



## MISSOURI

### Child Care Usage in Missouri:

- There are 1,160,974 children under age 15 (376,837 under age 5 and 784,137 between the ages of 5 and 14) in Missouri who may require paid child care services.
- About 308,687 children under age 15 are in paid care— 139,097 (36.9%) under age 5 and 173,266 (22.1%) between the ages of 5 and 14.
- The average annual cost of care for an infant is \$8,736 in a child care center and \$5,644 in a family child care home.
- The average annual cost of care for a 4 year old is \$6,074 in a child care center and \$4,894 in a family child care home.
- The average annual cost of infant center-based care is 107.9% of the cost of tuition and fees at a 4-year college.

### Child Care Industry Impact in Missouri:

- There are 15,689 child care establishments with revenue of \$723.5 million. This includes 14,076 sole proprietors (family child care home operators) and 1,613 child care centers employing 18,382 individuals.
- \$723.5 million in direct output generated within the organized child care industry is estimated to support about \$750 million in additional indirect and induced output in other industry sectors, for an estimated combined total of

approximately \$1.5 billion in output in Missouri's economy.

- In terms of employment, 32,458 proprietors and wage and salary employees working in the child care sector are estimated to support about 13,000 jobs in other industry sectors through indirect and induced effects.
- The \$389.4 million in employee compensation and proprietors' earnings generated directly within the child care industry is estimated to support approximately \$330 million in additional indirect and induced earnings across the state.
- Total federal and state child care assistance (both direct subsidies and tax credits) represents 33.6% of child care industry revenue.

### The Link Between the Paid Child Care Sector and the State Economy

- The cost of organized care is a significant challenge for many parents with children.
- Access to the organized child care market can increase labor force participation and support state and regional economic growth.
- Increased subsidy payments trigger state level responses in wage rates, the mix of low- and high-skilled labor used in the state, prices of goods and services, and trade flows.

