



HEAD START and EARLY HEAD START

2019 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

St. Louis Region: St. Charles Co. | St. Louis Co. | St. Louis City

Prepared For:

Grace Hill Settlement House
Urban League of Metropolitan St. Louis
Youth in Need
YWCA Metro St. Louis

Prepared By:



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INTRODUCTION

This Head Start/Early Head Start Community Assessment Report focuses on the three county St. Louis region: the City of St. Louis, St. Louis County and St. Charles County. There are more than 102,000 children under age 5 living in the three county St. Louis region. More than 18,000 of these children, nearly one in five, lives in poverty. Many families with young children in the St. Louis region face significant challenges. Furthermore, as the indicators in this report show these challenges and risks to child well-being are not uniformly distributed across all ZIP codes in the region. This is perhaps most starkly illustrated in the vast disparity in household income in the region where the median household income in ZIP code 63005 (the highest in the region at \$160,354) was 10 times higher than the median household income in ZIP code 63106 (the lowest in the region at \$15,031). The data consistently show similar patterns of inequity in ZIP codes across the region.

Additional challenges facing children and families in the St. Louis region are that more than one in four children live in a household headed by a single mother. In St. Louis City almost half of children live in households headed by single mothers. There are also three school districts in the St. Louis region, which serve more than 34,000 students, where approximately one in four students are homeless. The data also show that there were more than 2,700 babies born with inadequate prenatal care in 2017 and that there were an estimated 13,000 children under age 5 with a disability in the St. Louis region in 2018.

Fortunately, there are numerous programs in place to help support our most vulnerable children and families. Head Start/Early Head Start programs are one such program. Programs such as WIC, SNAP, and Medicaid all aim to improve outcomes for the most vulnerable children and as the data in this report show thousands of children in our region benefit from these programs. Additionally, there are hundreds of programs, initiatives, churches, and nonprofits working tirelessly to improve child well-being outcomes throughout the region.

This Community Assessment Report was prepared for Grace Hill Settlement House, Urban League of Metropolitan St. Louis, Youth in Need and YWCA Metro St. Louis, the four grantees that operate Head Start/Early Head Start programs in the St. Louis region. This report was designed to meet the grant requirements outlined in the Head Start Program Performance Standards “Determining Community Strengths, Needs, and Resources”, section 1302.11(b)(1). It is our hope that this Community Assessment Report provides the four Head Start/Early Head Start grantees in the St. Louis region with valuable data and analysis that enables them to continue to serve the most vulnerable children and families in our region in the most impactful ways.



**In the
3-County
St. Louis region...**



**Nearly
1 in 5 children
under age 5
are living in
poverty.**



**2,700 babies
were born with
inadequate
prenatal care in
2017.**

DEMOGRAPHICS

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Population Under Age 5

White Population

Black/African American Population

Hispanic/Latino Population

Asian Population

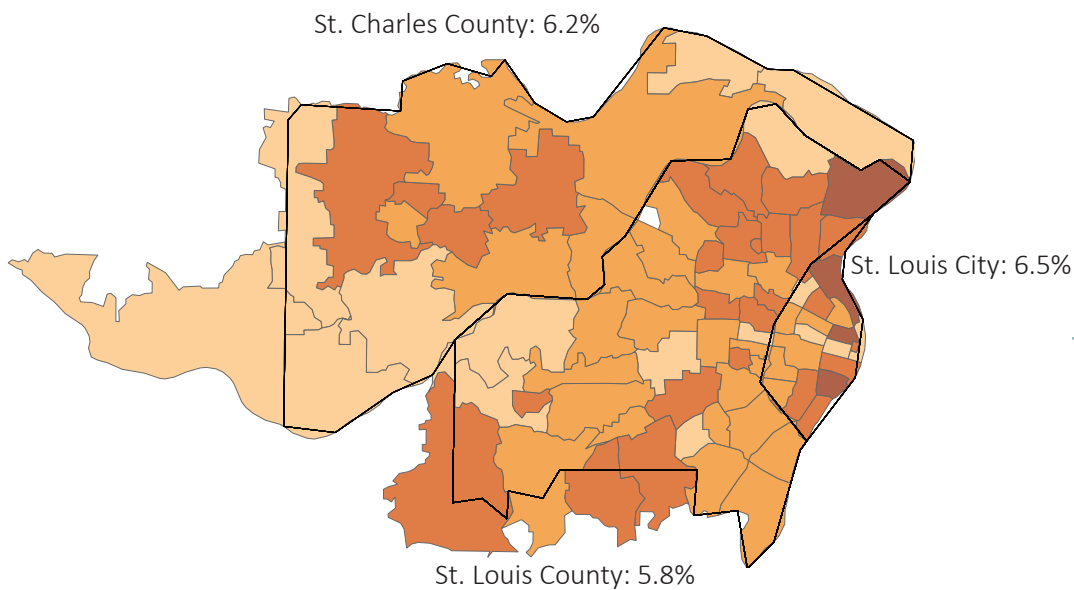
American Indian & Alaska Native Population

Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Population

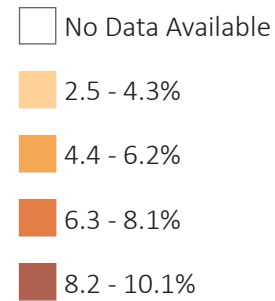
Foreign-Born Population



POPULATION UNDER AGE 5



LEGEND




COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 6.2%
MO: 6.1%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

It is essential to monitor where young children reside in our region, areas in which there are higher concentrations of young children, and the demographic trends of this age group. Young children are a particularly vulnerable population. Issues such as maternal and infant health and access to quality, affordable childcare uniquely affect children under age five and influence their future well-being. It is especially important to consider this data when making policy recommendations for the region, implementing strategic initiatives, and investing limited resources that are aimed at improving early childhood outcomes.

Population growth in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) has been essentially flat over the past five years. And while the total population in the region grew slightly from 2012 to 2017, increasing from 1,678,369 to 1,699,521 persons, the population of children under age five actually decreased in that same time period from 103,704 to 102,642 children under age five. The East-West Gateway Council of Governments projects that in the absence of changes in migration patterns, the number of children in the St. Louis region will continue to decrease.¹



**The # of
Children Under
Age 5 has
decreased by
1,062 in the
3-county
St. Louis region
from 2012-2017.**

¹Children of Metropolitan St. Louis: A Data Book for the Community. Tenth Edition. 2017-2018. Population and Demographics. Introduction. Page 15.

POPULATION UNDER AGE 5

ZIP	Total Population	# Under 5	% Under 5
63005	17,822	687	3.9
63011	37,765	2,092	5.5
63017	41,579	1,970	4.7
63021	56,360	3,344	5.9
63025	14,041	853	6.1
63026	44,534	3,201	7.2
63031	47,672	3,372	7.1
63033	43,740	2,864	6.5
63034	17,941	613	3.4
63038	7,260	309	4.3
63040	8,119	545	6.7
63042	1,9748	1,368	6.9
63043	2,2496	1,330	5.9
63044	10,613	548	5.2
63049	16,603	1,118	6.7
63069	15,959	1,141	7.1
63074	14,961	1,111	7.4
63088	8,342	458	5.5
63101	3,348	233	7.0
63102	2,221	71	3.2
63103	7,964	255	3.2
63104	19,693	1,475	7.5
63105	18,064	468	2.6
63106	11,474	1,088	9.5
63107	10,238	632	6.2
63108	21,279	561	2.6

ZIP	Total Population	# Under 5	% Under 5
63109	26,858	1,551	5.8
63110	17,898	1,036	5.8
63111	21,334	1,583	7.4
63112	19,443	929	4.8
63113	11,184	561	5.0
63114	35,702	2,223	6.2
63115	18,799	1,420	7.6
63116	44,984	3,573	7.9
63117	8,985	413	4.6
63118	28,089	2,823	10.1
63119	33,991	1,948	5.7
63120	8,877	341	3.8
63121	24,713	1,414	5.7
63122	38,941	2,883	7.4
63123	50,790	2608	5.1
63124	10,661	585	5.5
63125	32,588	1925	5.9
63126	15,000	688	4.6
63127	5,009	161	3.2
63128	30,298	1,340	4.4
63129	53,984	2488	4.6
63130	29,423	1,845	6.3
63131	17,458	721	4.1
63132	13,604	856	6.3
63133	7,299	472	6.5
63134	13,783	935	6.8

ZIP	Total Population	# Under 5	% Under 5
63135	20,980	1,444	6.9
63136	45,653	3,515	7.7
63137	19,980	1,363	6.8
63138	19,301	1,930	10.0
63139	21,711	1,171	5.4
63140	272	21	7.7
63141	20,229	991	4.9
63143	9,659	508	5.3
63144	8,776	659	7.5
63146	29,897	1,500	5.0
63147	10,257	887	8.6
63301	50,613	2,545	5.0
63303	47,669	2,734	5.7
63304	40,937	2,390	5.8
63332	1,274	32	2.5
63341	3,631	103	2.8
63348	6,228	233	3.7
63357	5,181	187	3.6
63366	49,077	3,063	6.2
63367	23,625	1,799	7.6
63368	45,640	2,872	6.3
63373	521	22	4.2
63376	74,623	4,703	6.3
63385	42,019	3,245	7.7
63386	408	11	2.7

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of the total population under 5 years of age.

 One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

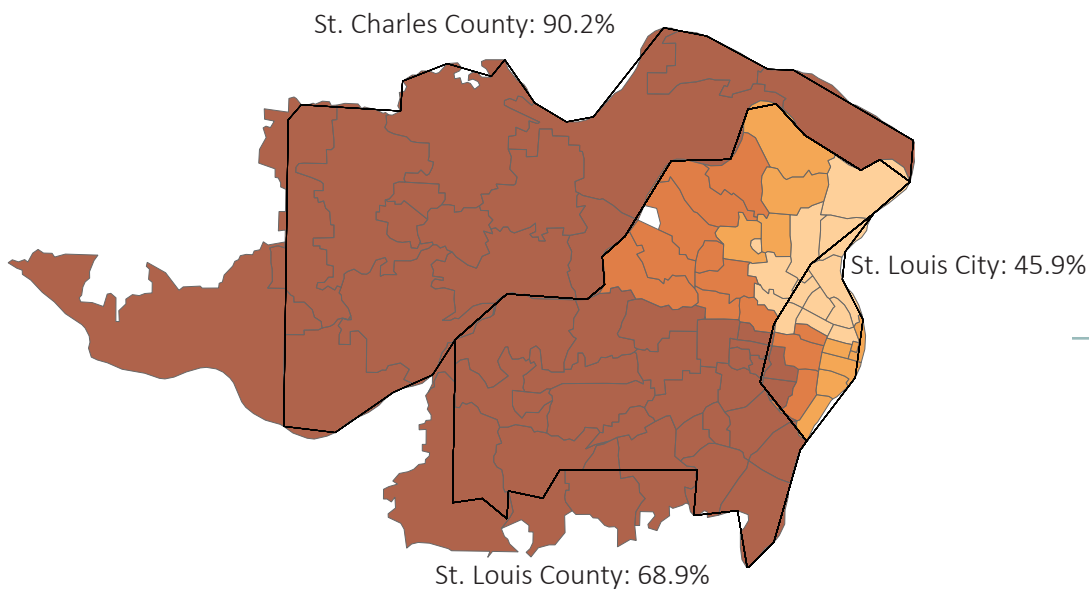
Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Demographic and Housing Estimates. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: DP05. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

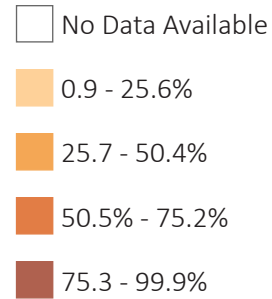
Calculation:

(Population under age 5/Total population) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

WHITE POPULATION



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 73.0%
MO: 82.4%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Public policies, institutional practices and cultural representations, past and present, work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial and ethnic group inequities. These policies and practices within and across institutions and social, economic and political systems produce outcomes that chronically favor, or put a racial or ethnic group at a disadvantage.¹ The ramifications of these policies and practices are evident in the significant disparities that often exist in child well-being outcomes among children of different races and ethnicities. It is critical that this is taken into consideration when making policy recommendations for the region, implementing strategic initiatives, and investing limited resources that are aimed at improving child well-being outcomes throughout the cradle to career spectrum.

The three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) remains highly segregated, as shown by these data. Of the 77 ZIP codes in the three county St. Louis region, there are 25 ZIP codes in which the white population accounts for 90 percent or more of the total ZIP code population.

99%

The largest
difference in the
white
population
between
two ZIP codes.

¹The Aspen Institute. Roundtable on Community Change. "Glossary for Understanding the dismantling of Structural Racism/Promoting Racial Equity Analysis". Accessed at <https://assets.aspeninstitute.org/content/uploads/files/content/docs/rcc/RCC-Structural-Racism-Glossary.pdf>.

WHITE POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total White	% White
63005	17,822	15,701	88.1
63011	37,765	33,703	89.2
63017	41,579	34,993	84.2
63021	56,360	48,400	85.9
63025	14,041	13,419	95.6
63026	44,534	42,207	94.8
63031	47,672	29,782	62.5
63033	43,740	12,582	28.8
63034	17,941	6,134	34.2
63038	7,260	6,629	91.3
63040	8,119	7,438	91.6
63042	19,748	10,606	53.7
63043	22,496	16,214	72.1
63044	10,613	7,588	71.5
63049	16,603	15,767	95.0
63069	15,959	14,359	90.0
63074	14,961	9,203	61.5
63088	8,342	7,717	92.5
63101	3,348	1,283	38.3
63102	2,221	1,011	45.5
63103	7,964	3,671	46.1
63104	19,693	9,594	48.7
63105	18,064	14,086	78.0
63106	11,474	417	3.6
63107	10,238	1,211	11.8
63108	21,279	11,040	51.9

ZIP	Total Population	Total White	% White
63109	26,858	23,772	88.5
63110	17,898	10,568	59.0
63111	21,334	10,261	48.1
63112	19,443	4,351	22.4
63113	11,184	303	2.7
63114	35,702	23,453	65.7
63115	18,799	177	0.9
63116	44,984	30,536	67.9
63117	8,985	7,102	79.0
63118	28,089	11,785	42.0
63119	33,991	29,336	86.3
63120	8,877	195	2.2
63121	24,713	3,574	14.5
63122	38,941	35,521	91.2
63123	50,790	45,956	90.5
63124	10,661	9,181	86.1
63125	32,588	29,937	91.9
63126	15,000	14,189	94.6
63127	5,009	4,632	92.5
63128	30,298	29,021	95.8
63129	53,984	51,219	94.9
63130	29,423	15,936	54.2
63131	17,458	16,023	91.8
63132	13,604	6,937	51.0
63133	7,299	390	5.3
63134	13,783	4,232	30.7

ZIP	Total Population	Total White	% White
63135	20,980	6,528	31.1
63136	45,653	2,930	6.4
63137	19,980	3,505	17.5
63138	19,301	3,921	20.3
63139	21,711	18,181	83.7
63140	272	49	18.0
63141	20,229	15,841	78.3
63143	9,659	7,439	77.0
63144	8,776	7,780	88.7
63146	29,897	21,419	71.6
63147	10,257	551	5.4
63301	50,613	45,341	89.6
63303	47,669	40,537	85.0
63304	40,937	37,154	90.8
63332	1,274	1,273	99.9
63341	3,631	3,573	98.4
63348	6,228	6,053	97.2
63357	5,181	5,116	98.7
63366	49,077	45,172	92.0
63367	23,625	21,775	92.2
63368	45,640	40,257	88.2
63373	521	513	98.5
63376	74,623	67,689	90.7
63385	42,019	38,915	92.6
63386	408	401	98.3

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of the total population self-identifying as “White” on the American Community Survey.

■ One of the 5 highest ZIP Codes by percentage.

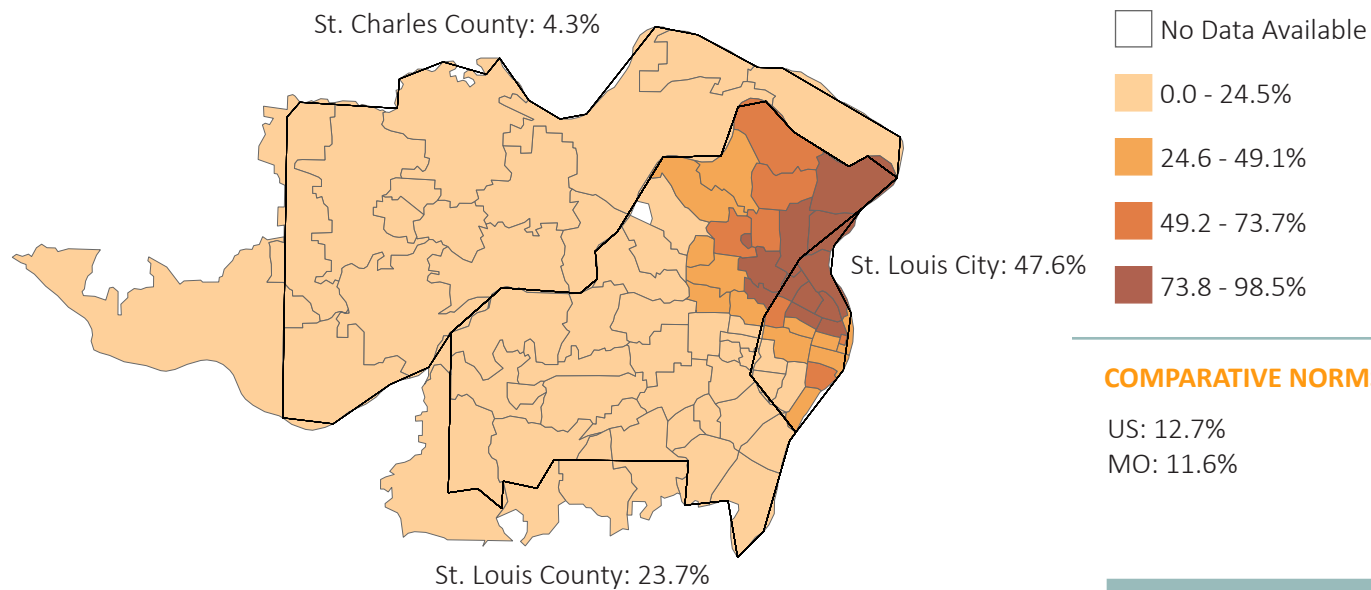
Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Demographic and Housing Estimates. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: DP05. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Calculation:

(Total White population/Total population) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 12.7%

MO: 11.6%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Public policies, institutional practices and cultural representations, past and present, work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial and ethnic group inequities. These policies and practices within and across institutions and social, economic and political systems produce outcomes that chronically favor, or put a racial or ethnic group at a disadvantage.¹ The ramifications of these policies and practices are evident in the significant disparities that often exist in child well-being outcomes among children of different races and ethnicities. It is critical that this is taken into consideration when making policy recommendations for the region, implementing strategic initiatives, and investing limited resources that are aimed at improving child well-being outcomes throughout the cradle to career spectrum.

The three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) remains highly segregated, as shown by these data. Of the 77 ZIP codes in the three county St. Louis region, there are six ZIP codes in which the Black population accounts for 90 percent or more of the total ZIP code population.

**In the 3-County
St. Louis region:**

6 ZIP codes
have a Black/
African American
population of
over 90%.

10 ZIP codes
have a Black/
African American
population of
over 80%.

¹The Aspen Institute. Roundtable on Community Change. "Glossary for Understanding the dismantling of Structural Racism/Promoting Racial Equity Analysis". Accessed at <https://assets.aspeninstitute.org/content/uploads/files/content/docs/rcc/RCC-Structural-Racism-Glossary.pdf>.

BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total Black/ African American	% Black/ African American
63005	17,822	185	1.0
63011	37,765	1,097	2.9
63017	41,579	1,519	3.7
63021	56,360	1,620	2.9
63025	14,041	73	0.5
63026	44,534	512	1.1
63031	47,672	14,763	31.0
63033	43,740	28,118	64.3
63034	17,941	11,123	62.0
63038	7,260	170	2.3
63040	8,119	47	0.6
63042	19,748	7,188	36.4
63043	22,496	2,433	10.8
63044	10,613	2,314	21.8
63049	16,603	41	0.2
63069	15,959	661	4.1
63074	14,961	4,265	28.5
63088	8,342	111	1.3
63101	3,348	1,845	55.1
63102	2,221	909	40.9
63103	7,964	3,662	46.0
63104	19,693	9,313	47.3
63105	18,064	1,175	6.5
63106	11,474	10,927	95.2
63107	10,238	8,885	86.8
63108	21,279	7,765	36.5

ZIP	Total Population	Total Black/ African American	% Black/ African American
63109	26,858	1,843	6.9
63110	17,898	6,179	34.5
63111	21,334	9,783	45.9
63112	19,443	13,861	71.3
63113	11,184	10,688	95.6
63114	35,702	9,146	25.6
63115	18,799	18,510	98.5
63116	44,984	8,657	19.2
63117	8,985	1,045	11.6
63118	28,089	14,143	50.4
63119	33,991	2,932	8.6
63120	8,877	8,563	96.5
63121	24,713	20,303	82.2
63122	38,941	1,807	4.6
63123	50,790	1,331	2.6
63124	10,661	404	3.8
63125	32,588	1,441	4.4
63126	15,000	311	2.1
63127	5,009	105	2.1
63128	30,298	360	1.2
63129	53,984	991	1.8
63130	29,423	10,935	37.2
63131	17,458	289	1.7
63132	13,604	5,035	37.0
63133	7,299	6,649	91.1
63134	13,783	8,691	63.1

ZIP	Total Population	Total Black/ African American	% Black/ African American
63135	20,980	13,382	63.8
63136	45,653	40,768	89.3
63137	19,980	15,850	79.3
63138	19,301	14,348	74.3
63139	21,711	1,914	8.8
63140	272	223	82.0
63141	20,229	1,242	6.1
63143	9,659	1,693	17.5
63144	8,776	223	2.5
63146	29,897	4,143	13.9
63147	10,257	9,488	92.5
63301	50,613	2,696	5.3
63303	47,669	2,994	6.3
63304	40,937	1,455	3.6
63332	1,274	1	0.1
63341	3,631	18	0.5
63348	6,228	71	1.1
63357	5,181	16	0.3
63366	49,077	1,952	4.0
63367	23,625	787	3.3
63368	45,640	1,682	3.7
63373	521	0	0.0
63376	74,623	3,100	4.2
63385	42,019	1,676	4.0
63386	408	7	1.7

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of the total population self-identifying as “Black or African American” on the American Community Survey.

 One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

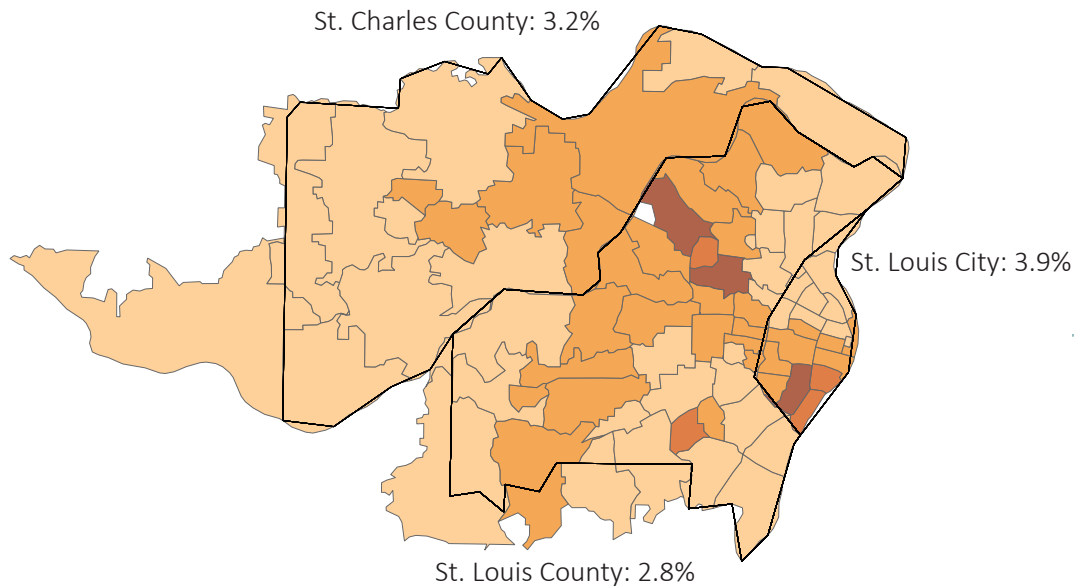
Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Demographic and Housing Estimates. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: DP05. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

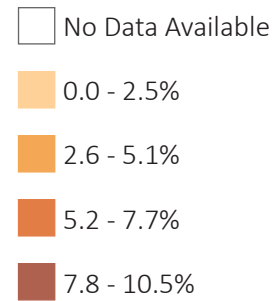
Calculation:

(Total Black or African American population/Total population) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

HISPANIC/LATINO POPULATION



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 17.6%
MO: 4.0%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Public policies, institutional practices and cultural representations, past and present, work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial and ethnic group inequities. These policies and practices within and across institutions and social, economic and political systems produce outcomes that chronically favor, or put a racial or ethnic group at a disadvantage.¹ The ramifications of these policies and practices are evident in the significant disparities that often exist in child well-being outcomes among children of different races and ethnicities. It is critical that this is taken into consideration when making policy recommendations for the region, implementing strategic initiatives, and investing limited resources that are aimed at improving child well-being outcomes throughout the cradle to career spectrum.

While population growth in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) has been essentially flat over the past five years, all three counties have seen growth in the Hispanic/Latino population. In the St. Louis region the Hispanic/Latino population grew by more than 6,000 people from 2012-2017, increasing from 46,081 persons in 2012 to 52,227 persons in 2017.

In the St. Louis region, the Hispanic/Latino population grew by more than **6,000** people from 2012-2017.

¹The Aspen Institute. Roundtable on Community Change. "Glossary for Understanding the dismantling of Structural Racism/Promoting Racial Equity Analysis". Accessed at <https://assets.aspeninstitute.org/content/uploads/files/content/docs/rcc/RCC-Structural-Racism-Glossary.pdf>.

HISPANIC/LATINO POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total Hispanic/Latino	% Hispanic/Latino
63005	17,822	401	2.3
63011	37,765	1,162	3.1
63017	41,579	1,232	3.0
63021	56,360	1,543	2.7
63025	14,041	375	2.7
63026	44,534	1,043	2.3
63031	47,672	1,381	2.9
63033	43,740	792	1.8
63034	17,941	492	2.7
63038	7,260	75	1.0
63040	8,119	263	3.2
63042	19,748	551	2.8
63043	22,496	721	3.2
63044	10,613	966	9.1
63049	16,603	338	2.0
63069	15,959	380	2.4
63074	14,961	786	5.3
63088	8,342	93	1.1
63101	3,348	12	0.4
63102	2,221	97	4.4
63103	7,964	360	4.5
63104	19,693	539	2.7
63105	18,064	601	3.3
63106	11,474	89	0.8
63107	10,238	36	0.4
63108	21,279	685	3.2

ZIP	Total Population	Total Hispanic/Latino	% Hispanic/Latino
63109	26,858	863	3.2
63110	17,898	521	2.9
63111	21,334	1,578	7.4
63112	19,443	451	2.3
63113	11,184	109	1.0
63114	35,702	3,735	10.5
63115	18,799	81	0.4
63116	44,984	3,769	8.4
63117	8,985	303	3.4
63118	28,089	2,073	7.4
63119	33,991	784	2.3
63120	8,877	51	0.6
63121	24,713	272	1.1
63122	38,941	845	2.2
63123	50,790	1,171	2.3
63124	10,661	285	2.7
63125	32,588	696	2.1
63126	15,000	618	4.1
63127	5,009	290	5.8
63128	30,298	173	0.6
63129	53,984	855	1.6
63130	29,423	1,025	3.5
63131	17,458	426	2.4
63132	13,604	620	4.6
63133	7,299	0	0.0
63134	13,783	646	4.7

ZIP	Total Population	Total Hispanic/Latino	% Hispanic/Latino
63135	20,980	508	2.4
63136	45,653	354	0.8
63137	19,980	152	0.8
63138	19,301	180	0.9
63139	21,711	646	3.0
63140	272	0	0.0
63141	20,229	870	4.3
63143	9,659	362	3.7
63144	8,776	210	2.4
63146	29,897	915	3.1
63147	10,257	32	0.3
63301	50,613	2,484	4.9
63303	47,669	1,753	3.7
63304	40,937	930	2.3
63332	1,274	17	1.3
63341	3,631	30	0.8
63348	6,228	129	2.1
63357	5,181	111	2.1
63366	49,077	1,118	2.3
63367	23,625	1,088	4.6
63368	45,640	1,424	3.1
63373	521	13	2.5
63376	74,623	2,389	3.2
63385	42,019	815	1.9
63386	408	0	0.0

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of the total population self-identifying as “Hispanic or Latino” on the American Community Survey.

■ One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

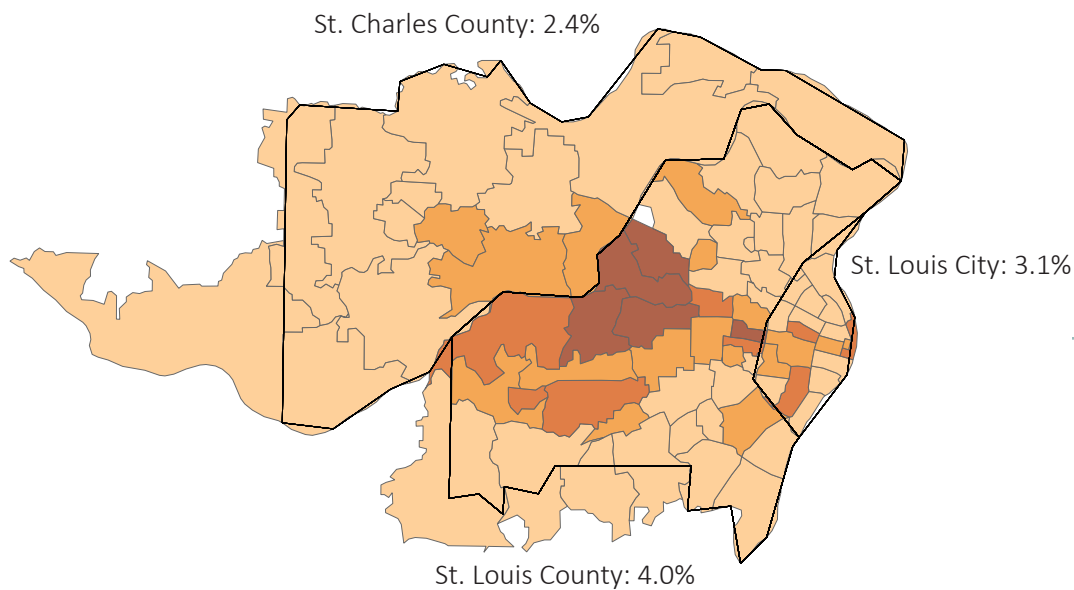
Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Demographic and Housing Estimates. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: DP05. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Calculation:

(Total Hispanic or Latino population/Total population) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

ASIAN POPULATION



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 5.4%

MO: 1.9%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Public policies, institutional practices and cultural representations, past and present, work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial and ethnic group inequities. These policies and practices within and across institutions and social, economic and political systems produce outcomes that chronically favor, or put a racial or ethnic group at a disadvantage.¹ The ramifications of these policies and practices are evident in the significant disparities that often exist in child well-being outcomes among children of different races and ethnicities. It is critical that this is taken into consideration when making policy recommendations for the region, implementing strategic initiatives, and investing limited resources that are aimed at improving child well-being outcomes throughout the cradle to career spectrum.

While population growth in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) has been essentially flat over the past five years, all three counties have seen growth in the Asian population. In the St. Louis region the Asian population grew by more than 8,000 people from 2012-2017, increasing from 50,714 persons in 2012 to 58,645 persons in 2017.

In the St. Louis region the Asian population grew by more than

8,000
people from
2012-2017.

¹The Aspen Institute. Roundtable on Community Change. "Glossary for Understanding the dismantling of Structural Racism/Promoting Racial Equity Analysis". Accessed at <https://assets.aspeninstitute.org/content/uploads/files/content/docs/rcc/RCC-Structural-Racism-Glossary.pdf>.

ASIAN POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total Asian	% Asian
63005	17,822	1,592	8.9
63011	37,765	2,178	5.8
63017	41,579	4,096	9.9
63021	56,360	4,213	7.5
63025	14,041	287	2.0
63026	44,534	880	2.0
63031	47,672	946	2.0
63033	43,740	596	1.4
63034	17,941	135	0.8
63038	7,260	230	3.2
63040	8,119	549	6.8
63042	19,748	679	3.4
63043	22,496	2,799	12.4
63044	10,613	204	1.9
63049	16,603	299	1.8
63069	15,959	101	0.6
63074	14,961	645	4.3
63088	8,342	419	5.0
63101	3,348	125	3.7
63102	2,221	177	8.0
63103	7,964	370	4.6
63104	19,693	275	1.4
63105	18,064	2,306	12.8
63106	11,474	0	0.0
63107	10,238	3	0.0
63108	21,279	1,942	9.1

ZIP	Total Population	Total Asian	% Asian
63109	26,858	381	1.4
63110	17,898	666	3.7
63111	21,334	324	1.5
63112	19,443	564	2.9
63113	11,184	61	0.5
63114	35,702	761	2.1
63115	18,799	14	0.1
63116	44,984	3,190	7.1
63117	8,985	572	6.4
63118	28,089	667	2.4
63119	33,991	781	2.3
63120	8,877	71	0.8
63121	24,713	256	1.0
63122	38,941	714	1.8
63123	50,790	1,835	3.6
63124	10,661	664	6.2
63125	32,588	431	1.3
63126	15,000	212	1.4
63127	5,009	129	2.6
63128	30,298	538	1.8
63129	53,984	1,059	2.0
63130	29,423	1,235	4.2
63131	17,458	936	5.4
63132	13,604	1,024	7.5
63133	7,299	0	0.0
63134	13,783	90	0.7

ZIP	Total Population	Total Asian	% Asian
63135	20,980	172	0.8
63136	45,653	0	0.0
63137	19,980	51	0.3
63138	19,301	15	0.1
63139	21,711	692	3.2
63140	272	0	0.0
63141	20,229	2,257	11.2
63143	9,659	152	1.6
63144	8,776	544	6.2
63146	29,897	3,054	10.2
63147	10,257	11	0.1
63301	50,613	525	1.0
63303	47,669	1,883	4.0
63304	40,937	1,326	3.2
63332	1,274	0	0.0
63341	3,631	0	0.0
63348	6,228	5	0.1
63357	5,181	0	0.0
63366	49,077	625	1.3
63367	23,625	350	1.5
63368	45,640	2,480	5.4
63373	521	0	0.0
63376	74,623	1,574	2.1
63385	42,019	401	1.0
63386	408	0	0.0

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of the total population self-identifying as “Asian” on the American Community Survey.

■ One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Demographic and Housing Estimates. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: DP05. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Calculation:

$(\text{Total Asian population} / \text{Total population}) \times 100$. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

AMERICAN INDIAN & ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total American Indian & Alaska Native	% American Indian & Alaska Native	ZIP	Total Population	Total American Indian & Alaska Native	% American Indian & Alaska Native	ZIP	Total Population	Total American Indian & Alaska Native	% American Indian & Alaska Native
63005	17,822	33	0.2	63109	26,858	56	0.2	63135	20,980	17	0.1
63011	37,765	48	0.1	63110	17,898	1	0.0	63136	45,653	163	0.4
63017	41,579	25	0.1	63111	21,334	56	0.3	63137	19,980	0	0.0
63021	56,360	30	0.1	63112	19,443	58	0.3	63138	19,301	17	0.1
63025	14,041	0	0.0	63113	11,184	6	0.1	63139	21,711	25	0.1
63026	44,534	38	0.1	63114	35,702	100	0.3	63140	272	0	0.0
63031	47,672	185	0.4	63115	18,799	12	0.1	63141	20,229	63	0.3
63033	43,740	34	0.1	63116	44,984	415	0.9	63143	9,659	54	0.6
63034	17,941	27	0.2	63117	8,985	7	0.1	63144	8,776	18	0.2
63038	7,260	31	0.4	63118	28,089	0	0.0	63146	29,897	77	0.3
63040	8,119	5	0.1	63119	33,991	37	0.1	63147	10,257	25	0.2
63042	19,748	33	0.2	63120	8,877	0	0.0	63301	50,613	54	0.1
63043	22,496	21	0.1	63121	24,713	13	0.1	63303	47,669	86	0.2
63044	10,613	12	0.1	63122	38,941	33	0.1	63304	40,937	78	0.2
63049	16,603	57	0.3	63123	50,790	206	0.4	63332	1,274	0	0.0
63069	15,959	20	0.1	63124	10,661	41	0.4	63341	3,631	0	0.0
63074	14,961	9	0.1	63125	32,588	124	0.4	63348	6,228	0	0.0
63088	8,342	0	0.0	63126	15,000	13	0.1	63357	5,181	0	0.0
63101	3,348	25	0.7	63127	5,009	17	0.3	63366	49,077	66	0.1
63102	2,221	0	0.0	63128	30,298	18	0.1	63367	23,625	65	0.3
63103	7,964	27	0.3	63129	53,984	34	0.1	63368	45,640	60	0.1
63104	19,693	58	0.3	63130	29,423	145	0.5	63373	521	5	1.0
63105	18,064	21	0.1	63131	17,458	13	0.1	63376	7,623	57	0.1
63106	11,474	2	0.0	63132	13,604	52	0.4	63385	42,019	216	0.5
63107	10,238	0	0.0	63133	7,299	0	0.0	63386	408	0	0.0
63108	21,279	41	0.2	63134	13,783	0	0.0				

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Public policies, institutional practices and cultural representations, past and present, work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial and ethnic group inequities. These policies and practices within and across institutions and social, economic and political systems produce outcomes that chronically favor, or put a racial or ethnic group at a disadvantage.¹ The ramifications of these policies and practices are evident in the significant disparities that often exist in child well-being outcomes among children of different races and ethnicities.

¹The Aspen Institute. Roundtable on Community Change. "Glossary for Understanding the dismantling of Structural Racism/Promoting Racial Equity Analysis". Accessed at <https://assets.aspeninstitute.org/content/uploads/files/content/docs/rcc/RCC-Structural-Racism-Glossary.pdf>.

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of the total population self-identifying as "American Indian and Alaska Native" on the American Community Survey.

Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Demographic and Housing Estimates. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: DP05. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Calculation

(Total American Indian and Alaska Native population/Total population) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

■ One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Note: Census Bureau categories were used for the demographic indicators included in this report. Data were not mapped for "American Indian and Alaska Native" as the population for each of these groups was one percent or less in every ZIP code included in this report.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN & OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	ZIP	Total Population	Total Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	ZIP	Total Population	Total Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander
63005	17,822	4	0.0	63109	26,858	0	0.0	63135	20,980	13	0.1
63011	37,765	0	0.0	63110	17,898	0	0.0	63136	45,653	29	0.1
63017	41,579	0	0.0	63111	21,334	98	0.5	63137	19,980	5	0.0
63021	56,360	0	0.0	63112	19,443	12	0.1	63138	19,301	16	0.1
63025	14,041	35	0.2	63113	11,184	0	0.0	63139	21,711	16	0.1
63026	44,534	37	0.1	63114	35,702	0	0.0	63140	272	0	0.0
63031	47,672	29	0.1	63115	18,799	0	0.0	63141	20,229	5	0.0
63033	43,740	0	0.0	63116	44,984	21	0.0	63143	9,659	14	0.1
63034	17,941	0	0.0	63117	8,985	0	0.0	63144	8,776	10	0.1
63038	7,260	0	0.0	63118	28,089	0	0.0	63146	29,897	0	0.0
63040	8,119	0	0.0	63119	33,991	0	0.0	63147	10,257	0	0.0
63042	19,748	0	0.0	63120	8,877	0	0.0	63301	50,613	67	0.1
63043	22,496	0	0.0	63121	24,713	0	0.0	63303	47,669	0	0.0
63044	10,613	0	0.0	63122	38,941	12	0.0	63304	40,937	0	0.0
63049	16,603	33	0.2	63123	50,790	26	0.1	63332	1,274	0	0.0
63069	15,959	0	0.0	63124	10,661	0	0.0	63341	3,631	0	0.0
63074	14,961	0	0.0	63125	32,588	0	0.0	63348	6,228	0	0.0
63088	8,342	0	0.0	63126	15,000	0	0.0	63357	5,181	9	0.2
63101	3,348	0	0.0	63127	5,009	0	0.0	63366	49,077	0	0.0
63102	2,221	0	0.0	63128	30,298	0	0.0	63367	23,625	41	0.2
63103	7,964	0	0.0	63129	53,984	0	0.0	63368	45,640	0	0.0
63104	19,693	0	0.0	63130	29,423	7	0.0	63373	521	0	0.0
63105	18,064	2	0.0	63131	17,458	0	0.0	63376	74,623	8	0.0
63106	11,474	0	0.0	63132	13,604	0	0.0	63385	42,019	0	0.0
63107	10,238	19	0.2	63133	7,299	0	0.0	63386	408	0	0.0
63108	21,279	11	0.1	63134	13,783	0	0.0				

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Public policies, institutional practices and cultural representations, past and present, work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial and ethnic group inequities. These policies and practices within and across institutions and social, economic and political systems produce outcomes that chronically favor, or put a racial or ethnic group at a disadvantage.¹ The ramifications of these policies and practices are evident in the significant disparities that often exist in child well-being outcomes among children of different races and ethnicities.

¹The Aspen Institute. Roundtable on Community Change. "Glossary for Understanding the dismantling of Structural Racism/Promoting Racial Equity Analysis". Accessed at <https://assets.aspeninstitute.org/content/uploads/files/content/docs/rcc/RCC-Structural-Racism-Glossary.pdf>.

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The percentage of the total population self-identifying as "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander" on the American Community Survey.

Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Demographic and Housing Estimates. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: DP05. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

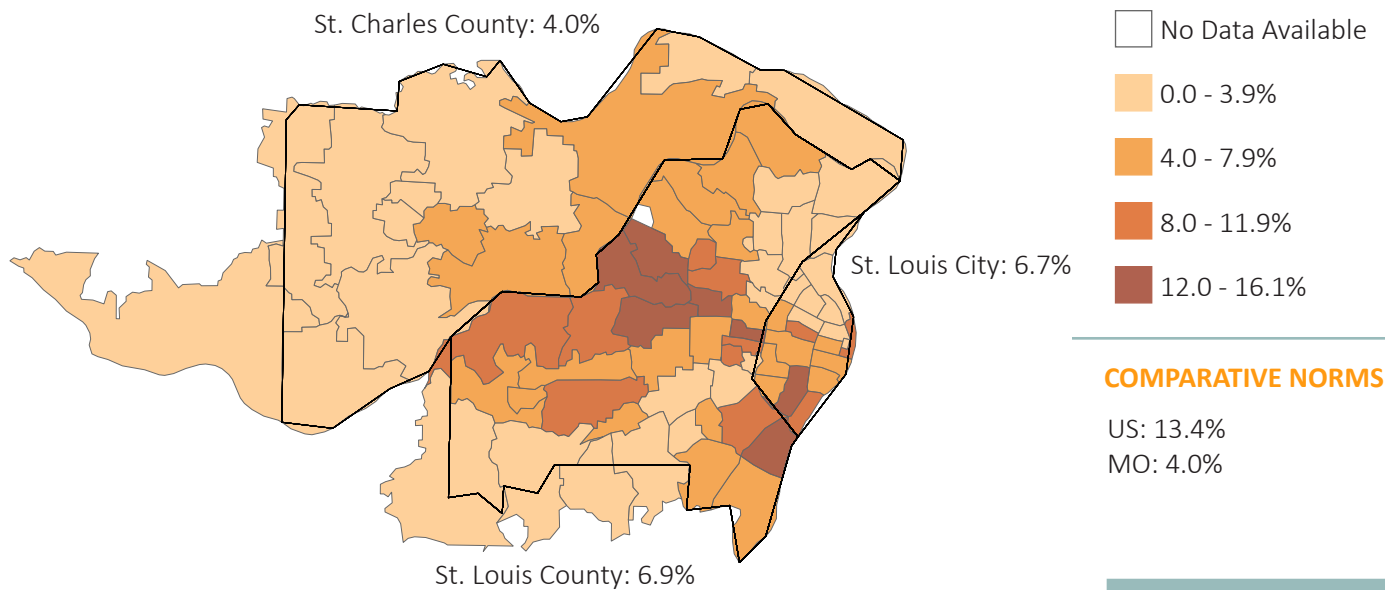
Calculation

(Total Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander/Total population) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Note: Census Bureau categories were used for the demographic indicators included in this report. Data were not mapped for "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander" as the population for each of these groups was one percent or less in every ZIP code included in this report.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION



IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The foreign-born population includes individuals who are naturalized U.S. citizens and those who are not U.S. citizens. The foreign-born share of the U.S. population is at its highest level since 1910, with approximately 44 million immigrants living in the United States representing 13.5 percent of the overall population. With U.S. fertility rates at a historic low, the Census Bureau projects that net international migration will be the main driver behind U.S. population growth between 2027 and 2038. Today, immigrants settle across the country rather than clustering overwhelmingly in a handful of states, as in the past. As the foreign-born population has grown and spread out over the past few decades, it has contributed to population growth in several states and offset decline in others.¹

From 2012 to 2017 the foreign-born population in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County and St. Charles County) changed very little increasing only slightly from 6.1 to 6.2 percent of the total population in the region. And while the regional percentage of foreign-born individuals (6.2 percent) is about half that of the United States (13.5 percent) it is noteworthy that in the five ZIP codes with the highest percentage of foreign-born individuals, all exceed the national average with ZIP code 63116 having the highest percentage of foreign-born individuals (16.1 percent) in the region.

As of 2017,
there were
105,833
foreign-born
individuals in the
3-County
St. Louis region,
an increase of
4,205
individuals
from 2012.

¹Migration Policy Institute. Immigrants in the U.S. States with the Fastest-Growing Foreign-Born Populations. Accessed at <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/immigrants-us-states-fastest-growing-foreign-born-populations>.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total Foreign-Born	% Foreign-Born
63005	17,822	1849	10.4
63011	37,765	2950	7.8
63017	41,579	4901	11.8
63021	56,360	5102	9.1
63025	14,041	509	3.6
63026	44,534	1679	3.8
63031	47,672	2116	4.4
63033	43,740	1040	2.4
63034	17,941	762	4.2
63038	7,260	366	5.0
63040	8,119	598	7.4
63042	19,748	1123	5.7
63043	22,496	3343	14.9
63044	10,613	716	6.7
63049	16,603	385	2.3
63069	15,959	170	1.1
63074	14,961	1352	9.0
63088	8,342	467	5.6
63101	3,348	81	2.4
63102	2,221	258	11.6
63103	7,964	593	7.4
63104	19,693	801	4.1
63105	18,064	2470	13.7
63106	11,474	228	2.0
63107	10,238	78	0.8
63108	21,279	2149	10.1

ZIP	Total Population	Total Foreign-Born	% Foreign-Born
63109	26,858	1367	5.1
63110	17,898	1034	5.8
63111	21,334	1772	8.3
63112	19,443	1049	5.4
63113	11,184	160	1.4
63114	35,702	3362	9.4
63115	18,799	31	0.2
63116	44,984	7262	16.1
63117	8,985	767	8.5
63118	28,089	2099	7.5
63119	33,991	1165	3.4
63120	8,877	89	1.0
63121	24,713	492	2.0
63122	38,941	1387	3.6
63123	50,790	5673	11.2
63124	10,661	766	7.2
63125	32,588	4147	12.7
63126	15,000	917	6.1
63127	5,009	157	3.1
63128	30,298	1308	4.3
63129	53,984	3282	6.1
63130	29,423	2130	7.2
63131	17,458	1231	7.1
63132	13,604	1882	13.8
63133	7,299	71	1.0
63134	13,783	638	4.6

ZIP	Total Population	Total Foreign-Born	% Foreign-Born
63135	20,980	490	2.3
63136	45,653	737	1.6
63137	19,980	179	0.9
63138	19,301	247	1.3
63139	21,711	1617	7.4
63140	272	0	0.0
63141	20,229	2757	13.6
63143	9,659	280	2.9
63144	8,776	774	8.8
63146	29,897	4557	15.2
63147	10,257	39	0.4
63301	50,613	2771	5.5
63303	47,669	2838	6.0
63304	40,937	1742	4.3
63332	1,274	17	1.3
63341	3,631	48	1.3
63348	6,228	62	1.0
63357	5,181	100	1.9
63366	49,077	1228	2.5
63367	23,625	783	3.3
63368	45,640	2541	5.6
63373	521	7	1.3
63376	74,623	2510	3.4
63385	42,019	680	1.6
63386	408	0	0.0

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of the total population self-identifying as “Foreign-Born” on the American Community Survey.

■ One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table DP02. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Calculation:

$(\text{Total Foreign-born} / \text{Total population}) \times 100$. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

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HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN & FAMILIES

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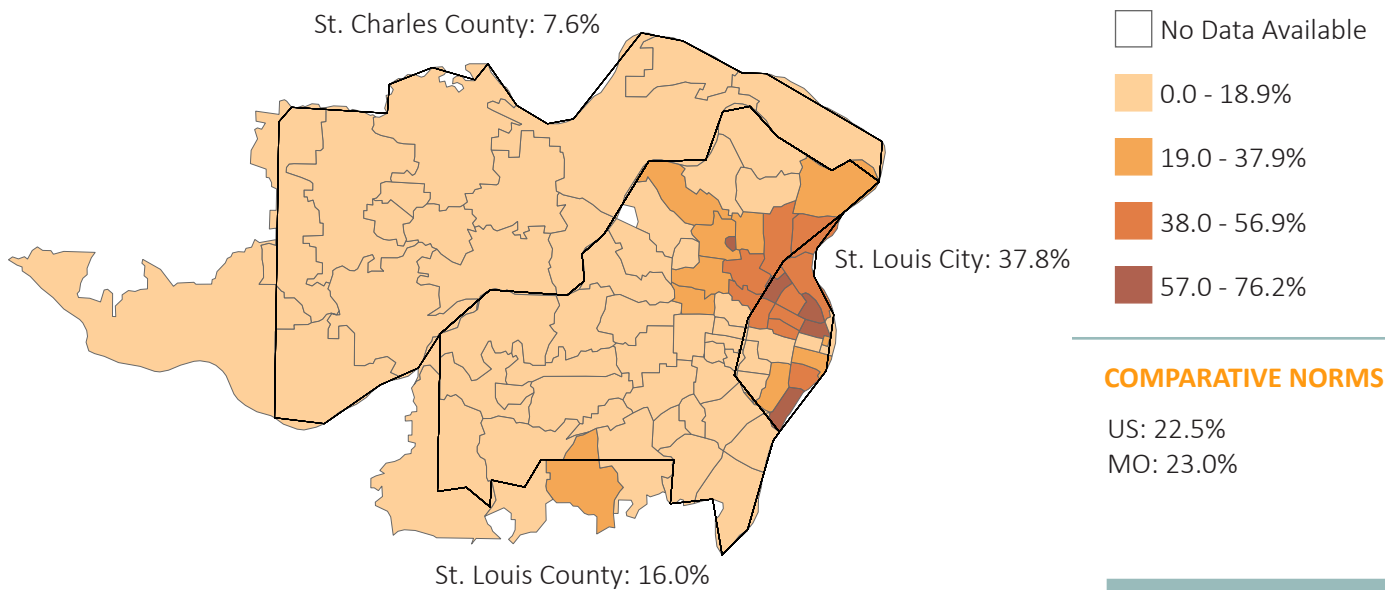
Children Under Age 6 with Public Health Coverage

Children Receiving TANF

Students Who are Homeless



CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 LIVING IN POVERTY



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 22.5%

MO: 23.0%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

In 2017, slightly less than 1 in 5 children lived in families with incomes below the poverty line. Being raised in poverty (defined in 2017 as income of \$25,094 or less for a family of four with two children)¹ places children at higher risk for a wide range of problems. They are more likely to have poorer health and chronic health conditions, to experience violence in their neighborhoods, to live in inadequate housing and to be exposed to environmental toxins. Additionally, recent research shows that very young children, who experience poverty while their brains are developing, are at highest risk for poor educational outcomes.²

There are substantial, persistent disparities in the poverty rates of children of different races and ethnicities. In 2017, 11 percent of both non-Hispanic white and Asian children were poor, compared with 25 percent of Hispanic children, and 29 percent of Black children.³

The number of children living in poverty has been slowly declining since the Great Recession. And from 2015 to 2017 the percentage of children under age five living in poverty in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) declined from 21 to 18 percent. However, it is important to note that the percentage of children living in poverty in St. Louis City (38 percent) is more than double that of St. Louis County (16 percent) and four times that of St. Charles County (8 percent).



In 2017 there were **18,594** children under age 5 living in poverty in the 3-County St. Louis region, slightly less than 1 in 5 children

^{1,3}Child Trends. Databank Indicator. Children in Poverty. Accessed at <https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/children-in-poverty/>.

²Brooks-Gunn, Jean and Duncan, Greg. "The Effects of Poverty on Children." The Future of Children. Summer/Fall 1997. Accessed at https://www.princeton.edu/futureofchildren/publications/docs/07_02_03.pdf.

CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 LIVING IN POVERTY

ZIP	# Under 5	# Under 5 in Poverty	% Under 5 in Poverty
63005	672	0	0.0
63011	2,092	66	3.2
63017	1,970	104	5.3
63021	3,326	124	3.7
63025	794	73	9.2
63026	3,124	561	18.0
63031	3,316	626	18.9
63033	2,760	462	16.7
63034	519	81	15.6
63038	309	17	5.5
63040	545	0	0.0
63042	1,350	460	34.1
63043	1,328	169	12.7
63044	536	80	14.9
63049	1,118	285	25.5
63069	1,049	93	8.9
63074	1,073	187	17.4
63088	458	0	0.0
63101	231	56	24.2
63102	71	0	0.0
63103	251	16	6.4
63104	1,439	466	32.4
63105	459	52	11.3
63106	1,088	671	61.7
63107	629	417	66.3
63108	561	221	39.4

ZIP	# Under 5	# Under 5 in Poverty	% Under 5 in Poverty
63109	1,528	129	8.4
63110	1,014	160	15.8
63111	1,561	895	57.3
63112	897	377	42.0
63113	543	297	54.7
63114	2163	660	30.5
63115	1,420	799	56.3
63116	3,460	1,018	29.4
63117	400	9	2.3
63118	2,792	1,349	48.3
63119	1,942	114	5.9
63120	341	207	60.7
63121	1,405	553	39.4
63122	2,876	51	1.8
63123	2,520	191	7.6
63124	585	36	6.2
63125	1,925	253	13.1
63126	680	68	10.0
63127	161	0	0.0
63128	1,262	77	6.1
63129	2,428	54	2.2
63130	1,779	262	14.7
63131	709	11	1.6
63132	856	168	19.6
63133	458	218	47.6
63134	935	183	19.6

ZIP	# Under 5	# Under 5 in Poverty	% Under 5 in Poverty
63135	1,413	513	36.3
63136	3,441	1,664	48.4
63137	1,296	671	51.8
63138	1,914	617	32.2
63139	1,171	155	13.2
63140	21	16	76.2
63141	846	26	3.1
63143	508	83	16.3
63144	659	0	0.0
63146	1,500	134	8.9
63147	850	387	45.5
63301	2,528	470	18.6
63303	2,689	281	10.4
63304	2,381	119	5.0
63332	32	0	0.0
63341	103	0	0.0
63348	233	0	0.0
63357	187	2	1.1
63366	3,006	195	6.5
63367	1,780	59	3.3
63368	2,872	118	4.1
63373	22	2	9.1
63376	4,665	235	5.0
63385	3,187	315	9.9
63386	11	0	0.0

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The percentage of children under age five living below the Federal Poverty Level.

 One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

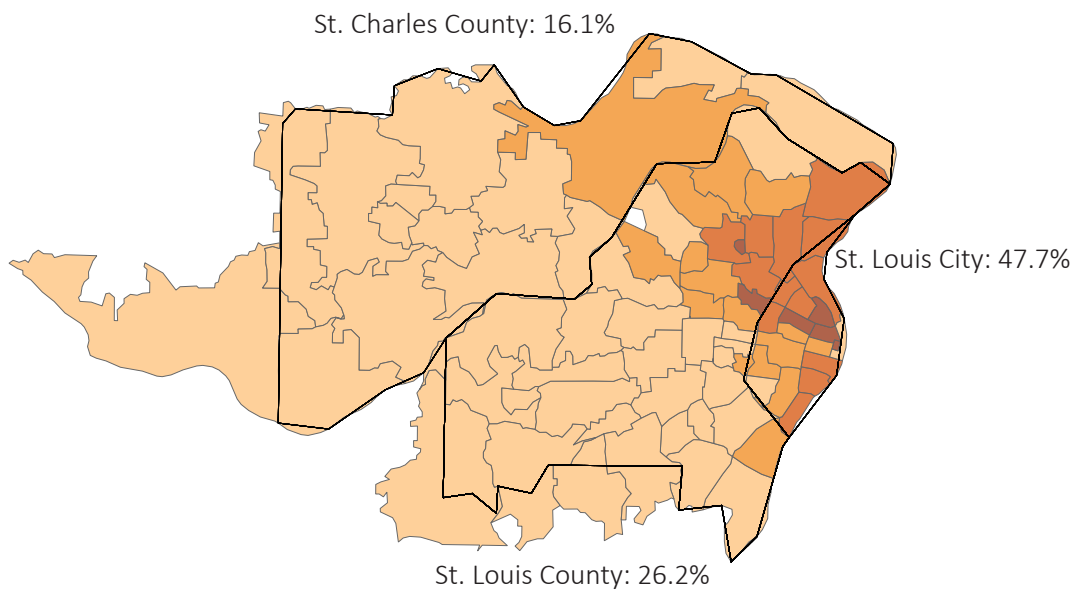
Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Poverty status in the past 12 months. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: S1701. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

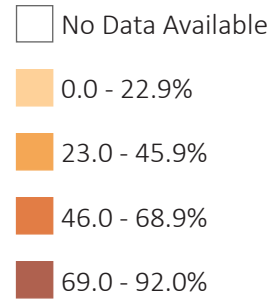
Calculation:

(Number of children under 5 living below Federal Poverty Level/Total number of children under 5 for whom poverty status is determined) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY SINGLE MOTHERS



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

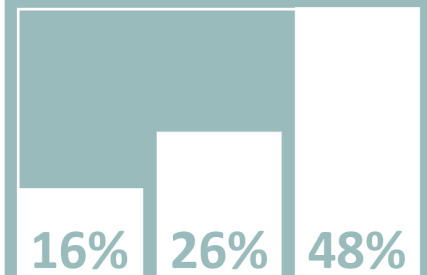
US: 24.1%
MO: 24.5%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

During the 1960-2017 period, the percentage of children living with only their mother tripled from 8 to 24 percent and the percentage of children living with only their father increased from 1 to 8 percent. Single-parent families tend to have much lower incomes than two-parent families, with single-mother households having the lowest incomes. For family households, married-couple households had the highest median income in 2017 (\$90,386), followed by single-father households (\$60,843). Those maintained by single-mothers had the lowest median income (\$41,703).¹ Furthermore, in 2017, 40 percent of single-mother households had incomes under the Federal Poverty Level, while 8 percent of married-couple families lived in poverty.²

There are substantial differences in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) of the percentage of households headed by single mothers. The percentage of households headed by single mothers in St. Louis City (48 percent) is nearly double that of St. Louis County (26 percent) and three times that of St. Charles County (16 percent). Improving wages and economic opportunities, particularly in female-dominated sectors of the economy, is critical to improving the well-being of all children, but especially for children in single-mother families.

Households Headed by Single Mothers



St. Charles Co. 16%
St. Louis Co. 26%
St. Louis City 48%

¹Child Trends. Databank Indicator. Children in Poverty. Accessed at <https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/children-in-poverty/>.

² U.S. Census Bureau. Income and Poverty in the United States: 2017. Accessed at <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2018/demo/p60-263.html>.

HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY SINGLE MOTHERS

ZIP	# HH with Children Under 18	# Headed by Single Mothers	% Headed by Single Mothers
63005	2,428	106	4.4
63011	4,595	359	7.8
63017	4,365	598	13.7
63021	6,964	902	13.0
63025	1,779	135	7.6
63026	5,944	1,144	19.2
63031	5,306	1,948	36.7
63033	4,730	1,980	41.9
63034	1,433	308	21.5
63038	950	38	4.0
63040	1,220	207	17.0
63042	1,853	814	43.9
63043	2,459	544	22.1
63044	1,068	186	17.4
63049	2,033	348	17.1
63069	1,592	260	16.3
63074	1,560	683	43.8
63088	819	145	17.7
63101	200	184	92.0
63102	67	0	0.0
63103	394	170	43.1
63104	2,153	1,292	60.0
63105	1,409	112	7.9
63106	1,678	1,465	87.3
63107	1,028	755	73.4
63108	947	372	39.3

ZIP	# HH with Children Under 18	# Headed by Single Mothers	% Headed by Single Mothers
63109	2,605	501	19.2
63110	1,363	419	30.7
63111	2,219	1,137	51.2
63112	1,338	707	52.8
63113	785	561	71.5
63114	3,708	1,362	36.7
63115	1,778	1,138	64.0
63116	4,446	1,285	28.9
63117	804	40	5.0
63118	3,057	1,791	58.6
63119	3,937	566	14.4
63120	800	545	68.1
63121	2,030	1,213	59.8
63122	4,799	592	12.3
63123	4,890	956	19.6
63124	1,232	128	10.4
63125	3,562	1,166	32.7
63126	1,722	306	17.8
63127	593	90	15.2
63128	2,734	449	16.4
63129	5,362	877	16.4
63130	2,670	665	24.9
63131	2,181	146	6.7
63132	1,597	469	29.4
63133	717	536	74.8
63134	1,626	816	50.2

ZIP	# HH with Children Under 18	# Headed by Single Mothers	% Headed by Single Mothers
63135	2,232	1,061	47.5
63136	4,849	3,297	68.0
63137	2,125	1,383	65.1
63138	2,431	1,472	60.6
63139	1,702	377	22.2
63140	17	12	70.6
63141	2,060	306	14.9
63143	960	357	37.2
63144	925	115	12.4
63146	2,640	548	20.8
63147	811	499	61.5
63301	4,831	1,179	24.4
63303	5,255	990	18.8
63304	5,075	580	11.4
63332	94	11	11.7
63341	332	0	0.0
63348	612	18	2.9
63357	487	55	11.3
63366	6,225	1,239	19.9
63367	3,169	523	16.5
63368	6,703	882	13.2
63373	52	4	7.7
63376	8,574	1,304	15.2
63385	6,075	844	13.9
63386	27	5	18.5

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The percentage of households with children under 18 that are headed by single mothers.

 One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

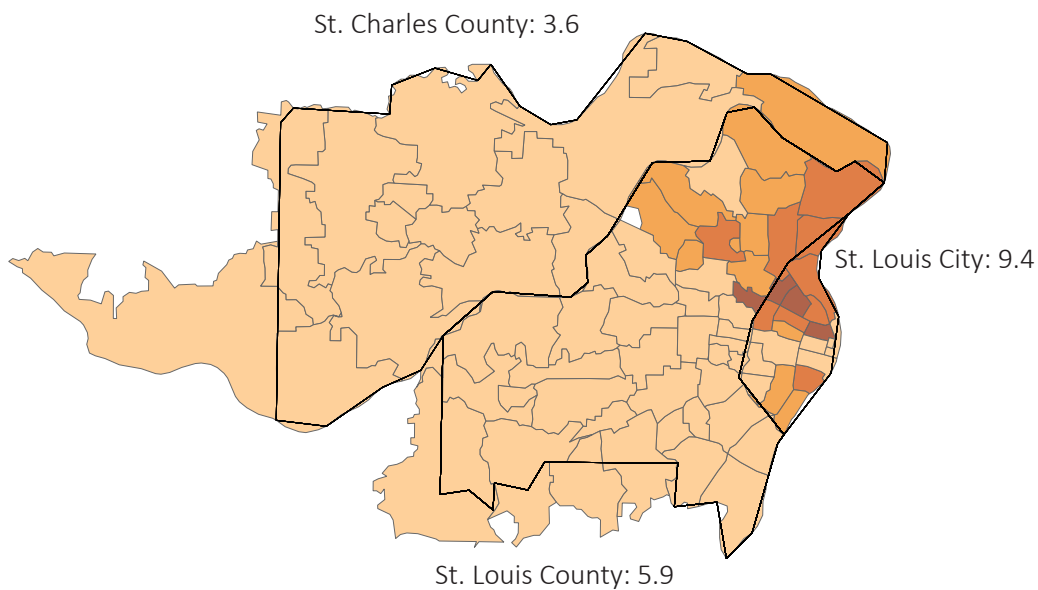
Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Households and Families. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: S1101. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

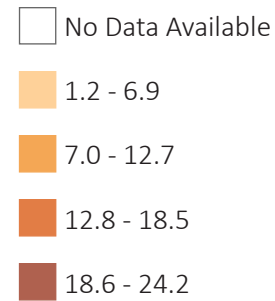
Calculation:

(Number of female householders, no husband present, with own children under 18/Total number of households with own children under 18) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 6.6
MO: 5.8

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The unemployment rate captures a point-in-time snapshot of the civilian labor force age 16 and over who were unemployed, were seeking employment for the previous four weeks, and were currently available for work. As of June 2019, the national unemployment rate stood at 3.7 percent, below the rate of 5 percent in December 2007 just before the Great Recession.¹ It is important to note that nationwide the unemployment rate does not capture an estimated 1.5 million potential workers who are not seeking work because of weak job opportunities.² Underemployment and unemployment take a serious toll on families. Sixty percent of Americans who were unemployed for more than two years report that they have sold some of their possessions to make ends meet. More than 1 in 4 state that they missed a mortgage, rent or credit card payment. More than half cut back on doctor visits or medical treatments.³

Across Missouri, the unemployment rate for Blacks (10.1) is three times that of whites (3.4).⁴ In the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County), unemployment rates range from one percent in ZIP code 63348 (a ZIP code where 97 percent of the population is white) to 24 percent in ZIP code 63106 (a ZIP code where 95 percent of the population is Black). It is critical, for both children and the region, that we maintain a strong, growing, diverse regional economy that provides families with the employment opportunities that allow parents to adequately support their families.

ZIP	Black/African American Pop.	Unemployment Rate
63348	1%	1%
63106	95%	24%

¹Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data Tools. Accessed at <https://data.bls.gov/>.

²Economic Policy Institute. Missing Workers. Accessed at <http://www.epi.org/publication/missing-workers/#chart-age-gender>.

³The John J. Heldrich Center for Workforce Development. Out of Work and Losing Hope: The Misery and Bleak Expectations of American Workers. Accessed at http://www.heldrich.rutgers.edu/sites/default/files/content/Work_Trends_September_2011.pdf.

⁴ Economic Policy Institute. State unemployment rates by race ethnicity at the end of 2015 show a plodding recovery. Accessed at <https://www.epi.org/publication/state-unemployment-rates-by-race-and-ethnicity-at-the-end-of-2016-show-progress-but-not-yet-full-recovery/>.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

ZIP	Unemployment Rate	ZIP	Unemployment Rate	ZIP	Unemployment Rate
63005	2.7	63109	3.4	63135	10.7
63011	3.7	63110	4.7	63136	15.8
63017	3.1	63111	8.0	63137	13.2
63021	3.5	63112	13.4	63138	14.6
63025	2.6	63113	18.4	63139	3.2
63026	5.3	63114	5.9	63140	7.8
63031	5.8	63115	21.0	63141	2.7
63033	10.0	63116	7.0	63143	3.3
63034	8.0	63117	3.8	63144	2.2
63038	4.6	63118	12.9	63146	5.3
63040	3.4	63119	3.7	63147	15.6
63042	9.4	63120	23.8	63301	4.1
63043	4.6	63121	11.8	63303	3.2
63044	7.7	63122	2.4	63304	3.6
63049	5.0	63123	5.0	63332	5.2
63069	2.9	63124	3.9	63341	2.0
63074	8.0	63125	3.7	63348	1.2
63088	3.0	63126	4.5	63357	4.5
63101	3.9	63127	2.2	63366	3.4
63102	4.1	63128	4.0	63367	3.5
63103	5.9	63129	2.7	63368	3.5
63104	6.9	63130	6.8	63373	5.8
63105	3.5	63131	2.4	63376	4.1
63106	24.2	63132	4.5	63385	3.6
63107	17.2	63133	20.0	63386	7.5
63108	8.6	63134	13.3		

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The percentage of the population 16 years and over who did not have a job, had been looking for employment, and were available to start a job.

 One of the 5 highest ZIP codes.

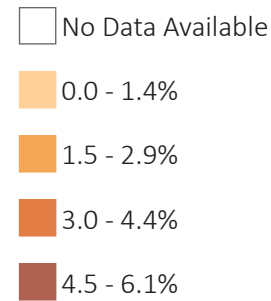
Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Employment Status. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: S2301. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.



LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS

LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 4.5%
 MO: 1.1%

St. Charles County: 0.7%

St. Louis City: 2.2%

St. Louis County: 1.6%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The federal website on limited English proficiency (www.lep.gov) defines LEP individuals as people who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English. In 2016, nearly 5.3 million heads of household were LEP, according to the American Community Survey, or about 4.5 percent of US households. Close to 60 percent of these household heads, or 3.2 million, speak Spanish. Another 20 percent speak Asian or Pacific Island languages, and 15 percent speak other Indo-European languages.¹

In 2017 in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County and St. Charles County) 1.6 percent of households were limited English-speaking households. St. Louis City had the highest percentage of limited English-speaking households at 2.2 percent, followed by St. Louis County (1.6 percent) and St. Charles County (0.7 percent). All three counties had rates well below the national rate of 4.5 percent. ZIP code 63116 had the highest percentage of limited English-speaking households at 6.1 percent. While the percentage of limited English-speaking households remains relatively small in the St. Louis region, language diversity can create a number of challenges, as well as unique opportunities in the region.

10,768

As of 2017, there were 10,768 limited-English speaking households in the 3-County St. Louis region.

¹The Urban Institute. Housing Finance Policy Center. Is Limited English Proficiency a Barrier to Homeownership? March 2018. Accessed at https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/97436/is_limited_english_proficiency_a_barrier_to_homeownership.pdf.

LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS

ZIP	Total # of Households	# Limited English	% Limited English
63005	6,337	67	1.1
63011	14,029	149	1.1
63017	16,834	431	2.6
63021	21,673	266	1.2
63025	4,822	19	0.4
63026	16,780	99	0.6
63031	18,049	170	0.9
63033	17,337	115	0.7
63034	6,662	31	0.5
63038	2,490	0	0.0
63040	3,007	0	0.0
63042	8,584	125	1.5
63043	9,124	302	3.3
63044	4,087	55	1.3
63049	6,274	38	0.6
63069	5,808	0	0.0
63074	6,477	119	1.8
63088	3,891	99	2.5
63101	2,095	0	0.0
63102	995	23	2.3
63103	4,405	25	0.6
63104	9,404	174	1.9
63105	6,566	284	4.3
63106	4,603	56	1.2
63107	4,091	0	0.0
63108	10,747	118	1.1

ZIP	Total # of Households	# Limited English	% Limited English
63109	13,669	234	1.7
63110	8,013	106	1.3
63111	8,514	242	2.8
63112	8,335	174	2.1
63113	4,415	39	0.9
63114	14,547	585	4.0
63115	7,512	14	0.2
63116	19,275	1,182	6.1
63117	4,336	95	2.2
63118	11,284	366	3.2
63119	13,854	33	0.2
63120	3,241	23	0.7
63121	10,473	76	0.7
63122	16,095	53	0.3
63123	22,513	786	3.5
63124	4,644	79	1.7
63125	13,729	490	3.6
63126	6,370	133	2.1
63127	2,026	9	0.4
63128	12,707	106	0.8
63129	22,007	253	1.1
63130	12,213	256	2.1
63131	6,331	46	0.7
63132	5,435	115	2.1
63133	3,063	13	0.4
63134	5,515	76	1.4

ZIP	Total # of Households	# Limited English	% Limited English
63135	8,130	91	1.1
63136	17,496	79	0.5
63137	7,198	5	0.1
63138	7,375	31	0.4
63139	11,036	250	2.3
63140	121	0	0.0
63141	8,482	231	2.7
63143	5,046	36	0.7
63144	4,313	103	2.4
63146	13,767	588	4.3
63147	3,821	38	1.0
63301	19,626	129	0.7
63303	19,490	203	1.0
63304	14,924	92	0.6
63332	541	16	3.0
63341	1,284	0	0.0
63348	2,262	0	0.0
63357	1,860	17	0.9
63366	18,187	110	0.6
63367	8,488	15	0.2
63368	15,612	167	1.1
63373	197	0	0.0
63376	28,249	241	0.9
63385	13,923	86	0.6
63386	189	0	0.0

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of limited English-speaking households.

 One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Data Source:

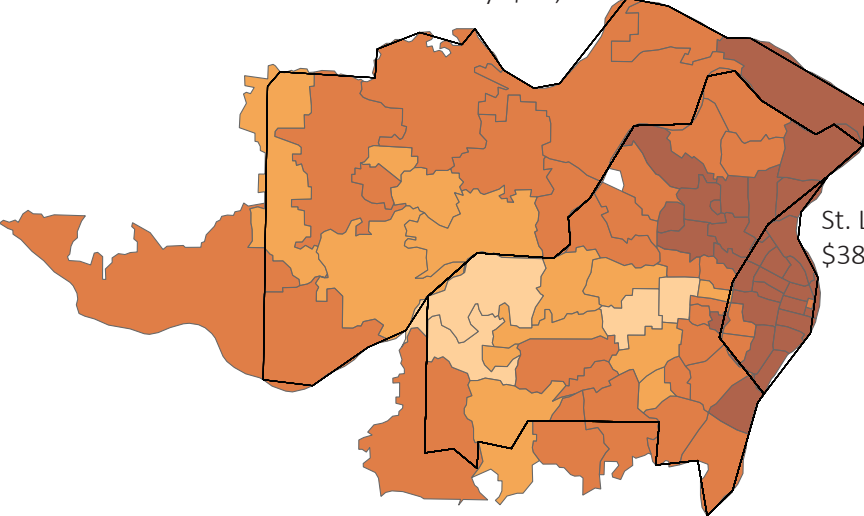
American Fact Finder. Limited English Speaking Households. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S1602. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Calculation:

(Number of limited English-speaking households/Total number of households) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

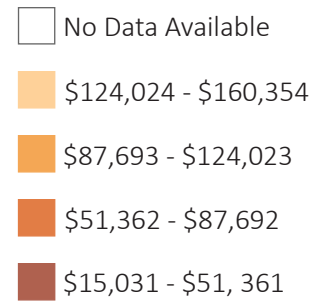
St. Charles County: \$78,380



St. Louis City:
\$38,664

St. Louis County: \$62,931

LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: \$57,652
MO: \$51,542

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The median household income represents the midpoint of all household incomes, with half of the incomes falling above the median and half falling below. In 2017, the median household income, adjusted for inflation, rose for the third straight year to \$61,372. It marked a 1.8 percent increase, up from \$60,309 in 2016.¹ And while income rates over the past few years have steadily increased for most American households as more people have gained full-time employment since the end of the Great Recession, this is not the case for Asian and Black households. Median income for Asian households, which earn the most out of any demographic group, dropped to \$81,331 in 2017, from \$83,182 in 2016. Median income for Black households, which are the lowest earners of any racial group, fell slightly to \$40,258 in 2017, down from \$40,339 in 2016.² Additionally, in 2017, women made 80.5 percent of the money their male counterparts earned. The rate remained unchanged from 2016. In 2017, the median earnings for women working full-time, year-round was \$41,977. Men in the same position made \$52,146.³

In 2017, the median household income for the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) was \$64,152. Furthermore, there were large disparities in median household income across the St. Louis region. The median household income in St. Charles (\$78,380) was more than double that of St. Louis City (\$38,664) and substantially higher than the median household income in St. Louis County (\$62,931).

10x

63106

63005

The median household income in ZIP code 63005 (the highest in the region at \$160,354) was 10 times higher than the median household income in ZIP code 63106 (the lowest in the region at \$15,031).

^{1,2,3}PBS NewsHour. Accessed at <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/economy/making-sense/3-charts-that-explain-the-rise-in-u-s-household-income>.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

ZIP	Median Income	ZIP	Median Income	ZIP	Median Income
63005	\$160,354	63109	\$55,324	63135	\$43,692
63011	\$93,978	63110	\$49,610	63136	\$31,208
63017	\$99,099	63111	\$28,263	63137	\$36,849
63021	\$85,967	63112	\$36,638	63138	\$38,367
63025	\$98,590	63113	\$27,608	63139	\$52,224
63026	\$75,991	63114	\$44,053	63140	\$19,821
63031	\$57,470	63115	\$23,780	63141	\$110,645
63033	\$52,716	63116	\$42,977	63143	\$45,777
63034	\$79,340	63117	\$74,541	63144	\$74,438
63038	\$125,441	63118	\$32,851	63146	\$67,426
63040	\$103,911	63119	\$74,245	63147	\$29,731
63042	\$45,236	63120	\$24,815	63301	\$54,958
63043	\$66,553	63121	\$37,777	63303	\$74,696
63044	\$60,344	63122	\$91,824	63304	\$92,041
63049	\$63,231	63123	\$55,590	63332	\$65,292
63069	\$62,148	63124	\$149,423	63341	\$105,298
63074	\$43,962	63125	\$48,840	63348	\$90,600
63088	\$58,125	63126	\$73,720	63357	\$60,549
63101	\$54,649	63127	\$88,438	63366	\$73,265
63102	\$50,956	63128	\$75,231	63367	\$91,310
63103	\$38,003	63129	\$69,292	63368	\$95,774
63104	\$47,780	63130	\$63,259	63373	\$69,375
63105	\$92,614	63131	\$144,159	63376	\$77,741
63106	\$15,031	63132	\$52,119	63385	\$82,357
63107	\$20,758	63133	\$21,983	63386	\$36,607
63108	\$40,621	63134	\$40,408		

DATA NOTES

Definition:

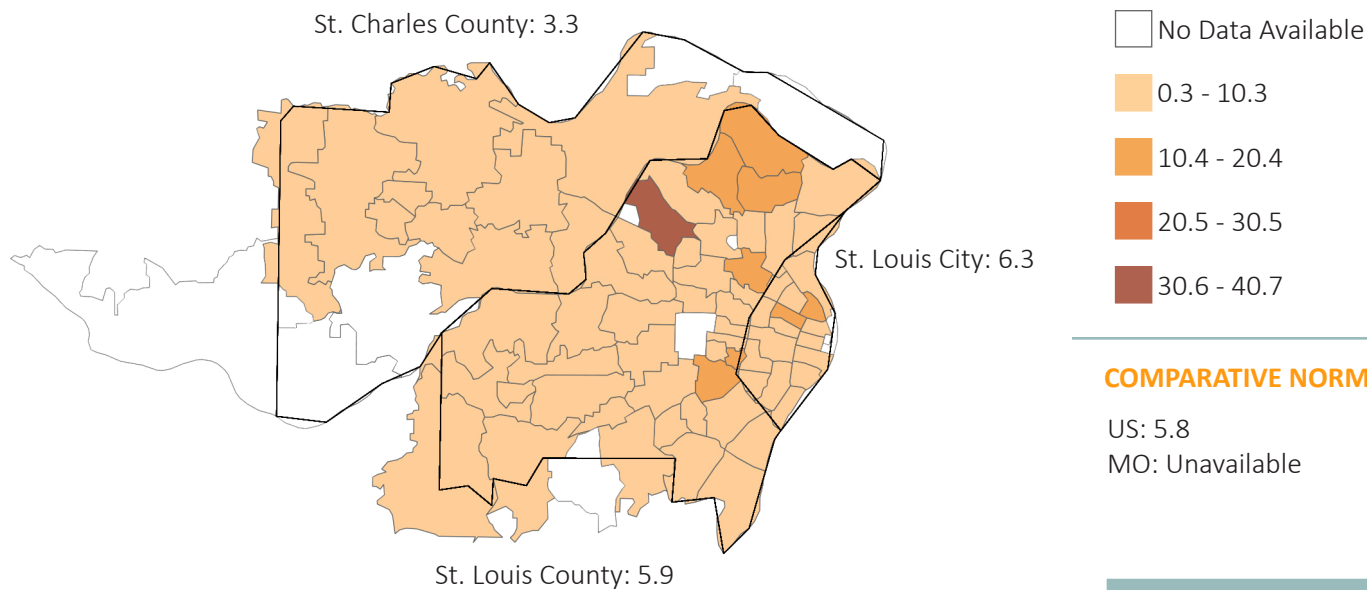
Median household income represents the amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups, half having income above that amount, and half having income below that amount.

 One of the 5 lowest ZIP codes.

Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Median Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2017 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars). 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S1903. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

CHILDREN PLACED IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE (Per 1,000 Children)



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 5.8

MO: Unavailable

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

All children should live in a supportive, protective and caring environment that helps them reach their full potential. Out-of-home care is provided in situations where a caregiver(s) is incapable of providing a child with adequate social, emotional and physical care. Out-of-home care is defined as care provided in licensed foster or approved relative family homes or kinship care, in licensed residential facilities, or in licensed foster group homes. Children are placed only after it is determined that they cannot remain at home.¹ In 2015, 12,160 Missouri children lived apart from their families in out-of-home care, compared with 9,220 children in 2011.² The increasing number of children being placed in out-of-home care creates stress on the child welfare workforce.

Federal reviews demonstrate that the more time a caseworker spends with a child and family, the better the outcomes for those children and families. Average caseloads in Missouri are approximately twice the recommended amount. This contributes to caseworker turnover rates that are 2 to 4 times that of the rate that is considered optimal.³ In Missouri, Children's Division is trying to address these issues by implementing a career ladder and by training and supporting workers to improve the consistency and quality of service provided to children and their families. There is a growing community awareness that strengthening families is the best way to prevent the issues that lead to a child being placed in out-of-home care. It is critical to support policies, programs, and investments that aim to strengthen families in our region, particularly the most vulnerable.

2-4x

Caseworker turnover rates in MO are 2 to 4 times the rate that is considered optimal.

¹Missouri Department of Social Services. Children's Division. Child Abuse and Neglect Annual Report Fiscal Year 2018. Page 26. Accessed at <https://dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/can/2018-missouri-child-abuse-neglect-annual-report.pdf>.

²Child Welfare League of America. Missouri's Children 2017. Accessed at <http://www.cwla.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/MISSOURI-revised-1.pdf>.

³Child Welfare League of America. Missouri's Children 2017. Accessed at <http://www.cwla.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/MISSOURI-revised-1.pdf>.

CHILDREN PLACED IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE (Per 1,000 Children)

ZIP	# of Children in Alternative Care	Children in Alternative Care per 1,000
63005	2	0.4
63011	18	1.9
63017	4	0.5
63021	45	3.4
63025	8	2.2
63026	21	1.9
63031	133	10.7
63033	127	12.4
63034	43	11.3
63038	2	1.2
63040	6	2.5
63042	19	4.3
63043	30	6.7
63044	85	40.7
63049	*	*
63069	1	0.3
63074	14	4.1
63088	3	2.0
63101	*	*
63102	*	*
63103	1	2.3
63104	15	3.6
63105	1	0.4
63106	13	2.8
63107	31	12.7
63108	9	4.1

ZIP	# of Children in Alternative Care	Children in Alternative Care per 1,000
63109	19	4.1
63110	23	8.1
63111	21	3.8
63112	41	10.0
63113	33	12.5
63114	70	8.4
63115	29	6.2
63116	46	5.0
63117	2	1.3
63118	36	4.8
63119	82	10.6
63120	20	8.1
63121	61	11.1
63122	25	2.6
63123	36	3.8
63124	*	*
63125	27	4.0
63126	15	4.6
63127	2	2.0
63128	24	4.5
63129	34	3.2
63130	44	8.7
63131	3	0.7
63132	28	8.0
63133	20	9.6
63134	34	9.2

ZIP	# of Children in Alternative Care	Children in Alternative Care per 1,000
63135	48	8.1
63136	98	8.2
63137	38	6.7
63138	63	10.0
63139	12	3.6
63140	*	*
63141	3	0.7
63143	18	12.4
63144	16	9.5
63146	21	3.8
63147	16	8.6
63301	33	3.4
63303	36	3.7
63304	17	1.7
63332	*	*
63341	*	*
63348	12	8.7
63357	*	*
63366	47	3.8
63367	21	3.6
63368	42	3.0
63373	*	*
63376	55	3.3
63385	44	3.8
63386	*	*

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The rate of children (per 1,000) placed in alternative care arrangements which includes foster care (non-relative, kinship, and therapeutic homes), adoptive homes, group homes, residential treatment facilities, hospitals, and independent living arrangements.

 One of the 5 highest ZIP codes per 1,000.

Data Source:

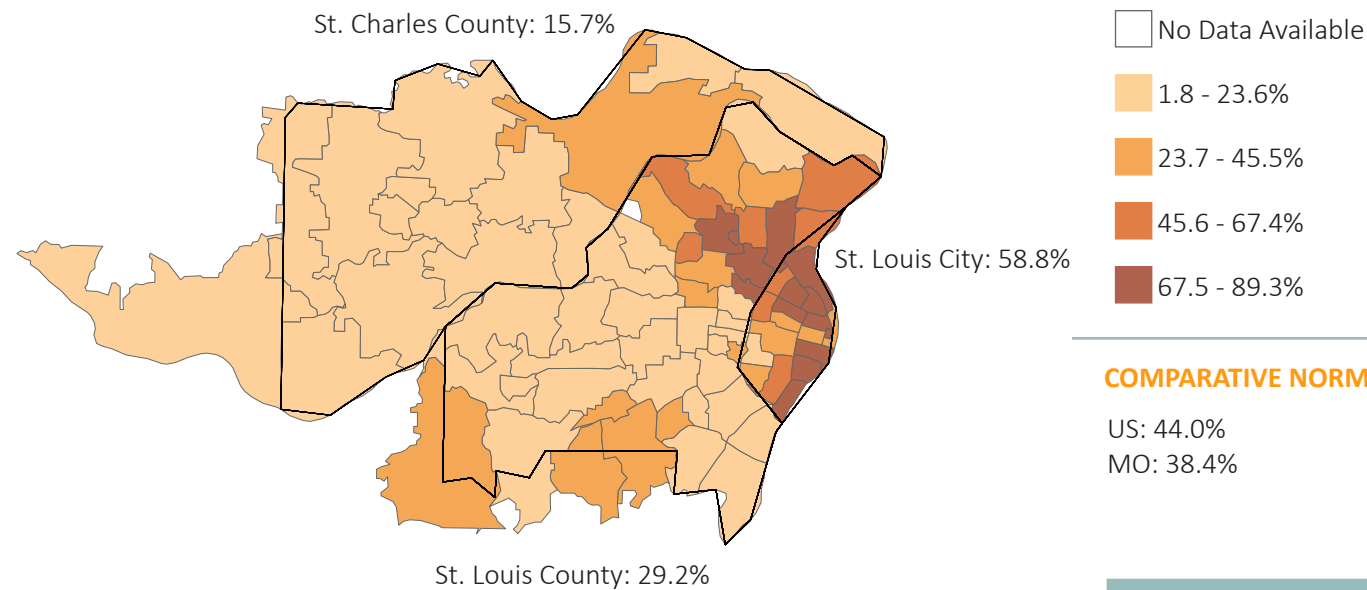
Missouri Department of Social Services. Children's Division. Data Request. Data as of June 30, 2017.

Calculation:

$$[(\text{Number of children in alternative care} \times 1,000) / \text{Total population under age 18}]$$
. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

CHILDREN UNDER 6 WITH PUBLIC HEALTH COVERAGE



IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

In the United States, 43 percent of children are covered by government-sponsored health insurance programs, the largest of which are Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).¹ Medicaid coverage in childhood has been shown to have positive effects on a number of adolescent health outcomes including decreased reports of mental health problems, reduced BMI (body mass index), and less smoking and alcohol use.² Medicaid coverage in early childhood is also associated with improvements in health from ages 25 to 54. These improved outcomes include lower likelihood of high blood pressure, heart disease/heart attack, adult-onset diabetes, and obesity. Moreover, childhood Medicaid enrollment has been linked with reduced mortality in adulthood, with particularly strong effects for Black children.³ Furthermore, children who receive public health coverage are more likely to have improved education and economic outcomes that benefit the community as a whole.

There is a concerning trend both nationally and in the state of Missouri regarding public health insurance coverage for children. Between 2017 and 2018 there was a 2.2 percent decline in the percentage of children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP nationally. Missouri saw the second highest decline with a 9 percent decline in the percentage of children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP. During this time period 55,634 children in Missouri lost coverage. There is little evidence that the enrollment drop is the result of a strong economy.⁴ It is very likely we will see the results of this trend in the three county St. Louis region where 38,872 children (31.1 percent) are currently covered by public health insurance programs.

9%↓

Between 2017
and 2018,

55,634

children in
Missouri lost
public health
insurance.

^{1,2,3}Child Trends. Publications. Health Insurance Coverage Improves Child Well-Being. Accessed at <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/health-insurance-coverage-improves-child-well/>.

⁴Georgetown University Health Policy Institute. Center for Children and Family. "Medicaid and CHIP Enrollment Decline Suggests the Child Uninsured Rate May Rise Again." Accessed at <https://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Enrollment-Decline.pdf>.

CHILDREN UNDER 6 WITH PUBLIC HEALTH COVERAGE

ZIP	# Under 6	# Under 6 w/Public Health Coverage	% Under 6 W/Public Health Coverage
63005	882	29	3.3
63011	2,623	164	6.3
63017	2,285	127	5.6
63021	3,867	494	12.8
63025	1,034	225	21.8
63026	3,871	1,106	28.6
63031	3,823	1,443	37.7
63033	3,507	1,542	44.0
63034	835	173	20.7
63038	381	42	11.0
63040	632	35	5.5
63042	1,518	781	51.4
63043	1,507	208	13.8
63044	591	145	24.5
63049	1,268	352	27.8
63069	1,312	508	38.7
63074	1,476	844	57.2
63088	503	164	32.6
63101	233	208	89.3
63102	71	18	25.4
63103	310	95	30.6
63104	1,913	1,298	67.9
63105	528	74	14.0
63106	1,351	1,128	83.5
63107	733	550	75.0
63108	643	235	36.5

ZIP	# Under 6	# Under 6 w/Public Health Coverage	% Under 6 W/Public Health Coverage
63109	1,828	503	27.5
63110	1,146	326	28.4
63111	1,981	1,514	76.4
63112	1,084	654	60.3
63113	660	511	77.4
63114	2,890	1,278	44.2
63115	1,617	1,245	77.0
63116	3,944	1,976	50.1
63117	474	35	7.4
63118	3,147	2,214	70.4
63119	2,329	194	8.3
63120	473	311	65.8
63121	1,715	1,205	70.3
63122	3,340	190	5.7
63123	2,989	692	23.2
63124	696	36	5.2
63125	2,265	529	23.4
63126	863	69	8.0
63127	214	61	28.5
63128	1,529	265	17.3
63129	2,821	228	8.1
63130	2,121	484	22.8
63131	993	18	1.8
63132	1,043	470	45.1
63133	536	433	80.8
63134	1,068	892	83.5

ZIP	# Under 6	# Under 6 w/Public Health Coverage	% Under 6 W/Public Health Coverage
63135	1,854	1,038	56.0
63136	4,396	3,092	70.3
63137	1,539	916	59.5
63138	2,150	1,245	57.9
63139	1,370	241	17.6
63140	28	23	82.1
63141	1,291	145	11.2
63143	601	236	39.3
63144	721	22	3.1
63146	1,731	238	13.7
63147	1,011	785	77.6
63301	3,074	1,066	34.7
63303	3,247	479	14.8
63304	2,950	279	9.5
63332	65	4	6.2
63341	114	15	13.2
63348	363	63	17.4
63357	264	46	17.4
63366	3,804	617	16.2
63367	2,003	193	9.6
63368	3,507	272	7.8
63373	25	5	20.0
63376	5,676	822	14.5
63385	4,050	747	18.4
63386	11	2	18.2

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The percentage of children under age 6 with public health insurance coverage including Medicaid/means-tested, Medicare, and VA health care coverage alone or in combination.

 One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

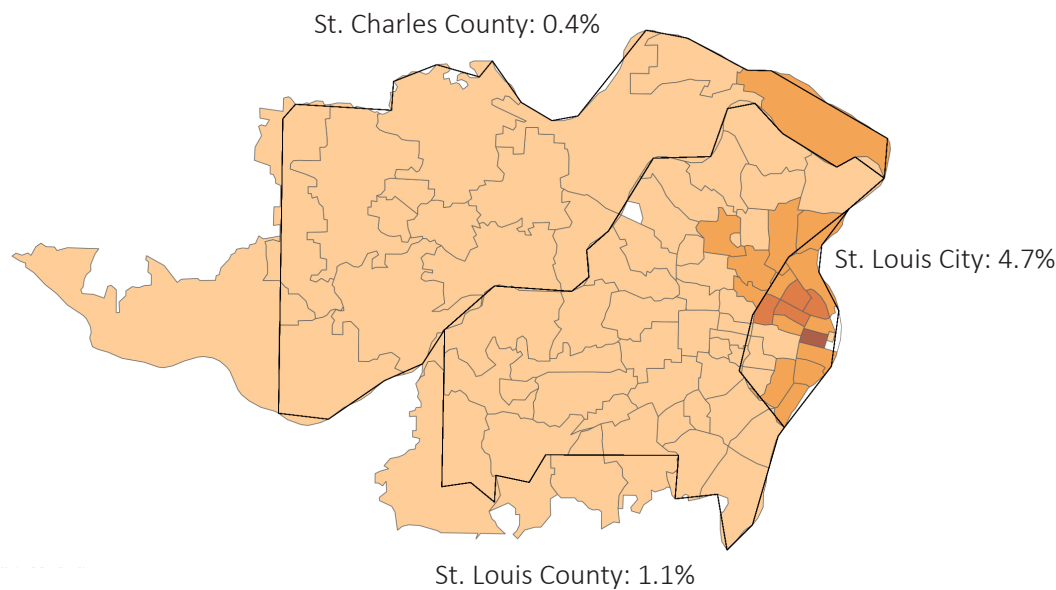
Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Public Health Insurance Coverage by Type and Selected Characteristics. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S2704. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

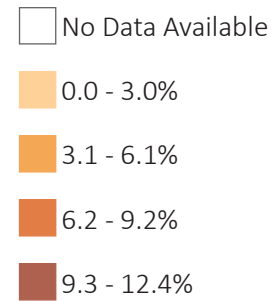
Calculation:

(Number of children under age 6 with public health coverage/Total population under age 6). Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

CHILDREN RECEIVING TANF



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 3.1%
MO: 1.6%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The basic purpose of TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), is to provide cash assistance to families with children when the caregiver(s) is unable to work. TANF is failing its core purpose in Missouri. Missouri provides cash assistance to a very small portion of families with incomes below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Low cash grants assure that recipient families remain in deep poverty. As of July 2018, the monthly benefit for a typical family of three in Missouri was \$292, only 16.9 percent of the FPL. The grant has not been increased or adjusted for inflation since 1996, and has lost 37.3 percent of its purchasing power in that time.¹ Recent welfare “reform” in Missouri enacted stricter lifetime limits and stronger work requirements for TANF.² This has resulted in a dramatic drop in TANF caseloads without evidence that families’ financial security has improved.

From 2008 to 2017 the number of children receiving TANF benefits in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) fell from 18,588 children in 2008 to 5,863 in 2017. When families are unable to meet their basic needs, child well-being is at great risk. Currently, Missouri is not providing adequate financial support to the most vulnerable families in our region through the TANF program.

of Children
Receiving TANF
throughout the
3-County region:

2008: 18,588
2017: 5,863

¹Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. TANF Cash Benefits Have Fallen by More Than 20 Percent in Most States and Continue to Erode. Accessed at <https://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/tanf-cash-benefits-have-fallen-by-more-than-20-percent-in-most-states>.

²Missouri Senate. Missouri General Assembly. SB24. Accessed at http://www.senate.mo.gov/15info/BTS_Web/Bill.aspx?SessionType=R&BillID=153.

CHILDREN RECEIVING TANF

ZIP	# Under 18 with TANF	% Under 18 with TANF
63005	0	0.0
63011	15	0.2
63017	5	0.1
63021	27	0.2
63025	3	0.1
63026	20	0.2
63031	105	0.8
63033	113	1.1
63034	30	0.8
63038	0	0.0
63040	0	0.0
63042	63	1.4
63043	23	0.5
63044	24	1.1
63049	0	0.0
63069	0	0.0
63074	63	1.9
63088	7	0.5
63101	15	2.7
63102	*	*
63103	55	12.4
63104	174	4.2
63105	0	0.0
63106	279	6.0
63107	217	8.9
63108	74	3.4

ZIP	# Under 18 with TANF	% Under 18 with TANF
63109	45	1.0
63110	44	1.5
63111	296	5.3
63112	324	7.9
63113	184	7.0
63114	157	1.9
63115	355	7.5
63116	286	3.1
63117	9	0.6
63118	373	4.9
63119	17	0.2
63120	113	4.6
63121	181	3.3
63122	18	0.2
63123	44	0.5
63124	0	0.0
63125	89	1.3
63126	3	0.1
63127	2	0.2
63128	4	0.1
63129	40	0.4
63130	78	1.5
63131	1	0.0
63132	31	0.9
63133	113	5.4
63134	129	3.5

ZIP	# Under 18 with TANF	% Under 18 with TANF
63135	132	2.2
63136	504	4.2
63137	252	4.4
63138	171	2.7
63139	22	0.7
63140	0	0.0
63141	9	0.2
63143	19	1.3
63144	2	0.1
63146	12	0.2
63147	112	6.0
63301	82	0.9
63303	37	0.4
63304	35	0.3
63332	0	0.0
63341	5	0.7
63348	5	0.4
63357	0	0.0
63366	56	0.5
63367	9	0.2
63368	31	0.2
63373	0	0.0
63376	52	0.3
63385	64	0.5
63386	4	4.1

DATA NOTES

Definition:

Percentage of children under age 18 receiving TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) benefits.

 One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Data Source:

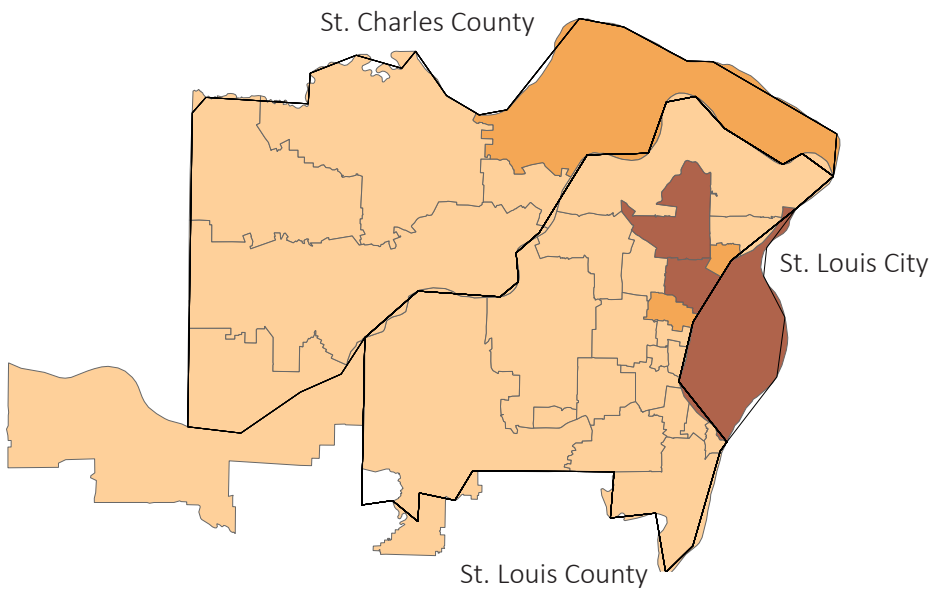
Missouri Department of Social Services. Data Request. Data as of April 30, 2017.

Calculation:

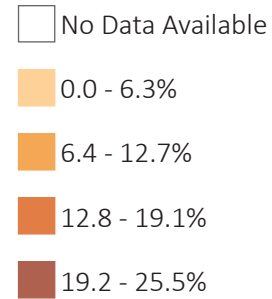
(Number of TANF recipients under age 18/Total population under age 18) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

STUDENTS WHO ARE HOMELESS



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 2.8%
MO: 4.1%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Homelessness can have a significant negative impact on child well-being and affect children academically, socially, and emotionally. Homeless students experience greater school mobility than their non-homeless peers. School mobility can cause interruptions to a child's education and is associated with lower school achievement and increased risk of dropping out of school.¹ Homeless students are at a greater risk of being chronically absent than their non-homeless peers. Chronic absenteeism is associated with lower academic achievement and higher dropout rates.² Additionally, homeless students face significant gaps in high school graduation rates compared to their peers.³ The Education for Homeless Children and Youths (EHCY) program, authorized under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, is designed to address the needs of homeless children and youth. The goal of this act is to ensure the educational rights and protections of homeless children by removing barriers to accessing a high-quality education.

In the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County), the percentage of students facing homelessness in a given school district varies widely. Rockwood and St. Louis Public Schools are the two largest school districts in the region, each serving more than 20,000 students. The percentage of students who are homeless in the Rockwood district is 1.2 percent. In the St. Louis Public School district 25.5 percent of students are homeless. While the McKinney-Vento act does much to help support homeless students access the education they deserve, we must ensure that schools, particularly those that have a high number of homeless students, have the funding, resources, training, and policies and procedures in place to best meet the needs of these students.

Rockwood and St. Louis Public Schools are the two largest school districts in the 3-County region.

% of Students that are Homeless:

Rockwood: **1.2%**
SLPS: **25.5%**

^{1,2,3}U.S. Department of Education. Supporting the Success of Homeless Children and Youth. Fact Sheet. Accessed at <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/160315ehcyfactsheet072716.pdf>.

STUDENTS WHO ARE HOMELESS

District	District Enrollment (k-12)	# Of Students Who Are Homeless	% of Students Who Are Homeless
ST. LOUIS CITY			
St. Louis Public	20,879	5,328	25.5
ST. LOUIS COUNTY			
Aftton	2,560	32	1.3
Bayless	1,675	13	0.8
Brentwood	783	0	0.0
Clayton	2,681	19	0.7
Ferguson-Florissant	10,156	2,533	24.9
Hancock Place	1,439	67	4.7
Hazelwood	17,370	818	4.7
Jennings	2,517	220	8.7
Kirkwood	5,760	15	0.3
Ladue	4,223	27	0.6
Lindbergh	6,832	38	0.6
Maplewood-Richmond Heights	1,340	49	3.7
Mehlville	10,138	173	1.7
Normandy Schools Collaborative	3,139	649	20.7

District	District Enrollment (k-12)	# Of Students Who Are Homeless	% of Students Who Are Homeless
Parkway	17,599	214	1.2
Pattonville	5,786	36	0.6
Ritenour	6,326	275	4.3
Riverview Gardens	5,356	312	5.8
Rockwood	20,964	255	1.2
Special School District	3,501	61	1.7
University City	2,697	204	7.6
Valley Park	874	19	2.2
Webster Groves	4,486	27	0.6
ST. CHARLES COUNTY			
Francis Howell	16,960	194	1.1
Ft. Zumwalt	17,800	208	1.2
Orchard Farm	1,890	123	6.5
St. Charles	4,806	59	1.2
Washington	3,996	46	1.2
Wentzville	16,373	103	0.6

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of students in a district who are homeless. (The McKinney-Vento Act defines homeless students as individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. The term includes students who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing or economic hardship, living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations, living in emergency or transitional shelters, or living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings.)

Data Source:

Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Office of Quality Schools. Federal Programs. Homeless Children & Youth. Forms, Presentations, & Data. "SY 2013-2014 through SY 2017-2018 Homeless District Results." Accessed at <https://dese.mo.gov/quality-schools/federal-programs/homeless/forms-presentations-data>. Data from 2018 school year.

Calculation:

$(\text{Number of homeless students} / \text{Total district enrollment}) \times 100$. Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.

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EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF ELIGIBLE FAMILIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Highest Level of Educational Attainment

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

ZIP	Did Not Complete H.S.	High School Graduate	Some College	Bachelor's Degree or Higher	ZIP	Did Not Complete H.S.	High School Graduate	Some College	Bachelor's Degree or Higher	ZIP	Did Not Complete H.S.	High School Graduate	Some College	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
63005	0.8	7.2	16.2	75.9	63109	5.6	17.8	27.5	49.1	63135	9.9	32.2	37.2	20.7
63011	4.4	14.7	25.1	55.9	63110	9.3	14.7	26.0	50.0	63136	16.6	34.4	37.9	11.2
63017	2.2	12.2	20.5	65.2	63111	20.3	35.8	26.9	17.1	63137	12.9	33.2	41.3	12.6
63021	3.2	15.8	24.7	56.3	63112	14.7	22.4	28.6	34.3	63138	8.2	30.3	44.1	17.4
63025	4.8	19.6	31.3	44.3	63113	20.3	32.0	32.9	14.7	63139	7.1	16.1	30.3	46.6
63026	6.9	23.2	33.9	36.0	63114	13.8	36.1	33.8	16.2	63140	19.9	55.5	19.9	4.8
63031	8.1	30.0	36.3	25.5	63115	24.0	32.0	30.6	13.4	63141	3.4	7.1	16.8	72.7
63033	7.8	23.3	38.8	30.1	63116	16.1	25.6	27.4	30.9	63143	6.4	21.3	32.9	39.4
63034	6.5	21.8	34.3	37.4	63117	1.8	9.1	19.0	70.1	63144	1.9	9.0	17.9	71.1
63038	1.9	12.5	27.1	58.5	63118	19.3	24.0	29.1	27.6	63146	3.2	13.0	25.9	57.9
63040	1.5	7.2	25.8	65.5	63119	3.5	11.6	24.2	60.7	63147	19.6	33.8	33.0	13.5
63042	9.6	30.2	37.5	22.6	63120	23.9	42.5	27.9	5.7	63301	8.0	27.2	34.7	30.0
63043	5.8	21.3	27.9	45.0	63121	12.9	33.5	32.6	21.0	63303	5.5	23.1	30.6	40.8
63044	11.6	28.4	30.6	29.4	63122	2.5	10.4	20.3	66.7	63304	3.3	20.8	31.1	44.9
63049	10.3	30.9	36.6	22.2	63123	9.9	24.7	31.2	34.2	63332	8.6	31.6	32.5	27.3
63069	9.5	29.9	32.0	28.6	63124	1.9	4.3	15.8	78.0	63341	4.4	33.6	25.2	36.8
63074	13.9	34.0	35.2	16.9	63125	13.4	33.7	31.0	21.9	63348	9.0	36.6	26.3	28.1
63088	9.7	18.8	30.3	41.1	63126	4.0	19.4	31.1	45.4	63357	11.3	34.1	40.1	14.5
63101	4.9	10.3	30.5	54.3	63127	3.0	23.4	24.6	49.1	63366	6.6	30.3	32.8	30.4
63102	14.8	24.8	24.4	35.9	63128	5.3	23.0	30.6	41.0	63367	3.1	19.6	32.9	44.5
63103	9.7	14.8	29.2	46.3	63129	5.1	25.5	31.9	37.6	63368	3.2	20.5	29.0	47.4
63104	8.1	15.0	29.6	47.3	63130	5.3	14.7	20.4	59.6	63373	12.1	41.0	33.1	13.8
63105	2.8	7.3	10.7	79.2	63131	1.2	7.7	13.1	78.0	63376	5.1	25.7	32.9	36.3
63106	24.7	27.6	36.7	11.0	63132	7.0	15.2	29.9	47.9	63385	7.6	28.9	33.5	30.0
63107	21.8	32.0	34.4	11.9	63133	17.4	38.4	36.1	8.2	63386	23.5	42.4	23.5	10.5
63108	8.7	13.0	18.0	60.4	63134	14.2	32.8	40.3	12.7					

DATA NOTES

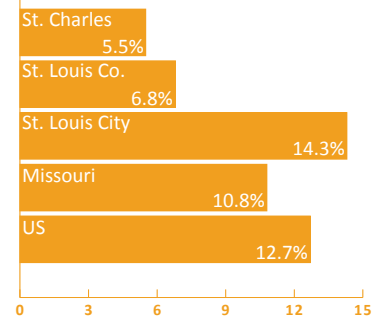
Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table DP02. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

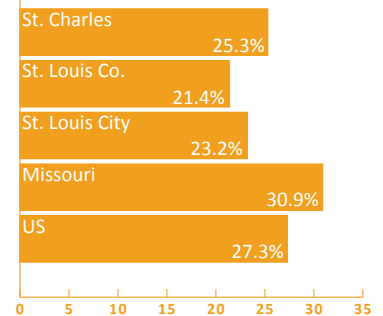
Calculation:

$[(\text{Education Variable}) / \text{Total population 25 years and over}] \times 100$. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

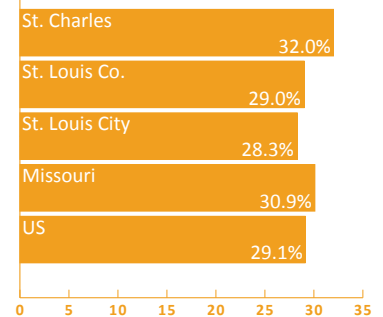
% Did Not Complete High School



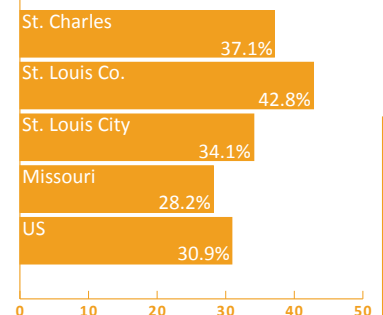
% High School Graduate (Or Equiv.)



% Some College (Assoc. or No Degree)



% Bachelor's Degree or Higher



HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

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Estimated Number of Children Under Age 5 with a Disability

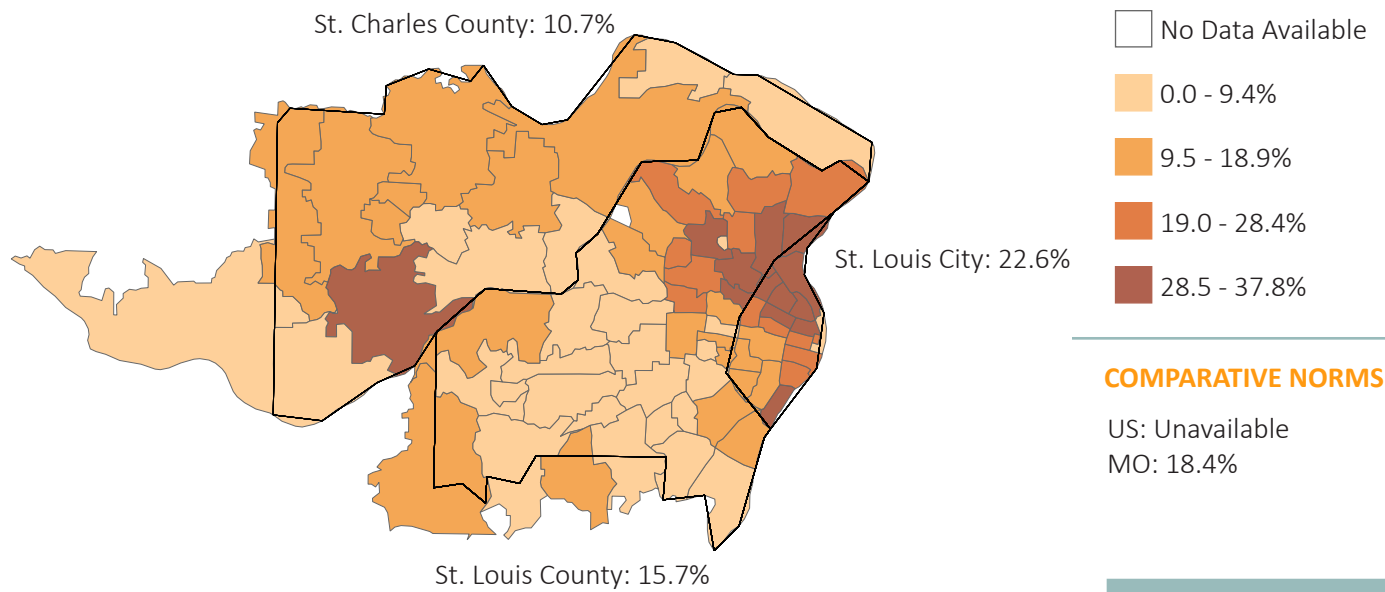
Most Prevalent Types of Disabilities Among Students

Crime Rate

Violent Crime Rate



BABIES BORN WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: Unavailable
MO: 18.4%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Prenatal care is essential to ensuring the best possible outcomes for both the mother and child during pregnancy and after the baby is born. Prenatal care plays a critical role in decreasing adverse birth outcomes, such as preterm births and low birthweight births, which can have life-long effects on overall child well-being. Increasingly, practitioners are noting the importance of preconception care as a key component of improving both maternal and child health. Preconception care involves such things as developing a reproduction plan, controlling current health conditions, and discussing the importance of exercise, nutrition, and maintaining a healthy weight before a woman becomes pregnant. To give every child the best start in life it is imperative that all women have access to comprehensive, affordable preconception and prenatal care.

From 2012 to 2017 the percentage of babies born with inadequate prenatal care increased slightly in all three counties (St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) in the St. Louis region. The percentage increased from 9.7 to 10.7 percent in St. Charles County, from 12.0 to 15.7 percent in St. Louis County and from 21.7 to 22.6 percent in St. Louis City. The percentage of babies born to mothers with inadequate prenatal care is of concern in all three counties. However, the larger increase in the percentage of babies born to mothers with inadequate prenatal care in St. Louis County from 2012 to 2017 and the fact the percentage in St. Louis City (22.6 percent) is more than twice that of St. Charles County (10.7 percent) is of particular concern.

To give every child the best start in life it is imperative that all women have access to **comprehensive, affordable preconception and prenatal care.**

BABIES BORN WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE

ZIP	# of Births	# with Inadequate Prenatal Care	% with Inadequate Prenatal Care
63005	108	11	10.2
63011	324	30	9.3
63017	332	29	8.7
63021	582	36	6.2
63025	163	12	7.4
63026	481	41	8.5
63031	573	101	17.6
63033	515	128	24.9
63034	143	25	17.5
63038	39	*	*
63040	65	*	*
63042	255	61	23.9
63043	276	38	13.8
63044	122	20	16.4
63049	184	19	10.3
63069	155	23	14.8
63074	212	49	23.1
63088	88	8	9.1
63101	29	8	27.6
63102	10	0	0.0
63103	58	13	22.4
63104	266	64	24.1
63105	103	8	7.8
63106	196	61	31.1
63107	147	49	33.3
63108	186	37	19.9

ZIP	# of Births	# with Inadequate Prenatal Care	% with Inadequate Prenatal Care
63109	379	39	10.3
63110	229	32	14.0
63111	344	101	29.4
63112	257	68	26.5
63113	168	61	36.3
63114	484	102	21.1
63115	233	88	37.8
63116	612	104	17.0
63117	103	12	11.7
63118	389	78	20.1
63119	382	28	7.3
63120	137	51	37.2
63121	303	89	29.4
63122	472	29	6.1
63123	554	54	9.7
63124	75	8	10.7
63125	399	52	13.0
63126	190	17	8.9
63127	27	*	*
63128	259	19	7.3
63129	537	47	8.8
63130	401	55	13.7
63131	135	*	*
63132	161	31	19.3
63133	146	45	30.8
63134	218	69	31.7

ZIP	# of Births	# with Inadequate Prenatal Care	% with Inadequate Prenatal Care
63135	280	74	26.4
63136	746	225	30.2
63137	312	105	33.7
63138	379	86	22.7
63139	283	27	9.5
63140	6	*	*
63141	181	13	7.2
63143	130	24	18.5
63144	123	9	7.3
63146	382	34	8.9
63147	109	32	29.4
63301	570	81	14.2
63303	530	50	9.4
63304	414	32	7.7
63332	12	*	*
63341	39	13	33.3
63348	116	13	11.2
63357	67	6	9.0
63366	561	58	10.3
63367	310	31	10.0
63368	512	47	9.2
63373	*	0	*
63376	836	82	9.8
63385	565	68	12.0
63386	*	0	*

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of babies born with inadequate prenatal care. (The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services defines inadequate prenatal care as less than five visits for pregnancies lasting less than 37 weeks, less than eight visits for pregnancies of 37 weeks or longer or care beginning after the fourth month of pregnancy.)

 One of the 6 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Data Source:

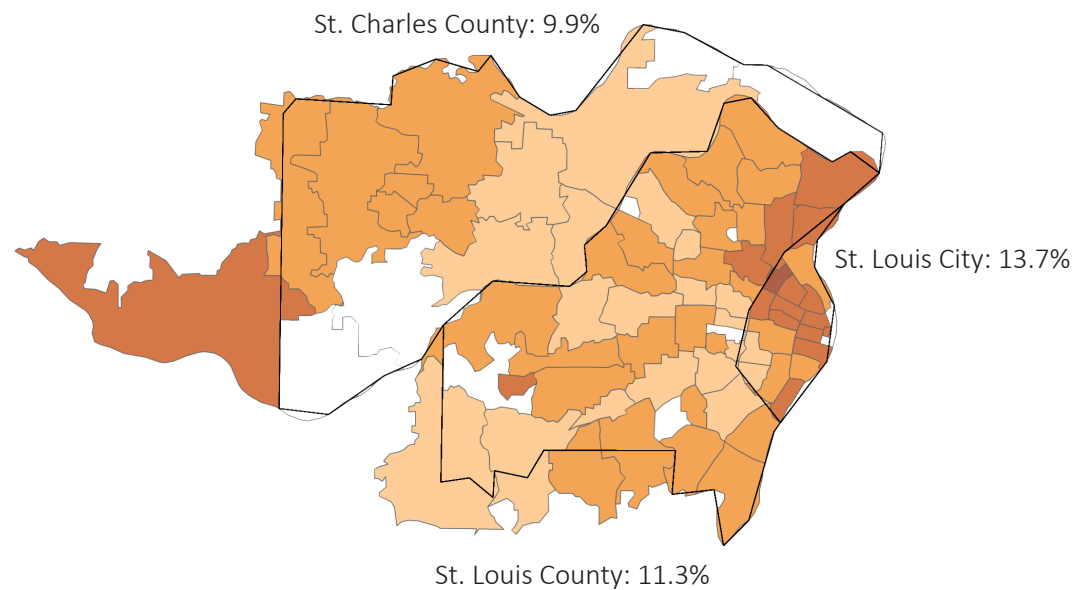
Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA). Accessed at <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/MICAHome>. 2017 data.

Calculation:

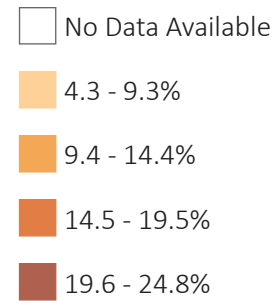
(Number of births with inadequate prenatal care/Total number of births) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

BABIES BORN PRETERM



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 9.9%
MO: 10.6%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Infants born preterm have higher rates of immediate and long-term health complications, as well as higher rates of lifelong disability. There are significant costs, both economic and emotional, associated with premature births. The economic costs of premature births, which total in the billions every year in the United States, include health care costs of the baby, labor and delivery costs of the mother, early intervention and special education services throughout the child's life, and costs associated with lost work and pay for the affected family.¹

The underlying causes of premature birth are poorly understood, particularly as it pertains to the persistent racial disparities observed in birth outcomes, with Black women experiencing preterm birth at rates higher than every other race and ethnicity.² However, it is likely that genetic, social, and environmental factors all play a role. Women who receive late or no prenatal care, who have medical conditions such as diabetes and high blood pressure, who use tobacco, alcohol or illicit drugs, and who experience extremely high levels of stress are at an increased risk of preterm birth.³ These factors, along with the inequity in birth outcomes, have particular importance given the significant segregation that exists in the St. Louis region and should be considered when discussing strategies to improve birth outcomes throughout the region.

Encouragingly, from 2012 to 2017 the percentage of babies born preterm decreased in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) from 12.5 percent in 2012 to 9.2 percent in 2017.

¹March of Dimes. The impact of premature birth on society. Accessed at <http://www.marchofdimes.org/mission/the-economic-and-societal-costs.aspx>.

²Child Trends. Databank Indicator. Preterm Births. Accessed at <https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/preterm-births/>.

³March of Dimes. Preterm labor and premature birth. Accessed at <http://www.marchofdimes.org/complications/preterm-labor-and-premature-birth.aspx>.

63%

43 of the 68
ZIP codes with
preterm data
available have a
higher
percentage of
babies born
preterm than the
national average
of 9.9%.

BABIES BORN PRETERM

ZIP	# Births	# Preterm	% Preterm
63005	108	11	10.2
63011	324	34	10.5
63017	332	23	6.9
63021	582	69	11.9
63025	163	7	4.3
63026	481	49	10.2
63031	573	67	11.7
63033	515	68	13.2
63034	143	20	14.0
63038	39	*	*
63040	65	12	18.5
63042	255	27	10.6
63043	276	27	9.8
63044	122	9	7.4
63049	184	18	9.8
63069	155	10	6.5
63074	212	15	7.1
63088	88	7	8.0
63101	29	5	17.2
63102	10	*	*
63103	58	10	17.2
63104	266	41	15.4
63105	103	7	6.8
63106	196	35	17.9
63107	147	24	16.3
63108	186	27	14.5

ZIP	# Births	# Preterm	% Preterm
63109	379	29	7.7
63110	229	27	11.8
63111	344	54	15.7
63112	257	38	14.8
63113	168	28	16.7
63114	484	62	12.8
63115	233	38	16.3
63116	612	64	10.5
63117	103	*	*
63118	389	56	14.4
63119	382	28	7.3
63120	137	34	24.8
63121	303	53	17.5
63122	472	38	8.1
63123	554	48	8.7
63124	75	9	12.0
63125	399	38	9.5
63126	190	27	14.2
63127	27	*	*
63128	259	30	11.6
63129	537	60	11.2
63130	401	35	8.7
63131	135	13	9.6
63132	161	11	6.8
63133	146	19	13.0
63134	218	30	13.8

ZIP	# Births	# Preterm	% Preterm
63135	280	39	13.9
63136	746	116	15.5
63137	312	54	17.3
63138	379	62	16.4
63139	283	24	8.5
63140	6	*	*
63141	181	11	6.1
63143	130	10	7.7
63144	123	17	13.8
63146	382	42	11.0
63147	109	14	12.8
63301	570	50	8.8
63303	530	45	8.5
63304	414	28	6.8
63332	12	*	*
63341	39	*	*
63348	116	11	9.5
63357	67	11	16.4
63366	561	61	10.9
63367	310	33	10.6
63368	512	58	11.3
63373	*	*	*
63376	836	78	9.3
63385	565	68	12.0
63386	*	0	*

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of infants born preterm (defined as infants who are born before 37 full weeks of pregnancy are completed).

 One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Data Source:

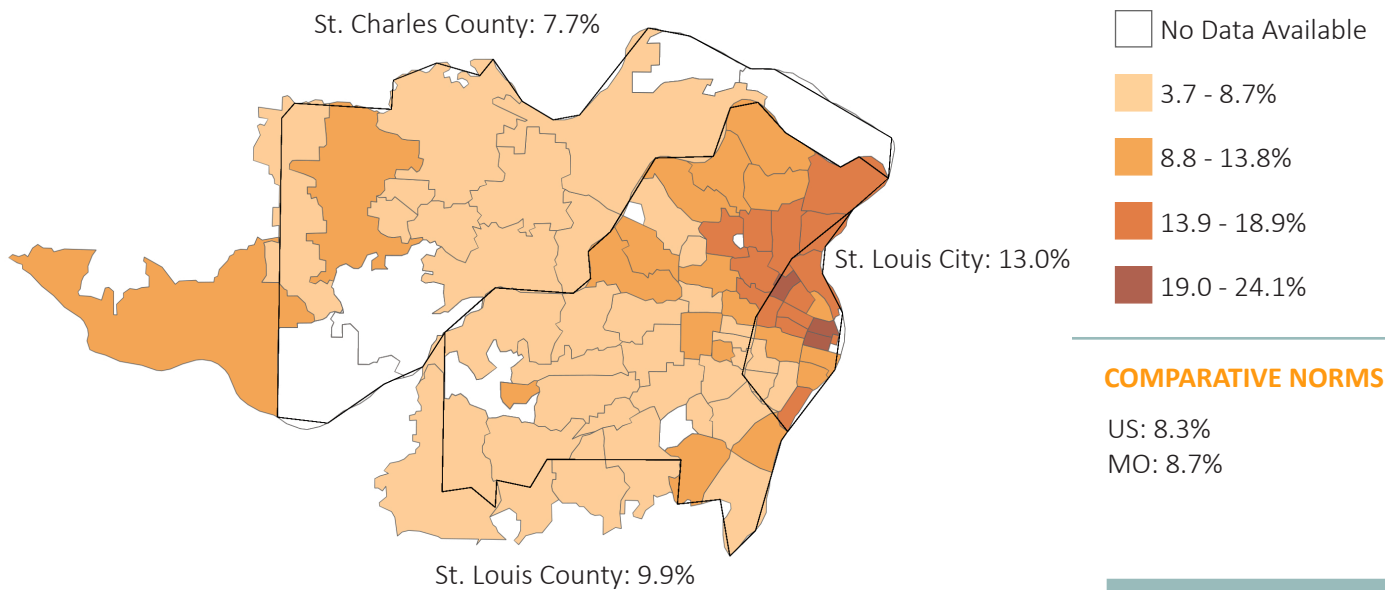
Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA). Accessed at <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/MICAHome>. 2017 data.

Calculation:

(Number of infants born prior to 37 full weeks of pregnancy/Total number of births) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

BABIES BORN WITH LOW BIRTHWEIGHT



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 8.3%

MO: 8.7%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Infants born at a low birthweight are at an increased risk of many serious health conditions, as well as an increased rate of infant mortality. Furthermore, the lower the birthweight, the greater the risk for these complications. Additionally, infants born at a low birthweight are at an increased risk of adverse effects to their long-term well-being, effecting everything from their kindergarten readiness to high school completion. Low birthweight babies have an increased chance of having a school-age learning disability, being enrolled in special education classes, having a lower IQ, and dropping out of high school.¹

There are also significant economic costs associated with low birthweight births that impact both the families affected by a low birthweight birth and the communities in which they live. Such costs include higher medical expenditures, special education and social service expenses, and decreased productivity in adulthood.² The most effective way to reduce the number of infants born with low birthweight is to focus on preventative measures such as ensuring all women have access to affordable, comprehensive prenatal care, focusing intensively on smoking prevention and cessation, ensuring that pregnant women get adequate nutrition, and addressing specific demographic, social, and environmental risk factors as all these factors can influence the number of low birthweight births in a community.³

From 2012 to 2017 the percentage of babies born with low birthweight increased in all three counties (St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) in the St. Louis region. The percentage increased from 5.8 to 7.7 percent in St. Charles County, from 8.5 to 9.9 percent in St. Louis County and from 11.6 to 13.0 percent in St. Louis City.

A tough start for our babies.

Within the 3-County St. Louis region, 41 ZIP codes fall above the national average for % of babies born with low birthweight.

41/69 (59%) of those with data available.

^{1,2}Child Trends. Databank Indicator. Low and Very Low Birthweight Infants. Accessed at <https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/low-and-very-low-birthweight-infants/>.

³Shore, B. & Shore, R. (2009). Preventing Low Birthweight. KIDS COUNT Indicator Brief. Retrieved from <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED507776>.

BABIES BORN WITH LOW BIRTHWEIGHT

ZIP	# Births	# Low Birthweight	% Low Birthweight
63005	108	5	4.6
63011	324	22	6.8
63017	332	23	6.9
63021	582	48	8.2
63025	163	6	3.7
63026	481	33	6.9
63031	573	62	10.8
63033	515	70	13.6
63034	143	15	10.5
63038	39	*	*
63040	65	7	10.8
63042	255	33	12.9
63043	276	27	9.8
63044	122	7	5.7
63049	184	14	7.6
63069	155	9	5.8
63074	212	18	8.5
63088	88	5	5.7
63101	29	5	17.2
63102	10	*	*
63103	58	11	19.0
63104	266	32	12.0
63105	103	8	7.8
63106	196	38	19.4
63107	147	20	13.6
63108	186	27	14.5

ZIP	# Births	# Low Birthweight	% Low Birthweight
63109	379	23	6.1
63110	229	27	11.8
63111	344	60	17.4
63112	257	39	15.2
63113	168	27	16.1
63114	484	52	10.7
63115	233	43	18.5
63116	612	50	8.2
63117	103	5	4.9
63118	389	52	13.4
63119	382	24	6.3
63120	137	33	24.1
63121	303	51	16.8
63122	472	25	5.3
63123	554	28	5.1
63124	75	9	12.0
63125	399	37	9.3
63126	190	16	8.4
63127	27	*	*
63128	259	23	8.9
63129	537	29	5.4
63130	401	43	10.7
63131	135	11	8.1
63132	161	13	8.1
63133	146	26	17.8
63134	218	32	14.7

ZIP	# Births	# Low Birthweight	% Low Birthweight
63135	280	40	14.3
63136	746	114	15.3
63137	312	50	16.0
63138	379	58	15.3
63139	283	22	7.8
63140	6	*	*
63141	181	12	6.6
63143	130	11	8.5
63144	123	11	8.9
63146	382	37	9.7
63147	109	16	14.7
63301	570	44	7.7
63303	530	44	8.3
63304	414	25	6.0
63332	12	*	*
63341	39	*	*
63348	116	7	6.0
63357	67	7	10.4
63366	561	48	8.6
63367	310	18	5.8
63368	512	43	8.4
63373	*	0	*
63376	836	60	7.2
63385	565	51	9.0
63386	*	0	*

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds).

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Data Source:

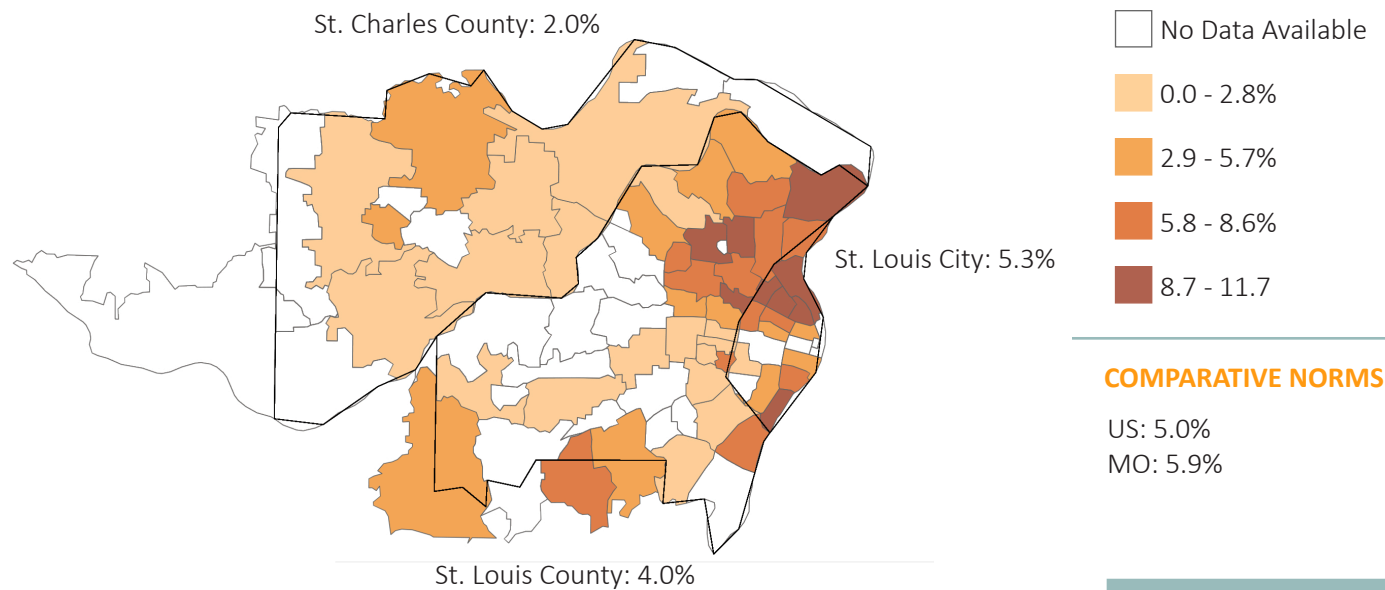
Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA). Accessed at <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/MICAHome>. 2017 data.

Calculation:

(Number of infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams/Total number of births) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

BABIES BORN TO TEEN MOTHERS



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 5.0%

MO: 5.9%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Children born to teen mothers are more likely to be born prematurely, to be born at a low birth weight, and to die as infants, compared with children born to mothers in their twenties and early thirties.¹ They generally have poorer academic and behavioral outcomes than do children born to older mothers. Compared with older mothers, teen mothers are less likely to finish high school or go on to college, and more likely to be dependent on government benefits, especially in the first years after giving birth.² An analysis of the economic costs of teen childbearing suggests that it costs society \$28 billion annually in lost productivity (of both the teenage parents and particularly their children) and increases burdens on the healthcare, child welfare, and prison systems.³ Because teen childbearing has detrimental effects on the well-being of both the baby and the teenage mother, it is critical that we invest and implement evidence-based strategies and programs proven to reduce the number of babies born to teen mothers.

From 2012 to 2017 the percentage of babies born to teen mothers decreased in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) from 6.2 percent in 2012 to 3.8 percent in 2017. Furthermore, this encouraging trend was observed in all three counties with the percentage of babies born to teen mothers decreasing from 3.5 to 2.0 percent in St. Charles County, from 5.7 to 4.0 percent in St. Louis County and from 10.1 to 5.3 percent in St. Louis City.

From 2012 to 2017 the % of babies born to teen mothers decreased in the 3-County St. Louis region by 2.4%

^{1,2,3} Child Trends. Databank Indicator. Teen Births. Accessed at <https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/teen-births/>.

BABIES BORN TO TEEN MOTHERS

ZIP	# Births	# Teen Births	% Teen Births
63005	108	*	*
63011	324	*	*
63017	332	*	*
63021	582	6	1.0
63025	163	*	*
63026	481	17	3.5
63031	573	24	4.2
63033	515	35	6.8
63034	143	8	5.6
63038	39	0	0.0
63040	65	*	*
63042	255	5	2.0
63043	276	*	*
63044	122	5	4.1
63049	184	11	6.0
63069	155	6	3.9
63074	212	14	6.6
63088	88	*	*
63101	29	*	*
63102	10	*	*
63103	58	*	*
63104	266	9	3.4
63105	103	0	0.0
63106	196	11	5.6
63107	147	14	9.5
63108	186	6	3.2

ZIP	# Births	# Teen Births	% Teen Births
63109	379	*	*
63110	229	*	*
63111	344	31	9.0
63112	257	15	5.8
63113	168	14	8.3
63114	484	32	6.6
63115	233	22	9.4
63116	612	28	4.6
63117	103	0	0.0
63118	389	29	7.5
63119	382	7	1.8
63120	137	16	11.7
63121	303	20	6.6
63122	472	*	*
63123	554	5	0.9
63124	75	0	0.0
63125	399	25	6.3
63126	190	*	*
63127	27	*	*
63128	259	6	2.3
63129	537	*	*
63130	401	22	5.5
63131	135	0	0.0
63132	161	6	3.7
63133	146	16	11.0
63134	218	19	8.7

ZIP	# Births	# Teen Births	% Teen Births
63135	280	29	10.4
63136	746	61	8.2
63137	312	25	8.0
63138	379	40	10.6
63139	283	6	2.1
63140	6	*	*
63141	181	*	*
63143	130	10	7.7
63144	123	0	0.0
63146	382	*	*
63147	109	10	9.2
63301	570	13	2.3
63303	530	11	2.1
63304	414	6	1.4
63332	12	*	*
63341	39	0	0.0
63348	116	*	*
63357	67	*	*
63366	561	19	3.4
63367	310	*	*
63368	512	*	*
63373	*	*	*
63376	836	15	1.8
63385	565	16	2.8
63386	*	0	*

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of infants born to women under 20 years of age.

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Data Source:

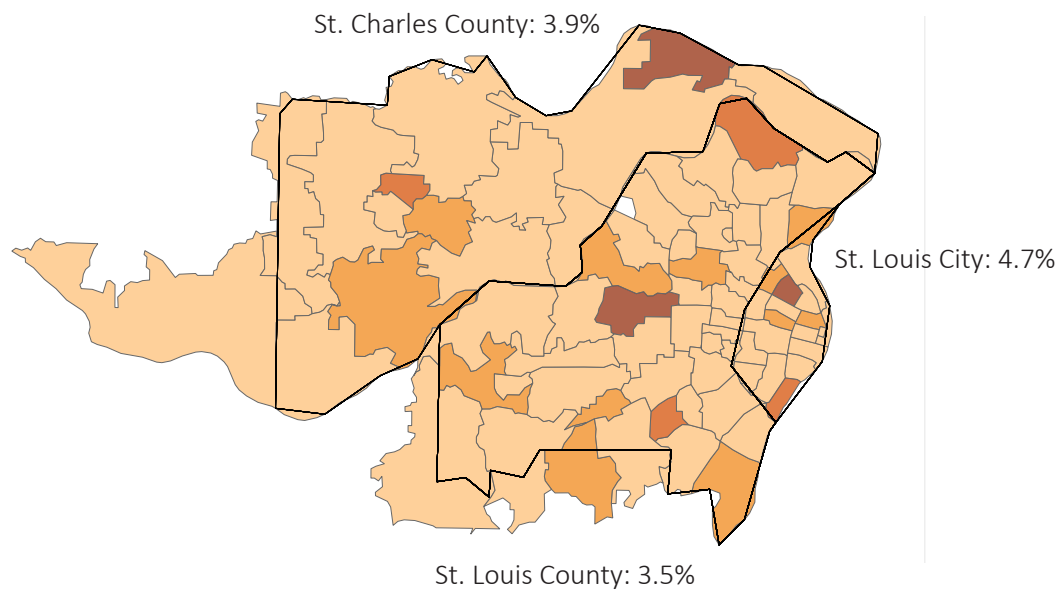
Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA). Accessed at <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/MICAHome>. 2017 data.

Calculation:

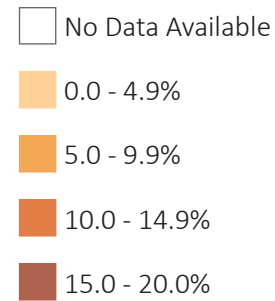
(Number of births to women under age 20/Total number of births) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

CHILDREN UNDER 6 UNINSURED



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 4.5%
MO: 5.5%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Health care can influence children's physical and emotional health, as well as influence their capacity to reach their full potential as adults.¹ Health insurance plays a critical role in the early identification of physical and developmental delays in young children, in ensuring that children receive life-saving immunizations, and in the prevention/management of chronic health conditions that can have long-term effects on overall health and well-being. Furthermore, children who have health insurance are more likely to have improved education and economic outcomes that benefit the community as a whole. Currently, the vast majority of children in this country are covered by some type of health insurance: 52 percent by private insurance and 43 percent by a government-sponsored program.²

From 2012 to 2017 the percentage of children without health insurance decreased in the three county St. Louis region from 4.5 percent in 2012 to 3.8 percent in 2017. Furthermore, this encouraging trend was observed in all three counties with the percentage of children without health insurance decreasing from 4.2 to 3.5 percent in St. Louis County, from 4.3 to 3.9 percent in St. Charles County, and from 5.7 to 4.7 percent in St. Louis City. However, between 2017 and 2018 there was a 2.2 percent decline in the percentage of children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP nationally. Additionally, Missouri saw the second highest decline with a 9 percent decline in the percentage of children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP. If this troubling trend of a decline in the percentage of children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP continues, it is likely we will see an increase in the percentage of children without health insurance in the St. Louis region in the near future.

¹ The National Center for Biotechnology Information. America's Children: Health Insurance and Access to Care. Accessed at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK230385/>.

² Child Trends. Publications. Health Insurance Coverage Improves Child Well-Being. Accessed at <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/health-insurance-coverage-improves-child-well/>.

21/77 (27%)
of the 3-County
St. Louis region
ZIP codes have
more than 4.5%
(national avg.) of
**children living
without health
insurance.**

CHILDREN UNDER 6 UNINSURED

ZIP	# Under 6	# Uninsured	% Uninsured
63005	882	17	1.9
63011	2,623	121	4.6
63017	2,285	63	2.8
63021	3,867	95	2.5
63025	1,034	0	0.0
63026	3,871	129	3.3
63031	3,823	64	1.7
63033	3,507	79	2.3
63034	835	94	11.3
63038	381	36	9.4
63040	632	10	1.6
63042	1,518	0	0.0
63043	1,507	40	2.7
63044	591	0	0.0
63049	1,268	73	5.8
63069	1,312	13	1.0
63074	1,476	52	3.5
63088	503	26	5.2
63101	233	0	0.0
63102	71	0	0.0
63103	310	0	0.0
63104	1,913	46	2.4
63105	528	0	0.0
63106	1,351	75	5.6
63107	733	11	1.5
63108	643	39	6.1

ZIP	# Under 6	# Uninsured	% Uninsured
63109	1,828	11	0.6
63110	1,146	36	3.1
63111	1,981	234	11.8
63112	1,084	17	1.6
63113	660	9	1.4
63114	2,890	284	9.8
63115	1,617	268	16.6
63116	3,944	137	3.5
63117	474	6	1.3
63118	3,147	151	4.8
63119	2,329	66	2.8
63120	473	46	9.7
63121	1,715	55	3.2
63122	3,340	82	2.5
63123	2,989	78	2.6
63124	696	6	0.9
63125	2,265	73	3.2
63126	863	0	0.0
63127	214	22	10.3
63128	1,529	29	1.9
63129	2,821	229	8.1
63130	2,121	93	4.4
63131	993	0	0.0
63132	1,043	0	0.0
63133	536	6	1.1
63134	1,068	9	0.8

ZIP	# Under 6	# Uninsured	% Uninsured
63135	1,854	22	1.2
63136	4,396	98	2.2
63137	1,539	80	5.2
63138	2,150	87	4.0
63139	1,370	44	3.2
63140	28	0	0.0
63141	1,291	213	16.5
63143	601	14	2.3
63144	721	0	0.0
63146	1,731	126	7.3
63147	1,011	0	0.0
63301	3,074	117	3.8
63303	3,247	91	2.8
63304	2,950	93	3.2
63332	65	0	0.0
63341	114	11	9.6
63348	363	0	0.0
63357	264	7	2.7
63366	3,804	71	1.9
63367	2,003	218	10.9
63368	3,507	337	9.6
63373	25	5	20.0
63376	5,676	79	1.4
63385	4,050	97	2.4
63386	11	0	0.0

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of children under age six without health insurance.

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

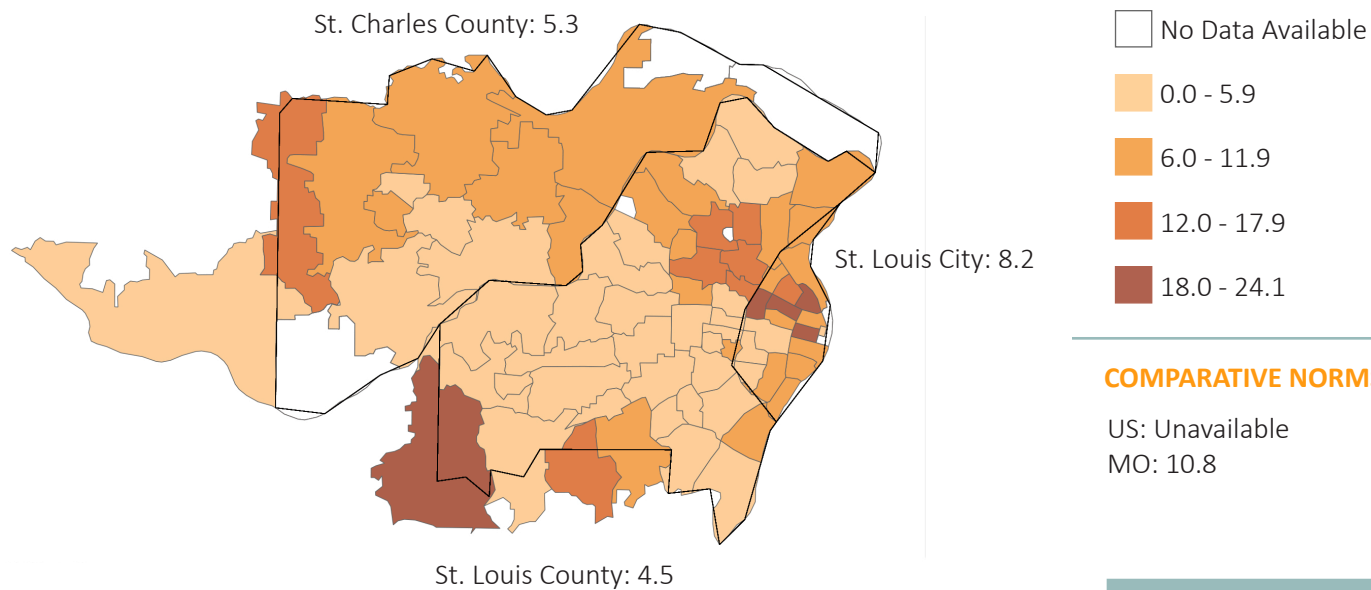
Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Selected Characteristics of Health Insurance Coverage in the United States. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: S2701. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Calculation:

(Number of children under age 6 with no health insurance/Total number of children under 6) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

RATE OF SUBSTANTIATED CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT (Per 1,000 Children)



IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

While legal definitions of child maltreatment vary by state, four types are generally recognized: physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect (including educational neglect, medical neglect, and other forms), and emotional maltreatment. In the national statistical system that tracks child maltreatment, children are counted as victims if an investigation by a state child welfare agency classifies their case as either “substantiated” or “indicated” child maltreatment. Substantiated cases are those in which an allegation of maltreatment or risk of maltreatment was supported or founded according to state law or policy. Indicated cases are those in which an allegation of maltreatment or risk of maltreatment could not be substantiated, but there was reason to suspect maltreatment or the risk of maltreatment.¹ Young children experience higher rates of maltreatment than older children. In 2017, children 3 and younger had a maltreatment rate of 15 per 1,000, compared with 10 per 1,000 for children ages 4 to 7, 8 per 1,000 for ages 8 to 11, 7 per 1,000 for ages 12 to 15, and 5 per 1,000 for children ages 16 to 17.²

From 2013 to 2018 the rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect declined in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) falling from 6.3 substantiated victims per 1,000 children in 2013 to 5.3 substantiated victims per 1,000 in 2018. However, while the rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect declined in St. Louis County during this time (falling from 5.9 to 4.5) and in St. Louis City (falling from 9.8 to 8.2), the rate in St. Charles County actually increased (rising from 4.9 to 5.3). Furthermore, it is important to note that the rate of substantiated abuse and neglect per 1,000 children in St. Louis City (8.2) is substantially higher than the rate in St. Charles County (5.3) and St. Louis County (4.5).

In 2018 in the 3-County St. Louis region there were **2,000 children** who were victims of child maltreatment.

^{1,2}Child Trends. Child Maltreatment. Accessed at <https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/child-maltreatment>.

RATE OF SUBSTANTIATED CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT (Per 1,000 Children)

ZIP	Population Under 18	# of CA/N Victims	Rate per 1,000 Children	ZIP	Population Under 18	# of CA/N Victims	Rate per 1,000 Children	ZIP	Population Under 18	# of CA/N Victims	Rate per 1,000 Children
63005	4,742	2	0.4	63109	4,287	9	2.1	63135	5,709	92	16.1
63011	9,513	28	2.9	63110	2,886	12	4.2	63136	12,337	132	10.7
63017	8,289	7	0.8	63111	5,232	46	8.8	63137	5,225	56	10.7
63021	13,089	12	0.9	63112	3,850	69	17.9	63138	5,842	50	8.6
63025	3,626	15	4.1	63113	2,258	51	22.6	63139	2,839	9	3.2
63026	11,341	79	7.0	63114	7,952	105	13.2	63140	63	*	*
63031	12,207	52	4.3	63115	4,658	57	12.2	63141	3,892	1	0.3
63033	10,719	62	5.8	63116	9,654	73	7.6	63143	1,653	16	9.7
63034	3,522	6	1.7	63117	1,471	1	0.7	63144	1,573	2	1.3
63038	1,913	0	0.0	63118	7,470	82	11.0	63146	4,905	13	2.7
63040	2,309	1	0.4	63119	7,950	17	2.1	63147	2,297	26	11.3
63042	4,021	33	8.2	63120	2,020	21	10.4	63301	8,997	92	10.2
63043	4,482	18	4.0	63121	5,011	64	12.8	63303	9,815	65	6.6
63044	2,166	19	8.8	63122	9,555	10	1.0	63304	9,850	31	3.1
63049	3,972	59	14.9	63123	8,968	37	4.1	63332	201	*	*
63069	3,615	87	24.1	63124	2,400	2	0.8	63341	631	1	1.6
63074	3,455	31	9.0	63125	6,299	42	6.7	63348	1,125	19	16.9
63088	1,415	3	2.1	63126	3,148	8	2.5	63357	1,189	5	4.2
63101	538	3	5.6	63127	1,217	4	3.3	63366	12,580	87	6.9
63102	89	*	*	63128	5,383	9	1.7	63367	6,490	18	2.8
63103	547	11	20.1	63129	10,192	18	1.8	63368	13,042	52	4.0
63104	3,915	25	6.4	63130	5,480	24	4.4	63373	124	*	*
63105	2,567	3	1.2	63131	4,268	1	0.2	63376	17,273	106	6.1
63106	4,290	49	11.4	63132	3,377	28	8.3	63385	12,927	88	6.8
63107	2,529	46	18.2	63133	1,986	26	13.1	63386	47	*	*
63108	2,142	14	6.5	63134	3,827	56	14.6				

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect victims (including investigations and family assessments in which preventative services were recommended) per 1,000 children as determined through Children's Division investigations.

 One of the 5 highest ZIP codes.

Data Source:

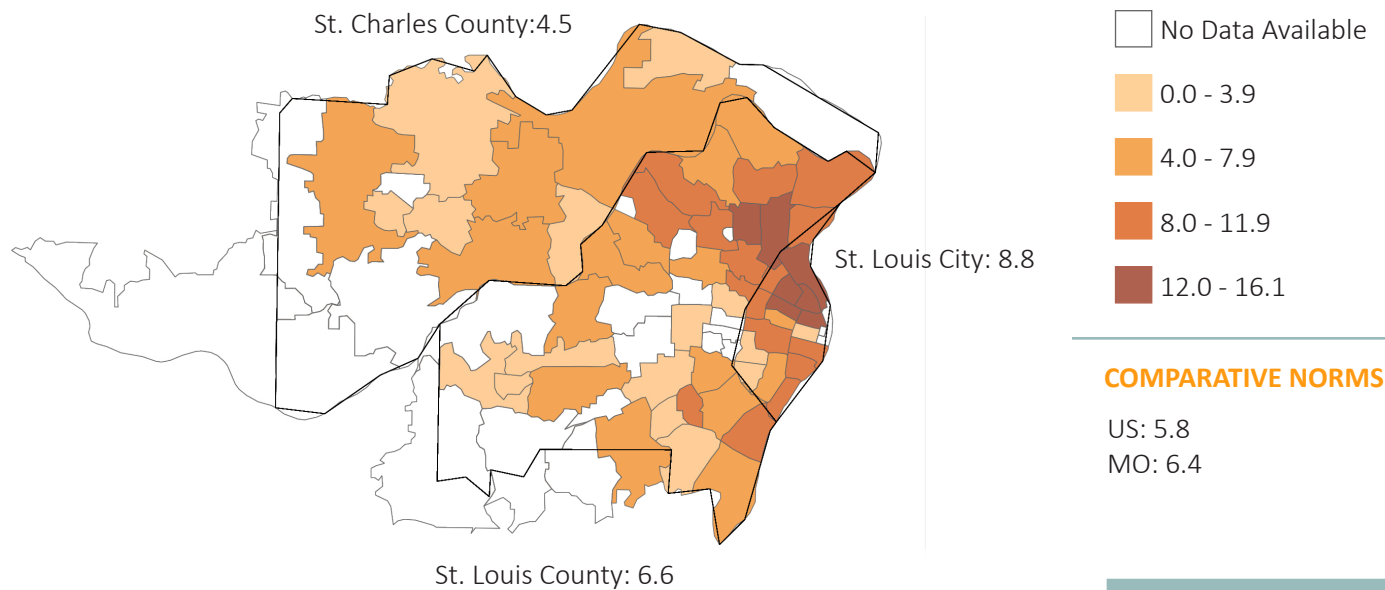
MO: Missouri Department of Social Services. Children's Division. Data Request. Data for fiscal year 2018.

Calculation:

$$[(\text{Number of substantiated child abuse and neglect victims} \times 1,000) / \text{Total population under age 18}] \times 100$$
 Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

5-YEAR INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Per 1,000 Children)



IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The Infant Mortality Rate is frequently used as a key measure of the overall health, well-being and quality of life of the people living in a given community. It is an important indicator to monitor, particularly since a high Infant Mortality Rate can be indicative of underlying problems in a community, such as poor access to prenatal care, violence in the community, and a lack of safe, affordable, quality early child care options. Furthermore, differences between infant mortality rates can point to inequities within a community. For example, different segments of the community may have unequal access to health care or safe places for children to play, or have different exposure to environmental toxins- all factors that can play a part in a community's Infant Mortality Rate.¹ Significant disparities in infant mortality rates by race exist, with the mortality rate for Black infants being more than twice that of white infants.² It is critical that these disparities in infant mortality rates, as well as the underlying factors that can inequitably affect different segments of a community, be considered when initiatives and policies aimed at reducing the Infant Mortality Rate are implemented.

From 2012 to 2017 the Infant Mortality Rate decreased in the three county St. Louis region from 7.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2012 to 6.6 in 2017. Furthermore, this encouraging trend was observed in two of the three counties with the Infant Mortality Rate decreasing from 5.4 to 4.5 in St. Charles County and from 11.0 to 8.8 in St. Louis City. The Infant Mortality Rate in St. Louis County remained unchanged at 6.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births during this time period.

¹Child Trends. Databank. Infant, Child, and Teen Mortality indicator. Accessed at <https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/infant-child-and-teen-mortality/>.

²Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Reproductive Health. Maternal and Infant Health. Infant Mortality. Accessed at <https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternalinfanthealth/infantmortality.htm>.

In 2017 the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in ZIP code 63135, the ZIP code with the highest IMR, was 16.1.

This rate was more than **2x** the IMR for the St. Louis region (6.6).

5-YEAR INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Per 1,000 Children)

ZIP	5-Year Infant Mortality Rate	ZIP	5-Year Infant Mortality Rate	ZIP	5-Year Infant Mortality Rate
63005	*	63109	2.5	63135	16.1
63011	3.4	63110	8.1	63136	13.9
63017	6.0	63111	8.4	63137	11.8
63021	4.2	63112	8.1	63138	9.4
63025	*	63113	13.6	63139	3.8
63026	5.9	63114	6.5	63140	*
63031	6.6	63115	14.2	63141	*
63033	8.6	63116	6.2	63143	*
63034	6.9	63117	*	63144	*
63038	0.0	63118	11.9	63146	4.4
63040	0.0	63119	4.0	63147	14.9
63042	9.3	63120	8.1	63301	7.0
63043	4.1	63121	11.8	63303	2.9
63044	9.0	63122	3.7	63304	5.0
63049	*	63123	4.7	63332	*
63069	*	63124	0.0	63341	*
63074	*	63125	9.2	63348	*
63088	*	63126	10.0	63357	*
63101	*	63127	0.0	63366	3.9
63102	*	63128	0.0	63367	*
63103	0.0	63129	6.6	63368	1.9
63104	8.7	63130	2.9	63373	0.0
63105	*	63131	*	63376	5.5
63106	14.9	63132	*	63385	5.2
63107	14.1	63133	8.1	63386	*
63108	5.3	63134	11.4		

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths under one year of age that occur for every 1,000 live births.

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes.

Data Source:

Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA). Accessed at <http://health.mo.gov/data/mica/MICA/>. 2013-2017 data.

Calculation:

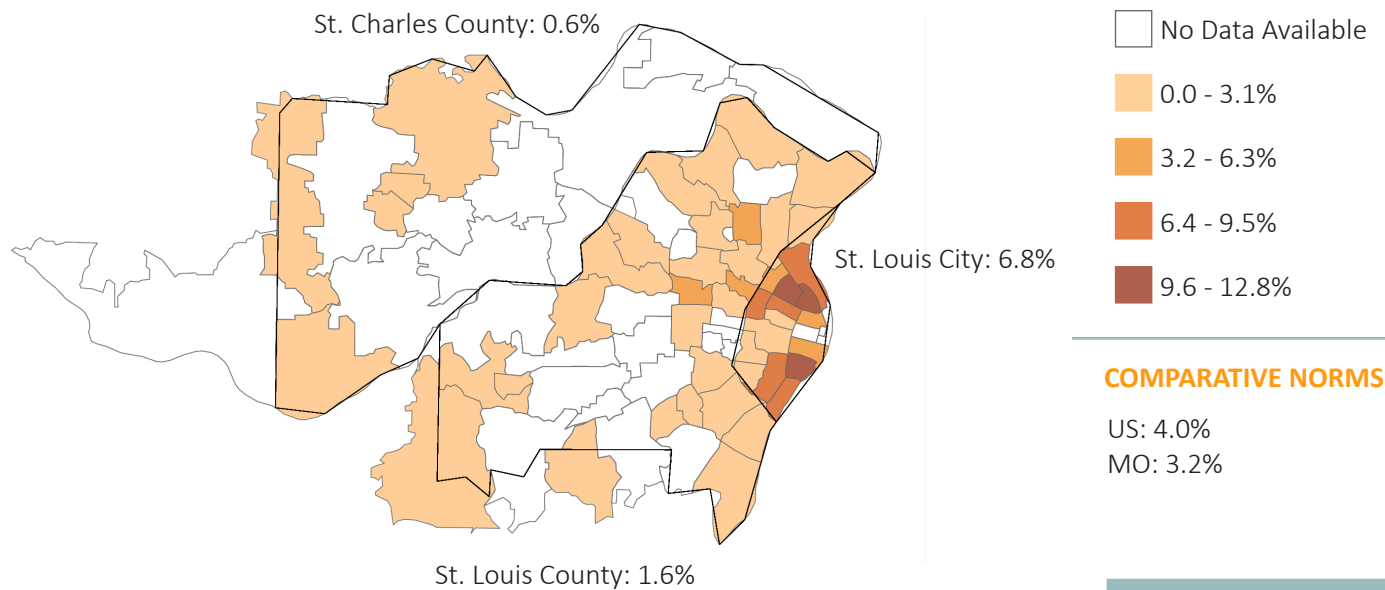
$([\text{Number of infant deaths} \times 1,000] / \text{Total number of live births})$. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

Note:

Data was suppressed for Missouri ZIP codes with fewer than five infant deaths over the five-year period.

*Data Not Available.

CHILDREN TESTED WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVELS



IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Lead is a significant environmental threat to children, particularly those under the age of six. Exposure to lead can harm a child's health and development, increasing their risk for neurological damage, speech and hearing problems, and learning and behavior problems. Childhood lead exposure can have life-long effects on both the individual child and the community since lead exposure has been linked to reduced IQ, juvenile delinquency and criminal behavior.¹ Exposure to environmental toxins and contaminants and the health risks associated with this exposure is not uniformly distributed across all communities. Low-income and non-white communities are disproportionately exposed to significant environmental health hazards including lead, air pollution, pesticides, toxic waste sites, traffic congestion and lack of green space.²

From 2012 to 2017 the percentage of children tested with elevated blood lead levels decreased substantially in the three county St. Louis region from 6.8 percent in 2012 to 3.5 percent in 2017. Furthermore, this encouraging trend was observed in all three counties with the percentage of children tested with elevated blood lead levels decreasing from 1.6 to 0.6 percent in St. Charles County, from 3.2 to 1.6 percent in St. Louis County, and from 11.9 to 6.8 percent in St. Louis City. This decrease is very encouraging. However, it is important to note that funding for lead prevention programs has been decreasing over the past several years and from 2012 to 2017 5,200 fewer children were tested for lead. In order to maintain the progress the region has made on this indicator it is important that we continue to fund lead prevention activities.

5,200 fewer
children were
tested for lead in
2017 than 2012.

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Lead. Childhood Lead Poisoning Data, Statistics and Surveillance. Accessed at <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/index.htm>.

² American Journal of Public Health. November 2015. "Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Cumulative Environmental Health Impacts in California". Accessed at <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/abs/10.2105/AJPH.2015.302643>.

CHILDREN TESTED WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVELS

ZIP	# Under 6 Tested	# Elevated Lead Levels (>5 ug/dL)	% with Elevated Lead Levels	ZIP	# Under 6 Tested	# Elevated Lead Levels (>5 ug/dL)	% with Elevated Lead Levels	ZIP	# Under 6 Tested	# Elevated Lead Levels (>5 ug/dL)	% with Elevated Lead Levels
63005	44	*	*	63109	862	18	2.1	63135	533	17	3.2
63011	223	*	*	63110	444	11	2.5	63136	1,604	34	2.1
63017	236	0	0	63111	786	70	8.9	63137	591	6	1.0
63021	369	*	*	63112	661	53	8.0	63138	522	8	1.5
63025	65	*	*	63113	493	41	8.3	63139	548	11	2.0
63026	307	*	*	63114	795	15	1.9	63140	12	*	*
63031	661	6	0.9	63115	682	85	12.5	63141	149	*	*
63033	742	*	*	63116	1,584	110	6.9	63143	212	*	*
63034	184	5	2.7	63117	126	*	*	63144	110	*	*
63038	9	0	0	63118	1,075	138	12.8	63146	388	8	2.1
63040	15	0	0	63119	602	8	1.3	63147	312	23	7.4
63042	370	6	1.6	63120	371	21	5.7	63301	274	*	*
63043	301	7	2.3	63121	686	20	2.9	63303	240	*	*
63044	162	*	*	63122	475	*	*	63304	158	*	*
63049	116	0	0	63123	925	8	0.9	63332	6	0	0.0
63069	76	0	0	63124	58	0	0.0	63341	19	*	*
63074	313	*	*	63125	551	13	2.4	63348	39	0	0.0
63088	75	*	*	63126	224	0	0.0	63357	36	*	*
63101	68	*	*	63127	41	0	0.0	63366	291	0	0.0
63102	25	*	*	63128	219	*	*	63367	128	0	0.0
63103	103	*	*	63129	491	5	1.0	63368	236	*	*
63104	576	19	3.3	63130	493	14	2.8	63373	*	0	*
63105	95	*	*	63131	94	*	*	63376	314	*	*
63106	692	26	3.8	63132	259	9	3.5	63385	260	*	*
63107	429	42	9.8	63133	315	12	3.8	63386	*	0	*
63108	282	8	2.8	63134	403	11	2.7				

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of children under age six tested for lead who have blood lead levels over 5 micrograms per deciliter.

 One of the 5 highest ZIP codes.

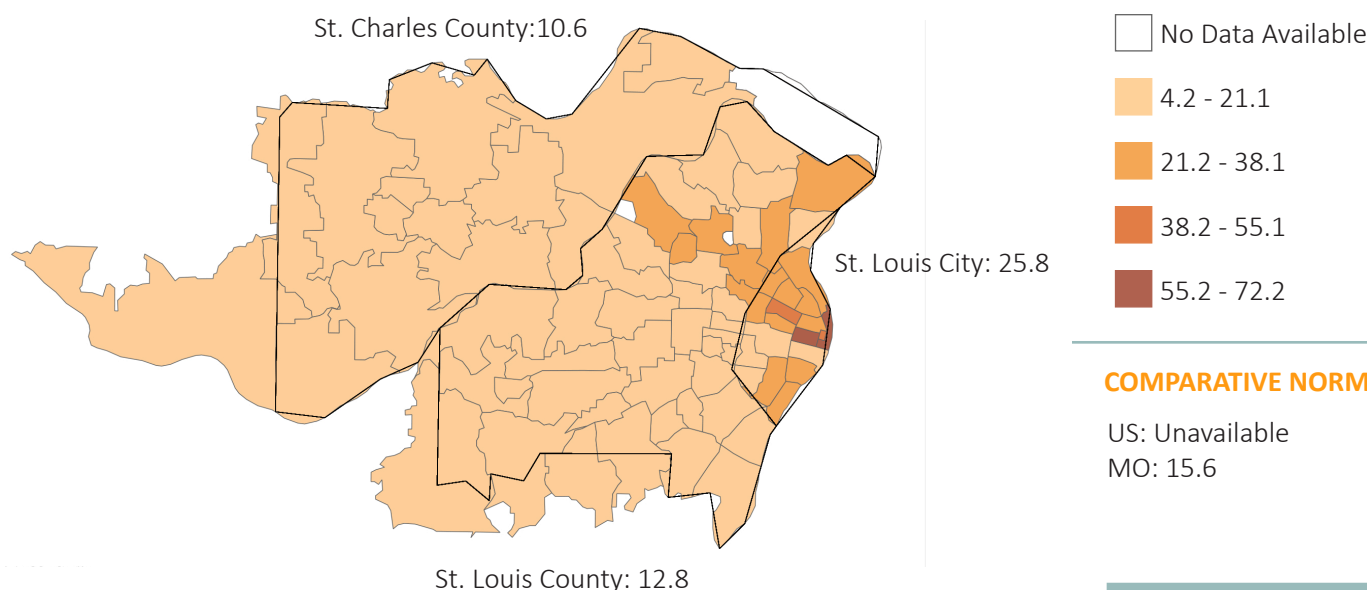
Data Source:

Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Environmental Public Health Tracking Program (EPHT). Accessed at <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/EPHTHome>. 2017 data.

Calculation:

(Number of children under age 6 with blood lead levels over 5 micrograms per deciliter/Total number of children under age 6 tested for lead) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

ER VISITS FOR MENTAL HEALTH-RELATED CONCERNS (Per 1,000 Individuals)



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: Unavailable
MO: 15.6

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

An estimated 43.5 million Americans experience mental illness in a given year, equating to one in five adults.¹ Furthermore, it is estimated that one in six U.S. children aged 2–8 years (17.4 percent) has a diagnosed mental, behavioral, or developmental disorder and among children living below 100 percent of the federal poverty level, more than 1 in 5 (22 percent) has a mental, behavioral, or developmental disorder.² Furthermore, nearly 60 percent of adults with mental illness did not receive mental health services in the previous year.³ Data on the prevalence of mental health issues, particularly at the sub-regional level, is limited. However, emergency room visits can serve as a proxy for estimating the prevalence of mental health-related concerns in the community.

From 2010 to 2015 the rate of emergency room visits for mental health-related concerns (as coded in the Missouri Public Health Information Management System) increased substantially in the three county St. Louis region from 10.7 visits per 1,000 individuals in 2010 to 14.3 in 2015. Furthermore, this trend was observed in all three counties with the rate of emergency room visits for mental health-related concerns increasing from 7.7 to 10.6 in St. Charles County, from 8.7 to 12.8 in St. Louis County, and from 20.3 to 25.8 in St. Louis City. A recent report from the Saint Louis County Department of Public Health and City of St. Louis Department of Health suggests that this increase indicates that individuals are having trouble accessing long-term care for chronic issues. Some patients are seeking treatment in the emergency room because they do not have health insurance. Others because they cannot find psychiatrists, social workers or counselors, leaving the emergency room as the only available option for treatment.⁴

^{1,3}National Alliance on Mental Illness. Mental Health by the Numbers. Accessed at <https://www.nami.org/learn-more/mental-health-by-the-numbers>.

²Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Children's Mental Health. Data and Statistics on Children's Mental Health. Accessed at <https://www.cdc.gov/childrensmentalhealth/data.html>.

⁴St. Louis Regional Mental Health Data Report. Prepared by Saint Louis County Department of Public Health and City of St. Louis Department of Health. Accessed at https://stlouisco.com/Portals/8/docs/Health/Health%20Data/Mental_Health_Profile_Final_5_17_19.pdf.

In 2015 the rate of ER visits for mental health-related concerns in St. Louis City (25.8 per 1,000) was more than

2x

the rate for St. Louis Co. (12.8) and St. Charles Co. (10.6).

ER VISITS FOR MENTAL HEALTH-RELATED CONCERNS (Per 1,000 Individuals)

ZIP	Rate of ER Visits for MH Concerns	ZIP	Rate of ER Visits for MH Concerns	ZIP	Rate of ER Visits for MH Concerns
63005	4.2	63109	10.9	63135	18.8
63011	6.1	63110	21.1	63136	24.3
63017	5.9	63111	25.1	63137	19.5
63021	6.7	63112	26.8	63138	26.9
63025	5.5	63113	43.5	63139	13.5
63026	9.4	63114	20.0	63140	*
63031	14.5	63115	32.9	63141	6.3
63033	14.8	63116	21.4	63143	20.0
63034	11.3	63117	18.0	63144	8.5
63038	6.2	63118	33.4	63146	7.8
63040	4.4	63119	7.2	63147	31.3
63042	15.7	63120	32.5	63301	15.1
63043	11.5	63121	21.6	63303	10.4
63044	26.9	63122	6.9	63304	7.5
63049	14.1	63123	7.7	63332	7.4
63069	11.0	63124	5.1	63341	6.8
63074	23.8	63125	10.3	63348	9.5
63088	9.8	63126	6.0	63357	9.9
63101	39.3	63127	8.3	63366	11.7
63102	72.2	63128	6.7	63367	8.1
63103	58.2	63129	6.2	63368	8.2
63104	20.2	63130	14.1	63373	12.0
63105	7.1	63131	5.3	63376	10.3
63106	28.7	63132	13.3	63385	10.6
63107	34.0	63133	31.8	63386	*
63108	26.0	63134	21.5		

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The rate of emergency room visits for any “mental disorder” (as coded in the Missouri Public Health Information Management System) per 1,000 individuals.

 One of the 5 highest ZIP code.

Data Source:

Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA). Hospital and Emergency Room Visit MICAs. Accessed at <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/MICAHome>. 2015 data.

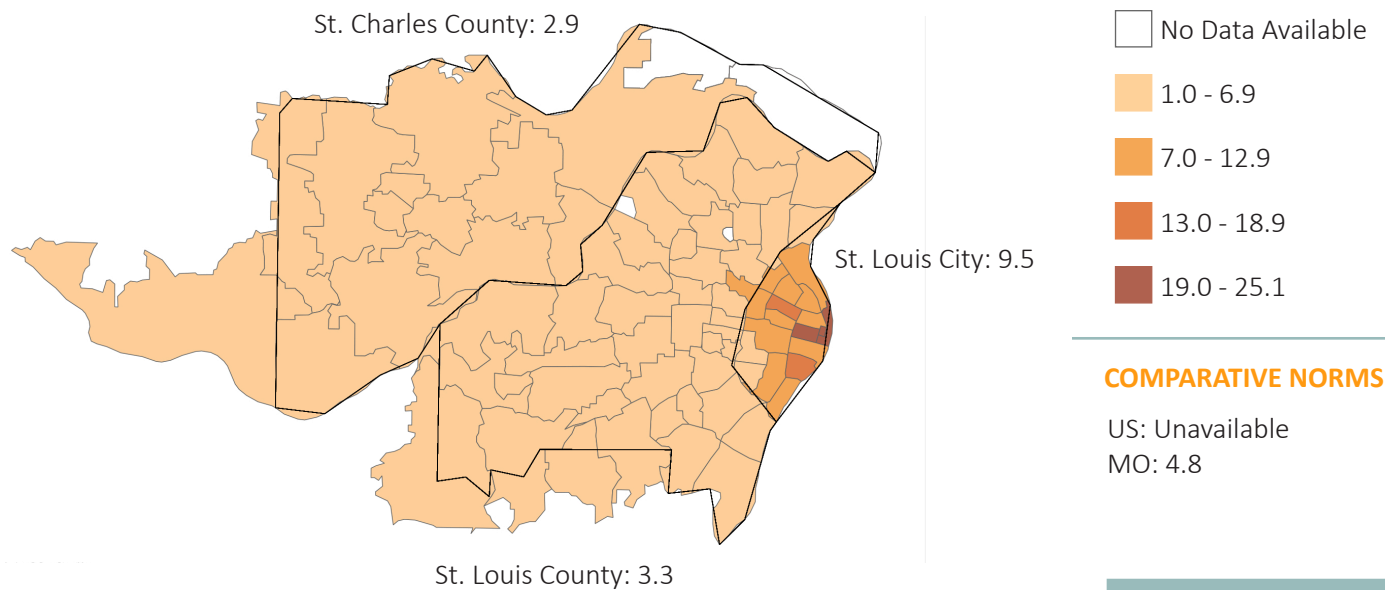
Calculation:

(Number of ER visits for any mental disorder X 1,000/Total Population) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.



ER VISITS FOR ALCOHOL & SUBSTANCE-RELATED CONCERNS (Per 1,000 Individuals)



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: Unavailable
MO: 4.8

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The most severe and tragic outcome of a substance abuse disorder is death. According to a report from East-West Gateway, in 2016 the rate of drug- and alcohol-related deaths for the St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area (a geographic area that encompasses the three counties included in this report as well as 12 additional counties in Missouri and Illinois) was 39.2 deaths per 100,000 population. This stood as the 15th highest rate among our 50 peer regions. This rate has doubled in the St. Louis MSA from 2006 to 2016.¹ This rise in drug- and alcohol related deaths is due in large part to the abuse of opioid drugs, which account for 67.3 percent of all drug- and alcohol-related deaths in the St. Louis MSA. Troublingly, for deaths with opioid drugs as a contributing cause the St. Louis MSA ranks 10th among the 50 peer regions with a rate of 26.4 deaths per 100,000 population in 2016. This rate is twice that of the United States (13.1).²

Data on the prevalence of substance abuse, particularly at the sub-regional level, is limited. However, emergency room visits can serve as a proxy for estimating the prevalence of substance-related concerns and ideally help prevent the most tragic outcome. From 2010 to 2015 the rate of emergency room visits for alcohol and substance-related concerns (as coded in the Missouri Public Health Information Management System) increased in the three county St. Louis region from 3.2 visits per 1,000 individuals in 2010 to 4.3 in 2015. Furthermore, this trend was observed in all three counties with the rate of emergency room visits for alcohol and substance-related concerns increasing from 2.1 to 2.9 in St. Charles County, from 2.2 to 3.3 in St. Louis County, and from 7.3 to 9.5 in St. Louis City.

In 2015 the rate of ER visits for alcohol & substance-related concerns in St. Louis City (9.5 per 1,000) was **3x** the rate of St. Louis Co. (3.3) and St. Charles Co. (2.9).

^{1,2}East- West Gateway Council of Governments. Were we Stand. The Strategic Assessment of the St. Louis Region. 8th Edition. 2018.

ER VISITS FOR ALCOHOL & SUBSTANCE-RELATED CONCERNS (Per 1,000 Individuals)

ZIP	Rate of Visits for Alcohol & Substance	ZIP	Rate of Visits for Alcohol & Substance	ZIP	Rate of Visits for Alcohol & Substance
63005	1.5	63109	3.1	63135	5.3
63011	1.7	63110	9.8	63136	5.3
63017	1.4	63111	8.6	63137	4.3
63021	2.4	63112	11.0	63138	4.2
63025	1.6	63113	14.9	63139	5.2
63026	3.2	63114	4.7	63140	*
63031	3.3	63115	11.5	63141	1.5
63033	2.6	63116	8.1	63143	5.8
63034	2.4	63117	5.3	63144	3.5
63038	2.2	63118	13.9	63146	1.8
63040	1.0	63119	1.9	63147	8.0
63042	3.5	63120	11.4	63301	4.3
63043	2.7	63121	5.0	63303	2.8
63044	5.7	63122	2.1	63304	2.1
63049	4.4	63123	2.7	63332	5.9
63069	3.6	63124	1.8	63341	2.5
63074	5.5	63125	3.6	63348	2.9
63088	2.4	63126	2.2	63357	2.2
63101	21.3	63127	3.0	63366	3.5
63102	25.1	63128	2.9	63367	2.4
63103	25.1	63129	2.1	63368	1.9
63104	8.4	63130	3.4	63373	*
63105	2.7	63131	1.9	63376	2.8
63106	11.3	63132	2.5	63385	2.0
63107	10.6	63133	7.9	63386	*
63108	9.6	63134	5.4		

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The rate of emergency room visits for any “alcohol and substance-related mental disorder” (as coded in the Missouri Public Health Information Management System) per 1,000 individuals.

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes.

Data Source:

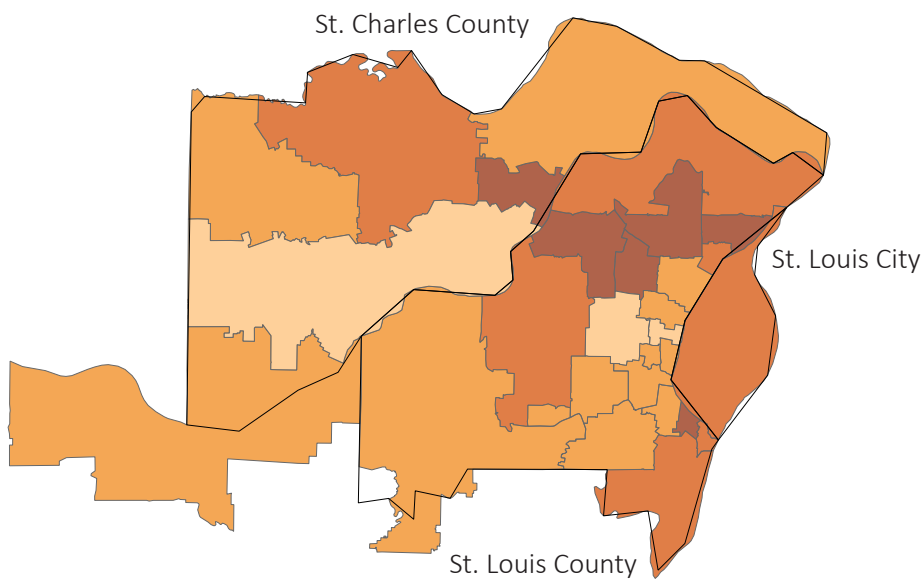
Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA). Hospital and Emergency Room Visit MICAs. Accessed at <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/MICAHome>. 2015 data.

Calculation:

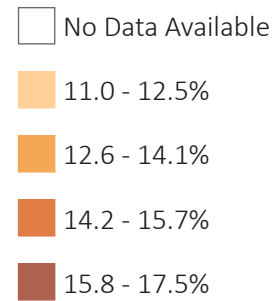
(Number of ER visits for any alcohol and substance related mental disorder X 1,000/Total Population) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

STUDENTS WITH AN IEP (Individualized Education Program)



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 14.0 %
MO: 13.3%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is a law ensuring services to children with disabilities throughout the nation. IDEA governs how states and public agencies provide early intervention, special education and related services to eligible infants, toddlers, children and youth with disabilities. Once a child is identified, evaluated, and found to be eligible for special education services under IDEA, an Individualized Education Program (IEP) is created. Each public school child who receives special education and related services must have an Individualized Education Program (IEP). Each IEP must be designed to meet the specific needs of the student and must be a truly individualized document. The IEP creates an opportunity for teachers, parents, school administrators, related services personnel, and students (when appropriate) to work together to improve the educational outcomes for children with disabilities. The IEP is critical to providing a quality education to each child with a disability.¹ It is important that we support and advocate for laws and policies such as IDEA that provide children with disabilities critical support services like IEPs. IDEA is a critical policy and funding stream helping to ensure that all children reach their full potential.

In 2018, more than 33,000 students, or 15 percent of students in school districts in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County), received special education services through individualized education plans.

33,000

In 2018, more than 33,000 students, or 15% of students in school districts in the 3-County St. Louis region had IEPs.

¹ U.S. Department of Education. A Guide to the Individualized Education Program. Accessed at <https://www2.ed.gov/parents/needs/speced/iepguide/index.html>.

STUDENTS WITH AN IEP (Individualized Education Program)

District	District Enrollment (K-12)	# IEP	% IEP
ST. LOUIS CITY			
St. Louis Public	20,879	2,993	14.3
ST. LOUIS COUNTY			
Aftton	2,560	326	12.7
Bayless	1,675	287	17.1
Brentwood	783	101	12.9
Clayton	2,681	295	11.0
Ferguson-Florissant	10,156	1,727	17.0
Hancock Place	1,439	220	15.3
Hazelwood	17,370	2,712	15.6
Jennings	2,517	389	15.5
Kirkwood	5,760	795	13.8
Ladue	4,223	513	12.1
Lindbergh	6,832	913	13.4
Maplewood-Richmond Heights	1,340	178	13.3
Mehlville	10,138	1,532	15.1
Normandy Schools Collaborative	3,139	404	12.9

District	District Enrollment (K-12)	# IEP	% IEP
Parkway	17,599	2,633	15.0
Pattonville	5,786	942	16.3
Ritenour	6,326	1,025	16.2
Riverview Gardens	5,356	844	15.8
Rockwood	20,964	2,904	13.9
Special School District	3,501	2,309	66.0
University City	2,697	357	13.2
Valley Park	874	110	12.6
Webster Groves	4,486	596	13.3
ST. CHARLES COUNTY			
Francis Howell	16,960	1,866	11.0
Ft. Zumwalt	17,800	2,687	15.1
Orchard Farm	1,890	257	13.6
St. Charles	4,806	839	17.5
Washington	3,996	525	13.1
Wentzville	16,373	2,166	13.2

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The percentage of students in a district who receive special education and related services in accordance with their Individualized Education Programs (IEPs). Each special education student receives an Individualized Education Program (IEP) that specifies supplemental services, modifications, and accommodations available to that student.

Data Source:

Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. School Data. School District Data. Reports and Resources. Enrollment and Demographics. "District Demographic Data." Accessed at <https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx>. Data from 2018 school year.

Calculation:

(Number of students with an IEP/Total district enrollment) X 100. Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.

ESTIMATED # OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 WITH A DISABILITY

District	Estimated # of Children Under Age 5 with a Disability	District	Estimated # of Children Under Age 5 with a Disability
ST. LOUIS CITY		Parkway	1,013
St. Louis Public	1,151	Pattonville	362
ST. LOUIS COUNTY		Ritenour	394
Affton	125	Riverview Gardens	325
Bayless	110	Rockwood	1,117
Brentwood	39	Special School District	888
Clayton	113	University City	137
Ferguson-Florissant	664	Valley Park	42
Hancock Place	85	Webster Groves	229
Hazelwood	1,043	ST. CHARLES COUNTY	
Jennings	150	Francis Howell	718
Kirkwood	306	Ft. Zumwalt	1,033
Ladue	197	Orchard Farm	99
Lindbergh	351	St. Charles	323
Maplewood-Richmond Heights	68	Washington	202
Mehlville	589	Wentzville	833
Normandy Schools Collaborative	155		

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Based on the current rate of students with an IEP (Individualized Education Plan), one can estimate the number of children currently under age 5 that will likely receive special education services through an IEP in their school-aged years. The estimated number of children under age 5 with a disability in each school district likely under-estimates the incidence of disability among students, rather than over-estimates. This is because these projections are based on the rates of students who are officially diagnosed with a disability that results in an IEP and does not account for children who may have a delay or disability and would benefit from early intervention services but has not gone through the IEP process.

In the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) it is estimated that there are nearly 13,000 children under age 5 with a disability.

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The estimated number of children under age 5 in a school district who have a disability that will result in an Individualized Education Program (IEP).

Data Source:

Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. School Data. School District Data. Reports and Resources. Enrollment and Demographics. "District Demographic Data." Accessed at <https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx>. Data from 2018 school year.

Calculation:

Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.

HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

MOST PREVALENT TYPES OF DISABILITIES AMONG STUDENTS

Three-County St. Louis Region

Type of Disability	# of Students	% of Disability
Other Health Impairment	7,576	22.0
Specific Learning Disability	7,385	21.4
Speech Impairment	5,179	15.0
Autism	4,396	12.8
Emotional Disturbance	2,751	8.0
Language Impairment	2,628	7.6
Intellectual Disability	2,588	7.5
Young Child w/ Developmental Delay	1,184	3.4
Multiple Disabilities	466	1.4
Hearing Impairment	259	0.8
Visual Impairment	25	0.1
Orthopedic Impairment	13	0.0
Traumatic Brain Injury	11	0.0
Deaf/Blindness	*	*
Total	34,461	100

Missouri

Type of Disability	# of Students	% of Disability
Specific Learning Disability	30,824	25.9
Other Health Impairment	25,845	21.7
Speech Impairment	17,922	15.1
Autism	12,611	10.6
Intellectual Disability	9,230	7.8
Language Impairment	8,657	7.3
Emotional Disturbance	7,079	5.9
Young Child w/ Developmental Delay	3,121	2.6
Multiple Disabilities	1,396	1.2
Hearing Impairment	1,069	0.9
Visual Impairment	447	0.4
Orthopedic Impairment	401	0.3
Traumatic Brain Injury	398	0.3
Deaf/Blindness	29	0.0
Total	119,029	100

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

These two tables show the most prevalent types of disabilities among students in the three county St. Louis region (including school districts in St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) compared to the most prevalent types of disabilities among all students in the state of Missouri. As these tables show, in both the St. Louis region and the state of Missouri the most prevalent types of disabilities are fairly consistent. However, one significant difference is that “emotional disturbance” is notably more prevalent in the St. Louis region (accounting for 8 percent of disabilities) than in the state of Missouri (6 percent of disabilities). Knowing what types of disabilities are most prevalent among students in the St. Louis region enables providers to plan for and offer the early intervention services that are most needed in the region.

DATA NOTES

Definition: The number of students in a school district who receive special education and related services in accordance with their Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) because they have a disability falling into one of the following categories: specific learning disability, intellectual disability, young child with developmental delay, emotional disturbance, autism, language impairment, speech impairment, hearing impairment, visual impairment, deaf/blindness, orthopedic impairment, traumatic brain injury, other health impairment, and multiple disabilities.

Data Source: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. School Data. School District Data. Reports and Resources. Special Education. “Special Education Profile Report- Public.” Accessed at <https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx>. Data from 2018 school year.

Calculation: Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.

CRIME RATE (Per 1,000 Individuals)

COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 27.6

MO: 33.6

Geography	Crime Rate
ST. LOUIS CITY	75.8
Academy	90.6
Baden	88.7
Benton Park	55.5
Benton Park West	63.6
Bevo Mill	44.4
Botanical Heights	106.1
Boulevard Heights	30.0
Carondelet	98.1
Carr Square	89.4
Central West End	85.3
Cheltenham	100.0
Clayton-Tamm	47.5
Clifton Heights	25.0
College Hill	74.8
Columbus Square	156.8
Compton Heights	45.6
Covenant-Blu/Grand Ctr	92.1
DeBaliviere Place	52.8
Downtown	398.8
Downtown West	182.2
Dutchtown	71.9
Ellendale	54.6
Fairground	102.1
Forest Park SE	66.8
Fountain Park	116.6
Fox Park	71.0
Franz Park	34.8
Gravois Park	104.5
Hamilton Heights	103.4
Hi-Point	34.6
Holly Hills	45.9
Hyde Park	101.2
Jeff Vanderlou	97.9
Kings Oak	77.8
Kingsway East	73.1
Kingsway West	77.3
La Salle	100.8
Lafayette Square	69.8
Lewis Place	72.3

Geography	Crime Rate
Lindenwood Park	22.7
Marine Villa	87.0
Mark Twain	74.3
Mark Twain 1-70 Ind.	156.0
McKinley Heights	92.2
Midtown	73.2
Mount Pleasant	80.8
Near N. Riverfront	368.9
North Hampton	32.3
North Point	64.0
North Riverfront	121.7
O'Fallon	66.5
Old North St. Louis	100.2
Patch	108.0
Peabody-Darst-Webbe	110.2
Penrose	74.4
Penrose Park	325.0
Princeton Heights	24.7
Riverview	164.5
Shaw	54.5
Skinker-DeBaliviere	53.0
Soulard	96.5
South Hampton	29.3
Southwest Garden	40.3
St. Louis Hills	30.0
St. Louis Place	67.4
The Gate District	68.9
The Greater Ville	68.5
The Hill	64.3
The Ville	61.6
Tiffany	114.2
Tower Grove East	81.7
Tower Grove South	54.9
Vandeventer	117.7
Visitation Park	78.1
Walnut Park East	87.2
Walnut Park West	87.8
Wells-Goodfellow	106.5
West End	69.5
Wydown-Skinker	25.6

Geography	Crime Rate
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	28.0
Ballwin	6.2
Bel Nor	17.1
Bel Ridge	64.9
Bella Villa	23.1
Bellefontaine Nghbrs	36.3
Berkeley	60.2
Breckenridge Hills	34.2
Brentwood	42.0
Bridgeton	89.9
Calverton Park	24.2
Chesterfield	18.9
Clayton	16.5
Country Club Hills	53.0
Crestwood	21.3
Creve Coeur	17.5
Des Peres	56.3
Edmundson	66.1
Ellisville	14.7
Eureka	19.6
Ferguson	52.4
Flordell Hills	77.3
Florissant	22.2
Frontenac	20.0
Glendale	8.8
Hazelwood	34.4
Hillsdale	26.7
Kirkwood	13.9
Ladue	13.2
Lake St. Louis	16.8
Lakeshire	12.7
Manchester	12.6
Maplewood	87.5
Maryland Heights	24.2
Moline Acres	67.5
Normandy	22.9
Northwoods	31.4
Oakland	4.4
Olivette	18.7
Overland	38.4

CRIME RATE (Per 1,000 Individuals) *continued*

COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 27.6

MO: 33.6

Geography	Crime Rate
ST. LOUIS COUNTY CONT.	
Pacific	25.8
Pagedale	36.2
Richmond Heights	62.5
Riverview	56.2
Rock Hill	9.3
Shrewsbury	36.2
St. Ann	30.1
St. John	33.6

Geography	Crime Rate
Sunset Hills	19.9
Town & Country	12.2
University City	41.3
Velda City	22.4
Vinita Park	50.1
Warson Woods	8.8
Webster Groves	8.6
Woodson Terrace	41.3

Geography	Crime Rate
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	19.7
Cottleville	6.1
Foristell	60.8
Lake St. Louis	16.8
O'Fallon	13.3
St. Charles	27.6
St. Peters	24.2
Wentzville	15.7

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The following crimes are included in the St. Louis County and St. Charles County crime rates: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The following crimes are included in the St. Louis City crime rate: homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, vehicle theft, and arson.

Data Source:

St. Louis County & St. Charles County: Federal Bureau of Investigations. Uniform Crime Reporting. Missouri. Offenses Known to Law Enforcement. Table 8. Accessed at <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017/tables/table-8/table-8-state-cuts/missouri.xls>. 2017 data.

St. Louis City:

St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department. Crime information. Crime Statistics. Report: CRM0013-BY. Part 1 Crime Comparison Based on UCR Reporting. Neighborhood Report. Years Compared: 2017-2018. Months Included: January - December. Accessed at http://www.slmpd.org/crimestats/CRM0013-BY_201812.pdf. 2018 data.

Calculation:

$$[(\text{Total number of crimes} \times 1,000) / \text{Total population}]$$
. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

VIOLENT CRIME RATE (Per 1,000 Individuals)

COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 3.9

MO: 5.3

Geography	Violent Crime Rate
St. Louis City	17.5
Academy	27.7
Baden	29.9
Benton Park	8.8
Benton Park West	16.3
Bevo Mill	8.1
Botanical Heights	8.7
Boulevard Heights	2.9
Carondelet	17.9
Carr Square	31.7
Central West End	10.4
Cheltenham	17.7
Clayton-Tamm	7.6
Clifton Heights	2.9
College Hill	29.9
Columbus Square	49.8
Compton Heights	1.5
Covenant-Blu/Grand Ctr	17.7
DeBaliviere Place	9.2
Downtown	47.3
Downtown West	28.9
Dutchtown	19.7
Ellendale	10.8
Fairground	41.8
Forest Park SE	20.9
Fountain Park	39.1
Fox Park	14.1
Franz Park	2.9
Gravois Park	27.0
Hamilton Heights	40.6
Hi-Point	4.1
Holly Hills	6.2
Hyde Park	31.9
Jeff Vanderlou	28.8
Kings Oak	11.1
Kingsway East	23.4
Kingsway West	19.8
La Salle	26.9
Lafayette Square	6.7
Lewis Place	28.1

Geography	Violent Crime Rate
Lindenwood Park	2.0
Marine Villa	15.6
Mark Twain	22.2
Mark Twain 1-70 Ind.	40.2
McKinley Heights	16.7
Midtown	13.1
Mount Pleasant	26.8
Near N. Riverfront	97.6
North Hampton	4.6
North Point	19.9
North Riverfront	33.1
O'Fallon	23.0
Old North St. Louis	36.5
Patch	28.6
Peabody-Darst-Webbe	41.2
Penrose	24.0
Penrose Park	225.0
Princeton Heights	2.6
Riverview	39.5
Shaw	3.4
Skinker-DeBaliviere	11.3
Soulard	13.7
South Hampton	3.8
Southwest Garden	3.9
St. Louis Hills	1.8
St. Louis Place	20.4
The Gate District	12.2
The Greater Ville	22.9
The Hill	6.5
The Ville	19.3
Tiffany	23.6
Tower Grove East	14.9
Tower Grove South	10.8
Vandeventer	32.1
Visitation Park	20.8
Walnut Park East	28.1
Walnut Park West	31.4
Wells-Goodfellow	39.7
West End	18.9
Wydown-Skinker	1.9

Geography	Violent Crime Rate
St. Louis County	3.0
Ballwin	0.4
Bel Nor	2.1
Bel Ridge	14.6
Bella Villa	2.7
Bellefontaine Nghbrs	8.0
Berkeley	11.1
Breckenridge Hills	4.5
Brentwood	1.5
Bridgeton	7.4
Calverton Park	7.8
Chesterfield	1.1
Clayton	1.2
Country Club Hills	5.5
Crestwood	1.0
Creve Coeur	1.3
Des Peres	1.4
Edmundson	8.4
Ellisville	1.2
Eureka	0.9
Ferguson	7.2
Flordell Hills	10.0
Florissant	2.1
Frontenac	1.8
Glendale	0.5
Hazelwood	3.2
Hillsdale	3.8
Kirkwood	1.0
Ladue	0.5
Lake St. Louis	1.1
Lakeshire	3.5
Manchester	0.5
Maplewood	4.7
Maryland Heights	2.9
Moline Acres	11.3
Normandy	3.6
Northwoods	3.4
Oakland	0.7
Olivette	1.1
Overland	2.7

VIOLENT CRIME RATE (Per 1,000 Individuals) *continued*

COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 3.9

MO: 5.3

Geography	Violent Crime Rate
ST. LOUIS COUNTY CONT.	
Pacific	1.0
Pagedale	8.5
Richmond Heights	5.1
Riverview	16.5
Rock Hill	0.2
Shrewsbury	1.6
St. Ann	5.4
St. John	3.0

Geography	Violent Crime Rate
Sunset Hills	1.9
Town & Country	0.4
University City	6.0
Velda City	5.1
Vinita Park	12.7
Warson Woods	0.0
Webster Groves	1.2
Woodson Terrace	4.2

Geography	Violent Crime Rate
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	1.8
Cottleville	1.2
Foristell	3.6
Lake St. Louis	1.1
O'Fallon	1.8
St. Charles	2.3
St. Peters	1.5
Wentzville	1.8

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The following crimes are included in the St. Louis County and St. Charles County violent crime rates: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault. The following crimes are included in the St. Louis City violent crime rate: homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Data Source:

St. Louis County & St. Charles County: Federal Bureau of Investigations. Uniform Crime Reporting. Missouri. Offenses Known to Law Enforcement. Table 8. Accessed at <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2017/crime-in-the-u.s.-2017/tables/table-8/table-8-state-cuts/missouri.xls>. 2017 data.

St. Louis City:

St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department. Crime information. Crime Statistics. Report: CRM0013-BY. Part 1 Crime Comparison Based on UCR Reporting. Neighborhood Report. Years Compared: 2017-2018. Months Included: January - December. Accessed at http://www.slmpd.org/crimestats/CRM0013-BY_201812.pdf. 2018 data.

Calculation:

$([\text{Total number of violent crimes} \times 1,000] / \text{Total population})$. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

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NUTRITIONAL NEEDS OF ELIGIBLE FAMILIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

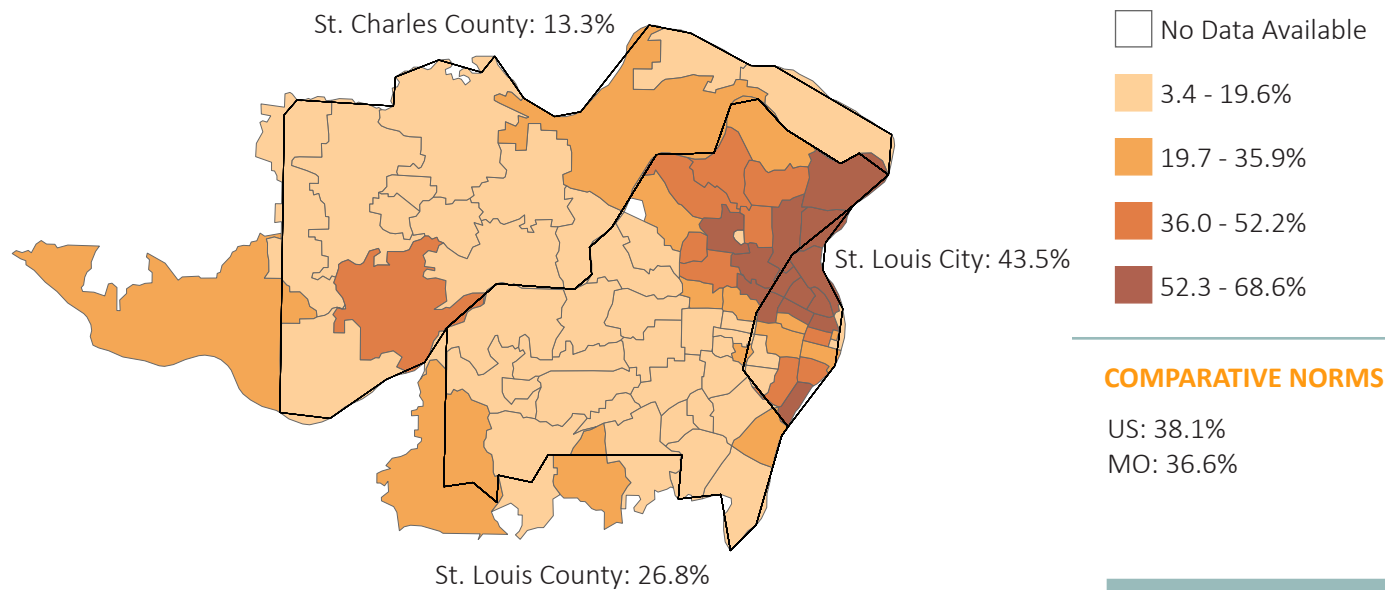
Births to Women Receiving WIC

Households with Children Receiving SNAP

Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Meals



BIRTHS TO WOMEN RECEIVING WIC



IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) serves low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, and children up to age 5 who are at nutritional risk. WIC provides participants with nutritious foods to supplement participant diets, nutrition education and referrals to health and other social services.¹ Additionally, numerous studies have shown that WIC helps reduce the number of premature births, the number of low and very low birth-weight babies, and the number of fetal and infant deaths, as well as increase access to prenatal care earlier in pregnancy, increase immunization rates, and increase access to regular health care.²

From 2012 to 2017 the percentage of births to women receiving WIC benefits in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) declined from 34 to 27 percent. However, it is important to note that the WIC program still plays a critical role in improving the birth and health outcomes of a significant percentage of vulnerable mothers and their babies. Furthermore, there are substantial differences in the percentage of births to women receiving WIC benefits in the St. Louis region. The percentage of births to women receiving WIC benefits in St. Louis City (44 percent) is more than three times that of St. Charles County (13 percent) and notably higher than the percentage in St. Louis County (27 percent).

5,437

In 2017 there were 5,437 births to women receiving WIC benefits in the 3-County St. Louis region.

¹U.S. Department of Agriculture. Food and Nutrition Services. Accessed at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/wic>.

²National WIC Association. WIC Basics. Overview and History. Accessed at <https://www.nwica.org/overview-and-history>.

BIRTHS TO WOMEN RECEIVING WIC

ZIP	Total # births	# Births to Mothers Receiving WIC	% Births to Mothers Receiving WIC
63005	108	*	*
63011	324	11	3.4
63017	332	24	7.2
63021	582	50	8.6
63025	163	11	6.7
63026	481	83	17.3
63031	573	212	37.0
63033	515	226	43.9
63034	143	48	33.6
63038	39	*	*
63040	65	*	*
63042	255	100	39.2
63043	276	39	14.1
63044	122	41	33.6
63049	184	49	26.6
63069	155	40	25.8
63074	212	101	47.6
63088	88	12	13.6
63101	29	9	31.0
63102	10	*	*
63103	58	22	37.9
63104	266	92	34.6
63105	103	5	4.9
63106	196	133	67.9
63107	147	96	65.3
63108	186	48	25.8

ZIP	Total # births	# Births to Mothers Receiving WIC	% Births to Mothers Receiving WIC
63109	379	61	16.1
63110	229	49	21.4
63111	344	215	62.5
63112	257	143	55.6
63113	168	100	59.5
63114	484	212	43.8
63115	233	139	59.7
63116	612	266	43.5
63117	103	5	4.9
63118	389	192	49.4
63119	382	37	9.7
63120	137	94	68.6
63121	303	167	55.1
63122	472	18	3.8
63123	554	87	15.7
63124	75	*	*
63125	399	130	32.6
63126	190	9	4.7
63127	27	*	*
63128	259	20	7.7
63129	537	66	12.3
63130	401	89	22.2
63131	135	*	*
63132	161	50	31.1
63133	146	93	63.7
63134	218	124	56.9

ZIP	Total # births	# Births to Mothers Receiving WIC	% Births to Mothers Receiving WIC
63135	280	142	50.7
63136	746	447	59.9
63137	312	184	59.0
63138	379	209	55.1
63139	283	37	13.1
63140	6	*	*
63141	181	12	6.6
63143	130	38	29.2
63144	123	*	*
63146	382	32	8.4
63147	109	71	65.1
63301	570	129	22.6
63303	530	78	14.7
63304	414	38	9.2
63332	12	*	*
63341	39	17	43.6
63348	116	*	*
63357	67	16	23.9
63366	561	79	14.1
63367	310	15	4.8
63368	512	57	11.1
63373	*	0	*
63376	836	98	11.7
63385	565	76	13.5
63386	*	0	*

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of babies born to women receiving WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits.

■ One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Data Source:

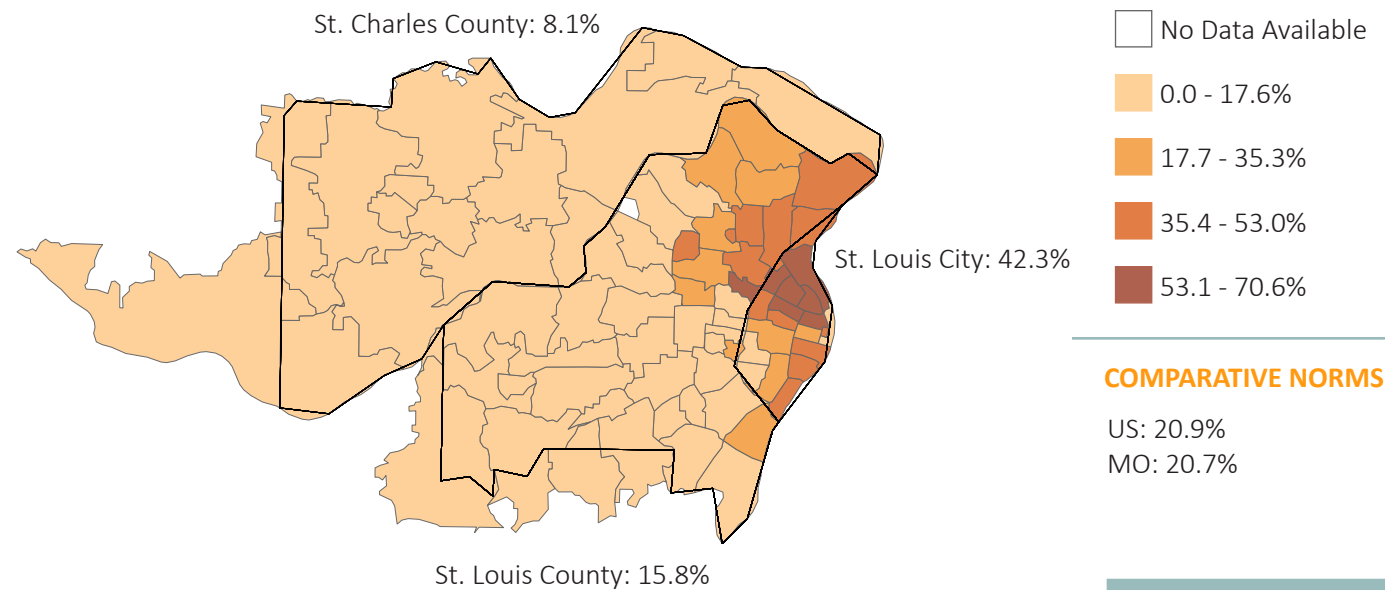
Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA). Accessed at <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/MICAHome>. 2017 data.

Calculation:

(Number of births to women receiving WIC/Total number of births) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN RECEIVING SNAP



IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) enables low-income families to purchase food products via electronic benefits cards. The formula assumes that families spend 30 percent of their net income on food. The average monthly benefit for a typical family of three in 2018 was \$378/month,¹ which translates to \$1.40 per person per meal.² SNAP is the largest anti-poverty program in the country, and lifts more children out of poverty than any program except the Earned Income Tax Credit.³ Additionally, SNAP has been shown to have a significant impact on multiple child well-being outcomes including reduced food insecurity, lower rates of infant mortality and low birthweight, better health in children and fewer school absences, better health and economic outcomes as adults, and positive external benefits to taxpayers.⁴

The number of households receiving SNAP benefits has been steadily declining since the Great Recession ended in 2009 and the economy has continued to strengthen. From 2015 to 2017 the percentage of households with children receiving SNAP benefits in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) declined from 20 to 18 percent. However, it is important to note that the SNAP program still provides a critical role in both providing food security to vulnerable children and lifting families out of poverty. Furthermore, there are substantial differences in the percentage of households with children receiving SNAP benefits in the St. Louis region. The percentage of households with children receiving SNAP benefits in St. Louis City (42 percent) is more than double that of St. Louis County (16 percent) and five times that of St. Charles County (8 percent).

In 2017, there
were
36,763
families with
children
receiving SNAP
benefits in the
3-County
St. Louis region.

¹Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. A Quick Guide to SNAP Eligibility and Benefits. Accessed at <https://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/11-18-08fa.pdf>.

²Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.

^{3,4}Stanford Center on Food Security and the Environment. Why SNAP Matters: Effects on Poverty, Food Insecurity and Health. Accessed at https://gspp.berkeley.edu/assets/uploads/faculty/customtab/Stanford_FSE_Hoynes_1-21-16.pdf.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN RECEIVING SNAP

ZIP	# with Children Under 18	# with Children Receiving SNAP	% with Children Receiving SNAP
63005	2,547	26	1.0
63011	4,756	188	4.0
63017	4,658	280	6.0
63021	7,337	240	3.3
63025	2,014	194	9.6
63026	6,328	779	12.3
63031	6,135	1,224	20.0
63033	5,560	1,039	18.7
63034	1,834	355	19.4
63038	1,014	20	2.0
63040	1,254	16	1.3
63042	2,008	343	17.1
63043	2,723	237	8.7
63044	1,193	179	15.0
63049	2,241	283	12.6
63069	1,881	309	16.4
63074	1,804	709	39.3
63088	891	79	8.9
63101	209	93	44.5
63102	67	0	0.0
63103	404	99	24.5
63104	2,249	1,166	51.8
63105	1,456	66	4.5
63106	1,908	1,347	70.6
63107	1,265	706	55.8
63108	1,048	377	36.0

ZIP	# with Children Under 18	# with Children Receiving SNAP	% with Children Receiving SNAP
63109	2,783	198	7.1
63110	1,500	308	20.5
63111	2,591	1,373	53.0
63112	1,714	827	48.2
63113	1,141	718	62.9
63114	4,335	1,147	26.5
63115	2,362	1,325	56.1
63116	5,053	1,718	34.0
63117	845	20	2.4
63118	3,453	1,683	48.7
63119	4,024	211	5.2
63120	958	635	66.3
63121	2,503	1,091	43.6
63122	5,010	165	3.3
63123	5,518	530	9.6
63124	1,258	43	3.4
63125	3,916	810	20.7
63126	1,828	97	5.3
63127	611	51	8.3
63128	2,971	121	4.1
63129	5,866	568	9.7
63130	3,004	502	16.7
63131	2,242	0	0.0
63132	1,763	327	18.5
63133	876	490	55.9
63134	1,907	666	34.9

ZIP	# with Children Under 18	# with Children Receiving SNAP	% with Children Receiving SNAP
63135	2,872	1,209	42.1
63136	6,182	2,938	47.5
63137	2,676	1,105	41.3
63138	2,709	1,277	47.1
63139	1,906	259	13.6
63140	18	7	38.9
63141	2,109	23	1.1
63143	1,035	225	21.7
63144	930	0	0.0
63146	2,849	177	6.2
63147	1,112	714	64.2
63301	5,150	640	12.4
63303	5,711	613	10.7
63304	5,470	277	5.1
63332	101	2	2.0
63341	364	14	3.8
63348	659	27	4.1
63357	560	36	6.4
63366	6,685	883	13.2
63367	3,340	129	3.9
63368	7,103	395	5.6
63373	59	10	16.9
63376	9,682	644	6.7
63385	6,506	449	6.9
63386	29	4	13.8

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of households with children under age 18 receiving SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) benefits.

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

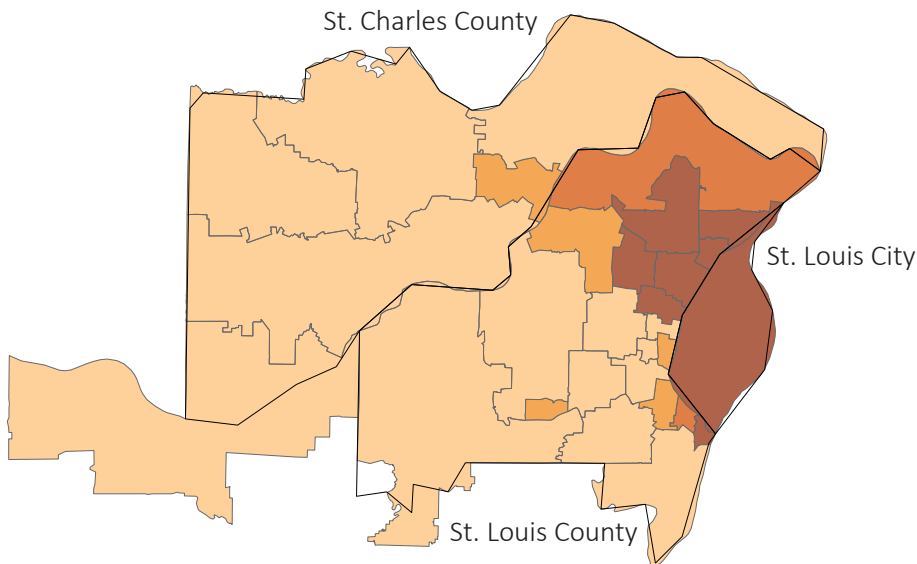
Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: S2201. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

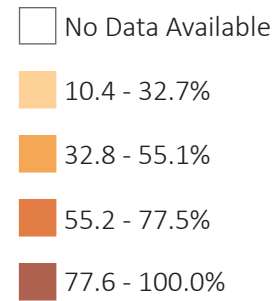
Calculation:

(Number of households with children under 18 receiving SNAP/Total number of households with children under 18) X 100.
Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR FREE/REDUCED MEALS



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 51.8%
MO: 50.7%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally assisted meal program operating in public schools. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day. Children from families with incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level are eligible for free school meals. Those with incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty level are eligible for reduced price meals. Because eligibility for this program is derived from the federal poverty level, the free/reduced price lunch data are frequently used as a proxy for school poverty. The NSLP is a critical program addressing childhood hunger and food insecurity, so much so that the program has been expanded to ensure that low-income children continue to receive regular, nutritious meals in the summer months when school is not in session. Food insecurity can have a dramatic impact on student achievement. Food-insecure children show smaller gains in math and reading achievement between kindergarten and third grade, and, among those ages 6 to 11, a higher likelihood of repeating a grade. Food insecurity, particularly when experienced in the earliest primary grades, also has a significant detrimental effect on non-cognitive classroom measures, such as interpersonal skills and self-control.¹ Students cannot learn and reach their full academic potential if their most basic needs, like hunger, are not met.

In the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County), the percentage of students eligible for free or reduced priced meals in a given school district varies dramatically. In the Ladue school district just 10 percent of students are eligible for free or reduced priced meals. In the Ferguson-Florissant district 100 percent of students are eligible for free or reduced priced meals.

¹Child Trends. Databank Indicator. Food Insecurity. Accessed at <https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/food-insecurity/>.

90%

There is a 90% difference between the district with the lowest percentage of students eligible for free/reduced meals and the district with the highest.

STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR FREE/REDUCED MEALS

District	% Eligible
ST. LOUIS CITY	
St. Louis Public	100.0
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	
Aftton	37.1
Bayless	65.9
Brentwood	23.3
Clayton	11.6
Ferguson-Florissant	100.0
Hancock Place	99.9
Hazelwood	63.4
Jennings	99.9
Kirkwood	12.8
Ladue	10.4
Lindbergh	14.3
Maplewood-Richmond Heights	40.5
Mehlville	28.1
Normandy Schools Collaborative	90.1

District	% Eligible
Parkway	18.9
Pattonville	47.3
Ritenour	100.0
Riverview Gardens	99.6
Rockwood	14.0
Special School District	65.4
University City	99.7
Valley Park	43.7
Webster Groves	14.8
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	
Francis Howell	18.0
Ft. Zumwalt	20.8
Orchard Farm	28.7
St. Charles	40.6
Washington	30.9
Wentzville	18.4



DATA NOTES

Definition:

The percentage of students in a district eligible for free or reduced-price meals.

Data Source:

Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. School Data. School District Data. Reports and Resources. Enrollment & Demographics. "District Demographics Data." Accessed at <https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx>. Data from 2018 school year.

Calculation:

Percentage provided by Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education.

*No Data Available.

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HOUSING & HOMELESSNESS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Owner vs. Renter Occupied Housing

Cost-Burdened Households

Mobility Rate

Students Who Are Homeless



OWNER VS. RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING

ZIP	# of Housing Units	% Owner Occupied	% Renter Occupied
63005	6,337	87.5	12.5
63011	14,029	81.6	18.4
63017	16,834	77.5	22.5
63021	21,673	82.2	17.8
63025	4,822	83.1	16.9
63026	16,780	82.6	17.4
63031	18,049	73.7	26.3
63033	17,337	64.3	35.7
63034	6,662	94.4	5.6
63038	2,490	92.9	7.1
63040	3,007	87.2	12.8
63042	8,584	55.2	44.8
63043	9,124	67.4	32.6
63044	4,087	71.3	28.7
63049	6,274	86.5	13.5
63069	5,808	74.3	25.7
63074	6,477	51.3	48.7
63088	3,891	62.6	37.4
63101	2,095	14.0	86.0
63102	995	0.0	100.0
63103	4,405	14.0	86.0
63104	9,404	37.0	63.0
63105	6,566	57.6	42.4
63106	4,603	13.4	86.6
63107	4,091	43.2	56.8
63108	10,747	27.9	72.1

ZIP	# of Housing Units	% Owner Occupied	% Renter Occupied
63109	13,669	58.5	41.5
63110	8,013	40.8	59.2
63111	8,514	38.8	61.2
63112	8,335	37.9	62.1
63113	4,415	41.2	58.8
63114	14,547	60.0	40.0
63115	7,512	50.1	49.9
63116	19,275	55.7	44.3
63117	4,336	55.4	44.6
63118	11,284	36.0	64.0
63119	13,854	75.3	24.7
63120	3,241	51.5	48.5
63121	10,473	55.8	44.2
63122	16,095	80.4	19.6
63123	22,513	72.9	27.1
63124	4,644	72.5	27.5
63125	13,729	69.1	30.9
63126	6,370	85.0	15.0
63127	2,026	71.5	28.5
63128	12,707	78.5	21.5
63129	22,007	77.8	22.2
63130	12,213	58.3	41.7
63131	6,331	92.4	7.6
63132	5,435	54.3	45.7
63133	3,063	34.9	65.1
63134	5,515	51.2	48.8

ZIP	# of Housing Units	% Owner Occupied	% Renter Occupied
63135	8,130	61.2	38.8
63136	17,496	47.8	52.2
63137	7,198	51.8	48.2
63138	7,375	50.7	49.3
63139	11,036	57.6	42.4
63140	121	19.0	81.0
63141	8,482	76.2	23.8
63143	5,046	44.2	55.8
63144	4,313	66.9	33.1
63146	13,767	58.5	41.5
63147	3,821	57.6	42.4
63301	19,626	66.1	33.9
63303	19,490	74.1	25.9
63304	14,924	89.1	10.9
63332	541	86.0	14.0
63341	1,284	95.0	5.0
63348	2,262	94.9	5.1
63357	1,860	82.7	17.3
63366	18,187	80.6	19.4
63367	8,488	82.6	17.4
63368	15,612	83.5	16.5
63373	197	78.7	21.3
63376	28,249	82.6	17.4
63385	13,923	84.7	15.3
63386	189	79.4	20.6

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Owning a home is an important way for families to build wealth for their children and the generations that follow. In the aftermath of the 2007-09 downturn, households that rent have been slower to transition to homeownership than they were before the recession and housing crisis. Many families struggle to save enough for a down payment or lack a sufficiently strong credit profile to meet the stringent underwriting standards that were put in place in the wake of the crisis.¹

From 2012 to 2017 the percent of owner-occupied housing units in the three county St. Louis region fell slightly from 68 to 66.4 percent while the percentage of renter-occupied housing units increased slightly from 32 to 33.6 percent.

¹The Pew Charitable Trusts. American Families Face a Growing Rent Burden. April 2018. Accessed at https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2018/04/rent-burden_report_v2.pdf.

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The percentage of total occupied housing units that are owner-occupied and the percentage of total occupied housing units that are renter-occupied.

Data Source:

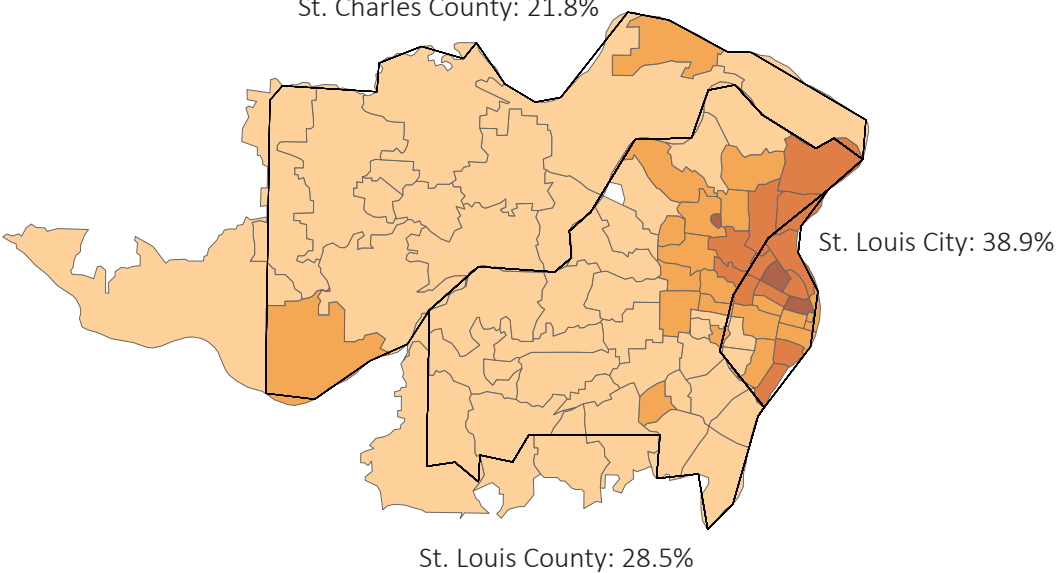
American Fact Finder. Selected Housing Characteristics. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: DP04. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Calculation

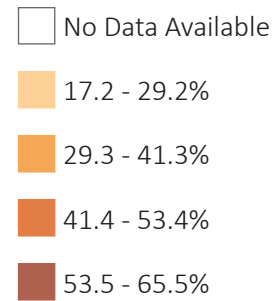
(Number of owner-occupied housing units/Total number of occupied housing units) X 100 and (Number of renter-occupied housing units/Total number of occupied housing units) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

COST-BURDENED HOUSEHOLDS

St. Charles County: 21.8%



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 32.8%
MO: 31.4%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

For the purposes of this report “cost-burdened households” is defined as spending 30 percent or more of monthly pretax income on owner housing costs (including mortgage) or rent payments. Cost-burdened households have higher eviction rates, increased financial fragility, and wider use of social safety net programs, compared with other renters and homeowners. Additionally, as housing costs consume a growing share of household income, families must cut back in other areas.¹ Furthermore, the growing number of cost-burdened households suggests that a rising share of Americans may be experiencing serious financial fragility. Policymakers should be aware of the increase in housing cost burdens because if the trend continues, it could reduce the economic mobility and financial resiliency of American families.²

In 2017 there were 196,551 cost-burdened households in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County). This amounts to more than 29 percent of households in the region. It is critical that we have an adequate supply of safe, affordable housing in our region so families can provide secure, stable homes for their children while still meeting all other household expenses.

29%

196,551
households in
the 3-County
St. Louis region
were spending
30% or more of
monthly pretax
income on
housing in 2017.

^{1,2}The Pew Charitable Trusts. American Families Face a Growing Rent Burden. April 2018. Accessed at https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2018/04/rent-burden_report_v2.pdf.

COST-BURDENED HOUSEHOLDS

ZIP	# of Housing Units	# of Cost Burdened Households	% of Cost Burdened Households	ZIP	# of Housing Units	# of Cost Burdened Households	% of Cost Burdened Households	ZIP	# of Housing Units	# of Cost Burdened Households	% of Cost Burdened Households
63005	6,302	1,331	21.1	63109	13,509	3,346	24.8	63135	7,915	2,694	34.0
63011	13,895	3,265	23.5	63110	7,858	2,595	33.0	63136	17,238	8,548	49.6
63017	16,524	4,529	27.4	63111	8,343	4,091	49.0	63137	6,938	3,024	43.6
63021	21,434	4,994	23.3	63112	8,148	3,538	43.4	63138	7,269	3,021	41.6
63025	4,643	1,068	23.0	63113	4,221	2,034	48.2	63139	10,860	2,762	25.4
63026	16,676	3,512	21.1	63114	14,333	4,833	33.7	63140	119	78	65.5
63031	17,776	4,750	26.7	63115	7,227	3,912	54.1	63141	8,426	1,758	20.9
63033	17,007	5,556	32.7	63116	18,919	6,799	35.9	63143	5,002	1,482	29.6
63034	6,547	1,816	27.7	63117	4,251	1,056	24.8	63144	4,257	1,005	23.6
63038	2,465	589	23.9	63118	11,080	4,921	44.4	63146	13,560	3,227	23.8
63040	2,972	534	18.0	63119	13,645	3,796	27.8	63147	3,725	1,731	46.5
63042	8,392	2,598	31.0	63120	3,149	1,485	47.2	63301	19,421	5,125	26.4
63043	8,968	2,164	24.1	63121	10,252	4,264	41.6	63303	19,279	4,409	22.9
63044	4,006	1,029	25.7	63122	15,857	3,724	23.5	63304	14,683	2,765	18.8
63049	6,145	1,565	25.5	63123	22,135	5,460	24.7	63332	526	185	35.2
63069	5,725	1,517	26.5	63124	4,566	1,475	32.3	63341	1,269	229	18.0
63074	6,411	2,127	33.2	63125	13,529	3,595	26.6	63348	2,208	460	20.8
63088	3,826	1,072	28.0	63126	6,223	1,149	18.5	63357	1,811	480	26.5
63101	2,095	795	37.9	63127	2,009	728	36.2	63366	17,959	4,214	23.5
63102	979	394	40.2	63128	12,459	2,935	23.6	63367	8,384	1,679	20.0
63103	4,341	1,715	39.5	63129	21,680	4,563	21.0	63368	15,418	2,646	17.2
63104	9,246	3,220	34.8	63130	12,019	3,526	29.3	63373	193	57	29.5
63105	6,428	2,146	33.4	63131	6,088	1,454	23.9	63376	27,945	5,783	20.7
63106	4,489	2,639	58.8	63132	5,350	1,873	35.0	63385	13,818	3,104	22.5
63107	3,944	1,869	47.4	63133	2,968	1,524	51.3	63386	178	48	27.0
63108	10,570	4,151	39.3	63134	5,445	2,067	38.0				

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of households spending more than 30 percent of monthly income on owner housing costs (including mortgage) or gross rent payments.

■ One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

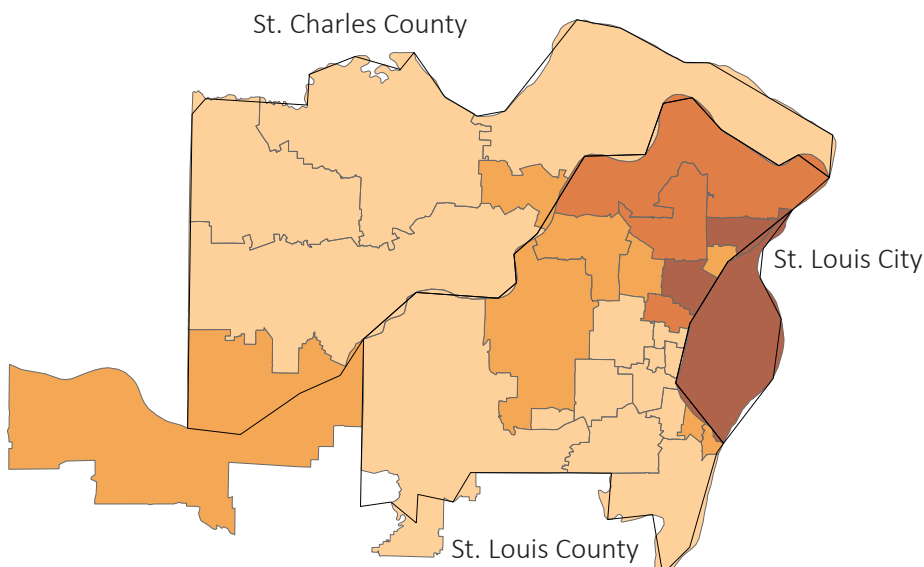
Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Selected Housing Characteristics. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: DP04. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

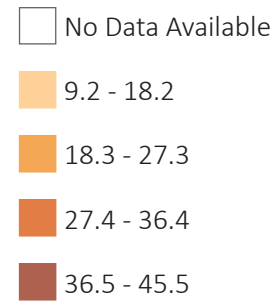
Calculation:

(Number of cost-burdened households/Total number of occupied housing units) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

MOBILITY RATE



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: Unavailable
MO: 23.2

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

A school district's mobility rate tracks students transferring into and out of a school in a given school year for reasons other than being promoted to the next grade level. Students who repeatedly transfer into and out of schools present unique academic challenges because they often are not taught a consistent curriculum and have lower attendance rates than other students. These students are at a greater risk of falling behind their peers, failing, repeating grades, and eventually dropping out of school due to their poor academic performance over time. Furthermore, a school district's mobility rate often reflects the stability of the neighborhoods and families within the district.

The mobility rate of school districts in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) varies widely. Rockwood and St. Louis Public Schools are the two largest school districts in the region, each serving more than 20,000 students. The mobility in the Rockwood district is 9.2 (the lowest in the region). In the St. Louis Public School district the mobility rate is four times higher at 42.0 (one of the highest mobility rates in the region).

EDUCATION CHALLENGE:

Students who repeatedly transfer into and out of schools are often not taught a consistent curriculum.

MOBILITY RATE

District	Mobility Rate
ST. LOUIS CITY	
St. Louis Public	42.0
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	
Aftton	14.6
Bayless	19.2
Brentwood	13.3
Clayton	13.7
Ferguson-Florissant	32.9
Hancock Place	20.9
Hazelwood	29.5
Jennings	27.1
Kirkwood	11.9
Ladue	9.5
Lindbergh	10.7
Maplewood-Richmond Heights	13.9
Mehlville	14.2
Normandy Schools Collaborative	44.4

District	Mobility Rate
Parkway	18.6
Pattonville	21.1
Ritenour	21.9
Riverview Gardens	45.5
Rockwood	9.2
Special School District	65.0
University City	28.6
Valley Park	14.5
Webster Groves	10.7
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	
Francis Howell	15.9
Ft. Zumwalt	13.8
Orchard Farm	16.3
St. Charles	23.6
Washington	19.0
Wentzville	14.8



DATA NOTES

Definition:

Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education defines Mobility Rate as “the proportion of students who changed schools during the year.”

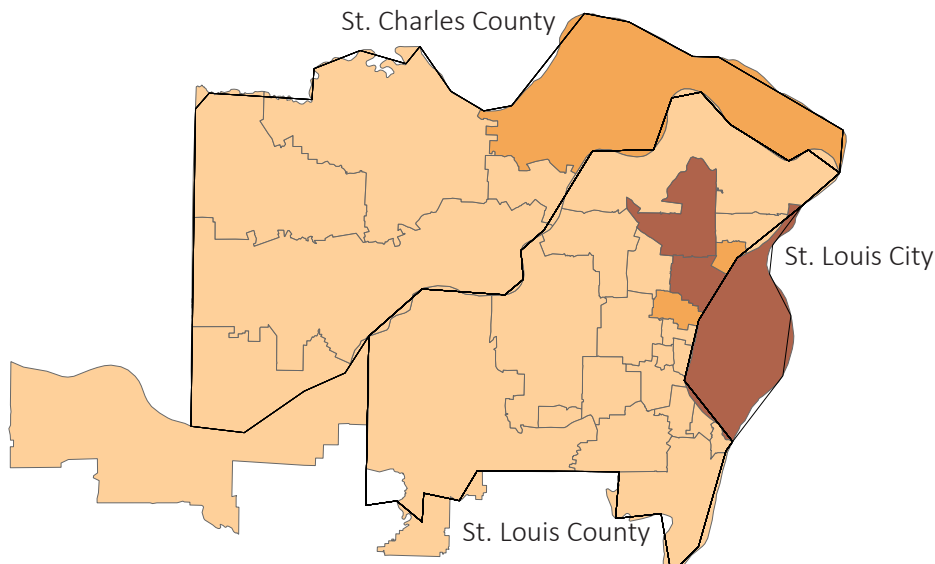
Data Source:

Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. School Data. School District Data. Reports and Resources. Attendance and Mobility. “District/Charter Mobility Rates.” Accessed at <https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx>. Data from 2018 school year.

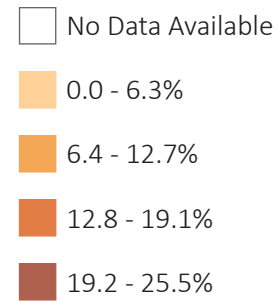
Calculation:

Percentage provided by Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education.

STUDENTS WHO ARE HOMELESS



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 2.8%
MO: 4.1%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Homelessness can have a significant negative impact on child well-being and affect children academically, socially, and emotionally. Homeless students experience greater school mobility than their non-homeless peers. School mobility can cause interruptions to a child's education and is associated with lower school achievement and increased risk of dropping out of school.¹ Homeless students are at a greater risk of being chronically absent than their non-homeless peers. Chronic absenteeism is associated with lower academic achievement and higher dropout rates.² Additionally, homeless students face significant gaps in high school graduation rates compared to their peers.³ The Education for Homeless Children and Youths (EHCY) program, authorized under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, is designed to address the needs of homeless children and youth. The goal of this act is to ensure the educational rights and protections of homeless children by removing barriers to accessing a high-quality education.

In the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County), the percentage of students facing homelessness in a given school district varies widely. Rockwood and St. Louis Public Schools are the two largest school districts in the region, each serving more than 20,000 students. The percentage of students who are homeless in the Rockwood district is 1.2 percent. In the St. Louis Public School district 25.5 percent of students are homeless. While the McKinney-Vento act does much to help support homeless students access the education they deserve, we must ensure that schools, particularly those that have a high number of homeless students, have the funding, resources, training, and policies and procedures in place to best meet the needs of these students.

Rockwood and St. Louis Public Schools are the two largest school districts in the 3 County Region.

% of Students that are Homeless:

Rockwood: **1.2%**
SLPS: **25.5%**

^{1,2,3}U.S. Department of Education. Supporting the Success of Homeless Children and Youth. Fact Sheet. Accessed at <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/160315ehcyfactsheet072716.pdf>.

STUDENTS WHO ARE HOMELESS

District	District Enrollment (k-12)	# Of Students Who Are Homeless	% of Students Who Are Homeless
ST. LOUIS CITY			
St. Louis Public	20,879	5,328	25.5
ST. LOUIS COUNTY			
Aftton	2,560	32	1.3
Bayless	1,675	13	0.8
Brentwood	783	0	0.0
Clayton	2,681	19	0.7
Ferguson-Florissant	10,156	2,533	24.9
Hancock Place	1,439	67	4.7
Hazelwood	17,370	818	4.7
Jennings	2,517	220	8.7
Kirkwood	5,760	15	0.3
Ladue	4,223	27	0.6
Lindbergh	6,832	38	0.6
Maplewood-Richmond Heights	1,340	49	3.7
Mehlville	10,138	173	1.7
Normandy Schools Collaborative	3,139	649	20.7

District	District Enrollment (k-12)	# Of Students Who Are Homeless	% of Students Who Are Homeless
Parkway	17,599	214	1.2
Pattonville	5,786	36	0.6
Ritenour	6,326	275	4.3
Riverview Gardens	5,356	312	5.8
Rockwood	20,964	255	1.2
Special School District	3,501	61	1.7
University City	2,697	204	7.6
Valley Park	874	19	2.2
Webster Groves	4,486	27	0.6
ST. CHARLES COUNTY			
Francis Howell	16,960	194	1.1
Ft. Zumwalt	17,800	208	1.2
Orchard Farm	1,890	123	6.5
St. Charles	4,806	59	1.2
Washington	3,996	46	1.2
Wentzville	16,373	103	0.6

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of students in a district who are homeless. (The McKinney-Vento Act defines homeless students as individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. The term includes students who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing or economic hardship, living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to lack of alternative adequate accommodations, living in emergency or transitional shelters, or living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings.)

Data Source:

Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Office of Quality Schools. Federal Programs. Homeless Children & Youth. Forms, Presentations, & Data. "SY 2013-2014 through SY 2017-2018 Homeless District Results." Accessed at <https://dese.mo.gov/quality-schools/federal-programs/homeless/forms-presentations-data>. Data from 2018 school year.

Calculation:

(Number of homeless students/Total district enrollment) X 100. Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.

CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Children (Under Age 6) with All Parent(s) in the Workforce

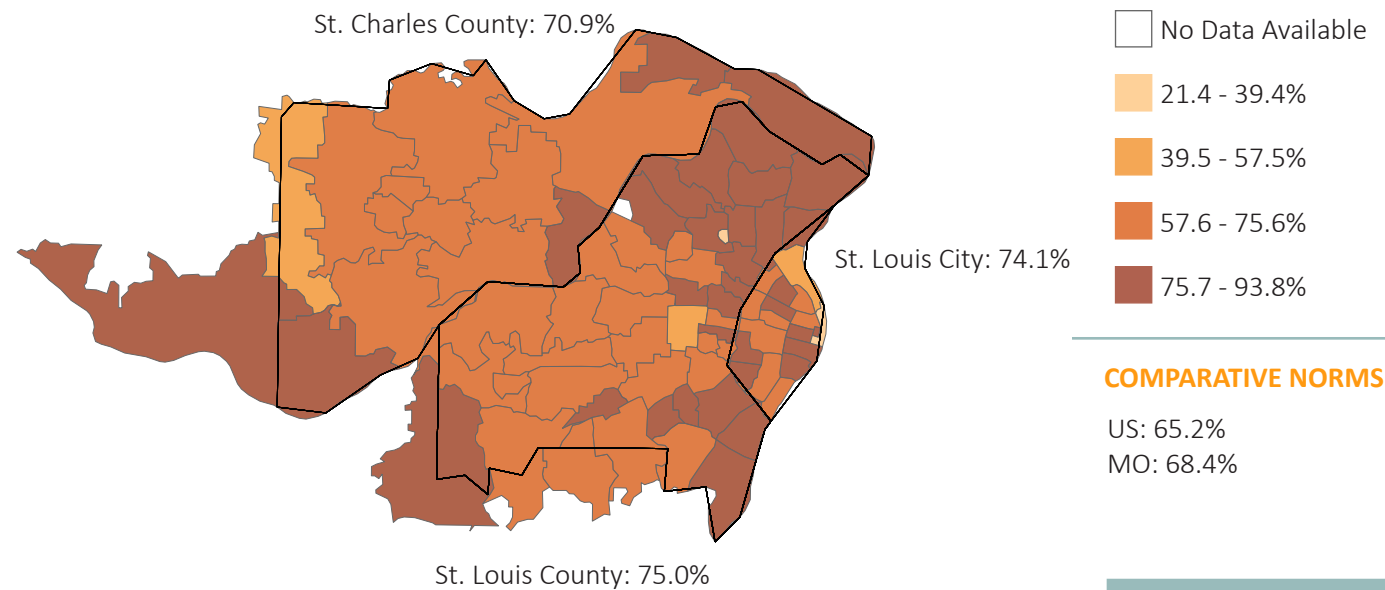
Average Weekly Cost of Child Care

Child Care Capacity

School District Pre-K Enrollment



CHILDREN (Under Age 6) WITH ALL PARENT(S) IN THE WORKFORCE



IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Today, the majority of parents in this country participate in the workforce. This is overwhelmingly true of single-parent families, but is becoming increasingly true of two-parent families as cultural norms continue to evolve and having both parents in the workforce has become an economic necessity for many families. This underscores the importance of providing affordable, high-quality early childhood education options to all families. Analyses indicate that working families lose an estimated \$28.9 billion in wages because they do not have access to affordable child care and paid family and medical leave.¹ Child care options make it possible for parents to work, and to work more hours, enabling parents to provide additional income for their family in the short term, as well as increased attachment to the labor force and higher earnings in the long-term.² Additionally, research shows that child care assistance helps working parents experience fewer missed days, schedule changes, and lost overtime hours.³ With the overwhelming majority of parents participating in the workforce, child care is an issue that affects most families in this country. Providing access to affordable, high-quality early child care is critical to parents' ability to participate in the workforce and support their families.

From 2012 to 2017 the percentage of children with all parent(s) in the workforce increased in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) from 71.3 percent in 2012 to 73.8 percent in 2017. As these data show in the St. Louis region the vast majority of parents, regardless of family structure, participate in the workforce illustrating the critical need for high-quality, affordable child care options.

From 2012-2017
there was an
increase > 1500
additional
children living in
families where all
available parents
were in the
workforce.

^{1,2,3}Child Care Aware of America. "Parents and the High Cost of Child Care." 2016 Report. Accessed at http://usa.childcareaware.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/CCA_High_Cost_Report_01-17-17_final.pdf.

CHILDREN (Under Age 6) WITH ALL PARENT(S) IN THE WORKFORCE

ZIP	# Under 6	# Under 6, Parent(s) in Workforce	% Under 6, Parent(s) in Workforce	ZIP	# Under 6	# Under 6, Parent(s) in Workforc	% Under 6, Parent(s) in Workforce	ZIP	# Under 6	# Under 6, Parent(s) in Workforc	% Under 6, Parent(s) in Workforce
63005	867	556	64.1	63109	1,753	1,370	78.2	63135	1,796	1,361	75.8
63011	2,589	1,712	66.1	63110	1,123	847	75.4	63136	4,065	3,236	79.6
63017	2,261	1,390	61.5	63111	1,948	1,171	60.1	63137	1,416	1,197	84.5
63021	3,824	2,533	66.2	63112	1,029	759	73.8	63138	2,114	1,812	85.7
63025	975	725	74.4	63113	623	528	84.8	63139	1,364	1,152	84.5
63026	3,701	2,662	71.9	63114	2,794	2,081	74.5	63140	28	6	21.4
63031	3,695	2,812	76.1	63115	1,365	1,212	88.8	63141	1,146	798	69.6
63033	3,261	2,841	87.1	63116	3,760	2,581	68.6	63143	601	404	67.2
63034	686	573	83.5	63117	461	375	81.3	63144	721	497	68.9
63038	359	211	58.8	63118	2,987	2,339	78.3	63146	1,717	1,164	67.8
63040	621	408	65.7	63119	2,287	1,671	73.1	63147	864	476	55.1
63042	1,500	1,135	75.7	63120	452	322	71.2	63301	3,017	2,160	71.6
63043	1,490	994	66.7	63121	1,668	1,454	87.2	63303	3,178	2,596	81.7
63044	569	456	80.1	63122	3,310	2,301	69.5	63304	2,875	2,105	73.2
63049	1,225	894	73.0	63123	2,877	2,417	84.0	63332	65	61	93.8
63069	1,145	932	81.4	63124	696	311	44.7	63341	114	81	71.1
63074	1,424	977	68.6	63125	2,237	1,835	82.0	63348	363	206	56.7
63088	503	396	78.7	63126	855	759	88.8	63357	264	218	82.6
63101	231	175	75.8	63127	197	171	86.8	63366	3,724	2,570	69.0
63102	71	*	*	63128	1,438	1,040	72.3	63367	1,984	1,355	68.3
63103	306	244	79.7	63129	2,736	2,225	81.3	63368	3,493	2,292	65.6
63104	1,877	1,510	80.4	63130	2,012	1,527	75.9	63373	25	20	80.0
63105	519	324	62.4	63131	981	689	70.2	63376	5,498	4,082	74.2
63106	1,349	979	72.6	63132	1,034	800	77.4	63385	3,954	2,526	63.9
63107	700	502	71.7	63133	512	412	80.5	63386	11	9	81.8
63108	643	474	73.7	63134	961	780	81.2				

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of children under age 6 living in families where both parents are in the workforce (in the case of two-parent families) or the parent is in the workforce (in the case of single-parent families).

■ One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Data Source:

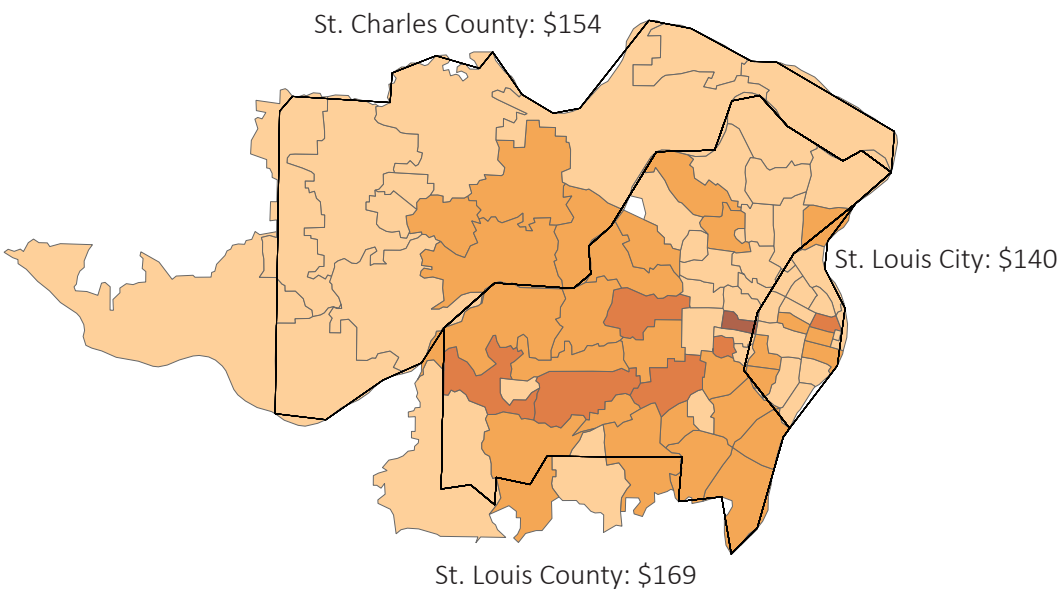
American Fact Finder. Age of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents. Universe: Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table B23008. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Calculation:

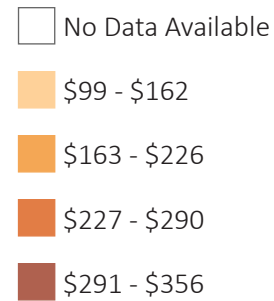
$$\frac{([\text{Children under 6 years: living with two parents: both parents in the labor force} + \text{Children under 6 years: living with one parent: living with father: in labor force} + \text{Children under 6 years: living with one parent: living with mother: in labor force}]/\text{Number of children under 6}) \times 100}{}$$
 Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF CHILD CARE



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: Unavailable
MO: Unavailable

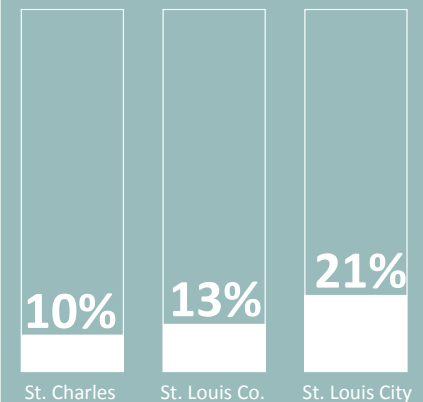
IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

For many families, child care costs can exceed the cost of housing, college tuition, transportation, food, or health care.¹ This often leaves families with few options but to make sacrifices in the quality, reliability, and potential safety of the child care they use in order to make ends meet. It is important to note that there are substantial differences in the average weekly cost of child care for different types of care with the cost of infant/toddler care being significantly higher than care for 3-5 year olds and the cost of center-based care being higher than that of home-based care. High-quality, affordable early childhood education is not only critical to improving child well-being outcomes and to producing a strong, competitive future workforce, but it also plays a key role in the strength of the current economy. A lack of affordable, quality child care has a significant impact on families and on employers' bottom lines. Child care options make it possible for parents to work, and to work more hours, enabling parents to provide additional income for their family in the short-term, as well as increased attachment to the labor force and higher earnings in the long-term.²

The average weekly cost of child care in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) was \$171 per week in 2017, totaling \$684 every month for one child. Furthermore, the cost of care varies widely across the region with the average weekly cost of child care totaling \$99 in ZIP code 63107 (the lowest) to \$356 in ZIP code 63105 (the highest).

1 Child
\$171 per week
\$684 per month

% of Median Household
Income Needed for
Average Child Care Costs



^{1,2}Child Care Aware of America. "Parents and the High Cost of Child Care." 2016 Report. Accessed at http://usa.childcareaware.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/CCA_High_Cost_Report_01-17-17_final.pdf.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF CHILD CARE

ZIP	Average Weekly Cost of Child Care	ZIP	Average Weekly Cost of Child Care	ZIP	Average Weekly Cost of Child Care
63005	\$198	63109	\$173	63135	\$120
63011	\$206	63110	\$160	63136	\$100
63017	\$207	63111	\$145	63137	\$165
63021	\$258	63112	\$110	63138	\$161
63025	\$206	63113	\$154	63139	\$207
63026	\$193	63114	\$111	63140	*
63031	\$130	63115	\$102	63141	\$272
63033	\$148	63116	\$128	63143	*
63034	\$116	63117	*	63144	\$246
63038	\$236	63118	\$111	63146	\$190
63040	*	63119	\$201	63147	\$101
63042	\$208	63120	\$119	63301	\$142
63043	\$194	63121	\$129	63303	\$177
63044	\$146	63122	\$244	63304	\$164
63049	*	63123	\$185	63332	*
63069	*	63124	*	63341	*
63074	\$100	63125	\$180	63348	\$137
63088	\$216	63126	\$161	63357	*
63101	*	63127	\$205	63366	\$155
63102	*	63128	\$196	63367	\$145
63103	\$175	63129	\$163	63368	\$214
63104	\$168	63130	\$146	63373	*
63105	\$356	63131	\$186	63376	\$166
63106	\$227	63132	\$120	63385	\$131
63107	\$99	63133	\$119	63386	*
63108	\$216	63134	\$206		

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The average weekly cost of child care.

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes.

Data Source:

Child Care Aware of Missouri. Data request. Data as of July 2017.

Calculation:

$$([\text{Avg. weekly cost of center-based care for children under 3} + \text{Avg. weekly cost of center-based care for children 3 to 5} + \text{Avg. weekly cost of home-based care for children under 3} + \text{Avg. weekly cost of home-based care for children 3 to 5}]/4.$$

Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

CHILD CARE CAPACITY

ZIP	# Under 5	Accredited	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Reg./Exempt
63005	687	364	390	8	4
63011	2,092	399	908	30	4
63017	1,970	247	968	20	0
63021	3,344	484	401	10	20
63025	853	201	176	10	0
63026	3,201	253	569	20	0
63031	3,372	0	1,120	40	220
63033	2,864	0	730	90	324
63034	613	0	269	30	112
63038	309	0	246	0	4
63040	545	0	209	0	0
63042	1,368	254	351	10	116
63043	1,330	0	494	20	24
63044	548	0	280	10	44
63049	1,118	*	*	*	*
63069	1,141	*	*	*	*
63074	1,111	0	320	20	60
63088	458	0	189	0	8
63101	233	*	*	*	*
63102	71	*	*	*	*
63103	255	394	277	0	20
63104	1,475	443	119	10	128
63105	468	245	63	0	0
63106	1,088	36	233	0	160
63107	632	0	298	30	244
63108	561	412	101	0	100

ZIP	# Under 5	Accredited	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Reg./Exempt
63109	1,551	0	364	20	16
63110	1,036	56	676	29	96
63111	1,583	175	250	10	212
63112	929	223	361	38	172
63113	561	371	321	60	200
63114	2,223	620	566	20	188
63115	1,420	357	203	50	368
63116	3,573	0	548	40	172
63117	413	0	64	0	16
63118	2,823	74	524	80	272
63119	1,948	397	576	20	20
63120	341	188	279	60	156
63121	1,414	161	901	20	372
63122	2,883	844	633	38	8
63123	2,608	171	482	20	16
63124	585	0	379	0	0
63125	1,925	0	581	10	24
63126	688	150	431	0	4
63127	161	0	430	0	0
63128	1,340	99	502	30	4
63129	2,488	301	932	40	12
63130	1,845	394	709	10	188
63131	721	0	266	0	0
63132	856	86	46	10	68
63133	472	225	531	10	180
63134	935	99	259	20	184

ZIP	# Under 5	Accredited	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Reg./Exempt
63135	1,444	290	223	40	340
63136	3,515	896	1,067	117	908
63137	1,363	260	347	10	368
63138	1,930	95	428	30	300
63139	1,171	149	410	26	24
63140	21	*	*	*	*
63141	991	250	1,586	0	12
63143	508	130	33	10	24
63144	659	0	452	18	0
63146	1,500	432	120	29	24
63147	887	122	327	30	212
63301	2,545	293	1,193	6	40
63303	2,734	148	797	20	24
63304	2,390	0	686	30	4
63332	32	*	*	*	*
63341	103	0	120	0	0
63348	233	0	171	0	0
63357	187	*	*	*	*
63366	3,063	0	1,098	20	28
63367	1,799	122	471	10	4
63368	2,872	156	2,209	40	8
63373	22	*	*	*	*
63376	4,703	688	1,684	70	32
63385	3,245	32	1,171	50	8
63386	11	*	*	*	*

DATA NOTES

Definition: The number of accredited (including centers and homes) early child care “seats”, the number of licensed center-based early child care “seats”, the number of licensed home-based early child care “seats”, and the number of registered/exempt home-based early child care “seats”.

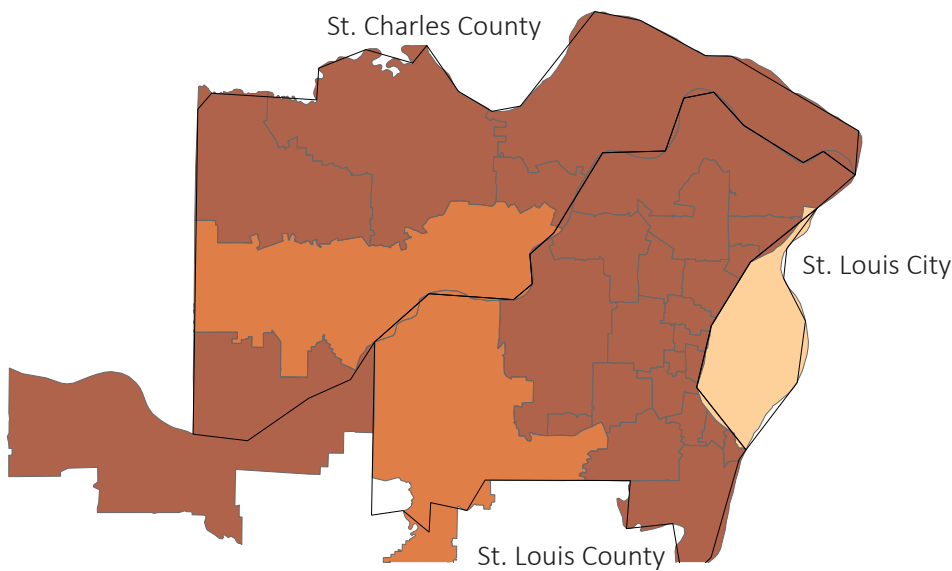
Data Source: Child Care Aware of Missouri and United 4 Children. Data request. Data as of May 2017.

Calculation: Data provided by Child Care Aware of Missouri and United 4 Children.

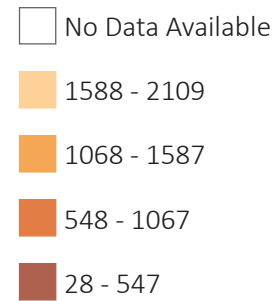
*No Data Available.

CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY

SCHOOL DISTRICT PRE-K ENROLLMENT



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: Unavailable
MO: 36,265

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Increasingly, school districts are playing a larger role in the early childhood system by providing early childhood development opportunities through district-sponsored pre-kindergarten programs. Over the past several years there has been an increase in the number of school districts offering pre-kindergarten programs (generally serving children ages 3-4), as well as the expansion of pre-kindergarten programs by districts that already had programs in place. It is important to note that school districts are exempt from the licensing standards that apply to other early childhood programs and it is critical that the proper mechanisms are in place to ensure that children are receiving safe, quality early childhood education in these district-sponsored pre-kindergarten programs. Additionally, we must keep in mind that while school districts may provide families with an affordable, quality early childhood education option for older children, we need to ensure that families have access to quality, affordable infant/toddler care (a type of care already in short supply) in their community as well. Furthermore, there are many families in need of care during non-traditional hours such as on the weekends or during the evening hours. We need to make sure families have access to a spectrum of early childhood development options that allow them to meet all their child care needs.

In 2005, 13 school districts in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) offered pre-kindergarten programs. The total enrollment of students in pre-kindergarten programs in 2005 was 3,428. In 2018, all 30 districts in the St. Louis region offered a pre-kindergarten program and enrollment in these programs nearly tripled to 9,807.

2005 Enrollment

3,428

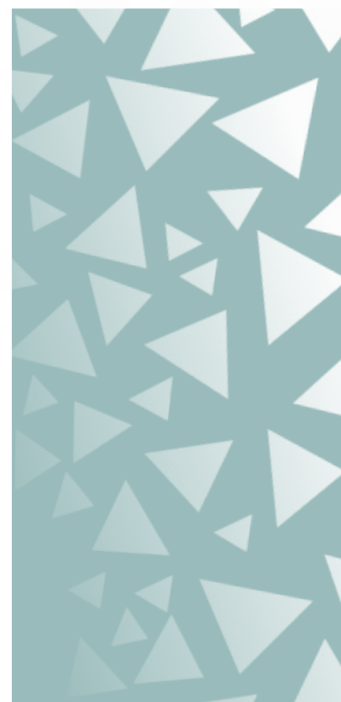
2018 Enrollment

9,807

SCHOOL DISTRICT PRE-K ENROLLMENT

District	Pre-k Enrollment
ST. LOUIS CITY	
St. Louis Public	2109
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	
Aftton	203
Bayless	48
Brentwood	70
Clayton	114
Ferguson-Florissant	425
Hancock Place	81
Hazelwood	494
Jennings	44
Kirkwood	330
Ladue	234
Lindbergh	109
Maplewood-Richmond Heights	154
Mehlville	311
Normandy Schools Collaborative	101

District	Pre-K Enrollment
Parkway	350
Pattonville	229
Ritenour	157
Riverview Gardens	201
Rockwood	758
Special School District	851
University City	123
Valley Park	28
Webster Groves	147
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	
Francis Howell	895
Ft. Zumwalt	325
Orchard Farm	165
St. Charles	184
Washington	152
Wentzville	415



DATA NOTES

Definition:

The total number of children enrolled in a district-sponsored pre-kindergarten program.

Data Source:

Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. School Data. School District Data. Reports and Resources. Enrollment and Demographics. "District Enrollment 1991-2018." Accessed at <https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx>. Data from 2018 school year.

Calculation:

Data provided by Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education.

TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION

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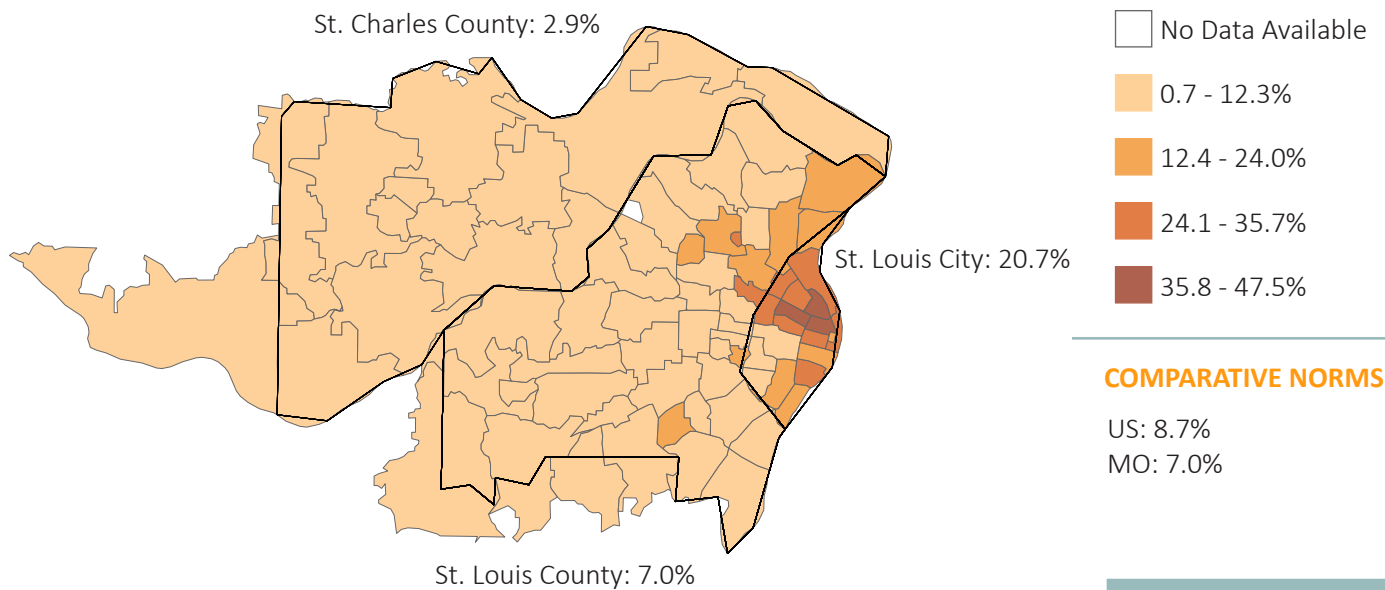
Households without a Vehicle

Households with a Computer

Households with a Smartphone

Households with an Internet Subscription

HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A VEHICLE



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 8.7%

MO: 7.0%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Reliable transportation is essential to families' ability to seek and maintain employment, to access healthcare, childcare, and other community resources, and to access other basic amenities and recreation opportunities. For those without access to a vehicle or who are unable to drive, public transit is critical to providing basic mobility. However, in many cities public transit systems are underdeveloped and do not adequately serve the communities that would benefit most from an affordable, robust public transit system. In fact, in a continuing study of upward mobility based at Harvard, commuting time has emerged as the single strongest factor in the odds of escaping poverty. The longer an average commute in a given county, the worse the chances of low-income families in that county moving up the economic ladder. The relationship between transportation and social mobility is stronger than that between mobility and several other factors, such as crime, elementary-school test scores or the percentage of two-parent families in a community.¹

In 2017 in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) 8.9 percent of households did not have a vehicle. Furthermore, there were large disparities in vehicle access across the region. The percentage of households without a vehicle in St. Louis City (21 percent) was three times that of St. Louis County (7 percent) and seven times that of St. Charles County (3 percent). Moreover, in ZIP code 63106 in St. Louis City (the ZIP code with the highest percentage of households without a vehicle) nearly half of all households (47.5 percent) did not have a vehicle.

47.5%
Nearly 1/2 of all
residents in
ZIP code 63106
do not have a
vehicle.

¹The New York Times. The Upshot. Transportation Emerges as Crucial to Escaping Poverty. May 2015. Accessed at <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/05/07/upshot/transportation-emerges-as-crucial-to-escaping-poverty.html>.

HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A VEHICLE

ZIP	# Housing Units	# without Vehicle	% without Vehicle
63005	6,337	110	1.7
63011	14,029	675	4.8
63017	16,834	592	3.5
63021	21,673	498	2.3
63025	4,822	42	0.9
63026	16,780	629	3.7
63031	18,049	720	4.0
63033	17,337	1,541	8.9
63034	6,662	190	2.9
63038	2,490	33	1.3
63040	3,007	22	0.7
63042	8,584	697	8.1
63043	9,124	340	3.7
63044	4,087	280	6.9
63049	6,274	260	4.1
63069	5,808	232	4.0
63074	6,477	839	13.0
63088	3,891	198	5.1
63101	2,095	321	15.3
63102	995	285	28.6
63103	4,405	1,183	26.9
63104	9,404	1,551	16.5
63105	6,566	222	3.4
63106	4,603	2,187	47.5
63107	4,091	1,659	40.6
63108	10,747	2,632	24.5

ZIP	# Housing Units	# without Vehicle	% without Vehicle
63109	13,669	1,042	7.6
63110	8,013	859	10.7
63111	8,514	2,003	23.5
63112	8,335	2,341	28.1
63113	4,415	1,639	37.1
63114	14,547	1,225	8.4
63115	7,512	1,926	25.6
63116	19,275	2,854	14.8
63117	4,336	300	6.9
63118	11,284	2,882	25.5
63119	13,854	1,178	8.5
63120	3,241	936	28.9
63121	10,473	1,788	17.1
63122	16,095	647	4.0
63123	22,513	1,081	4.8
63124	4,644	410	8.8
63125	13,729	1,218	8.9
63126	6,370	89	1.4
63127	2,026	274	13.5
63128	12,707	606	4.8
63129	22,007	883	4.0
63130	12,213	1,109	9.1
63131	6,331	64	1.0
63132	5,435	393	7.2
63133	3,063	880	28.7
63134	5,515	737	13.4

ZIP	# Housing Units	# without Vehicle	% without Vehicle
63135	8,130	810	10.0
63136	17,496	3,782	21.6
63137	7,198	1,130	15.7
63138	7,375	1,008	13.7
63139	11,036	838	7.6
63140	121	33	27.3
63141	8,482	189	2.2
63143	5,046	724	14.3
63144	4,313	120	2.8
63146	13,767	870	6.3
63147	3,821	1,039	27.2
63301	19,626	1,019	5.2
63303	19,490	688	3.5
63304	14,924	353	2.4
63332	541	14	2.6
63341	1,284	17	1.3
63348	2,262	37	1.6
63357	1,860	73	3.9
63366	18,187	563	3.1
63367	8,488	92	1.1
63368	15,612	286	1.8
63373	197	3	1.5
63376	28,249	677	2.4
63385	13,923	406	2.9
63386	189	4	2.1

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of households that do not have a vehicle.

 One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

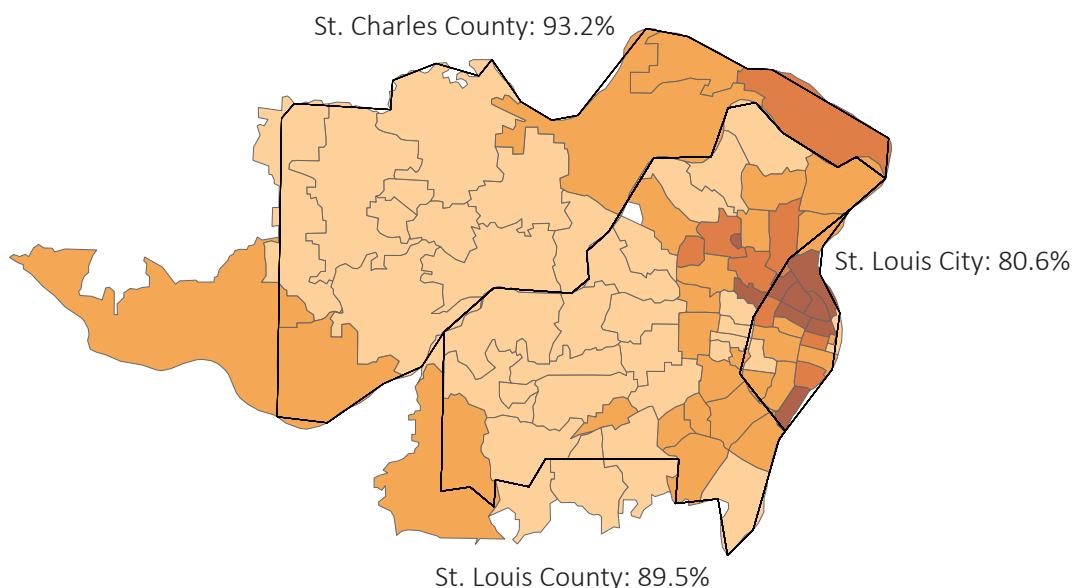
Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Selected Housing Characteristics. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: DP04. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

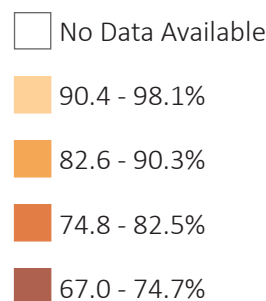
Calculation:

(Number of households with no vehicle/Total number of occupied housing units) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A COMPUTER



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 87.2%
MO: 85.6%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Thirty years after the debut of the World Wide Web, computer ownership, internet use, broadband adoption and smartphone ownership have grown rapidly for all Americans. However, even as many aspects of the “digital divide” have narrowed over time, the digital lives of lower- and higher-income Americans remain markedly different. Nearly three-in-ten adults with household incomes below \$30,000 a year (29 percent) do not own a smartphone. More than four-in-ten do not have home broadband services (44 percent) or a traditional computer (46 percent). Additionally, a majority of lower-income Americans are not tablet owners. By comparison, each of these technologies is nearly universal among adults in households earning \$100,000 or more a year.¹

In 2017 in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) 88.5 percent of households had a computer. And while the percentage of households with a computer was high in all three counties (93 percent in St. Charles, 90 percent in St. Louis County, and 81 percent in St. Louis City) there were substantial differences in the percentage of households with a computer across ZIP codes. In ZIP code 63113, a ZIP code where 55 percent of children live in poverty, only 67 percent of households had a computer (the lowest in the region). In ZIP code 63038, a ZIP code where only 6 percent of children live in poverty, 98 percent of households had a computer (the highest in the region).

In the St. Louis region there were 6 ZIP codes where **30% or more of households DO NOT** own a computer.

¹The Pew Research Center. FactTank. Digital divide persists even as lower-income Americans make gains in tech adoption. May 2019. Accessed at <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/05/07/digital-divide-persists-even-as-lower-income-americans-make-gains-in-tech-adoption/>.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A COMPUTER

ZIP	# Housing Units	# with a Computer	% with a Computer
63005	6,337	6,147	97.0
63011	14,029	13,018	92.8
63017	16,834	15,774	93.7
63021	21,673	20,531	94.7
63025	4,822	4,537	94.1
63026	16,780	15,179	90.5
63031	18,049	16,354	90.6
63033	17,337	15,359	88.6
63034	6,662	6,300	94.6
63038	2,490	2,443	98.1
63040	3,007	2,913	96.9
63042	8,584	7,830	91.2
63043	9,124	8,605	94.3
63044	4,087	3,608	88.3
63049	6,274	5,767	91.9
63069	5,808	5,087	87.6
63074	6,477	5,169	79.8
63088	3,891	3,513	90.3
63101	2,095	1,890	90.2
63102	995	976	98.1
63103	4,405	3,595	81.6
63104	9,404	8,098	86.1
63105	6,566	6,367	97.0
63106	4,603	3,160	68.7
63107	4,091	2,753	67.3
63108	10,747	9,324	86.8

ZIP	# Housing Units	# with a Computer	% with a Computer
63109	13,669	12,251	89.6
63110	8,013	7,029	87.7
63111	8,514	6,179	72.6
63112	8,335	6,424	77.1
63113	4,415	2,957	67.0
63114	14,547	12,323	84.7
63115	7,512	5,192	69.1
63116	19,275	15,944	82.7
63117	4,336	3,923	90.5
63118	11,284	8,444	74.8
63119	13,854	12,214	88.2
63120	3,241	2,208	68.1
63121	10,473	8,159	77.9
63122	16,095	14,944	92.8
63123	22,513	19,348	85.9
63124	4,644	4,103	88.4
63125	13,729	11,655	84.9
63126	6,370	5,664	88.9
63127	2,026	1,728	85.3
63128	12,707	11,107	87.4
63129	22,007	20,430	92.8
63130	12,213	11,059	90.6
63131	6,331	6,132	96.9
63132	5,435	4,873	89.7
63133	3,063	2,261	73.8
63134	5,515	4,352	78.9

ZIP	# Housing Units	# with a Computer	% with a Computer
63135	8,130	7,026	86.4
63136	17,496	14,044	80.3
63137	7,198	6,063	84.2
63138	7,375	6,479	87.9
63139	11,036	10,158	92.0
63140	121	84	69.4
63141	8,482	8,021	94.6
63143	5,046	4,428	87.8
63144	4,313	4,011	93.0
63146	13,767	12,551	91.2
63147	3,821	2,609	68.3
63301	19,626	17,672	90.0
63303	19,490	18,017	92.4
63304	14,924	14,132	94.7
63332	541	448	82.8
63341	1,284	1,213	94.5
63348	2,262	2,066	91.3
63357	1,860	1,619	87.0
63366	18,187	16,984	93.4
63367	8,488	8,190	96.5
63368	15,612	14,899	95.4
63373	197	168	85.3
63376	28,249	26,393	93.4
63385	13,923	13,011	93.4
63386	189	147	77.8

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of households that have one or more types of computing devices (including laptop, desktop, smartphone, tablet, portable wireless computer, and/or other computer).

 One of the 5 lowest ZIP codes by percentage.

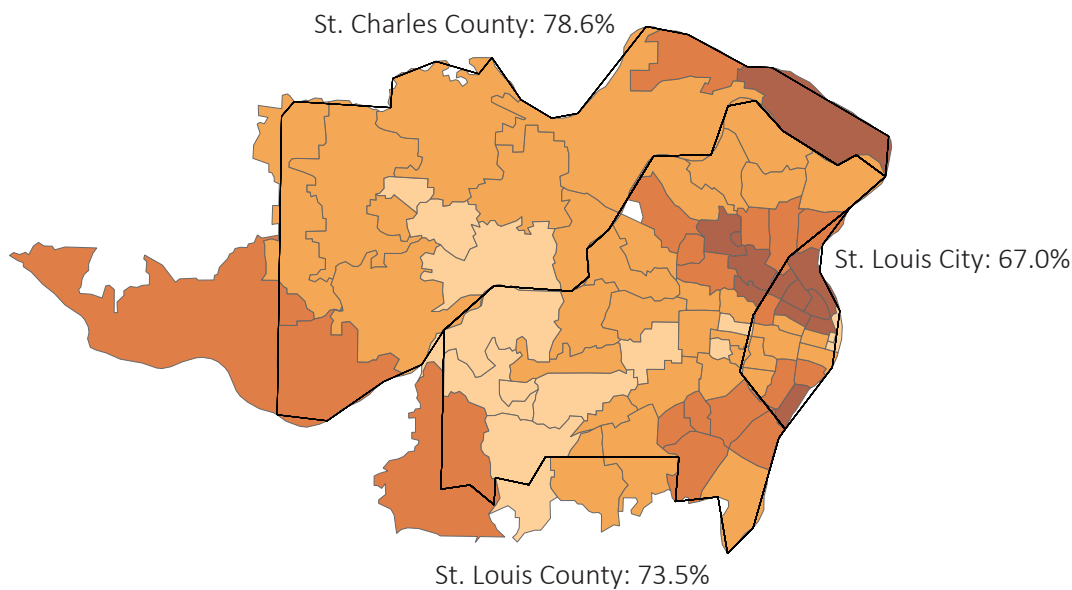
Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table DP02. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

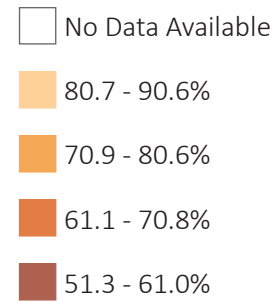
Calculation:

(Number of households with one or more types of computing devices/Total number of occupied housing units) X 100.
Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A SMARTPHONE



LEGEND



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 71.1%
MO: 68.5%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Many lower-income Americans have fewer options for online access at their disposal and are relying more on smartphones. As of early 2019, 26 percent of adults living in households earning less than \$30,000 a year are “smartphone-dependent” internet users (meaning they own a smartphone but do not have broadband internet at home). This represents a substantial increase from 12 percent in 2013. In contrast, only 5 percent of those living in households earning \$100,000 or more fall into this category in 2019.¹ This reliance on smartphones also means that lower-income individuals are more likely to use smartphones for tasks traditionally reserved for larger screens. For example, lower-income smartphone owners were especially likely to use their mobile device when seeking out and applying for jobs, according to a 2015 Pew Research Center report.²

In 2017 in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) 73.2 percent of households had a smartphone. And while the percentage of households with a smartphone was relatively high in all three counties (79 percent in St. Charles, 74 percent in St. Louis County, and 67 percent in St. Louis City) there were substantial differences in the percentage of households with a smartphone across ZIP codes. In ZIP code 63107, 51.2 percent of households have a smartphone (the lowest in the region). In ZIP code 63102, 90.5 percent of households have a smartphone (the highest in the region).

^{1,2}The Pew Research Center. FactTank. Digital divide persists even as lower-income Americans make gains in tech adoption. May 2019. Accessed at <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/05/07/digital-divide-persists-even-as-lower-income-americans-make-gains-in-tech-adoption/>.

Although overall smartphone ownership is high, there are still ZIP codes where nearly

1/2

of households DO NOT own a smartphone.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH A SMARTPHONE

ZIP	# Housing Units	# with Smartphone	% with Smartphone
63005	6,337	5,549	87.6
63011	14,029	10,896	77.7
63017	16,834	13,358	79.4
63021	21,673	17,815	82.2
63025	4,822	3,971	82.4
63026	16,780	12,557	74.8
63031	18,049	13,597	75.3
63033	17,337	12,579	72.6
63034	6,662	5,098	76.5
63038	2,490	2,141	86.0
63040	3,007	2,583	85.9
63042	8,584	6,271	73.1
63043	9,124	7,090	77.7
63044	4,087	2,681	65.6
63049	6,274	4,674	74.5
63069	5,808	4,057	69.9
63074	6,477	4,003	61.8
63088	3,891	2,867	73.7
63101	2,095	1,693	80.8
63102	995	901	90.6
63103	4,405	3,169	71.9
63104	9,404	7,147	76.0
63105	6,566	5,612	85.5
63106	4,603	2,717	59.0
63107	4,091	2,098	51.3
63108	10,747	7,785	72.4

ZIP	# Housing Units	# with Smartphone	% with Smartphone
63109	13,669	10,160	74.3
63110	8,013	6,085	75.9
63111	8,514	4,939	58.0
63112	8,335	5,320	63.8
63113	4,415	2,402	54.4
63114	14,547	9,739	66.9
63115	7,512	4,224	56.2
63116	19,275	13,005	67.5
63117	4,336	3,247	74.9
63118	11,284	7,085	62.8
63119	13,854	9,953	71.8
63120	3,241	1,705	52.6
63121	10,473	6,392	61.0
63122	16,095	12,215	75.9
63123	22,513	15,325	68.1
63124	4,644	3,391	73.0
63125	13,729	8,941	65.1
63126	6,370	4,480	70.3
63127	2,026	1,355	66.9
63128	12,707	8,747	68.8
63129	22,007	16,169	73.5
63130	12,213	9,575	78.4
63131	6,331	5,318	84.0
63132	5,435	3,900	71.8
63133	3,063	1,815	59.3
63134	5,515	3,302	59.9

ZIP	# Housing Units	# with Smartphone	% with Smartphone
63135	8,130	5,497	67.6
63136	17,496	11,378	65.0
63137	7,198	4,869	67.6
63138	7,375	5,431	73.6
63139	11,036	8,293	75.1
63140	121	72	59.5
63141	8,482	6,696	78.9
63143	5,046	3,820	75.7
63144	4,313	3,536	82.0
63146	13,767	10,459	76.0
63147	3,821	2,102	55.0
63301	19,626	14,289	72.8
63303	19,490	15,184	77.9
63304	14,924	12,127	81.3
63332	541	331	61.2
63341	1,284	944	73.5
63348	2,262	1,754	77.5
63357	1,860	1,276	68.6
63366	18,187	14,433	79.4
63367	8,488	6,938	81.7
63368	15,612	13,189	84.5
63373	197	130	66.0
63376	28,249	21,896	77.5
63385	13,923	11,087	79.6
63386	189	100	52.9

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of households that have a smartphone.

One of the 5 lowest ZIP codes by percentage.

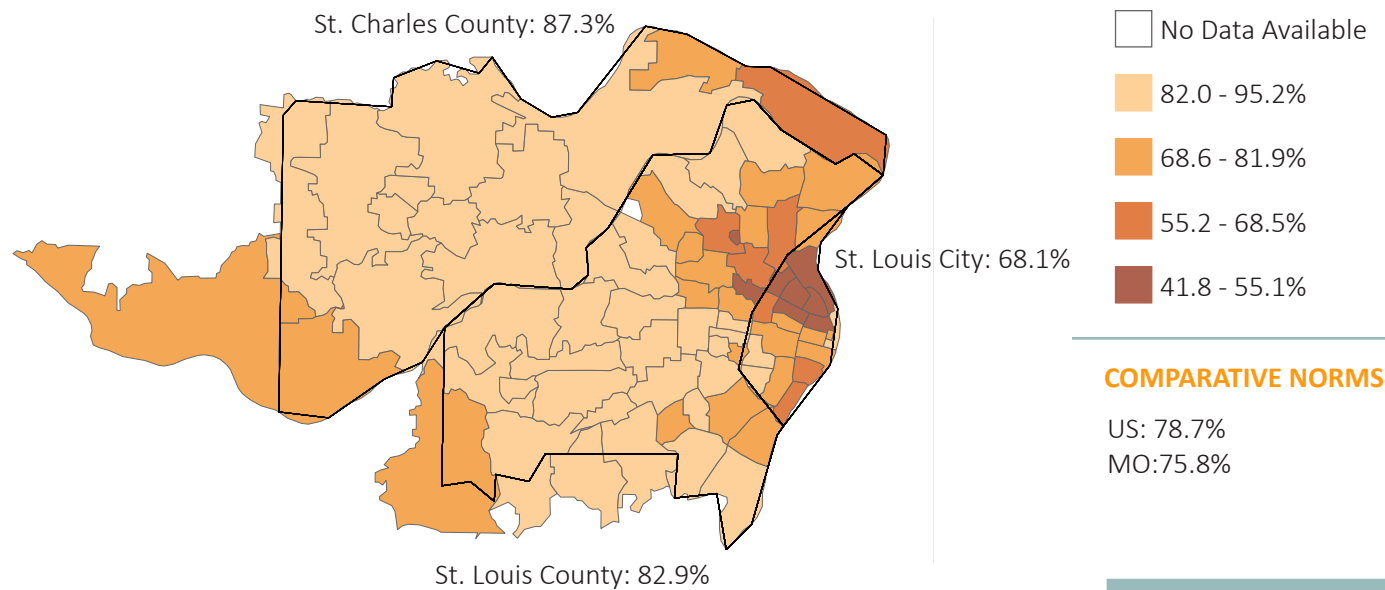
Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Types of Computer and Internet Subscriptions. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S2801. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Calculation:

(Number of households with a smartphone/Total number of occupied housing units) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN INTERNET SUBSCRIPTION



COMPARATIVE NORMS

US: 78.7%
MO: 75.8%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

While an increasing percentage of homes have a computer, it is of limited utility to families if they do not also have access to a fast, reliable, affordable internet connection. Furthermore, as mentioned in the previous indicator description, smartphone ownership is increasing. This certainly allows more families critical access to the internet. However, if families are “smartphone-dependent” internet users completing tasks like coursework for job training programs or homework can still be quite challenging. In fact, the “homework gap” is the term used to describe the inequities between students who have devices and internet connectivity at home, and those who do not and struggle to complete tech-based assignments as a result.¹ In 2015, 35 percent of lower-income households with school-age children did not have a broadband internet connection at home, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data.²

In 2017 in the three county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County) 80.8 percent of households had an internet subscription (of any type). And while the percentage of households with an internet subscription was relatively high in St. Charles (87 percent) and in St. Louis County (83 percent), the rate was substantially lower in St. Louis City (68 percent). Additionally, there were substantial differences in the percentage of households with an internet subscription across ZIP codes. In ZIP code 63106, a ZIP code where 62 percent of children live in poverty, only 41.8 percent of households had an internet subscription (the lowest in the region). In ZIP code 63040, a ZIP code where no children live in poverty, 95.2 percent of households had an internet subscription (the highest in the region).

¹Education Week. ‘Homework Gap’ Hits Minority, Impoverished Students Hardest, Survey Finds. Accessed at https://blogs.edweek.org/edweek/DigitalEducation/2018/09/homework_gap_education_equity_ACT_survey.html

²The Pew Research Center. FactTank. Digital divide persists even as lower-income Americans make gains in tech adoption. May 2019. Accessed at <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/05/07/digital-divide-persists-even-as-lower-income-americans-make-gains-in-tech-adoption/>.



In 2015, 35% of lower-income households with school-age children did not have a broadband internet connection at home.²

HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN INTERNET SUBSCRIPTION

ZIP	# Housing Units	# with Internet	% with Internet
63005	6,337	6,007	94.8
63011	14,029	12,523	89.3
63017	16,834	15,263	90.7
63021	21,673	19,772	91.2
63025	4,822	4,334	89.9
63026	16,780	14,397	85.8
63031	18,049	15,049	83.4
63033	17,337	13,908	80.2
63034	6,662	5,894	88.5
63038	2,490	2,335	93.8
63040	3,007	2,862	95.2
63042	8,584	7,069	82.4
63043	9,124	8,102	88.8
63044	4,087	3,240	79.3
63049	6,274	5,288	84.3
63069	5,808	4,590	79.0
63074	6,477	4,613	71.2
63088	3,891	3,484	89.5
63101	2,095	1,554	74.2
63102	995	853	85.7
63103	4,405	3,193	72.5
63104	9,404	7,210	76.7
63105	6,566	6,099	92.9
63106	4,603	1,926	41.8
63107	4,091	1,841	45.0
63108	10,747	8,056	75.0

ZIP	# Housing Units	# with Internet	% with internet
63109	13,669	11,350	83.0
63110	8,013	6,157	76.8
63111	8,514	5,386	63.3
63112	8,335	5,174	62.1
63113	4,415	2,376	53.8
63114	14,547	11,229	77.2
63115	7,512	3,344	44.5
63116	19,275	14,023	72.8
63117	4,336	3,774	87.0
63118	11,284	7,035	62.3
63119	13,854	11,712	84.5
63120	3,241	1,591	49.1
63121	10,473	6,555	62.6
63122	16,095	14,229	88.4
63123	22,513	18,042	80.1
63124	4,644	3,839	82.7
63125	13,729	10,475	76.3
63126	6,370	5,377	84.4
63127	2,026	1,616	79.8
63128	12,707	10,480	82.5
63129	22,007	19,071	86.7
63130	12,213	9,958	81.5
63131	6,331	5,966	94.2
63132	5,435	4,428	81.5
63133	3,063	1,532	50.0
63134	5,515	3,667	66.5

ZIP	# Housing Units	# with Internet	% with internet
63135	8,130	6,056	74.5
63136	17,496	11,890	68.0
63137	7,198	5,344	74.2
63138	7,375	5,417	73.5
63139	11,036	9,297	84.2
63140	121	54	44.6
63141	8,482	7,824	92.2
63143	5,046	3,904	77.4
63144	4,313	3,939	91.3
63146	13,767	11,848	86.1
63147	3,821	1,625	42.5
63301	19,626	16,110	82.1
63303	19,490	16,734	85.9
63304	14,924	13,527	90.6
63332	541	374	69.1
63341	1,284	1,095	85.3
63348	2,262	1,921	84.9
63357	1,860	1,404	75.5
63366	18,187	15,928	87.6
63367	8,488	7,701	90.7
63368	15,612	13,907	89.1
63373	197	148	75.1
63376	28,249	25,059	88.7
63385	13,923	12,221	87.8
63386	189	109	57.7

DATA NOTES

Definition:

The number or percentage of households that have an internet subscription (including dial-up, cellular data plan, cable, fiber optic, DSL, satellite internet service.)

One of the 5 lowest ZIP codes by percentage.

Data Source:

American Fact Finder. Types of Computer and Internet Subscriptions. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S2801. Accessed at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Calculation:

(Number of households with an internet subscription/Total number of occupied housing units) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

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RESOURCES

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Disability Resources

Health Resources

Behavioral/Mental Health Resources



DISABILITY RESOURCES

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF MISSOURI (ACLU)

906 Olive Street, Suite 1130, 63101 | www.aclu-mo.org | 314-652-3114

The ACLU of Missouri defends civil liberties and the principles of equality and justice in Missouri through litigation, legislation programs and public education.

BI-LINGUAL INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANT SERVICES

1329 Macklind Ave., Suite 200, 63110 | www.bilingualstl.org | 314-645-7800

Provides mental health and social services to the elderly and disabled foreign born. Includes counseling, case management, translation/interpretation services, and referrals. Serves as Affordable Care Act ACA Navigator.

BRIDGES COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES

3114 Sutton Blvd., 63143 | www.bridgescss.com | 314-781-7900

Bridges Community Support Services offers interpersonal counseling OT,PT,and speech therapies, behavior therapy , counseling ,and evaluations, supported living services, person centered planning and more.

CENTER FOR AUTISM EDUCATION

4110 Old Mill Parkway, 63376 | www.teachautism.org | 636-978-7785

The Center for Autism Education is to assure that each students regardless of ability or economic level is provided an education in a positive and safe learning environment so that the all reach their fullest potential. Each student will receive respect, care, safety, and a strong commitment from each and every staff member. They work to provide each student with the skills necessary to become a successful, happy and contributing member of his or her community and society at large.

CENTER FOR HEARING AND SPEECH

9835 Manchester Rd., 63119 | www.chsstl.org | 314-968-4710

Audiology and speech disorder facility treating hearing and speech disorders regardless of ability to pay. Services include: audiology, speech-language therapy, hearing and vision screenings, an Industrial Hearing Conservation Program, hearing aids and community outreach.

DELTA GAMMA CENTER FOR CHILDREN WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS

1750 S. Big Bend Blvd., 63117 | dgckids.org | 314-776-1300

A combination of early intervention, parent education, and support for the entire family helps build a solid foundation for learning.

EASTERSEALS MIDWEST

11933 Westline Industrial Drive, 63146 | www.easterseals.com/midwest | 314-394-7100

Wide range of services for children and adults, including autism, community living, employment, assessments and more.

FIRST STEPS

www.mofirststeps.com | 1-866-583-2392

First Steps offers coordinated services and assistance to young children with special needs and their families. First Steps is designed for children, birth to age three, who have delayed development or diagnosed conditions that are associated with developmental disabilities. The First Steps goal is to make sure that families have the necessary supports, services, and resources that they need to raise healthy, happy and successful children. First Steps works with Missouri families of children age birth to three by ensuring that coordinated services are provided as conveniently as possible. Participation in First Steps is voluntary and is intended to help families of children with disabilities to understand their child's special needs, obtain the help they desire to deal with situations that could interfere with their child's growth and development, and provide the best conditions for their child's growth and development.

DISABILITY RESOURCES (continued)

HORIZON HOUSING DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

3001 Arsenal St., 63118 | www.hhdc-stl.org | 314-865-0383

The mission of Horizon Housing Development Company (HHDC) is to assist in providing housing services to St. Louis City residents with developmental disabilities. HHDC provides this foundation with seven scattered buildings in the City of St. Louis. Housing is provided to individuals and families.

INDEPENDENCE CENTER

4245 Forest Park Ave., 63108 | www.independencecenter.org | 314-533-4245

Independence Center is a community based rehabilitation program for adults with severe and persistent mental illnesses in the St. Louis area, built on the Clubhouse model of psychosocial rehabilitation.

METRO TRANSIT

www.metrostlouis.org/fares-and-passes

Seniors (age 65+) Customers with disabilities, customers who possess a medicare ID, and children ages 5-12 can ride Metro for half price. Website includes Call-A-Ride information.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

www.health.mo.gov/seniors/homecomservices | 866-835-3505

Home and community based services available, including payment for personal care by family members. For information regarding eligibility criteria and funding sources for in-home services or consumer-directed services, contact DSDS above phone number or visit website.

MISSOURI PARENTS ACT (MPACT)

www.missouriparentsact.org | 800-743-7634

MPACT's primary goal is to assist parents in their effort to effectively advocate for their children's educational rights and services.

MO PROTECTION & ADVOCACY

925 South Country Club Dr., Jefferson City MO 65109 | www.moadvocacy.org

573-659-0678 | 800-392-8667 | Fax 573-659-0677 | MO Relay (TDD) 800-735-2966

A federally mandated system in the state of Missouri which provides protection of the rights of person with disabilities through legally-based advocacy and legal services.

OPTIONS FOR JUSTICE

200 South Hanley, Suite 207, 63105 | www.stlidd.org/optionsforjustice.html | 314-721-6161

A nonprofit organization serving individuals with developmental disabilities in St. Louis City who are at risk to become or who are involved with the criminal justice system. This organization also develops appropriate and effective alternatives for an offender with developmental disabilities within the justice system, from the initial point of system entry through sentencing, probation, parole, and release.

PARAQUAD, INC.

5240 Oakland Ave., 63110 | www.paraquad.org/contact | 314-289-4200

Paraquad works to empower people with disabilities to increase their independence through choice and opportunity. They offer services to assist people with disabilities to live independently in society. Provides assistive technology and home modifications, assists with housing, provides educational programs, hearing/deaf services programs, career options and employment programs. Family consultation, community education, youth and summer programs are offered, Advocates who eliminate physical and attitudinal barriers.

DISABILITY RESOURCES (continued)

PARENTLINK

1-800-552-8522 | 573-882-7323 | Text: 585-FAMILY1 (585-326-4591) | education.missouri.edu/parentlink/
ParentLink works to help families and communities by linking parents, grandparents, and professionals to information and resources. ParentLink provides quality parenting information, materials, and other resources to strengthen and support Missouri's families.

RECREATION COUNCIL

St. Louis County, St. Louis City and Administration Office: 200 S. Hanley, Suite 100, 63105
www.recreationcouncil.org | 314-726-6044

Serves as a clearinghouse for information on leisure, recreation and socialization opportunities for individuals with developmental disabilities who reside in the Greater St. Louis Area. Limited funding through voucher programs.

SOCIAL SECURITY WEBSITE

www.ssa.gov/

A wide range of information and resources.

ST. LOUIS ARC

1177 N. Warson Road, 63132 | www.slarc.org | 314-569-2211

Long term support for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and their families. High-quality services, family support and advocacy. Early intervention therapy including occupational therapy and speech therapy. Autism and early intervention. Equipment lending. Early Childhood, school age, transition to adulthood, adulthood, and aging.

ST. LOUIS EMPOWERMENT CENTER

Depression Bipolar Support Alliance (DBSA)

1908 Olive St., 63103 | www.dbsaempowerment.org | 314-652-6100 | Friendship Line: 866-525-1442

A drop-in center for mental health and substance abuse recovery self-help meetings. Open 365 days a year 9:00 am-3:00pm. Lunch daily. Many support groups, programs and employment classes.

ST. LOUIS LEARNING DISABILITIES ASSOCIATION

13537 Barrett Parkway Dr., Ste. 110, 63021 | www.ldastl.org | 314-966-3088

(St. Louis LDA) is a non-profit organization dedicated to enhancing the understanding and acceptance of learning disabilities. Targeted solutions are developed for children, parents, and professionals in order to help students maximize their potential in the classroom and in life.

STATE OF MISSOURI DISABILITY PORTAL

<http://disability.mo.gov/>

WONDERMOMS

www.wondermoms.org/resources/

Resources, information and advice for parents with special needs children.

HEALTH RESOURCES

AFFINIA HEALTH CARE (FORMERLY GRACE HILL)

314-814-8700 (to make an appointment) | 314-898-1782 (for Affinia Urgent Care)
www.affiniahealthcare.org | For locations: <http://affiniahealthcare.org/locations/>
 Breast Examinations, Mammograms, Pap Tests, Sexually Transmitted Disease Screening, Contraception, Natural Family Planning, Infertility Services, Pregnancy Counseling, Pregnancy Testing, Prenatal Care, Community Clinics, Urgent Care Centers, Sexually Transmitted Disease Treatment, Adolescent/Adult Immunizations, Childhood Immunizations, Flu Vaccines, HPV Immunizations, Internal Medicine, Obstetrics/Gynecology, Pediatrics, Developmental-Behavioral Pediatrics, Podiatry/Foot Care, Radiology, WIC, Community Mental Health Agencies, Perinatal/Postpartum Depression Counseling, Outreach Programs. Sliding fee scale to uninsured patients that is based on household income. Six locations.

ASTHMA AND ALLERGY FOUNDATION

Medical Assistance Program: 1500 South Big Bend Blvd. Suite 1S, 63117 | www.aafastl.org | 314-645-2422
 Provides asthma and allergy medications, equipment, education, and support to uninsured and underinsured children. Also educational programs and advocacy throughout the Greater St. Louis area.

CASA de SALUD

3200 Chouteau, 63103 | www.casadesaludstl.org | 314-977-1250
 Low cost health clinic for uninsured patients, providing onsite care and health care-related case management.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT HOTLINES

800-392-3738 (inside MO) | 573-751-3448 (outside MO)

CHIPS Health and Wellness Center

2431 N. Grand Blvd., 63106 | www.chipsstlouis.org | 314-652-9231
 Sliding scale or no fee for wide range of clinic services and community programs. Health management for the uninsured and underserved through preventive and primary health care services.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

1520 Market St., Suite 4027, 63103
www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/health/communicable-disease/index.cfm
 HIV/AIDS Care, Education, Planning, TB Control, Surveillance, and Intervention Services.

CONTRACEPTIVE CHOICE CENTER

Washington University School of Medicine: 4901 Forest Park Ave., Ste. 710, 63108 | c3.wustl.edu | 314-747-0800
 A full-service women's health clinic that provides birth control, well-woman exams, pap smears, sexually transmitted infection testing and emergency contraception. Same day appointments available.

COVER MISSOURI (The Health Insurance Marketplace)

www.covermissouri.org | 800-318-2596
 A project of the Missouri Foundation for Health (MFH) to promote quality, affordable health coverage for every Missourian.

GATEWAY TO BETTER HEALTH

www.stlgbh.com | 1-888-513-1417
 A temporary health care program for uninsured adults in St. Louis City and County. Covers primary, specialty and urgent care services for individuals up to 100% of the Federal Poverty Level. Sponsored by the Missouri Department of Social Services in partnership with the St. Louis Regional Health Commission.

GRACE HILL CLINIC/AFFINIA AT ST. PATRICK CENTER

www.gracehill.org | 314-898-1987
 Provides medical services. Also may be able to help refill medications if you have medication sheet or bottles showing psychotropic prescription until you are able to get established and seen at Hopewell for medication. You must call to schedule an appointment. No walk-ins.

HEALTH RESOURCES (continued)

JAMAA BIRTH VILLAGE

8 Church Street, 63135 | www.jamaabirthvillage.org | 314-643-7703

Doula care, midwifery support services, nutrition education, breast feeding and postpartum support, classes and more.

MEDS FOR EX-OFFENDERS

www.rxoutreach.org

90 days of free medication now available for ex-offenders from the time they leave prison until they get other funding through Rx Outreach grant. Check website for details.

PEOPLE'S HEALTH CENTERS

5701 Delmar Blvd., 63112 | www.phcenters.org | 314-367-7848

Provides a wide range of health care and social services. Call or search their website for more information and addresses of locations.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD

www.plannedparenthood.org/stlouis | 314-531-7526 | 800-230-PLAN (7526)

Many health care services including General Health Care, HIV Testing, LGBT Services, Men's Health Care, Pregnancy Testing & Services, STD Testing, Treatment & Vaccines, Women's Health Care.

SAFE CONNECTIONS

2165 Hampton Avenue, 63139 | www.safeconnections.org | 24-hour crisis hotline: 314-531-2003

Safe Connections offers a domestic and sexual abuse 24-hour helpline, (not intended for child abuse cases), and counseling and support groups for victims of domestic abuse, dating violence, sexual assault or rape. All these services are for ages 12 and up. Also, prevention education workshops and discussion groups for middle and high school students.

THE ST. LOUIS INTEGRATED HEALTH NETWORK

For uninsured adults. Apply at any of the locations below.

1520 Market St., Suite 4034, 63103 | www.stlouisihn.org | 314-657-1566

A network of community health centers, whose doctors, nurse practitioners and other professionals can diagnose and treat major diseases. Services include primary care, dental, eye care, vaccinations, prescriptions, and more. They accept most private insurance plans, as well as Medicaid and Medicare. Services at reduced cost to those without health insurance who qualify. Home care coordinators and social services available. Hours include nights and weekends. Check the website above for more information or contact any of the locations below. A referral is not required.

BETTY JEAN KERR PEOPLE'S HEALTH CENTERS

www.phcenters.org

Central Health Center: 5701 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis 63112 | 314-367-7848

North Health Center: 11642 W. Florissant Ave., Florissant 63033 | 314-838-8220

West Health Center: 7200 Manchester Ave., Maplewood 63143 | 314-781-9162

CRIDER HEALTH CENTER

St. Charles: 546 First Capital Dr., Suite 1, 63301 | 636-946-4000

Union: 1780 Old Highway 50 East, 63084 | 636-582-8100

Warrenton: 19515 Brune Parkway, 63383 | 636-456-1500

Wentzville: 1032 Crosswinds Ct., 63385 | 636-332-6000

FAMILY CARE HEALTH CENTERS

www.fhcstl.org

Carondelet: 401 Holly Hills Ave., 63111 | 314-353-5190

Forest Park Southeast: 4352 Manchester Ave., 63110 | 314-531-5444

HEALTH RESOURCES (continued)

GRACE HILL HEALTH CENTERS

www.gracehill.org | 314-814-8700

Murphy O'Fallon: 1717 Biddle St., 63106

Soulard Benton: 2220 Lemp Ave., 63104

South: 3930 S. Broadway, 63118

Water Tower: 4414 N Florissant Ave., 63107

MYRTLE HILLIARD DAVIS COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CENTERS

www.mhdchc.org

Comprehensive: 5471 Dr. Martin Luther King Dr., 63112 | 314-367-5820

Florence Hill: 5541 Riverview Blvd. St., 63120 | 314-389-4566

Homer G. Phillips: 2425 N. Whittier St., 63113 | 314-371-3100

WISH CENTER

SSM Health St. Mary's Hospital | 1035 Bellevue Ave., Suite 205, 63117

www.ssmhealth.com/locations/location-details/wish-center | 314-768-8230

The Women and Infants Substance Help (WISH) Center provides comprehensive maternity care to pregnant women who are dependent on opioid drugs. It is the only center of its kind in the region. Buprenorphine or methadone prescribed to alleviate withdrawal. Long-term follow-up and support services.

DENTAL OPTIONS

CASS DENTAL

6310 Cass Ave., 63113 | 314-531-5000

Cleanings, Exams, X-Rays at reduced cost.

FOREST PARK DENTAL

5600 Oakland Ave., 63110 | 314-644-9331

Cleaning & Exams, X-Rays at reduced cost. Free services for Medicaid patients.

MISSOURI COLLEGE DENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC

405 S. Hanley Rd. | 314-768-7898

Exam, cleaning, and x-ray free of charge.

ST. LOUIS DENTAL EDUCATION AND ORAL HEALTH CENTER

1500 Park Ave., 63104 | www.stldentalcenter.org | 314-833-2700

A collaborative and innovative dental education and oral health center providing education for dental students and comprehensive, affordable oral healthcare services for patients of all ages.

URGENT DENTAL CARE

9010 Overland Plaza, 63114 | 314-423-0000 | 314-428-5400

Full emergency and non-emergency dental services. Patients with a dental emergency will be seen by the doctor the same day. If the patient has a regular dentist and is unable to get in, they will provide care and then send a report and x-rays to the regular dentist. They work with most insurance companies as well as Care Credit for those who need a payment plan.

BEHAVIORAL/MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES

ADAPT of Missouri

www.adaptusa.com | 888-411-9745

ADAPT of Missouri provides individual therapy, community support and psycho-social rehabilitation for adults living with mental illness. After hours-on-call.

AGAPE CHRISTIAN COUNSELING SERVICE

www.agapeccs.com | 314-994-9344

Provides affordable, professional Christian counseling and mental health services for the St. Louis metro area and its surrounding counties. Locations in Olivette, South County, Florissant, and Lake St. Louis.

ANNIE MALONE CHILDREN & FAMILY CENTER

2612 Annie Malone Dr., 63113 | www.anniemalone.com | 314-531-0120 | 314-531-2612

Parenting education, self-help, counseling and more.

AVENUES COUNSELING

1612 S. Big Bend Blvd., 63117 | www.avenuescounselingcenter.org | 314-529-1391

Provides a full range of counseling services, regardless of ability to pay. Fees based on a sliding scale are available. Articles and information regarding behavioral health topics may be found on their website.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH RESPONSE

www.bhrstl.org | 24-hour Mental Health Crisis Line: 314-469-6644 or 800-811-4760

BHR provides free confidential telephone counseling to people in mental health crises as well as mobile outreach services, community referral services and critical incident stress management (CISM).

BJC BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

www.bjcbehavioralhealth.org

The mission of BJC Behavioral Health is to improve the mental health and well-being of the people and communities we serve who are impacted by mental illness. We deliver services that are primarily community-based and coordinate them with a variety of agencies and resources in the community. Continuum of services including early intervention services, school-based services, outpatient services, comprehensive children's services and adult psychiatric rehabilitation services.

BRIDGEWAY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

www.bridgewaybh.com | 866-758-1152

Medically-Assisted Detoxification. Comprehensive services in the areas of addiction, sexual assault, domestic violence, recovery, mental health, adolescent outpatient. Located in St. Louis, St. Charles, and Lincoln Counties. Their comprehensive website gives phone numbers, maps, locations information about service.

CENTER FOR LIFE SOLUTIONS

9144 Pershall Rd., 63042 | www.centerforlifesolutions.org | 314-731-0100

Medication-assisted/Methadone and counseling-based treatments. Medical evaluations in addition to individual and family therapy for state funded, Medicaid, and private pay patients.

CENTREPOINTE HOSPITAL AND OUTPATIENT CLINICS

www.centerpointehospital.com | 800-345-5407

Residential and outpatient mental health and substance abuse treatment.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT HOTLINES

800-392-3738 (inside MO) | 573-751-3448 (outside MO)

BEHAVIORAL/MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES (continued)

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES (at UMSL)

232 Stadler Hall, One University Blvd., 63121 | www.umsi.edu/services/cps | 314-516-5824

Outpatient mental health center established by the University of Missouri-St. Louis to provide affordable psychological services to residents of the St. Louis metropolitan area.

EPICS COUNSELING

Northwest Executive Centre: 11520 St. Charles Rock Rd., Suite 103, 63044 | www.epicscounseling.com | 314-409-8606

Individual, group and family therapy in addition to training, and court ordered classes, and substance abuse evaluations. Cash and credit cards, sliding fee scale, accepts all Medicaid providers and private insurance.

EPWORTH CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

110 N Elm Ave., 63119 | www.epworth.org | 314-918-3301

Comprehensive treatment programs, including residential, outreach, foster care case management, independent living options, and more. The FAMILY SUPPORT NETWORK offers free weekly, in-home family therapy to families parenting children 13 and younger (or under 18 if the child has a qualifying disability).

HAWTHORN CHILDREN'S PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

1901 Pennsylvania Ave., 63133 | www.dmh.mo.gov/hcph | 314-512-7800

A children's psychiatric hospital that is owned and operated by the Missouri Department of Mental Health. Average length of stay is 6-9 months.

HOPEWELL MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

909 North 14th Street, 63106 | www.hopewellcenter.com | 314-531-1770 | Emergency: 314-531-7335

Provides mental health case management and psychiatric services. On site pharmacy for prescription medications. No walk-ins. Must make appointment.

KEYSTONE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

At Our Little Haven: 4326 Lindell Blvd., 63108 | www.ourlittlehaven.org | 314-533-2229

A mental health practice that assesses and treats mental/behavioral health disorders in adults and children, in addition to community education and training. Provides treatment in mood disorders (depression, bipolar disorders); attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder; anxiety and trauma-related disorders; school and relationship problems; attachment; loss/grief; and diagnostic clarification. Services include comprehensive psychological evaluation/testing; family and individual psychotherapy; parent assessment and parent coaching. Several sources of funding and payment options, including Medicaid, private insurance, city and county Children's Services Funds, and sliding fee scale.

KINGDOM HOUSE

1321 South 11th St., 63104 | www.kingdomhouse.org | 314-421-0400

Wrap-Around Maternal Mental Health Program focuses on therapeutic intervention for new or pregnant Latina mothers who are at a high risk of depression or anxiety, any mother planning for maternity leave and any mother who is at an increased risk for infant mortality.

NAMI ST LOUIS

National Alliance on Mental Illness: 1810 Craig Rd, Ste. 124, 63146

www.namistl.org | 314-962-4670 (St. Louis Helpline) | Crisis Hotline: 800-811-4760

The nation's largest grassroots mental health organization dedicated to building better lives for the millions of Americans affected by mental illness. Information, resources, crisis intervention training, and services.

BEHAVIORAL/MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES (continued)

PLACES FOR PEOPLE

4130 Lindell Blvd., 63108 | www.placesforpeople.org | 314-993-1000

Provides care and cost-effective services to people with mental health disorders, including assistance with medication and substance use. Outpatient services for substance use disorder or mental health disorder, which includes psychiatry and/or therapy; and Case management services for substance use disorder and/or mental health disorders. The individual treatment plan may include psychiatry, therapy, and care coordination. Housing services are no longer available.

PROVIDENT COUNSELING

www.providentstl.org | 314-533-8200

Provident provides counseling services at five locations throughout greater St. Louis area including Fairview Heights, Illinois. Works with ex-offenders.

Sparlin Mental Health

3250 Hampton Ave., 63139 | <https://sparlinmentalhealth.com> | 314-531-1155

Trauma-informed evidence-based mental health services to individuals and families. STLCFD provides outpatient therapy, including Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), Community-Based Crisis Stabilization Services and organizational trainings.

COMMUNITY STRENGTHS

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Community Strengths & Attributes

COMMUNITY STRENGTHS & ATTRIBUTES

As the indicators in this report illustrate there are significant challenges facing young children and their families in the three county St. Louis region consisting of St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County. Furthermore, as these data show the significant risks to child well-being are not uniformly distributed across all ZIP codes in the region. The data consistently show patterns of inequity in ZIP codes where risk and need are highly concentrated. Many of these high-risk ZIP codes are located in the City of St. Louis and in ZIP codes in the northern portion of St. Louis County. At times looking at these indicators can be quite discouraging. However, it is important to remember that there are some encouraging trends in the data such as a decline in the percentage of young children living in poverty. Furthermore, it is important to note that there are many strengths and positive community attributes in the St. Louis region on which to build.

Numerous Strengths and Attributes

In 2017, the St. Louis Partnership for a Healthy Community conducted a comprehensive regional Community Health Assessment (CHA) using the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process.¹ The report identifies community thoughts, experiences, opinions, and concerns. It emphasizes the importance of community perspective, with an intentional focus on populations more likely to experience greater health inequities.² The findings of the “Saint Louis Community Themes and Strengths Assessment” report were based on feedback from 14 listening sessions, 12 focus groups, and two surveys. Through this process this report identified the following factors as strengths and assets in the St. Louis region:

- Abundance of museums and cultural institutions
- Good schools (though quality varies across the region)
- Recreation and entertainment for children, adults, and families
- Strong neighborhood associations and other community-based organizations (CBOs)
- Region is diverse and multi-cultural
- Plentiful parks and green space (though safety is a concern)
- Relatively low cost of living compared to other urban areas

Culture of Philanthropy

Additionally, there is a strong philanthropic and corporate giving culture in the St. Louis region. The United Way of Greater St. Louis is an example of this. Through their 2018 campaign, the United Way of Greater St. Louis raised \$76,006,420 for the St. Louis community. This was more than in any other year in their history and more than any other local United Way in the nation.³ Furthermore, the United Way of Greater St. Louis is currently conducting a comprehensive needs assessment in order to better identify the greatest needs in each county they serve. They are also in the process of transitioning the way in which they allocate funding in an effort to be more strategic and impactful with the funds they raise.

Increased Focus on Equity

Racial inequity is an issue that has long plagued the St. Louis region. However, in the five years following the death of Michael Brown, Jr., who was shot and killed by police in Ferguson, Missouri on August 9, 2014, there has been a noticeable shift in the conversation around racial inequities in our community. There has also been a shift in the approaches used to address these long-standing, systematic disparities.

Michael Brown’s death, and the civil unrest that followed, led Governor Nixon to establish The Ferguson Commission. This group of regional leaders oversaw the process that led to the release of the report “Forward Through Ferguson: A Path Toward Racial Equity.”⁴ This report contains 189 policy calls to action that outline a path toward racial equity in our region. And while the report is not an implementation plan, it continues to serve as a guiding document focusing grassroots efforts, program initiatives, collaborative groups, and nonprofit organizations in the region on equity.

^{1,2} Saint Louis Community Themes and Strengths Assessment. November 2017. Accessed at https://www.thinkhealthstl.org/content/sites/stlouisco/CHA_Reports/CTSA_Report_Final_04_30_18.pdf.

³ 2018 REPORT TO THE COMMUNITY. Soaring to New Heights. United Way of Greater St. Louis. Accessed at http://helpingpeople.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Annual-Report-2018_final.pdf.

⁴ Forward Through Ferguson: A Path Toward Racial Equity. Accessed at <https://forwardthroughferguson.org/>.

COMMUNITY STRENGTHS & ATTRIBUTES (continued)

A key example of how the equity conversation has shifted over the past five years is the 2018 release by the City of St. Louis of the “Equity Indicators Baseline Report.”⁵ The Equity Indicators Project is in response to the Ferguson Commission’s call to action for a racial equity benchmarking process. The Project will quantify the state of racial equity in St. Louis and measure progress over time, providing a mechanism for accountability.

Strong Advocacy Efforts

Additionally, there are a number of notable advocacy efforts in the St. Louis region. The Fight for \$15 is an effort to increase the minimum wage to \$15/hour in the St. Louis region (and throughout the state of Missouri)⁶. This would help improve the economic conditions and well-being of many children and families in the St. Louis region. The Close the Workhouse campaign aims to attack mass incarceration. The campaign calls for the closure of the Medium Security Institute, better known in St. Louis as the Workhouse, an end to wealth based pretrial detention, and the reinvestment of the money used to cage poor people and Black people into rebuilding the most impacted neighborhoods in this region.⁷ This would help keep families together, provide additional stability to some of our most vulnerable families, and provide resources to some of the most underserved neighborhoods in the region.

And while it is critical that we mobilize people at the local level to fight for policies that will improve conditions for the most vulnerable children and families in the St. Louis region, many of the policies that have the greatest impact on these children and families are enacted through the state legislature. There are a number of statewide advocacy groups that have strong ties to the St. Louis region that are working to improve conditions for the most vulnerable families in the state, many of which live in the St. Louis region.

- **Kids Win Missouri** works to further child well-being by advancing the health, education, safety and development of Missouri children and their families, especially those who are at-risk because of poverty, abuse, neglect, racial inequities or other risk factors.⁸
- **Missouri Budget Project** works to improve the quality of life for all Missourians by informing public policy decisions through objective research and analysis of state budget, tax and economic issues.⁹
- **Empower Missouri** advocates for the well-being of all Missourians through civic leadership, education and research. They believe all people in Missouri should have true access to quality healthcare, decent housing, adequate nutrition and appropriate education and that our state should fully fund, fully implement and/or fully supplement, as appropriate, state and federal programs for health and mental health services, housing and homelessness services, food assistance programs, and all levels of public education.¹⁰

⁵ Accessed at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/equity/>.

⁶ <https://fightfor15.org/showme15/>

⁷ <https://www.closestheworkhouse.org/>

⁸ <http://kidswinmissouri.org/>

⁹ <https://www.mobudget.org/mission/>

¹⁰ <https://empowermissouri.org/st-louis-region/#>

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REFERENCE MAPS

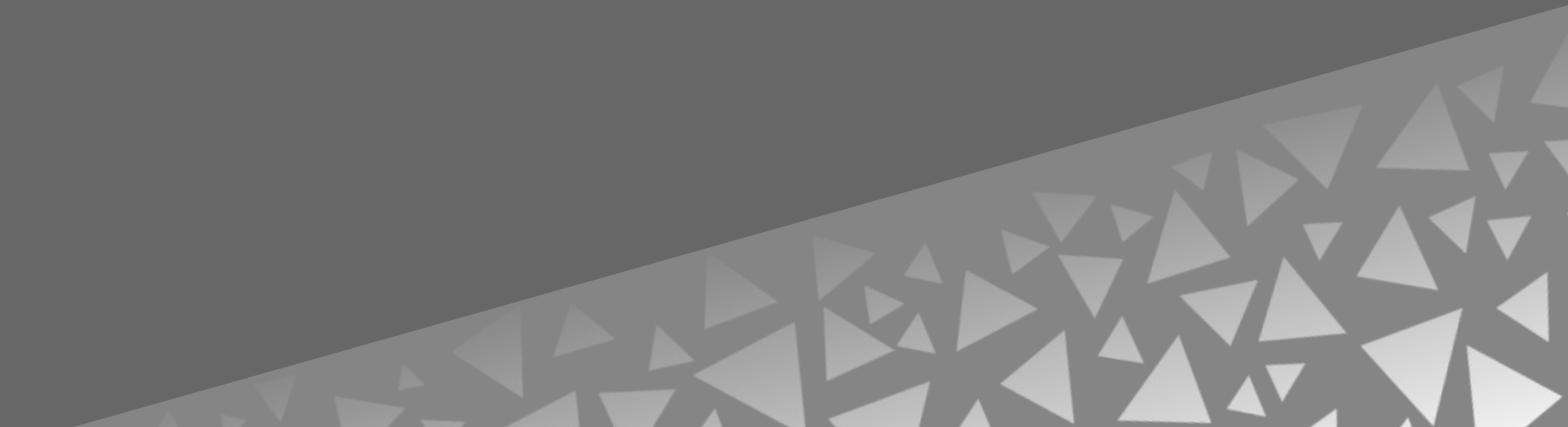
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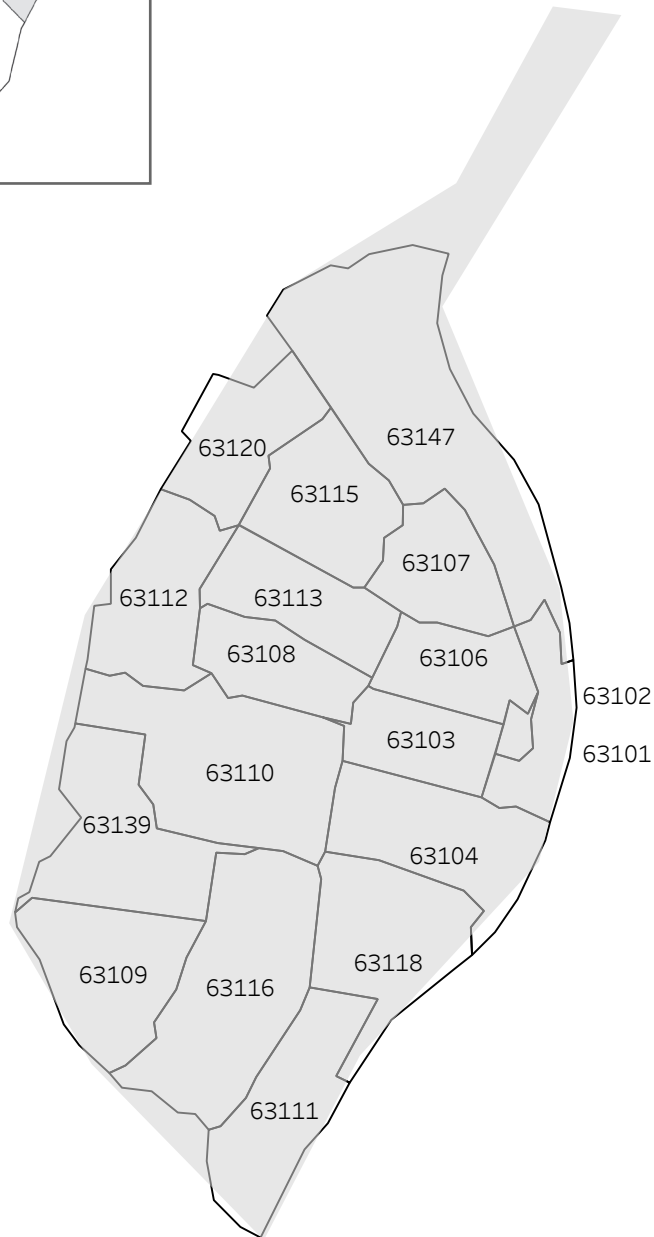
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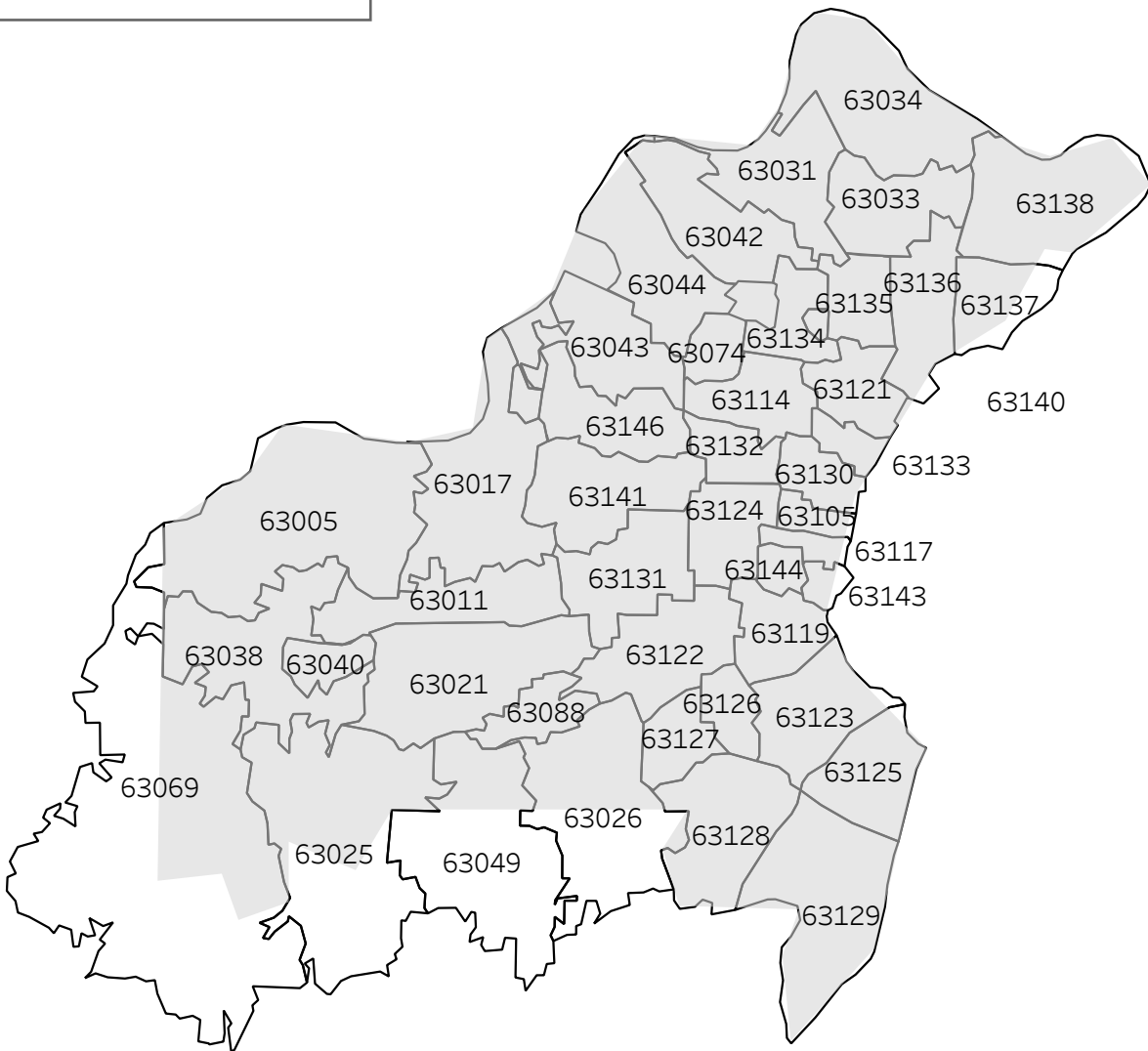
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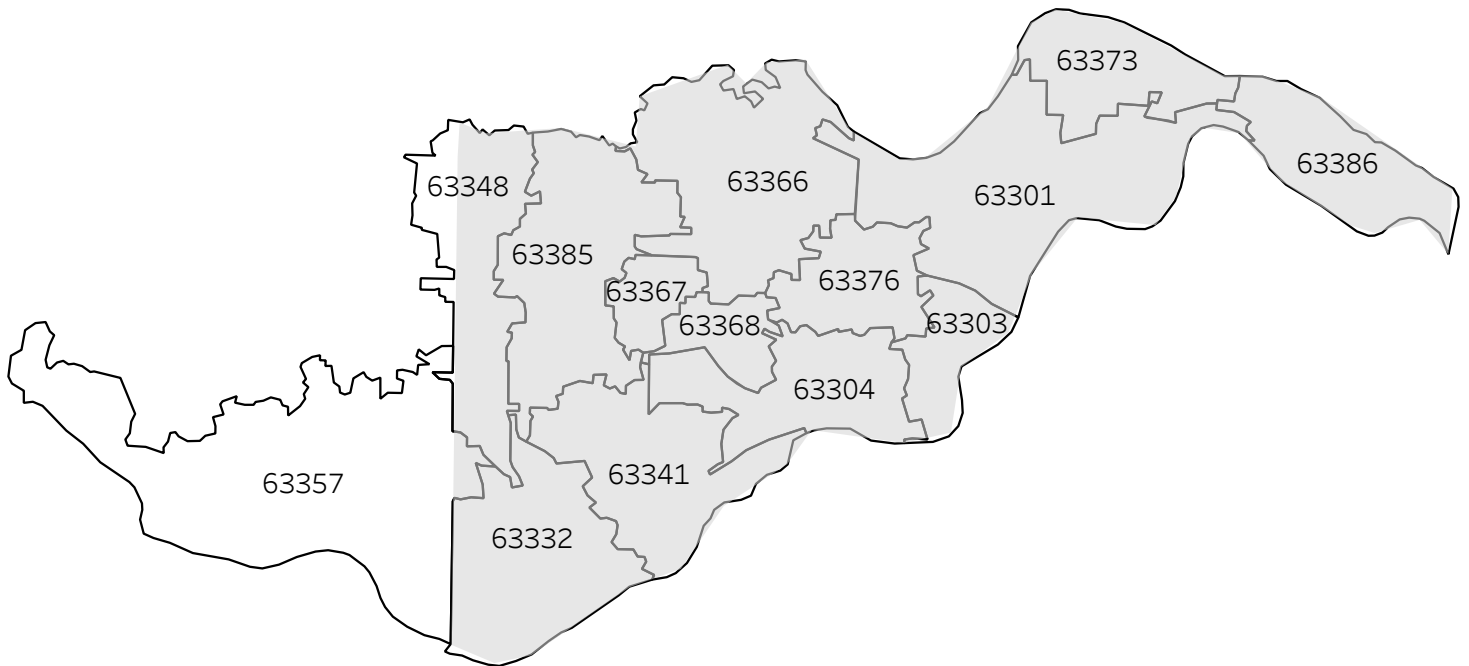
ST. LOUIS CITY ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES



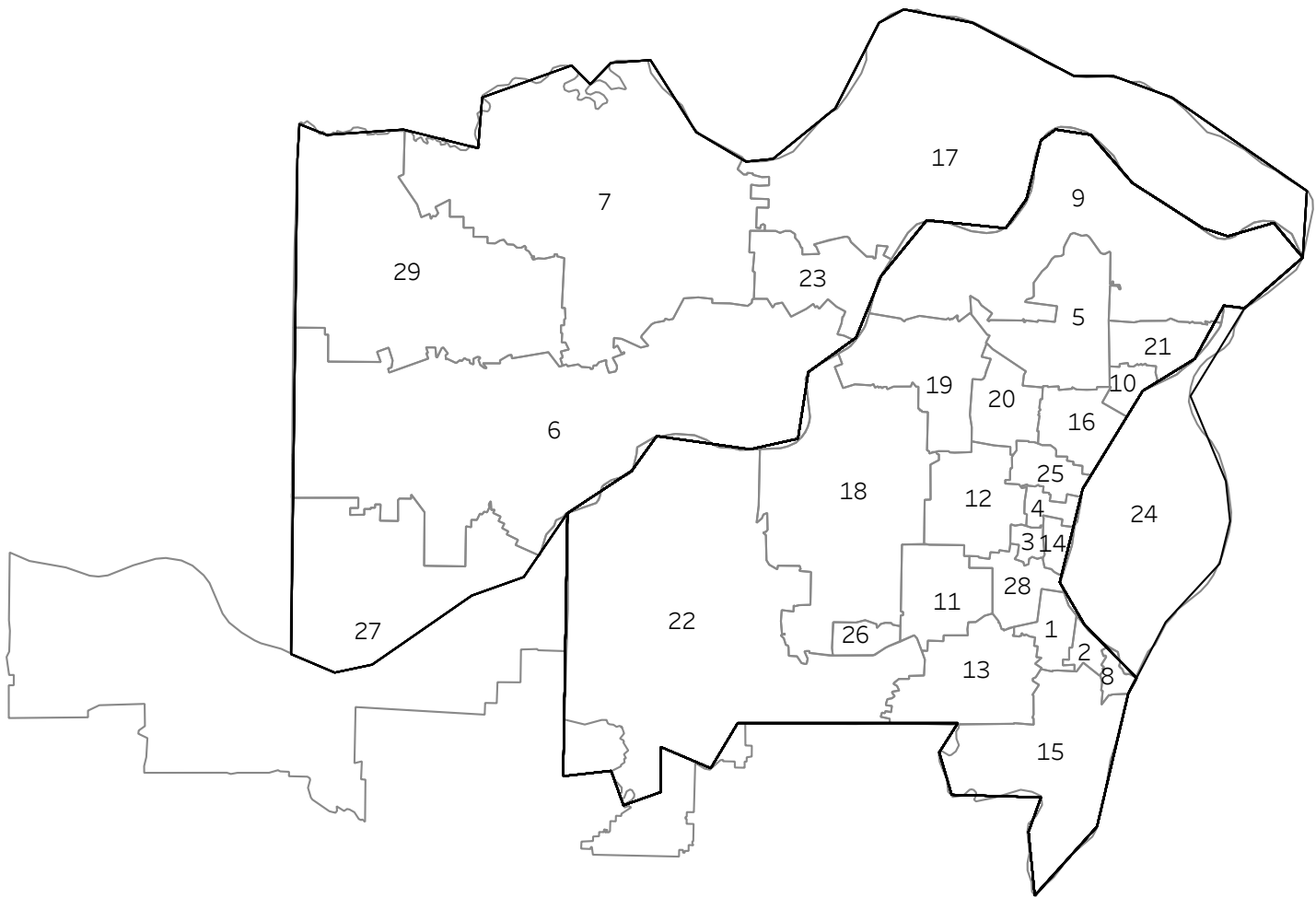
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2 Bayless	12 Ladue	22 Rockwood
3 Brentwood	13 Lindbergh	23 St. Charles
4 Clayton	14 Maplewood-Richmond Hts.	24 St. Louis Public
5 Ferguson-Florissant	15 Mehlville	25 University City
6 Francis Howell	16 Normandy Schools Collab.	26 Valley Park
7 Ft. Zumwalt	17 Orchard Farms	27 Washington
8 Hancock Place	18 Parkway	28 Webster Groves
9 Hazelwood	19 Pattonville	29 Wentzville
10 Jennings	20 Ritenour	



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Youth in Need

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