

CHILD CARE & EARLY LEARNING

STATE CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE POLICIES: *MISSOURI*

- **Income eligibility limit:** In 2015, a family of three in Missouri could qualify for child care assistance with an annual income up to \$24,036 (120 percent of poverty, 40 percent of state median income).¹
- **Waiting list:** Missouri had no waiting list for child care assistance as of February 2015.
- **Parent copayments:** In 2015, a family of three with an income at 100 percent of poverty (\$20,090 a year) receiving child care assistance in Missouri paid \$108 per month, or 6 percent of its income, in copayments. A family of three with an income at 150 percent of poverty (\$30,135 a year) receiving child care assistance paid \$287 per month, or 11 percent of its income, in copayments.
- **Reimbursement rates:** In 2015, Missouri's reimbursement rates for child care providers serving families receiving child care assistance were below the federally recommended level—the 75th percentile of current market rates, which is the level designed to give families access to 75 percent of the providers in their community.²
 - Missouri's monthly reimbursement rate for center care for a four-year-old in the St. Louis metropolitan area was \$358,³ which was \$408 (53 percent) below the 75th percentile of current market rates for this type of care.
 - Missouri's monthly reimbursement rate for center care for a one-year-old in the St. Louis metropolitan area was \$614,⁴ which was \$488 (44 percent) below the 75th percentile of current market rates for this type of care.
- **Tiered reimbursement rates:** In 2015, Missouri paid higher reimbursement rates for higher-quality care.
 - The reimbursement rate for center care for a four-year-old in the St. Louis metropolitan area at the highest quality tier was 20 percent higher than the rate at the lowest quality tier.
 - The reimbursement rate for center care for a four-year-old in the St. Louis metropolitan area at the highest quality tier was still below the 75th percentile of current market rates.
- **Eligibility for parents searching for a job:** In 2015, Missouri allowed parents to continue receiving child care assistance for up to 30 days while searching for a job.⁵ However, the state did not allow parents to qualify for child care assistance while searching for a job.

Source: Karen Schulman and Helen Blank, Building Blocks: State Child Care Assistance Policies 2015 (Washington, DC: National Women's Law Center, 2015). These data reflect policies as of February 2015, unless otherwise indicated.

- 1 In February 2015, families already receiving assistance could continue doing so until their income reached \$34,188. As of April 2015, the income limit to qualify for assistance was increased to \$24,708 (123 percent of poverty), and the exit eligibility limit was increased to \$35,160 (175 percent of poverty), to adjust for the 2015 federal poverty level. As of August 2015, income limit to qualify for assistance was increased to \$27,720 (138 percent of poverty), and the exit eligibility limit was increased to \$38,172 (190 percent of poverty).
- 2 These reimbursement rates reflect rates in effect as of February 2015. The state increased rates for licensed child care providers and license-exempt religious child care providers by 3 percent in July 2015.
- 3 The state has higher rates for higher-quality care; this is the base (lowest) rate, which is the most common rate level.
- 4 This is the base (lowest) rate, which is the most common rate level.
- 5 As of February 2015, parents receiving child care assistance could continue to receive it for up to 30 days after losing a job, twice per calendar year. The state planned to extend the amount of time parents could continue to receive child care assistance while searching for a job to 90 days as of December 2015.

