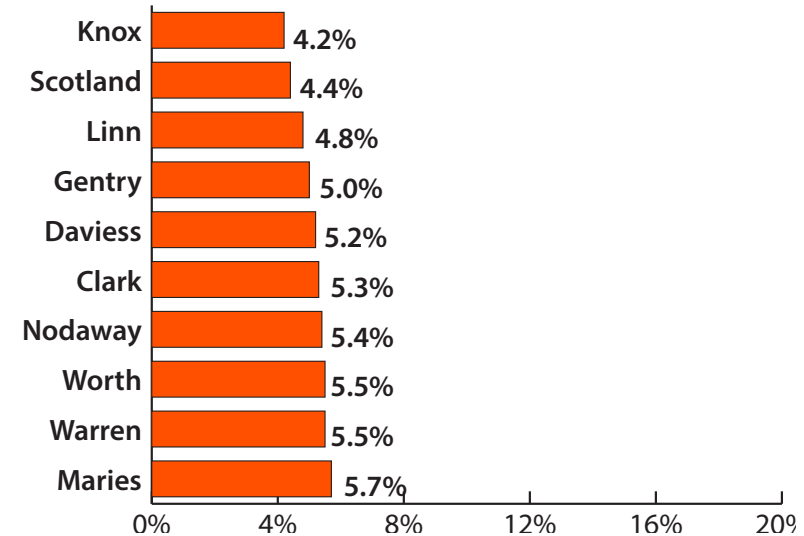
Low Birthweight Infants: 1993-1997 to 2008-2012



Counties with Highest Percent of Birthweight Infants



Counties with Lowest Percent of Birthweight Infants



Definition and Data Notes

Number of live infants recorded as having a birth weight under 2,500 grams (five pounds, eight ounces). Rate is expressed as a percent of total live births. Data were aggregated over five-year periods in order to provide more stable rates. *Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services.*

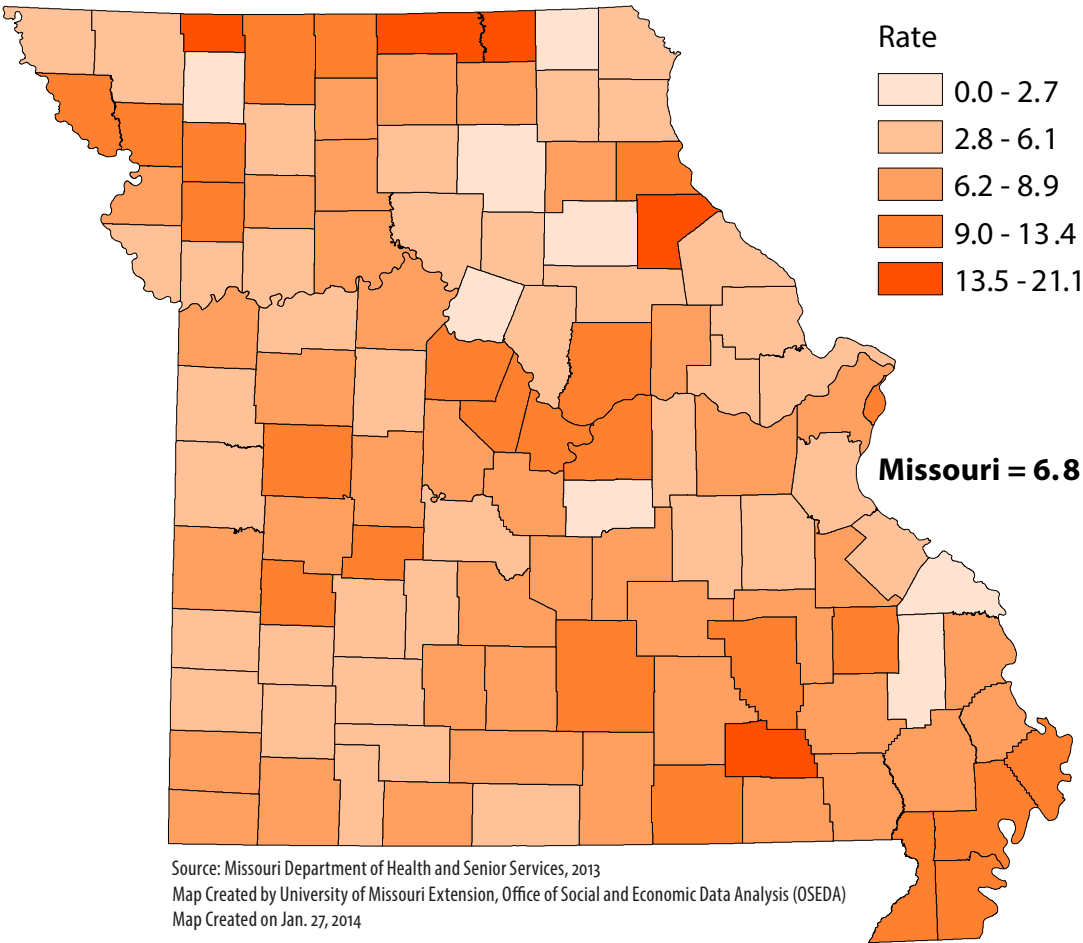
¹ March of Dimes. (2012). Your premature baby. Retrieved February 4, 2014, from http://www.marchofdimes.com/professionals/medicalresources_lowbirthweight.html.

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality has long been an indicator of the health of a community, state, and nation because of its association with such factors as maternal health, quality and access to medical care, socioeconomic conditions, and public health practices. Infants are more likely to die before their first birthday if they live in unsafe homes and neighborhoods or have inadequate nutrition, health care, or supervision. The leading causes of infant death are congenital malformations (physical defects present at birth), disorders related to short gestation or low birthweight, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).¹

The Missouri infant mortality rate was 6.2 in 2012. However, this rate differs greatly between whites and blacks. In 2012, the rate for black infants was 12.3, compared to the 5.6 rate for white infants.²

Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births by County: 2012

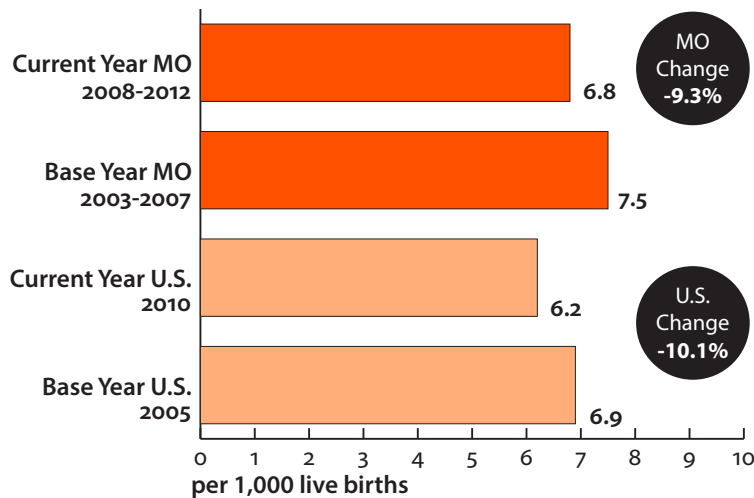


Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)

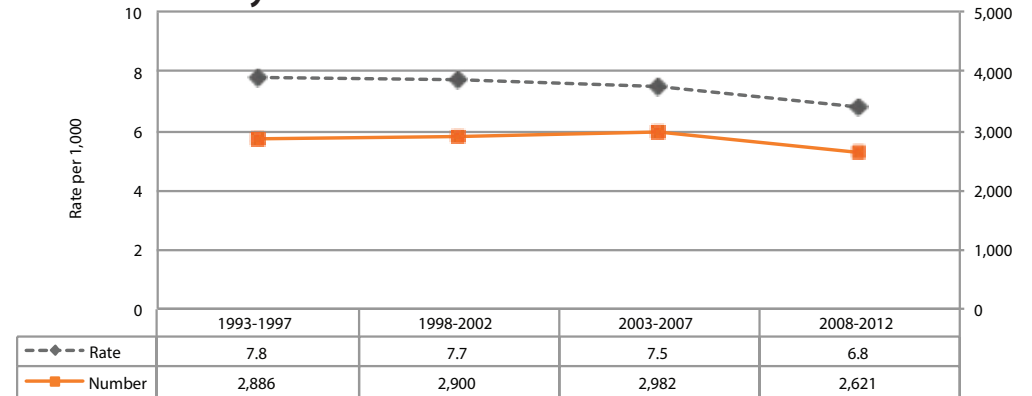
County Ranks (higher rank = lower rate)

1	Gentry	39	Clay	78	Caldwell
1	Maries	39	Greene	80	Wayne
1	Monroe	42	Stone	81	Buchanan
4	Perry	43	Lewis	82	Vernon
5	Howard	43	Bates	82	Benton
6	Macon	43	Ray	82	Ripley
7	Scotland	43	Pike	85	Grundy
7	Bollinger	47	Johnson	86	Wright
9	Ste. Genevieve	47	St. Clair	87	Madison
10	Atchison	47	St. Louis	88	DeKalb
11	Cass	50	Adair	88	Marion
12	Dallas	51	Miller	90	Mercer
13	Pettis	51	Taney	91	Moniteau
13	Randolph	53	Newton	91	Cole
15	Boone	53	Sullivan	93	Henry
16	Knox	53	Phelps	94	Callaway
16	Linn	56	Webster	95	Osage
18	Jasper	56	Jackson	95	Pemiscot
18	Audrain	56	St. Francois	97	Hickory
18	Ozark	59	Morgan	98	Harrison
21	Clark	59	Howell	98	Holt
21	Chariton	59	Iron	100	Clinton
21	Crawford	59	McDonald	100	Cooper
24	Christian	63	Franklin	102	Cedar
25	Daviess	64	Butler	102	Dunklin
25	Nodaway	65	Livingston	104	St. Louis City
25	Lawrence	65	Pulaski	105	New Madrid
28	Gasconade	65	Carroll	106	Mississippi
28	Platte	68	Stoddard	107	Reynolds
28	Washington	69	Cape Girardeau	108	Texas
31	Camden	70	Barry	109	Oregon
31	Polk	71	Laclede	110	Andrew
33	St. Charles	71	Saline	111	Schuyler
33	Dade	73	Dent	112	Putnam
35	Barton	73	Shelby	113	Ralls
36	Lafayette	75	Douglas	114	Worth
36	Lincoln	76	Shannon	115	Carter
36	Jefferson	76	Scott		
39	Warren	78	Montgomery		

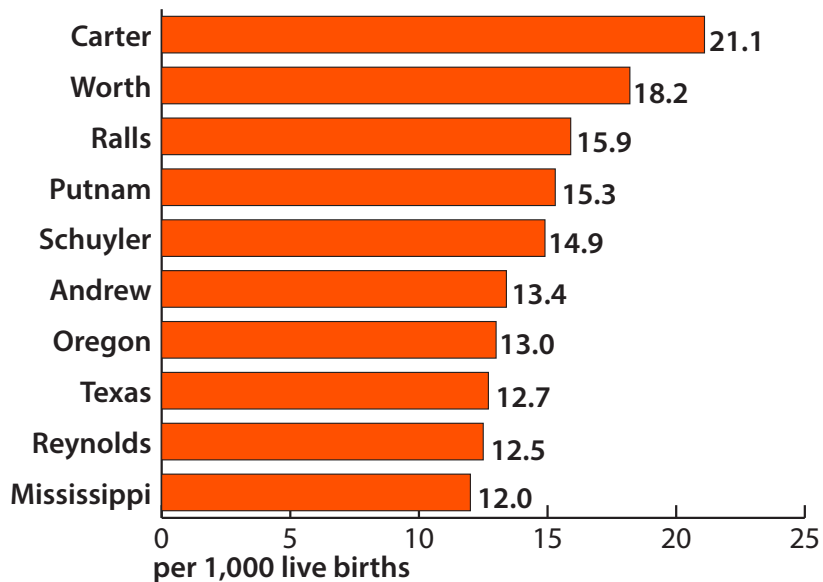
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births for Missouri and the U.S.



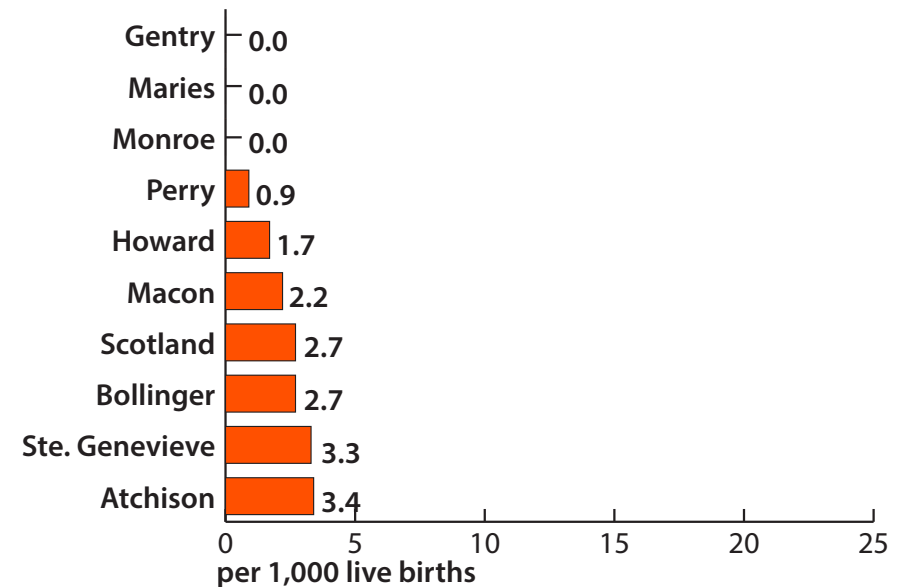
Infant Mortality: 1993-1997 to 2008-2012



Counties with Highest Infant Mortality Rate



Counties with Lowest Infant Mortality Rate



Definition and Data Notes

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, which can be an issue for counties with low population. *Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services.*

¹ MacDorman, M., Hoyert, D. L., & Matthews, T. J. (2013, April). *Recent declines in infant mortality in the United States, 2005-2011*. NCHS Data Brief, No. 120. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Retrieved February 4, 2014, from <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db120.pdf>

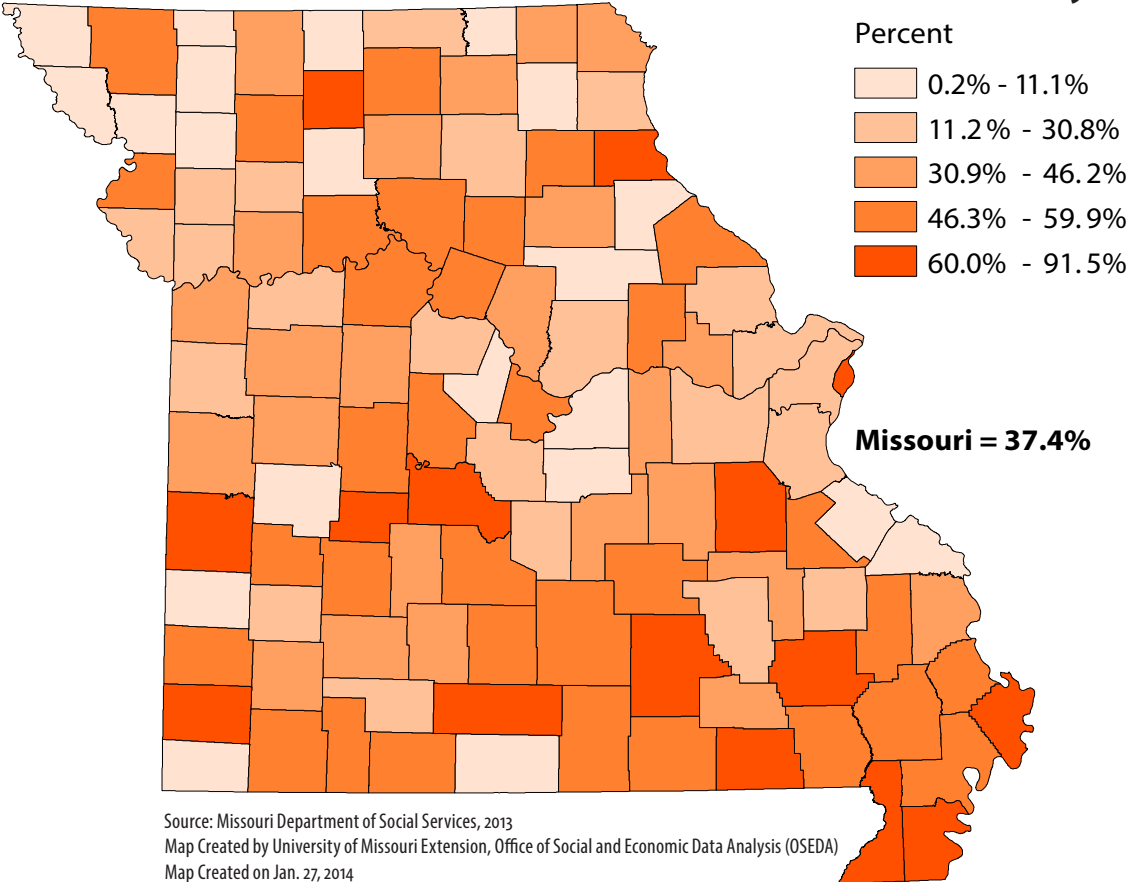
² Bureau of Health Informatics, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (2013, August). *Focus: 2012 vital statistics*. Retrieved February 4, 2014, http://health.mo.gov/data/focus/pdf/FOCUS_Aug13.pdf

Children Enrolled in MO HealthNet for Kids

MO HealthNet for Kids is the Medicaid program for children and also the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) in Missouri for families with higher incomes. Administered by the Department of Social Services, MO HealthNet for Kids provides a full range of medical services such as preventive care, primary care, as well as hospital and pharmacy services. To qualify for benefits, a child must be a resident of Missouri under 19 years old, have a social security number, and be a U.S. citizen or legal resident. Eligible applicants must also meet certain income guidelines according to their family size.

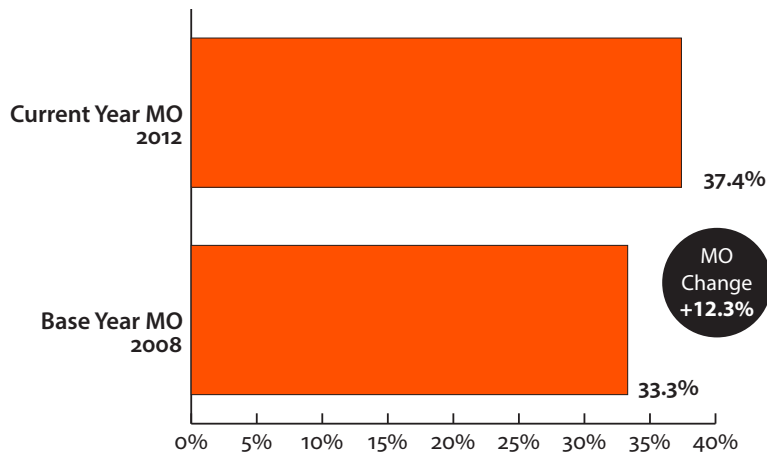
Income guidelines for MO HealthNet for Kids (non-SCHIP) are between 100 and 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. For SCHIP, the guidelines range between 150 and 300 percent of the poverty level. If families meet income criteria, and their child has been uninsured for at least six consecutive months, they may be able to qualify. In addition, the family’s assets must also have a net worth under \$250,000. Those who have an income over 150 percent of the poverty level are required to may a premium each month for their coverage.

Percent of Children Enrolled in MO HealthNet for Kids by County: 2012

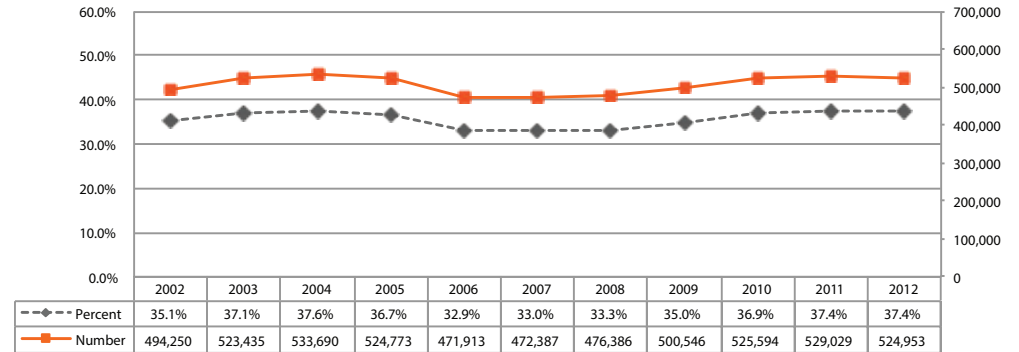


County Ranks (higher rank = lower %)			
1	Andrew	40	Caldwell
2	Perry	41	Reynolds
3	Osage	42	Franklin
4	Moniteau	43	Christian
5	Atchison	44	Johnson
6	Gentry	45	Carter
6	Livingston	46	Webster
8	Worth	47	Warren
9	Ralls	48	Gasconade
10	Holt	49	Ray
11	McDonald	50	Bates
12	Knox	51	Linn
12	St. Clair	52	Boone
14	Audrain	53	Monroe
15	Ozark	54	Pettis
16	Schuyler	55	Scotland
17	Mercer	56	Clark
18	Ste. Genevieve	57	Lawrence
19	DeKalb	58	Greene
20	Barton	59	Jackson
21	Maries	60	Dallas
22	St. Charles	61	Henry
23	Lewis	62	Iron
24	Dade	63	Harrison
25	Platte	64	Adair
26	Callaway	65	Phelps
27	Lafayette	66	Crawford
28	Miller	67	Cape Girardeau
29	Cooper	68	Sullivan
30	Putnam	69	Barry
31	Clay	70	Taney
32	Madison	71	Stone
33	Pulaski	72	Jasper
34	Macon	73	Montgomery
35	Lincoln	74	Morgan
36	Clinton	75	Daviess
37	Jefferson	76	Cedar
38	Cass	77	Laclede
39	St. Louis	78	Nodaway
		78	Texas
		80	Howard
		81	Polk
		82	Buchanan
		82	Bollinger
		84	Pike
		85	Howell
		85	Carroll
		87	Shelby
		88	Scott
		88	Wright
		90	Stoddard
		91	Benton
		92	Oregon
		92	Randolph
		94	Dent
		95	Chariton
		96	Cole
		97	Butler
		98	Saline
		99	New Madrid
		100	St. Francois
		101	Marion
		102	Wayne
		103	Newton
		104	Vernon
		105	Camden
		105	Washington
		107	Hickory
		108	Mississippi
		109	Ripley
		110	Dunklin
		111	Pemiscot
		112	St. Louis City
		113	Grundy
		114	Shannon
		115	Douglas

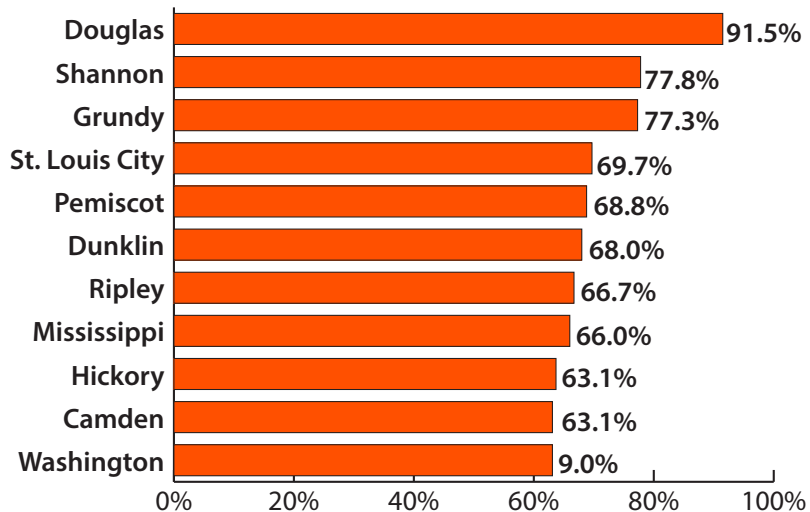
Percent of Children Enrolled in MO HealthNet for Kids for Missouri



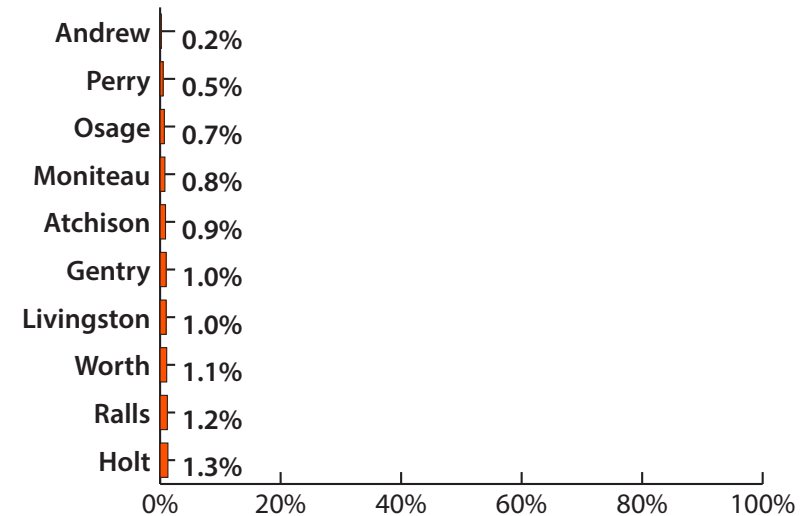
Children Enrolled in MO HealthNet for Kids: 2002–2012



Counties with Highest Percent of Children Enrolled in MO HealthNet for Kids



Counties with Lowest Percent of Children Enrolled in MO HealthNet for Kids



Definition and Data Notes

Average monthly percentage of children under age 18 who have applied for and have been certified eligible for participation in MO HealthNet for Kids, Missouri's health insurance program for children in low-income families, either through managed care or 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.*

Children Receiving Public Mental Health Services

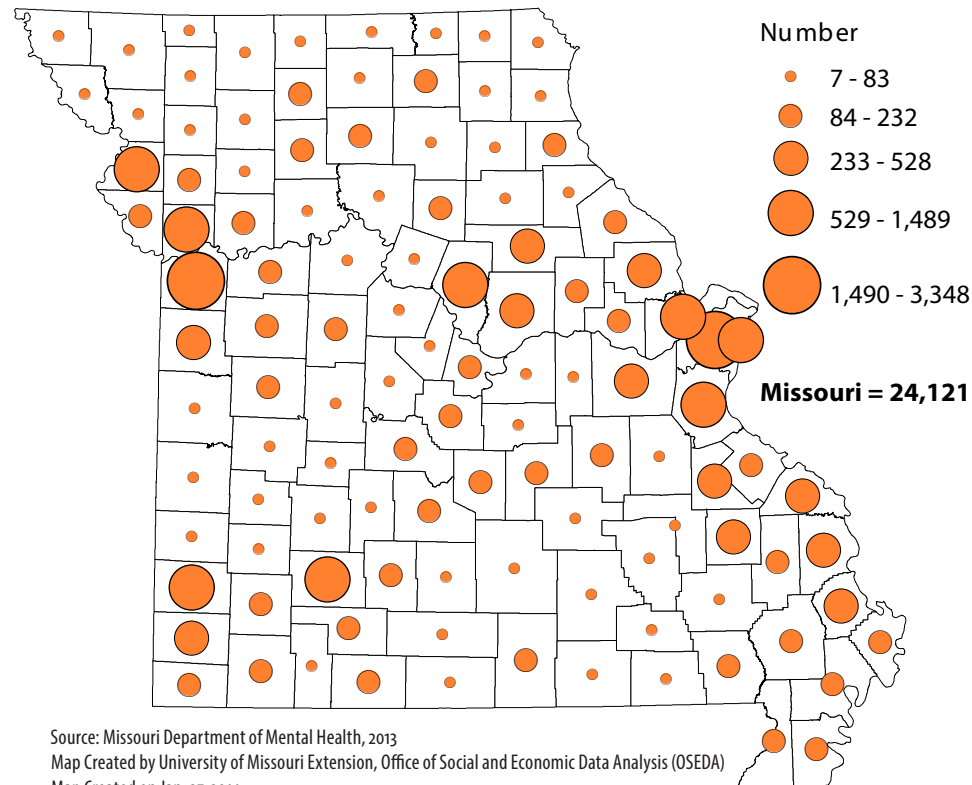
Children and adolescents are susceptible to many of the same mental illnesses that afflict adults. Half of all lifetime cases of mental illness begin by age 14.¹ Helping children and their parents manage difficulties early in life may prevent the development of many disorders. Once mental illness develops, it becomes a regular part of a child’s behavior and more difficult to treat.

Even though we know how to treat—though not yet cure—many disorders, many children with mental illnesses are not getting treatment. Without treatment, these children will be at risk for falling behind in other domains of development, thereby decreasing the likelihood that they will become happy, stable, productive adults.

Young people are especially at risk of depression, obsessive-compulsive behaviors, phobias, and substance abuse.² As many as one in five Missouri children may have a behavior disorder, ranging from barely noticeable to disruptive to their education, development, and family life.²

The causes of mental disorders are varied, but most are caused by imbalances in the brain’s chemistry, by injury to the head and brain, or by emotional trauma. Some mental illnesses are more prevalent in some families, suggesting a genetic link.³

Children Receiving Public Mental Health Services: 2012



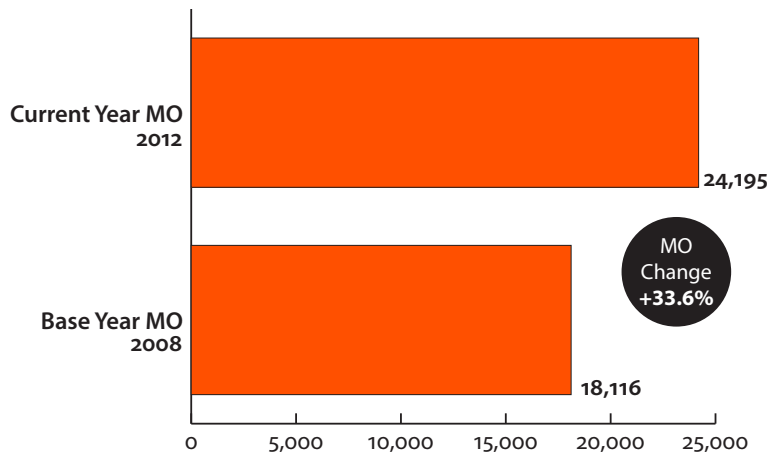
Source: Missouri Department of Mental Health, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

County Ranks

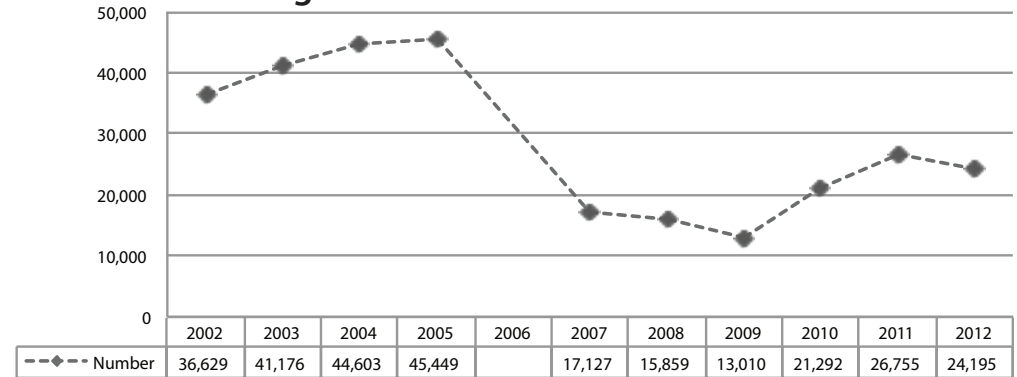
(higher rank = fewer children)

1	Worth	40	Daviess	78	Laclede
1	Hickory	40	Oregon	80	Christian
3	Holt	42	Nodaway	81	Lawrence
4	Chariton	42	Wright	82	Barry
5	Knox	44	Stone	82	Howell
6	Atchison	44	Cedar	84	Lafayette
6	Reynolds	46	Bates	85	Phelps
8	Dade	47	Monroe	86	Adair
8	Putnam	48	Cooper	87	Cole
8	Scotland	49	Saline	88	Johnson
11	Ozark	50	Andrew	89	Stoddard
11	Shannon	51	Texas	90	Warren
13	Barton	52	Macon	91	Dunklin
14	Gentry	53	Polk	92	Butler
15	Mercer	53	Dent	93	Platte
16	Carter	55	Washington	94	Marion
16	Sullivan	56	Benton	95	Callaway
18	Maries	57	Pike	96	Perry
18	Lewis	58	Ray	97	St. Francois
20	Dallas	59	Webster	98	Lincoln
21	Caldwell	60	Linn	99	Cass
21	Howard	61	Pulaski	100	Audrain
23	Osage	62	Pettis	101	Scott
23	Wayne	62	Montgomery	102	Madison
25	Moniteau	64	Livingston	103	Newton
25	Carroll	65	New Madrid	104	Franklin
27	Ralls	65	Pemiscot	105	Cape Girardeau
28	St. Clair	67	Randolph	106	Buchanan
28	Harrison	68	Miller	107	Clay
28	Douglas	68	Taney	108	Greene
31	Shelby	68	Grundy	109	Jefferson
32	Schuyler	71	Clinton	110	Boone
33	DeKalb	72	Henry	111	Jasper
34	Clark	73	Crawford	112	St. Louis City
35	Iron	74	Camden	113	St. Charles
35	Vernon	75	McDonald	114	St. Louis
37	Ripley	76	Bollinger	115	Jackson
38	Morgan	77	Mississippi		
39	Gasconade	78	Ste. Genevieve		

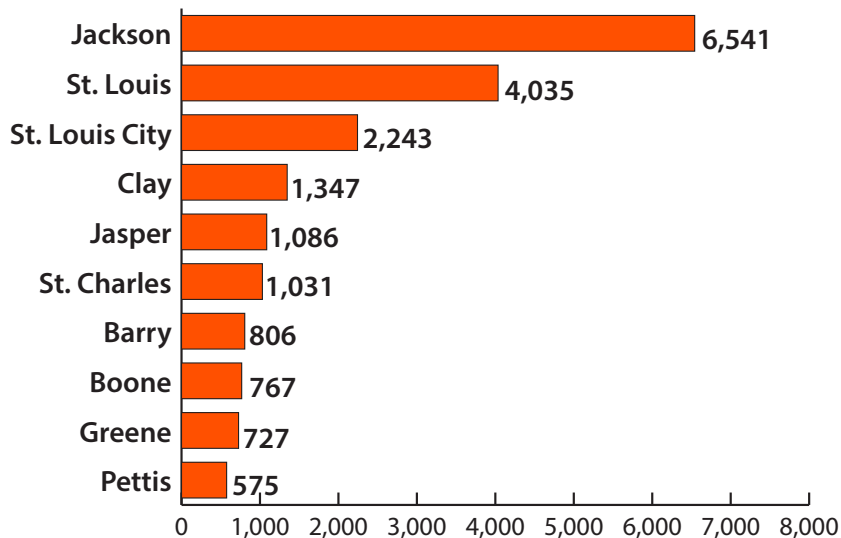
Percent of Children Receiving Public Mental Health Services for Missouri



Children Receiving Public Mental Health Services: 2002–2012



Counties with Highest Number of Children Receiving Public Mental Health Services for Missouri



Counties with Lowest Number of Children Receiving Public Mental Health Services for Missouri

27 counties had zero.

Definition and Data Notes

The number of children receiving mental health services for serious emotional disorders (SED) through the Missouri Department of Mental Health. The Missouri Department of Mental Health defines SED as any emotional, behavioral, or mental disorder that requires multiple services; severely disrupts daily functioning in the home, school, or community; and has either been present for one year, or is expected to last a year or more.

Due to recent administrative changes in how these services are tracked within the divisions of mental health, it is difficult to compare numbers across years.

¹ National Institute of Mental Health. (2009). Treatment of children with mental illness. Retrieved February 1, 2014, from <http://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/publications/treatment-of-children-with-mental-illness-fact-sheet/nimh-treatment-children-mental-illness-faq.pdf>

² Missouri Department of Mental Health, Division of Comprehensive Psychiatric Services. (n.d.) Childhood mental illnesses. Retrieved February 1, 2014, from <http://dmh.mo.gov/docs/mentalillness/childmentalillness.pdf>

³ Mayo Clinic. (n.d.) Mental illnesses: Causes. Retrieved February 4, 2014, from <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/mental-illness/basics/causes/con-20033813>

CHILD PROTECTION AND SAFETY: PERSPECTIVE

Child safety is another aspect of child well-being. Injuries, both intentional and unintentional, are the leading cause of death for children between the ages of 5 and 14.¹ Most injuries and injury-related deaths can be prevented through proven interventions that include education, environmental or product modification (car seats, bicycle helmets, smoke detectors), and better enforcement of legislation or regulations related to child safety.² Intentional injuries occur when there is intent to harm. They include injuries that occur as a result of violence, abuse, or neglect. Strategies for preventing these types of injuries are different from the strategies employed to prevent unintentional injuries, and they are not as well understood.²

Childhood maltreatment can adversely affect development, health, and well-being in the short and long term. Abused and neglected children are at higher risk of mental health disorders and more likely to engage in risk-taking behavior throughout childhood, adolescence, and adulthood.³

KIDS COUNT tracks four outcomes directly related to children's protection and safety:

- Child death, ages 1-14
- Child abuse and neglect
- Out-of-home placement entries
- Violent teen deaths, ages 15-19

In some important ways, the status of Missouri's children with respect to child protection and safety has improved. The rates for child death and teen violent death have both decreased from the 2008-2012 period compared to the 2003-2007 period. On the other hand, the rates for two other crucial outcomes have increased from 2008 to 2012; the rate for substantiated child abuse/neglect cases and family assessments increased 13%, and the rate for out-of-home placement entries increased 21%.

¹ChildStats.gov. (2013). *America's children: Key national indicators of well-being*, 2013. Retrieved February 14, 2014, from <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/phenviro7.asp>.

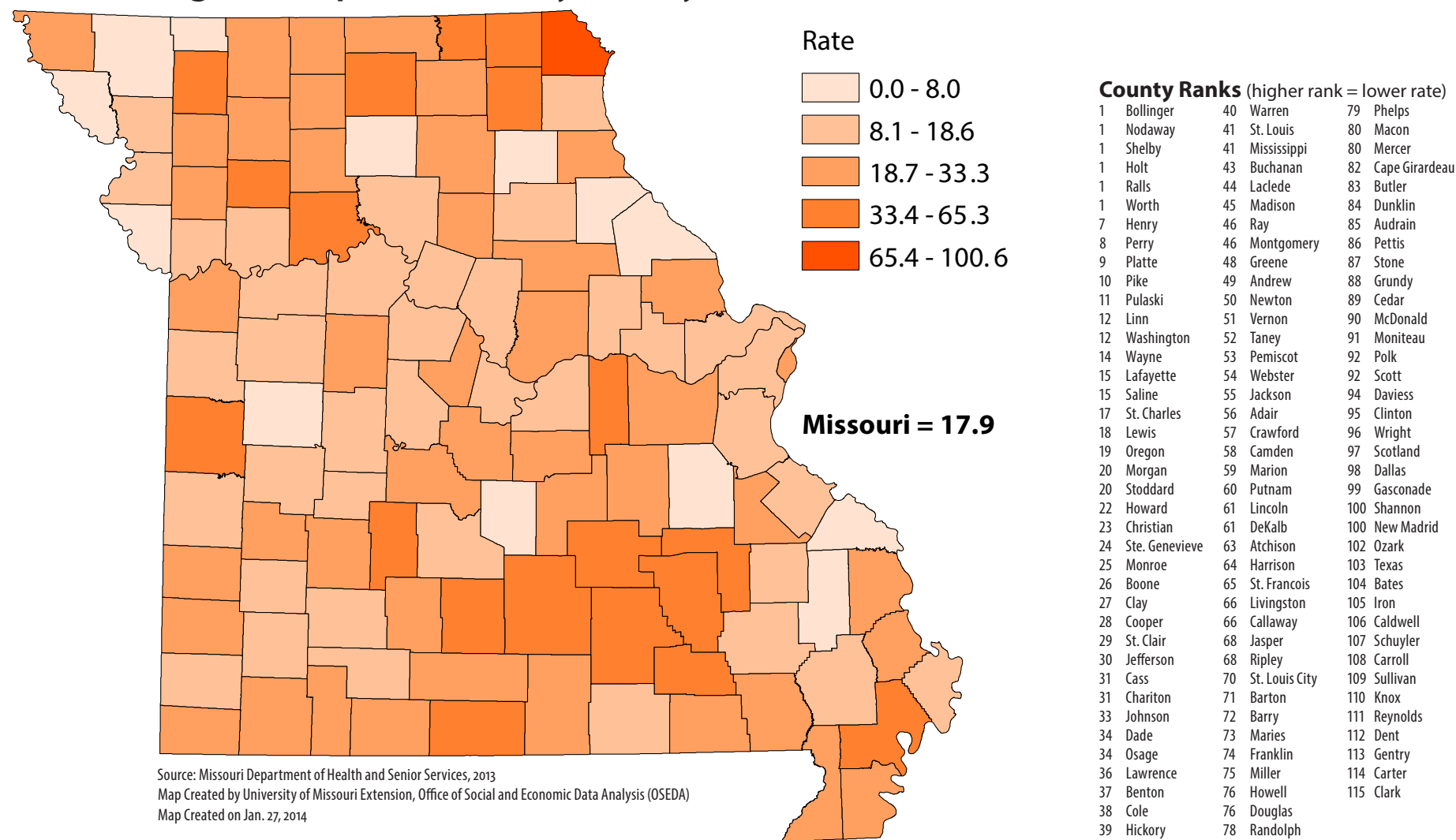
²Packard Foundation. (2000). Unintentional injuries in childhood: Analysis and Recommendations. *Future of Children*, 10(1), 4-22.

³National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Mental Health. (2009, October). History of childhood maltreatment linked to higher rates of unemployment, poverty. Retrieved February 1, 2014, from <http://www.nimh.nih.gov/science-news/2009/history-of-childhood-maltreatment-linked-to-higher-rates-of-unemployment-poverty.shtml>.

Child Deaths, Ages 1-14

As with infant mortality, the child death rate is a significant indicator of child well-being. Although mortality rates drop sharply after the first year of life, children are still at risk from a number of health and environmental factors. This outcome reflects physical health conditions, the amount of adult supervision, and the prevalence of risks that children face every day in their homes and communities. For this age group (1-14), accidents are the leading cause of death, with automobile accidents accounting for 31% of deaths nationally.¹

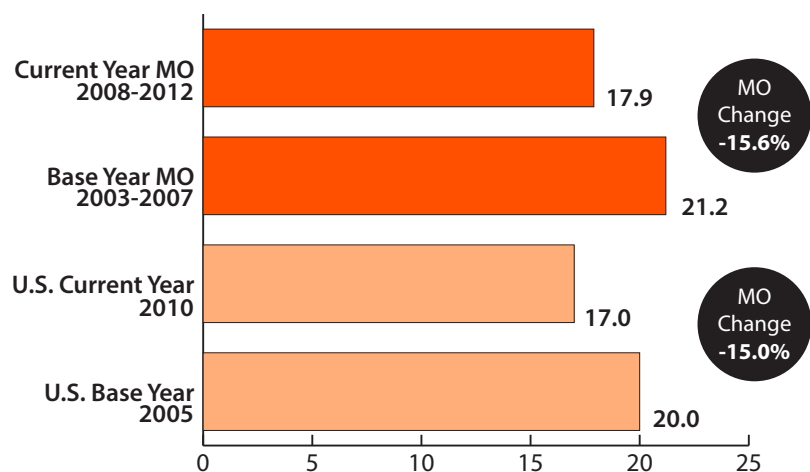
Child Deaths, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 by County: 2008–2012



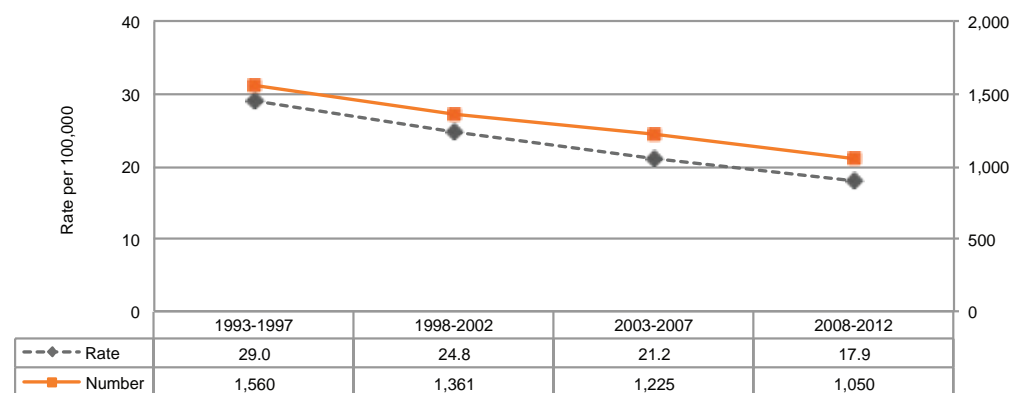
Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)

Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

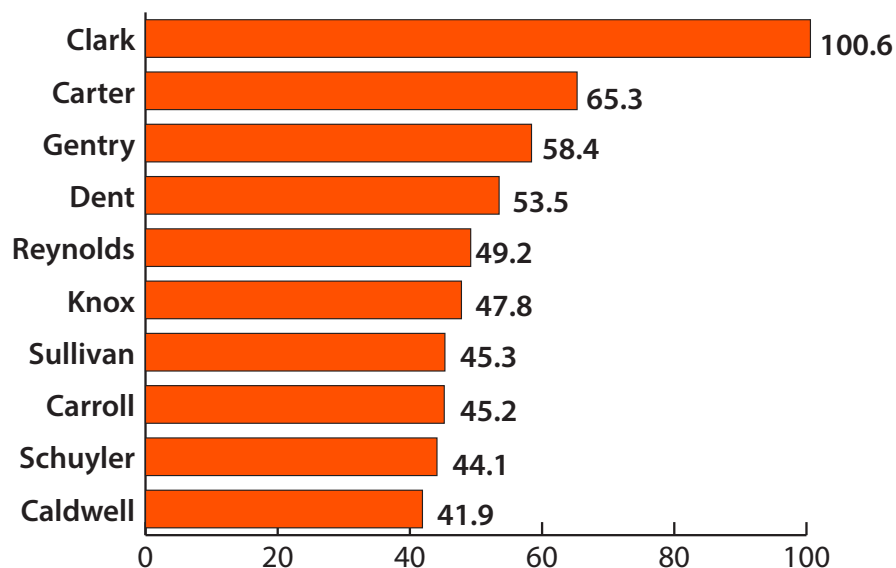
Child Deaths, Ages 1-14, per 100,000 for Missouri and the U.S.



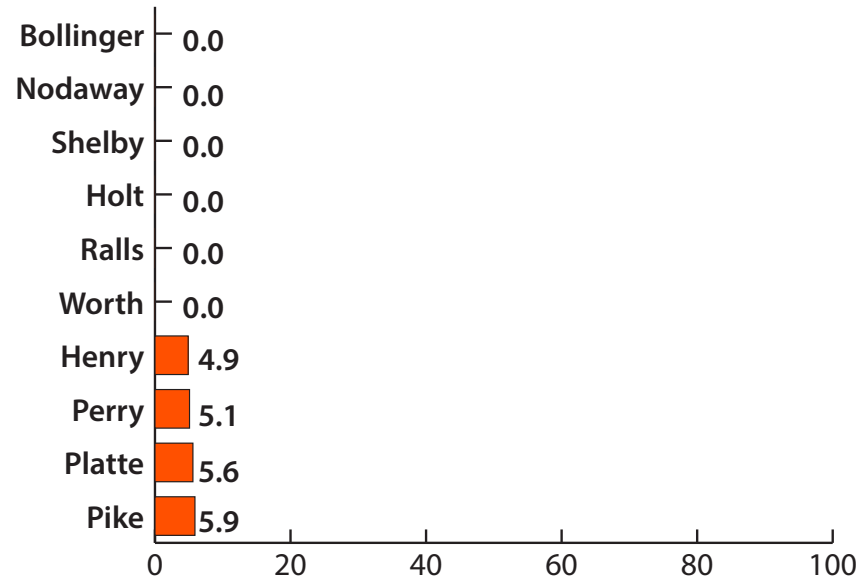
Child Deaths, Ages 1-14: 1993-1997 to 2008-2012



Counties with Highest Rate of Child Deaths, Ages 1-14



Counties with Lowest Rate of Child Deaths, Ages 1-14



Definition and Data Notes

Number of deaths from all causes of children ages one 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 and Senior Services; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.*

¹The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2012). *2012 Kids count data book*. Baltimore, MD: Author. Retrieved January 29, 2013, from <http://www.aecf.org/~media/Pubs/Initiatives/KIDS%20COUNT/123/2012KIDSCOUNTDataBook/KIDSCOUNT2012DataBookFullReport.pdf>

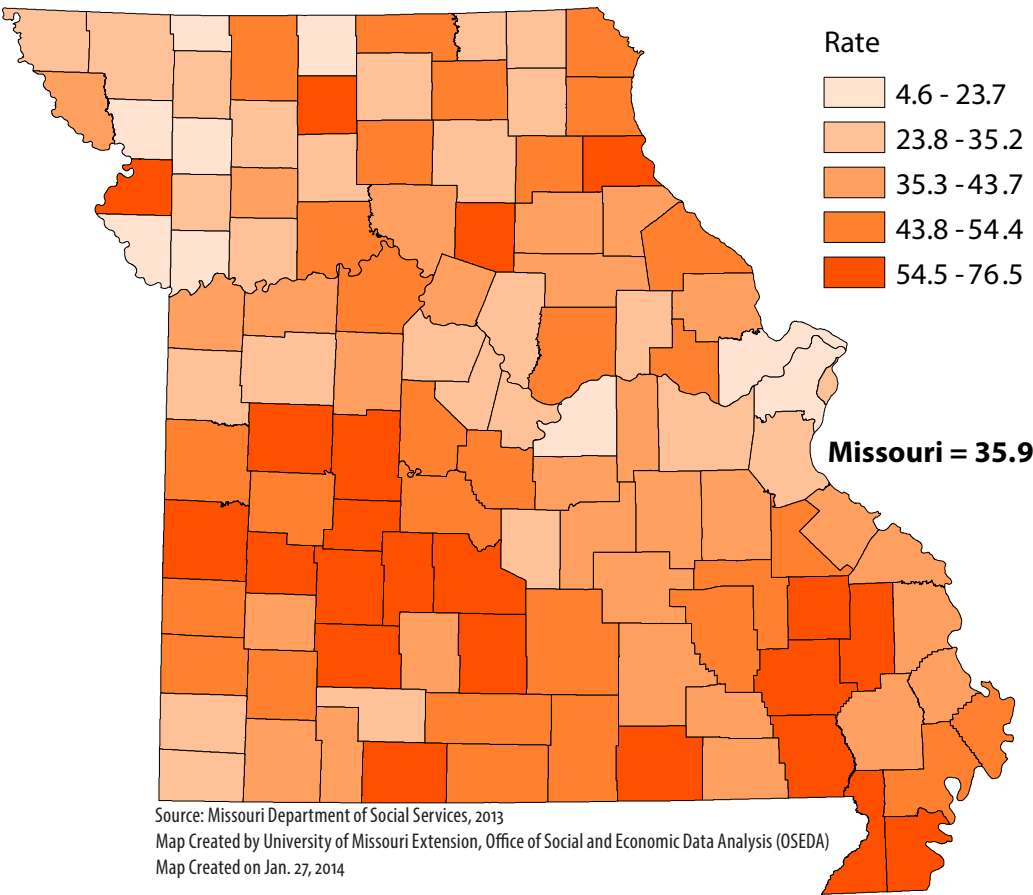
Child Abuse/Neglect & Family Assessments

This indicator provides information about the scale of neglectful family environments in a given geographic region. Compared to children who do not experience abuse and neglect, children who do are more likely to experience negative outcomes throughout their lives in a number of areas:

- poor mental health;
- increased cognitive difficulties;
- increased social difficulties;
- more likely to abuse drugs and alcohol;
- increased sexual risk-taking;
- higher rates of juvenile delinquency and adult criminal behaviors;
- higher risk for becoming an abuser.¹

Ultimately, due to related costs to the health-care, human services, and educational systems, abuse and neglect impact not only the child and family, but communities and society as well.

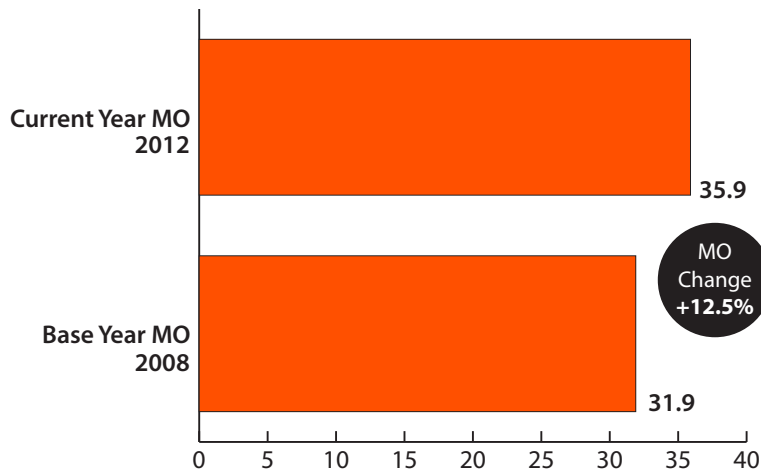
Child Abuse/Neglect and Family Assessments per 1,000 by County: 2012



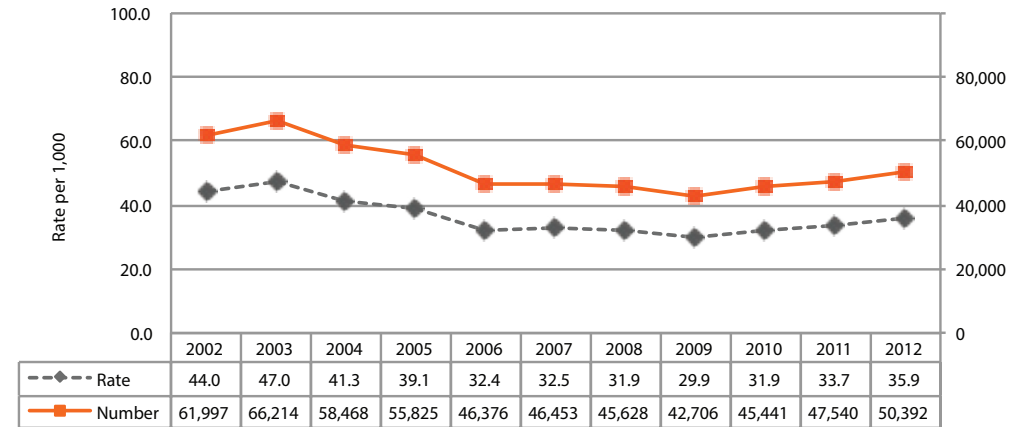
County Ranks (higher rank = lower rate)

1	Worth	40	Webster	79	Pike
2	Mercer	41	Dade	80	Barton
3	St. Louis	42	Monroe	81	Iron
4	Platte	43	Gasconade	82	Adair
5	St. Charles	44	Pettis	83	Texas
6	Osage	45	Holt	84	New Madrid
7	Andrew	46	Crawford	85	Mississippi
8	Clay	47	Perry	86	Callaway
9	DeKalb	48	Caldwell	87	Camden
10	Macon	49	Lincoln	88	Putnam
11	Schuyler	50	Cape Girardeau	89	St. Clair
12	Knox	51	Chariton	90	Saline
13	Boone	52	Lafayette	91	Miller
14	Daviess	53	Maries	92	Linn
15	Cass	54	Stone	93	Morgan
16	Nodaway	55	Ralls	94	Greene
17	Pulaski	56	Barry	95	Cedar
18	Johnson	57	Scott	96	Bollinger
19	Cooper	58	Phelps	97	Polk
20	Gentry	59	Jackson	98	Grundy
21	Moniteau	60	Howard	99	Buchanan
22	Scotland	61	Stoddard	100	Dunklin
23	Christian	62	Dent	101	Hickory
24	Atchison	63	Ripley	102	Taney
25	Cole	64	Audrain	103	Oregon
26	Clinton	65	Reynolds	104	Vernon
27	Livingston	66	Harrison	105	Madison
28	Ray	67	Warren	106	Randolph
29	St. Louis City	68	Ozark	107	Pemiscot
30	Franklin	69	Lewis	108	Wright
31	Newton	70	Clark	109	Marion
32	Sullivan	71	St. Francois	110	Benton
33	McDonald	72	Shelby	111	Henry
34	Jefferson	73	Carroll	112	Wayne
35	Montgomery	74	Douglas	113	Butler
36	Ste. Genevieve	75	Bates	114	Dallas
37	Washington	76	Jasper	115	Laclede
38	Carter	77	Howell		
39	Shannon	78	Lawrence		

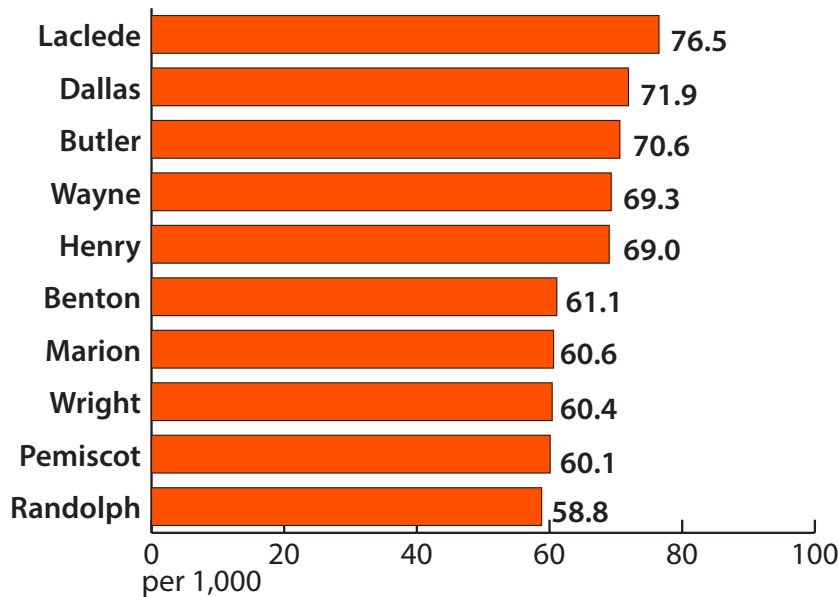
Child Abuse/Neglect and Family Assessments per 1,000 for Missouri



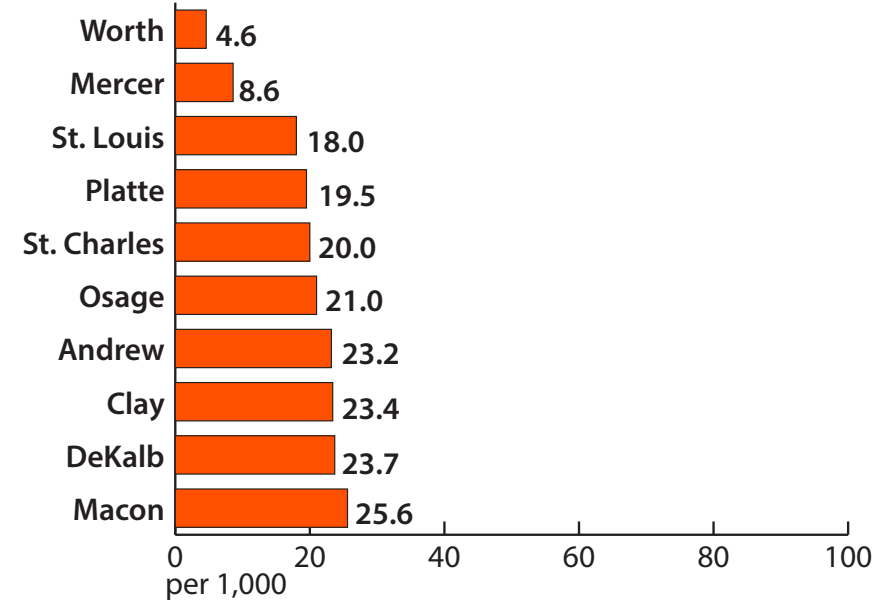
Child Abuse/Neglect and Family Assessments: 2002-2012



Counties with Highest Rate of Child Abuse/Neglect and Family Assessments



Counties with Lowest Rate of Child Abuse/Neglect and Family Assessments



Definition and Data Notes

Number of child abuse victims from reports classified as "preponderance of evidence" that indicates child abuse or neglect has occurred. In addition, this outcome includes the number of family assessments that have occurred based on potential for abuse/neglect. 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.

¹ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2013). *Long-term consequences of child abuse and neglect*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau. Retrieved February 4, 2014, from https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/long_term_consequences.pdf#page=7&view=Summary

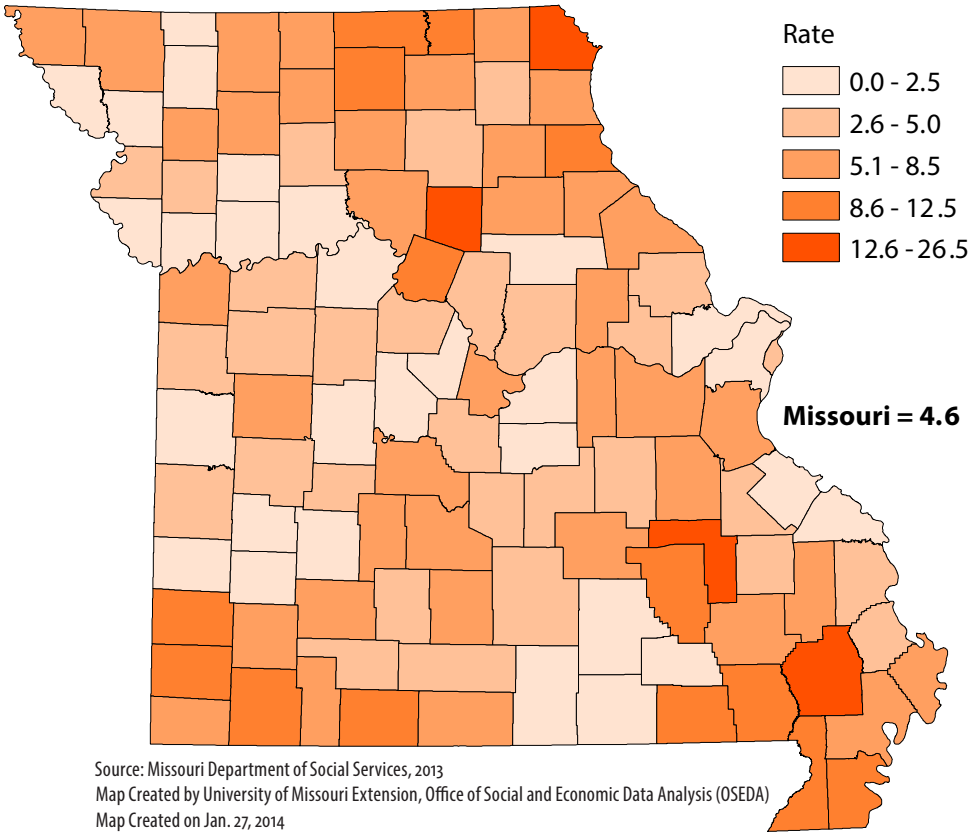
Out-of-Home Placement Entries

This indicator is as a reflection of the number of children whose lives are significantly disrupted due to a harmful situation in their homes, thus providing information on the severity of neglectful family environments for children. Many of the children who are removed from their homes are experiencing profound abuse, neglect, or disruption. These children are considered to be at risk for adverse outcomes.

If a child is residing in an unsafe home or experiencing abuse or neglect, he or she may need to be removed from the home and placed in a new, stable environment. Once a child is placed in a new setting, the state must continue to monitor his or her safety, health, and overall well-being. Unfortunately, when children are removed from their homes, they often lose contact with other family members and friends, go through multiple placements, and have overlooked physical health, mental health, and educational needs.

Children who are placed in kinship/relative care (non-parental family members raising children to whom they are related) experience more stability than children in other forms of foster care, have greater positive perceptions of their placements, and have fewer behavioral problems.¹

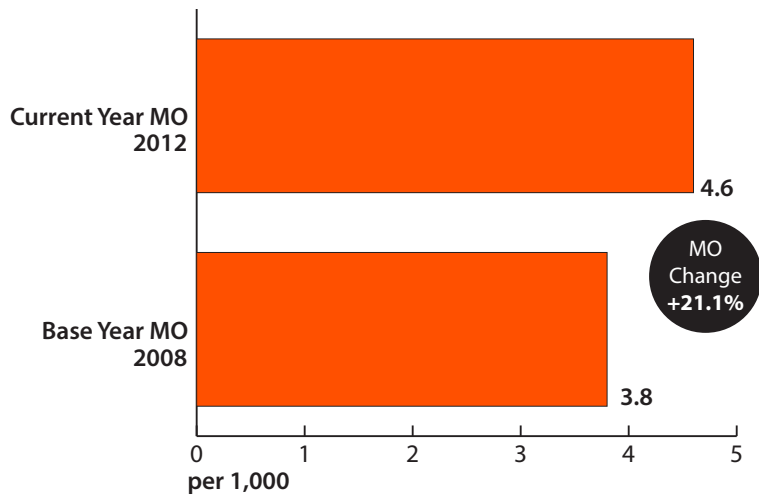
Out-of-Home Placement Entries, per 1,000 by County: 2012



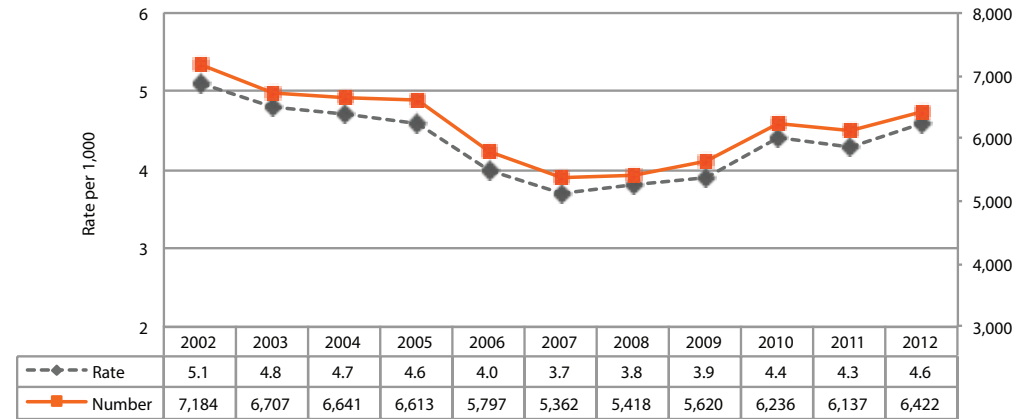
County Ranks (higher rank = lower rate)

1	Carter	40	Miller	79	Montgomery
1	Shannon	41	Douglas	80	Mississippi
3	Osage	42	Lafayette	81	Jefferson
4	Barton	43	Macon	82	Chariton
5	Carroll	44	Pulaski	83	Jackson
6	Dade	45	Cass	84	Laclede
7	Clay	46	St. Francois	85	Bollinger
8	Andrew	47	Knox	86	New Madrid
9	Platte	48	Scott	87	Nodaway
10	Holt	49	Clinton	88	Henry
11	Howell	50	Boone	89	Stone
12	Moniteau	51	Madison	90	DeKalb
13	St. Louis	52	St. Clair	91	Lawrence
14	Perry	53	Warren	92	Wright
15	St. Charles	54	Callaway	93	Scotland
16	Ste. Genevieve	55	Lincoln	94	Grundy
17	Oregon	56	Cape Girardeau	95	Daviess
18	Saline	57	Phelps	96	Linn
19	Polk	58	Cooper	97	Harrison
20	Audrain	59	Pettis	98	Howard
21	Caldwell	60	Shelby	99	Taney
22	Worth	61	Washington	100	Marion
23	Ray	62	Dent	101	Sullivan
24	Gentry	63	Ozark	102	Dunklin
25	Benton	64	Greene	103	Reynolds
26	Bates	65	Mercer	104	Jasper
27	Maries	66	Dallas	105	Butler
28	Cedar	67	Franklin	106	Pemiscot
29	Morgan	68	Atchison	107	Barry
30	Johnson	69	Ralls	108	Schuyler
31	Webster	70	Wayne	109	Putnam
32	Livingston	71	Cole	110	Ripley
33	Texas	72	McDonald	111	Newton
34	Buchanan	73	Gasconade	112	Randolph
35	Christian	74	Monroe	113	Iron
36	St. Louis City	75	Camden	114	Clark
37	Hickory	76	Lewis	115	Stoddard
38	Vernon	77	Adair		
39	Crawford	78	Pike		

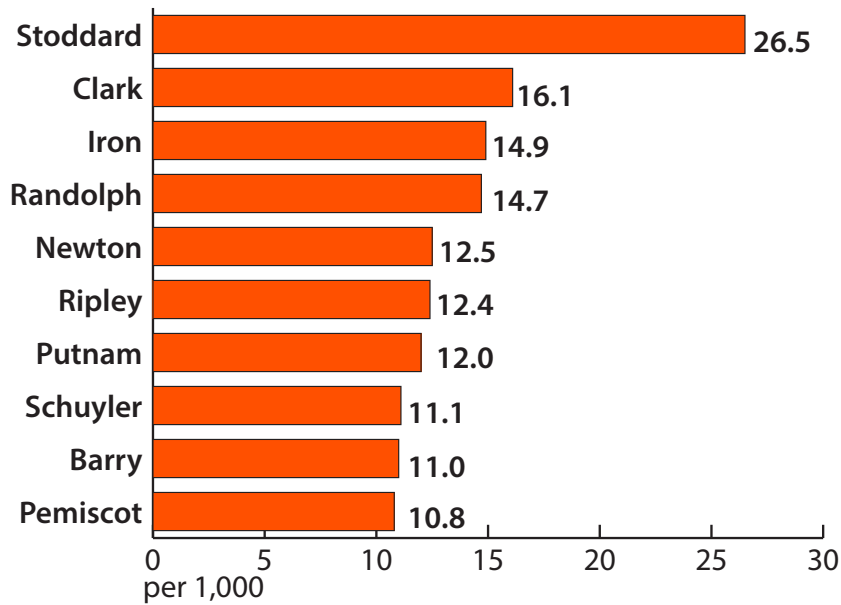
Out-of-Home Placement Entries per 1,000 for Missouri



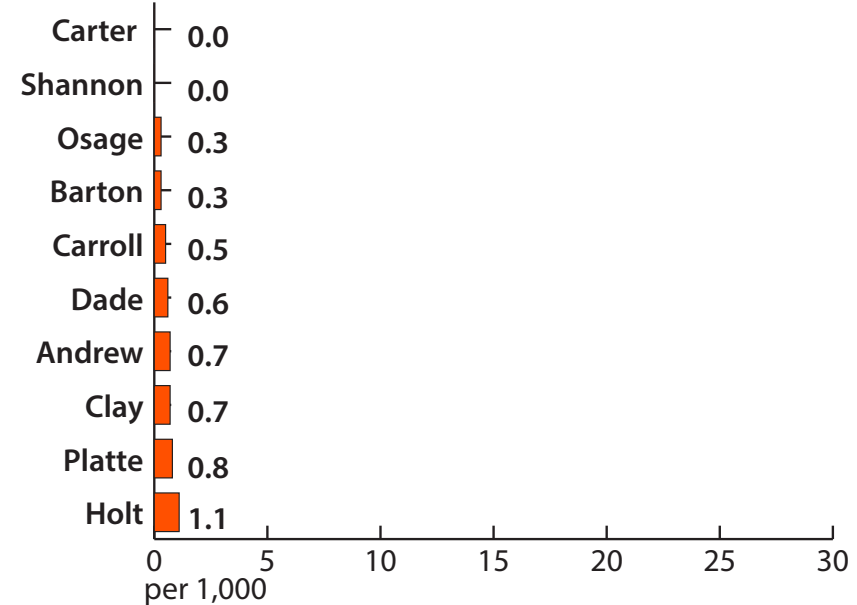
Out-of-Home Placement Entries: 2002-2012



Counties with Highest Rate of Out-of-Home Placement Entries



Counties with Lowest Rate of Out-of-Home Placement Entries



Definition and Data Notes

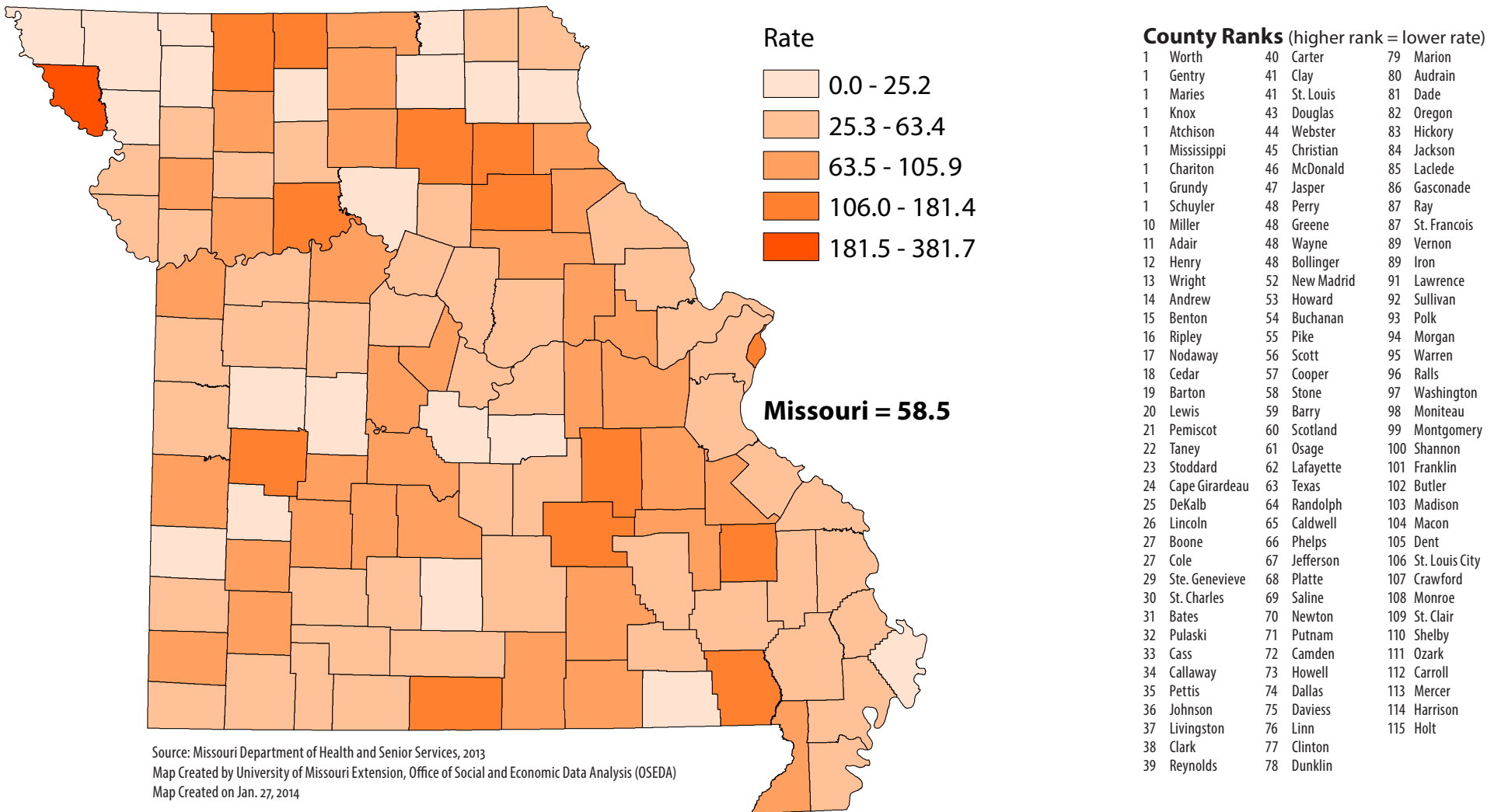
Number of entries into Division of Family Services alternative care, including foster care, group homes, relative care, and residential settings. Rate is expressed per 1,000 children. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

¹Conway, T., & Hutson, R. Q. (2007). Is kinship care good for kids? Washington, DC: Center for Law and Social Policy. Retrieved February 1, 2014, from <http://www.clasp.org/resources-and-publications/files/0347.pdf>

Violent Deaths, Ages 15-19

Overall rates of injury and death increase dramatically from childhood to late adolescence, due to developmental and social factors such as increasing independence and less time spent without adult supervision.¹ Biology also plays a role. The maturation of brain networks responsible for self-regulation does not typically occur until late adolescence or early adulthood, making teens more likely to engage in risk-taking behaviors.¹ In 2012, the leading cause of violent deaths for Missouri teens was motor vehicle accidents. Nationally, cell phone use was reported as the cause of 21% of fatal accidents involving distracted young drivers ages 15-19.²

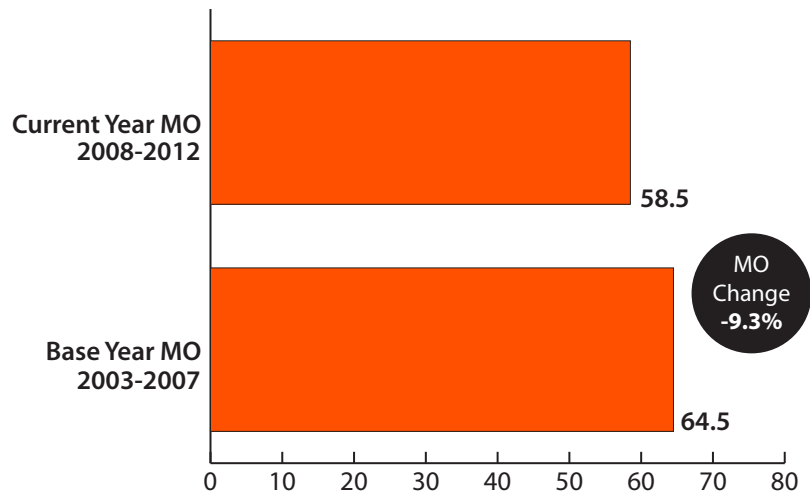
Violent Deaths, Ages 15-19, per 100,000 by County: 2008–2012



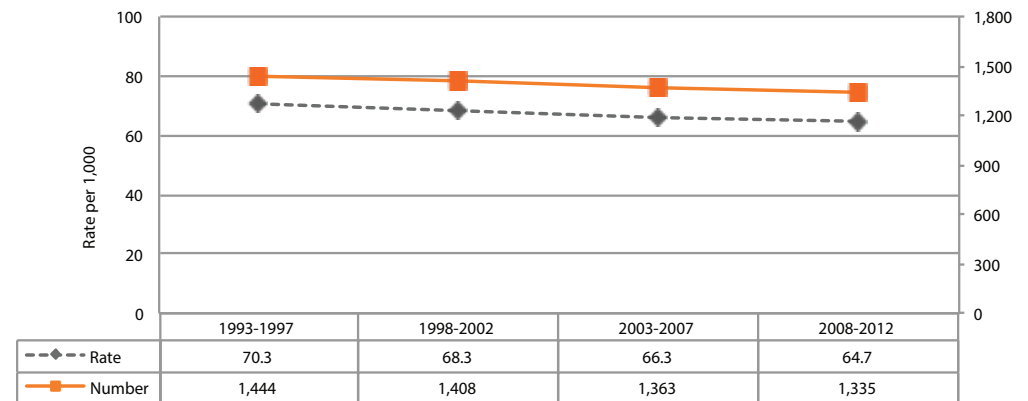
Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)

Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

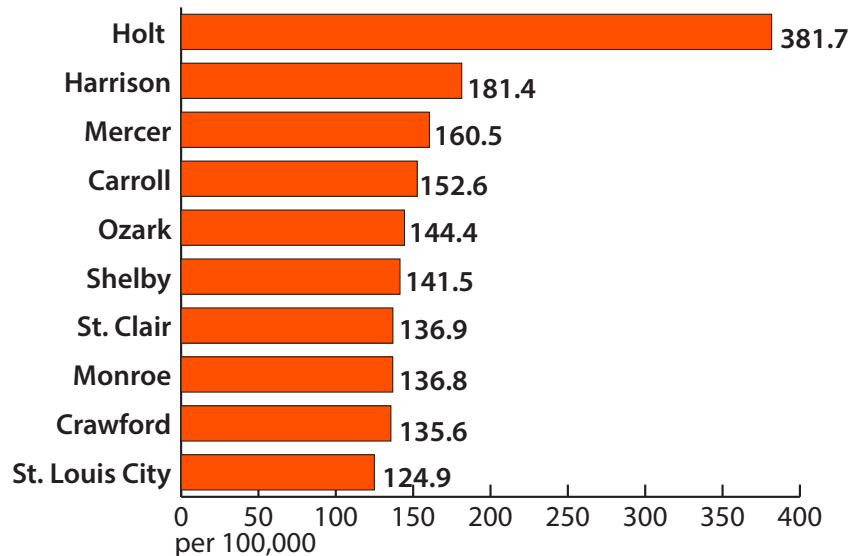
Violent Deaths, Ages 15-19, per 100,000 for Missouri



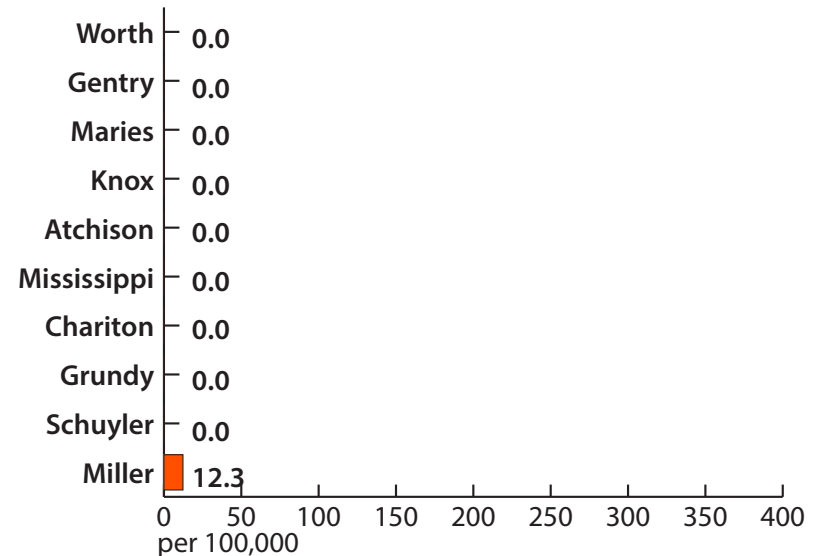
Violent Deaths, Ages 15-19: 1993-1997 to 2008-2012



Counties with Highest Rates of Violent Deaths, Ages 15-19



Counties with Lowest Rates of Violent Deaths, Ages 15-19



Definition and Data Notes

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 and Senior Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.*

¹Schwarz, S. W. (2009, October). Adolescent violence and unintentional injury in the United States. New York: National Center for Children in Poverty. Retrieved February 1, 2014, from http://nccp.org/publications/pdf/text_890.pdf

²National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (2013, April). Distracted driving 2011. Traffic Safety Facts Research Notes, DOT HS 811 73. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved February 4, 2014, from <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811737.pdf>

EDUCATION: PERSPECTIVE

Early childhood, elementary, and secondary education provide the foundation for children's future success in our society. Preparing children for school, maximizing their development and achievement in all arenas, and ensuring that they stay in school are key goals to helping all Missouri children have the chance to be productive adults. For Missouri to be a significant economic competitor in the future, the state will need a highly educated and skilled workforce.

From economists to military generals, the importance of early childhood education has been touted as one of the most logical and cost-effective ways to address problems in the education pipeline. High quality early learning experiences provide the building blocks for children's school readiness. Approximately two-thirds of Missouri's children under 6 spend a portion of their day in the care of someone other than their parents. Research has demonstrated the positive impact of good preschool programs on children's future academic success. Compared to peers who did not participate in early education programs, children who attend high quality preschools are:

- more likely to have better grades
- less likely to need special education classes
- more likely to graduate high school and enroll in college
- less likely to engage in criminal behavior throughout life
- more likely to be employed
- less likely to depend on public assistance
- less likely to become teenage parents.¹

Adolescence is another crucial developmental period in a child's life. There are several key developmental milestones that must be met to ensure a successful transition to productive adulthood, ranging from the most basic—surviving the teen years and avoiding criminal activity—to milestones required for higher level functioning in the adult world, such as succeeding in school and delaying starting a family and childrearing responsibilities. Recent advances in understanding

how adolescent brains develop demonstrate that teens do not have many of the neural structures in place for required for appropriate and consistent self-regulation², which often leads them to make decisions not in their best interests.

KIDS COUNT tracks two outcomes related to educational success:

- Annual high school dropouts
- Births to teens, ages 15-19

In addition, four other education-related indicators are reported:

- Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)
- English language learners
- Licensed child care capacity
- Accredited child care facilities

In comparison to the base years, the educational outlook for Missouri children is positive. One of the most important outcomes, annual high school dropouts, decreased from 2008 to 2012, from 3.5% to 3.0%. Another positive trend is the 26% decrease in birth to teens ages 5-19 between 2008 and 2012. Juvenile law referrals also decreased 17% from 2008 to 2012. With respect to indicators related to early childhood education, the findings are mostly positive. The licensed child care capacity rate per 1,000 children increased 2% from 2008 to 2013, and the number of accredited child care facilities increased by 3% during the same time period. Finally, as would be expected in our state as it becomes more demographically and culturally diverse, the number of children who are English language learners increased by a robust 28% from 2008 to 2012.

¹ Galinsky, E. (2006). *The economic benefits of high-quality early childhood programs: What makes the difference?* Washington, DC: The Committee for Economic Development. Retrieved February 5, 2013 from <http://familiesandwork.org/site/research/reports/ced.pdf>.

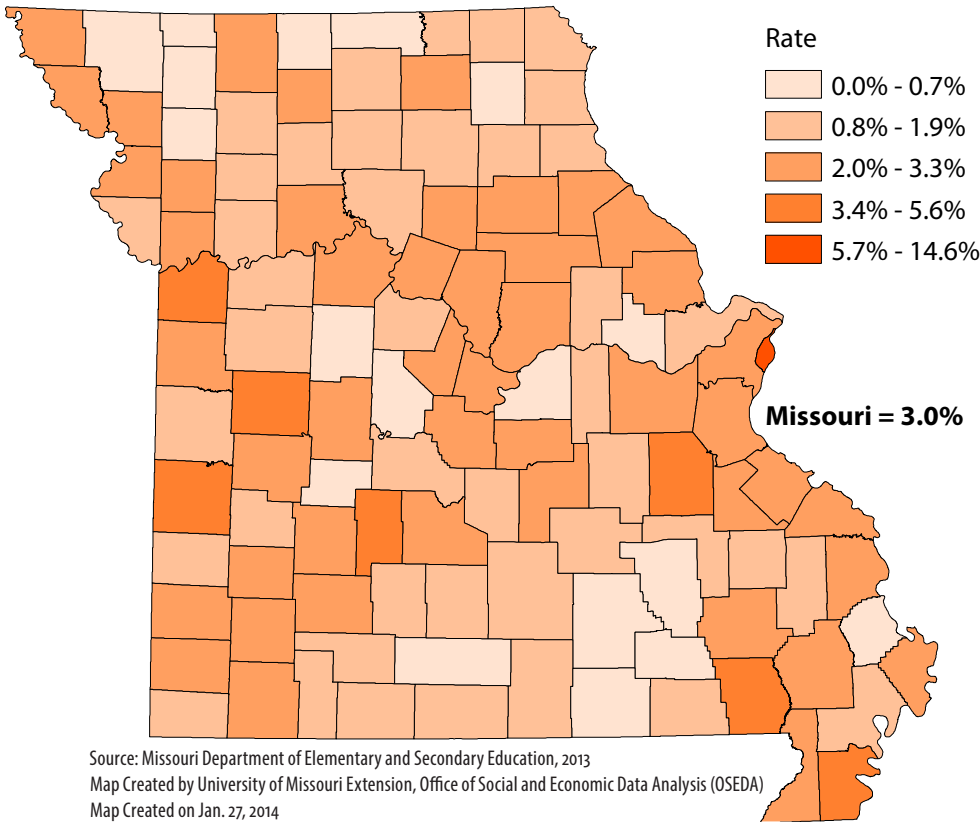
² MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Adolescent Development. (2008). *Bringing research to policy and practice in juvenile justice: Less guilty by reason of adolescence*. Issue Brief 3. Philadelphia: Author.

Annual High School Dropouts

When students drop out of high school, they face many challenges that hinder their abilities to become successful and productive adults. In 2012, the mean annual income for a high school dropout in the U.S. was \$21,622, whereas the mean income for a high school graduate was \$32,630.¹ Youth who leave high school without receiving a diploma are more likely to be unemployed, receive public assistance, and be incarcerated as adults.² In addition, high school dropouts are more likely to be single parents and to have children who also do not complete high school.²

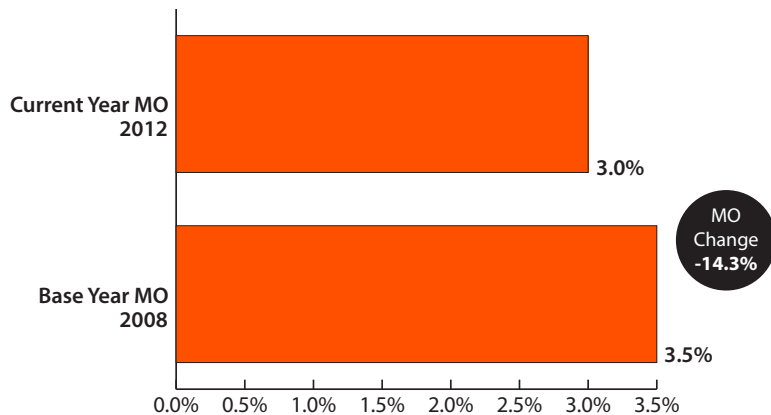
Research shows that over their working lives, the average high school dropout will have a negative net fiscal contribution to society of nearly -\$5,200, while the average high school graduate generates a positive lifetime contribution of \$287,000. Relative to an average person who graduates high school, the average high school dropout will cost taxpayers over \$292,000 in lower tax revenues, higher cash and in-kind transfer costs, and more incarceration costs.³ Addressing the dropout problem can help support long-term economic growth within a state.

Annual High School Dropout Rate by County: 2012

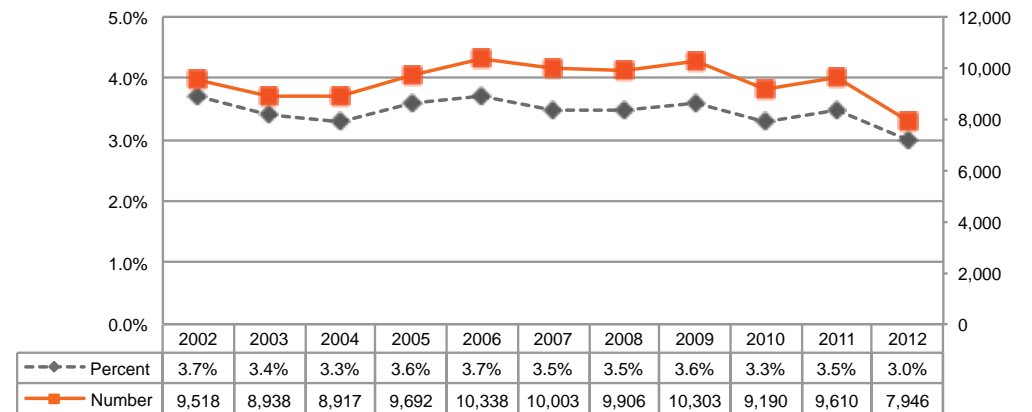


County Ranks (higher rank = lower rate)			
1	Worth	38	New Madrid
1	Putnam	38	Daviess
1	Shannon	38	Iron
1	Mercer	38	Dent
5	Oregon	44	Lafayette
5	Morgan	44	Caldwell
7	DeKalb	44	Shelby
7	Reynolds	47	St. Charles
7	Carter	47	Texas
10	Douglas	49	Scotland
11	Nodaway	49	Platte
12	Gentry	49	Ray
12	Knox	52	Bates
12	Osage	52	Pulaski
12	Hickory	52	Macon
12	Warren	55	Ripley
17	Pettis	55	Cedar
17	Scott	55	McDonald
19	Chariton	55	Stone
19	Lewis	55	Camden
19	Webster	55	Crawford
19	Gasconade	61	Perry
23	Barton	61	Greene
23	Taney	61	Dunklin
23	Bollinger	64	Grundy
23	Sullivan	64	Stoddard
27	Marion	64	Lincoln
28	Wright	64	St. Francois
28	Johnson	64	Lawrence
28	Livingston	64	St. Clair
28	Howell	70	Atchison
28	Linn	70	Cass
28	Montgomery	70	Clay
34	Clark	70	Jefferson
34	Cooper	70	Newton
34	Madison	70	Harrison
34	Ozark	76	Maries
38	Schuyler	76	Miller
38	Christian	76	Ste. Genevieve
		76	Barry
		76	Holt
		81	Callaway
		81	St. Louis
		81	Buchanan
		81	Saline
		81	Polk
		86	Franklin
		87	Mississippi
		87	Howard
		87	Pike
		87	Dade
		91	Moniteau
		91	Carroll
		93	Adair
		94	Boone
		94	Randolph
		96	Laclede
		96	Monroe
		98	Benton
		98	Wayne
		98	Clinton
		98	Ralls
		102	Cape Girardeau
		102	Cole
		102	Jasper
		102	Audrain
		106	Andrew
		106	Phelps
		108	Vernon
		109	Jackson
		110	Butler
		111	Washington
		112	Dallas
		113	Henry
		114	Pemiscot
		115	St. Louis City

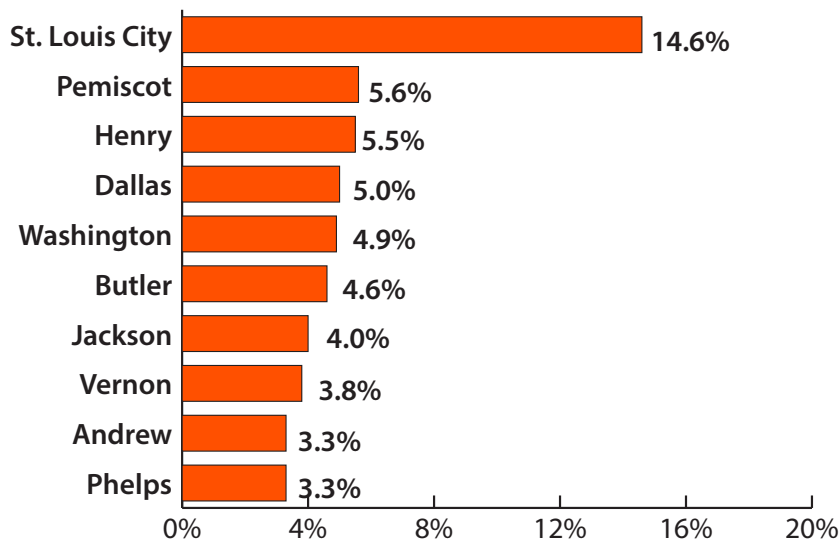
Percent of Annual High School Dropouts for Missouri and the U.S.



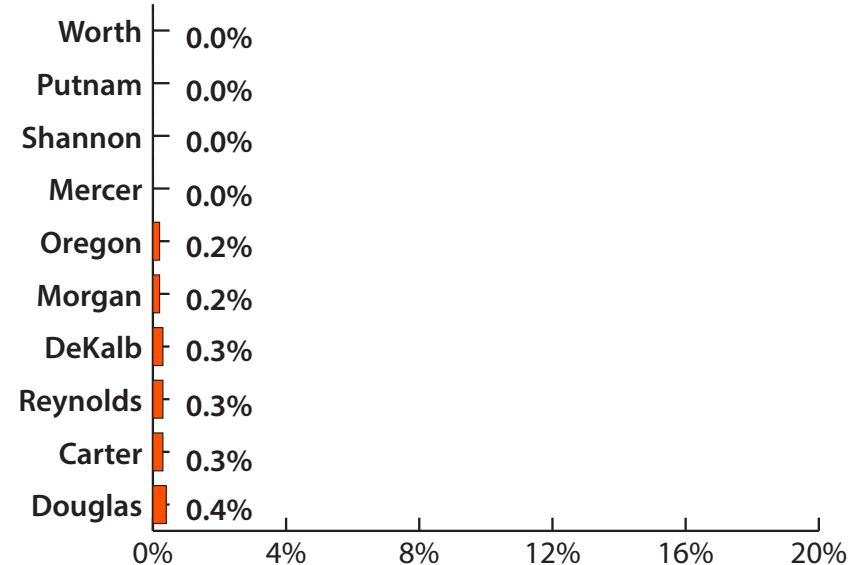
Annual High School Dropouts: 2002-2012



Counties with Highest Percent of Annual High School Dropouts



Counties with Lowest Percent of Annual High School Dropouts



Definition and Data Notes

Number of students (grades 9 through 12) enrolled in public schools that 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, 2012 indicates the 2011-2012 school year. *Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.*

¹U.S. Census Bureau. Table A-3. Mean earnings of workers 18 years and over, by educational attainment, race, Hispanic origin, and sex: 1975-2012. Retrieved February 5, 2014, from <http://www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/education/data/cps/historical/index.html>

²Levin, H.M., & Belfield, C.R. (2007). Educational interventions to raise high school graduation rates. In C.R. Belfield and H.M. Levin (Eds.), *The price we pay: Economic and social consequences of inadequate education* (pp. 177-199). Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press.

³Center for Labor Market Studies. (2009). *The consequences of dropping out of high school*. Northeastern University: Boston. Retrieved February 5, 2013, from http://www.americaspromise.org/~media/Files/Resources/Consequences_of_Dropping_Out_of_High_School.ashx

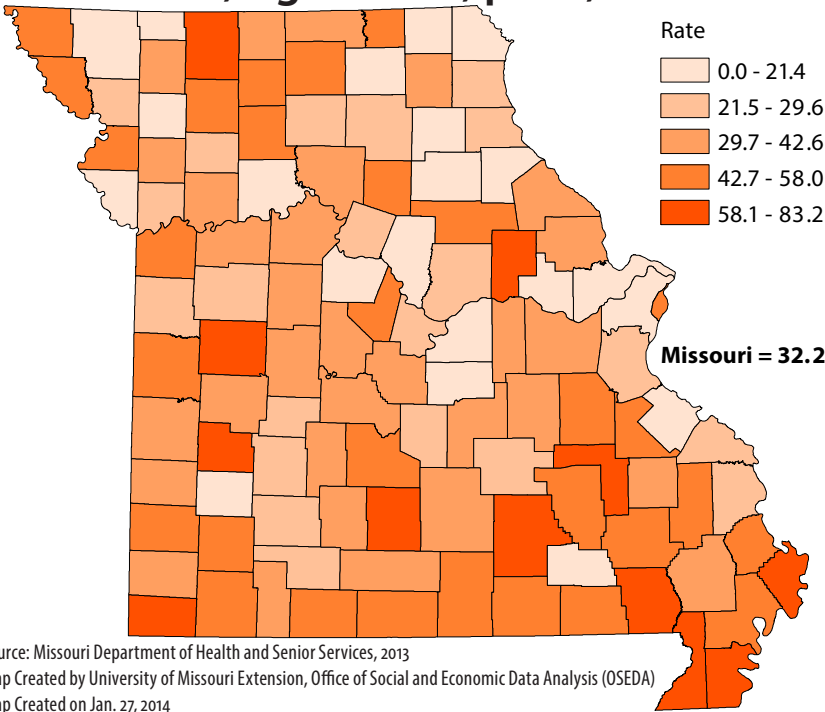
Births to Teens, Ages 15-19

Giving birth as a teen presents social, economic, and health risks for both the mother and baby. Teen mothers are more likely than other young women to drop out of school, remain unmarried and become single parents, and live in poverty and rely on public assistance.¹ The children of teen mothers also face adverse consequences since teen mothers are less likely to have the necessary financial resources, social supports, and parenting skills to ensure healthy child development. Research has shown that, compared to children born to older mothers, children born to teen mothers are more likely to:

- be classified as low birthweight;
- be premature;
- suffer abuse and neglect;
- have lower cognitive skills;
- show deficits in social and emotional skills;
- experience more problems in physical well-being and motor development;
- drop out of high school;
- become teen parents as well;
- spend time in prison.^{1, 2, 3}

Teen childbearing also affects society in general. In Missouri, the taxpayer costs associated with children born to teen mothers was over \$200 million annually, including costs for public health care, child welfare, increased rates of incarceration, and lost tax revenue due to decreased wages and spending.⁴

Births to Teens, Ages 15-19, per 1,000 Females by County: 2012



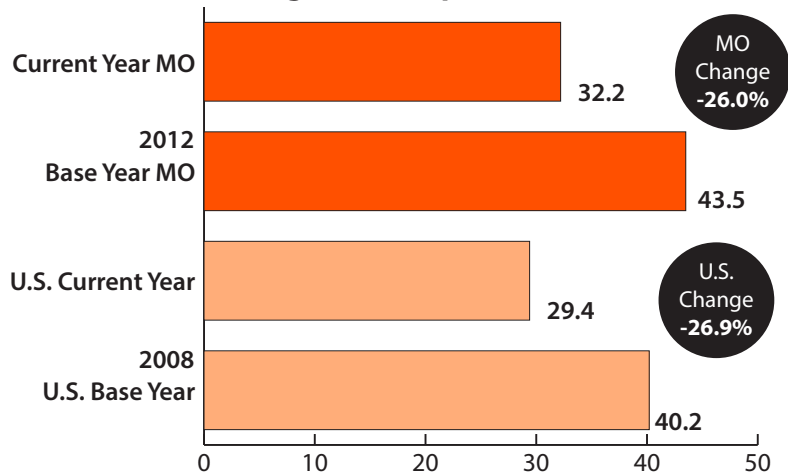
County Ranks (higher rank = lower rate)

1	Scotland	40	Andrew	79	Grundy
2	Nodaway	41	Dent	80	Holt
3	Adair	42	Linn	81	Wayne
4	St. Charles	43	Gasconade	82	Bollinger
5	Shelby	44	Lincoln	83	Taney
6	Osage	45	Clinton	84	Schuyler
7	Monroe	46	Franklin	85	Audrain
8	Boone	47	Knox	86	Lawrence
9	DeKalb	48	Texas	87	St. Louis City
10	Cooper	49	St. Clair	88	Atchison
11	Carroll	50	Gentry	89	Reynolds
12	Platte	51	Dallas	90	Moniteau
13	Worth	52	Barton	91	Daviess
14	St. Louis	53	Pettis	92	Washington
15	Dade	54	Camden	93	Buchanan
15	Ralls	55	Morgan	94	Barry
17	Clark	56	Pike	95	Jasper
18	Carter	57	Stone	96	Howell
19	Ste. Genevieve	58	Webster	97	Scott
20	Maries	59	Putnam	98	New Madrid
21	Warren	60	Chariton	99	St. Francois
22	Johnson	61	Douglas	100	Laclede
23	Clay	62	Phelps	101	Ripley
24	Marion	63	Benton	102	Oregon
25	Howard	64	Stoddard	103	Sullivan
26	Pulaski	65	Mercer	104	Cedar
27	Christian	66	Crawford	105	Wright
28	Callaway	67	Newton	106	McDonald
29	Lewis	68	Miller	107	Iron
30	Cole	69	Ray	108	Dunklin
31	Cass	70	Madison	109	Henry
32	Cape Girardeau	71	Lafayette	110	Harrison
33	Polk	72	Saline	111	Butler
34	Perry	73	Vernon	112	Shannon
35	Jefferson	74	Randolph	113	Montgomery
36	Macon	75	Bates	114	Mississippi
37	Greene	76	Ozark	115	Pemiscot
38	Hickory	77	Jackson		
39	Caldwell	78	Livingston		

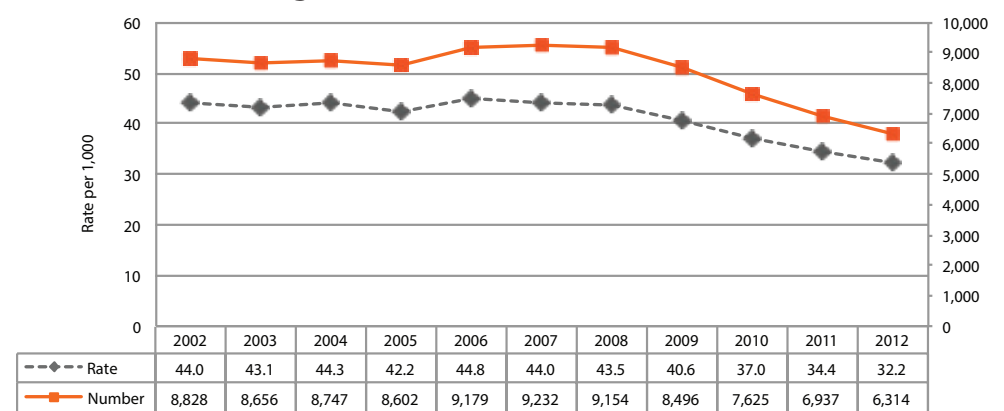
Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)

Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

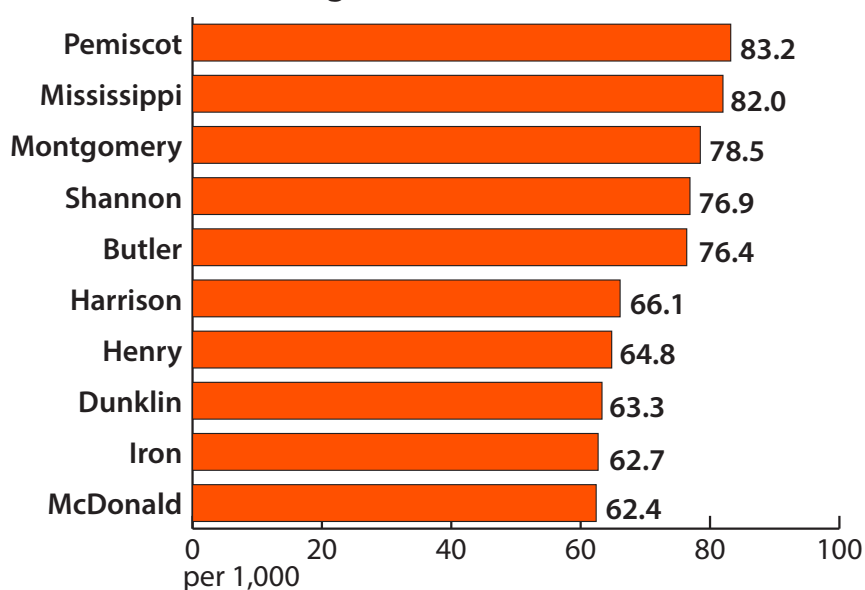
Births to Teens, Ages 15-19 per 1,000 for Missouri



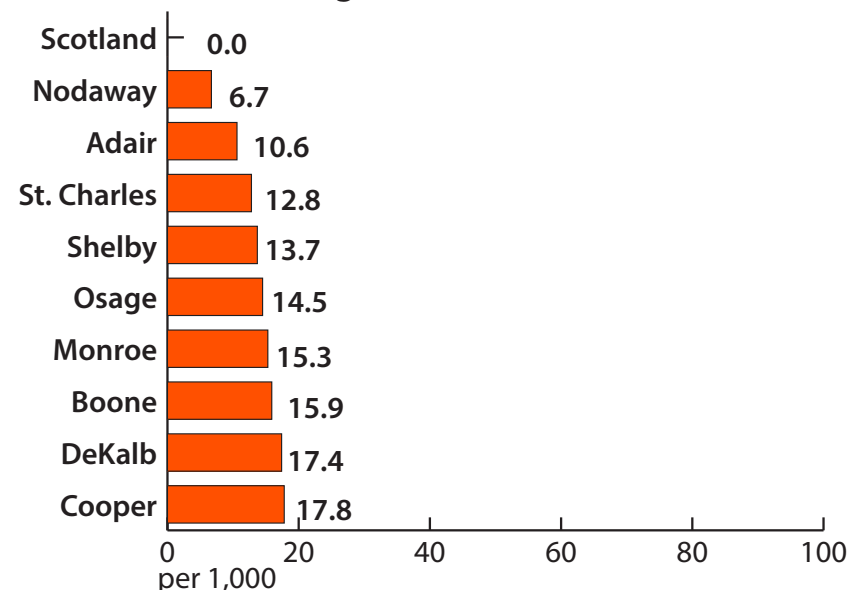
Births to Teens, Ages 15-19: 2002-2012



Counties with Highest Rate of Births to Teens, Ages 15-19



Counties with Lowest Rate of Births to Teens, Ages 15-19



Definition and Data Notes

Number of live births that occur to females ages 15 to 19. Rate is expressed per 1,000 females of that age group. *Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.*

¹Child Trends and The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy. (2005, January). Playing catch-up: How children born to teen mothers fare. Retrieved February 5, 2014, from <http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/resources/pdf/pubs/PlayingCatchUp.pdf>

²Nock, S. (2005). Marriage as a public issue. *Marriage and Child Wellbeing: The Future of Children*, 15, 13-32.

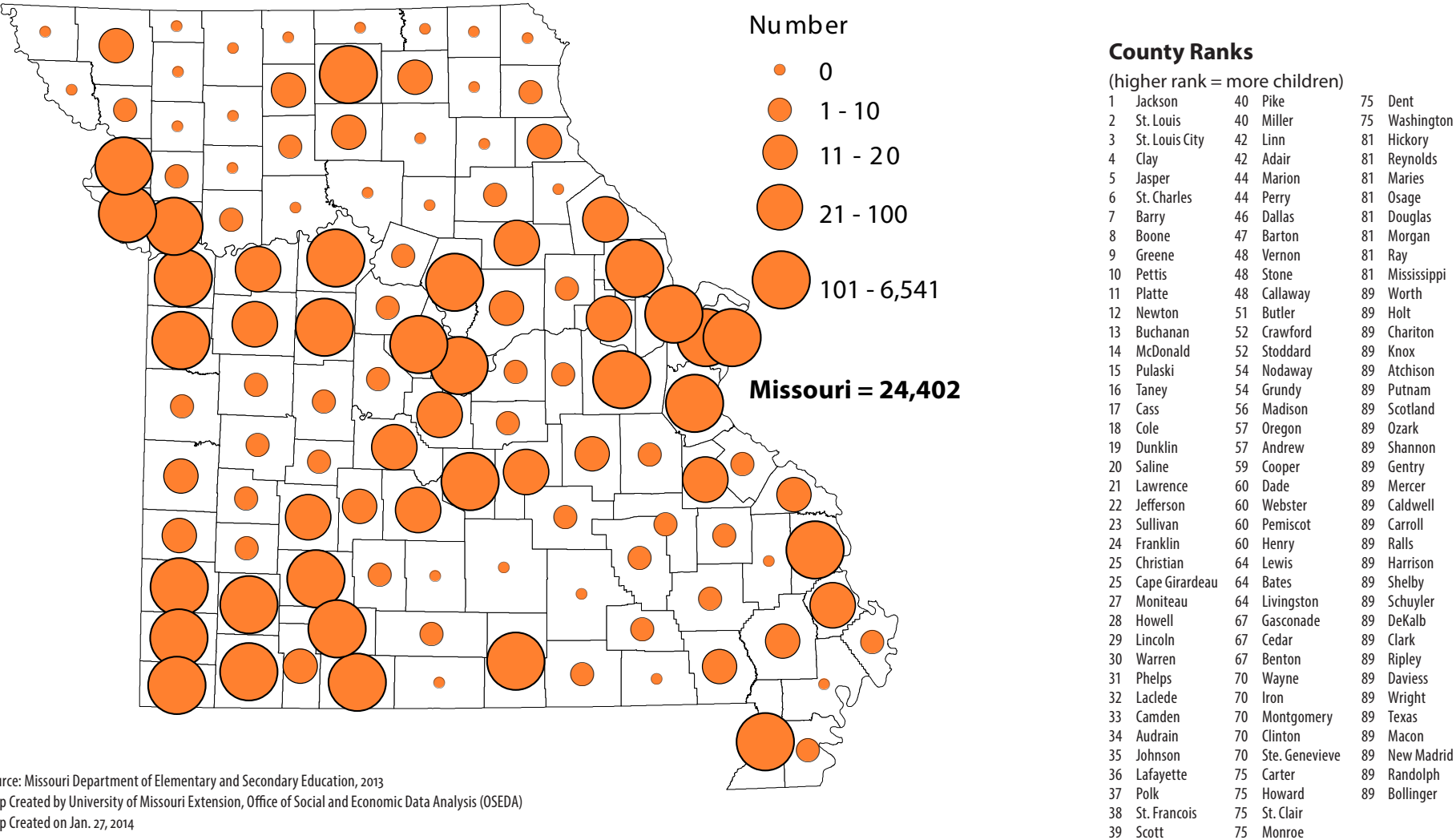
³National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy. (2013, May). Why it matters: Teen pregnancy and overall child well-being. Retrieved February 5, 2014, from <http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/why-it-matters/pdf/Childbearing-ChildWelfare.pdf>

⁴National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy. (2011, June). Counting it up: The public costs of teen childbearing in Missouri in 2008. Retrieved February 5, 2014, from <http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/costs/pdf/counting-it-up/fact-sheet-missouri.pdf>

English Language Learners

When children have difficulty speaking, reading, or otherwise communicating in English because of their home language, it can affect their abilities to succeed academically. However, because the source of these data are individual school districts, and because there are no absolute guidelines for identifying such students, the number of students who are English language learners may be difficult to compare across time and across counties.

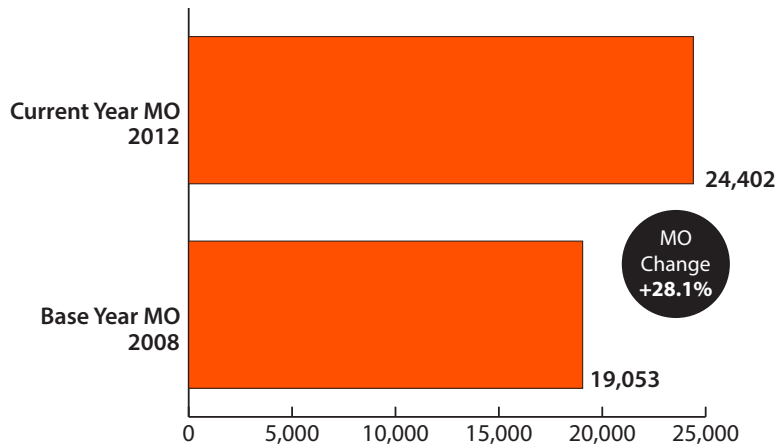
English Language Learners by County: 2012



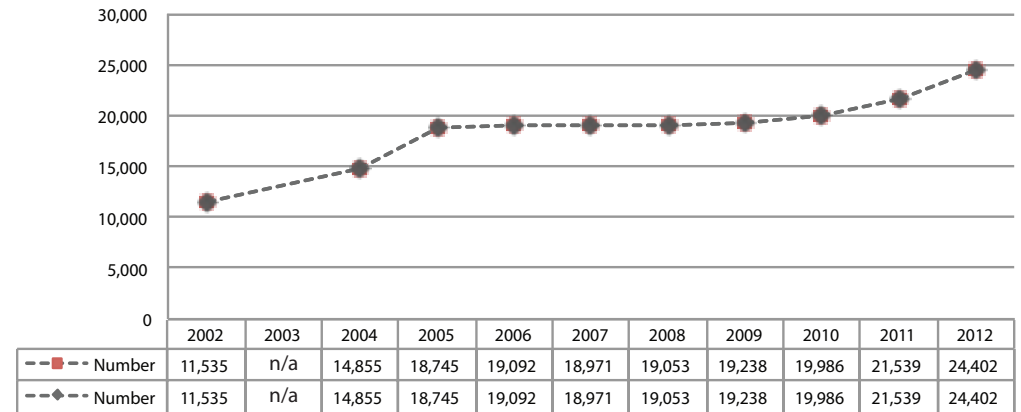
Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)

Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

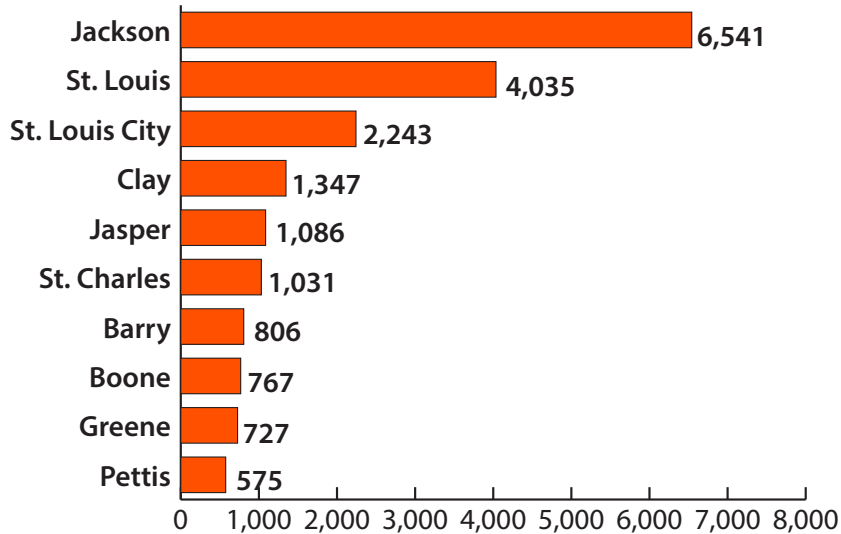
English Language Learners for Missouri



English Language Learners: 2002-2012



Counties with Highest Number of English Language Learners



Counties with Lowest Number of English Language Learners

26 counties have zero English language learners.

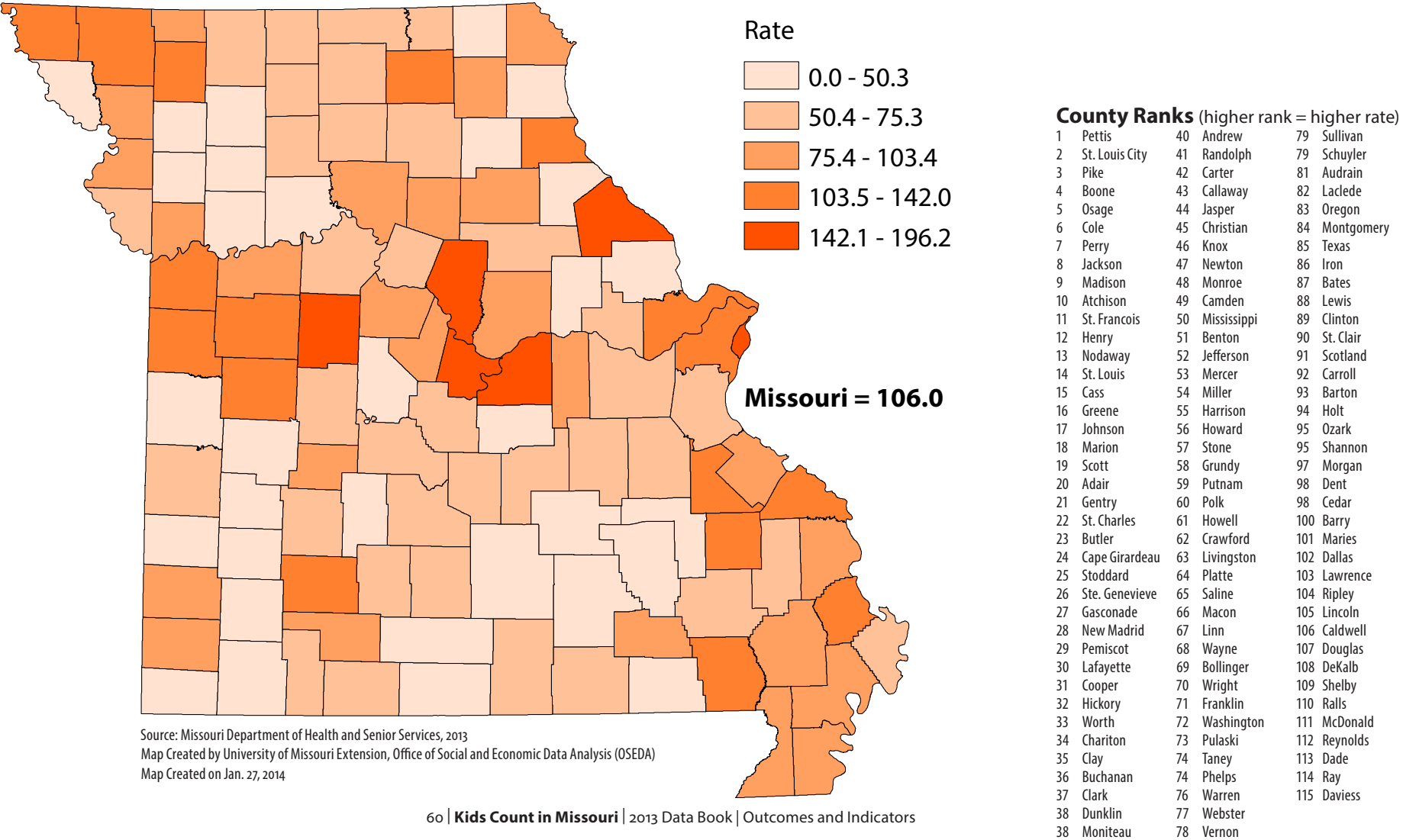
Definition and Data Notes

Number of children reported by school districts who speak English as a second language. *Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.*

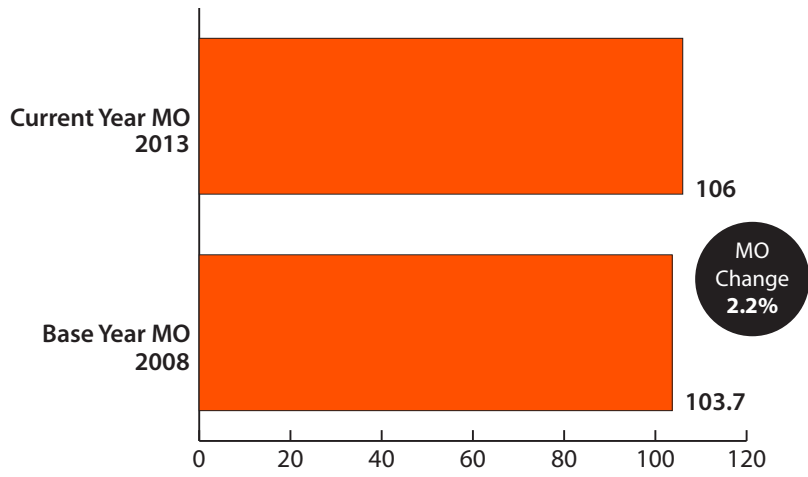
Licensed Child Care Capacity

For child care programs, meeting licensure requirements is a first step toward providing quality care. However, licensure only addresses the basic needs and requirements for facilities that provide child care and is not a guarantee of high quality services. Licensed child care capacity, relative to the number of children needing child care in a community, is an important factor in determining whether families can find and afford care for their children.

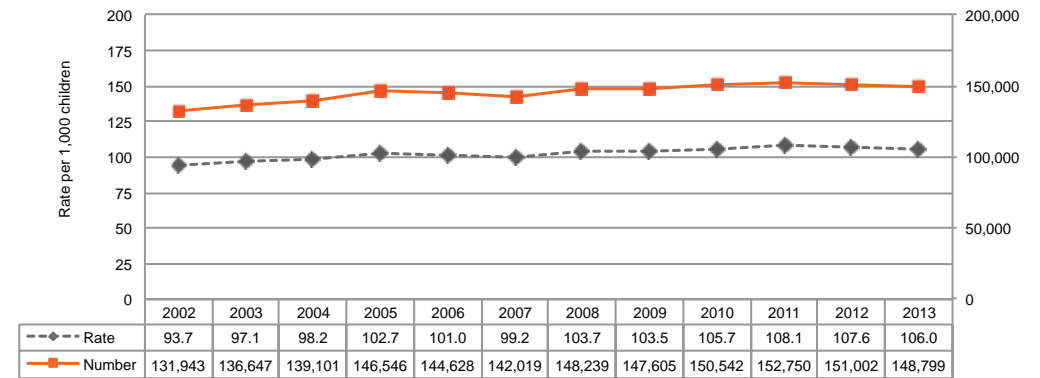
Licensed Child Care Capacity per 1,000 by County: 2013



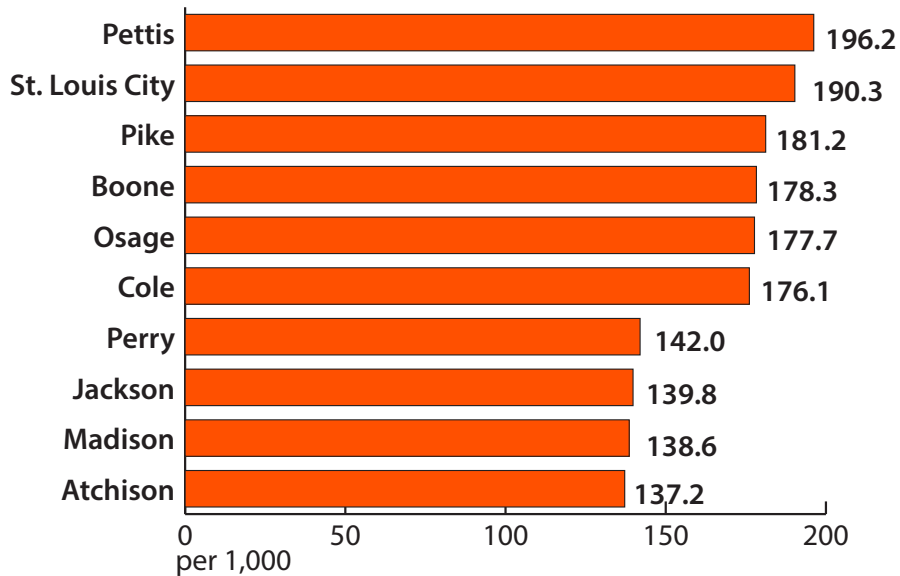
Licensed Child Care Capacity for Missouri



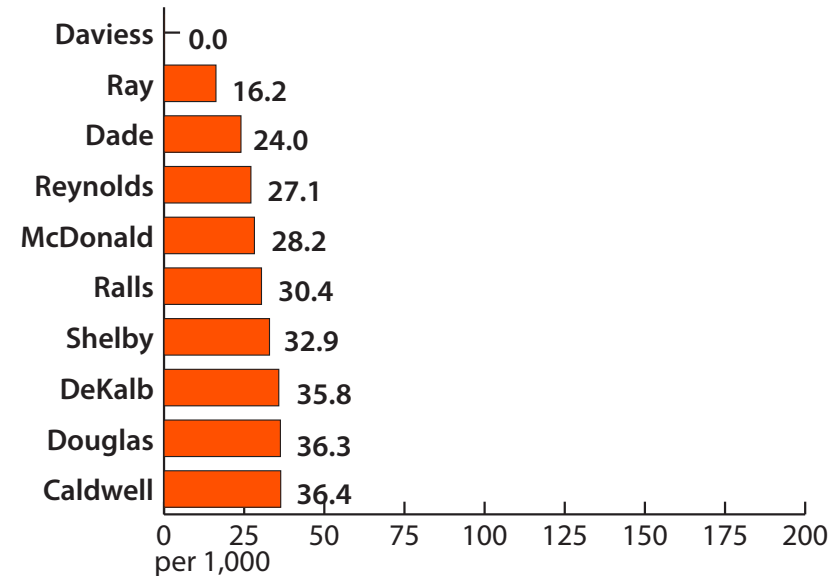
Licensed Child Care Capacity: 2002-2013



Counties with Highest Rate of Licensed Child Care Capacity



Counties with Lowest Rate of Licensed Child Care Capacity



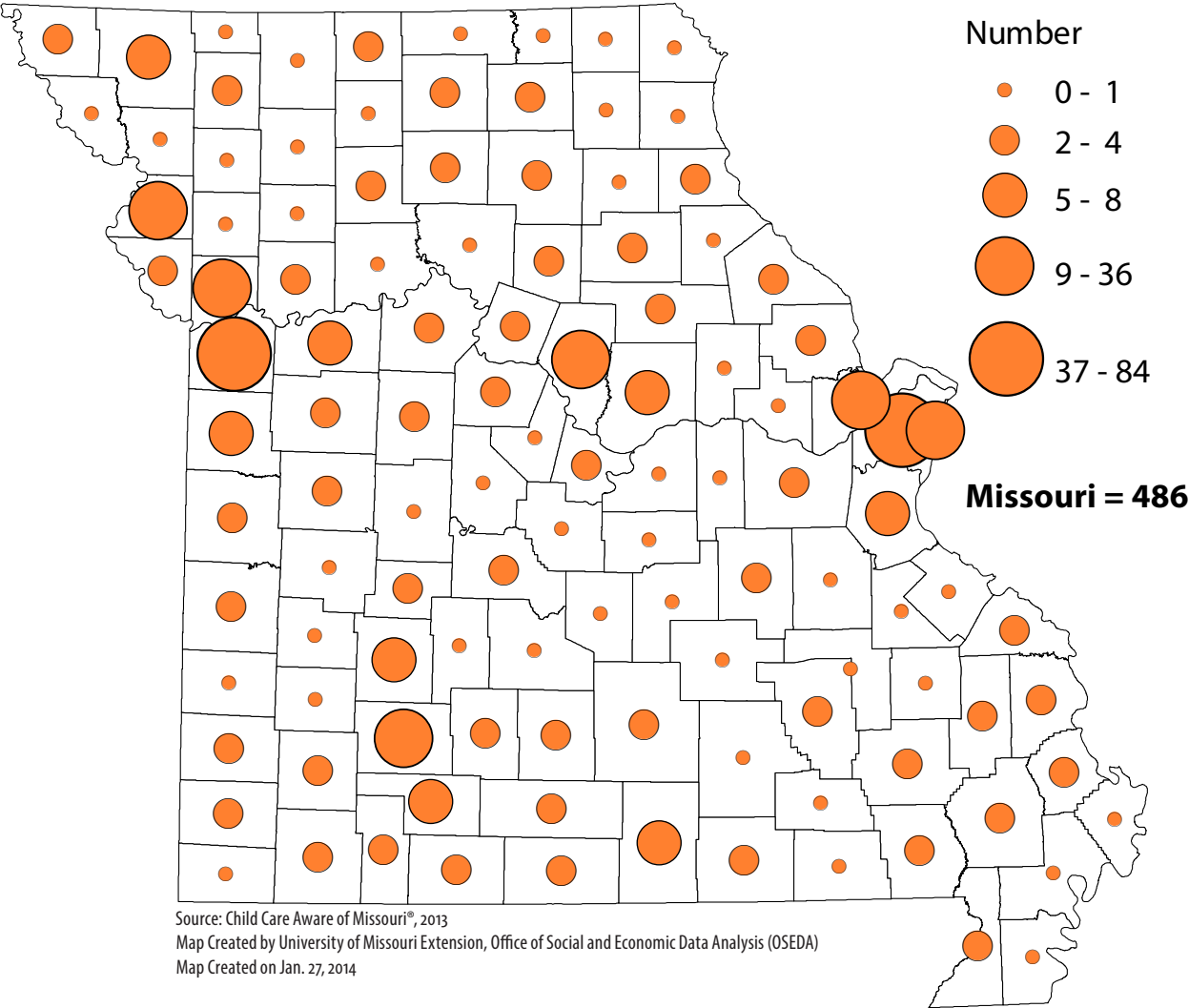
Definition and Data Notes

Number of spaces in licensed family child care homes, group child care homes, and child care centers. Rate is expressed per 1,000 children under 18. *Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census.*

Accredited Child Care Facilities

Accreditation is a voluntary process that child care facilities, including afterschool care programs, go through to demonstrate that the program they offer meets the accrediting entity’s standards for quality. Accreditation standards go beyond licensing requirements and address every aspect of a facility’s operations. It should be noted that standards differ among accrediting agencies.

Accredited Child Care Facilities by County: 2013

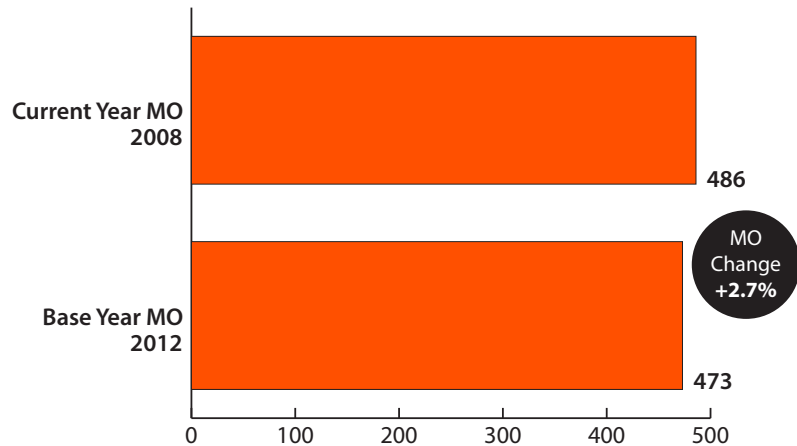


County Ranks

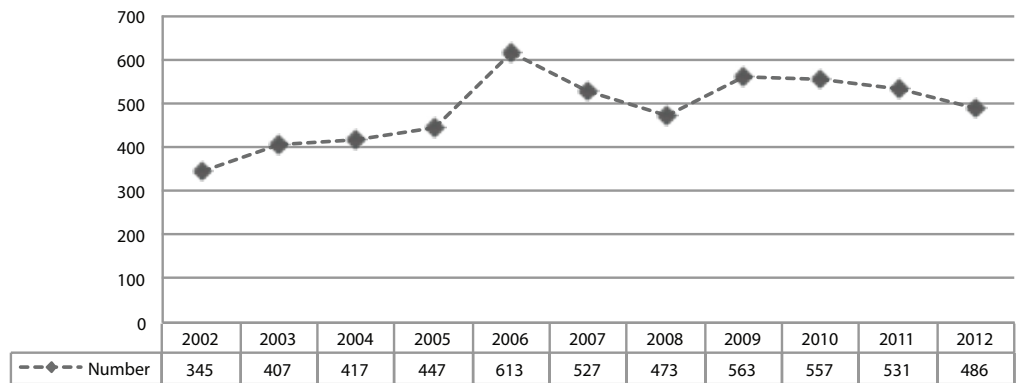
(higher rank = more accredited facilities)

1	St. Louis	28	Sullivan	67	Iron
2	Jackson	28	Oregon	67	Lewis
3	St. Louis City	28	Douglas	67	Clinton
4	Boone	43	Atchison	67	St. Clair
5	Greene	43	Adair	67	Barton
6	Buchanan	43	Gentry	67	Shannon
7	St. Charles	43	Stoddard	67	Dent
8	Clay	43	Cooper	67	Cedar
9	Christian	43	Hickory	67	Caldwell
9	Jefferson	43	Newton	67	Ralls
11	Lafayette	43	Monroe	67	Dade
11	Polk	43	Mercer	90	Ste. Genevieve
13	Howell	43	Howard	90	Pemiscot
14	Nodaway	43	Stone	90	Clark
14	Cass	43	Livingston	90	Moniteau
14	Callaway	43	Wayne	90	Andrew
17	Pettis	43	Bollinger	90	Knox
17	Johnson	43	Vernon	90	Mississippi
17	Marion	43	Audrain	90	Miller
17	Cape Girardeau	43	Texas	90	Grundy
17	Dunklin	43	Bates	90	Putnam
17	Randolph	43	Ozark	90	Washington
17	Jasper	43	Barry	90	Warren
17	Crawford	43	Lawrence	90	Schuyler
17	Macon	43	Lincoln	90	Laclede
17	Wright	43	Reynolds	90	Montgomery
17	Franklin	43	Ray	90	Scotland
28	Pike	67	Osage	90	Carroll
28	Cole	67	Madison	90	Holt
28	Perry	67	St. Francois	90	Morgan
28	Henry	67	Gasconade	90	Maries
28	Scott	67	New Madrid	90	Dallas
28	Butler	67	Worth	90	Ripley
28	Camden	67	Chariton	90	DeKalb
28	Platte	67	Carter	90	Shelby
28	Saline	67	Benton	90	McDonald
28	Linn	67	Harrison	90	Daviess
28	Taney	67	Pulaski		
28	Webster	67	Phelps		

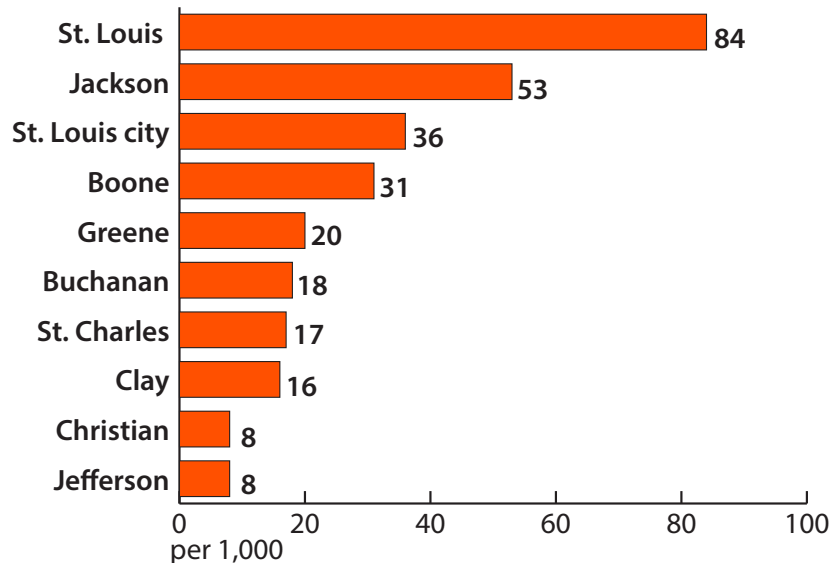
Accredited Child Care Facilities for Missouri



Accredited Childcare Facilities: 2002-2012



Counties with Highest Rate of Accredited Child Care Facilities



Counties with Lowest Rate of Accredited Child Care Facilities

26 counties have zero accredited child care facilities.

Definition and Data Notes

Number of child care centers accredited by National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), Missouri Accreditation (MO-A), National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC), National Afterschool Association (NAA), National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA), Council on Accreditation (COA), and the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF). *Source: Child Care Aware of Missouri.®*

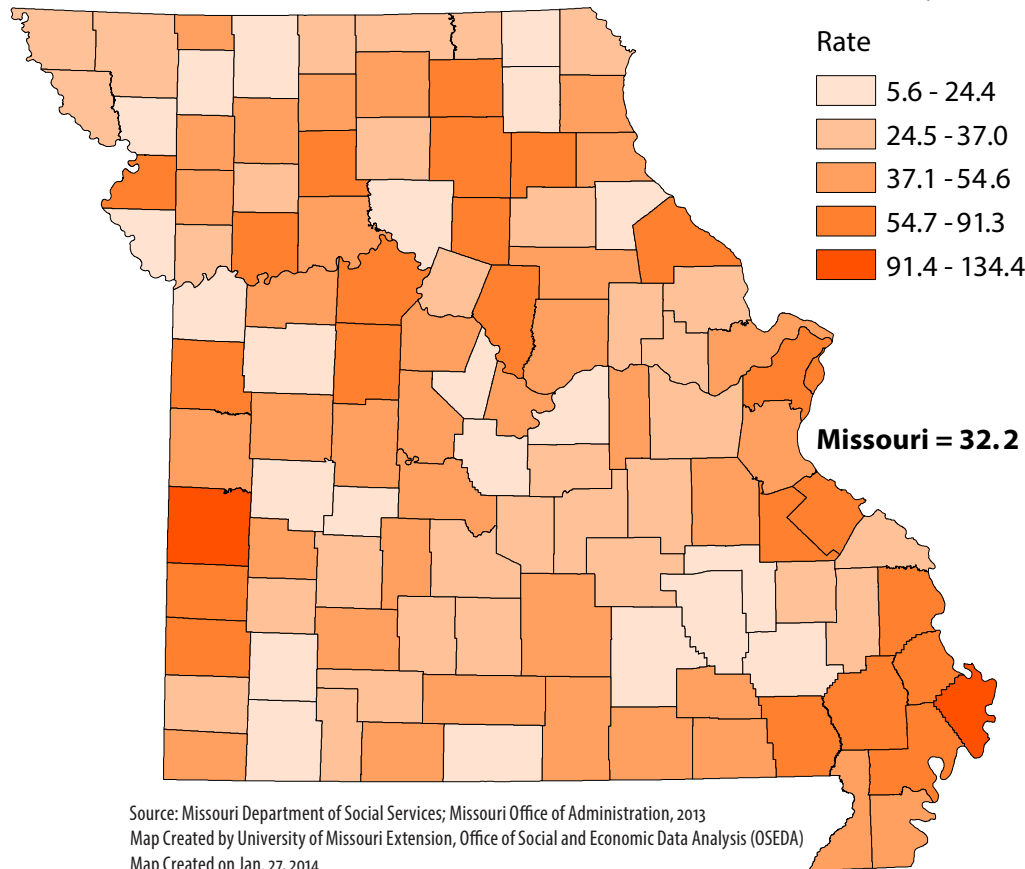
Juvenile Law Violation Referrals, Ages 10–17

Antisocial behavior may be a normal part of growing up—or the beginning of a long-term pattern of adult criminal activity. Many young people commit some kind of petty offense at some point during their adolescence and yet do not become adult criminals. However, studies have shown that about half the adolescents who had juvenile justice records went on to become adults with felony records.^{1,2,3}

Because the brain networks responsible for self-regulation are continuing to develop in adolescence, teenagers are less likely to think about future consequences of their present actions, more likely to take great risks, to make impulsive decisions, and to be vulnerable to coercion by peers.⁴ In addition, other familial and societal factors also play direct and indirect roles, including poverty, family instability, family conflict and violence, poor parental supervision, and gang membership.⁵

In Missouri, minority youth comprised 34% of the referrals in 2012, whereas non-minority youth accounted for 66%. Minority youths continue to have a disproportionate involvement with the juvenile justice system.

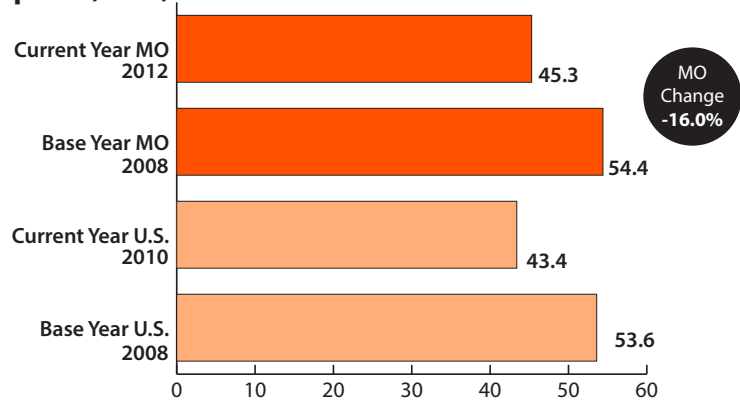
Juvenile Law Violation Referrals, per 1,000 Youth, by County: 2012



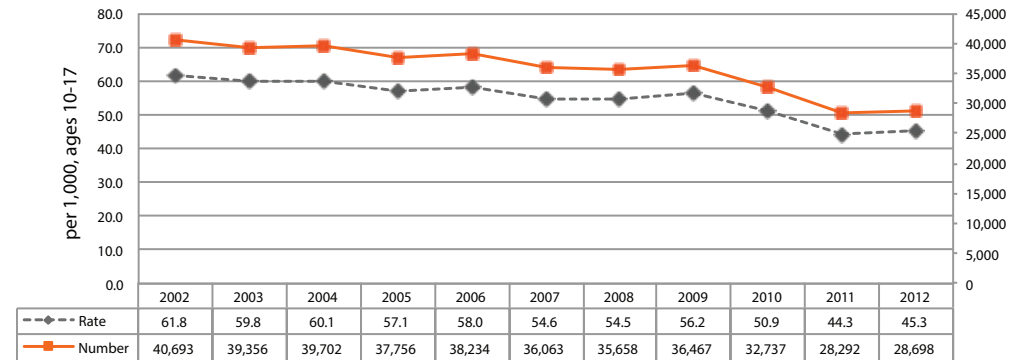
County Ranks (higher rank = lower rate)

1	Reynolds	39	Holt	79	Henry
2	Harrison	41	Howard	80	McDonald
3	Scotland	42	Madison	81	Cedar
4	Ozark	43	Phelps	82	Callaway
5	Chariton	44	Nodaway	83	Pemiscot
6	Knox	45	Lincoln	84	Gasconade
7	Iron	46	Webster	85	Jefferson
8	Barry	47	Monroe	85	Lafayette
9	Lawrence	48	Pulaski	87	Carroll
10	Moniteau	49	Polk	88	Cole
11	Hickory	50	Franklin	89	Lewis
12	Wayne	51	Caldwell	90	Cooper
13	Jackson	52	Linn	91	Cape Girardeau
14	Shannon	53	Warren	92	Stoddard
15	Osage	54	Newton	93	Livingston
15	Andrew	55	Daviess	94	Jasper
17	Ralls	56	Oregon	95	Cass
18	Johnson	57	Taney	96	Boone
19	Gentry	58	Camden	97	St. Louis
20	St. Clair	58	Washington	98	Ste. Genevieve
21	Miller	60	Audrain	99	Shelby
22	Platte	61	St. Charles	100	Ray
23	Bollinger	61	Worth	101	Butler
23	Dade	61	Grundy	102	Pike
25	Atchison	64	Morgan	103	St. Louis City
26	Perry	65	Dunklin	104	New Madrid
27	Clay	66	Dallas	105	Pettis
28	Maries	67	Marion	106	Adair
29	Crawford	68	Howell	107	Buchanan
30	Christian	69	Ripley	108	Saline
31	Clark	70	DeKalb	109	St. Francois
32	Mercer	71	Texas	110	Randolph
33	Schuyler	72	Douglas	111	Macon
34	Stone	72	Bates	112	Scott
35	Dent	74	Sullivan	113	Barton
36	Putnam	75	Carter	114	Vernon
37	Montgomery	76	Greene	115	Mississippi
38	Laclede	77	Benton		
39	Wright	78	Clinton		

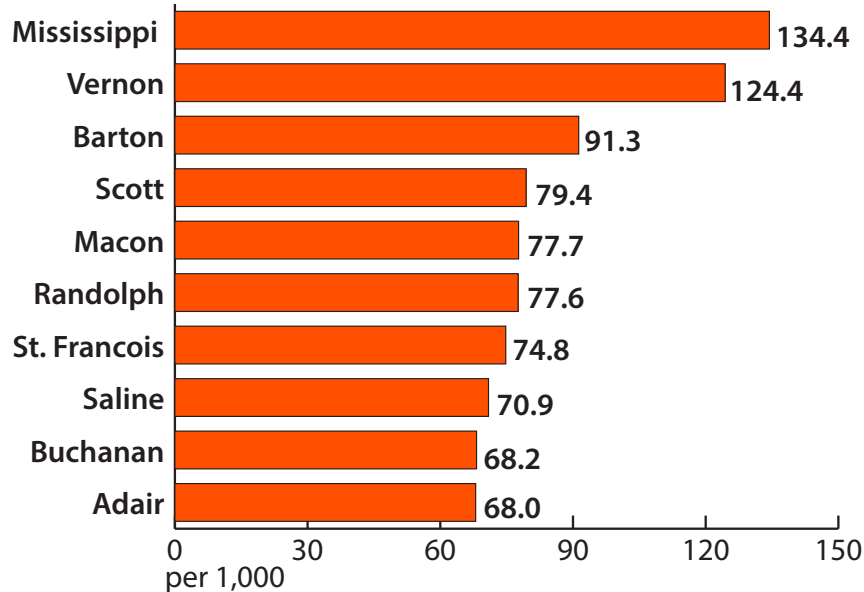
Juvenile Law Violation Referrals, Ages 10-17, per 1,000, for Missouri



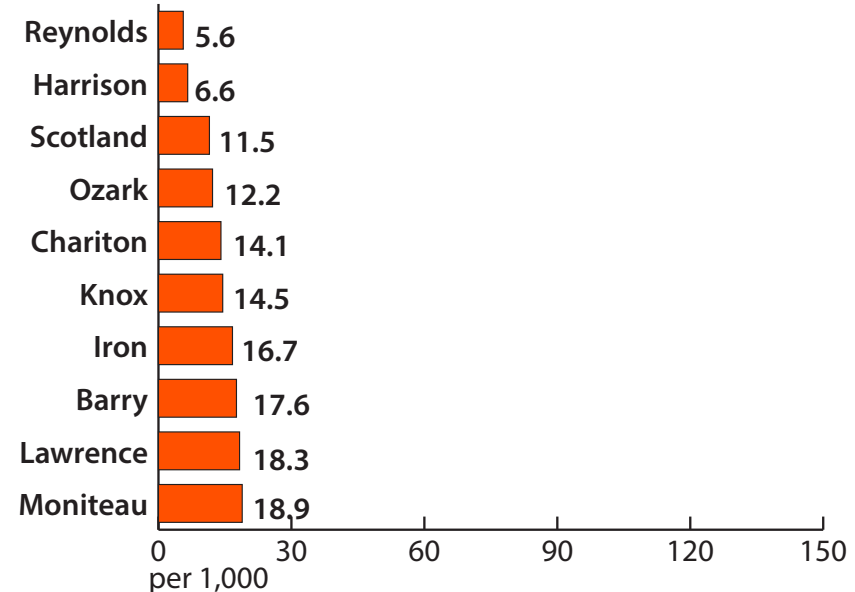
Juvenile Law Violation Referrals: 2002-2012



Counties with Highest Rate of Juvenile Law Violation Referrals



Counties with Lowest Rate of Juvenile Law Violation Referrals



Definition and Data Notes

Number of referrals to juvenile courts in Missouri for acts that would be violations of the Missouri Criminal Code if committed by an adult. The count represents separately disposed court referrals, not individual youth. Rate is expressed per 1,000 youths ages 10 through 17. *Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; Missouri Office of Administration.*

¹ Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (1997, January). The class of 1988, seven years later: How a juvenile offender's crime, criminal history, and age affect the chances of becoming an adult felon in Washington state. Olympia, WA: Author. Retrieved February 6, 2014, from <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/rptfiles/class088.pdf>

² Rivers, J., & Trotti, T. (1995). South Carolina delinquent males: An 11-year follow-up into adult probation and prison [Abstract]. Abstract from National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Retrieved February 5, 2014 from <https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/publications/Abstract.aspx?id=161872>

³ Office of Economic Analysis, State of Oregon. (2003). Previously incarcerated juveniles in Oregon's adult corrections system. Salem, OR: Author. Retrieved February 5, 2013, from <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OEA/docs/oya/oya-to-corrections.pdf?ga=t>

⁴ MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Adolescent Development. (2008). Bringing research to policy and practice in juvenile justice: Less guilty by reason of adolescence. Issue Brief 3. Philadelphia: Author.

⁵ Tischler, H. L. (2004). Introduction to sociology (8th ed.). Belmont, CA: Thomson/Wadsworth.

DEMOGRAPHIC: PERSPECTIVE

Both nationally and in Missouri, children under 18 make up almost a quarter of the population. For both the state and nation, the number of children is shrinking slightly. In addition, the percentage of the population that children under 18 represent has been shrinking steadily over time, mostly due to decreased immigration, declining fertility, and the overall aging of the general population.¹ The percentage of minority children, on the other hand, has been increasing over time; the U.S. saw a 3.9% increase in minority children from 2008 to 2012, whereas Missouri saw a 3.4% increase over the same years.

KIDS COUNT reports on three demographic indicators:

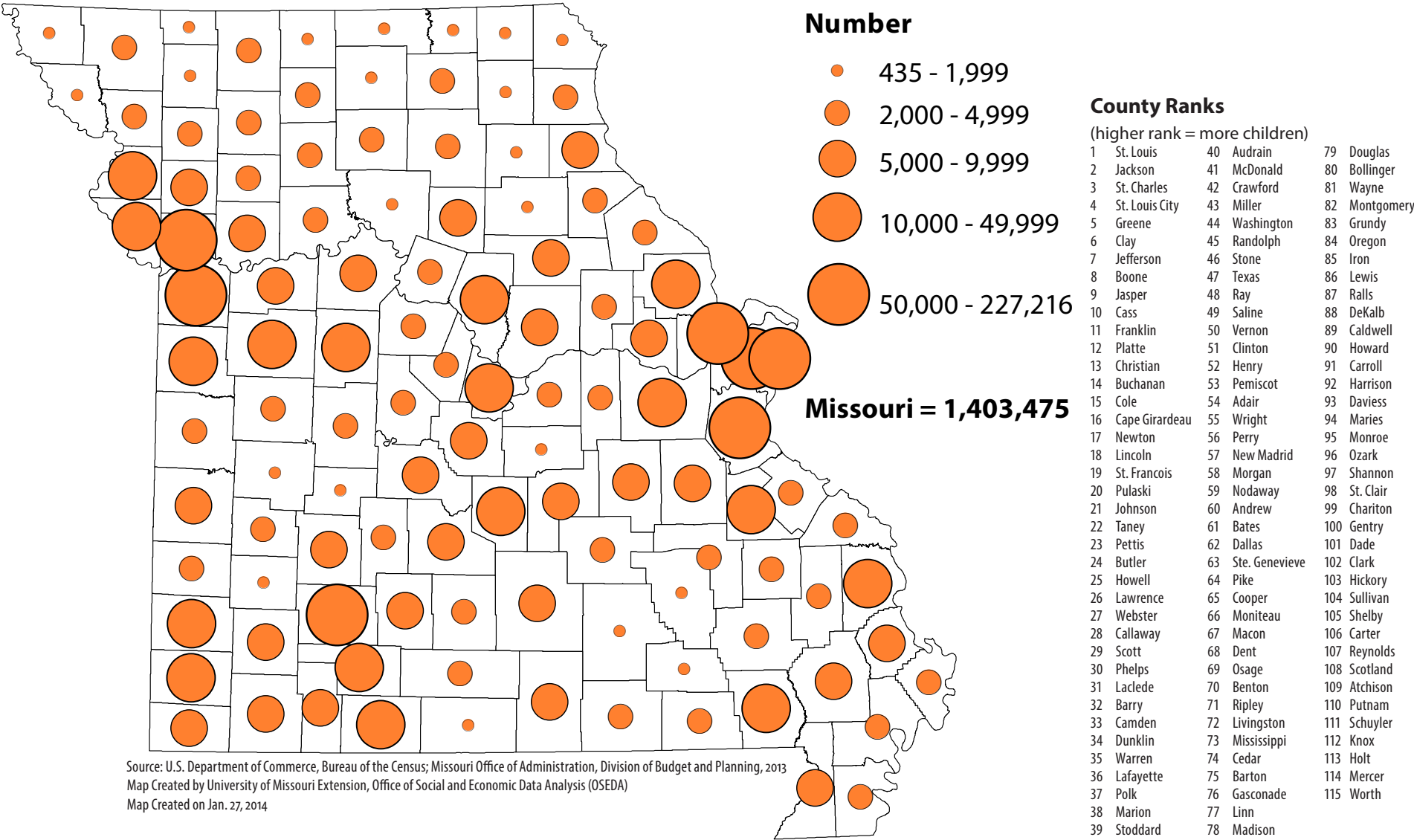
- Child population
- Children as percent of total population
- Minority children

¹Mather, M. (2012, May). What is driving the decline in U.S. population growth? Population Reference Bureau Report. Retrieved February 6th, 2014, from <http://www.prb.org/Publications/Articles/2012/us-population-growth-decline.aspx>

Child Population

The number of children has been decreasing slightly in both the U.S. and Missouri. This is due to a number of factors, including declining fertility rates and decreased immigration.¹

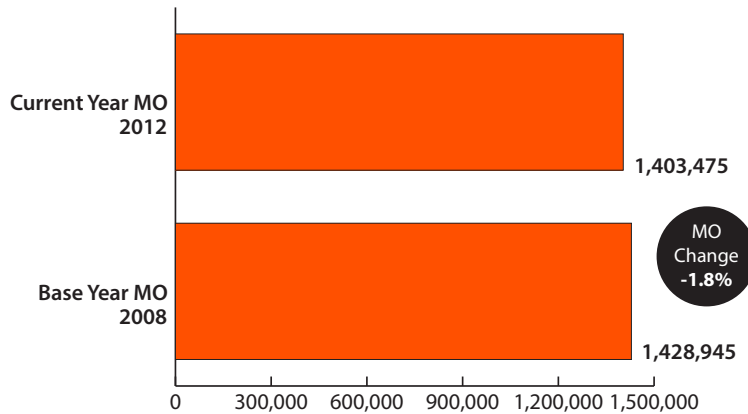
Child Population by County: 2008–2012



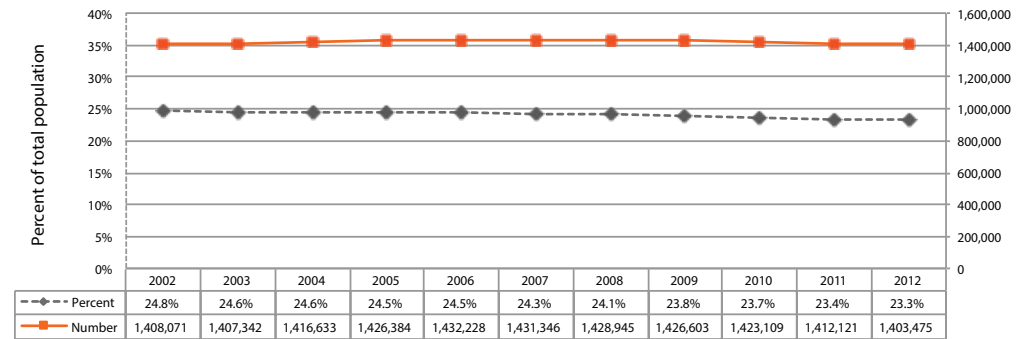
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)

Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

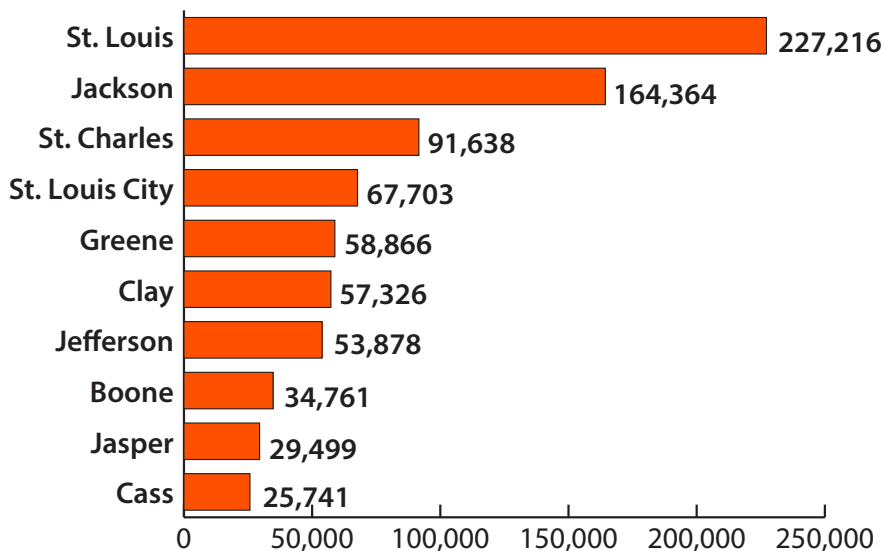
Child Population for Missouri and the U.S.



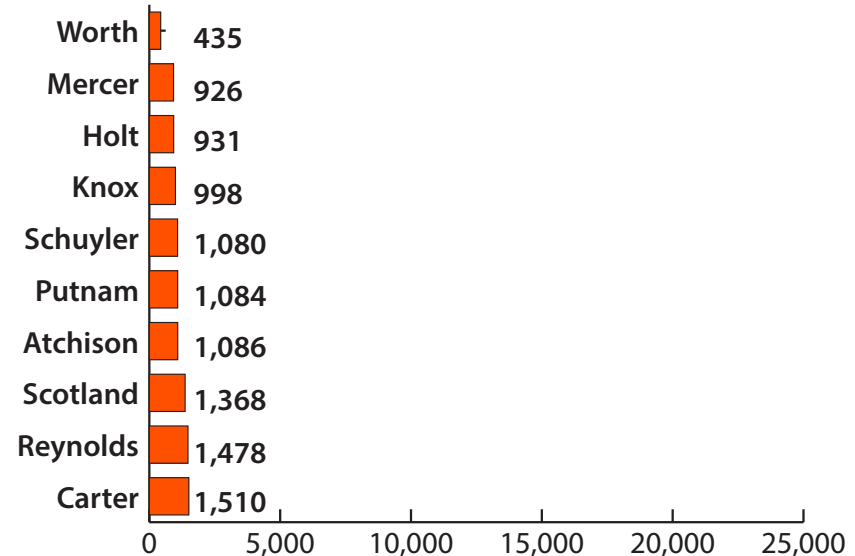
Child Population: 2002-2012



Counties with Highest Child Population



Counties with Lowest Child Population



Definition and Data Notes

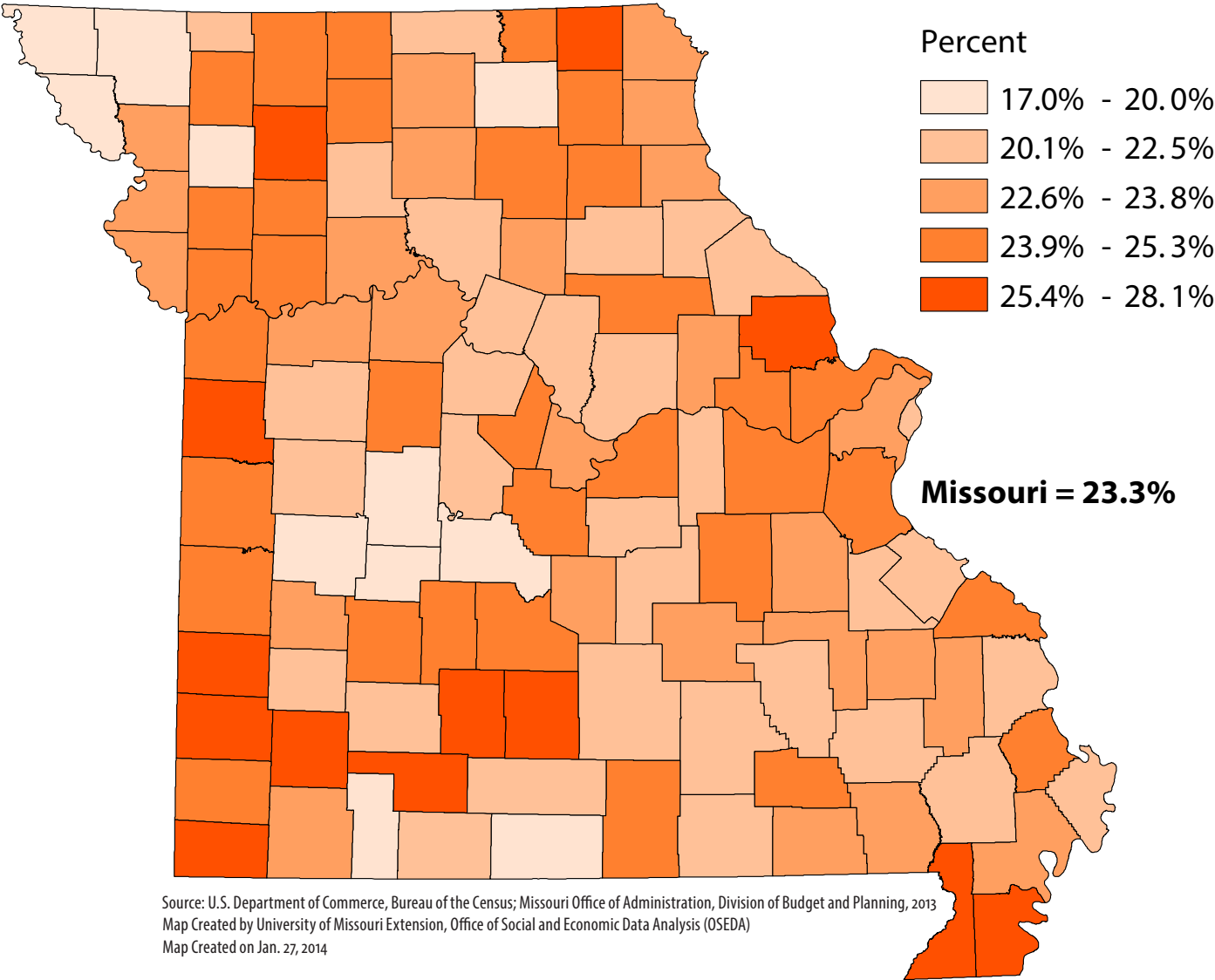
Total resident population under age 18, including dependents of the Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

¹ Mather, M. (2012, May). What is driving the decline in U.S. population growth? Population Reference Bureau Report. Retrieved February 6th, 2014 from <http://www.prb.org/Publications/Articles/2012/us-population-growth-decline.aspx>

Children as Percent of Total Population

Just as the overall number of children is decreasing in the U.S. and Missouri, the percentage of the total population that is under 18 is also shrinking. This decrease is due to a number of factors, including declining fertility rates, decreased immigration, and the overall aging of the population.¹

Children as a Percent of Total Population by County: 2012



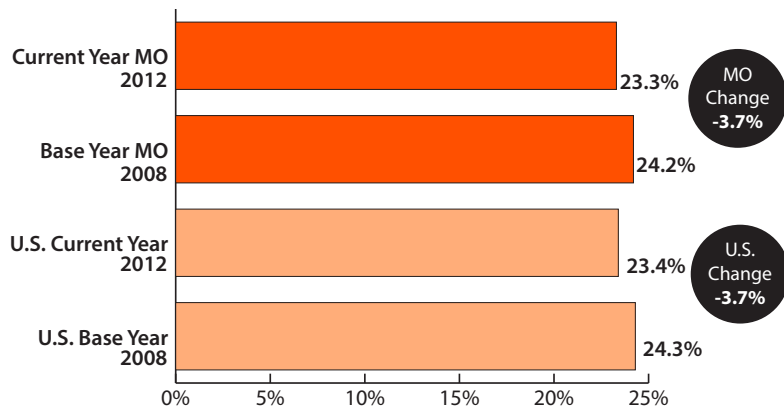
County Ranks (higher rank = higher %)

1	Scotland	38	Osage	79	Callaway
2	McDonald	38	Carter	79	Stoddard
3	Pemiscot	42	Franklin	79	Henry
4	Lincoln	42	Caldwell	79	Oregon
4	Webster	44	Dallas	79	Reynolds
6	Christian	44	Macon	84	Johnson
7	Lawrence	44	Grundy	84	Taney
8	Dunklin	47	Platte	84	Maries
9	Jasper	48	Pulaski	87	Cooper
9	Cass	48	Lafayette	87	Dade
9	Barton	48	Marion	87	Putnam
12	Wright	48	Linn	90	Texas
12	Daviess	48	Madison	91	St. Francois
14	Pettis	53	Barry	92	Cape Girardeau
15	Clay	53	Sullivan	92	Morgan
16	St. Charles	55	Washington	92	Pike
16	Laclede	55	Ripley	92	Douglas
18	Newton	57	Buchanan	92	Howard
18	Mercer	57	Butler	97	St. Louis City
20	Scott	57	New Madrid	97	Phelps
20	Gentry	60	Andrew	97	Livingston
20	Schuyler	60	Carroll	100	Wayne
23	Vernon	62	Montgomery	101	Greene
23	Moniteau	62	Clark	101	Gasconade
25	Jefferson	64	Cole	103	Worth
25	Howell	64	Cedar	104	Boone
25	Polk	64	Bollinger	105	Holt
25	Audrain	67	Dent	106	Atchison
25	Clinton	68	Lewis	107	Ozark
25	Perry	69	Saline	108	St. Clair
31	Shelby	70	St. Louis	109	Camden
31	Knox	70	Iron	110	Adair
33	Jackson	72	Randolph	111	Stone
33	Harrison	73	Ste. Genevieve	112	Nodaway
35	Crawford	74	Ralls	113	Benton
35	Miller	74	Monroe	114	DeKalb
35	Bates	74	Shannon	115	Hickory
38	Warren	77	Mississippi		
38	Ray	77	Chariton		

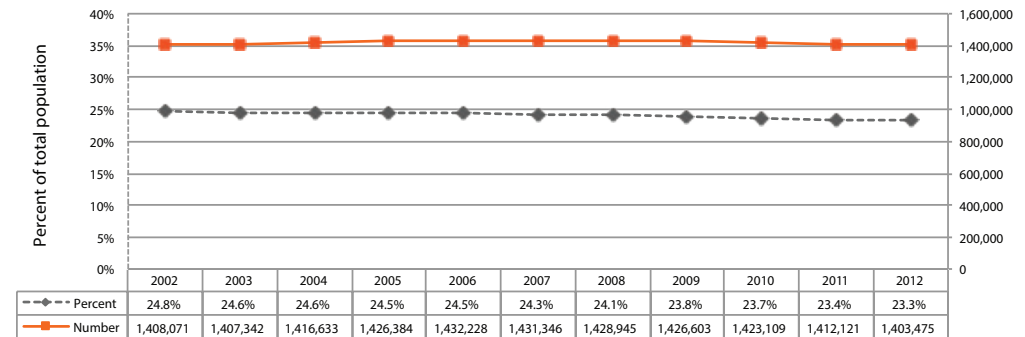
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)

Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

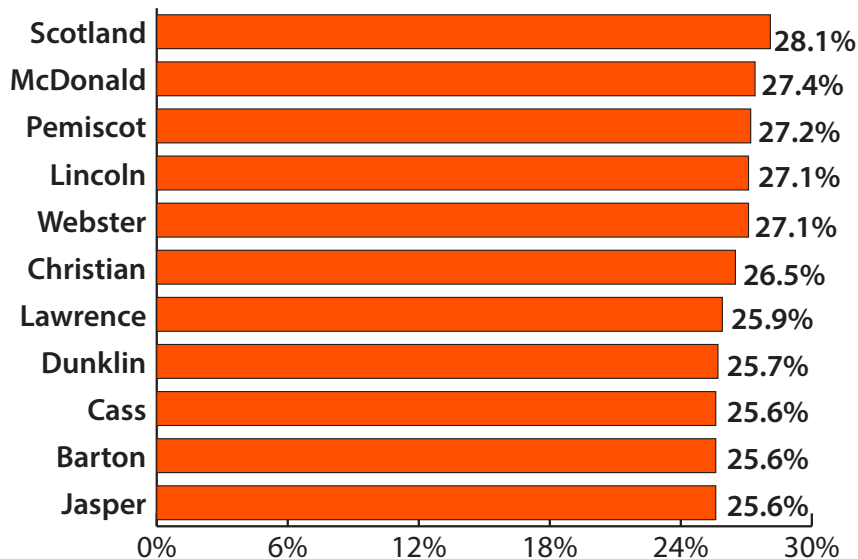
Children as Percent of Total Population for Missouri and the U.S.



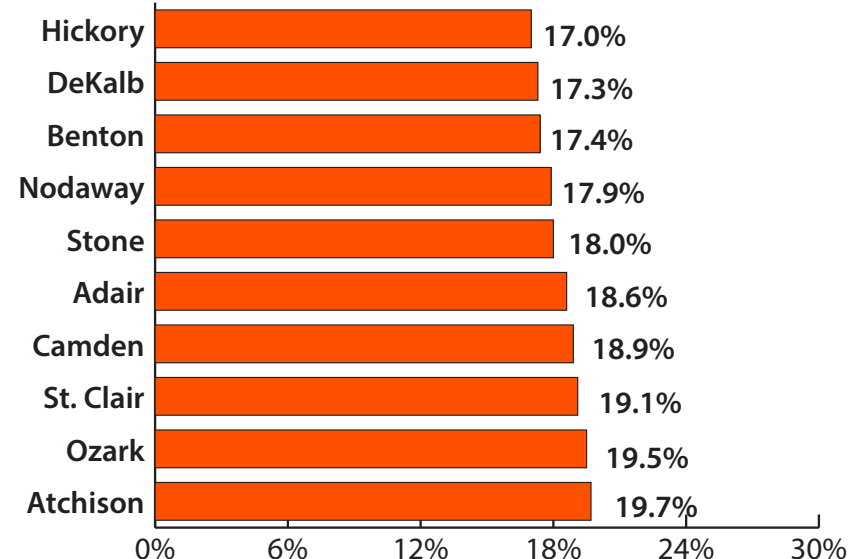
Children in the U.S.: 2002-2012



Counties with Highest Percent of Children as Total Population



Counties with Lowest Percent of Children as Total Population



Definition and Data Notes

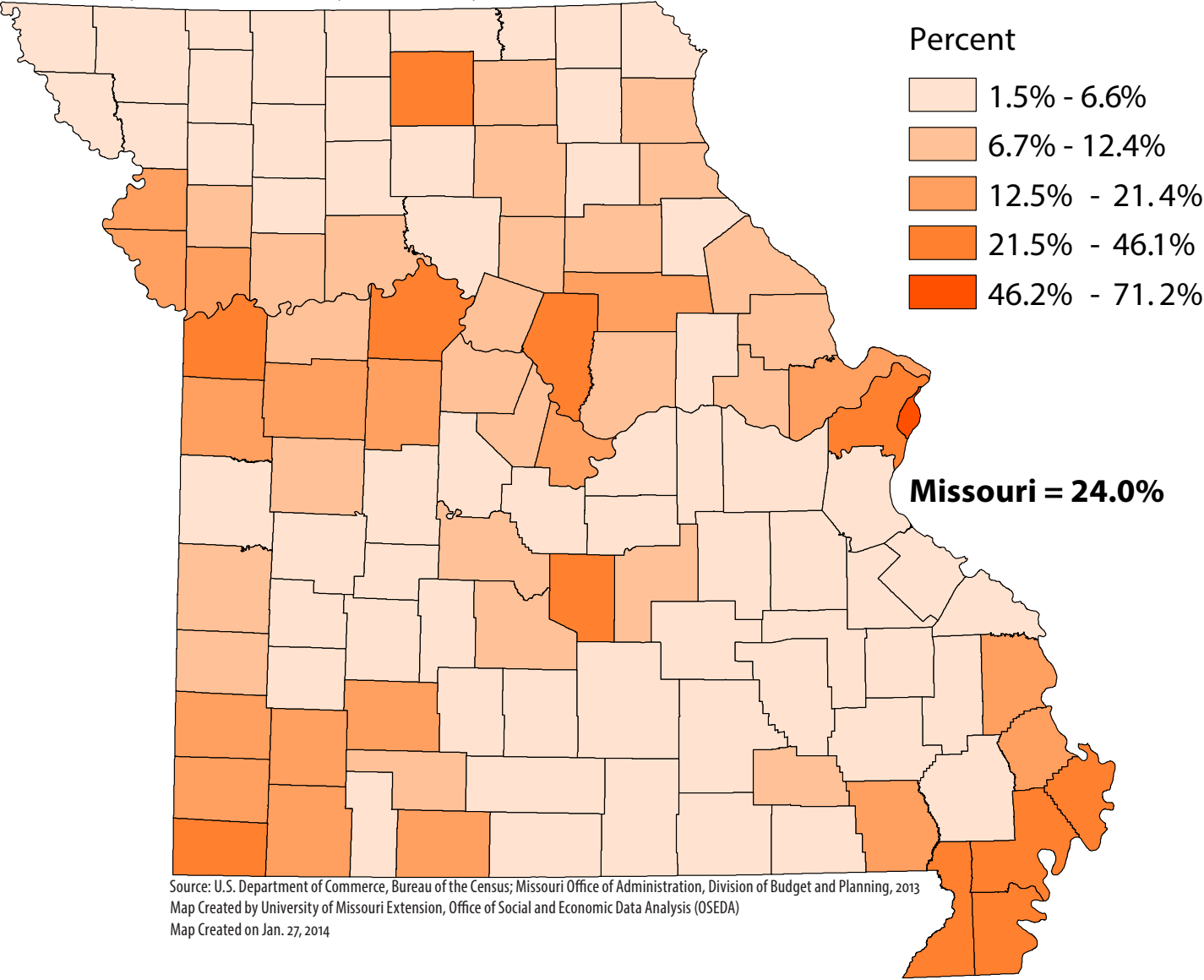
Percentage of total population that is under age 18. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

¹ Mather, M. (2012, May). What is driving the decline in U.S. population growth? Population Reference Bureau Report. Retrieved February 6th, 2014 from <http://www.prb.org/Publications/Articles/2012/us-population-growth-decline.aspx>

Minority Children

In Missouri, from 2008 to 2012, the population of minority groups grew faster than non-Hispanic Whites, whose overall numbers declined slightly. The fastest growing group was multiracial (two races or more), followed by Asians, and African Americans.¹

Minority Children by County: 2012



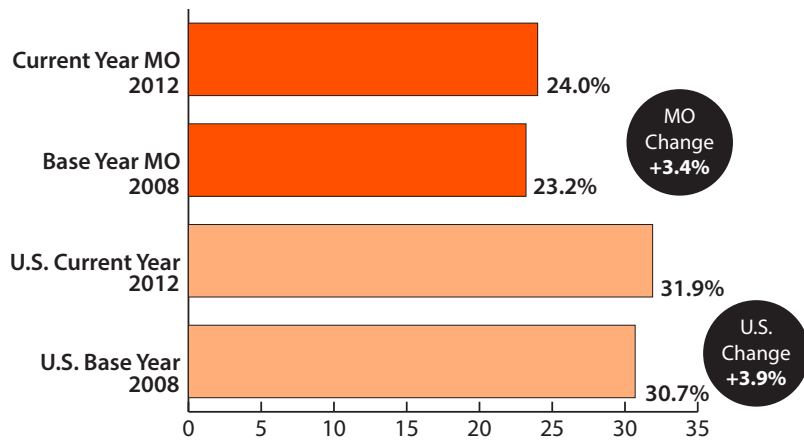
County Ranks (higher rank = higher %)

1	St. Louis City	39	Pike	79	Franklin
2	Jackson	41	Camden	80	Howell
3	Pemiscot	42	Macon	80	Perry
4	St. Louis	43	Barton	80	Miller
5	Sullivan	43	Monroe	80	Madison
6	Mississippi	45	Christian	84	DeKalb
7	Pulaski	46	Lewis	85	Stoddard
8	Dunklin	47	Lincoln	85	Nodaway
9	McDonald	48	Adair	87	St. Francois
10	Boone	49	Henry	88	Ralls
11	New Madrid	50	Carter	89	Webster
12	Saline	50	Carroll	89	Wright
13	Clay	52	Clinton	89	Harrison
14	Scott	53	Laclede	89	Dent
15	Platte	54	Ray	89	Holt
16	Cole	55	Vernon	94	Crawford
17	Buchanan	56	Polk	94	Caldwell
18	Jasper	57	Livingston	94	Chariton
19	Pettis	58	Texas	94	Wayne
20	Barry	58	Morgan	98	Ozark
21	Cape Girardeau	58	St. Clair	99	Shelby
22	Newton	58	Stone	100	Washington
23	Audrain	62	Ripley	101	Atchison
24	Lawrence	62	Benton	102	Daviess
25	Greene	64	Grundy	102	Maries
26	St. Charles	64	Andrew	102	Gasconade
27	Cass	66	Dade	105	Knox
28	Johnson	67	Jefferson	106	Douglas
29	Butler	67	Dallas	107	Mercer
30	Taney	67	Reynolds	108	Clark
31	Marion	70	Bates	109	Schuyler
32	Phelps	70	Iron	110	Bollinger
33	Randolph	70	Shannon	110	Putnam
34	Cooper	73	Linn	112	Ste. Genevieve
35	Warren	73	Montgomery	113	Gentry
36	Moniteau	73	Cedar	114	Scotland
36	Callaway	73	Oregon	115	Osage
38	Howard	77	Worth		
39	Lafayette	77	Hickory		

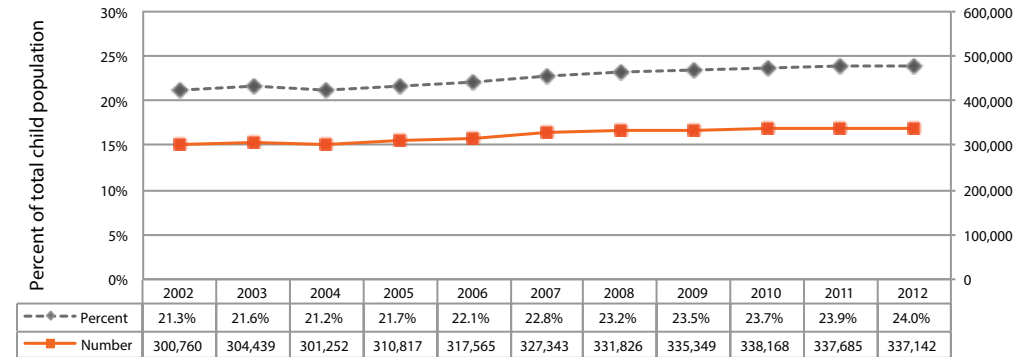
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning, 2013
Map Created by University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)

Map Created on Jan. 27, 2014

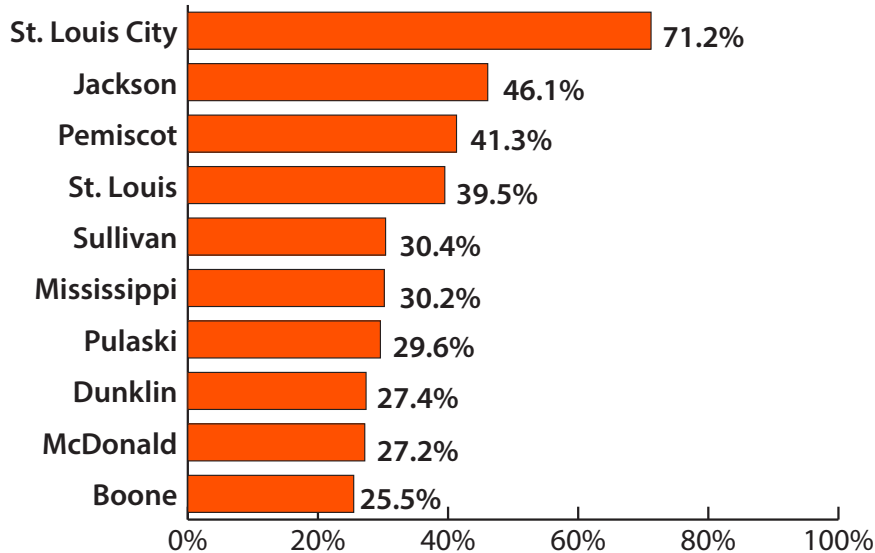
Minority Children as Percent of Population for Missouri and the U.S.



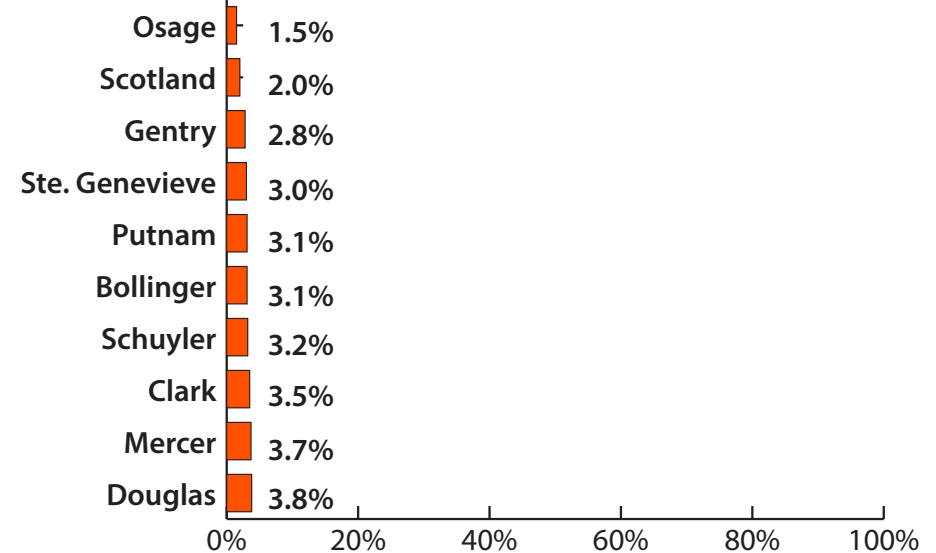
Minority Children: 2002-2012



Counties with Highest Percent of Minority Children



Counties with Lowest Percent of Minority Children



Definition and Data Notes

Percentage of children under age 18 who are identified as non-white. *Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.*

¹Based on American Community Survey data, 2008 and 2012

Data Notes and Sources

OUTCOME MEASURES

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch: Number of students who are enrolled in the 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.*

Births to mothers without high school diplomas: Number of live births that occur to women who have less than 12 years of education as indicated on a child's birth certificate. Rate is expressed as percent of all live births. *Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services.*

HEALTH

Low birthweight infants: Number of live infants recorded as having a birth weight under 2,500 grams (five pounds, eight ounces). Rate is expressed as a percent of total live births. Data were aggregated over five-year periods in order to provide more stable rates. *Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services.*

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 and Senior Services.*

CHILD PROTECTION & SAFETY

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 and Senior Services; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.*

Child abuse/neglect and family assessments: Number of child abuse victims from reports classified as "preponderance of evidence" that indicates child abuse or neglect has occurred. In addition, this outcome includes the number of family assessments that have occurred based on potential for abuse/neglect. Rate is expressed per 1,000 children. *Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.*

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; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.*

EDUCATION

Annual high school dropouts: Number of students (grades 9 through 12) enrolled in public schools that 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, 2012 indicates the 2011-2012 school year. *Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.*

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 and Senior Services; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.*

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 and Senior Services; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.*

INDICATORS

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

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 federal poverty threshold depends on the number of adults and children in a family. In 2011, the current year used for this indicator in this data book, the federal poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was \$22,811. For 2013, the federal poverty threshold for the same family was \$23,624. For counties with a population of less than 20,000, an estimate based on county-PUMA (Public Use Microdata Area) ratio is reported. *Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.*

Children under 6 in poverty: Percentage of related children under age six who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the Bureau of the Census. The 2011 poverty threshold was \$22,811 for a family of four. For counties with a population of less than 20,000, an estimate based on county-PUMA ratio is reported. *Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.*

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: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.*

Children receiving child care assistance: 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. Rate is expressed per 1,000 children under 18 in poverty. *Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.*

Children receiving cash assistance: Average monthly percentage of population under age 18 that live in households receiving public assistance under Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). *Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.*

Children receiving SNAP (food stamps): Percentage of population under age 18 who live in households receiving benefits under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as food stamps.

Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

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: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.*

Adult unemployment: Percentage of civilian labor force that is unemployed and actively looking for work. *Source: Missouri Department of Economic Development, Division of Employment Security.*

HEALTH

Children enrolled in MO HealthNet for Kids: Average monthly percentage of children under age 18 who have applied for and have been certified eligible for participation in MO HealthNet for Kids, Missouri's health insurance program for children in low-income families, either through managed care or traditional fee-for-service providers. This indicator includes both number and rate. *Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.*

Children receiving public mental health services: An unduplicated count of children receiving treatment through a division of the Missouri Department of Mental Health (DMH) for serious emotional disorders (SED) as of January 1st of the year reported for whom DMH provided a service in that calendar year. *Source: Missouri Department of Mental Health.*

EDUCATION

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.*

Licensed child care capacity: Number of spaces in licensed family child care homes, group child care homes, and child care centers. Rate is expressed per 1,000 children under 18. *Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.*

Accredited child care facilities: Number of child care centers accredited by National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), Missouri Accreditation (MO-A), National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC), National Afterschool Association (NAA), National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA), Council on Accreditation (COA), or the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF). *Source: Child Care Aware of Missouri.*

Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17: Number of referrals to juvenile courts in Missouri for acts that would be violations of the Missouri Criminal Code if committed by an adult. The count represents separately disposed court referrals, not individual youth. Rate is expressed per 1,000 youths ages ten through 17. *Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; Missouri Office of Administration; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.*

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population: Total resident population under age 18, including dependents of the Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. *Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.*

Children as percent of total population: Percentage of total population that is under age 18. *Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.*

Minority children: Percentage of children under age 18 who are identified as nonwhite. *Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.*