

# **Youth Development Policy Handbook**

## ***FOREWORD***

### **Statement of Governor Bob Holden Expanding Opportunities for Missouri's Youth**

Helping young people prepare for the future represents one of the best ways to achieve the goals we have as Missourians. While classroom preparation plays a key role, before-and-after-school programs and engagement in communities and government have important places in this process as well. Citizens have expressed their support for a focus on youth opportunities and, as with all programs funded with tax dollars, they want the job done efficiently and effectively.

Our economy, communities and world have changed since the creation of the public school system. While schools have changed greatly in recent years, schools and other programs that help young people prepare for adulthood need to adapt even more to fully meet the educational and enrichment needs of our youth. Service organizations and state agencies must continue to improve their efforts as well.

Youth spend almost one-half of their waking hours outside of school. Close to a million Missouri youth have neither parent at home afterschool. As a result, many young people do not receive the guidance and experiences that help them to develop into healthy, productive adults. It is no longer sufficient to provide young people with activities during the school hours alone. Our working families need the support of positive opportunities and programs that have proven effective in both preventing negative outcomes and in preparing youth for the future. Our approach to youth must change and our systems that exist to serve the citizens must change to meet their needs.

To meet the challenges of a changing nation and changing communities, I am committed to creating a system for Missouri that provides young people with access to resources that help them grow and develop. We must better serve youth, and we must help them better serve.

To help Missouri better serve our youth, I have formed a youth policy team that includes participation from both government and charitable organizations. This team will help establish a statewide clearinghouse and Internet website to help youth access programs and services throughout the state. The next step is to organize the various departments to more efficiently and effectively meet the needs of youth in Missouri. This report by Citizens for Missouri's Children is an important tool that my administration will use to make necessary changes in the way the state responds to the needs of youth.

To help young people better serve Missouri, whether through engagement in schools, communities or government, I have established a Missouri Youth Cabinet and a Missouri Youth Network. The Youth Cabinet, along with experts in the field of youth development and the various state agencies that serve youth, will help make state policy decisions that positively affect young people. The Youth Network will enable young people throughout the state to play a similar role in schools and communities.

This statewide, groundbreaking effort can help ensure that young people are not just the leaders of tomorrow but, at least in Missouri, the leaders of today as well.

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## PREFACE

This report provides an opportunity for people of all ages and from all sectors to discuss the primary role of Missouri state government in the lives of young people. Never before has information on Missouri's investment in youth development been collected and compiled in one document. We hope this work will be continued and refined as a consistent tool for shaping policy for youth in Missouri.

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*DETH IM OF YOUTHNET*

*KANSAS CITY*

Citizens for Missouri's Children's goal is to assist the state in creating sound public policy for youth. This report serves as a baseline from which policy decisions can be made regarding youth development in Missouri. Its primary purpose is to outline the public investment in Missouri youth ages 6-21 through an analysis of the various departmental budgets.

We interviewed every relevant state department and division and integrated available written information. The numbers and dollar amounts have all been reviewed by the listed source. Inevitably we may have missed a program or service. We use classification systems based on previous work done nationally; others may differently interpret how programs and services should be classified.

## INTRODUCTION

The Youth Development Policy Handbook grew out of the absence of coordinated, comprehensive, data-driven youth policy in Missouri.<sup>1</sup> In the past there have been attempts at the state level to coordinate services around a particular "hot" issue relating to youth such as teen pregnancy, violence or substance abuse. But these efforts have been focused on a problem to be addressed rather than on a vision for what is desired for all youth. Our hope is that the departments included in this report will use this information to better coordinate programs/services both inter- and intra-departmentally.

After identifying a working definition of youth development and the other categories of programs Missouri provides for youth, the report answers these questions with the best available information in Missouri:

- What is the scope of the problem?
- What is Missouri spending on youth development?
- How can the various stakeholders work together to change the system?

As CMC interviewed the various State Departments for this report, it became clear that the large majority of department-led youth programs are not coordinated. CMC believes that this occurs primarily because the state infrastructure does not encourage collaboration and promotes isolation.

The future success of Missouri is dependent on how well we prepare young people

for productive adulthood. Communities throughout Missouri have long recognized this fact and many have attempted to provide youth with the support and guidance they need. However, communities cannot do this alone. Currently the great need for youth development programs is not being met. In Missouri, state funds for positive youth development initiatives are limited. Most of the funds are a blend of federal sources with additional funds generated privately and/or with local governments.

There is growing recognition among decision-makers and the public of the need for a more comprehensive investment in positive youth development by the state of Missouri.<sup>2</sup> We need an infrastructure to connect youth workers from the state agencies, community based organizations, schools, and faith-based organizations to share best practices and encourage cross-agency coordination. There is excellent work being done in isolation in the state, but to provide the best opportunities for our youth we must more effectively coordinate that work.

## WHAT IS POSITIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT?

Youth need to be prepared for the challenges of adolescence and adulthood. But how do we prepare them? Research shows this can be done by promoting a coordinated and progressive series of experiences to help youth become physically, cognitively, socially, and emotionally competent. Positive youth development is a policy perspective that promotes an asset-building approach for youth to identify interests, build skills, experience successes, set life-defining goals, and make positive choices.

Youth development can happen at home, in programs, in classrooms, in community centers, in places of worship, at museums, and places of recreation. Youth can have a guiding, caring relationship with family members, teachers, youth workers, peers, mentors, spiritual leaders, and civic leaders. One of the most critical times for youth development is after school. Without a caring adult involved during that time (which is almost half of their day) they may engage in personally or socially destructive activities.

No single formula will work best for every youth. As a society it is our responsibility to offer a menu that can provide each youth with the selection of opportunities and experiences that will lead them into successful adulthood. In some cases it is important to focus on preventing negative outcomes while continuing to provide positive opportunities for growth. Unfortunately, it is sometimes necessary to focus on treatment or intervention, but the goal should always be positive youth development.

### Defining the Terms

These definitions are from the AED Center for Youth Development and Policy Research:

#### How Programs are Categorized

Programs/services for youth generally fall into one of the following categories or may contain elements of two or all:

**Development** – The programs/services through which all youth actively seek, and are assisted, to meet their basic needs and build their individual assets or competencies. The goal is to assist youth in becoming healthy, accomplished adults who are prepared to contribute to society.

**Prevention** – Programs/services that work to deter youth from engaging in behavior dangerous to their mental and/or physical health or which could damage their ability to become healthy and productive members of society. Often these concepts are applied to individuals who have been identified as at-risk (not yet in trouble) but are in need of some focus or re-direction.

**Treatment/Intervention** – These programs/services are for youth who have begun to get into trouble, if not with society, certainly in their personal development. Such efforts respond to a specific behavior or problem and work toward changing or resolving that identified need. Frequently, treatment efforts aim to reclaim an individual before they become submerged in negative behavior or problems.

For the purposes of this report we have included rehabilitation as a component of the treatment/intervention category. We have not included incarceration figures in the report.

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## DEFINING THE PROBLEM

POSITIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IS A	Do youth in Missouri currently receive the support and opportunities they need? The Kansas City Partnership for Children conducted youth focus groups in 2000. The focus groups brought to light four things area youth believe they need to succeed: positive adult role models, respect, support and time to be kids. Nationally, youth focus groups have identified similar needs; educational and job opportunities, connection with caring adults, and meaningful uses of their time. <sup>3</sup> However the reality is that these are not consistently available to youth.
POLICY PERSPECTIVE THAT PROMOTES AN ASSET BUILDING APPROACH FOR YOUTH TO IDENTIFY INTERESTS, BUILD SKILLS, EXPERIENCE SUCCESSES, SET LIFE-DEFINING GOALS, AND MAKE POSITIVE CHOICES.	<p><b>Of the 1.1 million school-age children in Missouri three-quarters have either their single parent, or both parents, in the workforce.<sup>4</sup> These children spend 40 percent of their waking hours outside of school.</b> What are they doing with that time? Some are engaged in positive activities afterschool but many more cannot possibly be reached by existing programs. Many youth search for positive opportunities in their communities but have nowhere to turn. There is ample evidence to confirm that youth need more opportunities for positive development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Over half of the teens polled by the YMCA in 2001 said they wished there were more after-school programs in their community.<sup>5</sup></li><li>■ Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Eastern Missouri has a waiting list of over 1,400 youth seeking mentors.<sup>6</sup></li><li>■ Spurred by a series of shooting deaths in 2001 in St. Louis, the Urban League set up a hotline for youth seeking summer employment to measure interest in a job training program. 1,500 youth called and expressed interest and 300 went through the full training. Now many of those young people are waiting for jobs.<sup>7</sup></li><li>■ In rural Northwest Missouri less than 26 percent intend to stay in the region after they complete their education. Only 8 percent feel that new ideas offered by youth are welcome in their community.<sup>8</sup></li><li>■ Only 17 percent of high school seniors have taken part in a work-study program, and 60 percent of high school seniors would like to have more career counseling.<sup>9</sup></li><li>■ 93 percent of youth volunteer when asked; 49 percent of teens aren't asked to volunteer at all.<sup>10</sup></li><li>■ "Teens left alone during non-school hours are more likely to engage in sexual intercourse, alcohol or drug abuse, smoking, violence, and gang-related behavior."<sup>11</sup></li></ul>

**Table A: Quick Facts About Missouri Youth  
Calendar Year 2000 <sup>12</sup> (unless otherwise noted)**

Indicator	Amount	Percent
Missouri Population	5,595,211	100%
Children (age 0-18)	1,427,692	25.5%
Youth (age 6-20)	1,229,790	21%
Youth (age 5-17)	1,057,794	19%
Growth in Child Population Age 5-17 from 1990-2000	N/A	11.9%
Children in Poverty (age 0-18) (1997 est.)	252,485	17.7%
Public School Enrollment (grade K-12) (1999-2000 school year)	893,350	N/A
Private School Enrollment (1999-2000 school year)	95,701	N/A
Total in School (99-00 school year)	989,051	N/A
Children Receiving Cash Assistance (age 0-18)	91,384	6.4%
Children Receiving Free/Reduced Lunch (age 5-17)	318,556	36.5%
Children Receiving Food Stamps (age 0-18)	314,132	22%
Children Receiving Subsidized Child Care (age 0-14)	46,312	N/A
Out-of-Home Placement Entries (age 0-18)	7,515	.5%
Children in DFS Custody (in foster care or other out-of-home placement)	18,020	1.2%
Accredited Child Care Facilities	385	N/A
Licensed Child Care Capacity	130,109	N/A
Juvenile Law Violation Referrals 1999	49,323	N/A
Youth Committed to DYS (2001)	1,250	N/A
Teen Violent Deaths (age 15-19)	297	N/A
Birth to Teens (age 15-19)	9,837	N/A
Youth Who Dropped out of Public Schools (99-00 school year)	11,807	5%
Average Daily Attendance Public Schools (grade K-12 ) (99-00 school year)	822,000	92%
Graduation Rate of Public High School Students (99-00 school year)	N/A	79.3%
Public High School Graduates Entering College (Fall 1999)	N/A	59.4%
Public High School Graduates Entering Technical School (Fall 1998)	N/A	3.9%
Youth (Age 16-19) Neither in the Labor Force nor in School 1998	N/A	7%
Public School Districts (2000-01)	524	N/A
Public School Buildings (2000-01)	2,138	N/A
Estimated National Expenditure Per Pupil (99-00 school year)	\$6,829	N/A
Estimated Missouri Expenditure Per Pupil (99-00 school year)	\$5,692	N/A
Missouri's Estimated National Rank in Expenditure Per Pupil (99-00 school year)	N/A	39th

## Youth Surveys Help Define Problem

Missouri youth participate in a number of surveys to measure various, usually negative, indicators:

**Table B: According to the 2000 Missouri Student Survey (measures 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> grades)**

Indicator	Percent	
Number of Missouri 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th graders in public and private schools	public	88%
	private	12%
Tobacco use in the month prior to the survey	public	23.1%
	private	18.8%
Alcohol use in the month prior to the survey	public	34.4%
	private	32.5%
Illicit drug use in the month prior to the survey	public	16.2%
	private	15.6%
Attacked someone in the year prior to the survey with the idea of seriously hurting them	public	13.8%
	private	9.4%
Drunk or high at school in the past year	public	13%
	private	10.5%
Suspended from school	public	11.4%
	private	6.7%
Stole or tried to steal a motor vehicle	public	2.3%
	private	2.5%
Sold illegal drugs	public	5.1%
	private	5.5%
Been arrested	public	11.4%
	private	6.2%

- The **Youth Risk Behavior Survey** focuses on youth risk with no emphasis on positive indicators.
- The **Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Survey** is a measure of substance use and violence among students.
- The **Missouri Student Survey** measures substance use, delinquent behavior, and risk and protective factors among students. (Table B)

The 2000 Missouri Student Survey identified community, school, family and peer-individual risk and protective factors. To view the full report and findings visit <http://www.modmh.state.mo.us/ada/students/>. Some findings of note<sup>13</sup>:

- **Community Risk and Protective Factors:** Students in the [*non-white*] racial/ethnic category were nearly twice as likely to be at risk on the factors of “low neighborhood attachment,” “community disorganization,” and “personal transitions and mobility” than white students. Additionally white students were more likely to be resilient than [*non-white*] students on the protective factor of “opportunities for conventional involvement” (72 percent vs. 54 percent respectively). (5-1)
- **School Risk and Protective Factors:** As Missouri public school students got older, they were generally at increasing risk on the factor “little commitment to school”. (5-3)
- **Family Risk and Protective Factors:** Males were more likely than females to be at risk on the factor of “poor discipline,” while females were more likely than males to be at risk on the factors of “conflict” and “history of antisocial behavior.” Males were slightly more likely to report resiliency on the factor of “attachment” than females. (5-7)
- **Peer-Individual Risk and Protective Factors:** White students were more likely than students in the [*non-white*] racial/ethnic category to be at risk on the factor of “attitudes favorable toward substance use” and “sensation seeking.” Students in the [*non-white*] racial/ethnic category were more likely than white students to be at risk on the factor of “perceived risks of substance use.” White students were more likely to be resilient on the factor of “belief in the moral order.” (5-13)



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## TYPES OF PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

### What state programs and services are included in this report?

In order to measure the opportunities for Missouri's youth it was necessary to create guidelines for what would be included in our research. Our focus pinpoints the main "out-of-school time" youth development programs administered by the state departments. The various opportunities in the report generally impact the lives of youth between the ages of 6-21. All programs are federally and/or state funded and are part of the Missouri Fiscal Year 2001 state budget.

### Programs and Services for Youth Development/Prevention

In 2001 the state of Missouri offered 36 departmental programs for youth development and prevention ranging in scope from the Workforce Investment Act (with a budget of almost \$15 million) to the Teen Summer reading program (with a budget of less than \$10,000). Some of the programs are primarily preventive in nature and some are based in very sound youth development principles. Below, they are classified by all of the components identified by their state contact. Many programs are listed more than once because they offer a variety of opportunities. (Table C.1 and C.2)

### Programs and Services for Treatment/Intervention

The programs and services that are intervention- or treatment-focused, or are targeted at young people in crisis or at-risk, are included in Table C.3 on page 12. The various Caring Communities sites offer Clinical Mental Health Services, Crisis Intervention, and Family Support. The court system, in conjunction with the Division of Youth Services and Department of Public Safety, provides intervention programs and services funded through Juvenile Court Diversion and Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants. There are licensed residential programs for youth whose treatment is funded with federal Title IV-E dollars and Medicaid Title 19 dollars. The Department of Mental Health Division of Comprehensive Psychiatric Services provides children's psychiatric services. The Division of Youth Services provides treatment programs for youth who have been committed to them by the courts for delinquent behavior.

In 2001 as an interdepartmental initiative the state was contracting with the Missouri Alliance for Children and Families to provide wrap-around services for Missouri's most challenging children. The focus was on getting them out of facilities and into communities. The initiative was operated in the eastern and central regions of the state. Many of the children served had been in the system and in multiple institutional settings for years. Although the project successfully placed slightly more than half these children in family settings, the Department of Mental Health and the Division of Youth Services chose to discontinue their participation in February of 2002. The Division of Family Services remains the sole referral agency as the program continues through FY 2004.

Administrators of Missouri's intervention/treatment programs cite problems in effectively serving youth. They indicate that youth now enter the system and require treatment or intervention at a younger age. In some cases children as young as 6 years old are placed in residential treatment facilities geared towards adolescents. Administrators also consistently indicate that the severity of the emotional/behavioral disorders of the children they serve is increasing every year.

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**Table C.1: Positive Youth Development Programs**

**Afterschool**

These programs all contain an afterschool component or provide funds for afterschool programs. Some are contracted out to community-based organizations and some are run by the department or school districts.

- Kids Beat Program
- Community Based Prevention Program (Dept. of Mental Health)
- Youth Opportunities Tax Credits (YOP)
- Purchase of Child Care
- Community Initiatives - St. Louis Initiative
- Bootheel Program (Dept of Social Services)
- School-Age Care
- Title I - Improving Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged
- Afterschool Connections Grants
- 4-H Youth Development
- Child and Adult Care Food Program/Summer Food Service Program
- Caring Communities
- National Service Programs-AmeriCorps Learn and Serve
- Title VI - Safe and Drug Free Schools

**Arts/Creative**

Activities that promote creative thinking and artistic development.

- Missouri Fine Arts Academy

**Conflict Management**

- Title VI

**Educational Programs**

These programs entail opportunities to engage in critical thinking, cultural competency, reasoning and communication skills and other various learning experiences.

- Neighborhood Assistance Tax Credits (NAP)
- National Service Programs - AmeriCorps Learn and Serve
- Job Corps
- Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Title I
- Community Services Block Grant
- Community Initiatives - Youth Mentoring
- WIA Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) Special Youth Projects
- School-Age Care
- Missouri Scholars Academy
- Title VI
- Title I
- Frontiers
- Eagle Days/Otter Programs
- Stream Teams
- Caring Communities
- Teen Summer Reading Program
- Afterschool Connections Grants
- 4-H Youth Development

**Family Programming**

- Bootheel Program (Dept. of Social Services)
- Title VI
- Purchase of Child Care

**Job Readiness**

These programs center on workforce preparation, youth entrepreneurship and technical skill building activities.

- YOP
- NAP
- Job Corps
- WIA Title I
- Jobs Expansion/WIA Job Readiness (Div. of Youth Services)
- Community Initiatives - Youth Mentoring
- Career Development/Jobs Expansion/WIA Job Readiness
- Grace Hill Neighborhood Services
- Independent Living
- WIA DESE Special Youth Projects
- Missouri Community Career System

**Leadership**

These programs feature opportunities for decision making, participation in governance and taking on leadership roles.

- National Service Programs - AmeriCorps and Learn and Serve
- WIA Title I
- Teen Summer Reading Program
- 4-H Youth Development

**Life Skills**

These programs may focus on the skills necessary for adulthood and the workforce.

- Job Corps
- WIA Title I
- Community Services Block Grant
- Community Initiatives - Youth Mentoring
- Independent Living
- School-Age Care
- DESE School Age Care/Afterschool
- 4-H Youth Development
- National Service Programs - AmeriCorps and Learn and Serve

<b>Mentoring</b>	
These programs are a formal mechanism for establishing a positive relationship with at least one caring adult. The adult provides the young person with support, guidance, and assistance.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YOP</li> <li>• National Service Programs - Americorps and Learn and Serve</li> <li>• Community Services Block Grant</li> <li>• Community Initiatives - Youth Mentoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grace Hill Neighborhood Services</li> <li>• Independent Living</li> <li>• Missouri Community Career System</li> </ul>
<b>Recreation</b>	
These programs promote physical fitness and teamwork activities.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YOP</li> <li>• National Service Programs - Americorps and Learn and Serve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School-Age Care</li> <li>• 4-H Youth Development</li> </ul>
<b>Summer Programs</b>	
These programs are not limited to school year hours, but extend into the summer.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kids Beat Program</li> <li>• Bootheel Program (Dept. of Social Services)</li> <li>• Teen Summer Reading Program</li> <li>• 4-H Youth Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MO Fine Arts Academy</li> <li>• MO Scholars Academy</li> <li>• Child and Adult Care Food Programs/Summer Food Service Program</li> </ul>
<b>Youth Volunteerism</b>	
These programs offer youth the opportunity to make a contribution to their community through civic engagement.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community 2000</li> <li>• National Service Programs - Americorps Learn and Serve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stream Teams</li> <li>• 4-H Youth Development</li> </ul>

**Table C.2: Prevention Programs**

<b>Substance Abuse Prevention</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community 2000</li> <li>• Community Based Prevention Program (Dept. of Mental Health)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YOP</li> <li>• Title VI</li> </ul>
<b>Teen Pregnancy Prevention</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Initiatives - St. Louis Initiative</li> </ul>	
<b>Gang Prevention</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Services Block Grant</li> </ul>	
<b>Crime Prevention</b>	
These programs focus on prevention of juvenile delinquency and youth crime through skill building activities.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NAP</li> <li>• YOP</li> <li>• Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act - Title II</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Prevention Grants Program</li> <li>• Title VI</li> </ul>
<b>Community Based Prevention</b>	
These programs are primarily community driven and attempt to prevent the various negative outcomes relating to substance abuse, teen pregnancy, violence and other behaviors.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community 2000</li> <li>• Kids Beat Program</li> <li>• Community Based Prevention Program (Dept. of Mental Health)</li> <li>• National Service Programs - Americorps Learn and Serve</li> <li>• NAP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act - Title II</li> <li>• Community Prevention Grants Program Title V</li> <li>• Title VI</li> <li>• YOP</li> <li>• Local/government/school district partnership grant</li> </ul>
<b>Targeted to at-risk youth</b>	
These programs may use a youth development approach but are targeted at a specific population of youth identified by likelihood of risk of negative outcomes.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job Corps</li> <li>• Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (Title II)</li> <li>• Career Development/Jobs Expansion/WIA Job Readiness</li> <li>• Purchase of Child Care</li> <li>• Youth Mentoring - Teen Pregnancy Component</li> <li>• Bootheel Initiative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent Living</li> <li>• WIA DESE Special Youth Projects</li> <li>• Title I</li> <li>• Title VI</li> <li>• Child and Adult Care Food Program/Summer Food Service Program</li> </ul>

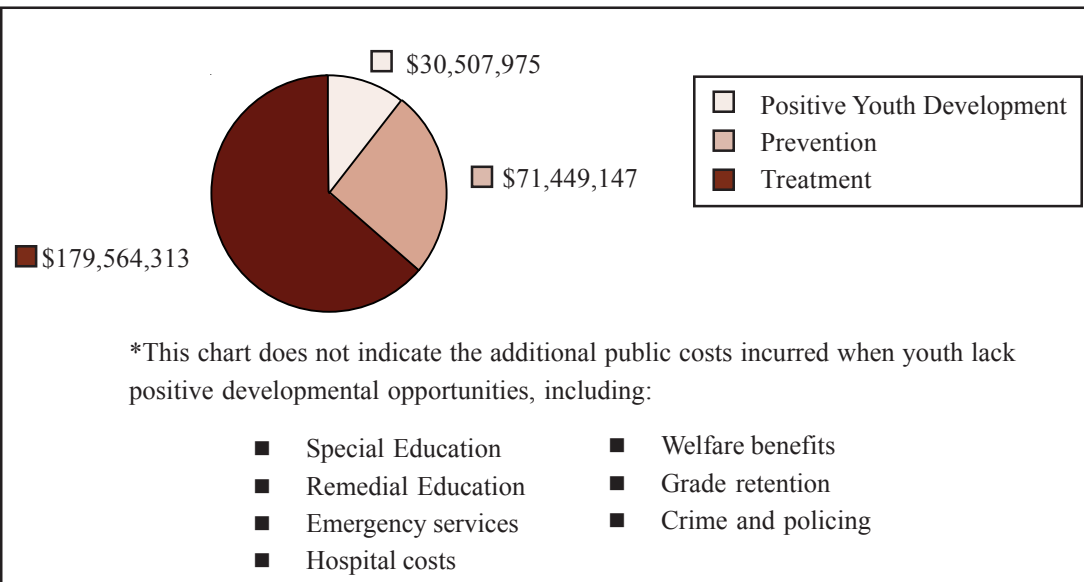
**Table C.3: Treatment/Intervention**

<b>Counseling</b>	
Almost all of the treatment/intervention programs involve some kind of counseling.	
• Caring Communities - Clinical Mental Health Services	• Juvenile Court Diversion
• Division of Youth Services - Youth Treatment Programs	• Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants
• Caring Communities - Family Support	• Interdepartmental Initiative for Children with Severe Needs
<b>Crisis Intervention</b>	
• Caring Communities - Crisis Intervention Programs	• Interdepartmental Initiative for Children with Severe Needs
<b>Family Support</b>	
• Caring Communities - Family Support	• DYS - Family Therapy
• Interdepartmental Initiative for Children with Severe Needs	
<b>Court Services</b>	
• Juvenile Court Diversion	• Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant
<b>Psychiatric Services</b>	
• Children's Psychiatric Services	• Interdepartmental Initiative
<b>Residential Treatment</b>	
• Division of Family Services - Licensed Residential Treatment	• DYS Youth Treatment Programs
• Interdepartmental Initiative	

**Table D: Treatment/Intervention Programs**

**FY 01 Budget**

Caring Communities - Clinical Mental Health Services	\$3,087,357
Division of Youth Services - Youth Treatment Programs	\$52,315,207
Caring Communities - Crisis Intervention Programs	\$478,578
Caring Communities - Family Support	\$4,674,918
Juvenile Court Diversion	\$5,775,818
Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant	\$4,439,700
Children's Psychiatric Services	\$30,248,443
Division of Family Services Licensed Residential Treatment Facilities	\$68,318,058
Inter-departmental Initiative for Children with Severe Needs	\$10,226,234
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$179,564,313</b>



**CHART A:  
MISSOURI'S  
INVESTMENT IN  
YOUTH  
DEVELOPMENT,  
PREVENTION  
AND TREATMENT  
PROGRAMS\***

**INCLUDES STATE AND  
FEDERAL DOLLARS**

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## WHAT IS OMITTED FROM THIS REPORT?

Since this report only includes out-of-school time youth development opportunities, in-school programs were omitted. This is not meant to minimize the importance of school programs. Social services such as Medicaid or food stamps are not included in this report. Privately funded programs and those that receive funding directly from the federal government are omitted as well. There is significant support from private sources for youth development organizations throughout the state. CMC recommends that future research in the field include an assessment of the privately funded youth programs in Missouri.

## BENEFITS OF A YOUTH DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

### FACT 1: Investment in youth builds a strong society

Our goal is creating a state where youth are not only problem free but fully prepared. The benefits of youth development extend beyond merely reducing problems. Studies show that all young people need a safe place to grow, opportunities to experience new things, and caring adults and peers to aid them in their development.<sup>14</sup>

#### Afterschool

- Students participating in extracurricular activities one to four hours per week are 49 percent less likely to use drugs and 37 percent less likely to become teen parents than students who don't participate in such activities.<sup>15</sup>
- More than half (54%) of students said they would not watch so much television or play video games if they had other things to do after school.<sup>16</sup>
- Students participating in California's statewide After School Learning and Safe Neighborhoods Partnerships Programs boosted their reading and math scores on standardized tests by about 4 percent; were less likely to be held back; had fewer behavioral problems and increased their attendance during the regular school day by an average of 17 days a year.<sup>17</sup>

#### Mentoring

- Youth with mentors are 46 percent less likely to start using drugs, 27 percent less likely to start using alcohol, 33 percent less likely to hit others and 52 percent less likely to skip school.<sup>18</sup>

#### Job Readiness

- Youth job readiness participants gain self-esteem and are more likely to complete their high school education.<sup>19</sup>
- The Cambridge Housing Authority's Work Force Unemployment Prevention Program found that 75 percent of youth participating in the job readiness program went on to college and 80 percent of those placed in jobs kept them.<sup>20</sup>
- In 2001 YouthBuild, a work and education program for out-of-school youth, placed 82 percent of its participants in jobs or schools.<sup>21</sup>

"AS A FORMER TEACHER I

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AND BECOME INVOLVED

CITIZENS."

REPRESENTATIVE DANIELLE

MOORE, REPUBLICAN, 20TH

DISTRICT, JOINT-INTERIM

COMMITTEE ON

AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS

“DUE TO THE LACK OF TIME IN WORKING FAMILIES, PARENTS WANT TO BE SURE THAT THEIR CHILDREN ARE APPROPRIATELY EDUCATED IN SCHOOL AND PROPERLY CARED FOR WHEN NO ONE IS AT HOME TO SUPERVISE THEM. WE MUST INVEST IN THE FUTURE BY CREATING ACCESS FOR ALL CHILDREN TO QUALITY AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS. IN THAT WAY WE WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE MOST IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITY THAT WE HAVE, FORMING THE NEXT GENERATION OF ENGAGED AMERICANS.”

REPRESENTATIVE JUANITA HEAD  
 WALTON, DEMOCRAT, 69TH DISTRICT, JOINT-INTERIM COMMITTEE ON AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS

### Civic Participation

- More than 70 percent of teens say volunteering gives them new perspective, enables them to work for a cause that’s important and is significant to people they respect.<sup>22</sup>
- Youth who participate in community service initiatives through community-based organizations achieve at higher educational levels and have higher expectations for their academic and professional careers.<sup>23</sup>

### FACT 2: Youth development programs are cost-effective

Using a youth development approach is a cost-effective way to create healthy communities. We spend a large share of our public dollars trying to correct problems that may have been prevented had we initially invested appropriately. The AED Center for Youth Development analyzed the real cost of youth development per youth at \$3,060 per year. This includes afterschool programming, mentoring, prevention and recreation opportunities and experiences for 1,200 hours per year. (Table E)

<b>Table E: Cost of Youth Development per Youth for 1,200 Unsupervised/Unstructured Hours<sup>24</sup></b>			
<b>Allocation of Time</b>	<b>Hours/Yr</b>	<b>Cost/Hr</b>	<b>Cost per Year</b>
Afterschool	720	\$1.85	\$1,332
Mentoring	260	\$3.85	\$1,001
Prevention	60	\$9.53	\$572
Recreation, Scouts, service, etc.	160	Annual	\$155
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>\$2.55 avg</b>	<b>\$3,060</b>

<b>Table F: Potential Missouri Cost of Youth Development<sup>25</sup></b> (To be derived from local, state, federal, private and fee for service sources)	
<b>Number of Youth in Missouri</b> (6-20 years old)	<b>Total Cost of Youth Development</b> # of youth X \$3,060 per youth/per year (for 1,200 hours of support)
<b>1,229,790</b>	<b>\$3,763,157,400</b>

In Fiscal Year 2001, Missouri invested \$101,957,122 of state and federal revenue in youth programs that included prevention and developmental activities outside of school. This amount was derived from an almost \$17 billion budget. According to the Center for Youth Development the total cost of providing youth development for all Missouri youth is \$3.7 billion. (Table F) We must continue to build on the existing programs for youth and meet the increasing need for youth development supports and opportunities.

## POTENTIAL RETURN ON PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN A YOUTH

Table G: Potential Return on Public Investment in a Youth <sup>26</sup>	
<b>Investment</b>	
\$3,060/yr for 14 years of 1,200 hours of supports and opportunities (6-19 yrs. old)	\$42,840
\$5,692/yr for 12 years of public education in MO (grades 1-12)	\$68,304
Total Basic Investment (12 years)	\$111,144
<b>Minimum Expectation</b>	
Average Annual Salary (with just a High School Diploma)	\$22,895
Annual Cost of Living Allowance	3%
Years of Continuous Employment	40
Total Income (Lifetime)	\$1,726,312
Taxes (17% of Total Income)	\$293,473
Consumption (60%)	\$1,035,787
Personal Savings without accrued interest (23%)	\$397,052
Total Contributions to Society (Taxes + Consumption)	\$1,329,260
<b>Return on Investment</b>	
Return on Investment (Contributions to Society - Investments)	\$1,218,116
<b>For every dollar invested, society gains</b>	<b>\$10.95</b>

The potential return on the public investment in youth is great. Table G indicates the benefits to society when a youth grows into a productive adult. **For every dollar we invest in youth development there is a potential return of \$11.** The chart does not even begin to calculate the societal costs that we incur from things like crime, incarceration, substance abuse treatment, grade retention, teen pregnancy, unemployment, and dependence on public assistance, which are much more likely to occur when there is no system for youth development. The two fastest growing areas in the Missouri budget are the cost of prisons and health care. Developing healthy and stable youth could help contain both costs.

### FACT 3: Civic engagement begins in youth but can last a lifetime

Substantial research proves that involvement in decision making provides young people with essential opportunities that help them achieve mastery, compassion, and health.<sup>27</sup> The most significant research findings in this area involve the positive effects youth participation has on adults, the benefits to relationships between adults and youth directly involved in decision making as well as other youth, and the increased efficacy of organizations who meaningfully involve youth in decision-making.<sup>28</sup>

This email message was received by CMC from a young man who participated in a youth development advocacy day at the state capitol. This youth has already experienced many hardships in life, yet his enthusiasm and desire to be involved remains high. Involvement of youth from the program planning stage to the policy development stage is one way to arrive at more effective policies, programs and practices in serving youth.

From: a Missouri Youth  
 Sent: Monday, April 02, 2001 11:39 AM  
 To: egaines@mokids.org  
 Subject: The Big Day for Youth Development

My experience in Jefferson City opened my eyes to the point that we can make a difference if we just work together. I really do appreciate what you are trying to do for the youth of today and tomorrow. Hopefully one day I will have the opportunity to take another stand for what's fair and just. We all may come from different backgrounds, but that doesn't mean that we don't have the same need to survive and believe we all should be entitled to those rights and privileges. Thank You For Your Concern And God Bless!

“WITH TIGHTER BUDGET RESTRICTIONS, AND DIVERSIFIED FUNDING SOURCES, WE MUST LOOK AT COLLABORATION AS A WAY TO POSITIVELY CHANGE THE WAY WE DO THINGS AND MOVE BEYOND ‘BUSINESS AS USUAL’ TO BUSINESS DONE IN PARTNERSHIP AMONG ALL PLAYERS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.”

*CHERYL WILLOUGHBY,  
SUPERVISOR, SCHOOL-AGE CARE/AFTERSCHOOL IN THE COMMUNITY EDUCATION DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION*

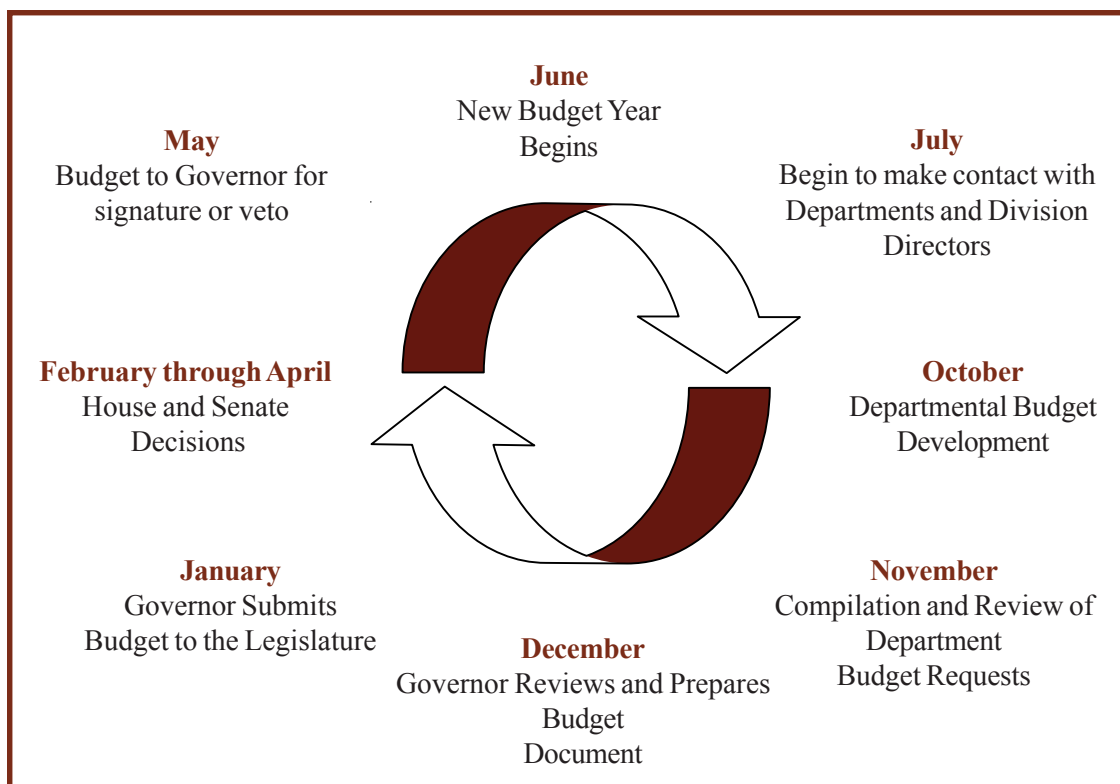
## IMPORTANCE OF THE MISSOURI STATE BUDGET

Advocates must understand the budget process if they are to effectively help shape priorities and help their constituents receive needed funding. Reports like this assist in making the budget more transparent for youth advocates around the state. It also will lead to more efficient and deliberate planning for youth programs and services.

The current budget for youth includes significant overlap in services and duplication of efforts as well as inconsistent monitoring of program’s outcomes. In our interviews there were programs itemized in the budget for which the Departments had very little accountability. For example, no one in the Division of Family Services could explain the purpose, let alone the outcomes, of approximately \$5 million invested in the Community Initiatives of St. Louis and Kansas City, the programs in the Bootheel, at Grace Hill Neighborhood Services, and the Lindbergh Family Resource Center.

### The Process

The budget cycle in Missouri begins in the fall when the state departments develop their budgets. Next, there is a review of department budget requests. In December, the governor reviews budget requests. In January the Governor announces his/her budget to the public and submits it to legislators for review. The Missouri House of Representatives reviews and makes changes to the Governor’s budget and sends it to the Senate. Once both bodies agree the budget is then signed or vetoed by the Governor.



**CHART B:  
THE  
BUDGET  
CYCLE IN  
MISSOURI**



# THE IMPACT OF RECENT BUDGET CUTS AND WITHHOLDS

The Missouri Budget has been hit hard by the economic downturn, state and federal tax cuts, and rising costs in health care. These have reduced the amount of revenue available for state programs and services. The Governor withheld significant amounts from the 2001 and 2002 budgets. In FY2002, Missouri's net general revenues declined 3.5 percent, the first decline in revenues since 1955.<sup>29</sup> The figures we indicate for FY2001 budgets throughout the report do not reflect these reductions.

In the Fiscal Year 2003 budgets recommended by the Governor and the Legislature there were cuts to the core budget in every department. Available funds for ongoing programs and services were cut because the funding base was reduced.

Youth programs and services were impacted by these cuts. The Extended Day Child Care Grant Program, which provided start up and expansion grants to afterschool programs was eliminated. The \$350,000 in previous budgets was the entire state investment from General Revenue into the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education school-age care/ afterschool programs. The Local Government/School District Partnership Program, a school safety and education program, was also eliminated in the 2003 budget. Programs that were significantly cut include: the Missouri Arts Council, Character Education, Safe Schools, Caring Communities, Community Initiatives, and Purchase of Child Care. To stay informed about the latest budget information as it relates to children and youth please register online for the youth development e-network at [www.mokids.org](http://www.mokids.org) or call CMC.

## FUNDING STREAMS

In Fiscal Year 2001 the budget for youth development/prevention programming was heavily weighted toward federal sources. Approximately 80 percent of the funding for the programs described in Table H are paid for through the federal grant sources listed below. The state is merely responsible for administering or passing the grants through to the recipients. Combining state General Revenue and other sources of funding Missouri is contributing approximately 20 percent of the youth development/prevention funding. The federal grant programs, state grants and sources of revenue are listed below.

### Federal Sources for Youth Development/Prevention

- Safe and Drug Free Schools Grant (SDFSC)
- Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment Block Grant (SAPT)
- Americorps Formula
- Americorps Competitive
- State Commission Administration
- Workforce Investment Act (WIA)
- Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP)
- Community Prevention Grants Program
- Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)
- Challenge Grant Program
- Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF)
- Early Childhood Development Education and Care (ECDEC)
- Chafee Independence Funds
- Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)
- School to Work Opportunities Act of 1994
- Improving America's Schools Act
- Library Services and Technology Act
- National School Lunch Act
- Department of Agriculture Formula

### State Sources for Youth Development/Prevention

- General Revenue
- Gaming Admissions Fees
- Intergovernmental Transfer
- State Schools Money Fund
- Lottery
- Conservation Sales Tax

### Budget Terms to Know:

**Governor's withholdings** - Normally 3 percent of the budget is withheld by the Governor in case the actual amount of general revenue is lower than the estimated amount. The amount withheld is released if revenue receipts equal projections. In some cases the Governor may announce additional withholds on top of the 3 percent.

**Supplemental budgets** - A department which requires additional funds to meet their goals may ask the Legislature and the Governor for a supplemental appropriation to cover these unforeseen costs.

**Line item** - refers to a line in the budget that describes a specific spending use with a dollar amount.

**Core budget** - This is the base amount for each line item before additions are requested in the budget proposal for the next year. Items funded in the prior year (unless stipulated as one-time expenditures) become the current year core budget.

**Core reduction** - Refers to a directive from the Governor to the directors of all departments requiring a reduction of their core budgets by a certain percentage.

**Devolution** - The transfer of program administration from federal to state control or from state control to control by local communities. An example of this is the 1996 federal welfare reform legislation.

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## PROGRAMS AND SPENDING ON YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Seven State Departments, Caring Communities and the Secretary of State's Office operated or funded youth development/prevention programs in FY 2001. However the percentage of each of their total budgets spent on youth development is relatively minor.

*Note: The numbers represented here are the best available information from the State Departments. We cannot verify the complete accuracy of all of the data. The Departments do not regularly compile data with this level of detail.*

**Table H**  
**Information about this Table:**

**YD:** means the program is classified as Youth Development

**P:** means the program is classified as Prevention

This is CMC's categorization of the programs based on the continuum defined on page 5. Some programs may have components of more than one category, and required a judgement on our part. For instance a program that uses youth development principles but is targeted at a particular at-risk group of youth would be classified as prevention rather than youth development.

**Fiscal Year (FY):** A twelve month period of time to which the annual budget applies. In Missouri, the fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30.

**Department:** In Missouri there are 18 State Departments that oversee a broad range of services. Each Department is managed by a Department Director. Departments are comprised of divisions that administer and oversee grants and state programs.

**Program:** A budgetary unit that is designed to address specific and distinguishable goals and outcomes for the people of Missouri.

**General Revenue (GR):** Revenues collected and spent by the State. When an item's funding source is GR, this item is funded by the State.

**Federal (FED):** Any funds coming to the Department from federal categorical sources, e.g. federal grants. Although these are not state funds, the legislature appropriates the funds within various Departments.

**Other:** Special funds that the state maintains are used to support some of the highlighted programs. They are state revenue generated from the tobacco settlement, gaming funds and intergovernmental transfers.

**Budget:** The amount of money that is allocated to a department to administer its various programs.

**Allocated Budget:** The budget approved by the legislature and the Governor before the start of the fiscal year. In this report we have used the allocated budgets, which may not reflect the actual amount spent at the end of the fiscal year.

**Spent Budget:** This is the actual amount that the departments spent after the withholds and supplemental appropriations are totaled at the end of the fiscal year. It may be different than the allocated budget.

**Source of Revenue:** The source of the money in the budget. For this report, the two main sources are state and federal dollars.

**Distribution of Funding:** How the budgeted funds are distributed to various organizations and groups throughout the state.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Division	Program / Type	Budget FY 01	Number of Youth Served and Number of Programs FY 01	Source of Revenue FY 01	Distribution of Funding
Office of the Director	<b>Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (Title II)</b>  <b>P</b>	\$1,312,000 (All Public Safety grants operate on a federal cycle that begins in October of the previous year)	2,604 unduplicated youth under age 17  29 grant recipients	Federal: \$1,312,000 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (Title II)	Request for Proposals for: Juvenile courts, schools, law enforcement, and public and private non-profit agencies
<p><b>Mission:</b> Projects funded under this grant include gender specific programming for at-risk juvenile females, compliance monitoring, training and technical assistance, empirically based research on juvenile justice, and innovative community based programs for at-risk youth.</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> Sande Rempe; PO Box 749 Jefferson City, MO 65102; 573-751-4905; sandy@dps.state.mo.us</p>					
Office of the Director	<b>Community Prevention Grants Program (Title V)</b>  <b>P: Delinquency Prevention and Youth Development Programming</b>	\$703,000	1,280 unduplicated youth under age 17  11 grant recipients	Federal: \$703,000 Community Prevention Grants Program (Title V)	Request for Proposals for city and county juvenile courts
<p><b>Mission:</b> The goal of this program is to reduce delinquency and youth violence by supporting communities in providing their children, families, neighborhoods, and institutions with the knowledge, skills, and opportunities necessary to foster a healthy and nurturing environment which supports the growth and development of productive and responsible citizens.</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> Sande Rempe; PO Box 749 Jefferson City, MO 65102; 573-751-4905; sandy@dps.state.mo.us</p>					
Office of the Director	<b>Challenge Grant Program</b>  <b>P</b>	\$154,000	Youth under age 17  1 grant recipient	Federal: \$154,000 Challenge Grant Program	Request for Proposals for: local juvenile courts and eligible public and private youth serving agencies
<p><b>Mission:</b> Federal funding comes to Missouri to develop, adopt, and improve policies in one or more specified Challenge areas that are usually determined in the spring of each year.</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> Sande Rempe; PO Box 749 Jefferson City, MO 65102; 573-751-4905; sandy@dps.state.mo.us</p>					
Office of the Director	<b>Local government/school district partnership program</b>  <b>P: Violence Prevention and Intervention</b>	\$710,000	N/A	State: \$710,000 GR	N/A
<p><b>Mission:</b> To reduce the incidence of youth involved in crime and violence in schools by supporting a spectrum of services and programs that include prevention, early identification and intervention.</p> <p><i>This program was eliminated by the governor in the FY 2003 appropriations process</i></p>					

## DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH

Division	Program/Type	Budget FY 01	Number of Youth Served and Number of Programs FY 01	Source of Revenue FY 01	Distribution of Funding
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	<b>Community 2000 - Governor's Special Portion of Title VI - Safe and Drug Free Schools</b> <b>P: substance abuse prevention</b>	\$400,000	178 Teams	Federal: \$400,000 Safe and Drug Free Schools Grant (SDFSC)	Competitive mini grants to the community assessment teams
<p><b>Mission:</b> Community 2000 is a network of volunteer, community teams focusing on reducing the incidence of substance use and abuse in their communities and changing community norms toward substance use by youth and others.</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> Charles Williams; 1706 E. Elm St. Jefferson City, MO 65102; mzwillc@mail.dmh.state.mo.us</p>					
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	<b>Kids Beat Program</b> <b>YD: Community based Prevention/Afterschool</b>	\$119,000	600 youth ages: 8-18 1 center located in New Madrid County	Federal: \$119,000 Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPT)	N/A
<p><b>Mission:</b> An afterschool and summer program providing safe, healthy, and educational alternatives to involvement with high risk activities.</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> Sherry Maxwell, Lincoln University Extension Service, Lilbourn, MO or Charles Williams; 1706 E. Elm St. Jefferson City, MO 65102; mzwillc@mail.dmh.state.mo.us</p>					
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	<b>Community Based Prevention</b> <b>P: Afterschool and substance abuse prevention programs</b>	\$3,150,000	Number served N/A 11 regional support centers	Federal: \$3,150,000 Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant; Safe and Drug Free Schools Grant	Community based substance abuse prevention service providers.
<p><b>Mission:</b> Community based services for youth and others are provided by community based nonprofit organizations. These services include programs targeted to youth at high risk of early use of alcohol and other drugs.</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> Charles Williams; 1706 E. Elm St. Jefferson City, MO 65102; mzwillc@mail.dmh.state.mo.us</p>					

## DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Division	Program/Type	Budget FY 01	Number of Youth Served and Number of Programs FY 01	Source of Revenue FY 01	Distribution of Funding
Community Development Unit	<b>Youth Opportunities Program (YOP)</b> Tax credits: donations to organizations administering positive YD programs (mentoring, employment, clubs, prevention, youth centers)	Credits issued \$3,200,000	49,600 youth ages: 21 and under 54 community based programs benefited from credits	Tax expenditure	Application process, first come first serve for community based programs that serve youth

<b>Mission:</b> To broaden and strengthen opportunities for positive development and participation in community life for youth, and to discourage such persons from engaging in criminal and violent behavior.			
<b>Contact:</b> Brenda Horstman; PO Box 118 Jefferson City, MO 65102; 573-751-4539; yop@mail.state.mo.us			
Community Development Unit	<b>National Service Programs - Americorps and Learn and Serve</b> Missouri Service Commission <b>YD:</b> <i>mentoring, youth volunteerism, and leadership</i>	\$3,540,000 10,000 youth are served by 250 Americorps members 14 programs	Federal: \$2,800,000 Americorps Formula; Americorps Competitive; Program Development and Training; State Commission Administration  State: \$38,000 GR admin match; other
Request for Proposals for any non profit, state or local agency			
<b>Mission:</b> The Missouri Community Service Commission was established in 1993 by the 87 <sup>th</sup> General Assembly to administer programs assigned to it by the Corporation for National Service, and to foster an ethic of service in all citizens, especially Missouri's youth.			
<b>Contact:</b> Curt Hendricks; PO Box 188 Jefferson City, MO 65102; 573-751-7488; www.movolunteers.org			
Community Development Unit	<b>Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP)</b> Tax credits: <i>for community based organizations</i>	\$3,750,000 Number served N/A	Tax expenditure  Annual application process for Missouri businesses and non profits
258 programs benefited from credits			
<b>Mission:</b> Provides assistance to community based organizations that enable them to implement community or neighborhood projects in the areas of community services, education, crime prevention, job training, and physical rehabilitation.			
<b>Contact:</b> Elizabeth Grugin; PO Box 118 Jefferson City, MO 65102; 573-751-5967; nap@mail.state.mo.us			
Workforce Development	<b>Job Corps</b> <b>P:</b> <i>Job readiness, and educational opportunities</i>	Federal Program Year 01 \$969,800 1525 youth ages: 16-24 510 youth in job placement There are three Job Corps Centers in Missouri: St. Louis, Excelsior Springs, and Puxico	Federal: PY 01 \$969,800 Workforce Investment Act (WIA)  N/A
<b>Mission:</b> Assists economically disadvantaged young adults in becoming responsible, employable, and productive citizens by providing them with the vocational, educational, and social skills needed to succeed.			
<b>Contact:</b> Bev Kelsay, P.O. Box 1087 Jefferson City, MO 65102-1087; 1-887-261-8580; bkelsay@co.wfd.state.mo.us			
Workforce Development	<b>WIA Title I</b> <b>YD:</b> <i>job readiness, skill building, leadership, education</i>	Federal FY 01 \$14,718,738 2,952 youth ages: 14-21 14 Workforce Development Regions	Federal: \$14,718,738 Workforce Investment Act  Funding is allocated based upon a formula to each of the 14 regions
<b>Mission:</b> WIA serves in school and out-of-school youth ages 14-24, and reflects a core value that all youth can learn and acquire skills, establish career goals, develop leadership traits, and become good community citizens.			
<b>Contact:</b> Bev Kelsay; P.O. Box 1087 Jefferson City, MO 65102-1087; 1-887-261-8580; bkelsay@co.wfd.state.mo.us			

## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Division	Program/Type	Budget FY 01	Number of Youth Served and Number of Programs FY 01	Source of Revenue FY 01	Distribution of Funding
Youth Services	<b>Career Development/Jobs Expansion/WIA Job Readiness</b>  <b>P: Job Readiness</b>	\$673,205	932 youth  13 DYS sites around the state	Federal: \$673,205 Workforce Investment Act	N/A
<b>Mission:</b> To help youth develop good employment skills and work ethic. DYS created the Jobs Program in conjunction with Missouri's Division of Job Development and Training. Through this program, public and private sector jobs are provided to youth returning to the community following a residential or community care placement.					
<b>Contact:</b> Vicky Weimholt; Deputy Director of Treatment Services; PO Box 447, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0447; vweimhol@mail.state.mo.us					
Family Services	<b>Community Services Block Grant</b>  <b>P: back to school fairs, MC+ campaigns, mentoring, gang prevention, life skills</b>	\$4,062,028 spent directly on youth	96,883 youth ages: 0-17  Number of programs: N/A	Federal: \$4,062,028 Community Services Block Grant	90% of funding flows through the state to the Community Action Agencies based on poverty levels. No more than 5% of the remaining 10% can be used for state administration and the remainder is discretionary.
<b>Mission:</b> Community Services Block Grant legislation identifies six conditions of poverty that must be addressed by the Community Services Block Grant Program: unemployment, inadequate housing, inadequate education, inadequate income, unmet emergencies, and malnutrition. By addressing the causes of these poverty conditions, Community Services Block Grant programs provide individuals, families, and communities the coordinated services necessary to remove obstacles and solve problems that prevent self-sufficiency.					
<b>Contact:</b> Jeannie Chaffin; Community Services Block Grant Program Manager; PO Box 88 Jefferson City, MO 65103; jchaffin@mail.state.mo.us; 573-751-6789					
Family Services	<b>Purchase of Child Care</b>  <b>P: school-age care</b>	\$52,779,387 spent on school aged youth	45,939 youth ages: 6-13 (or up to age 19 for youth with special needs)  Number of programs: N/A	Federal: N/A Temporary Assistance for Needy Families  State: specific amount on youth unknown GR	Provides subsidies for families to purchase child care in centers, families, and before and afterschool programs.
<b>Mission:</b> (New mission is being developed)					
<b>Contact:</b> Doris Hallford; Assistant Deputy Director, PO Box 88, Jefferson City, MO 65103; dhallfor@mail.state.mo.us; 573-522-1385					

Family Services	<b>Community Initiatives - Youth Mentoring</b> <b>P:</b> <i>job readiness, shadowing, social mentoring</i>	\$1,116,000	1,416 youth ages: 15-21 26 programs	Federal: amount not specified TANF Other: amount not specified IGT (one time funding to replace GR)	Statewide RFP process for community and faith based organizations
<b>Mission:</b> Missouri Mentoring Partnership (MMP) sites implement structured work site and community-based mentoring. MMP staff provides resource coordination for participants and volunteer mentors recruited from the community. Mentors provide positive role modeling, friendship and guidance around employment and parenting issues to youth who are entering the workplace or have become parents. The objectives of MMP are to encourage continuation of education and to provide employment opportunities enhanced through mentoring.					
<b>Contact:</b> Bruce Holloway; 3418 Knipp Drive Jefferson City, MO 65109; 573-522-8508; bhollowa@mail.state.mo.us					
Family Services	<b>Community Initiatives - KC Initiative</b> No information on program type	\$2,123,198	Number served: N/A Number of programs: N/A	Please refer to Community Initiative: Youth Mentoring	N/A
<b>Mission:</b> N/A					
<b>Contact:</b> N/A					
Family Services	<b>Community Initiatives - St. Louis Initiative</b> <i>teen pregnancy, before and afterschool programs</i>	\$1,811,240	Number served: N/A Number of programs: N/A	Please refer to Community Initiative: Youth Mentoring	N/A
<b>Mission:</b> N/A					
<b>Contact:</b> N/A					
Family Services	<b>Boothel</b> <i>before and afterschool programs, summer programs, family empowerment</i>	\$1,800,000 with 100% directed at school aged youth	Number served: N/A Number of programs: N/A	Federal: \$800,000 TANF State: \$1,000,000 GR	Request for proposal
<b>Mission:</b> N/A					
<b>Contact:</b> N/A					
Family Services	<b>Independent Living</b> <b>P:</b> <i>life skills, job readiness, money and household management, mentoring</i>	\$5,173,228	2,334 youth ages: 15-20 7 geographic locations	Federal: \$3,111,964 Chafee Funds Other DSS State: \$1,780,000 GR (20% match required) Other: IGT \$281,264	Formula based on the number of eligible youth certain percent set aside for Chafee youth over 18
<b>Mission:</b> Foster children and troubled youth have a much greater chance of becoming welfare dependent. The Independent Living program increases their employment opportunities and helps them move to work rather than depend on welfare.					
<b>Contact:</b> Shari Allen; PO Box 88, Jefferson City, MO 65103; 573-751-3221; salllen01@mail.state.mo.us					

# DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Division	Program/Type	Budget FY 01	Number of Youth Served and Number of Programs FY 01	Source of Revenue FY 01	Distribution of Funding
Vocational and Adult Education	WIA DESE Special Youth Projects <b>Employment Training</b> subcontracted by Div. of Workforce Development  <b>P: Skill attainment/job readiness</b>	\$200,000	67 youth ages: 14-21  4 programs	Federal: \$200,000 WIA Statewide Youth	DESE releases a Call for Applications
<b>Mission:</b> The DESE WIA Special Youth Projects provide local areas with funding to develop and implement innovative pilot projects targeted toward eligible youth with barriers to employment and/or academic success.					
<b>Contact:</b> DeeDee Pippin-Hake; PO Box 480 Jefferson City, MO 65102; 573-751-7563; Dpippin@mail.dese.state.mo.us					
Vocational and Adult Education	<b>Community and Career Education</b> Community Education: School Age Care/Afterschool  <b>YD</b>	\$2,050,000	30,013 youth ages: 5-14  322 programs	Federal: \$1,700,000 Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)  State: \$350,000 State School Monies Fund; Extended Child Care Grant; GR	Competitive grant process on an annual basis. Schools and accredited school age care providers can apply for funding.
<b>Mission:</b> School Age Care/Afterschool (SACA) provides a safe, caring, nurturing place for extended learning, social, recreational, and personal life skills development for students during non-school hours.					
<b>Contact:</b> Cheryl Willoughby; PO Box 480 Jefferson City, MO 65102; 573-526-3961; cwilloug@mail.dese.state.mo.us					
Vocational and Adult Education	<b>Missouri Community Career System</b>  <b>YD: Job readiness, mentoring, apprenticeship</b>	\$2,288,500	Number served: N/A  71 School to Work partnerships	Federal: \$2,288,500 School to Work Opportunities Act of 1994	Request for Proposal process. Schools and educators can apply. Not currently accepting applications.
<b>Mission:</b> Missouri's Community Careers System is the federally approved School to Work initiative being implemented throughout our state. It is a system that changes the way we prepare Missouri's kids to meet the demands of a highly skilled workforce.					
<b>Contact:</b> Doug Sutton; PO Box 480 Jefferson City, MO 65102; 573-751-4192; DSutton1@mail.dese.state.mo.us					



<p>School Improvement/Partners with Missouri Arts Council in Dept. of Economic Development</p>	<p><b>MO Fine Arts Academy</b> <b>YD: Creative opportunities</b></p>	<p>\$789,475</p>	<p>240 youth ages: 14-18 1 Site</p>	<p>State: \$789,475 GR, Lottery Proceeds Fund, State School Monies Fund</p>	<p>Student involvement is based on a nomination process</p>
<p><b>Mission:</b> The Missouri Fine Arts Academy is a three-week residential program for about 200 of Missouri's artistically talented students who are ready to begin their junior or senior year in high school. The Academy has three primary purposes: 1) To help artistically gifted students achieve their full potential and motivate them to use their abilities in attaining higher goals. 2) To encourage local schools to establish and/or improve programs for artistically gifted youth by providing leadership in curriculum development and teaching strategies. 3) To provide the state with trained teachers and special materials that can help improve education for artistically gifted students.</p>					
<p><b>Contact:</b> Susan Cole; PO Box 480 Jefferson City, MO; 573-751-3175; scole@mail.dese.mo.us</p>					
<p>School Improvement</p>	<p><b>MO Scholars Academy</b> <b>YD: Educational Opportunities</b></p>	<p>Please refer to the MO Fine Arts Academy</p>	<p>330 youth ages: 14-18 1 Site</p>	<p>Please refer to the MO Fine Arts Academy</p>	<p>Student involvement is based on a nomination process</p>
<p><b>Mission:</b> The Missouri Scholars Academy is a three-week academic program for 330 of Missouri's gifted students who are ready to begin their junior year in high school. The Academy is a residential program held on the campus of the University of Missouri-Columbia.</p>					
<p><b>Contact:</b> Susan Cole; PO Box 480 Jefferson City, MO; 573-751-3175; scole@mail.dese.mo.us</p>					
<p>School Improvement</p>	<p><b>Title I - Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged</b> <i>Afterschool programming, educational</i></p>	<p>\$144,000,000</p>	<p>Number served: N/A Ages: 4-18 Almost all school districts are involved in the program, about one-third use some of their funding for before and after school programs</p>	<p>Federal: \$144,000,000 Improving America's Schools Act</p>	<p>School districts may apply for funding based on the US Census poverty data.</p>
<p><b>Mission:</b> To enable schools to provide opportunities for children served to acquire the knowledge and skills contained in the challenging State content standards and to meet the challenging State performance standards developed for all children.</p>					
<p><b>Contact:</b> Dr. Delores M. Beck; PO Box 480, Jefferson City, MO 65102; 573-751-3520; dbeck@mail.dese.state.mo.us</p>					
<p>School Improvement</p>	<p><b>Title VI - Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities</b> <i>community based prevention programming</i></p>	<p>\$5,665,533</p>	<p>Ages: 4-18 Number served: N/A 512 School Districts participate, although only 105 use their funding for before and after school programs</p>	<p>Federal: \$5,665,533 Improving America's Schools Act</p>	<p>School districts may apply for Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities funding based on their preceding year's Title I allocation and their district enrollment.</p>
<p><b>Mission:</b> The mission of the Act is to support programs that prevent violence in and around schools; that prevent the illegal use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs; that involve parents and communities; and that are coordinated with Federal, State, school, and community efforts and resources to foster a safe and drug-free learning environment that supports academic achievement.</p>					
<p><b>Contact:</b> Dr. Delores M. Beck; PO Box 480, Jefferson City, MO 65102; 573-751-3520; dbeck@mail.state.mo.us</p>					

## DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

Division	Program/Type	Budget FY 01	Number of Youth Served and Number of Programs FY 01	Source of Revenue FY 01	Distribution of Funding
Outreach and Education	<b>Frontiers</b>	\$5,000	3,316 youth: All Ages	State: \$5,000 Conservation Sales Tax	All funding is used to purchase materials and enhance conservation programs.
	<b>YD: Educational publications and incentives for youth and their families to be involved in conservation</b>		Number of programs: N/A		
<b>Mission:</b> To Bring People and Nature Together.					
<b>Contact:</b> Tom Meister; 636-458-2236 x25; 2751 Glencoe Rd. Wildwood, MO 63038					
Outreach and Education	<b>Eagle Days</b>	\$8,050	20,488 youth: All Ages	State: \$8,050 Conservation Sales Tax	Please refer to the Frontiers Distribution
	<b>YD: Educational programs for students and the public to learn about eagles</b>		23 programs		
<b>Mission:</b> To Bring People and Nature Together.					
<b>Contact:</b> Krista Kovach; PO Box 180 Jefferson City, MO 65102; 573-751-4115 x3291					
Outreach and Education	<b>Otter Programs</b>	\$51,000	5,000 youth: All Ages	State: \$51,000 Conservation Sales Tax	Please refer to the Frontiers Distribution
	<b>YD: Educational programs for students and the public to learn about otters</b>		45 programs		
<b>Mission:</b> To Bring People and Nature Together.					
<b>Contact:</b> Ginny Wallace; PO Box 180 Jefferson City, MO 65102; 573-751-4115 x3294					
Fisheries	<b>Stream Teams</b>	\$50,000	14,400 youth: All Ages	State: \$50,000 Conservation Sales Tax	Please refer to the Frontiers Distribution
	<b>YD: Volunteer environmental corps</b>		Number of programs: N/A		
<b>Mission:</b> Promoting citizen awareness and involvement in river and stream conservation.					
<b>Contact:</b> Mark Van Patten; PO Box 180 Jefferson City, MO 65102; 573-751-4115 x3892					

## DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Division	Program/Type	Budget FY 01	Number of Youth Served and Number of Programs FY 01	Source of Revenue FY 01	Distribution of Funding
University of Missouri: University Outreach and Extension	<b>4-H Youth Development</b> <b>YD:</b> 4-H Club; Special Interest Program; School Enrichment, leadership, skill building	\$6,000,000	203,000 youth and 17,000 volunteers  Number of programs: N/A	Federal: \$1,500,000 U.S. Department of Agriculture formula to each state. In MO, this allocation goes to University of Missouri to administer.  State: \$4,500,000 GR	4-H Youth Development staff work from University Outreach and Extension offices located in each county of the state.

**Mission:** Missouri 4-H is creating environments in which young people are valued, contributing members of their community. In support of the mission, 4-H will: Provide formal and informal community-focused experiential learning; Help youth develop skills that benefit them throughout life; Foster leadership and volunteerism in youth and adults; Build internal and external partnerships for programming and funding; Strengthen families and communities; Use research-based knowledge available from the land-grant university system and other resources. The accomplishment of this mission will result in capable, competent, and caring citizens. Ultimately, however, 4-H Youth Development Programs touch lives.

**Contact:** Dr. Jo Turner; University of Missouri Outreach Extension, University of Missouri and Lincoln University, 212 Whitten Hall Columbia, MO 65211; 573-882-7430; <http://mo4h.missouri.edu/>

## CARING COMMUNITIES

Program/Type	Budget FY 01	Number of Youth Served and Number of Programs FY 01	Source of Revenue FY 01
<b>After School Care</b> <b>YD:</b> Caring Communities began in 1993 and includes 21 Partnerships throughout the state of varying size and structure.	<b>\$846,642</b> In this report we have highlighted only the flexible funding that the Community Partnerships identified as support for <i>afterschool programs</i> . There are many other programs and services offered to support children and families within the Partnerships and additional dollars leveraged to support those programs. However in many cases it is difficult to clearly identify the use of the Partnership funds. The total allocated budget from state departments to Caring Communities for Fiscal Year 2001 was \$24,827,257.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nearly 3.2 million Missourians reside in Caring Communities</li> <li>• 58% of Missouri's youth live in the 21 Caring Communities Partnerships geographic areas</li> <li>• 70,000 children and their families are being served</li> <li>• There are more than 140 Caring Communities school-linked sites</li> <li>• At least 100 youth participate in local decision-making bodies throughout the state</li> </ul>	In 2001 the budget for Caring Communities was derived from 5 state Departments. The Family and Community Trust (then known as Family Investment Trust) board was responsible for allocating those dollars to the various Partnerships.

**Mission:** Caring Communities is a public/private initiative to improve the well being of Missouri children and families by restoring decision-making to the local level.

**Contact:** In summer 2002 the staff of the FACT organization was dissolved leaving only the board. The Department of Social Services is now responsible for the Community Partnerships budget. Questions remain about the future of Caring Communities and the structure that will exist to support the Community Partnerships.

## SECRETARY OF STATE

Division	Program/Type	Budget FY 01	Number of Youth Served and Number of Programs FY 01	Source of Revenue FY 01	Distribution of Funding
Library	<b>Teen Summer Reading Program - Book Your Summer 2001</b> <b>YD: educational opportunities</b>	\$6,570	5,750 youth ages: 12-18 150-200 libraries	State: \$6,570 GR	Funds are used to produce and distribute summer reading and promotional products to public libraries.
<p><b>Mission:</b> Teen summer reading program: In an effort to enhance library service to young adults, the State Library launched a new statewide teen summer reading program in 2000. More than 2,000 Missouri youth, ages 12 to 18, participated in the first young adult summer reading program. Many librarians saw this as an opportunity to begin building their young adult audiences. As a result of the summer program, libraries are organizing teen advisory councils that will meet on a regular basis to plan new programs and services, develop ways to interest more young adults in the library, design and build teen webpages, and just have a good time.</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> Nancee Dahms-Stinson; P.O. Box 387 Jefferson City, MO 65102-0387; 573-751-1821; dahmsn@sosmail.state.mo.us</p>					
Library	<b>Afterschool Connection Grants</b> <b>YD: Educational opportunities; Afterschool</b>	\$35,000	560 youth of all ages 4 libraries (Richmond Heights Memorial Library, St. Louis Public Library, Sedalia Public Library, and Springfield-Greene County Public Library)	Federal: \$35,000 Library Services and Technology Act	Call for Applications twice annually from public libraries that are certified to receive state aid.

**Mission:** After School Connections is a new grant program designed to allow public libraries to provide after school experiences for youth who do not traditionally use the library. The purposes of the program are to provide positive and enriching experiences for youth which will develop their reading skills, introduce library services and stimulate their use, and provide opportunities for positive interactions with their peers and adults.

**Contact:** Nancee Dahms-Stinson; PO Box 387 Jefferson City, MO 65102-0387; 573 751-1821; dahmsn@sosmail.state.mo.us

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

Division	Program/Type	Budget FY 01	Number of Youth Served and Number of Programs FY 01	Source of Revenue FY 01	Distribution of Funding
Nutritional and Health Services	<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program;</b> <b>Summer Food Service Program</b> <i>Nutrition for youth outside of school in a variety of settings.</i>	\$41,156,814	109,330 youth consumed 5,826,055 snacks Number of sites: 3,744	Federal: \$41,156,814 National School Lunch Act	Application for licensed facilities.
<p><b>Mission:</b> These programs support Missouri's children through reimbursement for nutritious meals served in child care centers, child day care homes, after school hours programs, homeless and emergency shelters, at-risk after school programs and summer feeding programs in school and recreational activities for children.</p> <p><b>Contact:</b> Karen Hobson; PO Box 570 Jefferson City, MO 65102; 800-733-6251; hobsok@dhss.state.mo.us</p>					

## TOTAL FOR ALL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT/PREVENTION

Total Number of Departmental Programs	Budget on Youth Development/Prevention FY 01*	Youth reported served FY 01**	Sites funded in FY 01***	Source of Revenue FY 01****
14 Divisions or agencies 36 programs	Approximately <b>Total \$101,957,122</b> \$30,507,975 YD / \$71,449,147 P	Approximately <b>610,785 youth</b> ages 5-24	Approximately <b>5,268</b>	Federal: <b>\$37,943,734</b> State: <b>\$8,621,359</b>

\* Does not include the St. Louis or Kansas City Community Initiatives in DSS; the Bootheel project; tax credits; Title I and Title VI in DESE; or DHHS food programs because the amount budgeted specifically for youth development/prevention was impossible to delineate from the total budget.

\*\* This is the number of youth reported served by each program. 25 of the programs reported a specific number of youth reached. However the level of service could vary from youth attending a back to school fair or receiving materials to daily participation in a jobs program or afterschool program. It also does not mean that there were this many unduplicated youth served. Some youth may participate in a variety of programs. There were 11 programs that did not report how many youth they served.

\*\*\* This number does not include 4-H Youth Development or Purchase of Child Care.

\*\*\*\* The state total includes amounts from GR and other sources like Lottery, Intergovernmental Transfers and other special state funds. Also the totals do not include the programs when a specific breakdown of federal vs. state dollars was not provided. Those were the Purchase of Child Care, Youth Mentoring, and Caring Communities afterschool programs. The items not included in the total budget on youth development/ prevention are also not included for consistency. (see\*)

**Table I: Spending on Youth Development and Prevention by Department in Fiscal Year 2001**

Name of Department or Other State Body	Total Spent on Youth Development/Prevention	Total Department Budget	Percent of Total Spent on Youth Development
Caring Communities	\$846,642	\$24,827,257	3%
Department of Conservation	\$114,050	\$121,748,965	0%
Department of Economic Development	\$19,228,538	\$282,887,703	7%
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education	\$5,327,975	\$4,239,935,678	0%
Department of Higher Education	\$6,000,000	\$1,141,925,360	1%
Department of Mental Health	\$3,669,000	\$675,495,561	1%
Department of Public Safety	\$2,879,000	\$320,182,940	1%
Department of Social Services	\$63,850,347	\$4,707,863,032	1%
Secretary of State	\$41,570	\$28,326,038	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$101,957,122</b>	<b>\$11,543,192,534</b>	<b>1%</b>

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# FEDERAL GRANT CHANGES WILL IMPACT STATES

THE NEW FEDERAL  
ELEMENTARY AND  
SECONDARY EDUCATION  
ACT STATUTE GRANTS  
BROAD LOCAL  
AUTHORITY TO STATE  
DEPARTMENTS OF  
EDUCATION AND LOCAL  
SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO  
TRANSFER FEDERAL  
EDUCATION FUNDS.  
  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
  
CHILD ADVOCATES

Because the large majority of the funding of youth development and prevention programs comes from the federal government, it is important to discuss some recent changes. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) was reauthorized in 2001 by the Bush Administration and Congress. The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 made some noteworthy additions, cuts and alterations that could impact youth development in Missouri. Also important are the changes occurring with the School To Work grants coming to an end and the changes to the Workforce Investment Act programs.

## The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001<sup>30</sup>

This legislation sets forth new requirements for standards, accountability, flexibility, local control, expanded options for parents and an emphasis on teaching methods that states and school districts must meet. It also provides some new options and funding opportunities for youth development programs as they relate to improving educational outcomes.

The new ESEA statute grants broad local authority to state Departments of Education and local school districts to transfer federal education funds. Under the State and Local Transferability Act state departments of education are allowed to transfer, without federal approval, up to 50 percent of state activity funds among five different ESEA programs: Teacher Quality State Grants, Educational Technology State Grants, Safe and Drug Free Schools, 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers, and Innovative Programs Block Grants. Local School Districts can transfer up to 50 percent of funds without state approval, between these same programs with the exception of 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers.

### Missouri Youth Advocates should encourage:

1. Monitoring of Missouri's proposals and local district's proposals to transfer or consolidate funds to assess whether the actions will actually improve student achievement.
2. Implementation of strong accountability requirements for such transfers including: data collection, tracking of funds and peer review processes. For more information on the effect of other components of the ESEA Act on Missouri please visit: <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/esea/missouri.html>

### In the 2002 School Year the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Center Grant Program will become one of the 5 largest youth development programs in Missouri. <sup>31</sup>

21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers (21<sup>st</sup> CCLC) was formerly a federally funded program that allowed schools to create and/or enhance afterschool programs. With the passing of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC Program is now transitioning to state control and administration. This is partly because there has been increasing public demand for afterschool programs due to their demonstrated effectiveness in improving academic and social skills and supporting working families. The 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC program has grown from \$40 million to \$1 billion in five years.

Beginning in the 2002-03 school year Missouri will receive \$4.7 million dollars to distribute in grants to schools and communities for afterschool programs. Previously those federal grants went directly to school districts. They will now be administered through the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The amount that the state administers will increase as the federal grants to school districts phase out.

The purpose of the 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC Grant is to provide opportunities for communities to establish or expand activities in community learning centers that provide academic enrichment, youth development, prevention, and recreation. The centers may also provide services to the families of children involved in the programs.

AMERICANS BELIEVE

### **Workforce Investment Act (WIA) and School to Work (STW)**

“PREPARING YOUNG PEOPLE

As the STW Opportunities Act of 1994 expires at the federal level, it will be up to each area of the state and their local STW partnerships to determine what will happen next. There is continued dialogue about incorporating elements of STW into WIA youth program activities and services. There may also be components of STW incorporated into the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 2001, and the Carl D. Perkins Act of 1998.

FOR THE FUTURE” SHOULD BE

THE NATION’S HIGHEST

WIA has substantially reformed youth training and employment programs by shifting the program’s focus from short-term training and job placement to long-term, comprehensive youth services that provide the education, skills, work experience and support designed to help youth successfully transition to careers. In the upcoming year state and federal efforts will focus on four major areas: 1) program goals and performance; 2) serving out-of-school youth; 3) engaging community and faith-based organizations; 4) the Youth Development Practitioner Apprenticeship initiative.

PRIORITY. THIS RANKS ABOVE

IMPROVING HEALTH CARE,

KEEPING THE ECONOMY

STRONG, REDUCING CRIME

### **TOP FIVE FUNDED YOUTH DEVELOPMENT/ PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN 2001**

AND PROTECTING THE

Missouri’s largest programs for youth development/prevention are found in the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Higher Education, and the Department of Social Services.

ENVIRONMENT.

- Purchase of Child Care: \$52,779,387 (prevention)
- Workforce Investment Act/ Title 1: \$14,718,738 (youth development)
- 4-H Youth Development: \$6,000,000 (youth development)
- Independent Living: \$5,173,228 (prevention)
- Community Services Block Grant: \$4,108,527 (prevention)

A 2001 GALLUP POLL

CONDUCTED FOR AMERICA’S

### **Purchase of Child Care<sup>32</sup>**

PROMISE

Childcare is an essential component in assisting households to transition off of welfare. The purchase of child care allows children to receive care that is healthy, safe, and meets their educational needs. Purchase of child care represents the largest number of public dollars directed to school-age youth outside the school day. Division of Family Services (DFS) Child Care Subsidy Program provides child care for children from birth to 13 years of age, or up to 19 years of age if the child has special needs. The purpose

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of the Subsidy Program is 1) to enable Temporary Assistance or other low income parents to work, to participate in education or job training programs, or to support the special needs of their children and 2) to provide the child with opportunities for early learning and school readiness, or in the case of school-age children provide them with enriched learning and youth development opportunities.

Funding for this subsidy program comes from a combination of the federal Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and state General Revenue based on annual state appropriations. Although the subsidy program is typically thought of as an early childhood program, some 40 percent of the children served are between the ages of 6 and 13. The DFS administers these funds. The recipients are families of children that qualify for child care vouchers. Missouri's child care subsidy program operates on a 100 percent voucher system meaning that it provides subsidy to families, typically via direct payment to the child care provider, for child care provided by licensed, license-exempt (faith-based, school-based), or providers caring for 4 or less unrelated children. In order to qualify for subsidy, a family must have a total gross household income (less any medical insurance premiums) under approximately 118 percent of the federal poverty level. For a family of 3 that equates to \$1,482 per month.

Child Care Subsidy plays an essential role in breaking the cycle of poverty by supporting families as they transition from welfare to work and in supporting low income families to maintain economic self-sufficiency. *Quality* child care plays an essential role in a child's early learning and school readiness, as well as in their ongoing youth development.

### **Workforce Investment Act<sup>33</sup>**

WIA serves In-School and Out-of-School youth ages 14-21. The Division of Workforce Development administers Workforce Investment Act (WIA) funds to provide comprehensive services locally designed by Missouri's 14 regional Workforce Investment Boards and their designated local Youth Councils. The goal of the Division of Workforce Development is to facilitate how good ideas, performance, and effective leveraging of resources come together to produce a workforce investment system truly positioned to expand the current and future opportunities of Missouri's young people today. It reflects the core belief that all youth can learn and acquire skills, establish career and educational goals, develop leadership traits, and become good community citizens. By providing comprehensive services based on individual assessments, local youth programs will be linked more closely to local labor market needs. They will provide the right interventions at the right time in a young person's life to have a major impact on his or her future success. In addition, youth that can benefit from services but may not be eligible under WIA guidelines can be referred to other youth programs such as Job Corps.

### **4-H Youth Development<sup>34</sup>**

All 4-H programs help young people to be caring, capable, competent, and contributing. Extension faculty work with youth, parents, educators, human service providers and others in the community to plan educational programs that address community needs and priorities. Young people in 4-H programs are between the ages of 5 and 18.

QUALITY CHILD CARE

PLAYS AN ESSENTIAL ROLE

IN A CHILD'S EARLY

LEARNING AND SCHOOL

READINESS, AS WELL AS IN

THEIR ONGOING YOUTH

DEVELOPMENT.

DORIS HALLFORD, DFS

ASSISTANT DEPUTY

DIRECTOR



A typical 4-H group is led by an adult or teen volunteer and selects an educational focus or project. These projects may be content-based (computers, arts, environmental, science, animal sciences, etc.) or social-skill based (leadership, service, communications, character, etc.). All use experiential learning principles, as well as research-based practices and curricula. When 4-H was founded 100 years ago the U.S. economy was largely agricultural. Today, 4-H programs can be found in cities, suburbs and rural communities throughout Missouri and the nation.

University Outreach and Extension, a partnership of the University of Missouri system, Lincoln University, the United States Department of Agriculture, and local governments, administers Missouri 4-H Youth Development Programs. Federal dollars are appropriated to the University of Missouri to support Extension programs, including 4-H. At the state level, the University of Missouri receives an annual allocation that includes Extension functions. At the local level, county commissions allocate funds to support local Extension offices or centers. Extension faculty are employees of the University of Missouri or Lincoln University and headquartered in county University Extension Centers. These faculty work with local citizens on locally determined youth development priorities. Last year, 16,739 4-H volunteers worked with 203,000 young people in 4-H clubs, school enrichment programs, afterschool care, and community-based programs. Currently, there are 48 4-H Youth Development specialists assigned to cover Missouri's 114 counties, and 51 4-H Youth Education Assistants who work under their supervision. Statewide programmatic and administrative leadership is provided by faculty at the University of Missouri-Columbia.

### Independent Living Programs<sup>35</sup>

The John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Act of 1999 provides independent living programs and services to youth 13-15 likely to remain in foster care until age 18, youth aging out of foster care, or older youth 18-21 who left the Division of Family Services' (DFS) custody on or after age 18. DFS has chosen a broad list of activities to help youth successfully transition from adolescence to adulthood. Services include, but are not restricted to the following:

- Soft skills focusing on healthy relationship building and self-esteem.
- Training in daily living skills, budgeting and financial management.
- Assistance in obtaining a high school diploma.
- Training and employment services, job placement and retention.
- Career exploration.
- Vocational training, or preparation for post-secondary training.
- Preventive health activities (i.e., smoking avoidance, substance abuse and pregnancy prevention).
- Mentors or significant adults.
- Crisis intervention funds (rent and utilities, food).
- Financial, housing, and other appropriate supports and services.

Independent living services are not an alternative to adoption. Enrollment in the independent living program should occur concurrently with continued efforts to locate and achieve placements in adoptive families.

“THE YOUTH-ADULT PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN THE STATE 4-H STAFF AND THE MEMBERS OF THE MISSOURI STATE 4-H COUNCIL ARE REAL AND EFFECTIVE. WE, AS TEENAGERS, ARE GIVEN THE TOOLS AND GUIDANCE TO DEVELOP LEADERSHIP SKILLS. MEANWHILE, THE ADULTS ARE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP GREAT PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH, DESIGNED BY YOUTH. THROUGH 50-50 DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES BETWEEN YOUTH AND ADULTS, WE ARE MAKING THE BEST BETTER FOR MISSOURI 4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT.”

AARON M. BAKER (YOUTH),

MISSOURI STATE 4-H COUNCIL,

PRESIDENT

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## Community Services Block Grant<sup>36</sup>

The purposes of the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) are to reduce poverty, revitalize low-income communities, and empower low-income families and individuals in rural and urban areas to become self-sufficient. Of the total individuals served 47 percent are youth and benefit from the services listed below.

"IN ONE SURVEY OF THE

VOTING PUBLIC, 93% OF

RESPONDENTS FAVORED

MAKING SAFE DAILY

ENRICHMENT

PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO

ALL CHILDREN"

CHARLES STEWART MOTT

FOUNDATION, 1998

CSBG is a federal, anti-poverty block grant that funds the operations of a state-administered network of local Community Action Agencies that create, coordinate and deliver many programs and services to low-income citizens in all 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis.

Activities made possible under this block grant are part of the overall effort to impact causes of conditions that result in people being inadequately employed, educated, or housed, as well as being malnourished in crisis situations, or needing help to make the best use of their resources. Each Community Action Agency develops local programs that respond to the needs of low-income families and communities. Typically Community Action Agencies use CSBG resources in conjunction with other federal, state and local resources to provide the following range of services:

- Community Coordination and Planning
- Advocacy
- Intake Assessment and Referral
- Emergency Food, Rental, Housing or Utility Assistance
- Case Management
- Mentoring and Tutoring
- School Readiness for Children
- Head Start and Early Head Start
- Education Workshops (Money Management, Parenting, Nutrition, Interviewing)
- Employment and Training Activities (Job Readiness, Skill Training, Work Experience, Job Placement)
- Home Energy and Weatherization Assistance
- Health Services
- Adult and Child Literacy (GED Study)
- Housing Development, Rental Assistance and Transitional Housing
- Asset Development and Micro-Enterprise Development
- Community Development and Revitalization
- In-Home Services
- Earned Income Tax Credit Outreach and Clinics

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# REPORT FINDINGS

## Missouri's Successes:

- 1. Availability of a variety of programs and services** – The state offers 36 programs and services with an emphasis on a diverse array of opportunities and activities ranging from recreation to substance abuse prevention to job readiness. THERE IS A NOTICEABLE OVERLAP IN TYPES OF PROGRAMS AND SERVICES OFFERED AND LITTLE COMMUNICATION AMONG PROGRAMS. THE 14 SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR
- 2. Involvement in youth development by Missouri Departments** – Seven Departments, the Secretary of State's Office and Caring Communities operated or administered youth development/prevention programs in 2001.
- 3. Enthusiasm and interest in future involvement in youth development initiatives among Missouri State Departments.** – Many Departments are actively involved in the Governor's new Youth Policy Team and are working to create a better system for youth development. Many of those we talked to recognize the importance of collaborating with other Departments to more effectively deliver services.
- 4. Accessibility of a variety of state funds for community based organizations** – About one third of the 36 programs and services highlighted in the report make funding available to community based, non-profit agencies (See Table H, distribution of funding column).

## Missouri's Shortfalls:

- 1. Lack of departmental accountability** – This is particularly true in programs funded through large, formula-allocated federal grants. The Division of Family Services collects very little youth-specific data and does not adequately track outcomes for a variety of programs including the Community Initiatives (excluding youth mentoring), Caring Communities, Purchase of Child Care and Community Services Block Grant. In the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education the same is true for the federal grants including Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities, and Title 1. In the Department of Public Safety, the four grants from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention are monitored only to the extent required for continued federal funding. AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS ARE NOT COORDINATED IN THEIR EFFORTS. THE SAME IS TRUE OF THE 12 SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR JOB READINESS PROGRAMS. THIS OCCURS SOMETIMES EVEN WITHIN A SINGLE DEPARTMENT.
- 2. Lack of consistency or precision in data collecting and analysis** – Indicators that measure positive youth development and resiliency are truly limited in Missouri. The surveys that are conducted collect similar data but are none comprehensive. Data collection is expensive and Missouri has not adopted a statewide tool.
- 3. No strategic planning of youth programs and services** – There is a noticeable overlap in types of programs and services offered and little communication among programs. The 14 sources of funding for afterschool programs are not coordinated in their efforts. The same is true of the 12 sources of funding for job readiness programs. This occurs sometimes even within a single Department.

“ALL OF THE MONEY IN

THE WORLD CANNOT

SOLVE PROBLEMS

UNLESS WE WORK

TOGETHER. AND IF WE

WORK TOGETHER, THERE

IS NO PROBLEM IN THE

WORLD THAT CAN STOP

US AS WE SEEK TO

DEVELOP PEOPLE TO

THE HIGHEST AND BEST

POTENTIAL.”

*EWING MARION*

*KAUFFMAN*

4. **No central entity responsible for youth development at the state level** – There is no single department or person to go to for information about Missouri’s youth programs and services, and no coordination among the 14 departmental divisions or agencies and the 36 programs that serve youth.
5. **Lack of an applied definition of youth development** – While the activities of the Workforce Investment Act programs and the school-age care programs are vastly different, it would be helpful if the same youth development principles were recognized and incorporated by all programs.
6. **Inadequate involvement of youth in program planning and policy development** – For the most part there is little involvement of youth in program planning and policy development. Notable exceptions include: the Missouri 4-H Council; Americorps; some Workforce Investment Board Youth Councils; some Caring Communities sites; and the newly formed Governor’s Youth Cabinet.
7. **Insufficient funding for youth programs and services** – The Center for Youth Development figures indicate Missouri should be spending much more to meet the needs of the number of youth in Missouri (See Table E). Currently Missouri relies primarily on federal funding (80%) to provide youth development/prevention programs. What the state does spend is heavily weighted toward treatment of youth problems. This is partly because there is no dedicated state funding source for youth development; so programs with this emphasis are the first to be scaled back or not begun at all.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are recommendations that Citizens for Missouri’s Children (in consultation with youth, youth serving organizations, government agencies, private funders, and nationally conducted scientific research) believe to be critical to the formation of sound public policy for Missouri youth. These recommendations are consistent with those from the Conversations on Youth Development in January 2002 where more than 1,000 citizens participated in making policy recommendations.

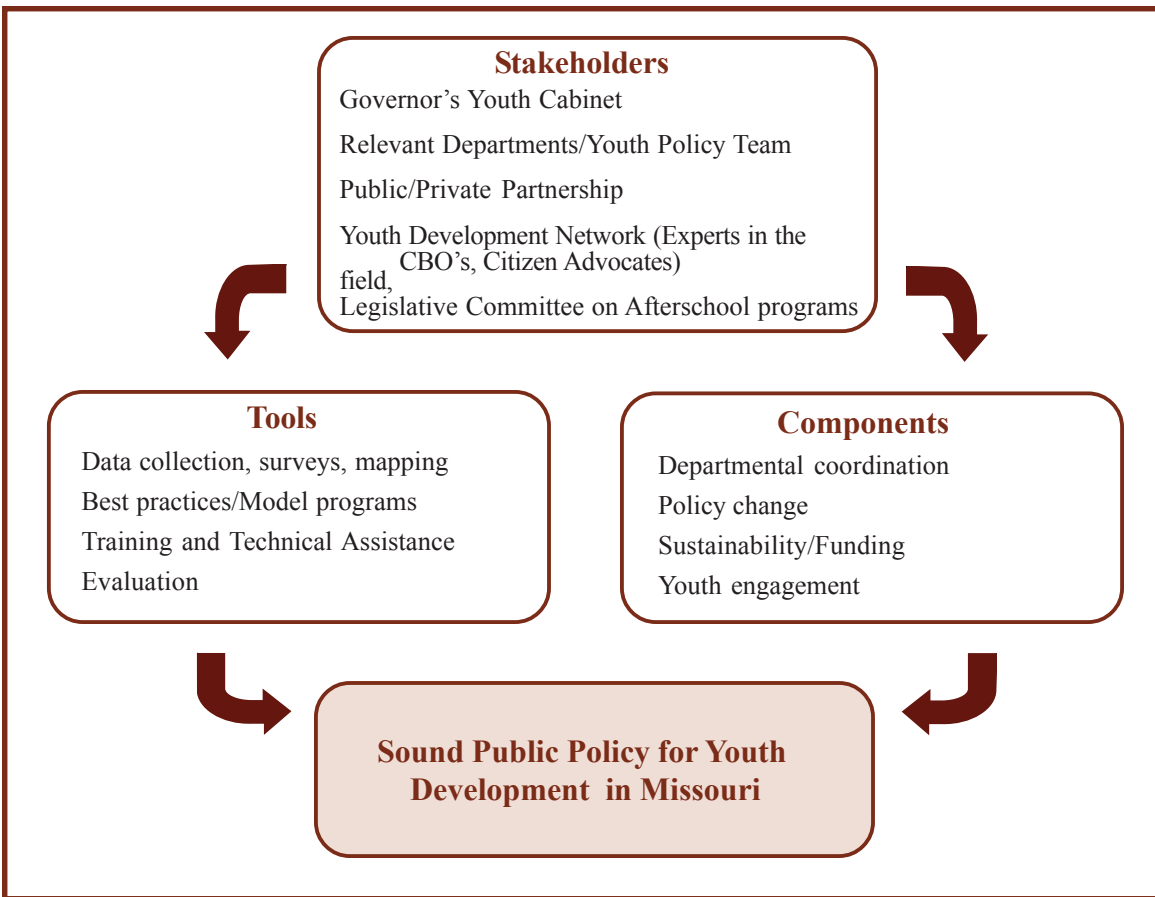
1. **Design a strategic plan for youth development policy** – Utilize input from youth, youth development experts in the community, departmental leaders in areas relating to youth, and elected officials to build an effective infrastructure (see Chart C). This could result in a cabinet-level ombudsman for youth development in Missouri who works with the Youth Policy Team and Youth Cabinet to ensure the success of the strategic plan.
2. **Incorporate youth in policy decision-making** – The inclusion of youth at all levels of decision-making is critical to creating effective policy. Tying funding to how well programs involve youth in planning is one way to ensure that it happens. The Governor’s Youth Cabinet should give youth significant

voice in policy decision-making and lead the way for other state task forces, commissions and bodies to include youth.

3. **Create a dedicated funding stream to support youth development activities** – Funding should reflect the priorities in the strategic plan for youth development policy. Funding for programs must be tied to demonstrable results and youth involvement in program planning.
4. **Form public/private partnerships for youth development** – For programs and services to be sustainable there must be a commitment from all sectors: federal, state, and local governments; corporations; foundations; local businesses; philanthropic entities; and communities. Addressing the positive development of youth is critical to current and future success in all sectors.
5. **Increase inter-departmental collaboration** – There must be clearer lines of communication for departments to work together, maximize limited resources and efficiently deliver services. No one department in state government can legitimately encompass the field of youth development. Departments are responsible for certain elements of youth development policy and it is in their best interest to work together.
6. **Improve Data Collection and Use** – There is a need to collect basic data to identify the location, nature and quality of all of Missouri’s youth programs and services as well as data on the prevalence of risk and protective factors among Missouri youth. That should be followed by an in depth analysis of that data; and the use of the data as an evaluative tool that helps in the formation of a strategic plan and in the ongoing assessment of whether programs and services are achieving the desired outcomes.
7. **Create and/or expand upon successful youth development programs** – Utilize existing empirically based models as found in the publication *Community Programs to Promote Youth Development* and other nationally or locally conducted scientific evaluations. The state should maintain a collection of best practices to use as models when new programs are initiated, so that programming is more intentional.
8. **Promote the positive youth development message** – Youth development is a relatively new concept to many citizens in the state. It is important that it is fully explained and integrated into training for elected officials, administrative officials and other public figures. Those officials should consider the principles of youth development when making decisions about approaches to problems, funding and desired outcomes.

“ADOLESCENTS WHO  
SPEND TIME IN  
COMMUNITIES THAT ARE  
RICH IN DEVELOPMENTAL  
OPPORTUNITIES  
EXPERIENCE LESS RISK  
AND SHOW EVIDENCE OF  
HIGHER RATES OF  
POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT. A  
DIVERSITY OF PROGRAM  
OPPORTUNITIES IN EACH  
COMMUNITY IS MORE  
LIKELY TO SUPPORT  
BROAD ADOLESCENT  
DEVELOPMENT AND  
ATTRACT THE INTEREST  
OF AND MEET THE NEEDS  
OF A GREATER NUMBER  
OF YOUTH.”<sup>37</sup>  
  
*COMMUNITY PROGRAMS  
TO PROMOTE YOUTH  
DEVELOPMENT*

**CHART C:  
STRATEGIC  
PLANNING  
FOR YOUTH  
DEVELOPMENT**



## UNDERSTANDING THE LANDSCAPE IN MISSOURI

WE MUST NOT DO A  
DISSERVICE TO YOUTH  
IN THIS STATE BY  
FAILING TO COORDI-  
NATE OR COMMIT TO A  
LARGER VISION FOR  
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT.

### Who are the stakeholders?

Youth, parents and citizens, community based organizations, the Missouri Legislature, the Governor’s Office, businesses, foundations, and the various state Departments should all be included in the process of crafting a vision for youth development in Missouri.

### How are they organizing themselves?

Many stakeholders are engaging in the policy process.

- The Governor has begun a youth development initiative by creating a cabinet made up of a diverse group of youth from throughout the state. This cabinet will mirror the existing cabinet and will work with a Youth Policy Team made up of the relevant departments to shape youth-related policy. The information in this report will be an important tool for these teams to use as a guide in formulating youth policy.
- The Governor’s office is also spearheading an ambitious information gathering process that will create a statewide clearinghouse of all programs and services available to youth in grades 6-12. It will be online at [www.communityconnections.org](http://www.communityconnections.org)

- In the fall of 2001, 4-H Youth Development conducted a series of “Conversations on Youth Development” in over 50 counties in Missouri with over 1,000 participants. In January 2002 at the State “Conversation on Youth Development,” Missouri citizens identified policy priorities that would improve the lives of youth. These recommendations are an important testimony to the need and desire for improvement of public policy as it affects youth.
- Leaders in the afterschool arena are working with the Mott Foundation to create a public/private partnership made up of state departments and private foundations. The goal is to provide consistent, high-quality training and technical assistance to afterschool programs in the state.
- Missouri citizens interested in promoting positive youth development have been coalescing into an informal network to advocate for increased support for youth development policy. The Youth Development Network consists of approximately 700 experts in the field, community based organizations, youth and other advocates. It will play an important role in monitoring the activities of the various stakeholders in the best interest of youth. Citizens for Missouri’s Children is organizing this network.
- In the 2002 Legislative Session the Missouri Legislature passed a concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Interim Committee on Afterschool Programs. This committee’s responsibilities include identifying the need, availability and resources to support afterschool programs.

### **How to consolidate these efforts?**

Each of these statewide efforts has a contribution to make to youth development policy formation.

It is imperative that all stakeholders agree to take responsibility in accomplishing the following tasks: departmental coordination, data collection, identifying best practices and model programs, providing training and technical assistance, evaluation, sustainability, youth engagement and policy change. The plan must clearly state who will be responsible for specific tasks and should identify the financial resources to support the assigned work.

Let us take advantage of the current energy and interest being generated in ensuring our youth are fully prepared for adulthood. We must not do a disservice to youth in this state by failing to coordinate or commit to a larger vision for youth development. By working together we can make Missouri a leader in youth development policy.

### **Other States’ Youth Development Infrastructures**

#### **Kentucky Youth Development Partnership**

Youth advocates in Kentucky have brought together a group of 18 national, state and local youth serving organizations to foster collaboration of youth services at the state and local level and to promote positive youth development. [www.kyyouth.org](http://www.kyyouth.org)

#### **Iowa Collaboration for Youth Development (ICYD)**

ICYD is a coordinating body of more than 40 state agencies, community organizations, statewide associations and research institutions that have an interest in youth policy. It is a forum for information sharing, policy discussions and state and community planning, among organizations from the public and private sectors. Committees guide more specific efforts related to youth involvement, training and technical assistance, communications, state policy alignment and community planning. ICYD also explores ways to improve coordination and to test feasibility of consolidating planning across multiple youth serving systems. [www.icyd.org](http://www.icyd.org)

#### **The Louisiana Youth Policy Network**

The Louisiana Youth Policy Network team is a collaborative effort between state agencies and organizations that support the positive development of youth. The Network’s goals are to work together across agencies and funding streams; to identify future trends in youth development, education, and training; to create a state-level plan to address identified trends in youth development, education, and training; and to make policy recommendations regarding youth development to the Governor, the Children’s Cabinet, and the Workforce Commission. [www.layouthnet.org](http://www.layouthnet.org)

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## NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> An example of a coordinated, national, data-driven youth development policy is the Younger Americans Act. Modeled on the Older Americans Act, the Younger Americans Act if made into law would establish a comprehensive, coordinated national youth policy with a commitment of federal funding matched by local resources and built upon development initiatives that have a track record of success. For more information check out the website: [www.nydic.org](http://www.nydic.org)
- <sup>2</sup> The work CMC did on the tobacco settlement issue brought to light that youth advocates were ready and wanting to organize more effectively. In Missouri in the past year, there have been many events, meetings, discussions, and celebrations around youth development. For example, Missouri 4-H sponsored Local, State, and National Conversations on Youth Development. (to see more check out the website: [www.4h.missouri.edu](http://www.4h.missouri.edu))
- <sup>3</sup> A youth focus group of 8th, 9th and 12th graders in north Philadelphia revealed what youth believed would most influence their likelihood of achieving a positive future. Students in all grades gave highest priority to solutions that would promote educational or job opportunities. In addition, focus group participants agreed that education, improved employment opportunities, connections with adults, and meaningful uses of their time were the keys to positive change. Focus group data offers policy makers and program developers a more comprehensive understanding from which to develop strategies. Alexander Ginsberg, Hunt, Sullivan, and Cnaan, "Enhancing Their Likelihood for a Positive Future: Focus Groups reveal the Voice of Inner City Youth," *Pediatrics* Vol. 109 No. 6, June 2002: e95.
- <sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Labor/ Bureau of Labor Statistics. News release "Employment Characteristics of Families Summary" Table 4 March 29, 2002. [www.bls.gov/news.release/famee.t04.htm](http://www.bls.gov/news.release/famee.t04.htm)
- <sup>5</sup> YMCA of the USA, "Afterschool for America's Teens: A National Survey of Teen Attitudes and Behaviors in the Hours After School", 2001.
- <sup>6</sup> Becky James, Executive Director of Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Eastern Missouri, personal communication, 2001.
- <sup>7</sup> Jamala Rogers, Director, City of St. Louis-Office of Youth Development, personal communication, 2001.
- <sup>8</sup> Heartland Regional Community Foundation, youth survey conducted in 1998-99. The survey was conducted in 16 schools in 12 counties with nearly 4,400 respondents. [www.heartlandfoundation.org/children\\_&\\_youth\\_development.htm](http://www.heartlandfoundation.org/children_&_youth_development.htm)
- <sup>9</sup> America's Promise. <http://www.americaspromise.org/PressRoom/FactSheets.cfm> click on Marketable Skills fact sheet; citing from Johnston, L.D. et al, 1995.
- <sup>10</sup> Independent Sector. "Volunteering and Giving Among Teenagers 12 to 17 Years of Age." Washington: 1996.
- <sup>11</sup> Zill, N., C.W. Nord, and L.S. Loomis, "Adolescent Time Use, Risky Behavior, and Outcomes: An Analysis of National Data." Rockville, MD: Westat, Inc. 1995.
- <sup>12</sup> Missouri Quick Facts Data  
*Public School Data:* Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education website; <http://www.dese.state.mo.us/commissioner/pubinfo/facts/>  
*Population Data:* US Census Data, 2000 <http://quickfacts.census.gov>  
*Youth Data:* Missouri Youth Initiative, *Step By Step Newsletter*; Vol. 13, No. 1, Jan. 2002.  
Citizens for Missouri's Children. *Kids Count in Missouri 2001 Data Book*.
- <sup>13</sup> Missouri Department of Mental Health, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, "Substance Use, Delinquent Behavior, and Risk and Protective Factors Among Students in the State of Missouri: 2000" prepared by Research Triangle Institute.
- <sup>14</sup> Please see AED Center for Youth Development and Policy Research website for more information: <http://www.aed.org/us/youth.html> The books *Community Programs to Promote Youth Development* and *Risks and Opportunities: Synthesis of Studies on Adolescence* also provide relevant research on youth development.
- <sup>15</sup> America's Promise. <http://www.americaspromise.org/PressRoom/FactSheets.cfm> click on Safe Places fact sheet; citing from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995.



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- <sup>16</sup> Jacquelynne Eccles and Jennifer Appleton Gootman. eds., *Community Programs to Promote Youth Development*, (Washington D.C. National Academy Press, 2002) 31.
- <sup>17</sup> Andi Fletcher, California Afterschool Learning and Safe Neighborhoods Partnership Program, personal communication, June 2002.
- <sup>18</sup> Joseph Tierney and Jean Baldwin Grossman, with Nancy L. Resch “Making a Difference: An Impact Study of Big Brothers/Big Sisters” Re-Issued September 2000.
- <sup>19</sup> American Red Cross of the St. Paul Area, <http://www.arcstp.org/services/YouthJR.html>
- <sup>20</sup> Housing and Urban Development “Blue Ribbon Practices in Housing and Community Development”.  
[www.hud.gov/ptw/docs/ma0298.html](http://www.hud.gov/ptw/docs/ma0298.html)
- <sup>21</sup> YouthBuild USA Affiliated Network Aggregated Data. 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001.
- <sup>22</sup> America’s Promise 2002. <http://www.americaspromise.org/PressRoom/FactSheets.cfm> click on Opportunities to Serve fact sheet; citing from Gallup Poll for Independent Sector, 1996.
- <sup>23</sup> Council of Economic Advisors, “Teens and their Parents in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: An Examination of Trends in Teen Behavior and the Role of Parental Involvement”, 2000. Available from the Council of Economic Advisors;  
<http://clinton4nara.gov/media/pdf/CEAreport.pdf>
- <sup>24</sup> The AED Center for Youth Development and Policy Research has done extensive work in this area and has more detailed explanation of where these numbers are derived from on line at <http://cyd.aed.org/> or in their publication “A Matter of Money: The Cost and Financing of Youth Development in America” 2001.
- <sup>25</sup> AED Center for Youth Development and Policy Research.
- <sup>26</sup> AED Center for Youth Development. The estimated cost for education in Missouri replaced their estimated cost.
- <sup>27</sup> Zeldin S., M. Kimball, and L. Price, “What are the Day-To-Day Experiences that Promote Youth Development? An Annotated Bibliography of Research on Adolescents and their Families”. Washington D.C.: AED Center for Youth Development and Policy Research, 1995.
- <sup>28</sup> Shepherd Zeldin, Anette Kusgen McDaniel, Dimitri Topitzes, Matt Calvert, “Youth in Decision Making: A Study on Impacts of Youth on Adults and Organizations,” (University of Wisconsin-Madison: Innovation Center/Tides Center, 2000). Available online at [www.theinnovationcenter.org](http://www.theinnovationcenter.org)
- <sup>29</sup> David Lieb, “State’s Net General Revenues Decrease”, *Columbia Missourian* Associated Press, 4 July 2002, 1A.
- <sup>30</sup> The No Child Left Behind Act is Public Law No: 107-110.
- <sup>31</sup> Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education/ Division of Vocational and Adult Education website  
[www.dese.state.mo.us/divvoiced/saca\\_21st\\_century\\_learning\\_centers.htm](http://www.dese.state.mo.us/divvoiced/saca_21st_century_learning_centers.htm)
- <sup>32</sup> Doris Hallford, Division of Family Services, personal communication, July 2002.
- <sup>33</sup> Workforce Investment Act Annual Report, 2000.
- <sup>34</sup> Dr. Jo Turner, Director, Missouri 4-H Youth Development, personal communication, June 2002.
- <sup>35</sup> Department of Social Services website, <http://www.dss.state.mo.us/dfs/chafee.htm> 2002.
- <sup>36</sup> Jeannie Chaffin, Program Manager, Community Services Block Grant, personal communication, June 2002.
- <sup>37</sup> Jacquelynne Eccles, and Jennifer Appleton Gootman. eds., *Community Programs to Promote Youth Development*, (Washington D.C. National Academy Press, 2002) 10-11.

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# APPENDIX

## Potential Resources for Missouri Youth Development

In the course of its research, CMC identified resources that do not have youth development as their primary goal but could potentially be used to support youth development. In some cases resources are being utilized in Missouri. However the various state departments that administer them do not in all cases track how much of the money is spent locally on “out-of-school time” youth development. Some of this information came from a series of reports compiled by the Finance Project.

**A. The National School Lunch Program**

Includes reimbursement for snacks served to children in afterschool educational and enrichment programs. An afterschool program is eligible if it is located at school or in the attendance area of a school where at least 50 percent of the enrolled children are eligible for free or reduced price meals. [www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Lunch/](http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Lunch/)

**B. The Child and Adult Care Food Program**

Provides reimbursement for snacks to programs that provide children with regularly scheduled activities in an organized, structured and supervised environment. [www.frac.org/html/federal\\_food\\_programs/programs/cacfp.html](http://www.frac.org/html/federal_food_programs/programs/cacfp.html)

**C. Community Development Corporation (CDC) Tax Credit Program**

Allows for eligible real estate development projects (i.e., youth centers), located in a designated redevelopment area, to receive funding by CDC projects. [www.missouridevelopment.org/cdc](http://www.missouridevelopment.org/cdc)

**D. Missouri Arts Council and Minority Arts Program**

This statewide initiative is comprised of programs that are available to schools, communities and organizations to help develop needed skills in the arts, increase art awareness and defray the costs of art related activities. [www.missouriartscouncil.org](http://www.missouriartscouncil.org)

**E. The Community Development Block Grant**

Offers grants to Missouri communities to fund the purchase, construction, or rehabilitation of facilities for out-of-school time initiatives and some public services. Eligible projects include afterschool, tutoring, mentoring, and recreation programs. [www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/cdbg.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/cdbg.cfm)

**F. Youth Opportunities Program (YOP)**

Offers tax credits for eligible contributions made to approved YOP projects. Eligible projects include mentor and role model programs, violence prevention, substance abuse programs, youth activity centers, clubs, and associations. An approved YOP agency solicits donations from its community. [www.ecodev.state.mo.us/yop/](http://www.ecodev.state.mo.us/yop/)

**G. Missouri Community Betterment (MCB)**

Provides funds for education, promotion, community awards and general community support. MCB is housed in the Department of Economic Development and designed to help Missouri communities enhance their quality of life

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through overall community development and planning. [www.ecodev.state.mo.us/cd/Mcb.html](http://www.ecodev.state.mo.us/cd/Mcb.html)

**H. The Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP)**

Assists qualifying non-profits for a project if the neighborhood does not have the ability with its own resources to deal with the factors challenging its existence as a viable neighborhood. Eligible projects include: recreation programs, crime prevention programs, construction, and/or renovation of facilities used by non-profits for community purposes. [www.ecodev.state.mo.us/cd/nap](http://www.ecodev.state.mo.us/cd/nap)

**I. Dedicated Transportation Funds**

The Transit Major Capital Grant Program, Urbanized and Non-urbanized Area Formula Transit Grants and Job Access and Reserve Commute Grants support transportation services for out-of-school programs. These funding sources are overseen by the Federal Transit Administration of the Department of Transportation. [www.fta.dot.gov](http://www.fta.dot.gov)

**J. Title I**

This funding source can support out-of-school time by contributing to staff salaries, purchasing program materials and providing supplemental services such as tutoring and mentoring. Title I, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) provides \$10.3 billion annually to school systems nationwide to improve educational outcomes for at-risk students. New legislation encourages and/or requires schools to offer a broad range of services that support academic performance for students including outside of the school day. [www.titleonline.org](http://www.titleonline.org)

**K. Safe and Drug Free Schools Program**

The Federal government's primary tool for reducing alcohol, tobacco and drug use, and violence, through education and prevention activities in schools. Funds are provided to States for grants to local educational agencies and community based organizations to establish and operate local programs of drug and violence prevention. [www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS](http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS)

## Helpful Publications

*A Matter of Money: The cost and financing of youth development in America.* The AED Center for Youth Development and Policy Research, 2001.

*Community Programs to Promote Youth Development.* National Research Council Institute of Medicine, 2002.

*Positive Youth Development in the United States: Research findings on evaluation of positive youth development programs.* Social Development Research Group University of Washington for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1998.

*State Youth Policy: Helping all youth to grow up fully prepared and fully engaged.* The Forum for Youth Investment, 2002.

*Tools for Out-of-School Time and Community Initiatives.* The Finance Project. Volume 2 Strategy Briefs. Aug. 2001-Jan. 2002.

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## Helpful Websites

- Academy for Educational Development Center for Youth Development and Policy Research [www.aed.org](http://www.aed.org)
- [www.afterschool.gov](http://www.afterschool.gov)
- Center for Child Care Workforce [www.ccw.org](http://www.ccw.org)
- Charles Stewart Mott Foundation [www.mott.org](http://www.mott.org)
- Child Trends [www.childtrends.org](http://www.childtrends.org)
- CYD Journal – Community Youth Development [www.cydjournal.org](http://www.cydjournal.org)
- Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation [www.emkf.org](http://www.emkf.org)
- The Finance Project [www.financeproject.org](http://www.financeproject.org)
- The Forum for Youth Investment [www.forumforyouthinvestment.org](http://www.forumforyouthinvestment.org)
- Harvard Family Research Project The Evaluation Exchange <http://gseweb.harvard.edu/~hfrp>
- National Center for Community Education [www.nccenet.org](http://www.nccenet.org)
- National Child Care Information Center [www.nccic.org](http://www.nccic.org)
- National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth [www.ncfy.com](http://www.ncfy.com)
- National Institute on Out-of-School Time [www.niost.org](http://www.niost.org)
- National League of Cities Institute for Youth, Education and Families [www.nlc.org](http://www.nlc.org)
- National Network for Youth [www.nn4youth.org](http://www.nn4youth.org)
- National Youth Development Information Center [www.nydic.org](http://www.nydic.org)
- National Youth Leadership Council [www.nylc.org](http://www.nylc.org)
- Open Society Institute [www.soros.org](http://www.soros.org)
- St. Louis for Kids [www.stlouis2004.org](http://www.stlouis2004.org)
- YouthNet of Greater Kansas City [www.kcyouthnet.org](http://www.kcyouthnet.org)

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- Michael Swoboda – Cover Design

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*This letter was sent to Governor Bob Holden on April 12, 2001 in support of additional funding for youth development.*

Dear Governor:

I am the youth of today, and one day I will produce the youth of tomorrow. Thanks to government funding of (the youth development program I participate in), I'm proud to call myself a success. Without the knowledge I'm inheriting from this great association, my heartless society would label me a nobody.

My life growing up wasn't easy, it seemed as if all odds were against me. I was brought into a world of hatred, racism, violence, and deceit without a mother or father there to show stability. I was blessed with a loving grandma who encouraged and supported my every action. However, my grandmother has a severe case of lung cancer and wasn't able to do some of the motherly things I needed. Activities like going to the park to play catch and going to Cardinals' games were difficult, but above all that she still loved me.

Before I knew it I was in my first year of high school at Lafayette, in St. Louis. While attending I played freshman and J.V. basketball and I earned straight A's my first semester. Second semester I withdrew from school and all of my dreams were crushed. The emotional distress that I endured from not having that moral support from a father figure in my life caused me to give up on everything that I believed in or hoped for. I had a dream of playing for the North Carolina Tar-Heels and becoming a CPA in accounting but my lack of interest and perseverance demolished that dream.

Now my hope is back and I believe that all dreams can be made real. I give credit to the second chance that I found here at (my youth development organization) among one of the greatest staff ever assembled. I feel that we all should have that second or third chance to capture our dreams. And, who should tell someone that they can't pursue their dreams?

By funding programs centered on adolescents and young adults, the state can provide today and tomorrow's youth with a future and help them overcome any stumbling blocks in their way.

I urge you to help produce the necessary stepping stones by creating dedicated funding for the youth of Missouri. I appreciate the time you took to read this letter.

Sincerely yours,  
An anonymous Missouri youth

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## WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP ENSURE THE NEEDS OF MISSOURI YOUTH ARE ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED

### If You Are a Youth Worker/Program Provider:

- Get to know your legislators. Invite them to visit your program and show them what you are doing in your community for youth.
- Hold candidate forums in your community to discuss youth development with potential political candidates.
- Be an active voice for youth in the legislative process. Join CMC's Youth Development Network. [www.mokids.org](http://www.mokids.org)
- Engage businesses and leaders in your community in your programs. Help them understand the value of youth development.
- Measure the results of your programs and share them with the public and your elected officials.
- Register your program in the statewide clearinghouse at [www.communityconnections.org](http://www.communityconnections.org). This will help youth to access programs and help the state access current opportunities for youth development.

### If You Are an Elected Official:

- Visit youth programs in your area. For information contact CMC.
- Understand the youth budget and advocate for effective programs.
- Assist in the implementation of the recommendations included in this report.
- Form a youth development caucus in your decision making body.
- Incorporate youth development language in all that you do.
- Join CMC's youth development network [www.mokids.org](http://www.mokids.org)

### If You Are a Youth, Parent or Citizen:

- Become a youth advocate, follow legislation, take action, write letters to the editor, make your voice heard.
- Become familiar with the Missouri budget and take action on issues that effect youth.
- Build relationships with your elected officials and start a dialogue about youth development. Go to [www.moga.state.mo.us](http://www.moga.state.mo.us) to find contact info for your legislators.
- Talk to your peers about youth development and why it is important.
- Join CMC's Youth Development Network. [www.mokids.org](http://www.mokids.org)

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## **CITIZENS FOR MISSOURI'S CHILDREN**

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