The State of Our State: Why We Need Community Collaboration

PARTNERING FOR SUCCESS
School, Family and Community

April 3rd, 2009

Osage Beach, Missouri

Bill Elder PhD, Director
Office of Social & Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
University of Missouri
• We face a social and economic circumstance more challenging than any in our lifetime.

• Our children and grandchildren’s future is at stake.

• We require profound institutional change.

• It’s not somebody else’s job.

• The most hopeful pathway forward is education.
• The “Crisis” is only partly political

• There are very profound social and economic and technological forces afoot

• Community and family matters -- and the conditions are complex and very locally grounded

• It’s not somebody else’s job.

• REALLY, it’s not somebody else’s job.

• There is reason to be hopeful.
The meaning and relevance of data

• Data
• Information
• Knowledge

Wisdom

• Usefulness (decision-making)

“The construction of knowledge involves the orderly loss of information, not it’s mindless accumulation.” -- Boulding
Child Poverty (those under 18) in Missouri has increased from 14.8% to 18.4% of all children. In 2007, there were over a quarter of a million Missouri children living in poverty.

Sadly, (for children and all of our futures) there are at least 50,000 more poor children in Missouri than there were in 2000!

Source: OSEDA
Change in Percent of Children Under 18 Below Poverty by County, 2000-2007

Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census, SAIPE, 2009
Prepared by: University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
Map Generated on: 01 Apr 2009
## Percent Free and Reduced Lunch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Missouri</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
<td>41.7%</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
<td>41.8%</td>
<td>42.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Missouri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>85.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>86.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>85.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>86.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>85.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education*
Teen Birth Rates, 1990-2007

Teen Birth Rates by State, 2006

Births to Teens 15-19 per 1,000 Females 15-19 by County, 2007

Missouri = 45.7

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Prepared by: University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis - (OSEDA)
Map Generated on 11.03.2000
Percentage of Teen Births That Occurred Outside of Marriage, 1960-2006

Probability of First Birth by Age 20, 2002

By Rebecca A. Maynard

Each year, about 1 million teenagers in the United States—approximately 10 percent of all 15- to 19-year-old women—become pregnant. Of these pregnancies only 13 percent are intended.

The U.S. teen pregnancy rate is more than twice as high as that in any other advanced Country .......About a third of these teens abort their pregnancies, 14 percent miscarry, and 52 percent (or more than half a million teens) bear children, 72 percent of them out of wedlock.
Ten Reasons to Still Keep the Focus on Teen Childbearing

By Emily Holcombe, B.A., Kristen Peterson, B. A., and Jennifer Manlove, Ph.D.

March 2009
FACTORS RELATED TO THE TRENDS IN TEEN BIRTH RATES

The likelihood that teenagers engage in unprotected sex, become pregnant, and give birth is highly correlated with multiple risk factors.

These factors include growing up in a single-parent family, living in poverty and/or in a high-poverty neighborhood, having low attachment to and performance in school, and having parents with low educational attainment (Moore, Miller et al. 1995).
For example, teenagers living in single-parent households are one and a half to two times more likely to become teenage parents than those in two-parent families (Zill and Nord 1994).

More important, each of these factors increases not only the risk of teen parenthood but also many other negative outcomes, such as poor school performance, weak social skills, and low earnings potential.
CONSEQUENCES FOR ADOLESCENT CHILDBEARING

Earlier studies have found that adolescent mothers have high probabilities of raising their children in poverty and relying on welfare for support. More than 40 percent of teenage moms report living in poverty at age 27 (Moore et al. 1993).

The rates are especially high among black and Hispanic adolescent mothers, more than half of whom end up in poverty and two-thirds of whom find themselves on welfare. Indeed, a recent study found that more than 80 percent of young teen mothers received welfare during the 10 years following the birth of their first child, 44 percent of them for more than 5 years (Jacobson and Maynard 1995).
Employment
Percent change from year ago

Source: St. Louis Federal Reserve
Real Gross Domestic Product
Percent change from year ago

Source: St. Louis Federal Reserve
• Divergent skill distributions
• The changing economy
• Demographic shifts
• *Divergent skill distributions*
  – Flat NAEP scores
  – High school graduation slacking
  – Poor literacy and math skills
  – Race and ethnic gaps
• *The changing economy*
  – Declining manufacturing – more service
  – Two thirds of job growth has been associated with college-level jobs
  – College grads earn 51% more than H.S. grads
  – Earning premiums reward education & skill
Demographic shifts
- Labor force will grow more slowly
- Impact of the *baby boom*
- Dependence on *International migration*
- Increasing Hispanic population – with lower levels of educational attainment
Missouri Demographic Realities
Population for States and Puerto Rico: July 1, 2008

Total Population 2008
World: 6.8 Billion
U.S.: 304 Million
Mo.: 5,911,605

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Division, 2008
Total Population 2008
World: 6.8 Billion
U.S.: 304 Million
Mo.: 5,911,605

Change in Population By State 2000 – 2008
Missouri 5.6%
314,927
Change in Population By State 2000 – 2008

- U.S. Increase 22.6 Million (8%)
- Six States account for 56%

Total Population 2008
- World: 6.8 Billion
- U.S.: 304 Million
- Mo.: 5,911,605

Missouri 5.6%
- 314,927

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, 2009

OSEDA Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis

University of Missouri Extension
Population Density for Counties and Puerto Rico Municipalities: July 1, 2008

Average population per square mile:
- 300.0 or more
- 160.0 to 299.9
- 86.1 to 159.9
- 40.0 to 86.0
- 10.0 to 39.9
- Less than 10.0
The Trends are Diverse: Regions within Regions

Percent Change in Population for Counties and Puerto Rico Municipalities: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008

Percent Change in Missouri Population by County, 2000-2008

Percent Change
-14.4% - -0.1%
0% - 4.9%
5% - 9.9%
10% - 19.9%
20% - 39%

Missouri = 5.8%

Prepared by: University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
Map Generated on: 02 Apr 2009
Natural Increase of Missouri Population by County, 2000-2008

Prepared by: University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
Map Generated on: 02 Apr 2009

Missouri = 199,168
Net Migration of Missouri Population by County, 2000-2008

Number
-48,585 - -1
0 - 2,499
2,500 - 4,999
5,000 - 14,999
15,000 - 43,689

Missouri = 115,729

Prepared by: University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
Map Generated on: 02 Apr 2009
Child Population Under 18 by County, 2007

Number
- 408 - 6673
- 6674 - 17187
- 17188 - 34125
- 34126 - 90898
- 90899 - 232461

Missouri = 1,424,830

Source: Missouri Office of Administration, Budgeting and Planning
Prepared by University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis - OSEDA
Map Generated on 11/06/2008

OSEDA Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis

University of Missouri Extension
Child Population Under 18 as a Percent of Total Population by County, 2007

Source: Missouri Office of Administration, Budget and Planning
Prepared by: University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
Map Generated on 11/17/2008

The map shows the percentage of the population under 18 in each county of Missouri. The percentages are color-coded as follows:

- 17.6 - 20.2%
- 20.3 - 22.6%
- 22.7 - 24.2%
- 24.3 - 26.0%
- 26.1 - 29.1%

Missouri = 24.2%
Percent Minority Child Population Under 18 as a Percent of Total Population by County, 2007

Source: Missouri Office of Administration, Budgeting and Planning
Prepared by: University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis - OSEDA
Map Generated on 11.06.2008
Percent Students Enrolled for Free and Reduced Lunches by County, 2007

Rate

- 15.4 - 33.5
- 33.6 - 43.0
- 43.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 60.7
- 60.8 - 80.4

Missouri = 41.7%

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education
Prepared by: University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis - (OSEDA)
Map Generated on: 11.03.2008

OSEDA Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis
University of Missouri Extension
Percent Children Receiving Food Stamps by County, 2007

Missouri = 31.0%

Source: Missouri Department of Social Services
Prepared by: University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
Map Generated on 11/17/2008
Percent Children Receiving Medicaid/MC+ by County, 2007

Missouri = 33.2%

Source: Missouri Department of Social Services
Prepared by: University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis - (OSEDA)
Map Generated on 11.17.2008
Annual High School Dropout Rate by County, 2007

Rate
- 0.0 - 1.3
- 1.4 - 2.5
- 2.6 - 3.9
- 4.0 - 5.7
- 5.8 - 11.6

Missouri = 3.7%

Source: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education
Prepared by: University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (CSEDA)
Map Generated on 11.09.2008
Births to Teens 15-19 per 1,000 Females 15-19 by County, 2007

Rate
- 6.5 - 27.4
- 27.5 - 39.6
- 39.7 - 56.7
- 56.8 - 74.0
- 74.1 - 100.5

Missouri = 45.7

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Prepared by: University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
Map Generated on 11.03.2000
Percent of Births to Mothers with Fewer Than 12 Years Education by County, 2007

Percent

- 0.0 - 12.8
- 12.9 - 20.4
- 20.5 - 26.5
- 26.6 - 34.5
- 34.6 - 50.7

Missouri = 18.2%

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Prepared by: University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
Map Generated on 11-03-2008
Out-of-home Placements per 1,000 Children Under 18 by County, 2007

Rate

- 0.0 - 1.9
- 2.0 - 3.7
- 3.8 - 6.2
- 6.3 - 10.7
- 10.8 - 15.9

Missouri = 3.8

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Prepared by: University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
Map Generated on 11/08/2006

OSEDA Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis
University of Missouri Extension
Child Deaths Ages 1-14 per 100,000 by County, 2003-2007

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Prepared by: University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
Map Generated on 11/17/2008

OSEDA Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis
University of Missouri Extension
Percent Low Birthweight Infants by County, 2003-2007

Missouri = 8.1%

Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Prepared by: University Outreach and Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
Map Generated on 11/03/2008
Population Pyramids of Missouri

2000

2020

Male
Female

OSEDA  Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis

University of Missouri Extension
Percent of Missouri's Population, 2005:
Age 65 and Older

Percent
- 7.8 - 12.2 (15)
- 12.3 - 14.8 (20)
- 14.9 - 16.7 (28)
- 16.8 - 19.5 (29)
- 19.6 - 26.6 (23)

Missouri = 13.3%

Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Decennial Census
Produced by: University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis
Map generated on 28 June 2007
Financial Benefits to the Individual

**Figure 1.2:** Expected Lifetime Earnings Relative to High School Graduates, by Education Level

Notes: Based on the sum of median 2005 earnings from ages 25 to 64 for each education level. Future earnings are discounted using a 3 percent
Figure 1.1: Median Earnings and Tax Payments of Full-Time Year-Round Workers Ages 25 and Older, by Education Level, 2005

Note: Taxes paid include federal income, Social Security, and Medicare taxes, and state and local income, sales, and property taxes. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006, PINC-03; Internal Revenue Service, 2006; McIntyre et al., 2003; calculations by the authors.

The bars in this graph show median earnings at each education level. The lighter segments represent the average federal, state, and local taxes paid at these income levels. The darker segments show after-tax income.
Employment

Percent change from year ago

Source: St. Louis Federal Reserve
• We face a social and economic circumstance more challenging than any in our lifetime.

• Our children and grandchildren’s future is at stake.

• We require profound institutional change.

• It’s not somebody else’s job.

• The most hopeful pathway forward is education.
• The “Crisis” is only partly political

• There are very profound social and economic and technological forces afoot

• Community and family matters -- and the conditions are complex and very locally grounded

• It’s not somebody else’s job.

• REALLY, it’s not somebody else’s job.

• There is reason to be hopeful.
The State of Our State: Why We Need Community Collaboration

PARTNERING FOR SUCCESS
School, Family and Community

April 3rd, 2009

Osage Beach, Missouri

Bill Elder PhD, Director
Office of Social & Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA)
University of Missouri