



Economic Justice

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Economic justice is an ideal which posits equality of opportunity and accessibility to economic participation. The lack of equity affects the individual and the social order.ⁱ To better understand how women are faring with regards to economic justice, indicators were selected for this report to complement, update and expand upon the IWPR Missouri report and extend it to the county level: poverty, child support compliance, child care assistance, births to mothers without a high school diploma, and teen birth rate. Domestic violence, although underreported, is also added as an important justice issue affecting women. Together, these indicators tell a story of the economic and social stability and viability of Missouri women.

Poverty

Definition: Families are classified by the United States government as poor if their annual pretax cash income falls below a specific amount that is recalculated each year. This official threshold is called the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The federal poverty threshold depends on the number of adults and children in a family. The FPL has been utilized since its inception in 1964 as a benchmark for understanding the impacts of poverty on families. It is used to determine eligibility for services, and for measuring the economic security of children and families. The poverty threshold in

2010 for a family of three (one adult and two children under age 18) was \$17,568.

However, research has found that many families whose incomes are up to two times the FPL, still struggle to meet basic needs. Therefore, 200% of the FPL is a guideline used for understanding the reality of low-income families (National Center for Children in Poverty, 2009). In 2010, 200% of the FPL for a family of three was \$35,136.ⁱⁱ

Significance: Poverty is a multi-faceted social issue. It is included in a women’s report as women are more likely than men to be in poverty. According to the U.S. Census Current Population Report issued March 2011, female-householder families have a higher episodic and chronic poverty rate than married couple families.

When examining the occurrence of poverty in different populations, there are obvious differences which suggest broader social and economic injustices are also at play.

Missouri Findings: In 2009, 14.6% of all people in Missouri were living below the federal poverty level compared with 14.3% nationally. Missouri and the U.S. percentages are very close, especially given the 0.4 margin of error.

Missouri Population in Poverty*

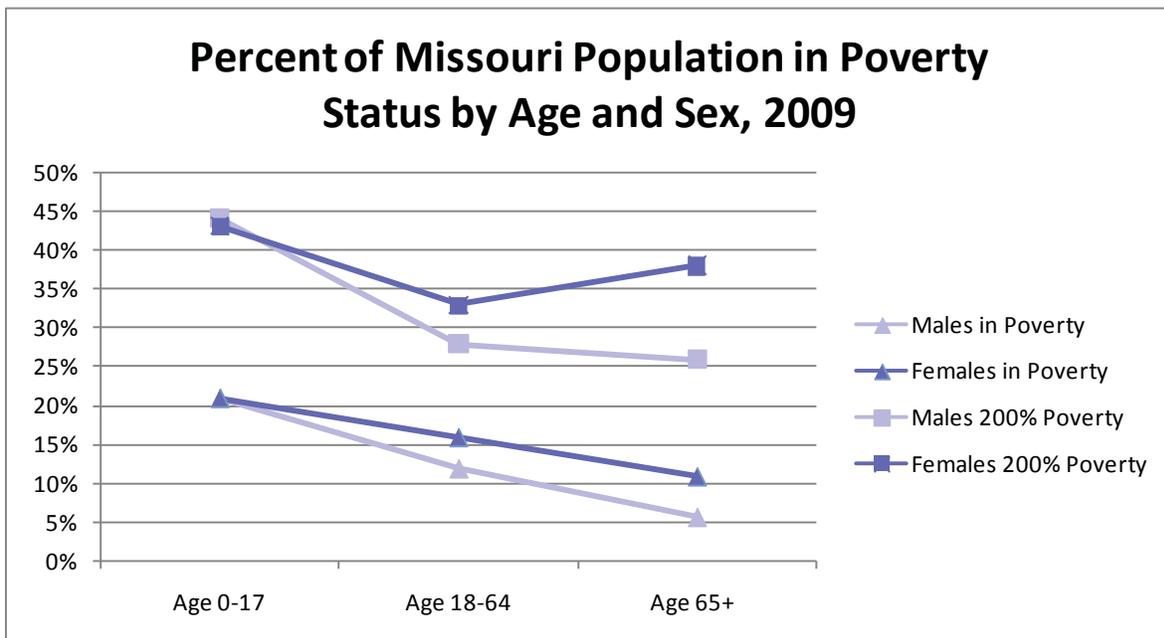
Year	MO Rank	MO Percent	US Percent
2006	17	13.8%	13.3%
2007	21	13.3%	13.0%
2008	19	13.5%	13.2%
2009	14	14.6%	14.3%

*The percent of all population that has a yearly income below the federal poverty level
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2006-2009

Missouri women are more likely than men to live in poverty.

The chart below shows that Missouri women are more likely to live in poverty, which follows the national trend. Approximately 36% of all women are 200% of the poverty ratio, whereas 31% of all men fall into this category. Between the ages of 18 – 64, approximately 33% of women are 200% of the poverty threshold, compared to approximately 28% of men in the same age group. The widest disparity is in the population 65 and older. Nearly 38% of women live on incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold compared with 26% of men.

Franklin, St. Louis, Jefferson and St. Charles Counties in the east part of the state. In 13 counties in the southern part of the state, between 49 and 59 percent of the female population 65 and younger live below 200% poverty. These counties are Hickory, Wright, Ozark, Washington, Reynolds, Shannon, Oregon, Carter, Ripley, Mississippi, Dunklin, Wayne, and Pemiscott Counties. A look at the map reflects the severity in which poverty afflicts the southeastern region of Missouri.

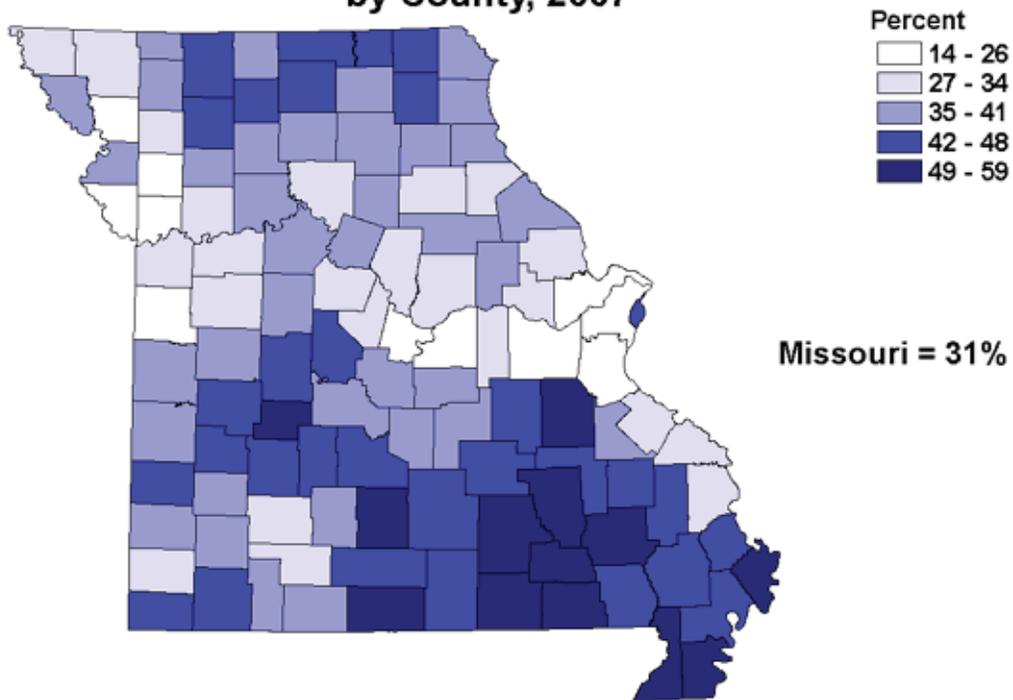


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey

Regional Findings: Looking at regional and county variation in poverty levels within Missouri tells an even more interesting story. In eleven counties between 14 and 26 percent of females 65 and younger are living below 200% of poverty level. These counties are Andrew, Platte, Clinton, Clay in northwest Missouri; Cass County in west central Missouri; Cole and Osage Counties in the middle of the state; and

Policy Implications: Missouri's poverty ranking for men and women is in the nation's top third. In addition to examining the issues challenging Missouri's poorest women, it is important to understand the services available to help them become more economically stable. Several services exist that are targeted to a low income population, however, many more families are eligible for services than receive them. The data show poverty is associated with lower

Females 65 and Younger Living Below 200% Poverty Level by County, 2007



Source: Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Health Insurance Estimates, 2010
 Map Prepared By: University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)A
 Map Generated On: 16 April 2011

rates of high school graduation. The American Community Survey five-year estimates show relatively lower rates of high school completion in south central Missouri and the Bootheel. These regions are associated with lower income levels and higher poverty rates. Missouri needs to target certain counties with programs designed to enhance enrollment.

Housing Affordability

Definition: The conventional public policy indicator of housing affordability in the United States is the percent of income spent on housing. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines a household as “cost burdened” when more than 30 percent of its annual income is spent on housing.ⁱⁱⁱ Housing costs include mortgage or rent, taxes, insurance, and utilities.

Significance: Low-income families that do not have access to affordable housing often find that they have inadequate income to meet basic needs, such as health care, and to establish savings for their future.^{iv} The percent of income spent on housing is included as an indicator of women’s economic status and can be tracked by the number of women receiving assistance from HUD. Women are more likely than men to receive HUD assistance. In the U.S. in 2008, female-headed families accounted for 77% of households receiving HUD assistance. HUD administers federal aid to local housing agencies that manage housing for low-income residents. Nearly 5 million households lived in HUD-subsidized housing in the United States in 2008.^v

Missouri Findings: Five year estimates from 2005-2009 from the Missouri Census Data Center show that 42% of renters in Missouri spent 30% or more of their income on housing costs. Twenty-eight percent

of owners with mortgages and 12% of owners without mortgages spent 30% or more of their income on housing costs.

In 2008, 80% of Missouri households receiving any HUD assistance were headed by women; and 41% of all program recipients were female-headed families with children. In Missouri, the average time on a waiting list among new admissions to HUD was 16 months, compared to the U.S. average of 19 months.

Regional Findings: From 2005 – 2009, the top six counties in terms of housing owners spending more than 30% of their household income on housing were: Ripley, Knox, Cedar, St. Louis City, Hickory and Putnam. In this same time frame, the top six counties in terms of housing owners without a mortgage spending more than 30% of their household income on housing were: Harrison, St. Louis City, Putnam, Knox, Sullivan and Mercer. Renters in Adair, Boone, St. Louis City, Wayne, Jasper, and Pemiscot were the top six counties in terms of percent of renters spending more than 30% of their incomes on housing.

Policy Implications: As housing is the single largest expenditure for most households, housing affordability has the potential to affect all other expenditures. High housing and rent burdens leave the poor with less for other necessities.

Child Support Compliance

Definition: This indicator describes the percent of parents meeting their child support payment responsibilities through Child Support Enforcement (CSE). There are child support payments made outside of the Child Support Enforcement system. Cases go to CSE only if there is a problem with collection.

Missouri's Child Support Enforcement program was established by Executive Order in 1977 and was

created by statute in 1986 (Family Support Division, Missouri Department of Social Services, 2009). CSE works to establish paternity and locate parents, to monitor and enforce compliance with child support orders, and to distribute support collections. When parents receive either Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or MO HealthNet services, they are referred to CSE, which then works to collect payments on behalf of parents receiving support.

Significance: Obtaining child support payments for their children is crucial to the economic security of single women who head up households.

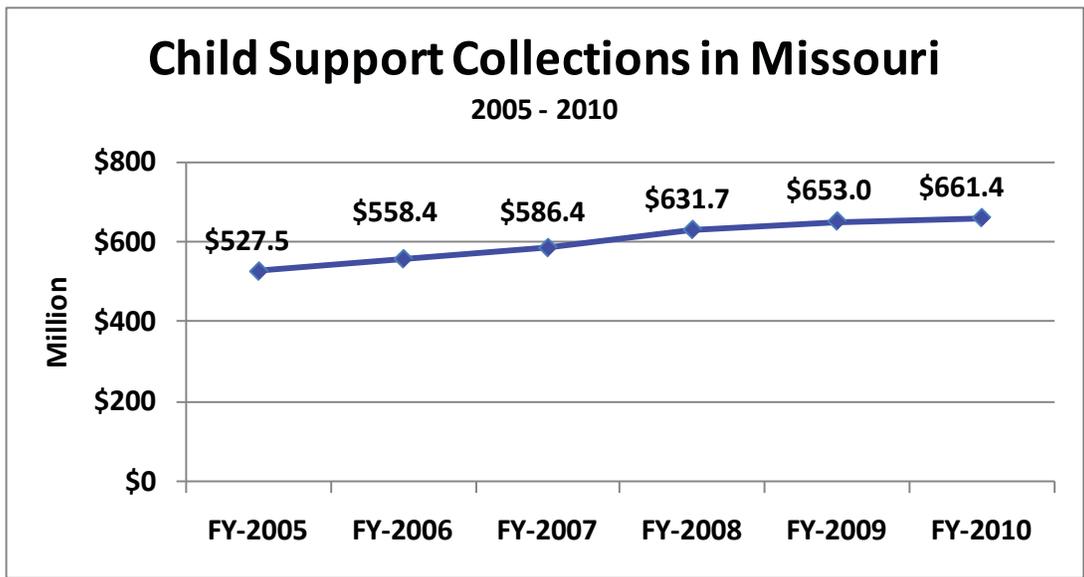
Missouri Findings: In Missouri \$2,300,000 in Child Support payments are collected and distributed each day. Over \$661 million were collected by Missouri Child Support Enforcement in fiscal year 2010. Even though child support collection trends are improving, in 2009, 42% of parents who were required to pay child support through the state did not meet their commitment. Although child support collections have increased, the overall rate of collection remains low.

Regional Findings: There is a large range in the number of compliance payments being collected between counties. Cole County had the lowest percent of payments collected at 11% and Knox County had the highest percent at 100 percent. In 2009, the counties with the lowest percentage of parents meeting their child support payments were Cole, Butler, St. Louis City, Dunklin, Pemiscot, Warren, and Boone. The counties with the highest percentage were Knox, Atchison, Chariton, Carter, and Clark.

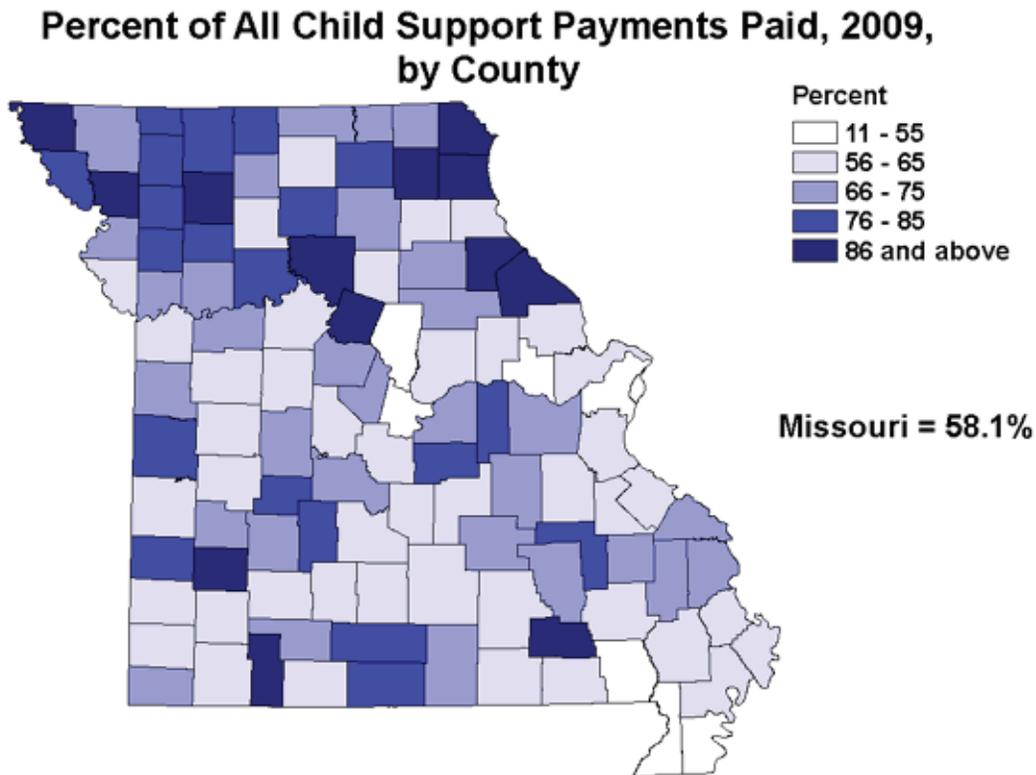
Policy Implications: Collecting and dispersing child support payments not only improves the finances of single-parent households, it reduces the cost incurred by Missouri taxpayers for public assistance. Even though collection rates are going up, only 58% of payments due were paid in 2009. The Missouri State Auditor, in a report on child support payments, stated that

improvements are needed to ensure timely child support administrative hearings — some custodial

parents may not be receiving payments for as long as 4 to 5 months while waiting for a hearing.^{vi}



Source: Missouri Department of Social Services, Family Support Division, 2005-2009



Source: Missouri Department of Social Services, 2009
Map Prepared By: University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)A
Map Generated On: 12, October 2011

Child Care Assistance

Definition: This indicator is represented by two separate but equally important elements: children receiving subsidized child care and child care capacity. Subsidized child care tracks the number of children participating in the Missouri Child Care Assistance program. This program provides assistance with payment for child care on a sliding fee basis. Eligibility is based on reason for care, family gross monthly income, and family size. Child care capacity tracks the number of spaces in family child care homes, group child care homes, and child care centers.

Significance: In a household economics study published by the U.S. Census Bureau issued August 2010, child care has become the norm for U.S. children.^{vii} In terms of women's economic justice, receipt of child care subsidy has been linked to higher employment for single mothers.

Subsidized Child Care: Child care subsidies allow more families to access reliable, affordable and quality child care in Missouri. Receiving assistance with child care not only helps mothers enter and maintain employment and attend school or job training, it also helps ensure that young children are provided with safe environments that help them become school ready.

The National Association of Child Care Resource & Referral Agencies (NACCRRA) considers 10% of family income to be the threshold for affordable childcare. To frame this issue, the median annual family income of single parent female-headed families with children under 18 is \$22,261^{viii} The cost of child care differs depending on the location, the size of center and the age of the child. The average cost of care in a full-time center in Missouri is \$6,722 for an infant and \$4,628 for a four-year old.^{ix} The average yearly cost to place an infant in a child care center exceeded the average amount families spent on food in every region of the United States.^x

Child Care Capacity: While the number of families receiving child care subsidies provides an illustration of economic justice with regards to access to care, licensed child care capacity helps elucidate the quality of care that is available in the market place. There are three categories of childcare: licensed, license-exempt, and unregulated. The type of child care children receive varies extensively. A child's development is fostered by care offered in a safe facility, staffed by trained and qualified providers, where health is protected and educational growth is promoted. The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services licenses and inspects child care centers, group child care homes, and in-home child care centers. A licensed center has standards for health and safety, staff/child ratios, discipline restrictions, and staff education. A license-exempt child care center is inspected for compliance with basic health and safety standards, but is exempt from other licensing standards. Child care centers that are license-exempt are regulated, but are not licensed. These centers are often operated by churches or part-day nursery schools. An uncounted number of children are cared for by unregulated providers.

Accreditation is a voluntary process that child care facilities, including afterschool care programs, go through to demonstrate that the programs they offer meet the accrediting entity's standards for quality. Accreditation standards go beyond licensing requirements and address every aspect of a facility's operations.^{xi}

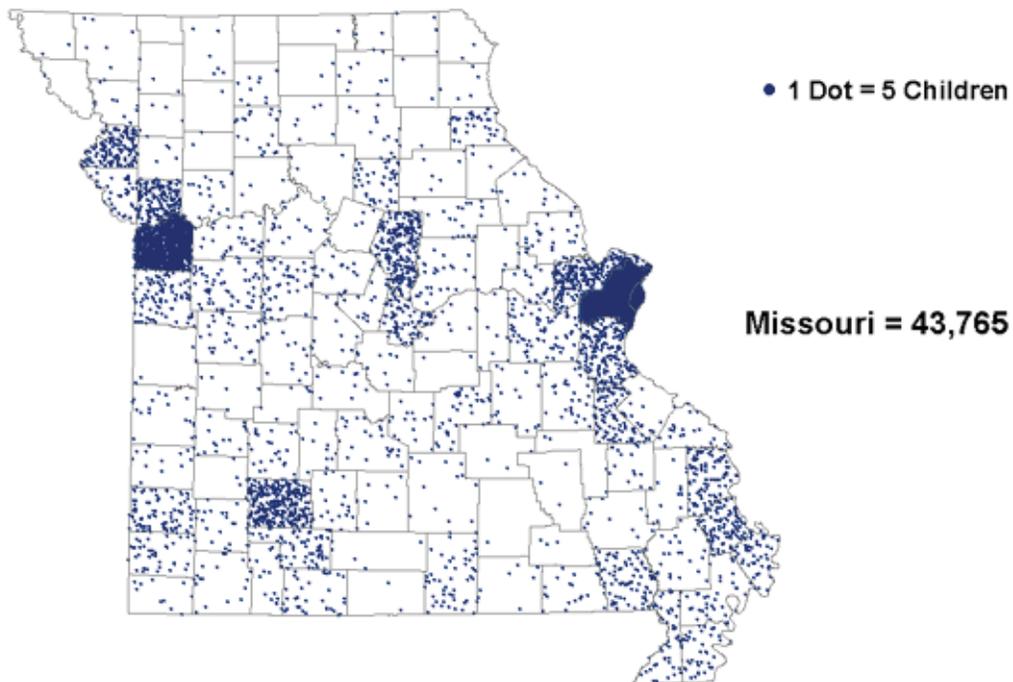
Missouri Findings: As can be seen in the accompanying table, in 2010, the percent of child care centers that were accredited in Missouri was 19.4%, compared to 9.8% of child care centers accredited in the United States as a whole. The percent of family child care homes that were accredited was less than one percent (0.6%), compared to 1.4% in the United States as a whole.^{xii}

Missouri Child Care Capacity by Year

	Centers			Family Child Care Homes		
	Number of Centers	Number of Accredited Centers	Percent of Accredited Centers	Number of Family CC Homes	Number of Accredited FCC Homes	Percent of Family Accredited CC Homes
2006	2,255	342	15.2	2,399	53	2.2
2008	2,562	436	17.0	2,041	69	3.0
2010	2,329	451	19.4	5,628	35	0.6

Source: National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies

Child Care Assistance by County, 2009



Source: Missouri Department of Social Services, 2010
 Map Prepared By: University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)
 Map Generated On: 26, August 2011

According to Child Care Aware, Missouri had 149,849 spaces available in licensed child care facilities in 2010, an increase from the 145,851 slots available in 2006. According to a referral specialist from Child Care Aware, the number of spaces in child care reflects a snap shot of child care capacity in Missouri during a given time; the numbers vary daily and will be slightly different from week to week. For example, the 2010 number reflects the capacity as of December 2010. The referral specialist underscored that there are counties in Missouri that have many slots available and not enough children to fill them. However in other areas of the state there are not enough slots leaving parents to drive out of town for care. The economy, expansion grants and many other factors affect the

change in numbers from year to year.

For years, Missouri had one of the lowest levels of eligibility for child care assistance in the nation, meaning families had to be poorer than families in most other states to qualify for subsidized child care. In 2009, Missouri ranked 49th in the nation in terms of supporting the poor with child care. The maximum eligibility to receive assistance was 127% of the federal poverty level. Families could receive assistance until their income reached \$24,756. That year, 43,765 children received subsidized child care in Missouri, a slight drop from the 2005 figure of 43,953.^{xiv}

In 2010, the child care subsidy income eligibility

maximum was \$25,740 or 128% of poverty level. Only Idaho and Indiana, with child care subsidy income eligibility of 127% of poverty level, were lower than Missouri.^{xv}

The number of child care providers participating in the Child Care Fee Assistance Program in 2009 (the latest data available) was 8,162.^{xvi}

Regional Findings: From 2005 to 2009, the counties that added the largest number of slots for subsidized child care were St. Louis, St. Louis City, Clay, Franklin, and Jefferson. The counties that lost the most slots during the same time period were Boone, Pemiscot, Cape Girardeau, Jasper, Randolph, Mississippi, and Scott.

From 2005 to 2009, the counties that added the greatest number of slots in licensed child care facilities were St. Louis City, St. Charles, Pettis, Greene, Pemiscot, Cass, and Jefferson. The counties that lost the greatest number of slots during the same time period were Jackson, St. Louis, Boone, Buchanan, Clay, and Randolph.

From 2005 to 2010, the counties that gained the most accredited child care facilities were St. Louis, Buchanan, Green, Marion and Polk. The counties that lost the most accredited facilities during the same time period were St. Louis City, Jackson, Phelps and Cole.

Although the state has slightly increased the number of accredited centers from 342 in 2006 to 451 in 2010, the number of accredited homes has decreased from 53 in 2006 to 35 in 2010. Some counties have greater access to quality care than others. Kansas City, Columbia, and St. Louis have the highest number of accredited facilities.

Policy Implications: Receipt of child care subsidy has been linked to higher employment for single mothers.^{xvii} Without assistance, many women would be forced to go into debt, receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), or choose lower quality child care arrangements. Especially in rural counties, there are very few children receiving

Child care subsidies have been linked to higher employment for single mothers.

child care assistance. The Child Care Assistance Map indicates that in some counties only five or ten children are receiving assistance. Cultural issues related to child rearing and accepting public assistance could be a factor at play in these areas.

Births to Mothers without High School Diplomas

Definition: This indicator represents women in Missouri who indicate they have less than a high school diploma on their child's birth certificate.

Significance: Children who are born to undereducated parents face the highest odds of living in chronic poverty. Parental education level has shown to be a better predictor of grade repetition than family income, poverty status, family structure, ethnic group, or family size. Nationally, 33% of children whose parents had less than a high school diploma had repeated a grade, compared to only 21% of children whose parents had high school diplomas and 9% of children whose parents were college graduates.^{xviii}

According to the Missouri School Improvement Program, Missouri parents who are high school graduates are almost twice as likely to report that their children make mostly A's in school than those with less than a high school education.

This indicator is an important measure of future economic viability for mothers because higher education levels generally correlate with potential for higher future earnings. Children born to parents with higher levels of education have a better chance of academic achievement, are more likely to volunteer, and less

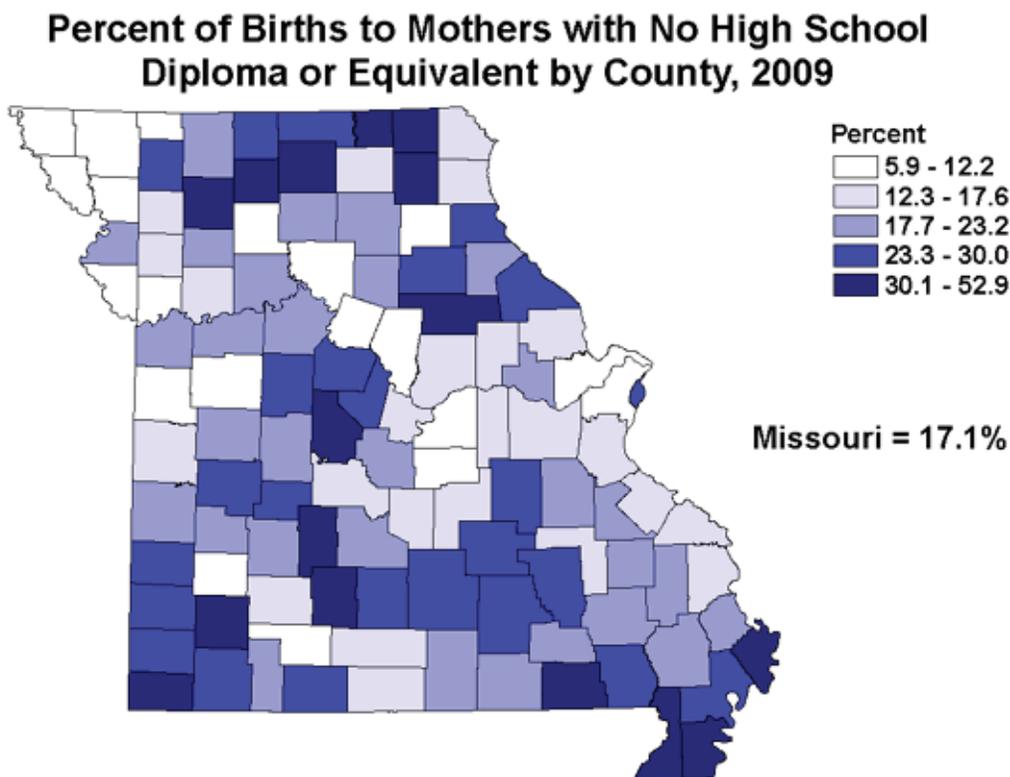
likely to smoke and drink. These positive outcomes remain later in life with regards to education, health and earnings (Child Trends, 2009).

Missouri Findings: In 2009, 17.1% of births were to women without a high school diploma. This percentage decreased slightly from 2008, and has been trending downward since 2005. In 2009, there were 13,504 live births to women without a high school diploma. The percentage of births to mothers without a high school diploma differs across racial/ethnic categories. In 2009, Hispanic mothers had the highest percentage of births to women with less than 12 years of education (43%), followed by non-Hispanic black mothers (25%), and non-Hispanic white mothers (15%).^{xix}

Regional Findings: About 88% of children born in 2009 in Worth, Atchison, St. Charles, Platte, and Osage Counties were born to mothers with a high school diploma. In contrast, between 30 and 53% of births

were to undereducated mothers in 16 counties. These counties include Audrain, Dallas, Dunklin, Davies, Grundy, Knox, Lawrence, Morgan, McDonald, Mississippi, Pemiscot, Ripley, Schuyler, Sullivan, Scotland, and Webster (It should be noted that some counties, like Scotland County, have large Mennonite communities. Because these families only require children to attend school through eighth grade, a majority of all Mennonite births are to women with less than 12 years of education.). In absolute numbers, Jackson County, St. Louis City, and St. Louis County account for 32.9% of births to undereducated mothers.

In 2009, 17% of Missouri births were to mothers without a high school diploma.



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, 2010
 Map Prepared By: University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED) A
 Map Generated On: 20, November 2011

Policy Implications: Education pays. A high school diploma opens the door to future education and improves job prospects. Women with no high school diploma typically have lower incomes, which has a significant impact on their economic autonomy and impacts the economic health of their community.

Teen Birth Rate

Definition: This indicator measures the number of births to teen girls ages 15 – 19. The rate is expressed per 1,000 girls of that age.

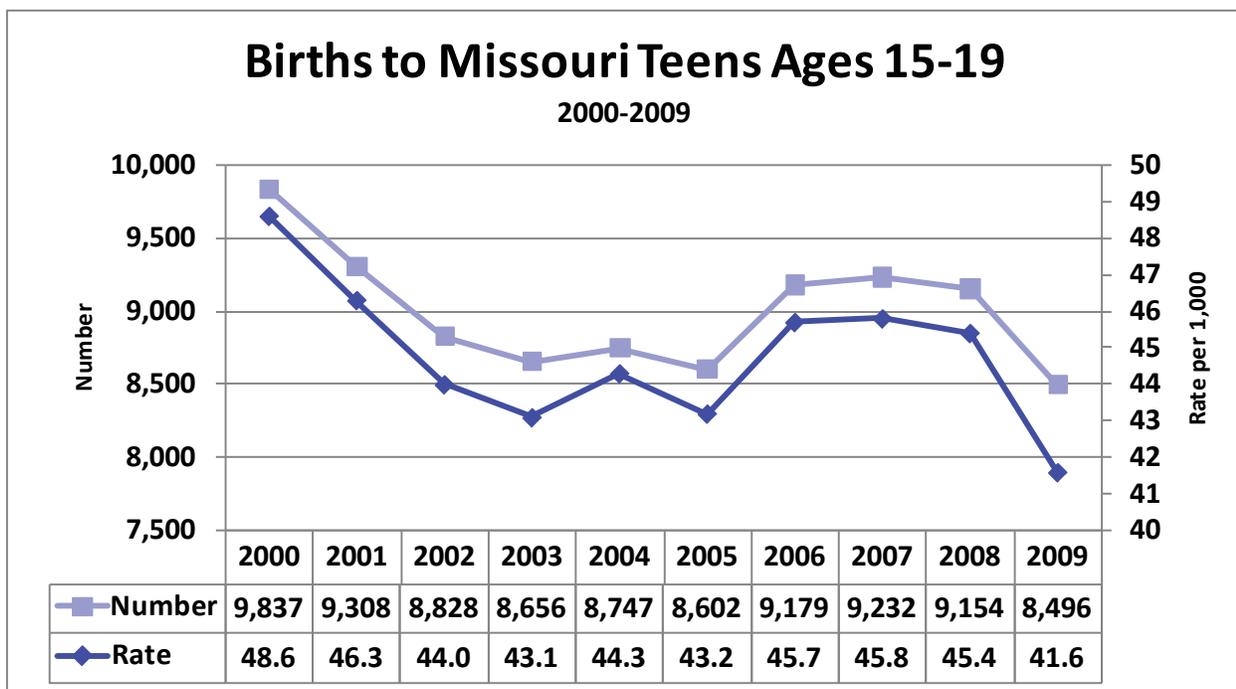
Significance: Giving birth as a teen introduces social, economic, and health risks for both the mother and baby. Teen mothers are more likely than other young women to drop out of school, remain unmarried, live in poverty, and rely on public assistance.^{xx} The children of teen mothers also face adverse consequences since teen mothers are less likely to have the necessary financial resources, social supports, and parenting skills to ensure healthy child development. Although figures

have been declining, the United States still has the highest rate of teen births among comparable countries.^{xxi}

Missouri Findings: Births are down for Missouri teens. After trending upward during the past 5 year period, the teen birth rate declined in 2009 to 41.6 births per 1,000 teens age 15 – 19. This is the lowest rate since 2000. Teenage birth rates for 2009 were at the lowest levels ever reported in the United States. The U.S. rate was 39.1 births for 1,000 females age 15 – 19.^{xxii}

Regional Findings: In 2009, five counties had teen birth rates less than 20.0 (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19): Shelby, Worth, Adair, Davies and Mercer. High teen birth rates (above 80.0 per 1,000 teen girls ages 15-19) were found in Pemiscot, Putnam, Ripley, Mississippi, Grundy, Dunklin, and Butler.

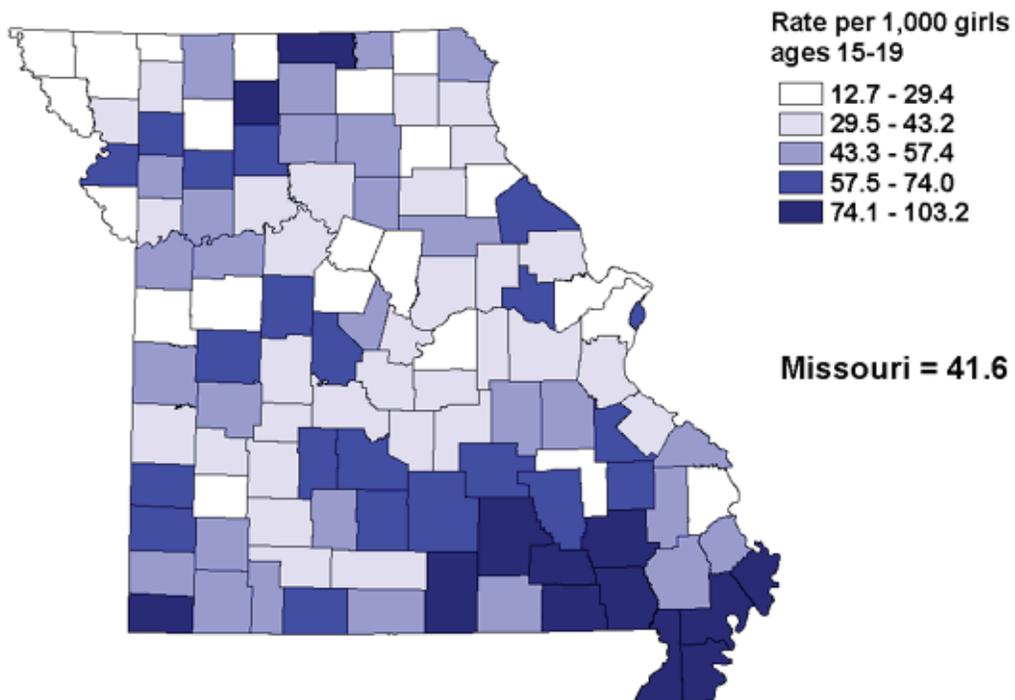
Policy Implications: Having a baby as a teen carries emotional, physical, and financial costs. Teen mothers are at risk of poverty, unemployment or underemployment, and health problems. Teen mothers are more likely to live in poverty and rely on public assistance.^{xxiii}



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, 2000-2009

About 8500 births annually are to Missouri teen mothers.

Births to Teens, Ages 15-19, 2009



Source: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, 2010
Map Prepared By: University of Missouri Extension, Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSED)
Map Generated On: 3, October 2011

Domestic Violence

Definition: Domestic violence, or intimate partner violence, is a pattern of coercive behavior characterized by physical and/or emotional abuse used by one person in an intimate relationship to control another. Despite the importance of the issue, comparable data to accurately compare the prevalence of domestic violence between counties does not exist. First, many victims decline to report incidents to law enforcement for a variety of reasons (including a fear of escalation of abuse from the partner). Incidents are officially reported by law enforcement when an officer “believes a dispute crosses an abuse threshold as indicated by

harassment, stalking, coercion, assault, sexual assault, battery, or unlawful imprisonment.”^{xxiv} As a result, officers make a subjective decision regarding whether the alleged assault is an incidence of domestic violence.

Significance: The victims of domestic violence are overwhelmingly female; females are approximately 84% of spouse abuse victims, and 86% of victims at the hands of an intimate partner.^{xxv} It is estimated that one out of four American women will report being raped or physically assaulted by an intimate partner in her lifetime.^{xxvi} Furthermore, women experience chronic and more severe physical assaults by intimate

partners than do men,^{xxvii} and the injuries that survivors experience are often serious and sometimes fatal.

Fleeing an abusive partner disrupts the survivor's employment, housing, her children's schooling, and ties to family and community. The cost of the survivor's health care, mental health services, temporary safe housing, and relocation drains the survivor's resources and put a strain on public safety and other community services. Nationally, the annual direct health-care costs of domestic violence total approximately \$4.1 billion.^{xxviii} In addition, many employers bear the cost of missed work days when employees are victims of domestic violence. Furthermore, it is estimated that domestic violence against women costs employers \$1.8 billion per year in productivity losses associated with injuries and premature death.^{xxix} Each of these disruptions and losses create barriers to a woman's ability to attain or maintain economic security.

Findings and Policy Implications: Consistent with national data, 21.8% of women in Missouri reported being physically hurt by an intimate partner at some point in their lives.^{xxx} Despite the difficulty in gauging the prevalence of domestic violence, 41,526 incidents of domestic violence were recorded by Missouri law enforcement in 2010, including 32 intimate partner homicides.^{xxxi} Of those homicides, 27 were perpetrated by men against their current or former female intimate partners, and 5 were by women against their male intimate partners; there were no reports of intimate partner homicides among same-sex partners.

Domestic violence against women affects the entire community: the survivors, the men who perpetrate the vast majority of the violence, the children who witness the violence and whose lives are disrupted by it, public safety and health-care providers, and local employers. Domestic violence is found in every segment of our society—it crosses race, class, age, religious, and ethnic boundaries. It is a broad social problem that needs to be addressed from many angles. To positively impact it will require the attention and resources of both our private and public institutions.

Domestic violence against women affects the entire community.

Economic Justice Conclusion

In Missouri, women, especially older women, are more likely to be poor than men. An alarming 38% of women over the age of 65 are living in poverty. Stark regional differences in women's poverty exist too; in the southeast part of the state, women are experiencing the most severe poverty.

A Missouri woman trying to lift herself out of poverty faces many challenges. If she is a single parent, the challenges are even greater. In addition to finding employment in a weak labor market, she must find safe and affordable housing for her family and quality child care to be able to attend school or work.

For working mothers, especially those earning low wages, access to affordable child care is essential. In Missouri a single mother who receives child care subsidies is more likely to be employed than one who does not, yet women in many Missouri counties have limited access to accredited child care centers. Another challenge for single mothers is the high percentage of children that do not receive all or any of the child support they are legally due.

Additionally, Missouri's teen mothers are at a greater risk of being poor than women who start their families later. In 2009, in some counties, births to mothers without a high school diploma were as high as 53% of all births.

WPA Policy Recommendations:

Work towards equity in pay between men and women and support economic policy that encourages high wage, high skill, and sustainable jobs.

Ensure an adequate supply of affordable rental housing and opportunities for affordable home ownership.

Maintain public resources and support for women who are emerging from economic challenges.

Support early childhood initiatives that seek to increase the number of high quality early childhood programs and that increase the quality of existing programs.

Expand prevention resources and promote programs that keep teens in school.

Advocate for prevention and criminal justice approaches that hold perpetrators accountable and that publicly articulate violence against women as a violation of human rights and a threat to public health and safety.

ⁱ Center for Economic and Social Justice, Washington D.C. www.Cesj.org

ⁱⁱ More information about the poverty threshold is available online at: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html>

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/index.cfm>

^{iv} Home and Communities. <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/>

^v U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2008 Data on Subsidized Households, <http://www.huduser.org/portal/node/2448>.

^{vi} Susan Montee, Missouri State Auditor, Timeliness of Child Support Administrative Hearings, Report 2008-88, Issues December 2008

^{vii} Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Spring 2005/Summer 2006, U.S. Census Bureau, Issued August 2010

^{viii} From the 2006-2008 American Community Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov).

^{ix} 2010 Child Care in the State of Missouri, created by the National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agency, March 2010. Child care costs are reported by state Child Care Resource and Referral networks and state child care administrators.

^x Parents and the High Price of Child Care: 2010 Update. Data are from a 2009 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) State Networks.

^{xi} In Missouri, state approved accrediting entities are: National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), Missouri Accreditation (MO-A), National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC), National Afterschool Association (NAA), National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA), Council on Accreditation (COA), and the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF).

^{xii} National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agency. 2010 Child Care in the State of Missouri. http://www.naccrra.org/publications/naccrra-publications/publications/8880000_State%20Fact%20Bk%202010-states.pks_MO.pdf

^{xiii} National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agency. <http://www.naccrra.org/randd/supply-and-cost>

^{xiv} Partnership for Children. (2010). Missouri's child care assistance program. Kansas City, MO: Author. Retrieved March 15, 2011, from <http://www.pfc.org/publications/periodicals/WEBChildCarePamphlet2010.pdf>.

^{xv} National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies, Income Eligibility by State, http://www.naccrra.org/randd/ccdbg-tanf/income_eligibility_cutoffs

^{xvi} From the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) program data for FY 2009.

^{xvii} Blau, D., & Tekin, K. (2007). The determinants and consequences of child care subsidies for single mothers in the USA. *Journal of Population Economics*, 20, 719-741.

^{xviii} Casey (Annie E.) Foundation, Kids County Data Book, Missouri, 2009

^{xix} Casey (Annie E.) Foundation, Kids County Data Book, Missouri, 2010

^{xx} Child Trends and The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy. (2005). *Playing catch-up: How children born to teen mothers fare*. Retrieved March 14, 2011, from <http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/resources/pdf/pubs/Playing-CatchUp.pdf>.

^{xxi} National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy. (2007). *Teen birth rates: How does the United States compare?* Retrieved March 14, 2011, from http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/resources/pdf/TBR_InternationalComparison2006.pdf.

^{xxii} NCHS Data Brief #58, February 2011, U.S. Teenage Birth Rate Resumes Decline.

^{xxiii} Child Trends and The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy. (2005). *Playing catch-up: How children born to teen mothers fare*. Retrieved March 14, 2011, from <http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/resources/pdf/pubs/PlayingCatchUp.pdf>.

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