



MISSOURI

The Afterschool Investments project is developing profiles for each state to provide a snapshot of the “state of afterschool,” as well as an opportunity to compare afterschool activities across the country. This profile provides key data and descriptions of the afterschool landscape, which includes a range of out-of-school time programming that can occur before and afterschool, on weekends, and during summer months. It is designed to serve as a resource for policymakers, administrators, and providers.

Statewide Initiatives

► **Joint Committee on Out-of-School Time.** In 2002, the Missouri Legislature established the “Joint Interim Committee on After-School Programs.” This bi-partisan committee was charged with conducting a comprehensive analysis of the quality and quantity of after-school programs in the state, as well as developing a plan that addressed making programs available to every child in the state, developing a comprehensive professional development system and other supports for providers, and planning for long-term sustainability. In 2003, a new bipartisan “Joint Committee on Out-of-School Time” resolved to continue the in-depth studies regarding the status of programs, make recommendations for a development plan to provide quality out-of-school programs for all Missouri children, make recommendations for designing a system to train, mentor, and support providers and ensure sustainability. Recommendations and findings are due to the General Assembly by January 1, 2005.

► **Missouri Afterschool Network (MASN).** The Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) recently took the lead in building public/private partnerships to create the Missouri Afterschool Network. The Network received a grant from the C.S. Mott Foundation to assist in establishing a statewide afterschool infrastructure. MASN is funded using portions of the state’s 21st Century Community Learning Centers funds and the federal Child Care and Development Fund grant (administered by the Network via an agreement with the Department of Social Services (DSS)), along with private funders including the Marion Ewing Kauffman Foundation. MASN is governed by an Afterschool Advisory Council made up of the funders (DESE, Kauffman, DSS) and the

Quick Facts

Demographics

Total population:5,595,211
Number of children ages 5-12:645,449
Percent of population:12%
Percent of students eligible or free and reduced-price lunch:35.1%
Percent of K-12 students in Title I “Schoolwide” schools:14.2%

For more demographic information, visit <http://www.nccic.org/statedata/statepro/missouri.html>.

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)

• CCDF Administrative Overview

Administering agency:
Missouri Department of Social Services, Office of Early Childhood and School-Age Child Care

Total estimated FFY03 federal and state CCDF funds:\$128,792,245

FFY03 total federal share:\$93,558,610

FFY03 state MOE plus match:\$35,233,635

School-Age & Resource and Referral Earmark:\$342,034

FFY02 Total Quality Expenditures:\$27,454,701

Percent of children receiving CCDF subsidies who are ages 5-12:49.5%



chairs of four working committees. This allows for input from stakeholders who do not currently have fiscal resources to offer the network. The Network has funded an intermediary organization, the Missouri School Age Care Coalition (MOSAC²), to manage the Missouri Afterschool Resource Center, which will coordinate training, technical assistance, and other services to programs across the state. The Center planned a statewide Afterschool Stakeholders Summit to expand and strengthen collaborations and strategize on topics including funding, partnerships, staff, and standards.

For more information, see http://www.mosac2.org/mo_afterschool_network.htm.

▶ **School-Age Care Grant Program.** Since 1996, Missouri’s Department of Social Services (DSS) and Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) have collaborated to provide \$1.4 million of CCDF quality set-aside funds for the School-Age Care Grant Program (SAC). This program provides grants for before- and afterschool programs in public schools. Administered by DESE, 130 to 150 grants averaging \$10,000 to \$20,000 per site are awarded annually to aid public schools in building sustainable, high-quality programs for school-age students during non-school hours. A portion of the quality enhancement dollars of the CCDF funds administered by DESE have been used to pilot a collaborative effort between DESE and the University of Missouri’s Outreach and Extension’s 4-H Youth Development Department. This collaboration, called the DESE/MU 4-H Afterschool Computer Lab Project, has established over 87 afterschool computer labs for upper elementary and middle school youth and provided the sites with software and volunteer training. Technical assistance was provided by 4-H for continued program development through grant-writing opportunities, collaborative community efforts, and educational programs.

For more information, see http://www.dese.state.mo.us/divcareered/school_age_care_index.htm.

▶ **Caring Communities.** Caring Communities is Missouri’s cross-system reform initiative that concentrates on neighborhood-based efforts linked to schools, with before- and after-school programming functioning as a core service of each site. In 1989, the departments of Elementary and Secondary Education, Health, Mental Health, and Social Services piloted Caring Communities as a service integration program to achieve better results for children and families through more effective and accessible programs, local decision-making, and more flexible financing for school-linked services. Since that time, Caring Communities has expanded through Schools in Excellence Grants and has become a key feature of the Urban Education Policy supported by the State Board of Education. State-level collaboration is facilitated through the Family and Community Trust (formerly called the Family Investment Trust), which also provides financial and technical assistance. Caring Communities now includes partnerships with the departments of Corrections, Economic Development, and Labor and Industrial Relations and has sites at over 100 schools in 21 communities.

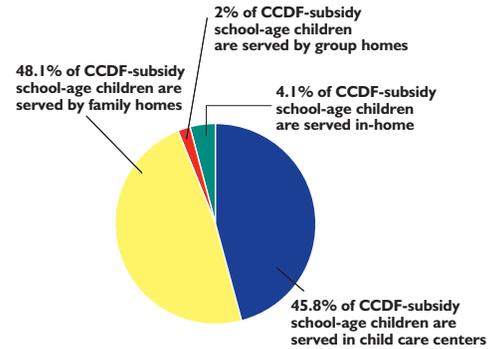
For more information, see <http://www.mofit.org/system/index.htm>.

Notable Local Initiatives

▶ **Kansas City Before & After School Child Care/Local Investment Commission (LINC).** The Kansas City School District provided a before- and afterschool program for 12 years. Facing decreasing desegregation dollars and extensive budget cuts, the school district realized that it could not provide the services, known as Extended Day, beyond the 1998-99 school year without community support. An advisory task force composed of individuals from every sector, including

Quick Facts (continued)

• Settings



• Uses of CCDF Earmarks and Quality Dollars for Afterschool

“Resource and referral and school-age” earmark:

Through a Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Social Services, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education may provide grants to public school districts that encourage before- and after-school programs to be accredited.

Other quality activities:

Data not available

• Provider Reimbursement Rates and Family Copayments

Label assigned by state for school-age rate

category:School-age

Maximum rate for center-based school-age category:\$15.00/day

Notes: Rates vary by area. Rate areas for school-age are divided into seven groups of counties and “Rest of State.” Rates are given for St. Louis County.

Standardized monthly center-based school-age rate:\$138

Is “time in care” a factor in determining family copayment for school-age care?

Yes, based on part-day, half-day, or full-day care.

Notable Features of Rate System:

There is a rate differential for program providers serving a disproportionate share of families using subsidies. Licensed providers whose child enrollment is consistently at a minimum of 50% receive a rate differen-

parents, community leaders, funders, providers, and other organizations was formed to identify a solution to save the Extended Day program. The community-driven before- and after-school model the task force developed includes a central coordinating organization to oversee and manage Extended Day. In 1999, the Local Investment Commission (LINC) accepted responsibility for this role and began coordinating before- and after-school child care programs at 45 Kansas City schools. In 2002, over 6,800 students were enrolled in the program, as well as over 2,800 in summer programs, at 18 schools. Administrative and financial responsibilities are now shared by multiple parties with LINC serving as the lead agency. Anchor funding includes child care subsidies, sliding scale parent fees, reimbursements from the Bureau of Nutrition Programs, and Title I support for academic enrichment activities.

▶ **St. Louis for Kids.** During 1997-98, St. Louis 2004 met with citizens in region-wide forums and actively engaged more than 1,500 volunteers who developed plans to improve the region. The public ranked accessible, high-quality, non-school hour programs for kids as one of their top priorities. Following the regional forums, St. Louis 2004 convened a citizens' work group consisting of educators, youth development providers, social service workers, parents, and others. The work group developed the vision and long-term goals of "Safe Places for Kids." The board of the Regional Violence Prevention Initiative voted to adopt the vision of "Safe Places" as its sole mission. St. Louis for Kids works in partnership with neighborhood leaders and providers to develop high-quality, non-school hour programs and the organizational capacity to deliver them. Activities include encouraging program development, linking qualified providers to neighborhoods that want programs, locating funding sources, providing information on "best practices," facilitating program provider collaboratives, linking programs to technical assistance, and making grants to support program expansion.

Statewide Organizations

National AfterSchool Association Affiliate:
 Missouri School Age Care Coalition (MOSAC2)
 754 LaFeil Drive
 Manchester, MO 63021
 Phone: 636-527-1935
 Web: <http://www.mosac2.org/>

Statewide Child Care Resource & Referral Network:
 Missouri Childcare Resource and Referral Network
 4236 Lindell Boulevard., Suite 300
 St. Louis, MO 63108
 Phone: 314-535-1459
 Fax: 314-754-0330
 Email:
 Web: <http://www.mocrrn.org>

Additional Resources

State Child Care Administrators:
<http://nccic.org/statedata/dirs/devfund.html>

State TANF Contacts:
http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/hs_dir2.htm

21st Century Community Learning Centers Contacts:
<http://www.ed.gov/programs/21stccclc/contacts.html>

Quick Facts (continued)

tial of 30% above the standard school-age rate. There is also a rate differential for accreditation. If a provider is accredited by any of the seven approved accreditation bodies, they receive a 20% rate differential above the standard school-age rate.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

FFY02 state TANF transfer to CCDF:\$12,939,632

FFY02 TANF direct spending on child care:\$0

Program Licensing and Accreditation Policies

Are there separate school-age licensing standards?No

Are school-operated programs exempt from licensing standards?Yes

Ratio of children to adults in school-age centers:16:1

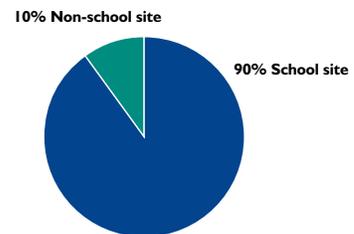
Number of National AfterSchool Association (NAA) accredited programs:21

21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC)

FY02 state formula grant amount:\$4,778,758

Applications funded:21

Program locations:



Licensing required?No

Notes and Sources

Demographics

Total population: *Demographic Profiles: Census 2000*, U.S. Census Bureau, as cited in *State Child Care Profiles*, National Child Care Information Center, available at: <http://nccic.org/statedata/statepro/index.htm>.

Number of children ages 5-12: *Census 2000 Summary File (SF-3) Sample Data*, Table P8, Sex by Age (79), U.S. Census Bureau.

Percent of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch rate: *Overview of Elementary and Secondary Schools and Districts: School Year 2001-02* (Table 10), National Center on Education Statistics, May 2003. Because data from School Year 2001-02 was unavailable for Wyoming, data from School Year 2000-01 was used. Data was unavailable for either school year for Arizona, Connecticut, and Tennessee.

Percent of K-12 students in Title I "schoolwide" schools: *Overview of Elementary and Secondary Schools and Districts: School Year 2001-02* (Table 9), National Center on Education Statistics, May 2003. The federal Title I program provides funding to local school districts and schools with high percentages of poor children to help ensure that all children meet challenging state academic content and student academic achievement standards. Schools enrolling at least 40 percent of students from poor families are eligible to use Title I funds for schoolwide programs that serve all children in the school.

Child Care and Development Fund

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) is the largest federal funding source for child care. States receive a funding allocation determined by formula and have broad flexibility to design programs that provide child care subsidies for low-income children under the age of 13 and to enhance the quality of child care for all children. Federal CCDF funding consists of mandatory, matching, and discretionary funds. Federal law requires that states spend at least 4 percent of their CCDF funds as well as additional earmarks on activities to improve the quality and availability of child care. CCDF administrative data in this and the following sections is from the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau, as reported by States, unless otherwise noted.

FFY03 state MOE plus match: In order to receive Federal matching funds, a state must expend Maintenance of Effort funds. Note that this does not capture actual expenditures, only the minimum required to draw down all available federal funds.

FFY02 total quality expenditures: Many states spend more than the required minimum 4 percent on quality expansion activities. Note that this data includes FY02 funds expended for quality activities from each of the CCDF funding streams (mandatory, matching, and discretionary) and expenditures under earmarks for quality, infant and toddler, and school-age and resource and referral. This figure provides information obtained from state financial reports submitted for FY02. States continue to report on their expenditures of FY02 funds until expended; therefore, these numbers are subject to annual updates.

Uses of CCDF Earmarks and Quality Dollars for Afterschool: Portions of CCDF discretionary funds are earmarked specifically for resource and referral and school-age child care activities as well as for quality expansion. (These funds are in addition to the required 4 percent minimum quality expenditure.)

Maximum rate for school-age category: Rate listed applies to center-based care; where rates vary by region or county, the rate for the most populated urban area is given.

Standardized monthly school-age rate: Monthly rate for a child, age 8, in care after school during the school year at a center in the most costly district for four hours per day, 20 days per month. Calculated (in the lowest tier of a tiered system) using information from the FY2004-2005 State CCDF Plan, including rate structures, as submitted to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

In addition to spending TANF funds directly on child care, a state may transfer up to 30 percent of its TANF grant to CCDF. Expenditures represent TANF funds spent in FY02 that were awarded in FY02 and prior years. Data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Program Licensing and Accreditation Policies

Ratio of children to adults in school-age setting: Data from National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care, available at: <http://nrc.uchsc.edu>.

Number of NAA-accredited programs: Data from the National AfterSchool Association, April 2004, available at: <http://www.nsaca.org/accredited.htm>.

21st Century Community Learning Centers

The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 converted the 21st Century Community Learning Centers' authority to a state formula grant. In past years, the U.S. Department of Education made competitive awards directly to school districts. Under the reauthorized law, funds will flow to states based on their share of Title I, Part A funds. States will use their allocations to make competitive awards to eligible entities. 1999, 2000, and 2001 grants will continue to be administered by and receive funding through the U.S. Department of Education.

FFY02 formula grant amount: Data from the U.S. Department of Education 21st Century Community Learning Centers Office. Available at: <http://www.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/04stbypr.xls>.

Applications funded: Data from *State Administration of the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program*. Compiled by Learning Point Associates, September 8, 2003.

In 2003, the Child Care Bureau awarded a three-year technical assistance contract to The Finance Project and their partner, the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices, for the Afterschool Investments project. The goals of the Afterschool Investments project include:

- Identifying ways that states and communities are using Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) subsidy and quality dollars to support out-of-school time programs, and sharing these practices and approaches with other states;
- Identifying administrative and implementation issues related to CCDF investments in out-of-school time programs, and providing information and context (about barriers, problems, opportunities) as well as practical tools that will help CCDF administrators make decisions; and
- Identifying other major programs and sectors that are potential partners for CCDF in supporting out-of-school time programs and providing models, strategies, and tools for coordination with other programs and sectors.

Contact Us:

Email:

afterschool@financeproject.org

Web:

www.nccic.org/afterschool

The Finance Project

1401 New York Avenue, NW
Suite 800

Washington, DC 20005

Phone: 202-587-1000

Web: www.financeproject.org

National Governors Association Center for Best Practices

444 North Capitol Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001

Phone: 202-624-5300

Web: www.nga.org

The Afterschool Investments project's State Profiles are designed to provide a comprehensive overview of noteworthy State and local initiatives across the country. Inclusion of an initiative in the Profiles does not represent an endorsement of a particular policy or practice.