

LINC Commission Meeting

May 18, 2009



Students from Benton Caring Communities in the Independence School District wait for a bicycle to be repaired at a bike rodeo. Free repairs, donated bicycles and helmets were given to students and parents.



3100 Broadway, Suite 1100 - Kansas City, MO 64111 - (816) 889-5050 - www.kclinc.org

Local Investment Commission (LINC) Vision

Our Shared Vision

A caring community that builds on its strengths to provide meaningful opportunities for children, families and individuals to achieve self-sufficiency, attain their highest potential, and contribute to the public good.

Our Mission

To provide leadership and influence to engage the Kansas City Community in creating the best service delivery system to support and strengthen children, families and individuals, holding that system accountable, and changing public attitudes towards the system.

Our Guiding Principles

1. **COMPREHENSIVENESS:** Provide ready access to a full array of effective services.
2. **PREVENTION:** Emphasize “front-end” services that enhance development and prevent problems, rather than “back-end” crisis intervention.
3. **OUTCOMES:** Measure system performance by improved outcomes for children and families, not simply by the number and kind of services delivered.
4. **INTENSITY:** Offering services to the needed degree and in the appropriate time.
5. **PARTICIPANT INVOLVEMENT:** Use the needs, concerns, and opinions of individuals who use the service delivery system to drive improvements in the operation of the system.
6. **NEIGHBORHOODS:** Decentralize services to the places where people live, wherever appropriate, and utilize services to strengthen neighborhood capacity.
7. **FLEXIBILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS:** Create a delivery system, including programs and reimbursement mechanisms, that are sufficiently flexible and adaptable to respond to the full spectrum of child, family and individual needs.
8. **COLLABORATION:** Connect public, private and community resources to create an integrated service delivery system.
9. **STRONG FAMILIES:** Work to strengthen families, especially the capacity of parents to support and nurture the development of their children.
10. **RESPECT AND DIGNITY:** Treat families, and the staff who work with them, in a respectful and dignified manner.
11. **INTERDEPENDENCE/MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITY:** Balance the need for individuals to be accountable and responsible with the obligation of community to enhance the welfare of all citizens.
12. **CULTURAL COMPETENCY:** Demonstrate the belief that diversity in the historical, cultural, religious and spiritual values of different groups is a source of great strength.
13. **CREATIVITY:** Encourage and allow participants and staff to think and act innovatively, to take risks, and to learn from their experiences and mistakes.
14. **COMPASSION:** Display an unconditional regard and a caring, non-judgmental attitude toward participants that recognizes their strengths and empowers them to meet their own needs.
15. **HONESTY:** Encourage and allow honesty among all people in the system.



Monday, May 18, 2009 | 4 – 6 p.m.
Kauffman Foundation
4801 Rockhill Road
Kansas City, Mo. 64110

Agenda

- I. Welcome and Announcements**
- II. Approvals**
 - a. April minutes (motion)**
- III. LINC President's Report**
- IV. MARC 2040 Transportation**
- V. Census 2010 – Dennis Johnson**
- VI. LINC Communications**
 - a. Kansas City Beehive**
 - b. Other**
- VII. Adjournment**



THE LOCAL INVESTMENT COMMISSION – APRIL 20, 2009

The Local Investment Commission met at the Kauffman Foundation, 4801 Rockhill Rd., Kansas City, Mo. Chairman **Landon Rowland** presided. Commissioners attending were:

Bert Berkley
Sharon Cheers
Jack Craft
Herb Freeman
SuEllen Fried
Rob Givens
Bart Hakan

Adele Hall
Rosemary Smith Lowe
Sandy Mayer (for Mike Sanders)
Richard Morris
Frank Salizzoni
Gene Standifer
Bailus Tate

Rowland introduced **Dr. Bridget McCandless**, a new LINC staff member who will work health policy.

A motion to approve the March 16, 2009, LINC Commission meeting minutes passed unanimously.

Amy Blouin, executive director of the Missouri Budget Project, reported on two issues being deliberated in the Missouri state legislature:

- Taxpayer Bill of Rights (TABOR) legislation which would restrict state revenue growth by tying it to population growth and the consumer price index. The TABOR bill has been passed in the House but not the Senate. Discussion followed.
- Mo HealthNet, the state's Medicaid program which is administered by the Missouri Dept. of Social Services. Discussion followed.

A video on the LINC school garden initiative was shown.

Andrea Mathew of Kansas City Community Gardens reported on the partnership between KCCG, LINC and others to establish school gardens at 11 Caring Communities sites. The initiative gives students an opportunity to improve math and science skills and promotes healthy lifestyles in addition to producing vegetables that students and families can eat.

LINC Professional Cabinet member **Cathy Davis** presented a LINC-produced video on the PHQ-9 depression screening tool. The video was developed for distribution to cardiologists. Discussion followed.

LINC President **Gayle A. Hobbs** reported that LINC is negotiating with the Kansas City, Mo. School District on LINC's return to the district this fall. The KCMSD board wants LINC to implement the Caring Communities model in its schools.

Deputy Director **Candace Cheatem** reported that Kansas City ranked seventh in a recent survey of the 30 metropolitan areas most amenable to child care. This is a significant improvement from prior years.

Sharon Cheers announced that the Kansas City Association for Black Journalists is seeking applicants for the KCABJ Urban Student Journalism Academy. She can be contacted for applications.

The meeting was adjourned.



**SPECIAL CALLED MEETING
THE LOCAL INVESTMENT COMMISSION – APRIL 27, 2009**

The Local Investment Commission met at the LINC offices, 3100 Broadway, Suite 1100, Kansas City, Mo. Chairman **Landon Rowland** presided. Commissioners attending were:

Bert Berkley
Sharon Cheers
Rob Givens
Rosemary Smith Lowe

Mary Kay McPhee
Richard Morris
Margie Peltier
Gene Standifer

Rowland opened the meeting which was called in order to discuss a proposed contract between LINC and the Kansas City, Mo. School District.

LINC legal counsel **Rick Bien** reported that both parties have agreed to the material issues contained in the contract.

Bien reviewed the contract provisions including those related to licensing compliance, program size, transportation, renewal, pricing, administrative service costs, reporting, termination, and evaluation. Discussion followed.

A motion authorizing LINC president Gayle A. Hobbs to sign a final contract was approved.

The meeting was adjourned.

Thurs., April 30, 2009

KC school board hires Colorado educator as superintendent

By JOE ROBERTSON
The Kansas City Star

Right now it's perfect.

This time the Kansas City school board has chosen a superintendent by a unanimous 9-0 vote.

This time the board's choice isn't dogged by unhappy endings in other districts.

The school board president in the Alabama district where John Covington got his first superintendent job says Kansas City has struck gold.

"It could well be the most fortunate day for Kansas City," said Steve Foster of Fort Deposit, Ala.

And Stephanie Garcia, Covington's current school board president in Pueblo, Colo., said her district did not want to see him go.

But Foster and Garcia said they knew Covington had long been eyeing the kind of challenge that awaits him once he secures a contract to lead the Kansas City School District.

"We knew his ultimate goal was to be in a larger district serving more people," Foster said. "He'll raise the level of thinking (in Kansas City). He'll raise the level of expectations and achievement."

Said Garcia: "We understand the high demand for leaders who are serious about education reform."

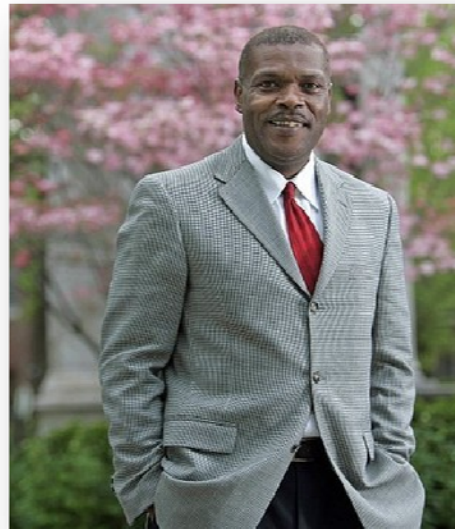
Can it be?

Kansas City, a district trying to pull out of a nearly 40-year history of unraveling school boards and superintendents, put on its best show of unanimity Thursday.

Board members chose a candidate who had been high on their radar since last fall, when the board first sent out a team of networkers to find people who might be willing to lead a district at a critical moment in its history.

The district this summer embarked on a turnaround plan with the state that will determine whether the district can regain full accreditation or face being put under state oversight.

This now becomes Covington's charge. Wednesday night, when he met the community as one of two finalists for the job, Covington said this was a challenge he had been seeking.



“The challenges I want are here,” he said, speaking of his training with the Broad Foundation to prepare for the nation’s toughest superintendent assignments.

“I believe with all my heart in the Broad Foundation’s mission to move forward with a sense of urgency to improve the quality of education for all children in urban schools.”

The board made its choice after another round of interviews with the two finalists and deliberations behind closed doors at its law firm’s offices Thursday afternoon.

Covington was selected over Tulsa, Okla., deputy school superintendent Mary Guinn, who had previously been superintendent of Gary, Ind., schools for six years.

“Both were honorable candidates,” board president Marilyn Simmons said. “We were fortunate to have people of that caliber who wanted to come to Kansas City.”

Covington would become Kansas City’s 26th superintendent since 1969 — a list that includes 13 acting or interim superintendents, two who served as co-leaders, and one who served twice.

Some people familiar with Covington’s work said he could sometimes be too forceful. He is demanding.

Kansas City, Garcia said, “will need a board that is committed to the process — that has that fortitude. You’re trying to change the norm.”

It remains to be seen whether the community can keep working with its superintendent as Garcia said Pueblo had.

“The community will have to ask itself that question,” she said. “The task (of education) is so great, you’ve got to get community effort behind it.”

The selection of a superintendent was one of the critical pillars in the district’s turnaround plan.

“We followed our guidelines,” Simmons said. “We stayed on our timeline. Our mission is completed.”

In all, 51 candidates applied for the job. In March the board turned to a national search firm to guide its selection process.

The board will now negotiate a contract with Covington.

Meanwhile, Covington said he’d be back at work today in Pueblo.

If a contract is signed, Simmons said, Covington’s official start date would be July 1, but he would be working in both Kansas City and Pueblo over the next few months.

Kansas City has been without a permanent superintendent since Anthony Amato resigned under pressure in January 2008 after 18 months in the post. (Amato had been hired by the board on a 5-3 vote.) The position has since been filled by interim superintendents, first by John Martin and currently by the district’s chief academic officer, Clive Coleman.

Coleman had said he wanted a chance at landing the superintendent job, but he said Thursday that he intended to stay on as a Kansas City administrator.

“This district has the greatest potential for growth and achievement,” he said. “It needs consistency in leadership. That’s important.”

Coleman said he wanted to stay on in the district to see the turnaround plan completed and to maintain relationships with the state and with universities, colleges and other partners that had developed under his watch.

“I understand (a superintendent opportunity will come) when my time is right,” he said. “Right now, what’s happening here is critical.”

Said Simmons: “Clive Coleman is a team player. He’s a man of his word. He’s going to continue to serve this district.”

Age: 50

Family: Married to Wilanie. They have three children and two grandchildren.

Experience: Superintendent of Lowndes County, Ala., schools, 2000-06. Superintendent of Pueblo, Colo., schools, 2006-present.

Editorial: Tues., May. 05, 2009

New superintendent has right priorities for troubled KC District

The Kansas City school board appears to have made a promising choice with its unanimous selection of John Covington to be the next superintendent.

Covington earned good reviews for his work as superintendent of Pueblo City Schools in Colorado over the last three years. He also is a 2008 graduate of the Los Angeles-based Broad Superintendents Academy, a program aimed at improving education in urban school districts. School Board President Marilyn Simmons said the Broad experience, which includes continuing support and advice, was a plus for Covington.

At a public forum last week at Paseo Academy, Covington demonstrated he is a good listener who intends to enlist the community in the urgent task of improving education in the school district.

“The schools are here to serve children and families,” Covington said. “We can’t do that adequately if we don’t have your input.”

He listed the right priorities — closing the achievement gap and restoring the district to full accreditation. Covington expressed confidence he can get those jobs done. Success in those arenas is long overdue.

One of many challenges Covington will face is the district’s dismal track record in retaining superintendents in the last 30 years. School board members appear to be working well together for the time being. Their job now is to avoid micromanaging and let a new superintendent get to work without interference from the usual meddlers.

The board hopes to have a contract with Covington signed before the end of the month and get him on the job by July 1. His work will include developing and implementing a curriculum geared toward student achievement, filling key jobs in the district, coming up with a plan for federal stimulus money and improving coaching for teachers and principals.

Covington faces great challenges, as have other superintendents before him. Community support is critical to his effort to help turn around the district’s fortunes.

KC's new superintendent is a whirlwind who gets results

By JOE ROBERTSON
The Kansas City Star

PUEBLO, Colo. | One meeting done. Another one waiting.

John Covington pauses for a moment to answer a question about his past.

Does he know how people remember him from his days as a prison guard in southern Alabama?

Covington, the man chosen to be Kansas City's next school superintendent, smiles at first, listening.

His uniform was always immaculate, the story went. All creased. All spick-and-span. It was more than just the pride he took in himself, they said. It was as if he wanted to show himself as a role model to those men behind bars.

But now a storm rises in the 50-year-old superintendent's eyes.

He had to pull prisoners' records as part of that job, he says. He saw scores on aptitude tests that showed many of the men had academic ability.

"Those kids were in school someplace," he says, leaning forward. "The system failed them miserably.

"That's *heinous*."

• • •

Know this about John Covington, said Kathy West, his associate superintendent in Pueblo City Schools:

"He's impatient. ... He's going to turn your community upside down."

He came to Pueblo a rising star. He had lifted Alabama's tiny Lowndes County school district above its impoverished resources and expectations in his first superintendent job.

He rolled into Pueblo, a steelworking town along the southern Rocky Mountains, three years ago with a mantra that Pueblo schools would compete against the world. He would leverage federal dollars. Intensify training. The community would drive a vast strategic plan, and everyone would be held accountable.

Keep in mind, says Andrew Lang, a community leader recruited to help guide the planning, that "people in Pueblo are pretty fixed."

The population isn't transient, he said. Outsiders stand out.

Many teachers feared he might be a union breaker, said Carole Partin, president of the Pueblo Education Association. He was coming from Alabama, a right-to-work state that doesn't allow compulsory union membership.



A seven-year steelworker strike that ended five years ago still pervades the city's psyche, said West, who has been with Pueblo schools more than 37 years. "Some of that anger is still out there," she said.

Covington's accomplishments couldn't have happened, she said, if he hadn't brought the community in, if he hadn't worked with the teachers.

Even his detractors seem to agree that Pueblo schools are surging forward and that the

plan is a success.

His negotiations with the teachers union have been contentious, Partin said, but agreements have been reached and she sees no threat to the union.

Is he after the union?

"No," Covington said. "I'm not a union breaker. I don't have time for foolishness."

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Hazel Covington, at 82, has been through four hip surgeries. But she still gets around on her own in the house she built near where her father labored as an Alabama sharecropper.

"I know if I can make one step," she said, "the Lord will make two."

Her children are her greatest success, she says, and that includes "Johnny," the third of four whom she raised alone after a divorce when Johnny was in the third grade.

"I didn't have a penny saved to help him," she said. "He went off to college with one good pair of blue jeans and one with the knees out. I know he was determined. He's been determined all his little life."

His fraternity brothers at Alabama State University in the late 1970s sensed an unusual drive in Covington, said Donald Dotson, who would join up with Covington several years later working for Montgomery, Ala., schools.

They knew Covington had come from Enterprise, Ala., a rural and mostly poor community. But his manner, especially the way he talked, fit somewhere beyond small towns or even college frat houses.

“He wouldn’t use slang,” Dotson said. “That stood out. It was like he wanted to make sure his diction was perfect ... like he was preparing himself.”

“Sometimes,” said his mentor, C.C. Baker, “I thought he was a little *too* serious.”

Baker, 79, Covington’s uncle and the former assistant state school superintendent of Alabama, watched his nephew come out of college.

He saw the way Covington carried himself when he worked at the Draper Correctional Facility.

“I knew he wouldn’t be staying a prison guard,” Baker said. “Johnny was watching. Johnny was asking questions.”

Soon he was following Baker’s footsteps, earning a master’s, earning a Ph.D.

Hazel Covington knows her son kept a hard pace. His girlfriend — his future wife, Wilanie — would knock on his door and push him on to class when he worked odd night hours, his mother recalled.

He never had much. His mother said that if she had \$15 left at the end of the month from her job as head cook at a hospital, “I’d send him half of it.”

Teaching jobs led to principal jobs. And then came the day in the mid-1990s that Dotson saw his college brother again, now as an assistant superintendent for Montgomery Public Schools.

” “In the back of my mind,” Dotson said, “I thought: ‘It’s come to fruition.’

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Lowndes County Schools, with a mere 2,000 students, was the kind of district that might take a chance on a rookie superintendent.

In Covington, Lowndes school board president Steve Foster said, the board saw “a large talent” they believed could manage classrooms, schools and finances.

“It was evident he had a vision where we could be and a plan how we could reach that level,” he said.

Covington took over a district where some schools still used coal-fired furnaces and some lacked air-conditioning. In his third year, he sparked a campaign to put a property tax referendum before voters and it passed, Foster said. “And that’s a rare thing in Alabama.”

Schools were modernized, said Daniel Boyd, the assistant superintendent who would take over after Covington. He put high-tech distance learning centers in the high schools. He involved the community in a plan that would foretell the work he would do in Pueblo.

“We knew,” Foster said, “that his ultimate goal would be in a larger district serving more people.”

After six years in Lowndes County, the timing seemed right in 2006 to take on the Pueblo job. John and Wilanie Covington’s two sons, whom they had adopted after serving as their foster parents, were grown and well into successful careers. Their daughter had started college.

Wilanie Covington, who is an assistant school principal, wanted to continue her career in Montgomery, near Lowndes County, so the couple for the first time managed a long-distance relationship.

Wilanie came with John when he interviewed for the Kansas City job and met the community last week. But they still have to decide, John said, whether Wilanie will move too.

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Progress, say some of Covington's current and former staff members, has come at some cost. They hint — or say outright — that it is hard working for him.

One said Covington demanded that his top staff keep their cell phones on day and night. If he called, they'd work, even if they were sitting down to Christmas dinner.

And many teachers have been uncomfortable with the way he has pushed some ideas, including increased classroom observation and the possibility of using student performance scores in teacher evaluations.

"It's like a whirlwind at times," said Robert Vise, Pueblo's director of assessment and technology. He showed a chart with 22 initiatives across six departments, all launched during Covington's tenure. But the district also has increased training for staff and teachers, Vise said. He believes the plan is working.

Covington is the "cheerleader behind (Pueblo's plan)," Vise said. "When he gets excited, he sounds like a Southern Baptist preacher."

He's not kidding.

Here's how Covington showed off the alcove where six file cabinets house all the records tracking the six pillars of the plan.

Here's the flow chart. "The community is at the top," he says. Here are the six principles: individual education plans for each student, international standards, highly qualified teachers, strong character building, modernized schools, sound financial planning.

"You better not be caught doing *anything* not designed to meet the goals of this plan," he says. "This is the Gospel. This is Matthew, Mark, Luke and John in this district."

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If Kansas City lets it happen, said Baker the mentor, Covington is going to get results that have been a long time coming.

Pueblo's elementary schools were already performing well when Covington arrived, and reading scores released last week show they've gotten stronger. Middle and high school scores won't come out until summer, but most everyone seems to believe the plan is leading Pueblo where it wants to go.

Kansas City presents a greater challenge. Baker knows it. Like everyone entwined in Covington's career, he's read about the community's struggle to free itself of a gloomy history of board and superintendent conflicts. "He's going to demand much of himself and everyone under his

watch,” Baker said. “He’s going to step on some toes. And anytime he steps on a toe, that toe can’t kick him out.”

This is the kind of job Covington imagined when he was accepted in 2008 into the Broad Foundation’s Superintendents Academy to train for the nation’s most challenged urban school districts.

He believes, he said, in the Broad mission that has no patience when children are not learning. He couldn’t stand it with those young Alabama prisoners years ago.

You can be sure, Baker said, he won’t stand for it in Kansas City.

John Covington

Age: 50

Family: Married to Wilanie. They have three children and two grandchildren.

Experience: Superintendent of Lowndes County, Ala., schools, 2000-06. Superintendent of Pueblo, Colo., schools, 2006-present.

@ Go to KansasCity.com for a photo gallery of John Covington.

The golden boy and the blob

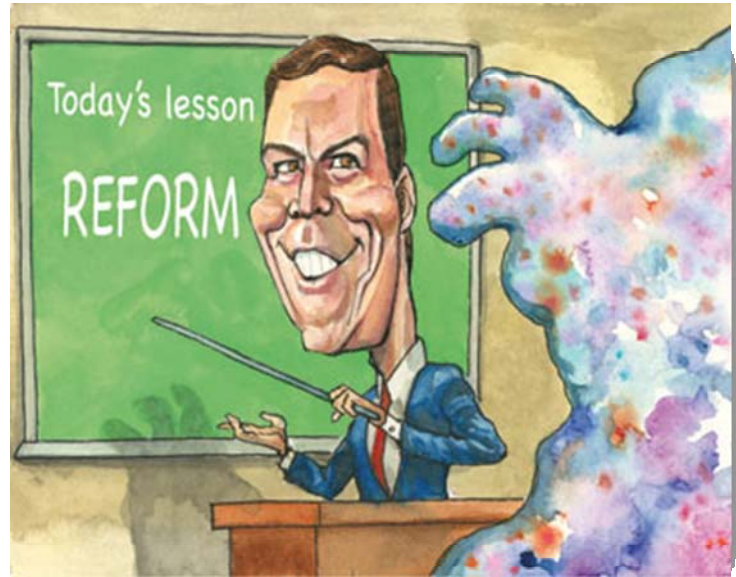
May 7th 2009

From The Economist print edition

Is Barack Obama's education secretary too good to be true?

IT IS hard to find anybody with a bad word to say about Arne Duncan, Barack Obama's young education secretary. Margaret Spellings, his predecessor in the Bush administration, calls him "a visionary leader and fellow reformer". During his confirmation hearings Lamar Alexander, a senator from Tennessee and himself a former education secretary, sounded more like a lovesick schoolgirl than a member of the opposition party: "I think you're the best." Enthusiastic without being over-the-top, pragmatic without being a pushover, he is also the perfect embodiment of *mens sana in corpore sano*—tall and lean, clean-cut and athletic, a Thomas Arnold for the digital age.

Since moving to the Education Department a couple of months ago he has been a tireless preacher of the reform gospel. He supports charter schools and merit pay, accountability and transparency, but also litters his speeches with more unfamiliar ideas. He argues that one of the biggest problems in education is how to attract and use talent. All too often the education system allocates the best teachers to the cushiest schools rather than the toughest. Mr Duncan also stresses the importance of "replicating" success. His department, he says, should promote winning ideas (such as "Teach for America", a programme that sends high-flying university graduates to teach in underserved schools) rather than merely enforcing the status quo.



Nor is this just talk. Mr Duncan did much to consolidate his reputation as a reformer on May 6th, when the White House announced that it will try to extend Washington, DC's voucher programme until all 1,716 children taking part have graduated from high school. The Democrat-controlled Congress has been trying to smother the programme by removing funding. But Mr Duncan has vigorously argued that it does not make sense "to take kids out of a school where they're happy and safe and satisfied and learning". He and Mr Obama will now try to persuade Congress not to kill the programme.

Mr Duncan is arguably the luckiest education secretary since Jimmy Carter created his department in 1979. He inherits a much richer legacy from the Bush administration than most people imagine, with mounting evidence that George Bush's No Child Left Behind Act did something to boost educational achievement, particularly among poor children. And a growing number of Democrats, many of them black, think the party needs to distance itself

from the teachers' unions. Cory Booker, the mayor of Newark, argues that "as Democrats we have been wrong on education, and it's time to get it right."

At the same time, Mr Duncan is being showered with money by his boss. The stimulus bill will provide him with an extra \$100 billion to improve America's schools, the biggest educational windfall in the country's history. He also has a \$5 billion budget for the specific purpose of encouraging educational innovation.

Mr Duncan is the perfect man to capitalise on these opportunities. His mother founded and ran an after-school programme for poor children on Chicago's South Side. He spent seven years as the CEO of the Chicago public schools, the third-largest system in the country, closing bad schools and shifting resources to more successful ones. He also has the most valuable resource of any ambitious reformer—a close bond with the president. They have a Harvard education in common, along with roots in Chicago's Hyde Park district, and frequently play basketball together.

Mr Obama, too, is passionate about education, convinced that it holds the key to two of his most cherished domestic reforms: narrowing the income gap between rich and poor and boosting the productivity of the average worker. The president and his wife are living examples of how education can achieve the American dream. Mr Duncan seldom fails to remind his audience that, thanks to the first family, "Never before has being smart been so cool." On May 6th the president also demonstrated that he is willing to annoy the teachers' unions, who regard Washington's school-voucher programme as the spawn of the devil.

Enemies of promise

Yet it is hard to suppress a feeling that all this is too good to be true. To begin with, Messrs Duncan and Obama have given the voucher scheme only a stay of execution. No new children will be admitted to the scheme, despite its popularity with poor Washingtonians. The stay of execution had a lot to do with political expediency. Ending the scheme immediately would not only have disrupted the education of 1,700 children; it would also have exposed both Mr Duncan and his boss to charges of hypocrisy. Mr Duncan sends his children to school in Virginia, and Mr Obama pays for his two daughters to go to Sidwell Friends.

But the bigger reason to be pessimistic about Mr Duncan is that the education establishment has an astonishing record of neutralising reform-minded politicians. Entrenched vested interests and a decentralised system—with much of the day-to-day decision-making controlled by 16,000 school districts—combine to squash most promises of improvement. The mighty teachers' unions regularly welcome reforms in theory while destroying them in practice. Bill Bennett, Ronald Reagan's education secretary, perfectly described this slippery bunch as "the blob".

The battle between Mr Duncan and the blob is a crucial one. The result of the battle will determine, first, whether it is worth continuing with moderate education reforms—for if these reforms cannot succeed with \$100 billion and a golden boy at the helm, they never will. It will also determine whether Mr Obama can deliver on his promise to build the American economy on the rock of well-educated and productive workers rather than the sand of financial speculation. A pity that, however many battles it loses, the blob always seems to win the long war.

Economist.com/blogs/lexington



Transportation Outlook 2040

METROPOLITAN KANSAS CITY'S LONG-RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN

APRIL 2009

OVERVIEW

MARC is in phase two of developing **Transportation Outlook 2040**, a wide-reaching plan for the Kansas City region's transportation system over the next 30 years, and one that will integrate land-use and environmental issues more directly than ever before.

Last fall MARC hosted public forums around the region to discuss community values, issues and needs for our region's transportation system. Since then, over two dozen meetings have been held to discuss long-term transportation issues with a variety of community groups and organizations, as well as with MARC transportation committees.

Key themes that have come out of conversations and data gathering:

- Increase travel choice and multimodal transportation options

- Better integrate land-use and transportation policies and practices
- Focus on managing demand and use of the transportation system
- Incorporate environmental and sustainability factors at all levels of transportation planning
- Focus on preserving the existing transportation system
- Improve safety and public health

MARC's Total Transportation Policy Committee adopted a **policy framework** (*see back*) for Transportation Outlook 2040 that is based on these common themes from discussions with citizens, leaders and planners. It describes the challenges facing our transportation system and the wide range of stakeholder expectations; establishes a policy direction for guiding strategies, actions and measures; and will serve as a gauge to evaluate progress toward goals over time.

TIMELINE

SPRING / SUMMER
Develop actions and strategies to meet policy goals, and identify performance measures

JUNE 3, 2009
Public meeting to review and prioritize implementation strategies (*at MARC*)

SUMMER / FALL
Select major transportation projects and develop plan

WINTER
Adopt and communicate final plan for Transportation Outlook 2040

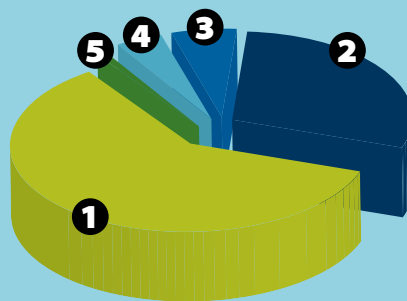


SURVEY SNAPSHOT: INVESTING IN OUR FUTURE

CHART A shows where transportation tax dollars go today in the Kansas City region.

CHART B displays how citizens say we should allocate transportation funds in the future, according to responses from hundreds who have completed the Transportation Outlook 2040 survey online at <http://2040.questionpro.com>.

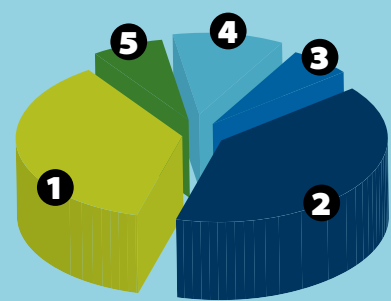
CHART A: Current Spending



- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Street & highway..... | 60% |
| <i>(maintain highways, widen existing, build new)</i> | |
| 2. Public transit..... | 29% |
| <i>(expanded/improved bus service & operating cost)</i> | |
| 3. Transportation management..... | 6% |
| <i>(traffic-signal timing, cameras, message boards, etc.)</i> | |
| 4. Trail improvement and rehabilitation..... | 4% |
| 5. Alternate modes to driving alone..... | 1% |
| <i>(carpool/vanpool, bicycle & pedestrian facilities)</i> | |

Based on 2008–2012 Transportation Improvement Program

CHART B: Future Spending



- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Street & highway..... | 36% |
| <i>(maintain highways, widen existing, build new, right-of-way acquisition for future improvements)</i> | |
| 2. Public transit..... | 40% |
| <i>(bus service, rail system, elderly/disabled transportation)</i> | |
| 3. Transportation management..... | 6% |
| <i>(traffic signal timing, cameras, message boards, etc.)</i> | |
| 4. Bike paths, bike lanes, sidewalks..... | 11% |
| 5. Alternate modes to driving alone..... | 7% |
| <i>(carpool lanes, bus lanes, park-and-ride lots)</i> | |



PHOTOS
BY KENNETH
WALKER
& FRAN
MATTOX

“PICTURING” GREATER KANSAS CITY

“Never Been Here Before,” a photo of youths gazing across the Missouri River while stopped along the Riverfront Heritage Trail by Kenneth Walker (**top left**), was recently selected as the overall winner of MARC’s Future in Focus photography contest.

The contest challenged photographers to explore the character and places they value in the Kansas City metro area and what they envision for our future. Eleven citizens won prizes across four categories. MARC will feature the photos in print and Web materials about Transportation Outlook 2040. View slideshows of all contest photos at www.marc.org/2040.

BUILDING THE POLICY FRAMEWORK

These policy goals for Transportation Outlook 2040 will be used to develop strategies and, ultimately, criteria to select which transportation projects get funded in the future. Learn more about each at www.marc.org/2040.

ACCESSIBILITY

Maximize mobility and access to opportunity for all area residents

CLIMATE CHANGE & ENERGY USE

Decrease the use of fossil fuels through reduced travel demand, technology advancements and a transition to renewable energy sources

ECONOMIC VITALITY

Support an innovative, competitive 21st-century economy

ENVIRONMENT

Protect and restore our region’s natural resources (land, water and air) through proactive environmental stewardship

PLACE MAKING

Coordinate transportation and land-use planning as a means to create quality places in existing and developing areas, and to strengthen the quality of the region

PUBLIC HEALTH

Facilitate healthy, active living

SAFETY & SECURITY

Improve safety and security for all transportation users

SYSTEM CONDITION

Ensure transportation system is maintained in good condition

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

Manage the system to achieve reliable and efficient performance

HOST A COMMUNITY DISCUSSION

MARC is touching base with a variety of groups to discuss transportation issues. Summaries of the input received are on our Web site. To schedule a speaker for a Transportation Outlook 2040 conversation with your organization, contact Brian Sifton at 816/474-4240.



KIDS SEND POSTCARDS TO THE FUTURE

When asked what transportation should be like in the region when they grow up, local kids came up with some creative ideas — from hoverboards to solar-powered vehicles. See selected Postcards to the Future creations at www.marc.org/2040.

HOW SHOULD WE MEASURE PROGRESS?

For the first time, MARC’s long-range transportation plan will incorporate system measures to check up on progress toward our regional goals. Below are sample targets that we may use. How else should we measure success?

- ✓ Achieve 85 percent of our regional major highways and transit systems classified in good condition.
- ✓ Reduce transportation-generated carbon dioxide emissions by 40 percent of current levels by 2030.

Share your ideas and feedback at www.marc.org/2040.

Kansas City region's current long-range transportation plan



About Transportation Outlook 2040

What's a long-range transportation plan?

As the planning organization for metro Kansas City, the [Mid-America Regional Council](#) (MARC) is required to develop a long-range transportation plan that guides transportation decision making and funding decisions over a period of several decades. **Transportation Outlook 2040** will be the region's new long-term plan, looking ahead 30 years.

What's in the plan?

Transportation Outlook 2040 will describe our desired future and how transportation will help our region arrive at this vision. The plan will include our region's transportation policy framework and goals, action steps and investments that reach those goals and performance measures that will be used to evaluate our progress along the way.

Transportation Outlook 2040 must be financially constrained. This means that MARC must forecast how much revenue we will receive in the next 30 years and develop a list of projects which meet our goals and do not exceed our projected revenue. This requirement of the plan presents significant challenges. Transportation funding from the federal government has been in flux and our prior revenue projections for our region simply have not materialized. Regardless of what our projections will be for the future, we do know that transportation funds are in short supply and our region will have some tough decisions to make about priorities.

With every challenge, there lies opportunity. While this long-range plan is a required document, MARC sees the development of a new plan as an opportunity to address our region's larger vision for the future. A robust, well-functioning transportation system in itself is not the end we all seek. Instead, transportation is a means to carry us into our desired future. *So, what is that future? How will transportation get us there?*

Long-range plan "must haves"

Transportation Outlook 2040 must:

- Be updated every five years
- Have at least a 20-year horizon (this plan will have a 30-year horizon)
- List major transportation projects
- Include reasonable revenue and expense estimates
- Demonstrate that funding will go to projects that are consistent with the region's air quality goals
- Incorporate land-use considerations
- Make sure that environmental impacts of projects don't unequally burden groups such as minorities and women
- Consult with stakeholders about environmental considerations
- Reflect "Year of Expenditure" financial plan
- Be able to measure performance based on key goals and objectives



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Kansas City Region 2010 CENSUS OVERVIEW

THE DECENNIAL CENSUS

- The largest peacetime activity the federal government undertakes.
- U.S. Constitution requires that a census be conducted every 10 years.
- The census will count everyone residing in the United States on April 1, 2010.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CENSUS DATA

- Census data helps ensure that each community receives its fair share of political representation through:
 - Congressional Apportionment
 - Legislative Redistricting
- Census data directly affect how more than **\$300** billion per year in federal funding is allocated to tribal, state and local governments – **\$3** trillion over a decade.

DATA STEWARDSHIP and CONFIDENTIALITY

- By law, the Census is a mandatory activity – Title 13, U.S.C.
- Data are collected only for statistical purposes and it is against the law to disclose any data that identifies a person.
- Only sworn individuals have access to confidential information. Every Census Bureau employee has taken an oath to protect the information and is subject to a jail term, a fine, or both, if he or she discloses any information that could identify an individual.

Kansas City Region Census Center

- Covers 6 States; Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma
- 34 Local Census offices

2010 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

- Everyone receives a short form questionnaire
- Only 10 questions
- Approximately 10 minutes to complete
- Questionnaires are available upon request in 5 non-English languages – Spanish, Chinese (Simplified), Korean, Vietnamese, and Russian
- Language Guides in 59 languages

CHALLENGES OF REACHING THE HARD-TO-COUNT

- Apathy
- Fear and concern regarding the government
- Housing: both urban and rural areas have unique challenges
- Languages

INTEGRATED COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

Paid Advertising Campaign in 18 languages

Goals:

- Increase Mail Response
- Improve Accuracy and Reduce Differential Undercount
- Improve Cooperation with Enumerators

Paid Media: 3 Phases

- Awareness (January – February)
- Motivation (March – April)
- Non-Response Follow-Up (May-June)

Partnership: engage powerful advocates for the Census

- Work together throughout the census
- Reach the hard-to-count

KANSAS CITY REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

- Program objective is to engage national and regional partner organizations and help hard-to-count populations overcome their fear of participating in the census.
- A diverse and multilingual regional partnership staff has been hired with community experience that speaks a total of 18 languages.
- By July 2009, the Kansas City Region will have approximately 56 Partnership Specialist and 95 Partnership Assistants.

Partnership Roles and Responsibilities:

- Provide and distribute promotional materials for use by partner organizations.
- Provide a strong census presence at local and national events.
- Work with Partners to develop localized census awareness and outreach efforts

COMPLETING THE CENSUS CYCLE

- Census Day Is April 1, 2010
- Count everyone in less than 6 months
- Deliver apportionment count to the President by December 31, 2010
- Deliver Redistricting Data to the States by April 1, 2011
- Complete Release of all Data Products by June 2012

GOAL: TO COUNT EVERYONE – JUST ONCE – IN THE RIGHT PLACE!



2010 CENSUS: **IT'S IN OUR HANDS**

Kansas City Region

Census Count affects Federal Grant Funding

Agriculture Department

- Child and Adult Care Food Program
- National School Lunch Program
- School Breakfast Program
- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
- State Administrative Matching Grants for AFDC Program

Education Department

- Adult Education
- Eisenhower Professional Development State Grants
- Innovative Education Program Strategies
- Rehabilitation Services – Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States
- Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities – State Grants
- School Renovation Grants
- Special Education – Grants for Infants and Families with Disabilities
- Special Education – Grants to States
- Special Education – Preschool Grants
- Technology Literacy Challenge Fund Grants
- Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies
- Vocational Education – Basic Grants to States

Health and Human Services

- Block Grants for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment
- Child Care and Development Fund
- Child Support Enforcement – Federal Share of State and Local Administrative Costs
- Community Services Block Grant
- Foster Care – Title IV – E
- Head Start
- HIV CARE Formula Grants
- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
- Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant
- Medicaid Grants to States

(continued on reverse)

Health and Human Services (continued)

- Social Services Block Grant
- Special Programs for the Aging
- State Children's Health Insurance Program
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Housing and Urban Development Department

- Community Development Block Grants (Entitlement Grants)
- Community Development Block Grants (State Program)
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program

Justice Department

- Byrne Formula Grant Program (Drug Control and System Improvement)

Labor Department

- Employment Service
- Unemployment Insurance Program
- Workforce Investment Act (WIA) – Adult Employment and Training Activities
- Workforce Investment Act (WIA) – Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities
- Workforce Investment Act (WIA) – Youth Activities

Labor Department

- Federal Transit Urbanized Area Formula
- Highway Planning and Construction (Federal-aid Highways)

** The Medicaid program is by far the largest of the Federal formula grant to state and local governments, amounting to 44.7% of the estimated fiscal year 2001 total.*

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Since its founding in 2000, One Economy has worked to maximize the potential of technology to help low-income people improve their lives and enter the economic mainstream. Working on four continents, we use innovative approaches to deliver the power of technology and information to low-income people, connecting them to valuable tools for building better lives. We help bring broadband into the homes of low-income people, employ youth to train their community members to use technology effectively, and create public-purpose media that inspires, informs and engages.

Community Connections

One Economy has worked with more than 50 communities around the world to build digital inclusion programs including free or low-cost Internet access, affordable computers, and building the capacity of local organizations that integrate technology into their work.

From 2004 to 2006, we worked to change state affordable housing finance policies to encourage the inclusion of broadband into the homes of low-income people. **As a result of our efforts, more than 300,000 Americans now have affordable broadband in their homes.**

Digital Connectors

One Economy's Digital Connectors program harnesses the talent and potential of youth to build cultural bridges between technology and their communities. The program identifies talented young people, immerses them in technology training, and helps them build their leadership and workplace skills to enter the 21st-century economy. Digital Connectors are motivated by community service, sharing what they have learned with their families, friends, and communities.

Digital Connectors have provided more than 50,000 of hours of community service.

Next Generation Public-Purpose Media

One Economy has created a network of public-purpose media properties that connect low-income people to resources and information about important issues like health, jobs, money, schools, and family. One Economy's multilingual websites, written at an accessible literacy level, combine compelling programming with localized, relevant information that helps people to take action.


The Public Internet Channel (www.PIC.tv), One Economy's latest effort, is a multimedia experience that inspires and empowers its viewers to improve their lives. Everything on the Public Internet Channel is relevant, current, accessible and, whenever possible, local—and always with a clearly-defined public purpose.

Led by our signature website, the Beehive (www.theBeehive.org), **these online tools have reached nearly 15 million people, many of whom are coming online for the first time.**






thebeehive.org | 247townhall.org | ziproad.org | pic.tv

One Economy and The Beehive




HOME COMPANY PRESS OUR WORK PARTICIPATE STORE




International [WATCH VIDEO OVERVIEW](#)

LATEST NEWS:

- [The American Prospect: Defining Public Media for the Future](#)
- [Washington Post: One Step Off The Superhighway](#)
- [Reuters: Wal-Mart Foundation to sponsor free tax prep effort](#)
- [Chicago Sun-Times: Robert Townsend takes tales online](#)
- [Washington Post: Broadband's Cost Gives Non-Subscribers Pause, Poll Finds](#)
- [Business Week: Bringing Broadband to the Urban Poor](#)




FEATURED MEDIA:



ECONOMIC SURVIVAL KIT

Have a question about the economy?

<http://www.thebeehive.org/money/economic-survival-kit>



www.thebeehive.org www.247townhall.org www.ziproad.org www.pic.tv

Who makes the Beehive?

The Beehive is the pride and joy of the One Economy Corporation. One Economy is a nonprofit organization based in Washington, D.C.

We created the Beehive to be the place to go for information and resources around the things that matter in our lives: money, health, jobs, school and family. And, we'd like you to have a little fun while you're here so, we're throwing in some games and quizzes to keep it interesting.

We can make the Beehive (and keep adding new things all the time) because of our supporters, who include AOL Time Warner, Cisco Systems and many, many others. [Click here for the full list of our supporters](#) .

The Beehive is just part of what One Economy does. We also work with owners and developers of affordable housing across the country. We help them connect people to computers and the Internet.

The way we see it, when people have access to the Internet and can connect to good resources like the Beehive, they have the power to change their lives.

the Beehive
make it easy

Kansas City, MO
HIGH 69°F
LOW 65°F

search

site map

Sign in or Register

Kansas City [change](#) English [Español](#)

money **health** **jobs** **school** **housing**

Help with your finances, free tax filing, home budgets and more.

Free health tips on living a balanced and healthy life.

Help with unemployment benefits, finding a job and building your resume.

Free homework help for all ages in English and Spanish.

Foreclosure and first time home buying help.

[Emergencies](#) • [Internet Safety](#) • [Legal and Immigration](#)

Welcome to Kansas City!

The Kansas City Beehive makes it easy for you to find the best available tools and information to manage the challenges of everyday life.

Check out some of our most popular resources and information:

The U.S. government recently declared "swine flu" a public health emergency. One of the best ways to prevent viruses from spreading is to wash your hands. Learn more ways to keep you and your family healthy and safe. [Read more.](#)

[Swine Flu Fact Sheet](#) | [Need to Know Info](#)

[Paying for health care in Kansas City](#)

Learn how to [talk to your lender and prevent foreclosure](#). [Read more...](#)

User Picks:

- [Economic Survival Kit](#)
- [What is Debt Consolidation?](#)
- [Do you need an ITIN?](#)
- [Job Search Websites - Use the Internet to find a job quick!](#)
- [Money Made Easy](#)

Editor's Picks:

Job Search Websites

There are many websites that will help you to find a job in your area. While each website is different, they all have the same basic information. [read more](#)

Budget Builder Tool

Knowing where your money goes each pay period makes it easier to create goals for your future and helps you find financial freedom. Build a budget today! [much more inside](#)

Get Money for College! 2009 Scholarship Information

Find out what scholarships are available and how you can apply! The Sallie Mae Fund offers many college scholarships that can make paying for college easy on your family. [learn more](#)

from the Public Internet Channel: [ant](#) ZipRoad is the easy street to I

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picTV
public internet channel

The Kansas City Beehive

Currently there are separate Beehives for Kansas City, Mo. and Independence, Mo. Our proposal is to have a single Kansas City area Beehive and provide appropriate and relevant content for whatever side of the state line a family resides.

The screenshot displays the Kansas City Beehive website interface. At the top left is the logo for 'the Beehive make it easy'. To the right, there is a weather widget for Kansas City, MO, showing a high of 68°F and a low of 65°F, along with a search bar and a 'site map' link. Below the logo, there are language options for 'English' and 'Español', and a 'Sign in or Register' link. A horizontal navigation bar contains buttons for 'home', 'money', 'health', 'jobs', 'school', and 'housing'. The main content area is titled 'Kansas City Local Highlights' and features two articles: 'Free Online Technical Support' and 'Free Computer and Internet Access'. The footer includes copyright information for One Economy Corporation and the 'opic tv public internet channel' logo.

the Beehive
make it easy

Kansas City, MO
HIGH 68°F
LOW 65°F

search
site map

Kansas City [change](#) English Español [Sign in or Register](#)

home money health jobs school housing


Home » Kansas City Local Highlights

[Free Online Technical Support](#)


[Free Computer and Internet Access](#)

Kansas City Local Highlights

Free Online Technical Support

 PC Pitstop This site lets confused computer users ask questions online and look through questions that have already been answered. Get more information. Protonic This site provides interactive help.
[read more](#)

Free Computer and Internet Access

 Kansas City Public Library Kansas City public libraries have free computer and internet access. Some of them also have free wireless internet! Find a branch near you. And remember, you need a library card to use the library. So if you don't have one, sign up for a free card online. Online computer training classes
[read more](#)

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public internet channel

Citizens
for
Missouri's
Children
Making Kids Count

2008

KIDS COUNT in Missouri

Data Book



The State of Our State's Children



KIDS COUNT IN MISSOURI DATA BOOK

The *KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book* is a collaborative project of Citizens for Missouri's Children, the Children's Trust Fund, and more than 30 public and private organizations from across the state. The mission of the *KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book* is to improve the well-being of Missouri's children by heightening awareness of children's issues within local communities, and by promoting more effective responses to children's needs throughout the state.

The annual *KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book* documents the status of children in all 114 Missouri counties and the City of Saint Louis. KIDS COUNT data are used to brief members of the legislature, to shape policy goals, and as an integral part of training communities to undertake data-driven advocacy. KIDS COUNT data and their implications for children are the driving forces behind the work of Citizens for Missouri's Children.



EVERY DAY IN MISSOURI...

- 18** babies are born with a low birth weight
- 41** children are born to mothers who lack high school diplomas
- 2** babies die before their first birthday
- 15** children are removed from their homes
- 127** children receive attention from the MO Department of Social Services due to reports of child abuse and neglect
- 1** child or teen dies
- 29** teens drop out of school
- 25** teens between the ages of 15 and 19 give birth
- 212,369** children live in poverty

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Citizens for Missouri's Children is pleased to present the *KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2008 Data Book*. By annually reviewing the status of Missouri's children, we hope to educate the public and policymakers about whether our state's children have the resources and supports needed to develop into healthy, well-rounded adults. Together as a community we can work to develop policies to ensure that Missouri's kids do count.

CHILDREN'S BUDGET & INCOME SECURITY

Family financial security has a profound impact on a child's well-being. KIDS COUNT tracks several key outcomes and indicators in this area:

- **Free/Reduced Price Lunch:** Backsliding: Since 2003, an additional 22,000 Missouri children are relying on this federal program to meet their nutritional needs. This increase demonstrates that more Missouri children are living in poverty.
- **Births to Mothers without High School Diplomas:** Progress: The rate of mothers without high school diplomas who are giving birth fell slightly from 18.6% in 2003 to 18.2% in 2007. When a mother is better educated, she is more likely to have the necessary work skills to support her children.
- **Children Receiving Cash Assistance:** Progress: From 2003 to 2007, the rate dropped from 5.6% to 4.7%.
- **Children Receiving Food Stamps:** Backsliding: Between 2003 and 2007, the rate increased from 28.1% to 31.0%; this means that more and more families are relying on the government to meet their children's nutritional needs.
- **Adult Unemployment:** Progress: Missouri's unemployment rate decreased from 5.6% in 2003 to 5.0% in 2007.

CHILD PROTECTION & SAFETY

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

- **Child Deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000):** Progress: Between the base years of 1998/2002 and the current period of 2003/2007, the rate declined from 24.8 to 22.8.
- **Child Abuse and Neglect (per 1,000):** Progress: Between 2003 and 2007, the rate decreased from 47.0 to 32.6.
- **Out-of-Home Placements (per 1,000):** Progress: From 2003 to 2007, the rate decreased from 4.8 to 3.8.
- **Teen Violent Deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000):** Progress: Between the base years of 1998/2002 and the current period of 2003/2007, the rate decreased from 70.3 to 65.1.

EARLY CARE & EDUCATION

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

- **Licensed Child Care Capacity:** Progress: An increase in capacity of nearly 12,000 slots for licensed child care facilities between 2003 and 2008 means that more children are getting quality care.
- **Accredited Child Care Facilities:** Progress: The number of these top quality facilities increased between 2003 and 2008. Missouri now has 473 accredited child care facilities. However, the 2008 figure represents a decrease from 2007 when there were 527 accredited child care facilities.

ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

To succeed in life, children need a solid education. KIDS COUNT tracks the following indicators related to elementary and secondary education and youth development:

- **High School Dropout Rate:** Backsliding: Between 2003 and 2007, the rate increased from 3.4% to 3.7%.
- **Births to Teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000):** Backsliding: The actual number of teen births increased from 8,656 in 2003 to 9,232 in 2007.

HEALTH

A child's ability to succeed in school and in life is impacted by his or her health status. Children that lack proper nutrition and health care may find it difficult to focus on schoolwork. KIDS COUNT tracks several outcomes and indicators in this area:

- **Low Birth Weight Infants:** Backsliding: Between the base years of 1998/2002 and the current period of 2003/2007, the rate increased slightly from 7.8% to 8.1%.
- **Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births):** Progress: While the actual number of infant deaths increased between the base years of 1998/2002 and the current period of 2003/2007, the rate declined slightly from 7.7 to 7.5 due to an increased number of total births.
- **Children with Elevated Lead Blood Levels:** Progress: The rate decreased from 4.4% in 2003 to 1.5% in 2007.

JUVENILE JUSTICE & YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

When children get into trouble, they need help. The goal of Missouri's juvenile justice system is rehabilitation, not punishment, with equal importance placed on prevention. As a society, we must help youth to make the right choices. KIDS COUNT tracks one crucial indicator in this area:

- **Juvenile Law Violation Referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000):** Progress: This rate declined slightly between 2003 and 2006 from 59.8 to 58.6.

MISSOURI PROFILE

STATE CAPITAL: JEFFERSON CITY

√ = CHANGED FOR THE BETTER X = CHANGED FOR THE WORSE

OUTCOME MEASURES	Years
Students enrolled in free/reduced price lunch	2003/2007
Births to mothers without high school diploma	2003/2007
Low birth weight infants	1998/2002 and 2003/2007
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1998/2002 and 2003/2007
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1998/2002 and 2003/2007
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000)	2003/2007
Out-of-home placements (per 1,000)	2003/2007
Annual high school dropouts	2003/2007
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000)	2003/2007
Violent teen deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1998/2002 and 2003/2007

* National rank information is based on the Annie E. Casey Foundation's 2008 *KIDS COUNT Data Book*. National ranks are based on 2005 or 2006 data.

DEMOGRAPHIC	Base Year	Base Year Data	Current Year	Current Year Data
Child population	2003	1,407,342	2007	1,424,830
Children as percent of total population	2003	24.7%	2007	24.2%
Minority children	2003	21.6%	2007	22.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	2004	14,855	2007	18,971

FAMILY SUPPORT	Base Year	Base Year Data	Current Year	Current Year Data
Parents paying child support in state system	2003	51.1%	2007	55.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	2003	43,287	2007	39,596
Licensed child care capacity	2003	136,647	2008	148,239
Accredited child care facilities	2003	407	2008	473
Children receiving cash assistance	2003	5.6%	2007	4.7%
Children receiving food stamps	2003	28.1%	2007	31.0%

NOTE:

Free and reduced lunch and high school dropout data may not match data displayed on the Web site of the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE). While DESE posts data as it appears in the database on a particular date, data published in the *KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book* may reflect subsequent revisions by school districts.

Number Base Year	Number Current Year	Rate Base Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	National Rank*
342,587	364,980	39.2%	41.7%	✗	n/a
14,277	14,942	18.6%	18.2%	✓	n/a
29,354	32,037	7.8%	8.1%	✗	23
2,900	2,982	7.7	7.5	✓	35
1,361	1,225	24.8	22.8	✓	22
66,214	46,453	47.0	32.6	✓	n/a
6,707	5,362	4.8	3.8	✓	n/a
8,913	10,540	3.4%	3.7%	✗	15
8,656	9,232	43.1	45.7	✗	30
1,444	1,348	70.3	65.1	✓	38

ECONOMIC	Base Year	Base Year Data	Current Year	Current Year Data
Children in poverty	1990	17.7%	2000	15.3%
Children under age 6 in poverty	1990	20.2%	2000	17.7%
Children in single parent families	1990	19.5%	2000	24.3%
Average annual wage/salary	2003	\$33,257	2006	\$36,643
Adult unemployment	2003	5.6%	2007	5.0%

HEALTH	Base Year	Base Year Data	Current Year	Current Year Data
Children enrolled in Medicaid	2003	523,435; 37.2%	2007	472,387; 33.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	2003	4.4%	2007	1.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	2003	41,176	2005	45,449
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2003	59.8	2006	58.6

Jackson County

► County Seat - Independence

Outcome Measures

Number
Base Current Year Rate
Base Current Year

Outcome Measure	Base Year	Current Year	Rate	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 2003/2007	45,015	48,587	44.0%	47.9%	41.7%	61
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 2003/2007	2,184	2,254	21.5%	21.2%	18.2%	58
Low birthweight infants 1998-2002/2003-2007	4,203	4,484	8.4%	8.6%	8.1%	92
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1998-2002/2003-2007	393	440	7.8	8.4	7.5	84
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1998-2002/2003-2007	155	145	23.6	22.2	22.8	48
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 2003/2007	8,543	6,031	50.3	35.3	32.6	44
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 2003/2007	850	795	5.0	4.7	3.8	73
Annual high school dropouts 2003/2007	927	1,552	3.3%	5.1%	3.7%	106
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 2003/2007	1,213	1,336	56.8	61.7	45.7	81
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1998-2002/2003-2007	201	165	90.6	74.4	65.1	55

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

85

Composite County Rank

County Trends

- ✘ = Worse
- ✓ = Better
- = No Change

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	2003	169,709
	2007	170,640
Children as percent of total population	2003	25.7%
	2007	25.6%
Minority children	2003	42.4%
	2007	42.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	2003	3,878
	2007	5,362

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990	18.8%
	2000	16.4%
	1990	21.8%
	2000	19.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	26.4%
	2000	31.1%
Average annual wage/salary	2003	\$38,505
	2006	\$42,839
Adult unemployment	2003	6.5%
	2007	5.7%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	2003	52.5%
	2007	57.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	2003	6,530
	2007	6,050
Licensed child care capacity	2003	21,056
	2008	19,433
Accredited child care facilities	2003	83
	2008	83
Children receiving cash assistance	2003	8.6%
	2007	6.6%
Children receiving food stamps	2003	31.0%
	2007	36.1%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ Medicaid	2003	42.7%
	2007	37.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	2003	4.2%
	2007	0.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	2003	4,496
	2005	4,795
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2003	38.6
	2006	26.2

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2008

Citizens for Missouri's Children **48** Children's Trust Fund

Clay County

► County Seat - Liberty

Outcome Measures

	Number Base Current Year	Rate Base Current Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank	
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 2003/2007	6,744	9,234	20.7%	26.6%	X	41.7%	3
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 2003/2007	349	357	11.8%	11.1%	✓	18.2%	11
Low birthweight infants 1998-2002/2003-2007	892	1,033	6.6%	6.8%	X	8.1%	32
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1998-2002/2003-2007	77	80	5.7	5.2	✓	7.5	28
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1998-2002/2003-2007	41	35	22.2	17.6	✓	22.8	32
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 2003/2007	1,836	1,134	37.1	20.7	✓	32.6	6
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 2003/2007	107	52	2.2	0.9	✓	3.8	9
Annual high school dropouts 2003/2007	267	412	2.7%	3.8%	X	3.7%	85
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 2003/2007	268	255	42.0	37.8	✓	45.7	34
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1998-2002/2003-2007	36	29	57.0	43.2	✓	65.1	20

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

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Composite County Rank

County Trends

- X = Worse
- ✓ = Better
- O = No Change

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	2003	49,462
	2007	54,806
Children as percent of total population	2003	25.5%
	2007	25.9%
Minority children	2003	14.6%
	2007	16.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	2003	511
	2007	1,080

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990	7.6%
	2000	6.4%
	1990	8.8%
	2000	6.9%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.6%
	2000	20.2%
Average annual wage/salary	2003	\$35,341
	2006	\$39,136
Adult unemployment	2003	4.6%
	2007	4.3%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	2003	60.7%
	2007	63.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	2003	546
	2007	642
Licensed child care capacity	2003	4,872
	2008	4,916
Accredited child care facilities	2003	14
	2008	12
Children receiving cash assistance	2003	1.9%
	2007	2.0%
Children receiving food stamps	2003	14.6%
	2007	18.7%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ Medicaid	2003	19.8%
	2007	19.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	2003	1.1%
	2007	0.5%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	2003	756
	2005	942
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2003	47.4
	2006	49.2

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2008

Citizens for Missouri's Children **24** Children's Trust Fund

Platte County

► County Seat - Platte City

Outcome Measures

	Number Base Year	Current Year	Rate Base Year	Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 2003/2007	1,979	2,697	15.4%	19.6%	✗	41.7%	2
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 2003/2007	81	97	8.0%	8.9%	✗	18.2%	4
Low birthweight infants 1998-2002/2003-2007	318	361	6.2%	6.8%	✗	8.1%	32
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1998-2002/2003-2007	27	30	5.3	5.6	✗	7.5	39
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1998-2002/2003-2007	13	10	17.7	13.1	✓	22.8	19
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 2003/2007	653	437	33.3	21.0	✓	32.6	7
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 2003/2007	37	24	1.9	1.2	✓	3.8	11
Annual high school dropouts 2003/2007	83	103	2.1%	2.3%	✗	3.7%	37
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 2003/2007	65	64	24.7	24.5	✓	45.7	13
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1998-2002/2003-2007	6	9	23.6	33.7	✗	65.1	12

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2008

Citizens for Missouri's Children **83** Children's Trust Fund

Composite County Rank

County Trends

- ✗ = Worse
- ✓ = Better
- = No Change

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	2003	19,614
	2007	20,809
Children as percent of total population	2003	24.7%
	2007	24.5%
Minority children	2003	14.5%
	2007	16.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	2003	252
	2007	330

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1990	8.2%
	2000	5.7%
	1990	10.5%
	2000	8.4%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.9%
	2000	18.8%
Average annual wage/salary	2003	\$34,685
	2006	\$35,554
Adult unemployment	2003	4.3%
	2007	3.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	2003	57.7%
	2007	59.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	2003	160
	2007	157
Licensed child care capacity	2003	1,305
	2008	1,568
Accredited child care facilities	2003	3
	2008	4
Children receiving cash assistance	2003	1.8%
	2007	1.8%
Children receiving food stamps	2003	10.7%
	2007	13.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ Medicaid	2003	14.5%
	2007	13.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	2003	1.0%
	2007	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	2003	229
	2005	275
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2003	27.8
	2006	28.5

2009 POWER of Diversity Celebration

presented by the
**Greater Kansas City
Chamber of Commerce**
and the
Minority Business Alliance



THE CHAMBER
Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce

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MINORITY BUSINESS ALLIANCE
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of the business community will shine bright
at the seventh annual POWER of Diversity
Celebration, presented by the Greater Kansas
City Chamber of Commerce and the
Minority Business Alliance.

Network with diverse companies, socialize with
friends and colleagues, learn about POWER,
and honor the ten newest graduates
of the Herman A. Johnson Business Mentorship.

Use the form included here to fulfill
your sponsorship and ticket needs.
We hope you can make it to the
2009 POWER of Diversity Celebration!

Summer Fun



with LINC

www.kclinc.org/summer

This summer LINC will provide opportunities for children to learn and have fun at locations throughout the Kansas City area.

At several Caring Communities sites, LINC will operate Before & After School programs in conjunction with district-run summer school sessions. At others, LINC will offer all-day summer camps.

A summary of LINC summer programs is below. For more information or to enroll, contact the LINC site coordinator at your school.

Independence School District

Before & After School

June 1-July 2, 6:30 a.m.-6 p.m.

All-Day Camp

July 6-August 7, 6:30 a.m.-6 p.m.

Open to students who attend Fairmount, Korte, Sugar Creek or Three Trails during the regular school year.

Korte Elementary

Grades K-2

Nowlin Middle

Grades 3-5

Hickman Mills School District

Before & After School

June 1-26, 7 a.m.-6 p.m.

All elementary schools

Grades K-5

All-Day Camp

June 29-July 24, 7 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

Selected elementary school sites

All district students grades K-5

Grandview School District

Before & After School

June 1-25, 7 a.m.-6 p.m.

Conn-West Elementary School

All district students grades K-8

Center School District

Before & After School

June 1-26, 6:30 a.m.-6 p.m.

Boone Elementary School

All district students grades K-5

Other Sites

ACE Campus

Before & After School

June 8-July 17, 7 a.m.-6 p.m.

Grades K-6

Tolbert Academy

Before & After School

June 1-July 2, 6:30 a.m.-6 p.m.

Grades K-8

University Academy

Before & After School

June 8-July 2, 7 a.m.-6 p.m.

Grades K-8

Wayne Miner

All-Day Camp

June 15-August 10, 7 a.m.-6 p.m.

Grades K-8

Southeast Neighborhoods Coalition, BE 1! & Missouri Job Corps

Family & Youth Festival Sat., May 30 10am - 3pm

Swope Park Shelter House #4

A **FREE** event for children and families featuring live entertainment, food, vendors and activities for all ages.



For more information call: (816) 444-9300

