Children of Metropolitan St. Louis:
A Data Book for the Community

Tenth Edition | 2017-2018

VISION for
CHILDREN
at RISK

INTRODUCTION

Acknowledgements

About Vision for Children at Risk

At Vision for Children at Risk, our focus is on reducing the wide disparities that exist in the well-being of children across the St. Louis region related to poverty and racial inequity, as illustrated in this report. We work to mobilize community action to help overcome these disparities, so the fundamental needs of all St. Louis-area children will be met. We work at the systems level, building collaboration and targeting strategic action. We do this by:

Informing the community with data and policy information.

➤ We track more than 40 key indicators of child well-being in the St. Louis metropolitan area at the ZIP code level. Data is disseminated to the community through this report and on the Vision for Children at Risk website, www.visionforchildren.org. This data calls attention to children's needs, disparities and inequities, and provides a basis for planning initiatives that strategically target these needs. In addition, Vision for Children at Risk regularly shares information on trends and best practices in child advocacy and stimulates discussion through community forums, webinars and our website.

Building and driving collaboration and strategic action for children.

➤ Vision for Children at Risk builds and facilitates coalitions dedicated to improving child well-being and engages community members in activities promoting healthy children and strong families. Among the collaborative initiatives we support are the St. Louis Regional Early Childhood Council, building a regional system for early childhood development; the St. Louis Child Abuse & Neglect Network, working to prevent child abuse and provide safe, permanent homes for children; and Project LAUNCH, improving health and mental health services to children ages 0-8. In addition, we hold periodic Children's Summit conferences to focus action and interest on aspects of child well-being. VCR has long-served as an incubator to support strategic initiatives to address newly emerging needs of children, youth and families.

Advocating for investments and policies that support children and families.

➤ The overall well-being of the St. Louis community is linked directly to how well children and families fare. By promoting the well-being of children, youth and families, St. Louis can reverse the negative trends of recent decades related to the region's lagging population growth and economic development. A rising tide lifts all ships.

Vision for Children at Risk's advocacy and investment strategies are carried out on a variety of tracks. Legislative advocacy has been pursued through our successful efforts over many years to establish the Missouri Children's Leadership Council – soon to be renamed Kids Win Missouri – as a statewide, child-focused legislative advocacy initiative. Additional advocacy and investment efforts focus on fostering civic and business engagement in addressing children's issues. In the public arena, VCR pursues establishing county-level commissions focused on advancing child well-being, such as the Mayor's Commission on Children, Youth and Families in the City of St. Louis. Working with the private sector, VCR seeks to increase investment and engage leaders in strategies to more effectively address the needs of St. Louis area children, youth and families.

Please join Vision for Children at Risk in promoting regional action to improve the lives of children and youth. To learn how you can get involved, visit www.visionforchildren.org, or our Facebook page visionforchildren.

VISION for CHILDREN at RISK

Foward

The strength, vitality and viability of the St. Louis region is inextricably linked to the well-being of its children, youth and families. If we want the St. Louis region to thrive, we must ensure that children thrive. For the past quarter-century, the *Children of Metropolitan St. Louis* data book has provided the community with an unflinching picture of child well-being across the St. Louis region.

Over the past 25 years, Vision for Children at Risk has produced ten editions of the *Children of Metropolitan St. Louis* report. Over the years, the report has evolved. We have expanded the geography for which we collect data, increasing from two counties to the five core counties that comprise the St. Louis region. We have also expanded the number of child well-being indicators included in the report. We have added indicators to ensure we are presenting a holistic picture of child well-being, as well as in response to trends that have been identified in the community. However, over the past 25 years there is one thing that has not changed: the alarming, persistent disparities in child well-being found throughout the St. Louis region. Until these disparities and inequities are appropriately addressed, the entire St. Louis region will continue to be adversely impacted.

Child Well-being is at Risk

More than 508,000 children reside in the five core counties of the St. Louis region (St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County in Missouri and Madison and St. Clair counties in Illinois). These children are the future residents, workers, and leaders of St. Louis. They are vital to the prosperity of our region. Analysis of the data reported in the 2017 edition of the *Children of Metropolitan St. Louis* data book finds that more than 127,000 children – an astonishing 25 percent of children living in the St. Louis region – reside in ZIP codes where risks to their well-being are severe. An additional 65,889 children reside in ZIP codes where risks to their well-being are high.[1] This means that the well-being of an alarming 1 out of every 3 children in the St. Louis region is significantly at risk. The data are clear: St. Louis is failing its children, and in doing so we are jeopardizing the well-being of the entire region.

Inequities in Child Well-Being

The significant risks to child well-being confronting more than one-third of the children in our region are not uniformly distributed across all ZIP codes. 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. Of the 18 ZIP codes that fall within the boundaries of St. Louis City, 13 of them – or 72 percent – have a "severe" risk rating. This compares to 20 percent of St. Louis County ZIP codes, 20 percent of St. Clair County ZIP codes, 10 percent of Madison County ZIP codes, and zero percent of St. Charles County ZIP codes. Further, Black children are disproportionately affected by risks to their well-being. The data show that Black children are much more likely to live in ZIP codes with a severe risk ranking. Of the ZIP codes where the majority of the population is Black/African American, 95% have a severe risk rating.

On many measures of child well-being the St. Louis region ranks close to the national average. However, on almost every measure we attain this average in a perilous way: we have many children faring exceedingly well and many children facing severe risks to their well-being. And increasingly, we have fewer children in the middle. As long as we have some ZIP codes where less than one percent of children live in poverty and others where 80 percent of children live in poverty, we cannot thrive as a region. As long as the median family income ranges from $8,750 in one ZIP code to $180,954 in another, St. Louis will not reach its full potential. As long as we have some school districts where every child graduates from high school and others in which only 64 percent of students graduate, we will continue to see the St. Louis region struggle to grow and prosper. By targeting investments, resources, policies, and programs to those most in need throughout our region, we can start to address these long-standing inequities, thus benefiting the St. Louis region as a whole.

[1]*Vision for Children at Risk calculates a "Risk Rating" for all 138 ZIP codes in the five county St. Louis region. Risk ratings are derived from a comparison between a ZIP code's data and the national norm.*

The Power of Data

Data is powerful. Data can tell a story. Data can mobilize community action. And data can influence public policy. Over the past quarter-century, Vision for Children at Risk has remained steadfast in our commitment to provide the St. Louis community with accurate, reliable data on the well-being of our children. This is more critical than ever in a social and political climate where facts are disputed, refuted, and at times, simply ignored. During the 25 years Vision for Children at Risk has been tracking indicators of child well-being, the data have largely told the same story: while we have certainly seen improvements in some measures of child well-being, overwhelmingly, there are stark disparities in child well-being throughout our region. Furthermore, the data illuminate where these inequities in child well-being are concentrated. We know what the problems are and we know where the problems are. Now we must find the public and political will to address these issues. The well-being of our children and the strength of the entire region is dependent upon it.

The data reported in the *Children of Metropolitan St. Louis* report are intended to provide a foundation for informed, strategic, collaborative community action aimed at addressing the well-being of all children in the St. Louis region, but particularly those children who face the most severe risk. However, we are acutely aware that simply providing the St. Louis community with this data will not change outcomes. We must use this data to increase the public and political will needed to promote child well-being in our region. There is an extensive amount of research documenting the strong connection between the well-being of children and their families, community and economic development, and the overall strength of a region. Furthermore, we know the kinds of policies, programs, interventions and supports that are proven to help improve child well-being outcomes, regardless of race or ZIP code.

Vision for Children at Risk will continue to provide the community with critical data on the status of children and families in the St. Louis region. We will continue to celebrate when we see improvements in child well-being in the data and advocate when we see inequities. However, we cannot expect to see significant improvements until we as a region acknowledge the importance of child well-being to the health and prosperity of the region, commit to improving the well-being of all children, and make child well-being a civic priority through targeted investments, resources, and policies.

Liz Hoester
Research Coordinator
Vision for Children at Risk

About this Book

This is the tenth edition of the *Children of Metropolitan St. Louis (CMSL)* report published over the past 25 years. The CMSL provides data on more than 40 key indicators related to child well-being for the five core counties in the St. Louis region: St. Louis City, St. Louis County and St. Charles County in Missouri and Madison and St. Clair counties in Illinois. The majority of the data are provided at the ZIP code level. Educational data is reported at the school district level; crime statistics are reported for each individual municipality or, in the case of St. Louis City, the individual neighborhood.

Material presented in the CMSL data book is intended to provide the best available and most comprehensive data and information regarding the status and well-being of St. Louis area children. This report is produced for the community. We encourage the use of this information for any purpose intended to promote and improve the well-being of children in our region.

Efforts to address the needs of children must be data-driven, strategic, and focused if they are to be successful. The goal of this report is to provide accurate, reliable data to serve as the foundation for informed, strategic, collaborative community action. This report begins with reference maps that support the data that are presented throughout the report. Next, basic population and demographic data are presented. Then, in the remaining sections of this book, data are presented related to six areas of fundamental childhood needs. These six categories are:

Children's Fundamental Need Areas

➤ Family Support

➤ Maternal and Child Health

➤ Early Childhood Development

➤ Quality Education

➤ Youth Development

➤ Safe Neighborhoods and Strong Communities

Indicators in the CMSL are grouped under one of these six fundamental need areas. Each group of indicators provides a window into the status of St. Louis area children within that fundamental need area. When considered collectively, the indicators paint a picture of child well-being in the St. Louis region across the cradle-to-career spectrum.

Advocacy and Civic Engagement

Following the presentation of the risk assessment data, a brief analysis focuses on advocacy and community capacity-building efforts in the St. Louis region meant to develop the resources and infrastructure to promote the well-being of children and youth. The St. Louis community must recognize the direct link between the well-being of children and the vitality and viability of the region as a whole. Many of the metropolitan areas with which St. Louis compares and competes have already recognized this link and have adopted policies and programs to promote the well-being of children in order to advance the interests of the broader community. As a result, these communities fare better on many standard measures related to the quality of community life. To avoid falling farther behind, it is essential that business and civic leaders in St. Louis recognize this link and begin to integrate the well-being of children into the broader community and economic development agenda of the region.

Why Zip Codes?

For over 25 years, Vision for Children at Risk has been reporting child well-being data at the ZIP code level. The use of ZIP code boundaries allows for a far more detailed examination of the issues confronting the St. Louis region. Examining county level data can be useful at times. However, county level data aggregates high- and low-risk neighborhoods into an overall figure, often masking the large disparities and inequities in child well-being that continue to plague our region. ZIP codes allow the community to clearly identify where need and risk are located in the region. This enables us to take informed, data-driven, strategic action to address the needs of children. Furthermore, ZIP codes are a part of our everyday language and experience. And while some data are available at even more detailed geographies, such as the census tract, people are less familiar with those geographies and for many indicators data are not available at this level of detail.

Where ZIP code data was not available, we used school districts as the unit of measure for educational data, and jurisdictional boundaries for crime data.

Notes on the Data

Vision for Children at Risk strives to report the most current, accurate data. Throughout the report percentages and rates have been calculated for each of the indicators. For a variety of reasons, in some cases data are simply not available for a particular geography. In these cases, this is noted on the data tables. In order to provide the most accurate picture of how children are faring in our region, we used population estimates to make many of the calculations; however, the U.S. Census Bureau does not track yearly population figures at the ZIP code level. In addition, some ZIP codes have very small populations, which may distort rates and percentages. Therefore, we have noted ZIP codes that have lower populations on the data tables. A number of other factors, such as changes in ZIP code boundaries, in legislation, in reporting systems, and in funding streams, can also influence the indicators and should be taken into account when interpreting the data.

Notes on the Maps

Vision for Children at Risk acknowledges that while the data that are displayed on the tables throughout this report have extensive utility, they can be hard to digest and quickly analyze. To that end, we produce maps that visually display the data for every indicator included in this report (with the exception of the crime and violent crime rate indicators, which we currently are unable to map due to limitations of the mapping software). The monochromatic, choropleth maps featured in this report allow the user to better visualize the data and get a sense of how child well-being "looks" in the St. Louis region. These maps also enable the user to more easily identify trends in the data. Furthermore, the maps help illuminate areas where risk and need are concentrated and patterns of inequity in the region.

For mapping purposes, the data were analyzed with the U.S. norm as a reference point. The maps display the data in categories that fall above or below the national norm (or, in cases where the national norm was unavailable, the state or regional norm). Geographies in which the data reflect need/risk greater than the national norm appear on the maps in the two darkest shades of blue; geographies which reflect less need/risk than the national norm appear in the two lightest shades of blue.

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County Map

Illinois

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Madison County

St. Louis County

St. Louis CIty

St. Clair County

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Illinois

63147
63120
63115
63107
63112
63113
63108
63106
63101
63103
63110
63102
63139
63104
63109
63118
63116
63111
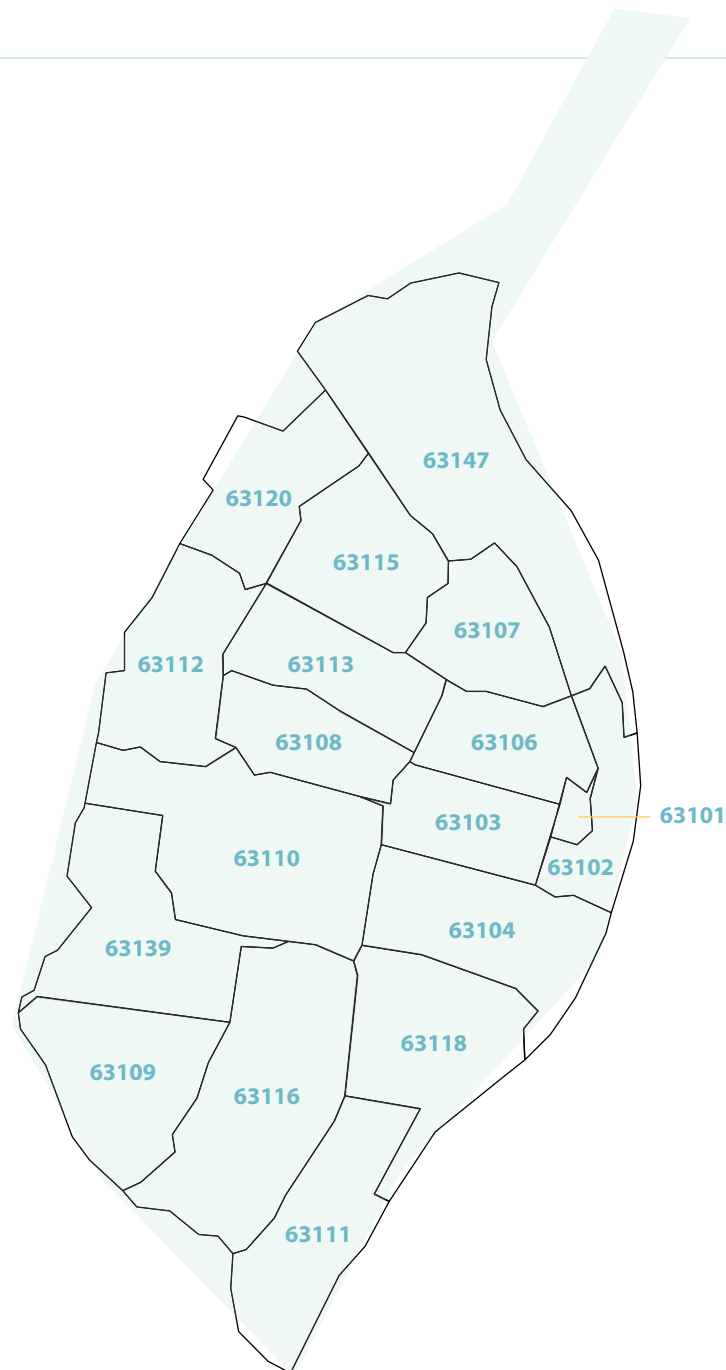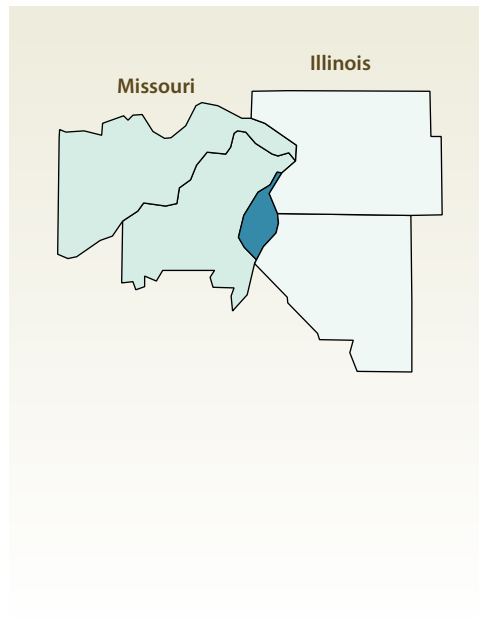
St. Louis County ZIP Code Boundaries

St. Charles County ZIP Code Boundaries

Missouri

Illinois

63373

63386

63348

63366

63301

63385

63367

63376

63368

63303

63304

63341

63357

63332

St. Clair County ZIP Code Boundaries

Missouri

Illinois

62059

62201

62204

62232

62293

62205

62203

62208

62269

62254

62289

62207

62206

62240

62239

62223

62226

62225

62265

62221

62240

62220

62258

62236

62260

62243

62285

62257

62282

62264

62255

62298

62257

Madison County ZIP Code Boundaries

Missouri

Illinois

62088

62012

62021

62058

62074

62035

62067

62097

62002

62024

62010

62046

62001

62018

62095

62084

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62249

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62281

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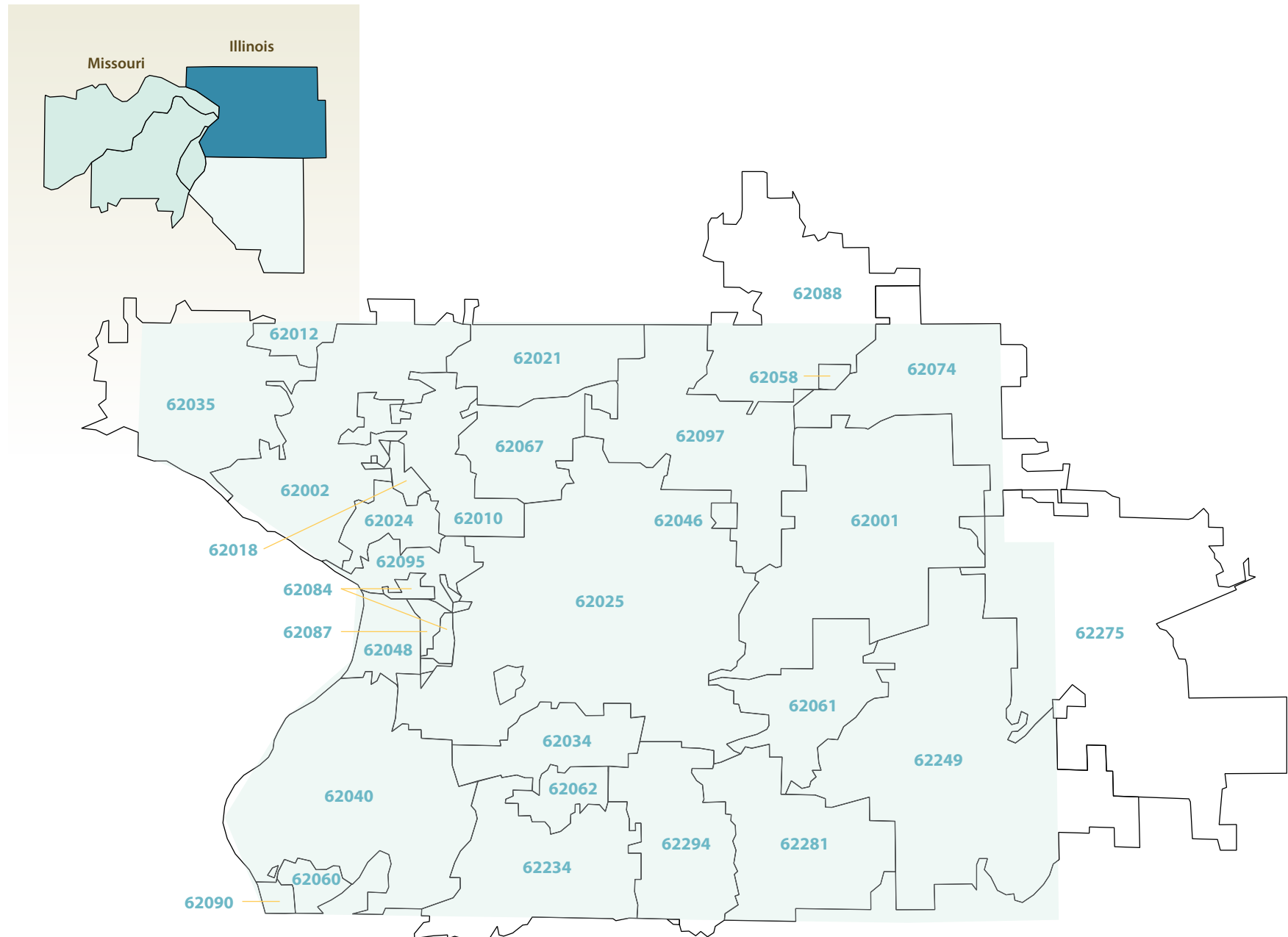
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1 Affton
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3 Brentwood
4 Clayton
5 Ferguson-Florissant
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7 Ft. Zumwalt
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11 Kirkwood
12 Ladue
13 Lindbergh
14 Maplewood-Richmond Hts.
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16 Normandy Schools Collab.
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20 Ritenour
21 Riverview Gardens
22 Rockwood
23 St. Charles
24 St. Louis Public
25 University City
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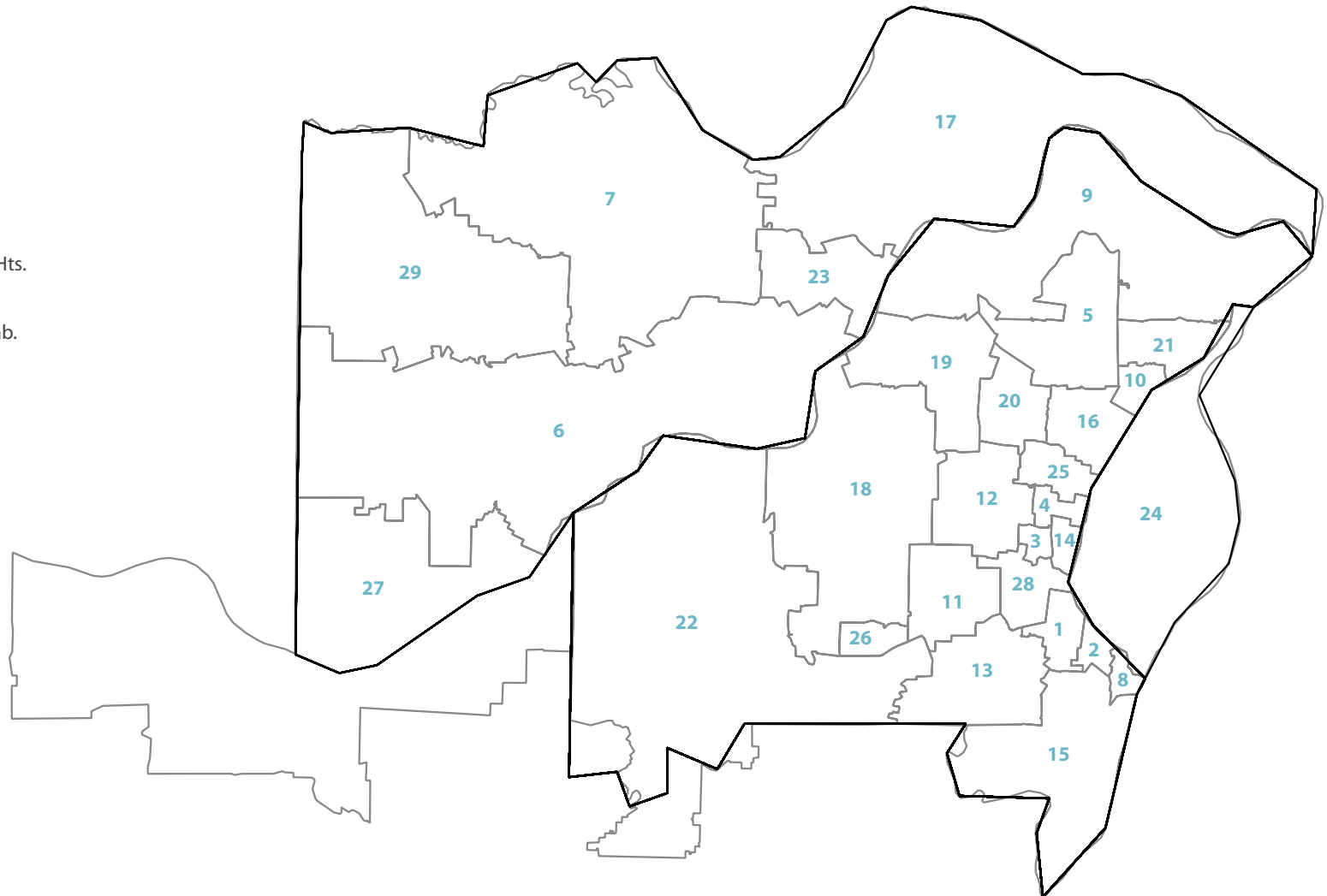
Illinois School District Boundaries

1	Alton	**20**	Madison
2	Belle Valley	**21**	Marissa
3	Belleville SD 118	**22**	Mascoutah
4	Bethalto	**23**	Millstadt
5	Brooklyn	**24**	New Athens
6	Cahokia	**25**	O Fallon CCSD 90
7	Central	**26**	Pontiac-W Holliday
8	Collinsville	**27**	Roxana
9	Dupo	**28**	Shiloh Village
10	East Alton	**29**	Signal Hill
11	East St. Louis	**30**	Smithton
12	Edwardsville	**31**	St. Libory
13	Freeburg CCSD 70	**32**	Staunton
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15	Grant	**34**	Venice
16	Harmony	**35**	Whiteside
17	High Mount	**36**	Wolf Branch
18	Highland	**37**	Wood River-Hartford
19	Lebanon		
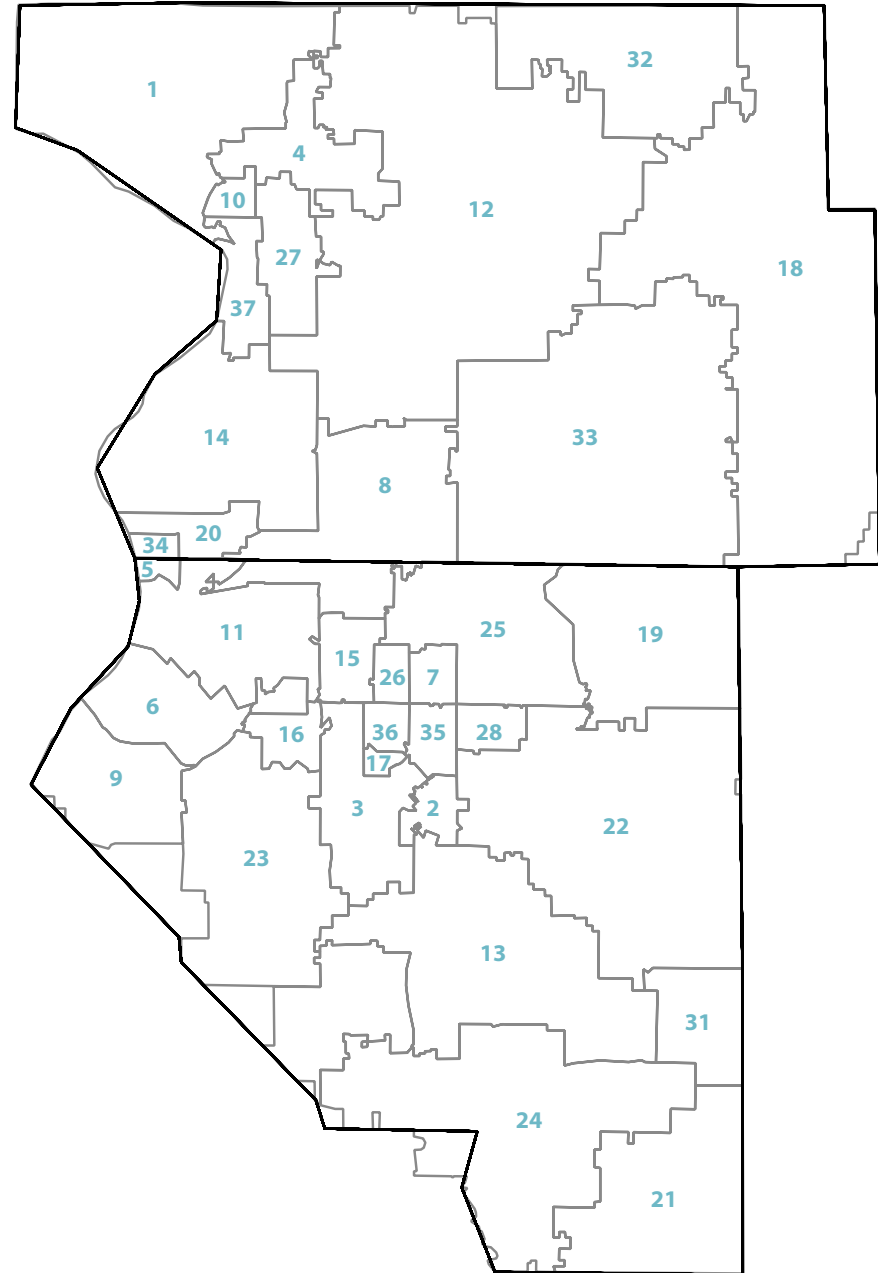
City of St. Louis Neighborhoods

Neighborhoods, Alphabetical

51 Academy	**77** Covenant Blu-Grand Center	**65** Hyde Park	**64** Near North Riverfront	**8** St. Louis Hills
74 Baden	**47** DeBaliviere Place	**59** Jeff Vanderlou	**14** North Hampton	**60** St. Louis Place
22 Benton Park	**35** Downtown	**40** Kings Oak	**73** North Pointe	**31** The Gate District
30 Benton Park West	**36** Downtown West	**55** Kingsway East	**79** North Riverfront	**12** The Hill
5 Bevo Mill	**16** Dutchtown	**52** Kingsway West	**68** O'Fallon	**57** The Ville
28 Botanical Heights	**10** Ellendale	**20** Kosciusko	**63** Old North St. Louis	**29** Tiffany
4 Boulevard Heights	**67** Fairground Neighborhood	**32** Lafayette Square	**2** Patch	**25** Tower Grove East
1 Carondelet	**39** Forest Park South East	**34** LaSalle Park	**33** Peabody Darst Webbe	**15** Tower Grove South
61 Carr Square	**53** Fountain Park	**54** Lewis Place	**69** Penrose	**58** Vandeventer
38 Central West End	**24** Fox Park	**9** Lindenwood Park	**6** Princeton Heights	**49** Visitation Park
41 Cheltenham	**43** Franz Park	**18** Marine Villa	**75** Riverview	**72** Walnut Park East
42 Clayton-Tamm	**19** Gravois Park	**71** Mark Twain	**27** Shaw	**76** Walnut Park West
11 Clifton Heights	**56** Greater Ville	**70** Mark Twain I-70 Industrial	**46** Skinker DeBaliviere	**50** Wells Goodfellow
66 College Hill	**78** Hamilton Heights	**23** McKinley Heights	**21** Soulard	**48** West End
62 Columbus Square	**44** Hi-Pointe	**37** Midtown	**7** South Hampton	**45** Wydown Skinker
26 Compton Heights	**3** Holly Hills	**17** Mount Pleasant	**13** Southwest Garden	

Neighborhoods

1 Carondelet
2 Patch
3 Holly Hills
4 Boulevard Heights
5 Bevo Mill
6 Princeton Heights
7 South Hampton
8 St. Louis Hills
9 Lindenwood Park
10 Ellendale
11 Clifton Heights
12 The Hill
13 Southwest Garden
14 North Hampton
15 Tower Grove South
16 Dutchtown
17 Mount Pleasant
18 Marine Villa
19 Gravois Park
20 Kosciusko
21 Soulard
22 Benton Park
23 McKinley Heights
24 Fox Park
25 Tower Grove East
26 Compton Heights
27 Shaw
28 Botanical Heights
29 Tiffany
30 Benton Park West
31 The Gate District
32 Lafayette Square
33 Peabody Darst Webbe
34 LaSalle Park

35 Downtown
36 Downtown West
37 Midtown
38 Central West End
39 Forest Park South East
40 Kings Oak
41 Cheltenham
42 Clayton-Tamm
43 Franz Park
44 Hi-Pointe
45 Wydown Skinker
46 Skinker DeBaliviere
47 DeBaliviere Place
48 West End
49 Visitation Park
50 Wells Goodfellow
51 Academy
52 Kingsway West
53 Fountain Park
54 Lewis Place
55 Kingsway East
56 Greater Ville
57 The Ville
58 Vandeventer
59 Jeff Vanderlou
60 St. Louis Place
61 Carr Square
62 Columbus Square
63 Old North St. Louis
64 Near North Riverfront
65 Hyde Park
66 College Hill
67 Fairground Neighborhood
68 O'Fallon

69 Penrose
70 Mark Twain I-70 Industrial
71 Mark Twain
72 Walnut Park East
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74 Baden
75 Riverview
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79 North Riverfront

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Introduction by: JOHN POSEY

Percent of Population Under Age 5

Percent of Population Under Age 18

White Population

Black/African American Population

Hispanic/Latino Population

Asian Population

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

The first edition of the *Children of Metropolitan St. Louis* report was published in 1991. In the quarter-century covered by the various editions of the publication, three broad population and demographic trends stand out:

1. **The number of children in the region is declining, both in absolute terms and as a percentage of the regional population.** In 1990, there were 546,000 children under the age of 18 in the five-county region (which includes St. Louis City, St. Louis, and St. Charles counties in Missouri and Madison and St. Clair counties in Illinois). This number was down from 775,000 in 1970, near the height of the baby boom.[1] The count of children increased from 1990 to 2000, as baby-boomers became parents and expanded their families. But as the region has aged, the number of children has fallen to an average of 509,000 over the period from 2011 through 2015. Children made up 25.8% of the region's population in 1990, a figure that fell to 22.8% in 2011-2015. The East-West Gateway Council of Governments projects that in the absence of changes in migration patterns, the number of children in the five-county region could decline by 15,000 by 2030, and by an additional 20,000 by 2040.

2. **St. Charles County has increased its share of the region's child population, while the City of St. Louis has seen a declining share.** In 1990, the city had 18.3% of the region's child population, a figure that dropped to 12.8% in 2011-2015. By contrast, St. Charles County increased its share of the region's child population from 11.7% to 18.2%. The shares of child population residing in Madison, St. Clair, and St. Louis counties have remained almost unchanged, as about a quarter of the region's children live in the two Illinois counties, with about 45% in St. Louis County. Despite its increasing share of the child population relative to 1990, children still make up a smaller proportion of the population in St. Charles County.

3. **There are still relatively few Asian and Hispanic children, but their numbers are growing.** The number of white and black children declined from 2000 to 2011-2015, but the number of Hispanic children doubled from 2 to 4%, and the Asian percentage increased from 1.5 to 2.6%. Also noteworthy is that the number of children reported as multi-racial more than doubled.

The declining child population in the St. Louis region should be of great concern to everyone in the region. The underlying causes contributing to this decline must be examined and addressed if we are to reverse this trend and begin to grow and thrive as a region once again. When the needs of children, youth, and families are met the region is much more likely to produce a strong, capable workforce. This in turn facilitates greater economic investment and development in the region. This reinforces the critical importance of ensuring that every child in the St. Louis region, regardless of ZIP code, reaches his or her potential. Furthermore, the decline in the overall child population highlights the importance of the growth in the Asian and Hispanic child population. This growth is partially offsetting the overall decline in the child population in the region. Providing a welcoming environment for these children and families would be a smart, strategic move for the region.

The well-being of children, youth and families is inextricably connected to the growth, strength, and vitality of the region. If we want the region to thrive, we must ensure that children thrive.

John Posey
Director of Research
East-West Gateway Council of Governments

"THE DECLINING CHILD POPULATION IN THE ST. LOUIS REGION SHOULD BE OF GREAT CONCERN TO EVERYONE IN THE REGION. THE UNDERLYING CAUSES CONTRIBUTING TO THIS DECLINE MUST BE EXAMINED AND ADDRESSED IF WE ARE TO REVERSE THIS TREND AND BEGIN TO GROW AND THRIVE AS A REGION ONCE AGAIN."

John Posey

Percent of Population Under Age 5

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.

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.7 – 3.5%
- 3.6 – 6.3%
- 6.4 – 11.6%
- 11.7 – 16.9%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

- ► US: 6.3%
- ► MO: 6.2%
- ► IL: 6.2%

Madison County: 5.9%

St. Charles County: 6.3%

St. Louis County: 5.8%

St. Louis City: 6.7%

St. Clair County: 6.5%
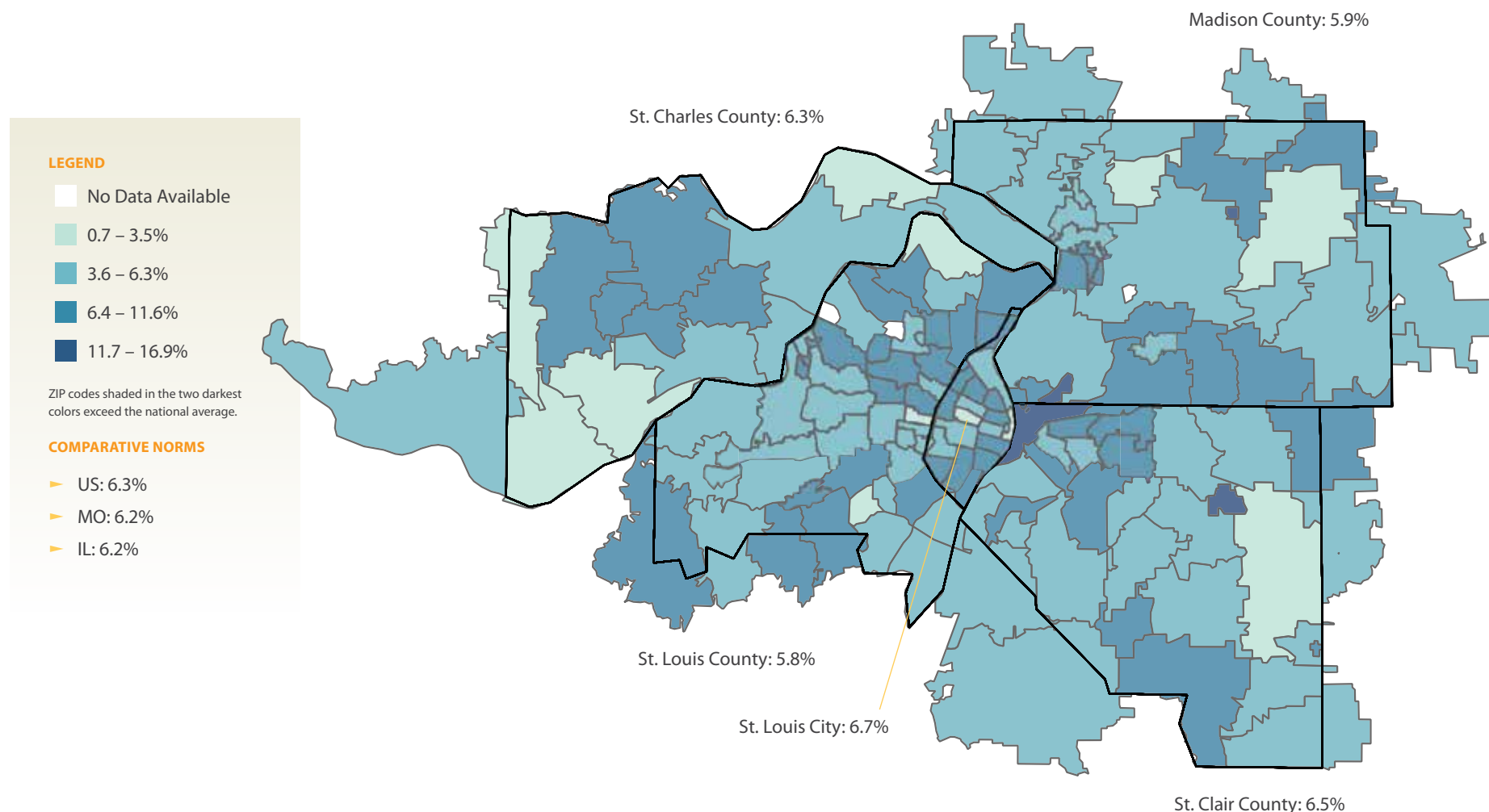
Percent of Population Under Age 5

ZIP	% Under 5	ZIP	% Under 5	ZIP	% Under 5	ZIP	% Under 5	ZIP	% Under 5	ZIP	% Under 5
62001	2.6	62095	4.1	62258	2.9	63042	6.5	63118	10.5	63143	4.3
62002	6.0	62097	7.4	62260	3.6	63043	7.3	63119	5.3	63144	6.1
62010	5.4	62201	16.3	62264	6.7	63044	5.6	63120	6.4	63146	5.1
62012	5.5	62203	4.0	62265	5.1	63049	7.2	63121	6.4	63147	5.9
62018	5.0	62204	8.2	62269	6.0	63069	6.9	63122	7.5	63301	5.6
†62021	6.3	62205	4.8	62275	5.3	63074	6.6	63123	6.3	63303	6.2
62024	5.5	62206	5.6	62281	7.8	63088	7.0	63124	5.3	63304	5.9
62025	5.1	62207	7.3	†62282	7.7	63101	5.6	63125	5.6	†63332	2.9
62034	7.2	62208	6.9	62285	9.4	†63102	0.7	63126	4.6	63341	3.3
62035	5.6	62220	4.7	†62289	4.2	63103	3.6	63127	3.3	63348	3.2
62040	6.2	62221	6.3	62293	6.6	63104	6.8	63128	4.0	63357	5.0
†62046	14.0	62223	6.5	62294	6.8	63105	2.9	63129	4.2	63366	6.3
62048	7.4	62225	16.9	62298	4.9	63106	10.4	63130	6.3	63367	7.7
†62058	7.0	62226	5.4	63005	4.0	63107	6.9	63131	5.1	63368	6.4
62059	15.9	62232	8.3	63011	4.8	63108	3.5	63132	6.8	†63373	3.4
62060	7.7	62234	6.6	63017	4.9	63109	6.6	63133	6.2	63376	6.5
62061	5.6	62236	4.6	63021	5.8	63110	4.3	63134	6.2	63385	7.5
62062	4.2	62239	6.6	63025	5.3	63111	8.5	63135	6.6	†63386	4.8
62067	3.4	62240	5.9	63026	7.3	63112	6.4	63136	7.2		
62074	9.4	62243	5.4	63031	6.8	63113	5.1	63137	6.8		
62084	9.4	62249	5.6	63033	6.1	63114	6.5	63138	11.1		
†62087	6.5	62254	6.0	63034	3.2	63115	6.3	63139	5.5		
62088	3.7	62255	3.6	63038	4.2	63116	7.9	†63140	6.0		
62090	6.4	62257	5.2	63040	5.7	63117	5.7	63141	4.9		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

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

SOURCE

American Fact Finder. Demographic and Housing Estimates. 2011-2015 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.

No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Percent of Population Under Age 18

Importance of this Indicator

It is essential to monitor where children reside in our region, areas in which there are higher concentrations of children and youth, and the demographic trends of this age group. It is particularly important to consider this data when it comes to 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.

LEGEND

No Data Available

1.0 – 12.1%

12.2 – 23.3%

23.4 – 33.2%

33.3 – 43.0%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 23.3%

► MO: 23.2%

► IL: 23.5%

Madison County: 22.3%

St. Charles County: 24.7%

St. Louis County: 22.6%

St. Louis City: 20.4%

St. Clair County: 24.4%

Percent of Population Under Age 18

ZIP	% Under 18	ZIP	% Under 18	ZIP	% Under 18	ZIP	% Under 18	ZIP	% Under 18	ZIP	% Under 18
62001	21.2	62095	21.2	62258	25.1	63042	21.7	63118	26.8	63143	15.1
62002	22.8	62097	25.3	62260	19.7	63043	20.0	63119	22.9	63144	19.2
62010	24.7	62201	43.0	62264	21.7	63044	19.6	63120	26.3	63146	18.4
62012	22.0	62203	16.5	62265	25.5	63049	23.5	63121	21.4	63147	18.2
62018	20.4	62204	27.1	62269	26.2	63069	23.5	63122	24.3	63301	19.5
†62021	13.0	62205	22.1	62275	24.1	63074	22.4	63123	19.0	63303	20.9
62024	17.6	62206	28.3	62281	28.8	63088	18.0	63124	24.1	63304	25.2
62025	21.1	62207	30.8	†62282	23.4	63101	18.1	63125	20.4	†63332	14.7
62034	25.1	62208	18.4	62285	24.8	†63102	1.0	63126	21.8	63341	20.2
62035	20.7	62220	22.9	†62289	18.2	63103	6.0	63127	21.2	63348	20.9
62040	21.1	62221	25.1	62293	19.7	63104	21.4	63128	18.1	63357	22.3
†62046	31.3	62223	21.8	62294	24.5	63105	15.0	63129	19.9	63366	25.8
62048	21.3	62225	38.8	62298	21.8	63106	38.7	63130	17.3	63367	27.8
†62058	19.1	62226	22.1	63005	28.3	63107	24.5	63131	23.8	63368	30.2
62059	38.9	62232	23.0	63011	24.8	63108	10.4	63132	24.3	†63373	25.8
62060	24.8	62234	22.1	63017	20.4	63109	17.0	63133	26.1	63376	23.1
62061	24.1	62236	22.7	63021	23.3	63110	16.6	63134	26.8	63385	30.2
62062	21.4	62239	24.2	63025	26.4	63111	25.0	63135	26.8	†63386	17.4
62067	20.5	62240	19.0	63026	25.4	63112	20.5	63136	26.3		
62074	32.8	62243	18.8	63031	25.5	63113	21.7	63137	28.2		
62084	27.6	62249	24.6	63033	24.1	63114	23.1	63138	31.5		
62087	27.6	62254	18.9	63034	21.3	63115	24.2	63139	14.9		
62088	19.1	62255	32.9	63038	23.8	63116	20.8	†63140	19.2		
62090	32.2	62257	17.4	63040	29.5	63117	16.8	63141	20.7		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The percentage of the total population under 18 years of age.

SOURCE

MO & IL: American Fact Finder. Demographic and Housing Estimates. 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: DP05. Accessed at https://factfinder.census.gov/.

CALCULATION

(Population under age 18/Total population) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

White Population

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.

Madison County: 86.0%

St. Charles County: 88.2%

St. Louis County: 67.8%

St. Louis City: 43.1%

St. Clair County: 62.5%

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.6 – 31.5%
- 31.6 – 62.5%
- 62.6 – 81.0%
- 81.1 – 99.5%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

- ► US: 62.3%
- ► MO: 80.2%
- ► IL: 62.5%

[1]The 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	% White	ZIP	% White	ZIP	% White	ZIP	% White	ZIP	% White	ZIP	% White
62001	99.5	62095	95.1	62258	90.2	63042	54.2	63118	36.7	63143	77.8
62002	72.5	62097	97.2	62260	97.2	63043	70.6	63119	86.1	63144	86.5
62010	96.1	62201	8.6	62264	97.9	63044	74.2	63120	2.6	63146	69.4
62012	98.4	62203	4.6	62265	92.4	63049	95.0	63121	14.0	63147	5.3
62018	91.1	62204	1.8	62269	76.5	63069	91.3	63122	89.9	63301	84.8
†62021	98.5	62205	1.2	62275	95.3	63074	59.9	63123	90.2	63303	84.5
62024	95.7	62206	33.5	62281	93.0	63088	85.1	63124	89.0	63304	89.6
62025	85.9	62207	2.4	†62282	98.0	63101	37.2	63125	89.9	†63332	98.3
62034	84.1	62208	62.0	62285	90.3	†63102	38.9	63126	89.1	63341	99.5
62035	90.1	62220	75.9	†62289	91.9	63103	48.0	63127	90.7	63348	96.8
62040	86.9	62221	67.8	62293	96.5	63104	48.4	63128	95.5	63357	97.9
†62046	97.2	62223	75.2	62294	91.9	63105	75.2	63129	93.3	63366	90.2
62048	98.9	62225	67.8	62298	97.8	63106	2.3	63130	51.6	63367	88.0
†62058	98.0	62226	68.9	63005	88.7	63107	11.6	63131	91.4	63368	86.1
62059	0.6	62232	78.6	63011	87.1	63108	49.3	63132	47.0	†63373	93.8
62060	28.8	62234	82.6	63017	82.8	63109	85.0	63133	5.5	63376	89.0
62061	97.0	62236	95.1	63021	84.7	63110	54.2	63134	32.5	63385	91.2
62062	91.2	62239	96.5	63025	93.6	63111	44.9	63135	33.1	†63386	97.9
62067	97.3	62240	81.6	63026	93.2	63112	23.3	63136	7.6		
62074	97.8	62243	96.1	63031	63.4	63113	1.9	63137	18.9		
62084	92.7	62249	94.9	63033	31.8	63114	59.3	63138	20.2		
62087	93.4	62254	80.1	63034	34.2	63115	0.8	63139	80.8		
62088	96.7	62255	90.1	63038	92.3	63116	62.1	†63140	7.9		
62090	1.6	62257	99.2	63040	90.3	63117	77.4	63141	75.0		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The percentage of the total population self-identifying as "White" on the American Community Survey.

SOURCE

MO & IL: American Fact Finder. Demographic and Housing Estimates. 2011-2015 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.

NOTE

Census Bureau categories were used for the demographic indicators included in this report. Data was not published for "American Indian and Alaska Native" or "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.

*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Black/African American Population

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.

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 – 6.3%
- 6.4 – 12.6%
- 12.7 – 55.4%
- 55.5 – 98.1%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 12.6%

► MO: 11.5%

► IL: 14.3%

Madison County: 8.1%

St. Charles County: 4.5%

St. Louis County: 23.3%

St. Louis City: 47.7%

St. Clair County: 29.9%

[1]*The 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	% Black		ZIP	% Black		ZIP	% Black		ZIP	% Black		ZIP	% Black		ZIP	% Black
62001	0.5		62095	0.7		62258	3.9		63042	35.5		63118	48.6		63143	14.1
62002	20.6		62097	0.3		62260	0.4		63043	8.8		63119	6.4		63144	1.9
62010	1.2		62201	60.4		62264	0.6		63044	19.9		63120	95.9		63146	12.1
62012	0.0		62203	93.5		62265	3.1		63049	0.2		63121	81.7		63147	93.5
62018	6.1		62204	96.3		62269	14.3		63069	3.5		63122	5.3		63301	6.2
†62021	0.0		62205	98.1		62275	0.0		63074	29.5		63123	2.5		63303	6.0
62024	0.7		62206	61.4		62281	0.0		63088	5.2		63124	3.9		63304	3.6
62025	7.7		62207	97.2		†62282	0.0		63101	59.8		63125	3.7		†63332	0.0
62034	8.5		62208	27.6		62285	2.4		†63102	49.2		63126	2.3		63341	0.1
62035	5.9		62220	16.8		†62289	1.6		63103	43.5		63127	1.3		63348	1.5
62040	5.2		62221	22.3		62293	0.4		63104	45.3		63128	1.5		63357	0.3
†62046	0.9		62223	21.1		62294	2.1		63105	8.3		63129	1.5		63366	3.8
62048	0.0		62225	18.2		62298	0.1		63106	96.6		63130	37.8		63367	3.0
†62058	0.1		62226	22.6		63005	1.0		63107	86.0		63131	1.5		63368	4.6
62059	98.1		62232	8.5		63011	2.4		63108	35.5		63132	34.8		†63373	0.0
62060	63.8		62234	8.9		63017	3.5		63109	7.7		63133	92.2		63376	4.4
62061	0.0		62236	0.7		63021	2.6		63110	37.2		63134	56.5		63385	4.2
62062	3.4		62239	0.6		63025	0.5		63111	40.5		63135	62.5		†63386	2.1
62067	0.0		62240	3.1		63026	0.9		63112	70.0		63136	89.1			
62074	0.4		62243	0.2		63031	29.3		63113	97.0		63137	77.2			
62084	0.0		62249	0.2		63033	60.9		63114	27.1		63138	73.8			
62087	3.0		62254	16.3		63034	59.5		63115	97.9		63139	9.6			
62088	0.1		62255	0.9		63038	1.8		63116	20.0		†63140	90.2			
62090	92.7		62257	0.3		63040	1.0		63117	12.3		63141	8.4			

Data Notes

DEFINITION

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

SOURCE

MO & IL: American Fact Finder. Demographic and Housing Estimates. 2011-2015 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.

NOTE

Census Bureau categories were used for the demographic indicators included in this report. Data was not published for "American Indian and Alaska Native" or "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.
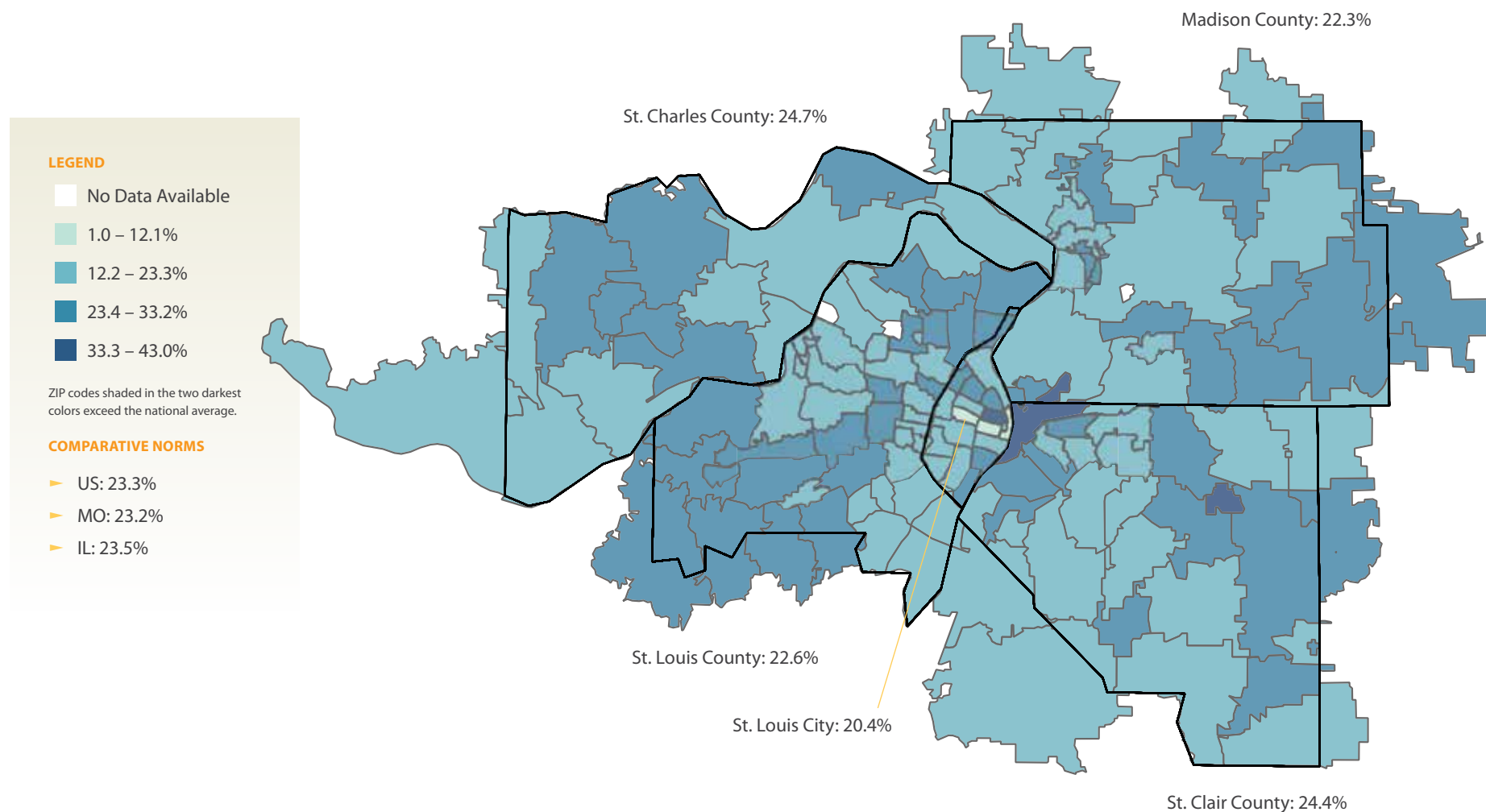
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Hispanic/Latino Population

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.

Madison County: 3.0%

St. Charles County: 3.1%

LEGEND

No Data Available

0.0 – 1.6%

1.7 – 3.2%

3.3 – 14.6%

14.7 – 26.0%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the regional average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 17.1%

► MO: 3.9%

► IL: 16.5%

St. Louis County: 2.7%

St. Louis City: 3.7%

St. Clair County: 3.7%

[1] *The 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	% Latino		ZIP	% Latino		ZIP	% Latino		ZIP	% Latino		ZIP	% Latino		ZIP	% Latino
62001	0.0		62095	2.7		62258	1.4		63042	2.9		63118	8.2		63143	2.5
62002	2.2		62097	0.0		62260	1.0		63043	5.1		63119	2.9		63144	3.3
62010	0.9		62201	26.0		62264	1.0		63044	4.2		63120	0.6		63146	4.2
62012	1.4		62203	0.6		62265	2.4		63049	1.8		63121	1.0		63147	0.2
62018	1.0		62204	0.2		62269	3.2		63069	1.3		63122	2.0		63301	5.5
†62021	1.5		62205	1.4		62275	4.1		63074	4.1		63123	2.6		63303	2.8
62024	1.1		62206	2.3		62281	5.0		63088	0.5		63124	1.9		63304	2.2
62025	2.4		62207	0.5		†62282	0.0		63101	0.5		63125	1.8		†63332	1.7
62034	2.7		62208	3.7		62285	6.1		†63102	4.4		63126	4.6		63341	0.3
62035	1.9		62220	1.8		†62289	1.8		63103	1.8		63127	2.4		63348	1.7
62040	5.0		62221	3.3		62293	1.4		63104	2.4		63128	1.1		63357	1.4
†62046	0.0		62223	2.1		62294	3.6		63105	2.6		63129	2.3		63366	2.3
62048	0.1		62225	8.6		62298	1.0		63106	0.9		63130	3.4		63367	5.5
†62058	0.6		62226	3.6		63005	2.4		63107	0.8		63131	1.7		63368	2.4
62059	0.0		62232	10.6		63011	2.8		63108	2.8		63132	8.1		†63373	2.8
62060	4.2		62234	6.2		63017	2.9		63109	3.6		63133	0.1		63376	3.4
62061	2.3		62236	2.6		63021	3.1		63110	2.2		63134	4.9		63385	1.5
62062	1.9		62239	1.4		63025	2.9		63111	9.0		63135	1.3		†63386	0.0
62067	0.0		62240	10.3		63026	2.5		63112	1.6		63136	0.9			
62074	0.4		62243	2.4		63031	2.1		63113	0.3		63137	1.5			
62084	6.5		62249	3.3		63033	0.5		63114	9.0		63138	1.3			
62087	3.0		62254	0.4		63034	2.8		63115	0.4		63139	2.9			
62088	1.6		62255	3.6		63038	1.2		63116	7.5		†63140	0.0			
62090	0.7		62257	0.0		63040	2.3		63117	2.7		63141	2.6			

Data Notes

DEFINITION

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

SOURCE

MO & IL: American Fact Finder. Demographic and Housing Estimates. 2011-2015 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.

NOTE

Census Bureau categories were used for the demographic indicators included in this report. Data was not published for "American Indian and Alaska Native" or "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.
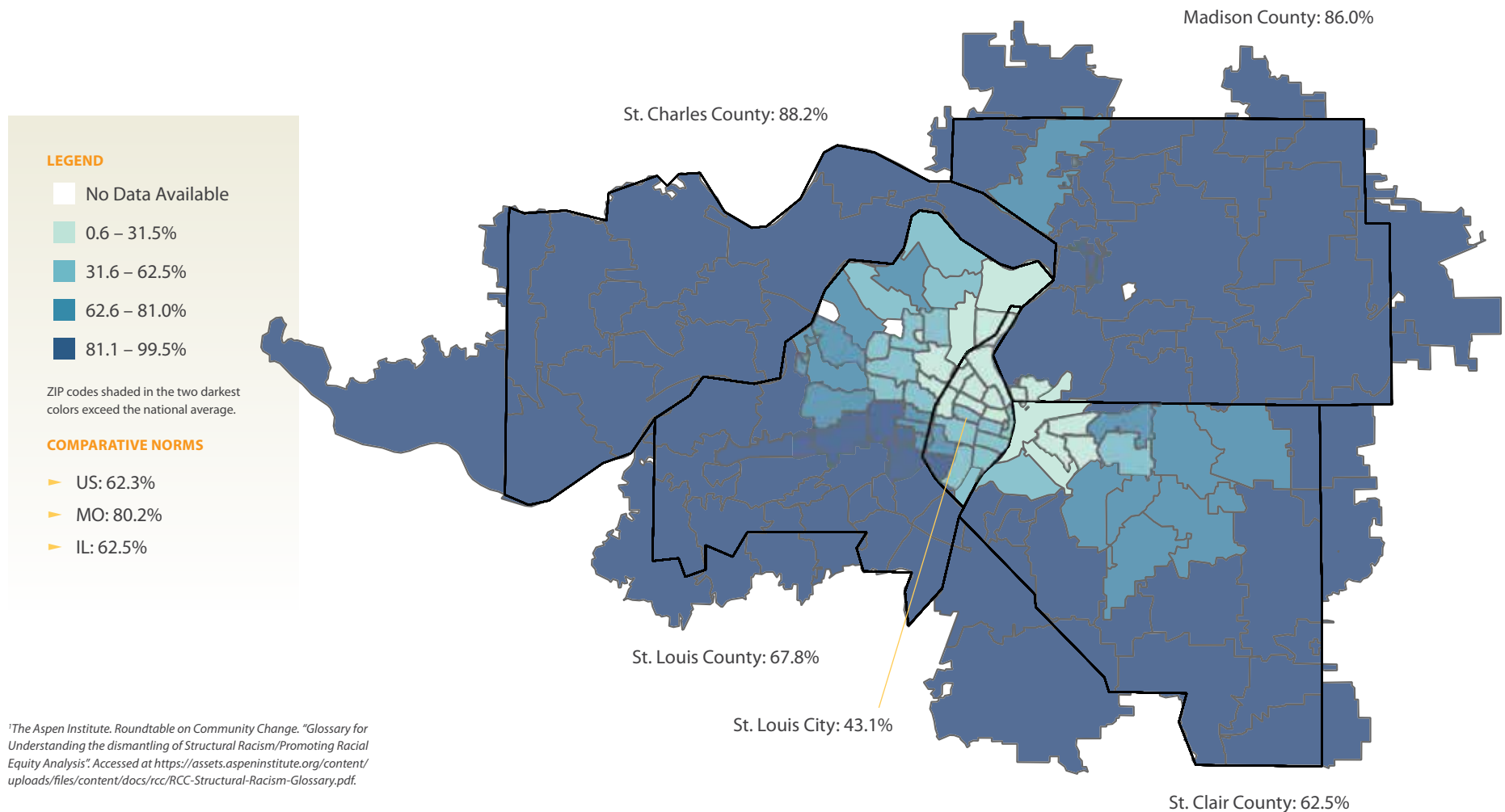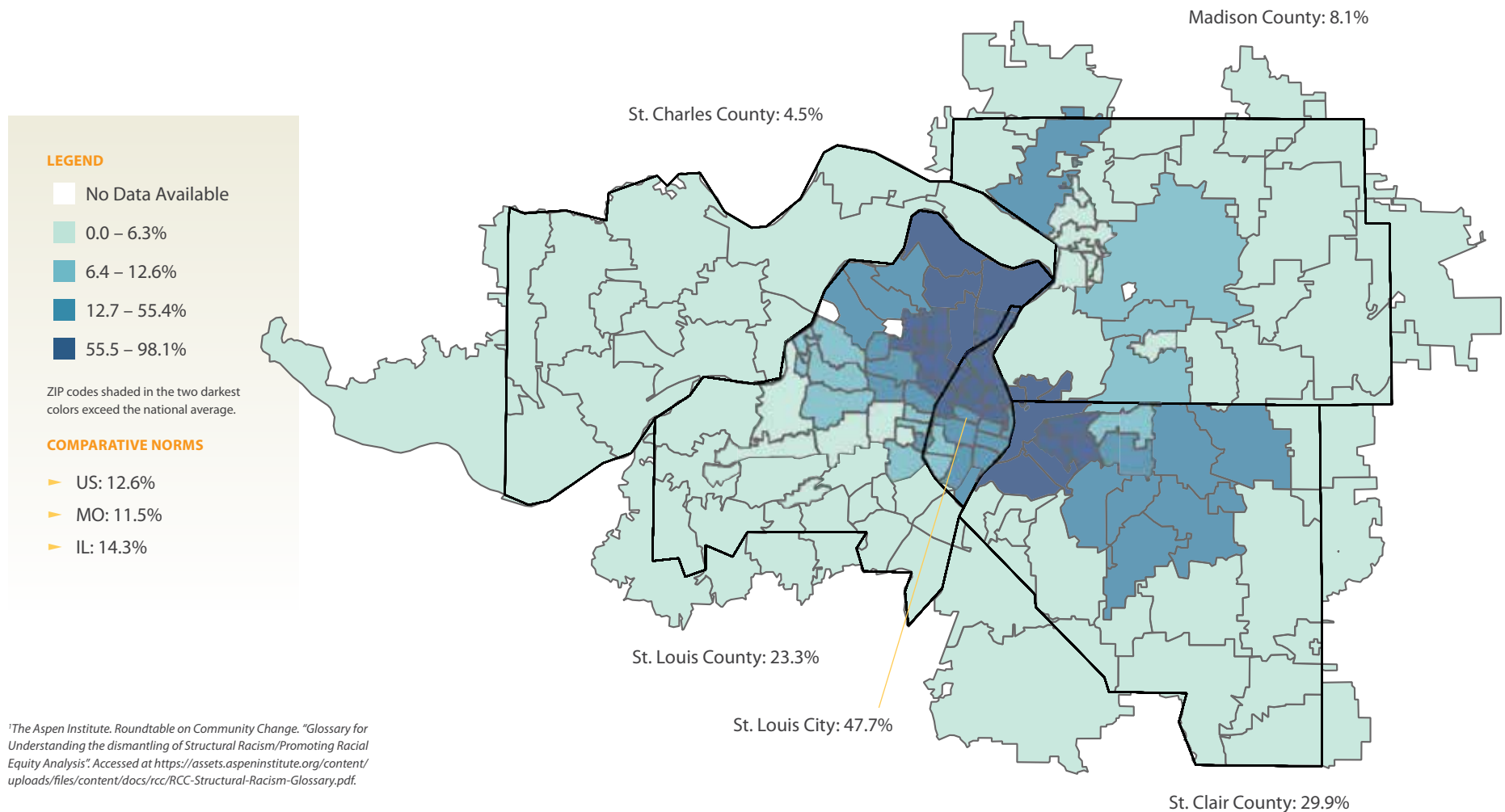
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Asian Population

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.

Madison County: 0.8%

St. Charles County: 2.3%

LEGEND

No Data Available

0.0 – 2.5%

2.6 – 5.1%

5.2 – 8.6%

8.7 – 12.0%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 5.1%

► MO: 1.8%

► IL: 5.0%

St. Louis County: 3.8%

St. Louis City: 2.8%

St. Clair County: 1.3%

[1]The 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	% Asian	ZIP	% Asian	ZIP	% Asian	ZIP	% Asian	ZIP	% Asian	ZIP	% Asian
62001	0.0	62095	0.8	62258	0.5	63042	2.3	63118	3.2	63143	1.3
62002	0.5	62097	0.6	62260	0.0	63043	12.0	63119	2.8	63144	7.0
62010	0.2	62201	0.9	62264	0.0	63044	0.3	63120	0.2	63146	11.9
62012	0.0	62203	0.1	62265	1.4	63049	0.8	63121	1.8	63147	0.1
62018	0.0	62204	0.2	62269	2.9	63069	0.5	63122	1.2	63301	1.1
†62021	0.0	62205	0.0	62275	0.0	63074	3.2	63123	2.8	63303	4.0
62024	0.7	62206	0.8	62281	0.2	63088	7.7	63124	4.3	63304	2.7
62025	2.0	62207	0.0	†62282	0.0	63101	1.7	63125	1.7	†63332	0.0
62034	2.0	62208	4.2	62285	0.9	†63102	6.0	63126	2.0	63341	0.0
62035	0.4	62220	1.2	†62289	1.3	63103	5.3	63127	4.3	63348	0.0
62040	0.9	62221	2.1	62293	0.9	63104	1.4	63128	1.3	63357	0.0
†62046	1.9	62223	0.4	62294	0.5	63105	11.5	63129	1.9	63366	1.4
62048	0.0	62225	0.7	62298	0.3	63106	0.0	63130	3.7	63367	1.9
†62058	0.3	62226	1.4	63005	6.8	63107	0.3	63131	4.7	63368	5.3
62059	0.0	62232	0.1	63011	6.4	63108	10.1	63132	7.1	†63373	1.0
62060	0.9	62234	0.4	63017	8.9	63109	1.2	63133	0.0	63376	1.7
62061	0.0	62236	2.1	63021	7.3	63110	3.3	63134	1.0	63385	0.7
62062	1.4	62239	0.0	63025	1.4	63111	1.0	63135	0.4	†63386	0.0
62067	0.8	62240	1.6	63026	2.0	63112	2.7	63136	0.1		
62074	0.0	62243	0.0	63031	1.4	63113	0.2	63137	0.2		
62084	0.0	62249	0.5	63033	1.8	63114	1.7	63138	0.5		
62087	0.0	62254	0.9	63034	0.6	63115	0.2	63139	2.0		
62088	0.0	62255	4.7	63038	3.2	63116	6.2	†63140	0.0		
62090	1.3	62257	0.0	63040	5.7	63117	5.8	63141	10.9		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The percentage of the total population self-identifying as "Asian" on the American Community Survey.

SOURCE

MO & IL: American Fact Finder. Demographic and Housing Estimates. 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: DP05. Accessed at https://factfinder.census.gov/.

CALCULATION

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

NOTE

Census Bureau categories were used for the demographic indicators included in this report. Data was not published for "American Indian and Alaska Native" or "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.

*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

FAMILY SUPPORT

Introduction by: RUTH EHRESMAN

Percent of Children Under Age 5 Living in Poverty

Percent of Children Under Age 18 Living in Poverty

Percent of Households Headed by Single Mothers

Median Family Income

Unemployment Rate

Percent of Children Receiving TANF

Percent of Children Receiving SNAP

Percent of Children Enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP

Children Living in Alternative Care per 1,000

Rate of Substantiated Child Abuse/Neglect per 1,000 Children (MO)

Rate of Indicated Child Abuse/Neglect per 1,000 Children (IL)

FAMILY SUPPORT

When caring individuals discuss child well-being, the conversation most often focuses on how to provide services and supports that are external to families. We tend to overlook the critical fact that children grow up in families. If we want to support children to reach their full potential, we should first think of how we support the families in which they live.

All humans experience a common hierarchy of needs. We need to meet our most basic physical needs before we have the time, energy and imagination to pay attention to higher needs. It is critically important that families are able to put food on the table, keep the lights and heat on, and keep a roof over their heads so they are able to focus on these higher needs.

The data in the Family Support section of the *Children of Metropolitan St. Louis* paint an alarming picture. Alarming because of the disturbing inequities they expose. Median family incomes range from $8,750 to $181,000 across the zip codes in the region. In some zip codes, fewer than two out of every 100 children live in families with incomes below the federal poverty level. (The federal poverty level is currently $20,090 for a typical three-person family.)[1] In other zip codes, more than three out of every four children live in poverty. These disparate income levels consistently align with patterns of racial inequity.

The effects of poverty on children and youth have been extensively documented.[2] We know that poverty has a particularly adverse effect on academic success, especially during early childhood. Chronic poverty contributes to toxic stress that takes a toll on parents and children. Poverty is not a mere inconvenience that children need the moral strength to overcome. Children who live in poverty are more likely to experience illness, difficulty getting along with peers, emotional problems, exposure to violence, risk of injury, and involvement with the juvenile justice system. They are more likely to drop out of high school, less likely to complete college, and more likely to die sooner.

The child welfare system also feels the impact of parents who do not have adequate resources to meet their families' needs. Data from January 2017 indicate that inadequate housing was a factor in about one-third of the instances in which children were removed from their home and placed in alternative care.

Yet, there is a tremendous disconnect between what we know and what we do as a society to support families. Missouri policy makers enacted welfare reform in 2014 that has resulted in many families across Missouri losing TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) benefits. In January 2016, 43,805 children received TANF benefits. By June 2017, only 21,330 children received TANF benefits.[3] The Missouri Legislature voted down the St. Louis efforts to raise the minimum wage, and have turned their backs on opportunities to provide health insurance to low-income working families.

There are positive steps that we can take to better support families. Far too many families work full time or work multiple part-time jobs, and still cannot support themselves. We need to make educational and training opportunities available, raise the minimum wage and provide subsidized childcare to families. We can reward work and improve child well-being outcomes by enacting an earned income tax credit. When families are unable to work, we need to support them with adequate public assistance.

Citizens in the region from across the political spectrum share the belief that each child should have the opportunity to achieve success as an adult. To create that opportunity we have to come to grips with the concept of equity. It also requires a commitment to strengthening families with resources so they can be a positive force in their children's lives, rather than merely providing services to children that can mitigate the negative impact of poverty.

Ruth R. Ehresman
Advocacy Coordinator
Vision for Children at Risk

Ruth Ehresman

[1]*2015 Federal Poverty guidelines. Retrieved on 8/17/17 at https://aspe.hhs.gov/2015-poverty-guidelines.*

[2]*Retrieved on 8/17/17 at http:www.apa.org/pi/families/poverty/aspx.*

[3]*Retrieved on 8/17/17 at http://dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/fsd_mhdmr/1706-family-support-mohealthnet-report.pdf.*

Percent of Children Under Age 5 Living in Poverty

Importance of this Indicator

In 2015, approximately 1 in 5 children lived in families with incomes below the poverty line. Poverty levels among Black and Hispanic children, children living in single-mother families, and children under five are higher.[1] Being raised in poverty (defined as income of $24,036 or less in 2015, for a family of four with two children)[2] 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. They are less likely to have cognitive stimulation as young children, to have access to quality schools, to graduate from high school, to enter and graduate from college, and to have higher earnings. Additionally, recent research shows that very young children, who experience poverty while their brains are developing, are at highest risk for poor educational outcomes.[3] There are significant, persistent disparities in the poverty rates of children of different races and ethnicities. In 2015, 12 percent of both non-Hispanic white and Asian children were poor, compared with 29 percent of Hispanic children, and 33 percent of Black children. Decreasing the number of children living in poverty, focusing particularly on communities where poverty is highly concentrated, would have a dramatic impact on every measure of child well-being. It would also strengthen the viability and vitality of the entire St. Louis region.

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 – 12.2%
- 12.3 – 24.5%
- 24.6 – 57.3%
- 57.4 – 90.0%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

- ► US: 24.5%
- ► MO: 25.6%
- ► IL: 22.7%

Madison County: 19.6%

St. Charles County: 9.8%

St. Louis County: 18.8%

St. Louis City: 40.4%

St. Clair County: 32.4%

[1,2]Child Trends. Databank Indicator. Children in Poverty. Accessed at https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/children-in-poverty/.

[3]Brooks-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.

Percent of Children Under Age 5 Living in Poverty

ZIP	% Poverty	ZIP	% Poverty	ZIP	% Poverty	ZIP	% Poverty	ZIP	% Poverty	ZIP	% Poverty
62001	0.0	62095	17.6	62258	34.7	63042	17.9	63118	48.9	63143	21.1
62002	23.1	62097	25.2	62260	9.4	63043	8.9	63119	5.1	63144	0.0
62010	23.3	62201	73.3	62264	24.7	63044	21.5	63120	70.7	63146	4.7
62012	12.4	62203	72.6	62265	16.5	63049	19.8	63121	47.5	63147	38.2
62018	55.7	62204	83.5	62269	6.0	63069	10.1	63122	2.3	63301	23.9
†62021	0.0	62205	90.0	62275	4.8	63074	18.6	63123	10.7	63303	9.1
62024	29.8	62206	77.0	62281	1.9	63088	29.4	63124	9.0	63304	6.5
62025	8.6	62207	81.8	†62282	0.0	63101	81.7	63125	21.7	†63332	0.0
62034	8.6	62208	11.4	62285	2.6	†63102	0.0	63126	6.2	63341	0.0
62035	0.8	62220	20.5	†62289	0.0	63103	15.3	63127	0.0	63348	2.4
62040	28.4	62221	17.0	62293	14.3	63104	38.6	63128	7.0	63357	2.0
†62046	6.5	62223	16.7	62294	6.6	63105	3.7	63129	3.4	63366	12.6
62048	35.4	62225	12.0	62298	4.5	63106	80.7	63130	22.1	63367	2.1
†62058	5.7	62226	23.5	63005	0.0	63107	55.9	63131	0.0	63368	5.5
62059	66.2	62232	21.7	63011	5.7	63108	49.2	63132	17.8	†63373	35.0
62060	61.6	62234	28.1	63017	5.5	63109	13.5	63133	59.0	63376	3.9
62061	6.7	62236	8.8	63021	2.6	63110	18.1	63134	26.4	63385	16.0
62062	0.0	62239	33.9	63025	10.5	63111	55.9	63135	41.5	†63386	0.0
62067	48.8	62240	22.8	63026	14.7	63112	44.0	63136	59.2		
62074	3.4	62243	2.3	63031	16.7	63113	57.0	63137	52.7		
62084	44.7	62249	17.1	63033	23.0	63114	26.8	63138	51.2		
62087	74.5	62254	22.5	63034	18.0	63115	46.5	63139	8.6		
62088	39.8	62255	35.9	63038	5.9	63116	28.2	†63140	73.3		
62090	35.5	62257	22.1	63040	0.0	63117	7.5	63141	12.7		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

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

SOURCE

MO & IL: American Fact Finder. Poverty status in the past 12 months. 2011-2015 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.

*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Percent of Children Under Age 18 Living in Poverty

Importance of this Indicator

In 2015, approximately 1 in 5 children lived in families with incomes below the poverty line. Poverty levels among Black and Hispanic children, children living in single-mother families, and children under five are higher.[1] Being raised in poverty (defined as income of $24,036 or less in 2015, for a family of four with two children)[2] 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. They are less likely to have cognitive stimulation as young children, to have access to quality schools, to graduate from high school, to enter and graduate from college, and to have higher earnings. Additionally, recent research shows that very young children, who experience poverty while their brains are developing, are at highest risk for poor educational outcomes.[3] There are significant, persistent disparities in the poverty rates of children of different races and ethnicities. In 2015, 12 percent of both non-Hispanic white and Asian children were poor, compared with 29 percent of Hispanic children, and 33 percent of Black children. Decreasing the number of children living in poverty, focusing particularly on communities where poverty is highly concentrated, would have a dramatic impact on every measure of child well-being. It would also strengthen the viability and vitality of the entire St. Louis region.

Madison County: 17.5%

St. Charles County: 8.6%

LEGEND

No Data Available

0.0 – 10.8%

10.9 – 21.7%

21.8 – 50.9%

51.0 – 80.0%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 21.7%

► MO: 21.7%

► IL: 20.3%

St. Louis County: 16.1%

St. Louis City: 41.8%

St. Clair County: 28.3%

[1,2]Child Trends. Databank Indicator. Children in Poverty. Accessed at https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/children-in-poverty/.

[3]Brooks-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.

Percent of Children Under Age 18 Living in Poverty

ZIP	% Poverty	ZIP	% Poverty	ZIP	% Poverty	ZIP	% Poverty	ZIP	% Poverty	ZIP	% Poverty
62001	5.6	62095	20.5	62258	11.2	63042	20.9	63118	53.2	63143	19.4
62002	29.1	62097	14.3	62260	5.5	63043	13.5	63119	5.1	63144	1.4
62010	17.2	62201	72.5	62264	14.0	63044	19.1	63120	60.4	63146	4.8
62012	5.4	62203	38.4	62265	10.1	63049	12.7	63121	43.8	63147	43.3
62018	61.7	62204	76.8	62269	9.9	63069	12.8	63122	2.9	63301	22.8
†62021	0.0	62205	58.4	62275	8.3	63074	20.0	63123	11.8	63303	8.2
62024	21.8	62206	61.6	62281	1.7	63088	23.7	63124	3.1	63304	5.0
62025	7.7	62207	64.8	†62282	12.8	63101	57.2	63125	21.7	†63332	0.0
62034	3.5	62208	11.8	62285	1.8	†63102	0.0	63126	5.3	63341	3.3
62035	6.9	62220	24.7	†62289	6.6	63103	20.5	63127	10.6	63348	5.3
62040	25.5	62221	11.9	62293	8.0	63104	39.4	63128	4.7	63357	6.7
†62046	2.9	62223	19.1	62294	4.1	63105	3.2	63129	6.3	63366	7.2
62048	20.2	62225	8.3	62298	2.6	63106	75.6	63130	21.1	63367	6.8
†62058	11.6	62226	21.8	63005	5.2	63107	62.8	63131	1.3	63368	7.5
62059	66.5	62232	25.7	63011	5.6	63108	41.0	63132	19.3	†63373	27.2
62060	48.1	62234	21.2	63017	5.9	63109	8.8	63133	57.5	63376	5.6
62061	2.9	62236	8.2	63021	4.0	63110	25.2	63134	36.3	63385	9.3
62062	10.9	62239	26.8	63025	4.6	63111	47.6	63135	34.5	†63386	9.6
62067	8.1	62240	15.8	63026	9.8	63112	38.8	63136	48.7		
62074	2.8	62243	7.8	63031	14.2	63113	59.4	63137	48.5		
62084	32.8	62249	11.2	63033	16.6	63114	24.5	63138	36.7		
62087	49.9	62254	31.7	63034	13.8	63115	47.7	63139	16.0		
62088	25.6	62255	9.1	63038	5.8	63116	31.4	†63140	80.0		
62090	56.4	62257	30.8	63040	0.8	63117	5.7	63141	5.5		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The percentage of children under age 18 living below the Federal Poverty Level.

SOURCE

MO & IL: American Fact Finder. Poverty status in the past 12 months. 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: S1701. Accessed at https://factfinder.census.gov/.

CALCULATION

(Number of children under 18 living below Federal Poverty Level/Total number of children under 18 for whom poverty status is determined) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Percent of Households Headed by Single Mothers

Importance of this Indicator

During the 1960-2016 period, the percentage of children living with only their mother nearly tripled from 8 to 23 percent and the percentage of children living with only their father increased from 1 to 4 percent.[1] Data show that both Missouri and Illinois are close to the national average of households headed by a single mother. Single-parent families tend to have much lower incomes than do two-parent families, with single-mother households having the lowest incomes. For family households, married-couple households had the highest median income in 2014 ($81,025), followed by households maintained by men with no wife present ($53,684). Those maintained by women with no husband present had the lowest median ($36,151).[2] Furthermore, in 2014, 30.6 percent of female-headed households had incomes under the Federal Poverty Level, while 6.2 percent of married-couple families lived in poverty.[3] 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.

Madison County: 23.7%

St. Charles County: 15.8%

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 – 12.4%
- 12.5 – 24.8%
- 24.9 – 57.8%
- 57.9 – 90.8%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 24.8%

► MO: 25.3%

► IL: 23.7%

St. Louis County: 27.5%

St. Louis City: 48.5%

St. Clair County: 33.1%

[1,2,3]*U.S. Census Bureau. Income and Poverty in the United States: 2014. Accessed at https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252.pdf.*

Percent of Households Headed by Single Mothers

ZIP	% Single Mom	ZIP	% Single Mom	ZIP	% Single Mom	ZIP	% Single Mom	ZIP	% Single Mom	ZIP	% Single Mom
62001	7.3	62095	32.0	62258	18.2	63042	43.3	63118	57.8	63143	29.9
62002	40.1	62097	14.6	62260	6.6	63043	19.2	63119	15.0	63144	8.1
62010	15.2	62201	75.6	62264	8.7	63044	20.0	63120	66.6	63146	23.1
62012	19.6	62203	83.4	62265	20.9	63049	13.0	63121	67.4	63147	71.4
62018	21.9	62204	74.3	62269	15.3	63069	26.0	63122	13.4	63301	28.0
†62021	0.0	62205	69.2	62275	10.5	63074	39.6	63123	23.2	63303	16.3
62024	28.3	62206	58.5	62281	10.2	63088	22.6	63124	10.2	63304	11.6
62025	15.6	62207	73.8	†62282	9.7	63101	88.4	63125	33.9	†63332	1.9
62034	15.4	62208	19.7	62285	4.7	†63102	0.0	63126	11.9	63341	7.0
62035	20.1	62220	32.1	†62289	34.3	63103	51.9	63127	17.5	63348	17.3
62040	23.7	62221	29.3	62293	16.1	63104	51.7	63128	18.9	63357	19.5
†62046	6.3	62223	23.7	62294	15.7	63105	10.7	63129	18.2	63366	19.1
62048	28.8	62225	24.1	62298	7.3	63106	88.6	63130	28.1	63367	13.7
†62058	19.4	62226	36.1	63005	7.5	63107	75.1	63131	4.0	63368	11.7
62059	85.7	62232	30.1	63011	9.1	63108	39.7	63132	30.8	†63373	16.1
62060	68.4	62234	27.0	63017	14.2	63109	17.9	63133	71.6	63376	12.6
62061	10.9	62236	12.7	63021	13.2	63110	32.8	63134	47.3	63385	15.6
62062	19.4	62239	38.6	63025	13.8	63111	48.5	63135	49.9	†63386	3.8
62067	20.6	62240	18.0	63026	20.4	63112	54.3	63136	69.1		
62074	14.0	62243	18.3	63031	36.5	63113	70.0	63137	65.8		
62084	48.6	62249	13.0	63033	42.0	63114	35.4	63138	56.0		
62087	45.7	62254	22.1	63034	24.5	63115	71.0	63139	17.3		
62088	20.4	62255	7.4	63038	9.2	63116	32.0	†63140	37.5		
62090	90.8	62257	22.7	63040	12.2	63117	7.1	63141	13.2		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

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

SOURCE

MO & IL: American Fact Finder. Households and Families. 2011-2015 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.
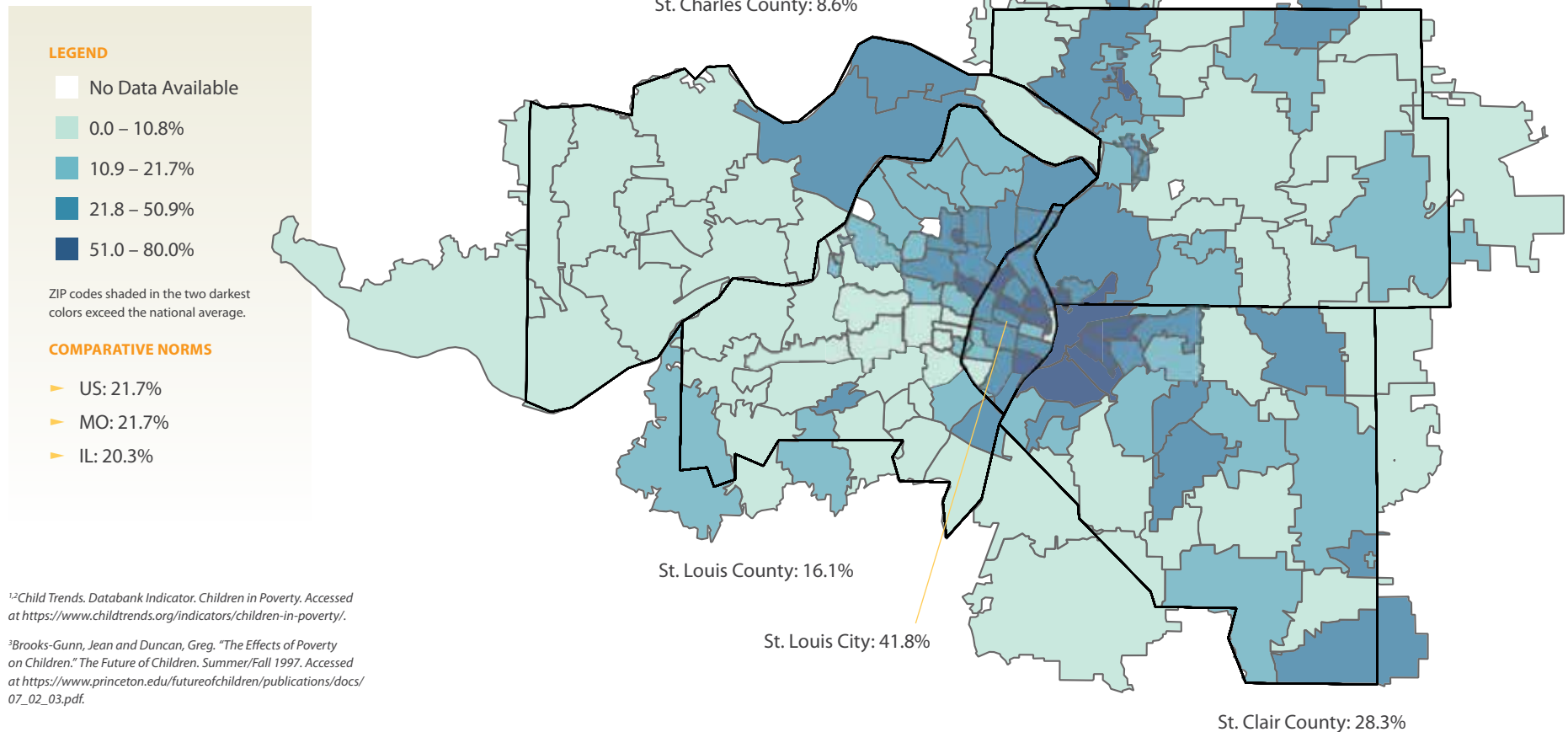
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Median Family Income

Importance of this Indicator

The median family income represents the midpoint of all family incomes, with half of the incomes falling above the median and half falling below. After adjusting for inflation, in 2015 the median household income increased in every state, although in eleven states the increase was statistically insignificant.[1] The increase in median income indicates growth in wages. Wages for low-income workers (the bottom 10th percentile) rose fastest in states that increased their minimum wage in 2014-2015. Workers in states that legislated raising the minimum wage fared best, with an increase of 4.7 percent. Furthermore, women experienced a 5.2 percent increase when minimum wage increases were legislated.[2] Every county in the region shows large disparities among the median family income across the ZIP codes that comprise them. In St. Louis City, St. Louis, Madison and St. Clair counties,

the ZIP codes with the highest median family income are more than ten times greater than the ZIP codes with the lowest median family income. In St. Charles County, the ZIP code with highest median family income is approximately five times that of the ZIP code with the lowest median family income. Workers need to earn a living wage in order to adequately support their families. Advocating for and implementing legislation and policies that increase the wages of families in the St. Louis region will not only improve the well-being of area children, but also strengthen the economic vitality of the region.

Madison County: $68,114

St. Charles County: $90,341

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- $8,750 – $ 35,582
- $35,583 – $62,414
- $62,415 – $121,684
- $121,685 – $180,954

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors fall below the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: $62,414

► MO: $58,397

► IL: $68,145

St. Louis County: $76,177

St. Louis City: $33,165

St. Clair County: $57,341

[1]*Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. States' Income and Poverty Gains Even More Widespread in 2015 than Initially Reported. Accessed at https://www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/states-income-and-poverty-gains-even-more-widespread-in-2015-than.*

[2]*Economic Policy Institute. Wages grew more for low-wage workers in states that raised their minimum wage in 2015. Accessed at http://www.epi.org/publication/wages-grew-more-for-low-wage-workers-in-states-that-raised-their-minimum-wage-in-2015/.*

Median Family Income

ZIP	Income	ZIP	Income	ZIP	Income	ZIP	Income	ZIP	Income	ZIP	Income
62001	$101,667	62095	$55,000	62258	$79,797	63042	$44,525	63118	$25,037	63143	$56,583
62002	$39,922	62097	$77,426	62260	$97,750	63043	$85,297	63119	$100,227	63144	$118,438
62010	$67,042	62201	$10,281	62264	$76,023	63044	$44,121	63120	*	63146	$95,711
62012	$61,250	62203	$28,281	62265	$76,217	63049	$72,917	63121	$29,054	63147	$21,943
62018	*	62204	$14,063	62269	$89,289	63069	$65,993	63122	$136,212	63301	$62,717
†62021	$80,750	62205	$21,385	62275	$72,333	63074	$45,430	63123	$69,133	63303	$91,653
62024	$50,990	62206	$20,443	62281	$98,750	63088	$86,667	63124	$180,714	63304	$103,674
62025	$89,286	62207	$15,179	†62282	$79,286	63101	*	63125	$46,410	†63332	$118,125
62034	$93,393	62208	$66,336	62285	$96,436	†63102	*	63126	$84,363	63341	$101,250
62035	$79,188	62220	$65,529	†62289	$69,750	63103	*	63127	$146,364	63348	$85,871
62040	$57,131	62221	$79,191	62293	$99,167	63104	$39,700	63128	$96,989	63357	$67,424
†62046	$108,333	62223	$61,768	62294	$86,686	63105	$152,083	63129	$89,764	63366	$81,288
62048	$49,167	62225	*	62298	$92,140	63106	$11,279	63130	$87,238	63367	$109,865
†62058	$46,250	62226	$59,324	63005	$180,954	63107	$21,069	63131	$174,388	63368	$106,812
62059	$10,288	62232	$54,861	63011	$114,345	63108	$55,762	63132	$61,192	†63373	$91,875
62060	$19,335	62234	$61,995	63017	$121,212	63109	$88,274	63133	$15,147	63376	$91,307
62061	$84,318	62236	$102,143	63021	$116,690	63110	$47,500	63134	$33,153	63385	$80,066
62062	$115,109	62239	$43,056	63025	$107,896	63111	$25,350	63135	$41,481	†63386	*
62067	$66,829	62240	$40,714	63026	$85,353	63112	$31,287	63136	$20,770		
62074	$107,679	62243	$102,417	63031	$59,426	63113	$22,973	63137	$25,913		
62084	$43,958	62249	$89,542	63033	$52,287	63114	$38,790	63138	$31,136		
62087	$30,132	62254	$68,618	63034	$83,776	63115	$24,406	63139	$70,930		
62088	$65,741	62255	$103,750	63038	$154,464	63116	$41,538	†63140	*		
62090	$8,750	62257	$56,750	63040	$124,756	63117	$113,590	63141	$143,547		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

Median family 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. A family consists of two or more people (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption residing in the same housing unit.

SOURCE

MO & IL: American Fact Finder. Median Income in the past 12 months (in 2015 inflation-Adjusted Dollars). 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: S1903. Accessed at https://factfinder.census.gov/.
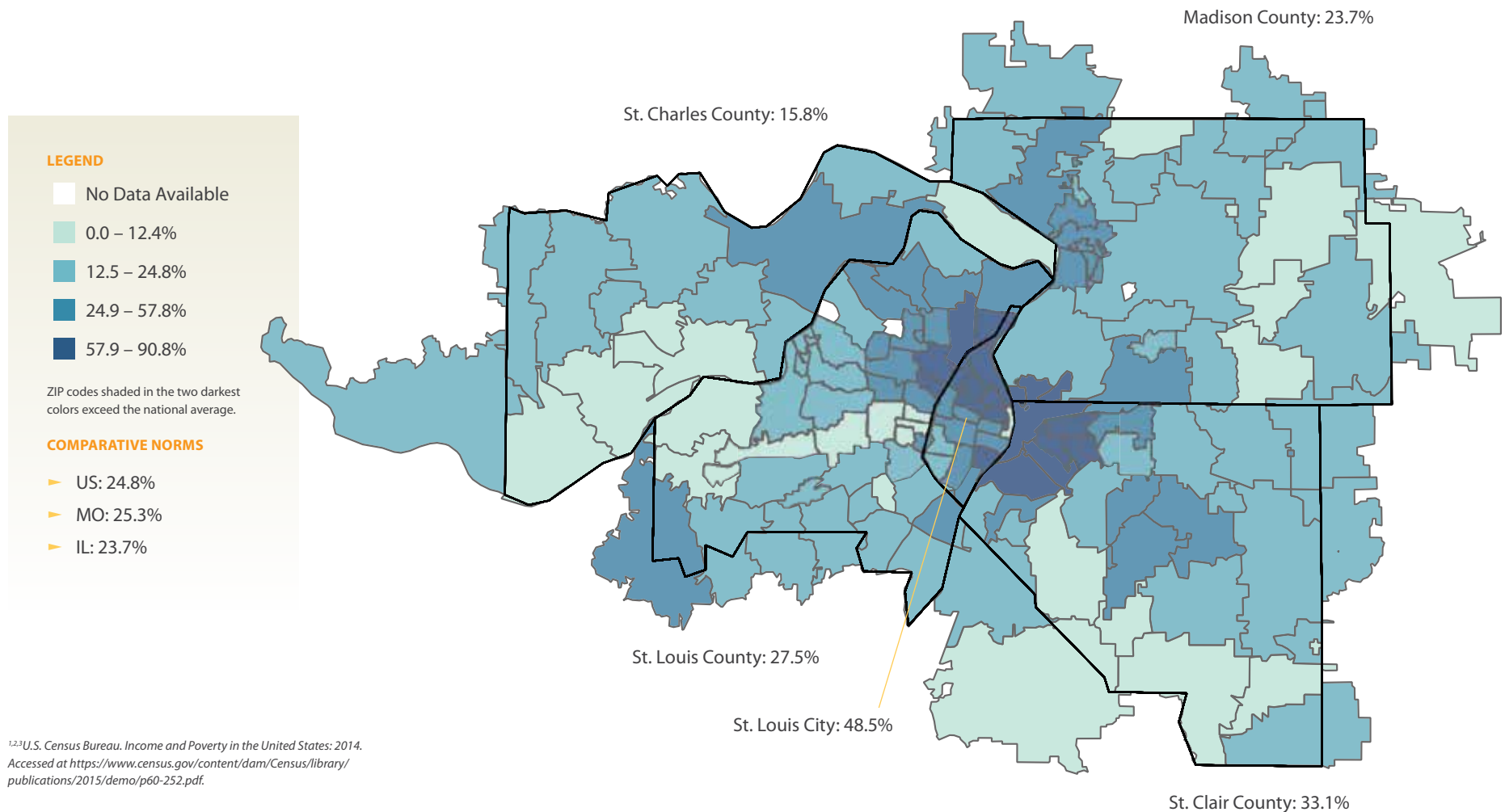
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Unemployment Rate

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. Nationally, the unemployment rate is near pre-recession levels after reaching the second highest peak since 1950 during the recession.[1] Across Missouri, the unemployment rate for African Americans is more than twice that of white individuals. In Illinois, the unemployment rate for African Americans is more than three times that of white individuals.[2] In the region, unemployment rates range from three to 33 percent across ZIP codes, reflecting the disparities observed in the other income related indicators. 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.[3] 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 meets. 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.[4] 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.

LEGEND

No Data Available

0.7 – 4.5%

4.6 – 8.3%

8.4 – 20.8%

20.9 – 33.2%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 8.3%

► MO: 7.5%

► IL: 9.1%

Madison County: 8.9%

St. Charles County: 5.1%

St. Louis County: 7.4%

St. Louis City: 12.4%

St. Clair County: 8.9%

[1]Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Unemployment Rate. Accessed at https://www.cbpp.org/unemployment-rate-2.

[2,3]Economic Policy Institute. Missing Workers. Accessed at http://www.epi.org/publication/missing-workers/#chart-age-gender.

[4]The 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.

Unemployment Rate

ZIP	% Unemployed	ZIP	% Unemployed	ZIP	% Unemployed	ZIP	% Unemployed	ZIP	% Unemployed	ZIP	% Unemployed
62001	6.1	62095	9.9	62258	8.5	63042	12.0	63118	15.1	63143	8.1
62002	13.3	62097	7.3	62260	8.2	63043	6.6	63119	4.2	63144	2.4
62010	9.7	62201	6.5	62264	8.7	63044	9.8	63120	33.2	63146	4.3
62012	9.2	62203	19.2	62265	5.3	63049	8.0	63121	14.1	63147	22.4
62018	10.6	62204	17.5	62269	8.4	63069	6.6	63122	2.9	63301	6.6
†62021	3.3	62205	18.8	62275	3.6	63074	10.8	63123	6.7	63303	4.8
62024	9.0	62206	15.8	62281	10.3	63088	3.9	63124	4.9	63304	5.5
62025	6.8	62207	19.0	†62282	3.2	63101	10.7	63125	8.0	†63332	6.4
62034	6.4	62208	6.1	62285	5.1	†63102	3.5	63126	5.0	63341	8.7
62035	9.3	62220	7.8	†62289	10.0	63103	6.9	63127	3.0	63348	7.8
62040	9.4	62221	5.4	62293	5.8	63104	7.9	63128	4.3	63357	5.9
†62046	9.2	62223	6.9	62294	6.2	63105	4.6	63129	3.8	63366	5.3
62048	5.4	62225	17.5	62298	4.0	63106	26.0	63130	8.1	63367	3.2
†62058	8.9	62226	7.9	63005	4.3	63107	20.9	63131	3.4	63368	3.8
62059	13.1	62232	11.7	63011	4.1	63108	9.9	63132	6.8	†63373	8.3
62060	18.9	62234	8.5	63017	4.7	63109	4.8	63133	24.7	63376	5.3
62061	7.9	62236	6.9	63021	3.5	63110	7.9	63134	12.8	63385	4.1
62062	7.0	62239	10.8	63025	5.0	63111	15.3	63135	11.0	†63386	8.8
62067	0.7	62240	6.9	63026	7.1	63112	14.7	63136	19.9		
62074	2.9	62243	5.4	63031	7.5	63113	25.6	63137	18.2		
62084	3.0	62249	6.2	63033	11.0	63114	8.4	63138	19.0		
62087	13.6	62254	1.3	63034	8.2	63115	27.9	63139	4.2		
62088	6.6	62255	8.3	63038	4.4	63116	9.9	†63140	24.6		
62090	26.7	62257	11.8	63040	3.2	63117	3.7	63141	3.4		

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.

SOURCE

MO & IL: American Fact Finder. Employment Status. 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: S2301. Accessed at https://factfinder.census.gov/.
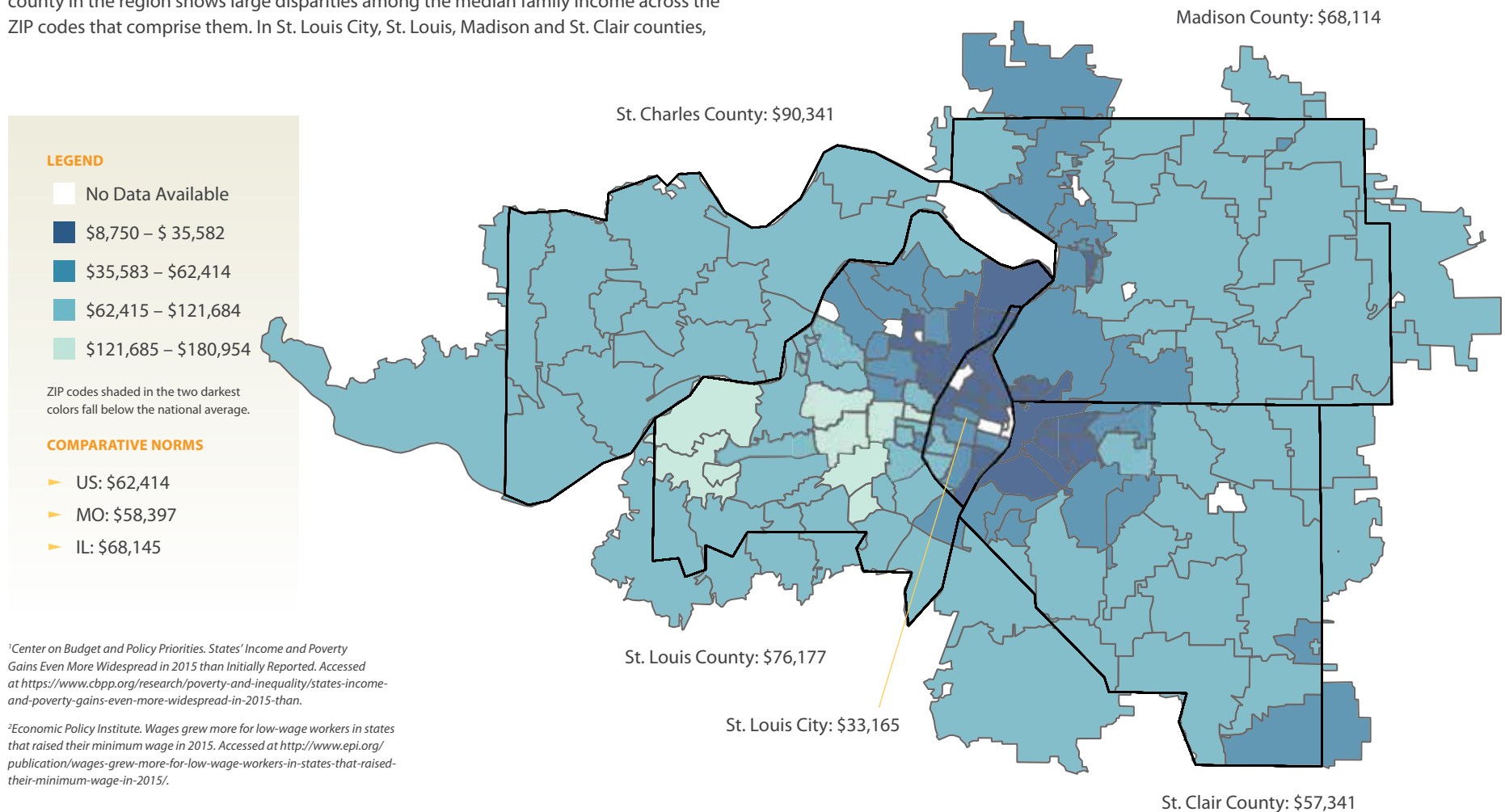
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Percent of Children Receiving TANF

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 both Missouri and Illinois. Both states provide 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. The monthly benefit for a typical family of three in Missouri is $292, only 17.4 percent of the FPL. The grant has not been increased or adjusted for inflation since 1996, and has lost 34.4 percent of its purchasing power in that time.[1] In Illinois, the grant for a family of three is $432, only 25.7 percent of the FPL. Since 1996, its purchasing power has declined by 24.9 percent.[2] (Note:

In Illinois, benefit levels vary by region. This is the grant amount for most of the state. Grants in the southernmost part of the state are even lower.) Recent welfare "reform" in Missouri enacted stricter lifetime limits and stronger work requirements for TANF.[3] This has resulted in a dramatic drop in TANF caseloads without evidence that families' financial security has improved. When families are unable to meet their basic needs, child well-being is at great risk. Currently, both Missouri and Illinois are not providing adequate financial support to the most vulnerable families in our region through their TANF programs.

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 – 1.5%
- 1.6 – 3.1%
- 3.2 – 10.7%
- 10.8 – 18.2%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 3.1%

► MO: 1.6%

► IL: 1.6%

Madison County: 1.6%

St. Charles County: 0.4%

St. Louis County: 1.1%

St. Louis City: 4.7%

St. Clair County: 4.3%

[1,2]Center 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.

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

Percent of Children Receiving TANF

ZIP	% TANF	ZIP	% TANF	ZIP	% TANF	ZIP	% TANF	ZIP	% TANF	ZIP	% TANF
62001	0.3	62095	1.7	62258	0.7	63042	1.4	63118	4.9	63143	1.3
62002	3.5	62097	0.4	62260	0.8	63043	0.5	63119	0.2	63144	0.1
62010	1.1	62201	11.7	62264	0.4	63044	1.1	63120	4.6	63146	0.2
62012	0.4	62203	15.9	62265	0.7	63049	0.0	63121	3.3	63147	6.0
62018	3.1	62204	13.9	62269	0.8	63069	0.0	63122	0.2	63301	0.9
†62021	3.0	62205	14.3	62275	1.1	63074	1.9	63123	0.5	63303	0.4
62024	2.4	62206	10.0	62281	0.3	63088	0.5	63124	0.0	63304	0.3
62025	0.4	62207	11.4	†62282	0.0	63101	2.7	63125	1.3	†63332	0.0
62034	0.3	62208	2.1	62285	0.5	†63102	18.2	63126	0.1	63341	0.7
62035	0.4	62220	3.1	†62289	0.0	63103	12.4	63127	0.2	63348	0.4
62040	2.9	62221	1.9	62293	1.3	63104	4.2	63128	0.1	63357	0.0
†62046	0.4	62223	1.6	62294	0.3	63105	0.0	63129	0.4	63366	0.5
62048	0.3	62225	0.0	62298	0.2	63106	6.0	63130	1.5	63367	0.2
†62058	0.7	62226	2.6	63005	0.0	63107	8.9	63131	0.0	63368	0.2
62059	12.9	62232	1.7	63011	0.2	63108	3.4	63132	0.9	†63373	0.0
62060	3.2	62234	1.5	63017	0.1	63109	1.0	63133	5.4	63376	0.3
62061	0.0	62236	0.3	63021	0.2	63110	1.5	63134	3.5	63385	0.5
62062	0.2	62239	1.7	63025	0.1	63111	5.3	63135	2.2	†63386	4.1
62067	0.6	62240	1.9	63026	0.2	63112	7.9	63136	4.2		
62074	0.4	62243	2.2	63031	0.8	63113	7.0	63137	4.4		
62084	0.7	62249	0.2	63033	1.1	63114	1.9	63138	2.7		
62087	1.1	62254	1.3	63034	0.8	63115	7.5	63139	0.7		
62088	0.6	62255	0.3	63038	0.0	63116	3.1	†63140	0.0		
62090	9.1	62257	3.9	63040	0.0	63117	0.6	63141	0.2		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

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

SOURCE

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

IL: Illinois Department of Human Services. Freedom of Information Act request. Data as of May 2017.

CALCULATION

(Number of TANF recipients under age 18/Total population under age 18) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.
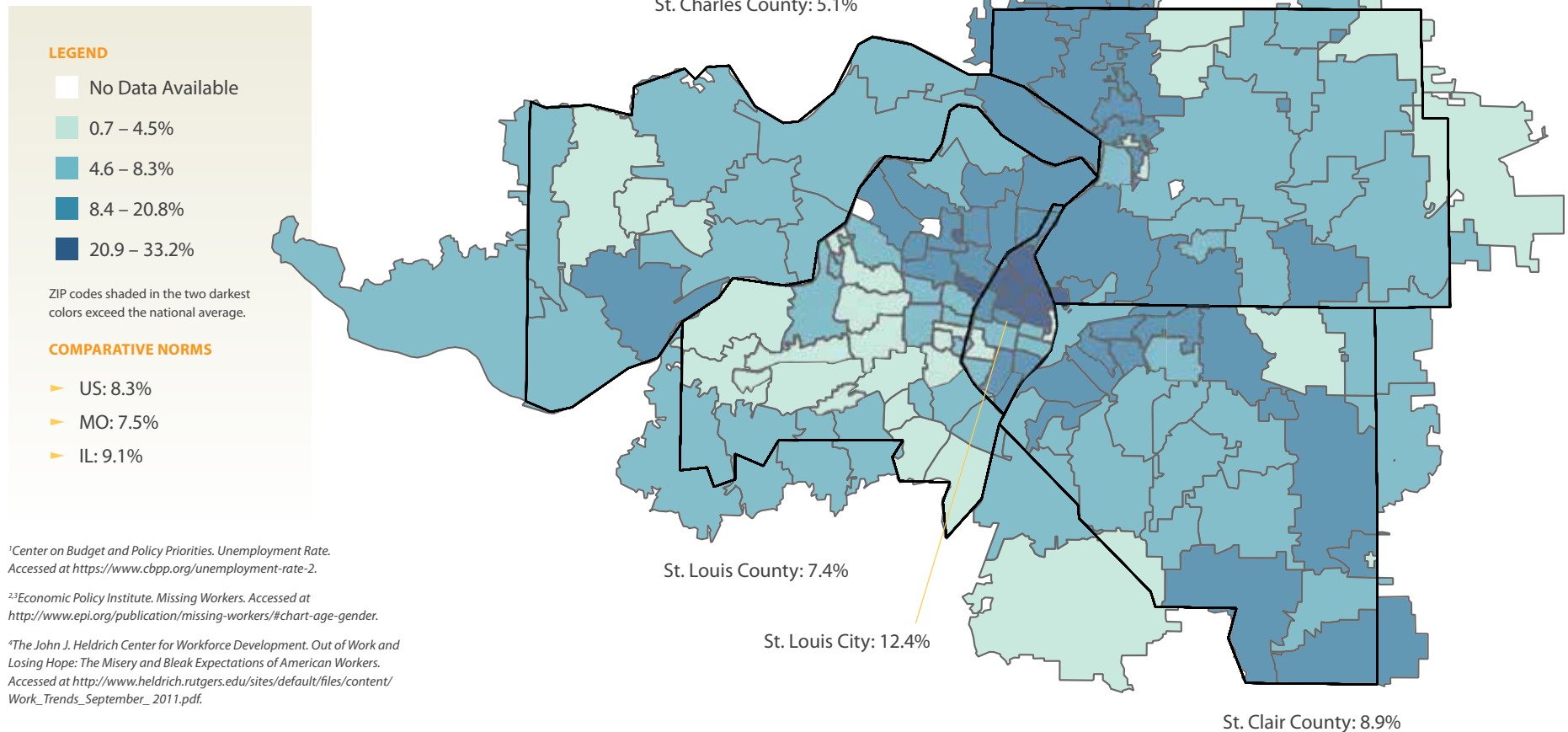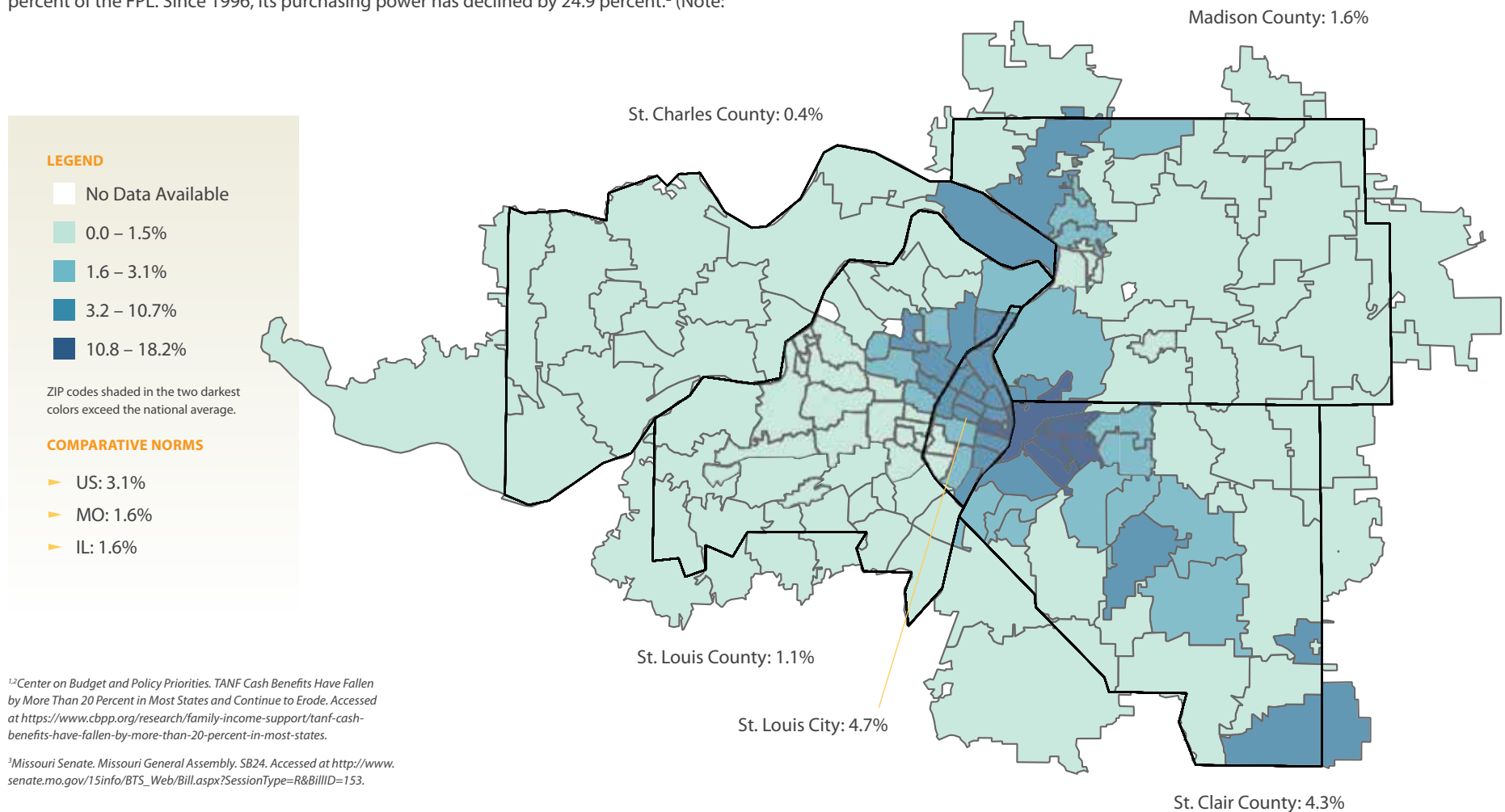
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Percent of 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. Federal rules for eligibility include three tests: gross monthly income of 130 percent of Federal Poverty Level (FPL) or less; net income after deductions of 100 percent of FPL or less; and assets of $2,250 or less.[1] Benefit levels vary by income, family size and eligible deductions. 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 2015 was $379/month,[2] which translates to approximately $1.40 per person per meal.[3] 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.[4] 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.[5] Given the significant role the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program plays in helping families make ends meet and in improving child well-being outcomes, it is important that we advocate for this program and ensure these funds are protected from budget cuts.

Madison County: 25.5%

St. Charles County: 8.6%

St. Louis County: 20.6%

St. Louis City: 49.4%

St. Clair County: 31.8%

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 – 10.8%
- 0.9 – 21.7%
- 21.8 – 55.3%
- 55.4 – 88.9%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 21.7%

► MO: 23.4%

► IL: 25.7%

[1,2]Center 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.

[3]Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.

[4,5]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.

Percent of Children Receiving SNAP

ZIP	% SNAP	ZIP	% SNAP	ZIP	% SNAP	ZIP	% SNAP	ZIP	% SNAP	ZIP	% SNAP
62001	10.2	62095	28.7	62258	10.6	63042	34.4	63118	53.8	63143	16.3
62002	41.7	62097	8.8	62260	7.7	63043	10.7	63119	4.1	63144	3.7
62010	13.7	62201	53.3	62264	17.5	63044	23.8	63120	56.9	63146	7.4
62012	15.8	62203	88.9	62265	16.8	63049	0.0	63121	54.9	63147	75.4
62018	62.2	62204	63.4	62269	12.8	63069	0.3	63122	4.3	63301	17.1
†62021	9.9	62205	70.4	62275	16.4	63074	34.2	63123	14.2	63303	8.9
62024	45.2	62206	65.3	62281	6.4	63088	12.3	63124	0.8	63304	6.3
62025	8.3	62207	68.3	†62282	16.0	63101	30.6	63125	23.3	†63332	3.5
62034	7.3	62208	22.6	62285	6.1	†63102	*	63126	4.1	63341	6.3
62035	15.2	62220	31.8	†62289	32.9	63103	*	63127	6.5	63348	6.5
62040	37.2	62221	20.8	62293	13.2	63104	46.4	63128	3.7	63357	0.2
†62046	5.0	62223	23.3	62294	9.6	63105	1.1	63129	7.5	63366	10.3
62048	23.7	62225	0.9	62298	6.8	63106	65.1	63130	28.3	63367	3.8
†62058	20.5	62226	26.5	63005	0.4	63107	77.8	63131	0.8	63368	5.0
62059	62.2	62232	33.5	63011	3.2	63108	36.5	63132	21.2	†63373	12.0
62060	46.9	62234	27.3	63017	2.1	63109	12.7	63133	72.4	63376	7.8
62061	4.2	62236	5.4	63021	4.8	63110	25.6	63134	58.3	63385	9.7
62062	7.2	62239	28.5	63025	2.5	63111	50.7	63135	42.5	†63386	7.1
62067	14.1	62240	37.8	63026	2.9	63112	58.8	63136	62.8		
62074	7.3	62243	16.0	63031	23.5	63113	76.7	63137	57.7		
62084	21.2	62249	9.5	63033	30.7	63114	35.1	63138	48.4		
62087	28.4	62254	19.6	63034	14.5	63115	67.7	63139	13.8		
62088	24.3	62255	22.7	63038	1.8	63116	39.2	†63140	68.6		
62090	66.8	62257	36.6	63040	0.7	63117	7.6	63141	2.6		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

Percentage of children under age 18 receiving SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) benefits.

SOURCE

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

IL: Illinois Department of Human Services. Freedom of Information Act request. Data as of May 2017.

CALCULATION

(Number of SNAP recipients under age 18/Total population under age 18) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.
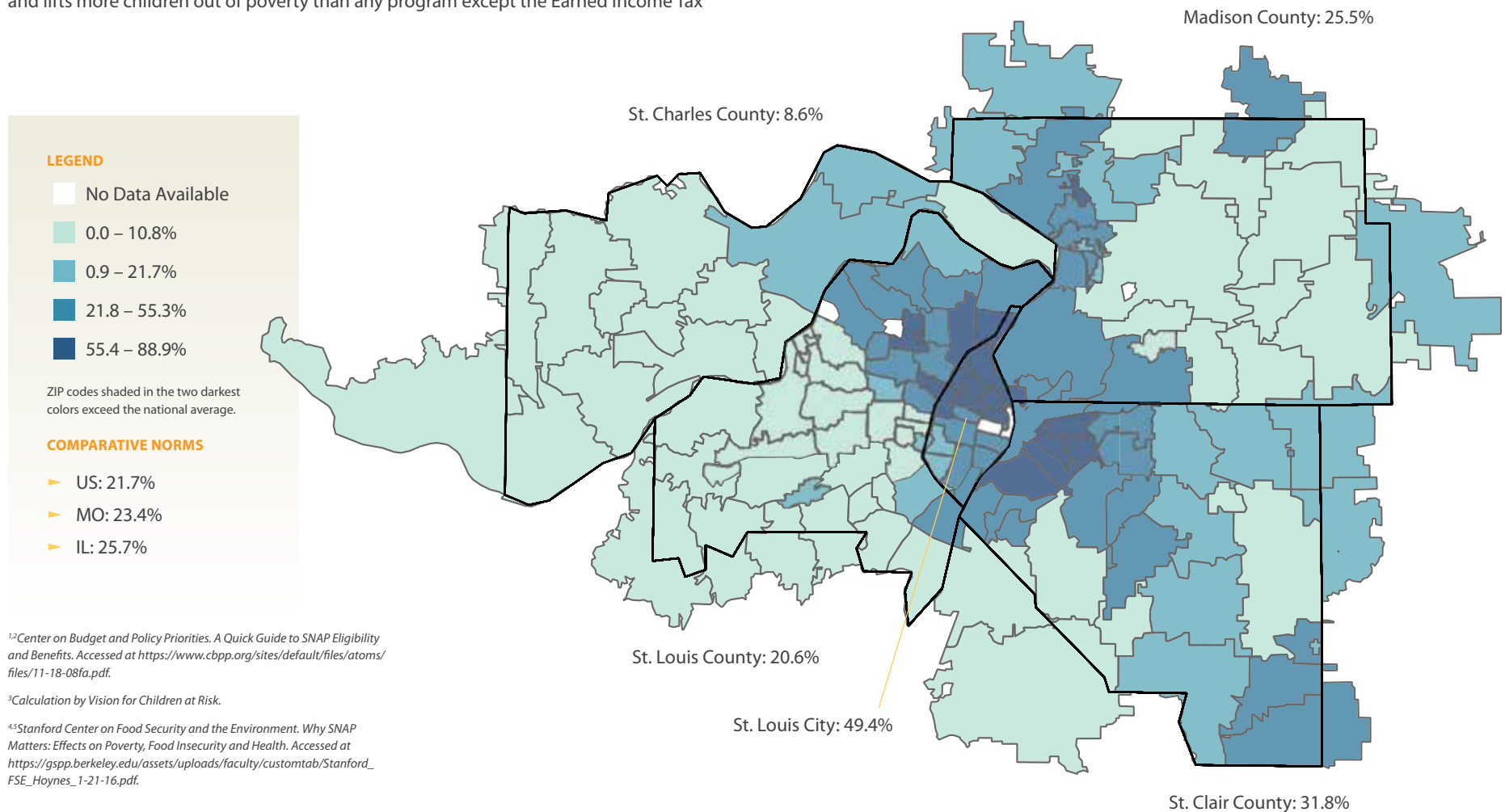
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Percent of Children Enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP

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 eligibility has been linked with reduced mortality in adulthood, with particularly strong effects for Black children.[3] Furthermore, children who receive Medicaid/CHIP coverage

are more likely to have improved education and economic outcomes that benefit the community as a whole. Children with Medicaid coverage have better reading scores, increased rates of high school and college completion, and pay more in taxes than children without health insurance.[4] It is likely that health care will continue to remain a contentious political and policy issue for years to come. Given the evidence that Medicaid/CHIP coverage is associated with multiple benefits that accrue into adulthood, it is critical that we advocate for these programs that provide essential health insurance coverage to a large percentage of children in our region.

Madison County: 42.3%

St. Charles County: 20.3%

LEGEND

No Data Available

0.4 – 18.3%

18.4 – 36.2%

36.3 – 66.9%

67.0 – 97.5%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 36.2%

► MO: 44.9%

► IL: 43.5%

St. Louis County: 36.1%

St. Louis City: 69.9%

St. Clair County: 45.2%

[1,2,3,4]*Child Trends. Publications. Health Insurance Coverage Improves Child Well-Being. Accessed at https://www.childtrends.org/publications/health-insurance-coverage-improves-child-well/.*

Percent of Children Enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP

ZIP	% Medicaid	ZIP	% Medicaid	ZIP	% Medicaid	ZIP	% Medicaid	ZIP	% Medicaid	ZIP	% Medicaid
62001	18.8	62095	48.2	62258	21.8	63042	60.2	63118	74.5	63143	33.2
62002	57.7	62097	18.0	62260	16.4	63043	27.5	63119	11.5	63144	10.6
62010	25.3	62201	68.0	62264	33.0	63044	47.7	63120	73.2	63146	19.1
62012	27.3	62203	*	62265	31.6	63049	0.4	63121	76.3	63147	97.5
62018	87.4	62204	72.9	62269	22.3	63069	1.2	63122	10.3	63301	34.4
†62021	30.7	62205	84.7	62275	25.7	63074	63.4	63123	34.2	63303	21.2
62024	65.8	62206	80.1	62281	13.4	63088	25.2	63124	3.0	63304	15.2
62025	15.4	62207	79.3	†62282	26.1	63101	44.3	63125	46.7	†63332	17.6
62034	15.9	62208	40.2	62285	12.0	†63102	*	63126	16.2	63341	13.0
62035	27.9	62220	46.7	†62289	71.4	63103	*	63127	13.9	63348	14.4
62040	61.4	62221	32.8	62293	30.7	63104	60.4	63128	14.1	63357	1.3
†62046	14.0	62223	39.1	62294	22.0	63105	7.1	63129	18.9	63366	24.8
62048	45.6	62225	0.8	62298	15.4	63106	81.0	63130	45.3	63367	11.5
†62058	42.4	62226	41.5	63005	2.4	63107	*	63131	2.9	63368	12.9
62059	71.7	62232	53.0	63011	9.8	63108	48.1	63132	37.5	†63373	20.0
62060	65.3	62234	46.7	63017	8.8	63109	25.1	63133	93.0	63376	20.1
62061	14.7	62236	10.6	63021	14.4	63110	42.1	63134	87.3	63385	19.9
62062	15.1	62239	45.9	63025	8.2	63111	71.2	63135	64.7	†63386	28.6
62067	24.6	62240	52.2	63026	7.1	63112	77.4	63136	84.9		
62074	14.1	62243	27.4	63031	41.5	63113	*	63137	77.1		
62084	37.2	62249	20.4	63033	50.9	63114	66.1	63138	68.6		
62087	49.3	62254	29.9	63034	30.6	63115	87.4	63139	30.8		
62088	46.5	62255	31.4	63038	7.6	63116	64.0	†63140	*		
62090	82.0	62257	59.7	63040	4.3	63117	17.2	63141	9.1		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

Percentage of children under age 18 enrolled in Medicaid/CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Program).

SOURCE

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

IL: Illinois Department of Human Services. Freedom of Information Act request. Data as of May 2017.

CALCULATION

(Number of children enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP under age 18/Total population under age 18) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.
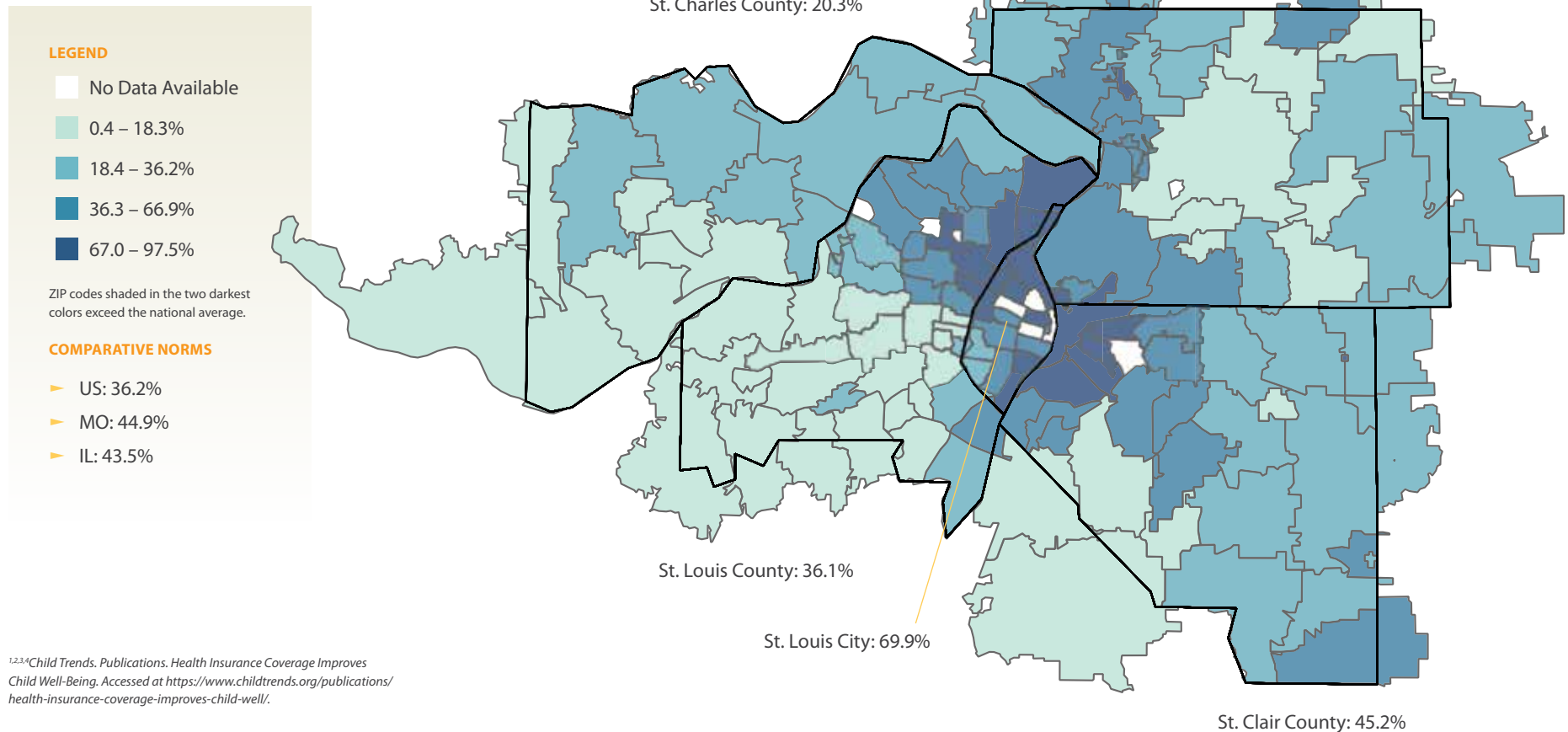
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Children Living in Alternative Care per 1,000

Importance of this Indicator

All children should live in a supportive, protective and caring environment that helps them reach their full potential. When a child's own family is unable, even with support, to provide adequate care for the child, the state is responsible for ensuring appropriate alternative care.[1] Alternative care includes foster care (non-relative, kinship, and therapeutic homes), adoptive homes, group homes, residential treatment facilities, hospitals, and independent living. In 2015, 12,160 Missouri children lived apart from their families in alternative care, compared with 9,220 children in 2011. In 2015, 16,654 Illinois children lived apart from their families in alternative care arrangements.[2] The increasing number of children being placed in alternative 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 and Illinois are approximately twice the recommended level. 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 alternative care. We must advocate for policies, programs, and investments that aim to strengthen families in our region, particularly the most vulnerable.

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.3 – 3.0
- 3.1 – 5.8
- 5.9 – 24.7
- 24.8 – 43.5

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 5.8 per 1,000

► MO: *

► IL: 4.7 per 1,000

Madison County: 7.9 per 1,000

St. Charles County: 3.3 per 1,000

St. Louis County: 5.9 per 1,000

St. Louis City: 6.3 per 1,000

St. Clair County: 6.8 per 1,000

[1]Council of Europe. Children's Rights. Alternative Care. Accessed at http://www.coe.int/en/web/children/alternative-care.

[2,3]Child Welfare League of America. Missouri's/Illinois' Children 2017. Accessed at http://www.cwla.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/MISSOURI-revised-1.pdf and http://www.cwla.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/ILLINOIS-revised-1-1.pdf.

Children Living in Alternative Care per 1,000

ZIP	Alterative Care	ZIP	Alterative Care	ZIP	Alterative Care	ZIP	Alterative Care	ZIP	Alterative Care	ZIP	Alterative Care
62001	8.1	62095	10.8	62258	4.2	63042	4.3	63118	4.8	63143	12.4
62002	10.1	62097	10.8	62260	0.7	63043	6.7	63119	10.6	63144	9.5
62010	5.0	62201	1.2	62264	*	63044	40.7	63120	8.1	63146	3.8
62012	14.0	62203	43.5	62265	0.9	63049	*	63121	11.1	63147	8.6
62018	9.7	62204	10.0	62269	5.2	63069	0.3	63122	2.6	63301	3.4
†62021	*	62205	3.6	62275	3.6	63074	4.1	63123	3.8	63303	3.7
62024	11.6	62206	11.2	62281	3.4	63088	2.0	63124	*	63304	1.7
62025	5.3	62207	4.9	†62282	*	63101	*	63125	4.0	†63332	*
62034	2.9	62208	6.1	62285	1.8	†63102	*	63126	4.6	63341	*
62035	9.5	62220	5.0	†62289	*	63103	2.3	63127	2.0	63348	8.7
62040	12.7	62221	9.3	62293	4.2	63104	3.6	63128	4.5	63357	*
†62046	4.1	62223	6.6	62294	6.3	63105	0.4	63129	3.2	63366	3.8
62048	13.2	62225	*	62298	2.5	63106	2.8	63130	8.7	63367	3.6
†62058	6.6	62226	10.2	63005	0.4	63107	12.7	63131	0.7	63368	3.0
62059	*	62232	4.9	63011	1.9	63108	4.1	63132	8.0	†63373	*
62060	12.2	62234	7.2	63017	0.5	63109	4.1	63133	9.6	63376	3.3
62061	*	62236	2.4	63021	3.4	63110	8.1	63134	9.2	63385	3.8
62062	5.1	62239	6.7	63025	2.2	63111	3.8	63135	8.1	†63386	*
62067	2.0	62240	10.9	63026	1.9	63112	10.0	63136	8.2		
62074	2.2	62243	4.7	63031	10.7	63113	12.5	63137	6.7		
62084	9.0	62249	1.8	63033	12.4	63114	8.4	63138	10.0		
62087	4.6	62254	9.8	63034	11.3	63115	6.2	63139	3.6		
62088	3.2	62255	*	63038	1.2	63116	5.0	†63140	*		
62090	7.8	62257	*	63040	2.5	63117	1.3	63141	0.7		

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.

SOURCE

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

IL: Illinois Department of Children & Family Services. About Us. Reports and Statistics. "Children Placed in Foster Care, Relative Care, Group Homes, or Institutions By Placement County/ZIP Code." Accessed at https://www.illinois.gov/dcfs. Data as of January 31, 2017.

CALCULATION

([Number of children in alternative care x 1,000]/Total population under age 18). Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.
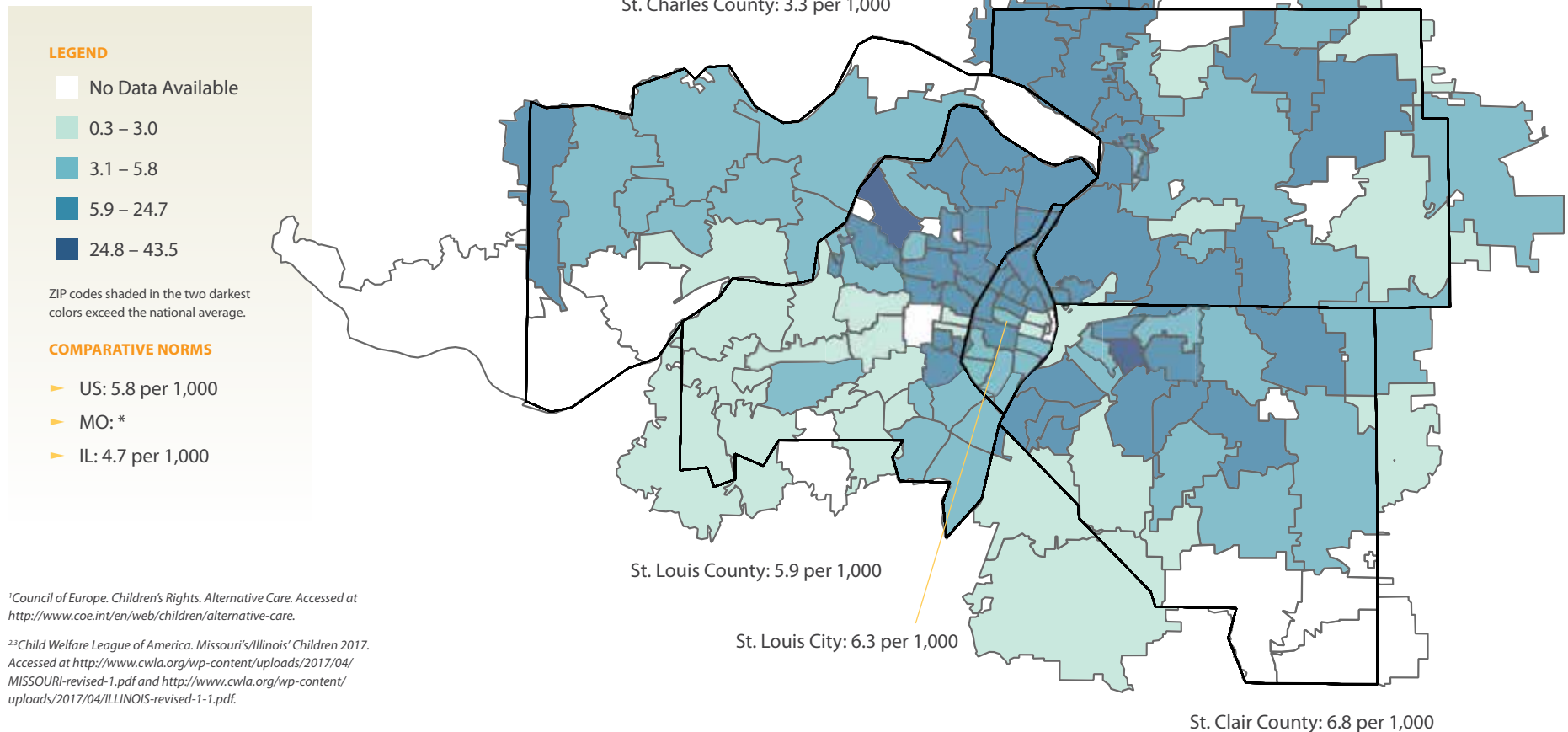
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Rate of Substantiated Child Abuse/Neglect per 1,000 Children (MO)

Importance of this Indicator

The Missouri and Illinois child abuse/neglect data are displayed on separate maps/tables as these data are not directly comparable. Missouri uses a two-track system, responding to serious allegations with investigations, and to less severe allegations with family assessments. In both cases the goal is assuring each child's safety. Data here reflect only investigations in which abuse/neglect was substantiated. This is not the entire picture. In an additional 518 incidents, abuse/neglect was unsubstantiated, but protective services were indicated.[1] In family assessments, family-centered services are offered if children are considered at risk. Participation in these services is voluntary. The St. Louis Region completed 6,921 family assessments in FY 2016, and opened 1,741 family-centered

services cases.[2] African American children are over-represented in the child protection system, and substantiated abuse/neglect tends to be higher in lower-income zip codes. This raises concerns about implicit and explicit racial bias, and racial equity. The Missouri child protection system is implementing several positive initiatives to better serve families and children. There is a growing community awareness that strengthening families is the best way to prevent child abuse/neglect. We must advocate for policies, programs, and investments that aim to strengthen families in our region, particularly the most vulnerable.

St. Charles County: 3.8 per 1,000

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 – 2.2
- 2.3 – 4.5
- 4.6 – 12.1
- 12.2 – 19.6

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the state average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► MO: 4.5 per 1,000

St. Louis City: 4.6 per 1,000

St. Louis County: 1.8 per 1,000

[1,2]*Missouri Department of Social Services. Children's Division. Annual Report Fiscal Year 2016. Accessed at http://dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/cs/2016-missouri-childrens-division-annual-report.pdf.*

Rate of Substantiated Child Abuse/Neglect per 1,000 Children (MO)

ZIP	Abuse Rate (MO)	ZIP	Abuse Rate (MO)	ZIP	Abuse Rate (MO)	ZIP	Abuse Rate (MO)
63005	0.4	63107	4.1	63131	*	63368	1.7
63011	0.9	63108	2.3	63132	2.3	†63373	*
63017	*	63109	0.6	63133	3.4	63376	2.3
63021	0.4	63110	1.8	63134	5.7	63385	*
63025	0.8	63111	5.0	63135	3.2	†63386	*
63026	0.7	63112	4.6	63136	4.2		
63031	2.1	63113	8.0	63137	8.8		
63033	1.8	63114	2.8	63138	3.5		
63034	0.8	63115	4.7	63139	1.5		
63038	0.6	63116	3.0	†63140	19.6		
63040	1.3	63117	*	63141	0.2		
63042	6.5	63118	7.6	63143	6.2		
63043	0.7	63119	0.4	63144	*		
63044	1.9	63120	6.9	63146	1.1		
63049	*	63121	3.5	63147	9.1		
63069	*	63122	0.6	63301	8.4		
63074	4.1	63123	2.1	63303	3.6		
63088	0.7	63124	*	63304	2.6		
63101	3.6	63125	3.0	†63332	*		
†63102	0.0	63126	1.2	63341	1.4		
63103	6.8	63127	*	63348	2.2		
63104	1.7	63128	0.6	63357	*		
63105	*	63129	0.9	63366	3.6		
63106	5.2	63130	2.8	63367	2.4		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect victims (per 1,000 children) as determined through Children's Division investigations.

SOURCE

MO: Missouri Department of Social Services. Children's Division. Data Request. Data for fiscal year 2016.

CALCULATION

([Number of substantiated child abuse/neglect victims X 1,000]/Total population under age 18) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.
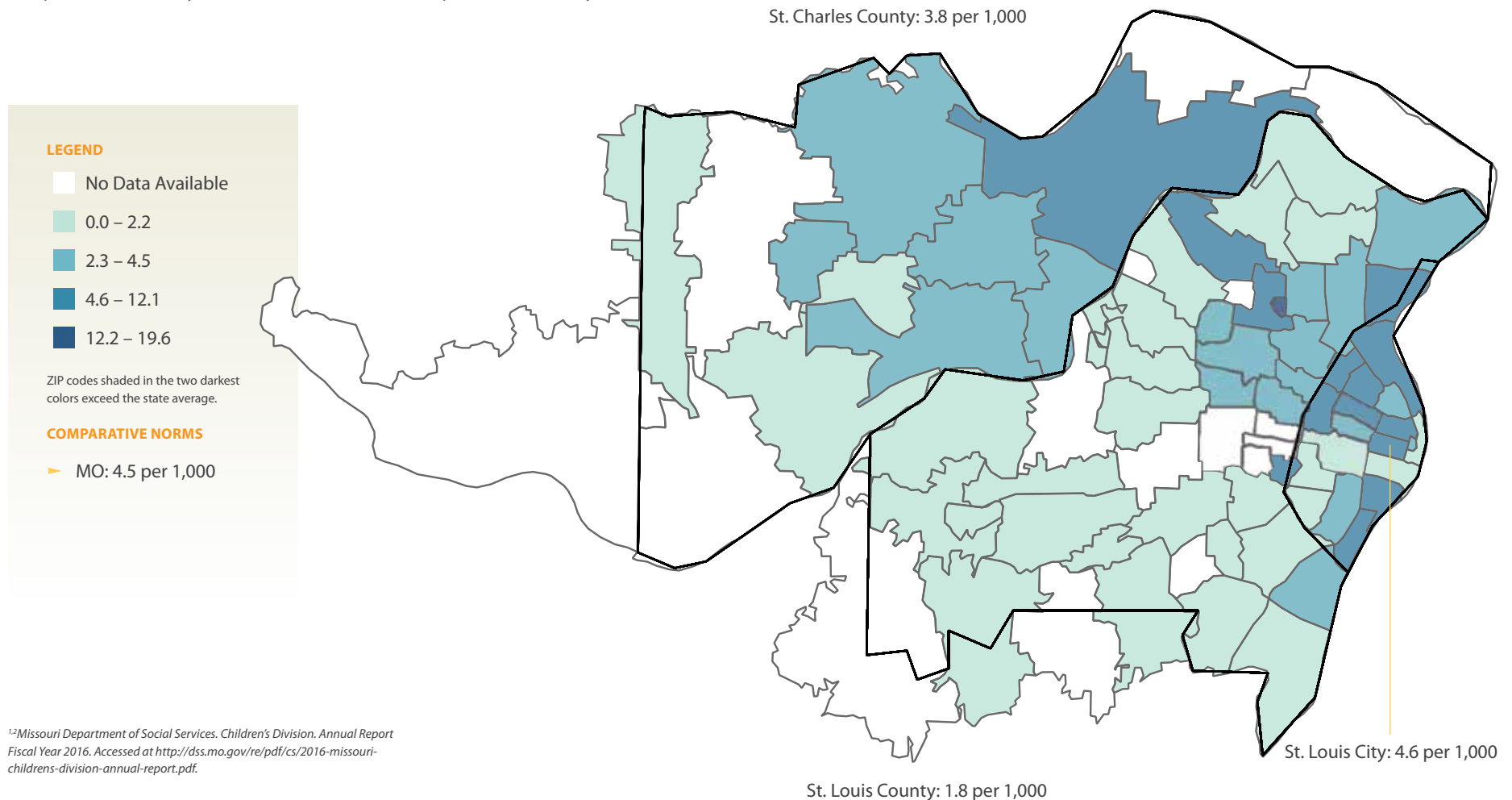
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Rate of Indicated Child Abuse/Neglect per 1,000 Children (IL)

Importance of this Indicator

The Missouri and Illinois child abuse/neglect data are displayed on separate maps/tables as these data are not directly comparable. In Illinois, report of child abuse/neglect is "indicated" when sufficient evidence of abuse or neglect is found by investigators. Hotline calls are screened by trained social workers to determine if they warrant an investigation. About one in four calls received results in a formal report and investigation. Many calls that are not investigated result in referrals that connect families with community-based programs.[1] In 2015, in the state of Illinois, 66,866 reports of abuse/neglect were referred for investigation. Abuse was indicated for 29,993 children. Of these reports, almost one-third were instances of neglect, about one-fifth involved physical abuse, and about one-seventh involved sexual abuse.[2] African American children are over-represented in the child protection system in Illinois, but the data do not show a consistent correlation of indicated abuse/neglect and ZIP codes with high levels of poverty.[3] There is a growing community awareness that strengthening families is the best way to prevent child abuse/neglect. We must advocate for policies, programs, and investments that aim to strengthen families in our region, particularly the most vulnerable.

Madison County: 14.2 per 1,000

St. Clair County: 14.0 per 1,000

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 – 4.7
- 4.8 – 9.4
- 9.5 – 35.9
- 36.0 – 62.3

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► IL: 9.6 per 1,000
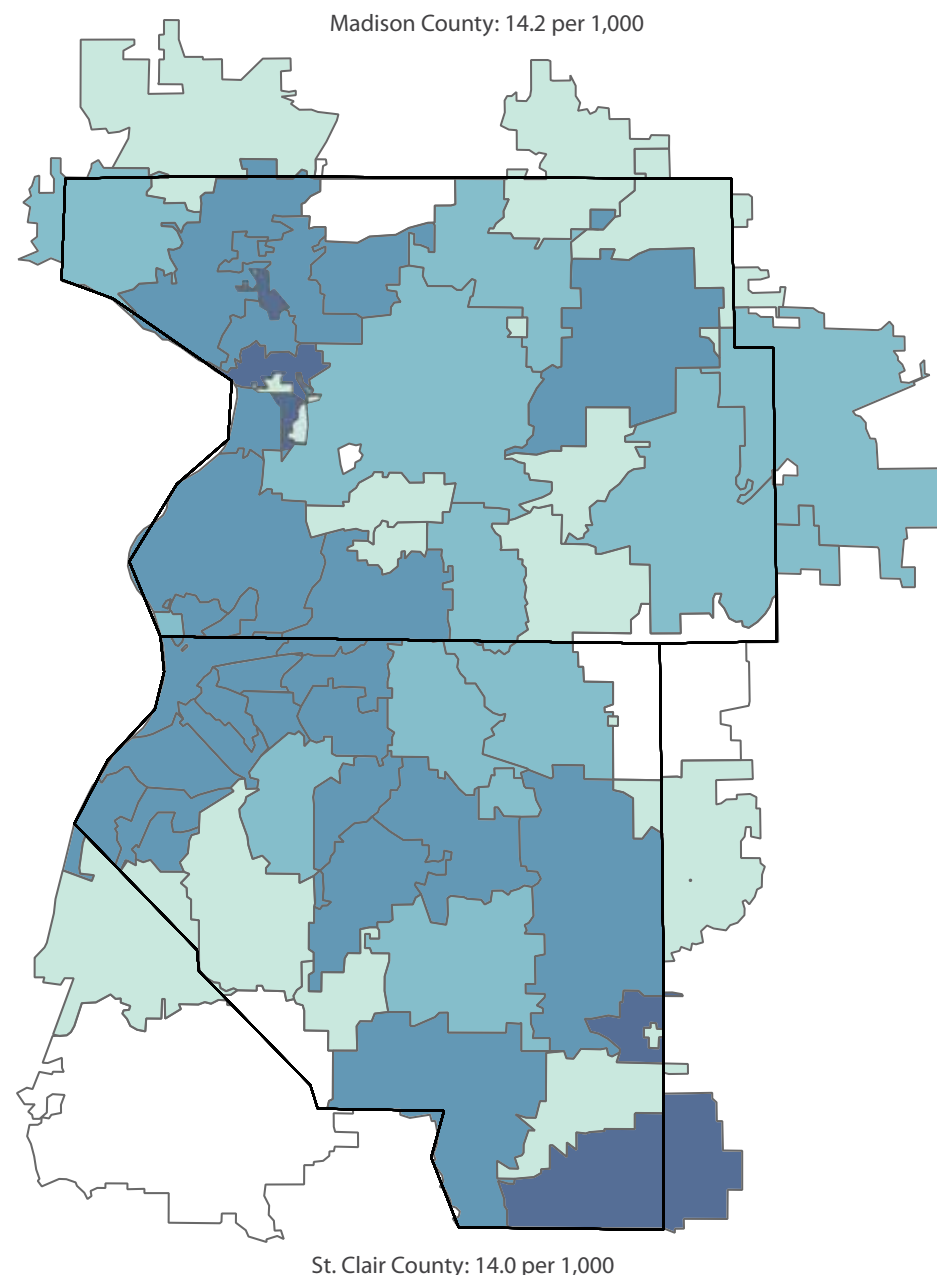
[1]*Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. Child Protection. Accessed at https://www.illinois.gov/dcfs/safekids/reporting/Pages/index.aspx.*

[2,3]*Child Welfare League of America. Illinois' Children 2017. Accessed at http://www.cwla.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/ILLINOIS-revised-1-1.pdf.*

Rate of Indicated Child Abuse/Neglect per 1,000 Children (IL)

ZIP	Abuse Rate (IL)	ZIP	Abuse Rate (IL)	ZIP	Abuse Rate (IL)
62001	21.5	62095	36.0	62258	11.8
62002	20.5	62097	5.4	62260	0.7
62010	11.5	62201	24.9	62264	14.1
62012	0.0	62203	32.8	62265	0.0
62018	48.6	62204	23.4	62269	6.9
†62021	*	62205	19.7	62275	4.8
62024	22.1	62206	20.0	62281	0.0
62025	5.4	62207	10.5	†62282	0.0
62034	3.7	62208	13.2	62285	2.7
62035	8.9	62220	18.0	†62289	0.0
62040	24.0	62221	10.4	62293	*
†62046	4.1	62223	7.7	62294	6.0
62048	29.0	62225	6.6	62298	*
†62058	19.9	62226	15.8		
62059	18.5	62232	13.5		
62060	16.3	62234	12.3		
62061	2.2	62236	0.0		
62062	2.3	62239	20.9		
62067	15.9	62240	29.9		
62074	2.2	62243	7.5		
62084	4.5	62249	7.2		
62087	39.9	62254	6.3		
62088	4.0	62255	2.8		
62090	5.2	62257	62.3		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The rate of indicated child abuse and neglect victims (per 1,000 children) as determined through Children and Family Services investigations.

SOURCE

IL: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. Freedom of Information Act request. Data for fiscal year 2016.

CALCULATION

([Number of indicated child abuse/neglect victims X 1,000]/Total population under age 18) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Introduction by: KENDRA COPANAS

Percent of Babies Born with Inadequate Prenatal Care (MO)

Percent of Babies Born Preterm

Percent of Babies Born with Low Birthweight

Five-Year Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)

Percent of Children Tested with High Blood Lead Levels (MO)

Percent of Children Under Age 6 without Health Insurance

Percent of Children Under Age 18 without Health Insurance

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Healthy women, children and families are the foundation of a healthy and vibrant community. By nearly every measure, the St. Louis region is failing in caring for the most vulnerable in our community. It is clear that the well-being of women, children and adolescents today will determine the health of the next generation.

Maternal and child health issues are wide-ranging and cut across the entire spectrum of child well-being. Healthy birth outcomes and the early identification and treatment of developmental delays and disabilities, as well as other health conditions, can enable children to reach their full potential. Child health and well-being can be influenced by access to high-quality health care, such as that received through a medical home and maternity care practices.

However, health care alone is not enough to achieve optimal maternal and child health. Children reared in safe, nurturing families and neighborhoods, free from maltreatment and other adverse childhood experiences, are more likely to have better outcomes as adults. Conditions such as institutionalized racism, access to educational, employment and economic opportunities, social support, and the availability of resources in the places people live, learn, work, and play contribute to a wide range of health risks and outcomes.

It is now widely understood that women who are healthy across their life span have healthier babies and children. Thus, policies and programs to address women's well-being before and after pregnancy, not just during, are being developed and implemented. Expanding maternal health beyond pregnancy care is especially pertinent in the St. Louis region where birth outcome data indicate that the health and well-being of women before becoming pregnant is the biggest driver of preterm birth, low birthweight births and infant deaths. Health risks before pregnancy include hypertension, diabetes, stress and depression, inadequate nutrition, substance use, and sexually transmitted diseases. The roots of these risks begin in childhood and adolescence.

The determinants that influence maternal health also affect pregnancy outcomes and infant and child health. These determinants can either enable or prohibit access to quality medical care and social services, as well as support or deter families from engaging in healthy behaviors. The impact of social and societal determinants of health is evident in birth outcomes. African American infants are three times more likely to die before their first birthday in St. Louis City and County than Caucasian infants.

The gap hasn't always been this wide. Fifty years ago, African American infants were twice as likely to die in their first year of life. Public health and medical advances during the last half century advantaged some in our community more than others. Further, the *For the Sake of All* report illustrated that while higher levels of education for mothers are associated with better well-being for their children, it is not sufficient to explain racial disparities. African American women with a college degree or higher are still more likely to have a low birth weight baby than white women with less than a high school degree. Low birth weight and preterm infants are at an increased risk for health and school problems that last through adolescence and adulthood.

The differential rates of infant deaths by race in St. Louis reflect systemic issues that cross multiple sectors of our society. For St. Louis to increase child well-being, we must confront and dismantle systemic racism.

Kendra Copanas
Executive Director
Generate Health STL

"BY NEARLY EVERY MEASURE, THE ST. LOUIS REGION IS FAILING IN CARING FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE IN OUR COMMUNITY. IT IS CLEAR THAT THE WELL-BEING OF WOMEN, CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS TODAY WILL DETERMINE THE HEALTH OF THE NEXT GENERATION."

Kendra Copanas

Percent of Babies Born with Inadequate Prenatal Care (MO)

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.

St. Charles County: 9.8%

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 – 2.8%
- 2.9 – 5.6%
- 5.7 – 26.3%
- 26.4 – 46.9%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 5.6%

► MO: 5.4%

St. Louis City: 27.6%

St. Louis County: 14.3%
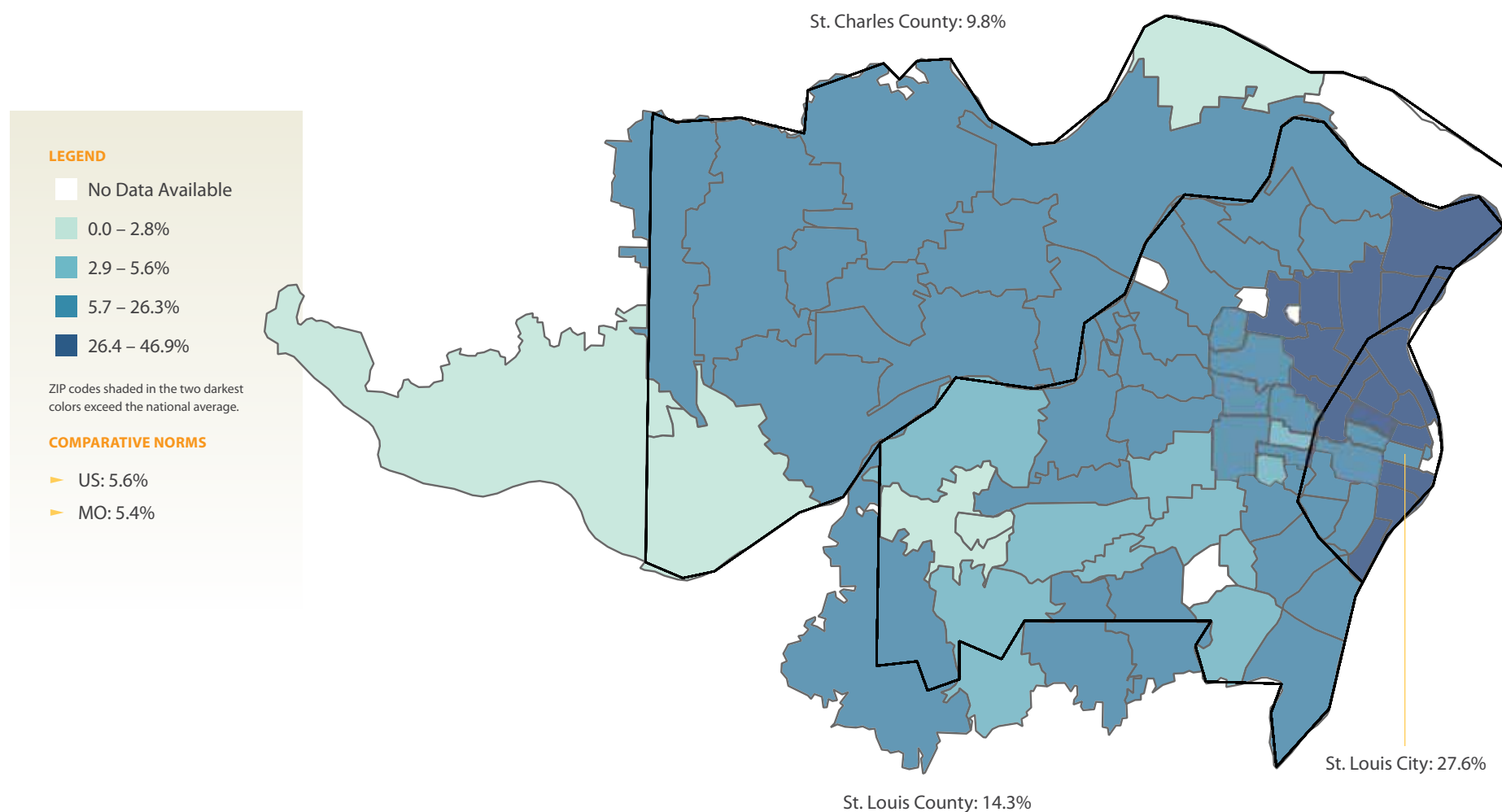
Percent of Babies Born with Inadequate Prenatal Care (MO)

ZIP	% Inadequate Care	ZIP	% Inadequate Care	ZIP	% Inadequate Care	ZIP	% Inadequate Care
63005	5.0	63107	44.9	63131	4.9	63368	8.3
63011	6.1	63108	12.5	63132	9.3	†63373	*
63017	6.1	63109	5.8	63133	40.9	63376	8.1
63021	5.5	63110	17.1	63134	28.7	63385	9.1
63025	4.3	63111	37.2	63135	31.7	†63386	*
63026	6.0	63112	36.0	63136	33.2		
63031	14.0	63113	31.5	63137	39.9		
63033	19.3	63114	18.1	63138	26.6		
63034	11.8	63115	44.8	63139	10.4		
63038	0.0	63116	22.3	†63140	*		
63040	0.0	63117	6.0	63141	7.6		
63042	18.3	63118	35.1	63143	8.8		
63043	6.2	63119	6.1	63144	4.5		
63044	17.6	63120	38.8	63146	7.6		
63049	10.2	63121	29.8	63147	46.9		
63069	13.3	63122	4.5	63301	13.8		
63074	12.6	63123	9.1	63303	8.7		
63088	4.1	63124	6.5	63304	9.4		
63101	10.4	63125	10.5	†63332	0.0		
†63102	*	63126	3.3	63341	15.2		
63103	9.1	63127	*	63348	9.0		
63104	28.4	63128	4.1	63357	0.0		
63105	4.6	63129	7.1	63366	9.2		
63106	40.2	63130	12.1	63367	9.3		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The 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.)

SOURCE

Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA). Accessed at http://health.mo.gov/data/mica/MICA/. 2014 data.

CALCULATION

(Number of births with no or inadequate prenatal care/Total number of births) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

NOTE

Data was suppressed for ZIP codes with fewer than 10 births.

Data was not available for Illinois at the time of this data collection.

*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Percent of Babies Born Preterm

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.

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 – 4.8%
- 4.9 – 9.6%
- 9.7 – 18.5%
- 18.6 – 27.3%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

- ► US: 9.6%
- ► MO: 9.8%
- ► IL: 10.1%

Madison County: 9.6%

St. Charles County: 9.6%

St. Louis County: 10.5%

St. Louis City: 12.5%

St. Clair County: 11.5%

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

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

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

Percent of Babies Born Preterm

ZIP	% Preterm	ZIP	% Preterm	ZIP	% Preterm	ZIP	% Preterm	ZIP	% Preterm	ZIP	% Preterm
62001	13.3	62095	8.2	62258	5.1	63042	14.0	63118	14.3	63143	8.8
62002	9.2	62097	7.7	62260	19.7	63043	12.5	63119	9.3	63144	11.9
62010	6.3	62201	13.7	62264	10.5	63044	8.4	63120	17.3	63146	6.8
62012	*	62203	18.9	62265	*	63049	8.4	63121	17.1	63147	24.5
62018	9.1	62204	10.9	62269	10.7	63069	10.6	63122	9.6	63301	8.7
†62021	*	62205	14.9	62275	*	63074	6.7	63123	8.1	63303	8.2
62024	11.9	62206	12.0	62281	17.9	63088	8.9	63124	11.8	63304	10.9
62025	8.1	62207	12.5	†62282	*	63101	20.8	63125	7.6	†63332	*
62034	2.9	62208	14.0	62285	10.0	†63102	*	63126	5.6	63341	*
62035	9.1	62220	8.6	†62289	*	63103	12.1	63127	14.8	63348	11.9
62040	12.5	62221	7.3	62293	*	63104	12.5	63128	10.4	63357	*
†62046	*	62223	12.2	62294	11.0	63105	6.9	63129	8.2	63366	11.4
62048	0.0	62225	10.7	62298	*	63106	11.1	63130	8.4	63367	10.3
†62058	*	62226	12.5	63005	11.6	63107	16.8	63131	5.7	63368	9.1
62059	0.0	62232	17.4	63011	7.8	63108	13.0	63132	13.0	†63373	*
62060	15.4	62234	11.5	63017	8.4	63109	8.9	63133	17.6	63376	9.2
62061	5.0	62236	27.3	63021	9.6	63110	7.0	63134	12.2	63385	10.4
62062	6.9	62239	15.6	63025	7.5	63111	14.0	63135	15.7	†63386	*
62067	9.7	62240	0.0	63026	9.2	63112	10.4	63136	14.3		
62074	*	62243	7.9	63031	10.0	63113	16.8	63137	14.8		
62084	11.1	62249	4.1	63033	11.6	63114	11.3	63138	17.3		
62087	10.0	62254	10.1	63034	15.0	63115	15.1	63139	7.2		
62088	*	62255	*	63038	*	63116	11.2	†63140	*		
62090	4.3	62257	12.5	63040	7.8	63117	7.7	63141	5.7		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

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

SOURCE

MO: Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA). Accessed at http://health.mo.gov/data/mica/MICA/. 2014 data.

IL: Illinois Department of Public Health. Division of Health Data and Policy. Data Request. 2015 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.

NOTE

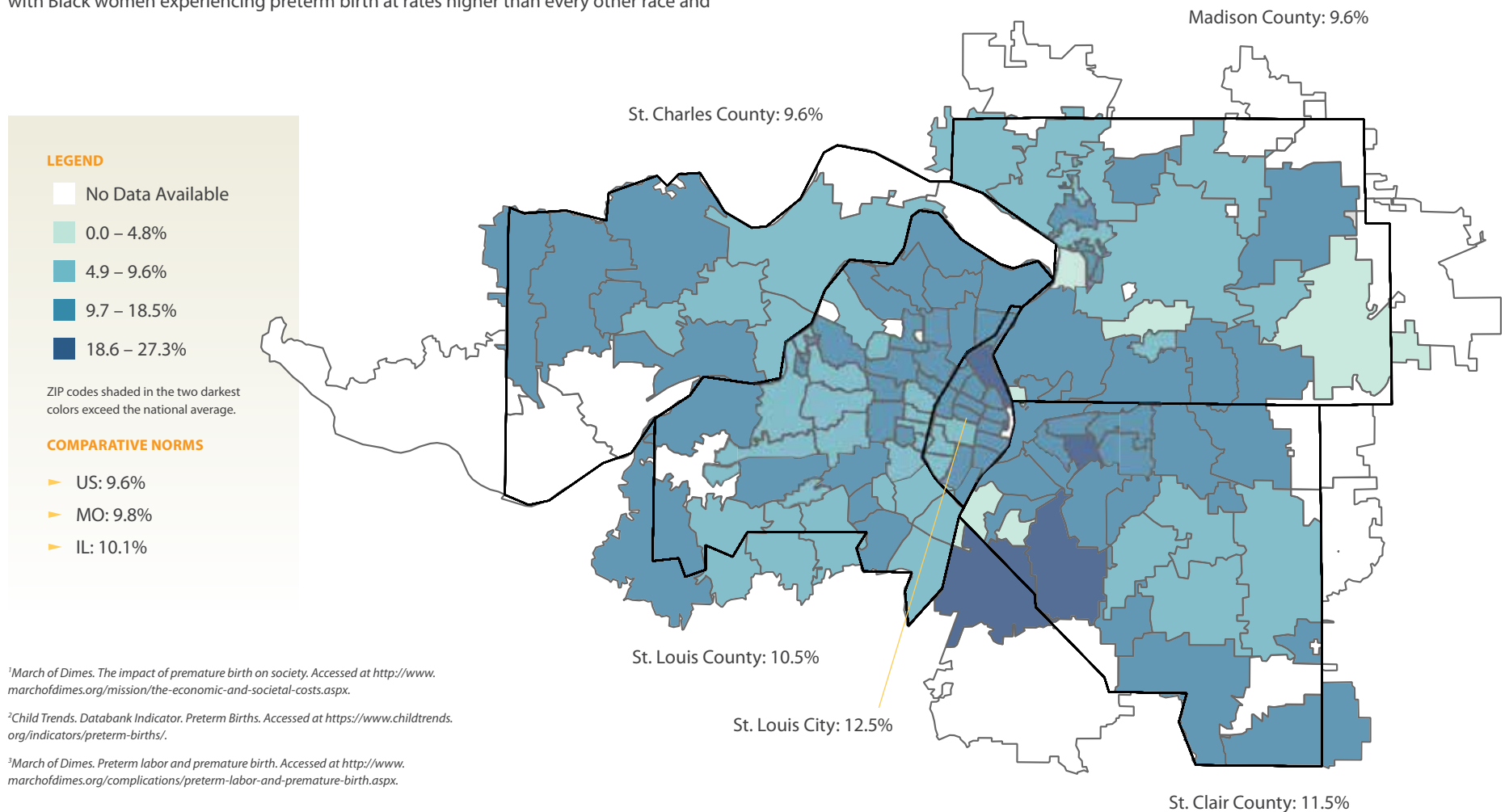Data was suppressed for ZIP codes with fewer than 10 births.

No Data Available.

†*Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.*

Percent of Babies Born with Low Birthweight

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 woman 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]

Madison County: 7.7%

St. Charles County: 6.5%

LEGEND

No Data Available

0.0 – 4.0%

4.1 – 8.1%

8.2 – 17.7%

17.8 – 27.3%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 8.1%

► MO: 8.2%

► IL: 8.3%

St. Louis County: 9.1%

St. Louis City: 12.3%

St. Clair County: 10.2%

[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/.

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

Percent of Babies Born with Low Birthweight

ZIP	% Low BW	ZIP	% Low BW	ZIP	% Low BW	ZIP	% Low BW	ZIP	% Low BW	ZIP	% Low BW
62001	6.7	62095	6.6	62258	4.3	63042	10.4	63118	12.3	63143	10.9
62002	9.2	62097	7.7	62260	16.9	63043	9.0	63119	7.1	63144	8.2
62010	3.9	62201	11.1	62264	7.9	63044	7.6	63120	23.0	63146	7.9
62012	*	62203	16.7	62265	*	63049	7.9	63121	15.9	63147	27.3
62018	6.1	62204	13.4	62269	7.1	63069	7.2	63122	6.7	63301	6.8
†62021	*	62205	17.5	62275	*	63074	5.9	63123	7.4	63303	6.5
62024	13.6	62206	12.9	62281	7.1	63088	7.3	63124	10.8	63304	5.8
62025	3.7	62207	16.9	†62282	*	63101	14.6	63125	7.0	†63332	0.0
62034	3.6	62208	11.5	62285	7.5	†63102	*	63126	5.6	63341	*
62035	8.5	62220	6.7	†62289	*	63103	9.1	63127	11.5	63348	*
62040	10.3	62221	7.6	62293	*	63104	11.1	63128	7.2	63357	*
†62046	*	62223	11.1	62294	4.6	63105	6.9	63129	4.5	63366	8.2
62048	0.0	62225	10.0	62298	*	63106	13.0	63130	6.7	63367	7.6
†62058	*	62226	10.8	63005	5.0	63107	14.4	63131	4.9	63368	6.7
62059	0.0	62232	14.0	63011	6.6	63108	13.9	63132	9.3	†63373	*
62060	13.8	62234	10.0	63017	6.4	63109	6.8	63133	23.3	63376	5.5
62061	0.0	62236	0.0	63021	7.9	63110	9.6	63134	11.4	63385	6.9
62062	4.2	62239	2.2	63025	5.4	63111	13.0	63135	12.2	†63386	*
62067	6.5	62240	5.0	63026	6.8	63112	9.0	63136	15.8		
62074	*	62243	3.2	63031	8.4	63113	15.8	63137	14.2		
62084	22.2	62249	2.9	63033	11.0	63114	9.3	63138	13.6		
62087	5.0	62254	8.7	63034	15.7	63115	18.4	63139	6.6		
62088	*	62255	*	63038	*	63116	10.6	†63140	*		
62090	4.3	62257	12.5	63040	*	63117	6.8	63141	6.3		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

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

SOURCE

MO: Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA). Accessed at http://health.mo.gov/data/mica/MICA/. 2014 data.

IL: Illinois Department of Public Health. Division of Health Data and Policy. Data Request. 2015 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.

NOTE

Data was suppressed for ZIP codes with fewer than 10 births.
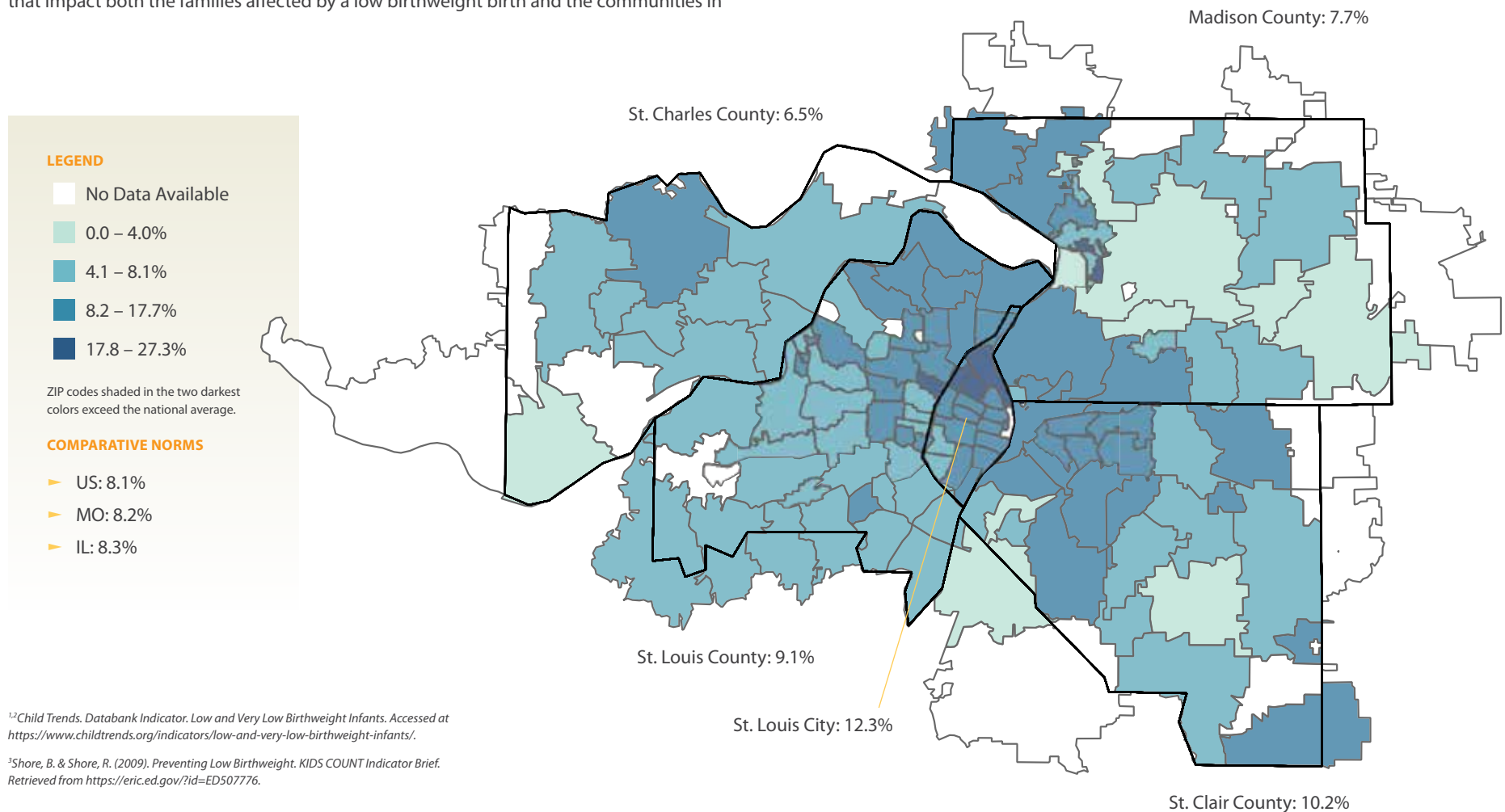
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Five-Year Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)

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 effect different segments of a community, be considered when initiatives and policies aimed at reducing the Infant Mortality Rate are implemented.

Madison County: 5.1 per 1,000

St. Charles County: 5.9 per 1,000

St. Louis County: 7.7 per 1,000

St. Louis City: 11.4 per 1,000

St. Clair County: 7.6 per 1,000

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 – 2.9
- 3.0 – 5.8
- 5.9 – 14.9
- 15.0 – 23.9

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 5.8 per 1,000

► MO: 6.5 per 1,000

► IL: 6.3 per 1,000

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

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

Five-Year Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)

ZIP	IMR	ZIP	IMR	ZIP	IMR	ZIP	IMR	ZIP	IMR	ZIP	IMR
62001	*	62095	*	62258	*	63042	4.7	63118	12.3	63143	*
62002	9.6	62097	*	62260	*	63043	7.5	63119	3.4	63144	*
62010	*	62201	*	62264	*	63044	8.8	63120	12.1	63146	4.6
62012	*	62203	*	62265	*	63049	4.5	63121	13.8	63147	9.6
62018	*	62204	15.9	62269	5.9	63069	*	63122	2.6	63301	5.2
†62021	*	62205	*	62275	*	63074	4.3	63123	5.2	63303	6.1
62024	*	62206	10.1	62281	*	63088	*	63124	0.0	63304	4.5
62025	*	62207	*	†62282	*	63101	*	63125	6.7	†63332	*
62034	*	62208	*	62285	*	†63102	*	63126	*	63341	*
62035	*	62220	*	†62289	*	63103	0.0	63127	0.0	63348	*
62040	6.2	62221	7.4	62293	*	63104	11.3	63128	3.7	63357	*
†62046	*	62223	*	62294	*	63105	*	63129	2.8	63366	2.8
62048	*	62225	*	62298	*	63106	20.5	63130	4.3	63367	2.8
†62058	*	62226	7.7	63005	0.0	63107	23.9	63131	*	63368	2.2
62059	*	62232	*	63011	4.9	63108	6.7	63132	*	†63373	*
62060	*	62234	4.7	63017	6.9	63109	3.9	63133	15.1	63376	5.5
62061	*	62236	*	63021	2.9	63110	4.4	63134	11.5	63385	6.0
62062	*	62239	*	63025	6.8	63111	11.0	63135	10.0	†63386	0.0
62067	*	62240	*	63026	5.3	63112	7.6	63136	14.3		
62074	*	62243	*	63031	6.5	63113	15.4	63137	9.0		
62084	*	62249	*	63033	5.2	63114	6.0	63138	13.8		
62087	*	62254	*	63034	*	63115	12.9	63139	10.6		
62088	*	62255	*	63038	*	63116	7.2	†63140	0.0		
62090	*	62257	*	63040	0.0	63117	*	63141	7.0		

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.

SOURCE

MO: Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA). Accessed at http://health.mo.gov/data/mica/MICA/. 2010-2014 data.

IL: Illinois Department of Public Health. Division of Health Data and Policy. Data Request. 2011-2015 data.

CALCULATION

([Number of infant deaths X 1,000]/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 and Illinois Zip codes with fewer than ten infant deaths over the five-year period.
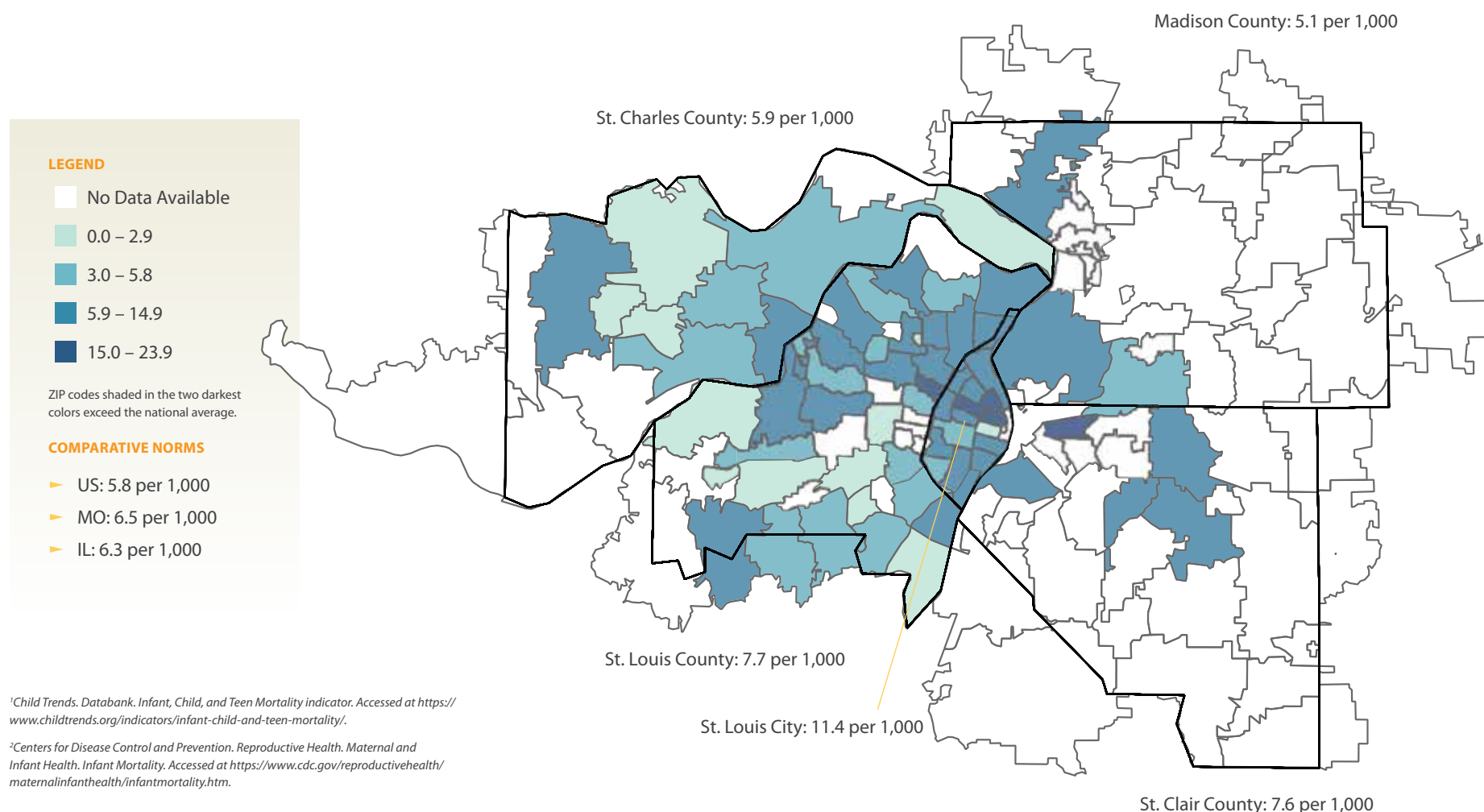
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Percent of Children Tested with High Blood Lead Levels (MO)

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] It is important to consider both the historical and present-day practices that contribute to this disproportionate exposure to environmental health hazards when developing new policies and strategies aimed at addressing these inequities.

LEGEND

No Data Available

0.0 – 0.2%

0.3 – 0.5%

0.6 – 2.2%

2.3 – 3.8%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 0.5%

► MO: 0.5%

St. Charles County: 0.1%

St. Louis City: 1.6%

St. Louis County: 0.2%

[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.

Percent of Children Tested with High Blood Lead Levels (MO)

ZIP	% Lead		ZIP	% Lead		ZIP	% Lead		ZIP	% Lead
63005	0.0		63107	3.5		63131	0.0		63368	0.0
63011	0.0		63108	1.2		63132	0.4		†63373	0.0
63017	0.0		63109	0.5		63133	0.0		63376	0.0
63021	0.0		63110	1.1		63134	3.4		63385	0.0
63025	0.0		63111	2.9		63135	0.3		†63386	0.0
63026	0.0		63112	3.4		63136	2.2			
63031	0.1		63113	2.4		63137	0.2			
63033	1.1		63114	2.4		63138	1.3			
63034	*		63115	2.9		63139	0.2			
63038	0.0		63116	1.5		†63140	0.0			
63040	0.0		63117	0.0		63141	0.0			
63042	*		63118	3.8		63143	1.6			
63043	1.3		63119	0.2		63144	0.0			
63044	0.0		63120	2.4		63146	0.3			
63049	0.0		63121	3.2		63147	1.9			
63069	0.0		63122	1.2		63301	0.3			
63074	1.3		63123	0.2		63303	0.0			
63088	0.0		63124	*		63304	0.0			
63101	0.0		63125	1.3		†63332	0.0			
†63102	0.0		63126	1.6		63341	0.0			
63103	1.3		63127	0.0		63348	0.0			
63104	1.1		63128	0.0		63357	0.0			
63105	*		63129	0.2		63366	0.6			
63106	0.3		63130	0.0		63367	0.0			

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The percentage of children under age six tested for lead who have blood lead levels over 10 micrograms per deciliter.

SOURCE

St. Louis County & St. Charles County: Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. Bureau of Environmental Epidemiology. Data request. 2014 data. St. Louis City: City of St. Louis Department of Health. "Childhood Lead Poisoning in the City of St. Louis 2013 Annual Report". Accessed at https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/health/documents/annual-lead-poisoning-reports.cfm. 2013 data.

CALCULATION

(Number of children under age 6 with blood lead levels over 10 micrograms per deciliter/Total number of children tested for lead) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

NOTE

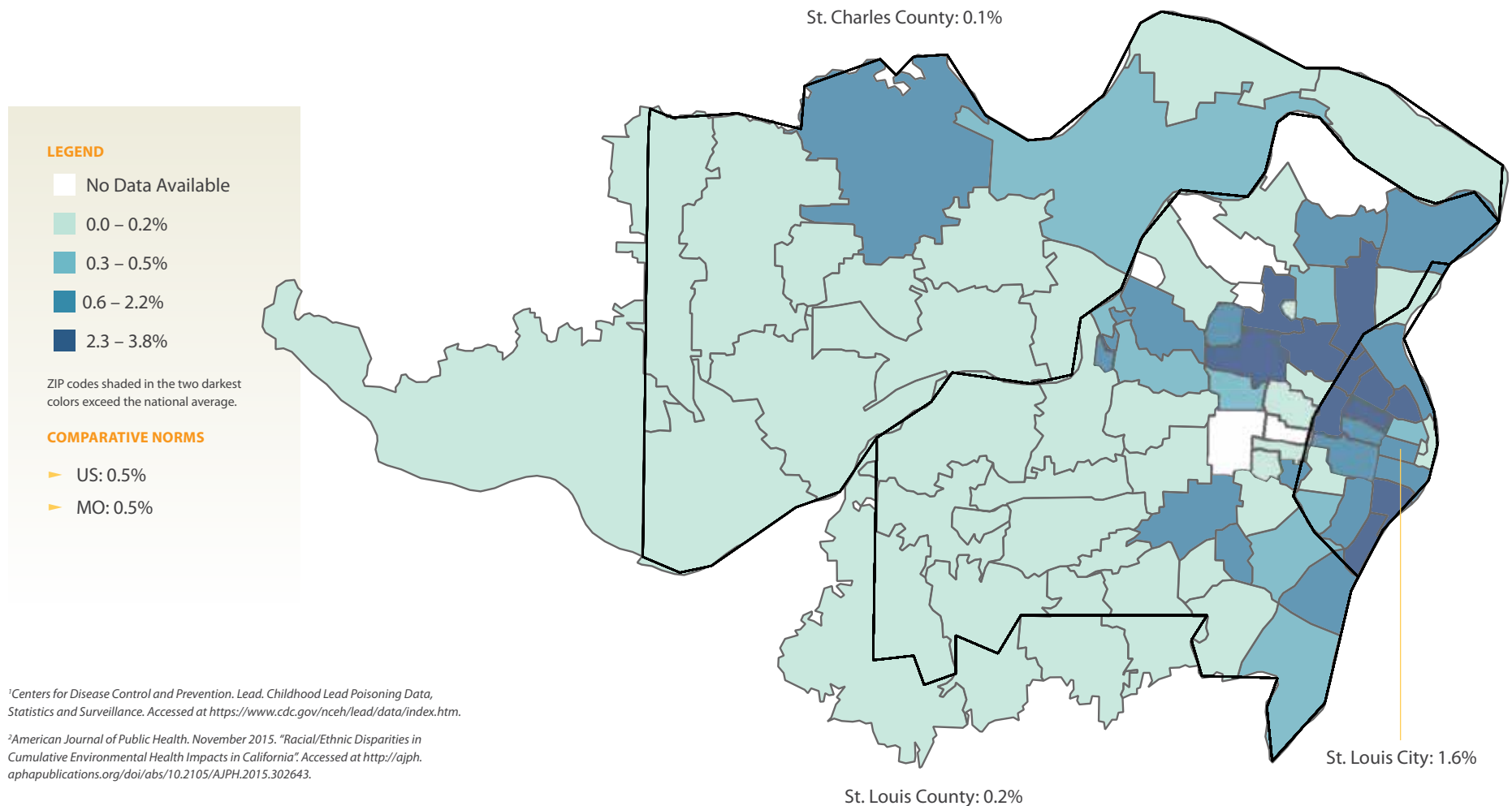Data was not available for Illinois at the time of this data collection.

No Data Available.

†*Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.*

Percent of Children Under Age 6 without Health Insurance

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. Children with health insurance have better reading scores, increased rates of high school and college completion, pay more in taxes, and collect less in Earned Income Tax

Credit payments than children without health insurance.[2] 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.[3] It is likely that health care will continue to remain a contentious political and policy issue for years to come. Given the evidence that children's health insurance coverage is associated with multiple benefits that accrue into adulthood, it is critical that we advocate for the programs and policies that maintain this high rate of coverage.

Madison County: 1.4%

St. Charles County: 4.3%

LEGEND

No Data Available

0.0 – 2.6%

2.7–– 5.2%

5.3 – 22.6%

22.7 – 40.0%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 5.2%

► MO: 6.0%

► IL: 2.7%

St. Louis County: 4.2%

St. Louis City: 5.7%

St. Clair County: 2.3%

[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/.*

[2,3] *Child Trends. Publications. Health Insurance Coverage Improves Child Well-Being. Accessed at https://www.childtrends.org/publications/health-insurance-coverage-improves-child-well/.*

Percent of Children Under Age 6 without Health Insurance

ZIP	% Uninsured	ZIP	% Uninsured	ZIP	% Uninsured	ZIP	% Uninsured	ZIP	% Uninsured	ZIP	% Uninsured
62001	14.7	62095	0.0	62258	0.0	63042	3.1	63118	2.8	63143	4.2
62002	2.7	62097	4.5	62260	4.2	63043	3.3	63119	2.3	63144	0.0
62010	0.0	62201	0.0	62264	5.8	63044	0.6	63120	7.5	63146	8.5
62012	2.9	62203	8.9	62265	12.5	63049	4.0	63121	8.9	63147	0.0
62018	0.0	62204	3.4	62269	1.5	63069	0.9	63122	1.6	63301	7.7
†62021	0.0	62205	6.4	62275	0.0	63074	4.8	63123	3.1	63303	2.4
62024	0.0	62206	0.9	62281	0.0	63088	2.8	63124	0.0	63304	3.5
62025	1.8	62207	1.7	†62282	0.0	63101	0.0	63125	5.4	†63332	0.0
62034	0.0	62208	4.4	62285	0.0	†63102	0.0	63126	0.1	63341	7.4
62035	0.0	62220	0.8	†62289	0.0	63103	0.0	63127	17.8	63348	5.0
62040	1.8	62221	3.6	62293	0.0	63104	1.7	63128	1.9	63357	1.7
†62046	0.0	62223	0.8	62294	0.0	63105	3.2	63129	11.3	63366	2.9
62048	23.2	62225	0.0	62298	7.5	63106	7.4	63130	3.3	63367	8.5
†62058	0.0	62226	3.0	63005	1.7	63107	6.8	63131	0.1	63368	7.1
62059	0.0	62232	0.0	63011	5.5	63108	11.0	63132	0.0	†63373	40.0
62060	0.0	62234	3.1	63017	2.9	63109	0.0	63133	3.4	63376	2.5
62061	0.0	62236	0.0	63021	4.2	63110	10.7	63134	7.1	63385	2.6
62062	0.0	62239	0.0	63025	0.0	63111	13.4	63135	1.0	†63386	0.0
62067	0.0	62240	2.4	63026	4.7	63112	2.7	63136	3.3		
62074	0.0	62243	0.0	63031	2.4	63113	1.1	63137	9.2		
62084	21.4	62249	0.3	63033	4.7	63114	9.5	63138	1.6		
62087	0.0	62254	0.0	63034	9.6	63115	18.0	63139	3.4		
62088	2.7	62255	0.0	63038	12.1	63116	4.9	†63140	5.6		
62090	3.8	62257	4.3	63040	1.3	63117	6.0	63141	5.5		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The percentage of children under age six without health insurance.

SOURCE

MO & IL: American Fact Finder. Selected Characteristics of Health Insurance Coverage in the United States. 2011-2015 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.
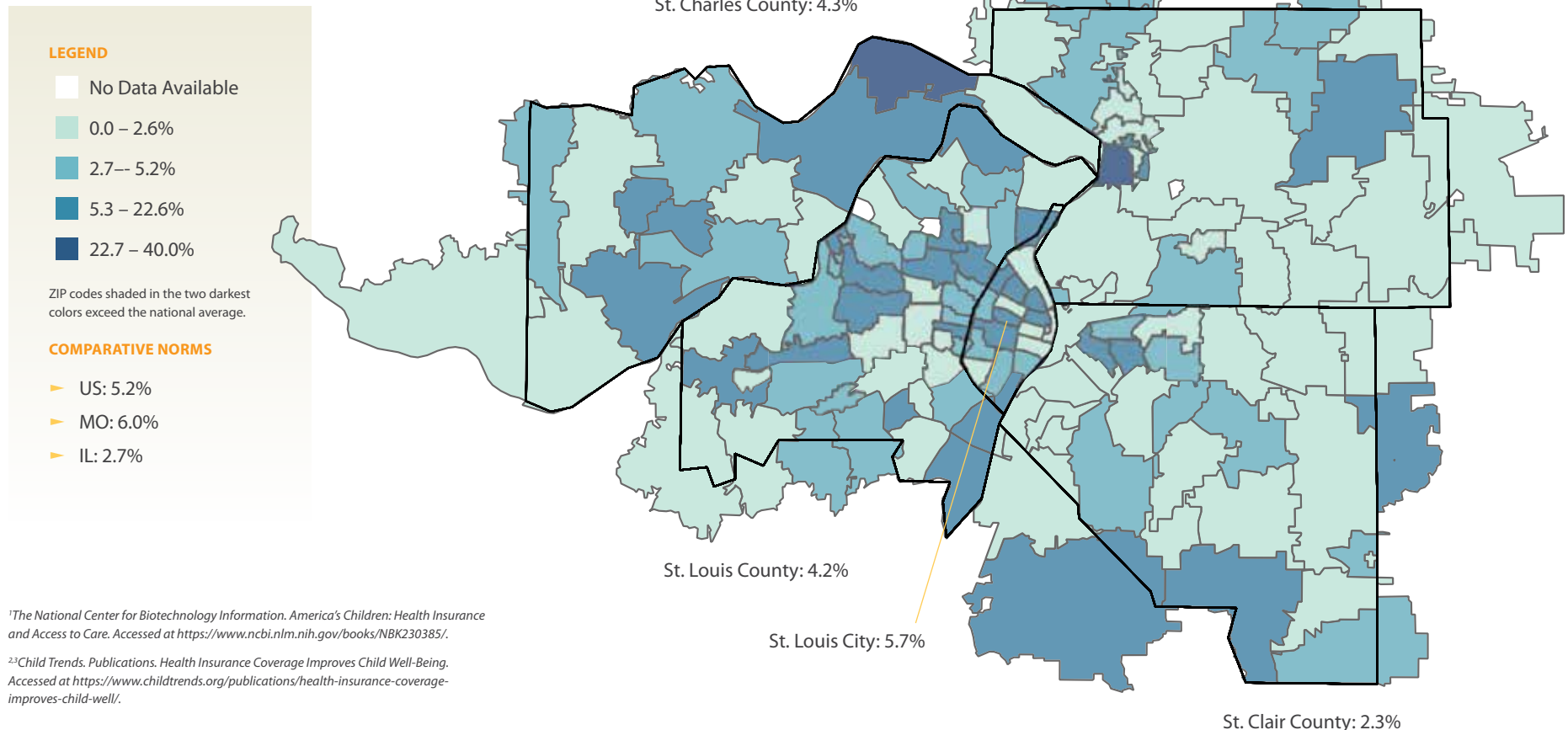
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Percent of Children Under Age 18 without Health Insurance

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. Children with health insurance have better reading scores, increased rates of high school and college completion, pay more in taxes, and collect less in Earned Income Tax

Credit payments than children without health insurance.[2] 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.[3] It is likely that health care will continue to remain a contentious political and policy issue for years to come. Given the evidence that children's health insurance coverage is associated with multiple benefits that accrue into adulthood, it is critical that we advocate for the programs and policies that maintain this high rate of coverage.

LEGEND

No Data Available

0.0 – 3.2%

3.3 – 6.5%

6.6 – 14.9%

15.0 – 23.3%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 6.5%

► MO: 6.7%

► IL: 3.4%

Madison County: 2.6%

St. Charles County: 4.2%

St. Louis County: 4.5%

St. Louis City: 6.9%

St. Clair County: 3.6%

[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/.

[2,3]Child Trends. Publications. Health Insurance Coverage Improves Child Well-Being. Accessed at https://www.childtrends.org/publications/health-insurance-coverage-improves-child-well/.

Percent of Children Under Age 18 without Health Insurance

ZIP	% Uninsured	ZIP	% Uninsured	ZIP	% Uninsured	ZIP	% Uninsured	ZIP	% Uninsured	ZIP	% Uninsured
62001	15.3	62095	5.1	62258	1.4	63042	2.6	63118	6.4	63143	3.4
62002	2.3	62097	2.2	62260	1.4	63043	5.0	63119	3.5	63144	1.5
62010	0.2	62201	1.2	62264	2.5	63044	7.7	63120	8.2	63146	5.3
62012	1.8	62203	8.1	62265	11.4	63049	1.9	63121	8.3	63147	2.3
62018	0.0	62204	5.1	62269	2.4	63069	3.1	63122	1.6	63301	7.4
†62021	0.0	62205	9.3	62275	0.0	63074	5.7	63123	3.9	63303	4.2
62024	0.0	62206	4.8	62281	0.8	63088	5.0	63124	0.1	63304	1.9
62025	1.9	62207	4.4	†62282	0.0	63101	9.2	63125	7.1	†63332	0.0
62034	7.8	62208	9.3	62285	0.0	†63102	0.0	63126	1.4	63341	1.4
62035	2.1	62220	3.4	†62289	7.1	63103	1.6	63127	12.2	63348	4.9
62040	2.6	62221	2.6	62293	0.1	63104	1.4	63128	1.0	63357	0.6
†62046	0.0	62223	1.4	62294	3.2	63105	1.3	63129	5.3	63366	5.6
62048	12.7	62225	0.0	62298	3.6	63106	7.2	63130	4.2	63367	4.0
†62058	12.6	62226	3.9	63005	1.0	63107	10.1	63131	0.0	63368	5.9
62059	3.4	62232	3.3	63011	5.2	63108	10.9	63132	2.2	†63373	23.3
62060	4.0	62234	2.6	63017	2.1	63109	0.9	63133	8.1	63376	2.9
62061	0.0	62236	0.6	63021	4.8	63110	13.9	63134	6.5	63385	2.4
62062	0.0	62239	11.8	63025	1.1	63111	9.5	63135	1.2	†63386	8.2
62067	0.0	62240	4.9	63026	4.5	63112	4.2	63136	6.5		
62074	0.0	62243	0.0	63031	4.5	63113	8.7	63137	9.7		
62084	12.6	62249	1.1	63033	5.3	63114	11.2	63138	2.9		
62087	2.3	62254	2.1	63034	8.8	63115	12.7	63139	4.4		
62088	4.4	62255	0.6	63038	6.2	63116	6.9	†63140	17.6		
62090	2.1	62257	6.2	63040	4.2	63117	2.8	63141	2.7		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The percentage of children under age 18 without health insurance.

SOURCE

MO & IL: American Fact Finder. Selected Characteristics of Health Insurance Coverage in the United States. 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: S2701. Accessed at https://factfinder.census.gov/.

CALCULATION

(Number of children under age 18 with no health insurance/Total number of children under 18) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.
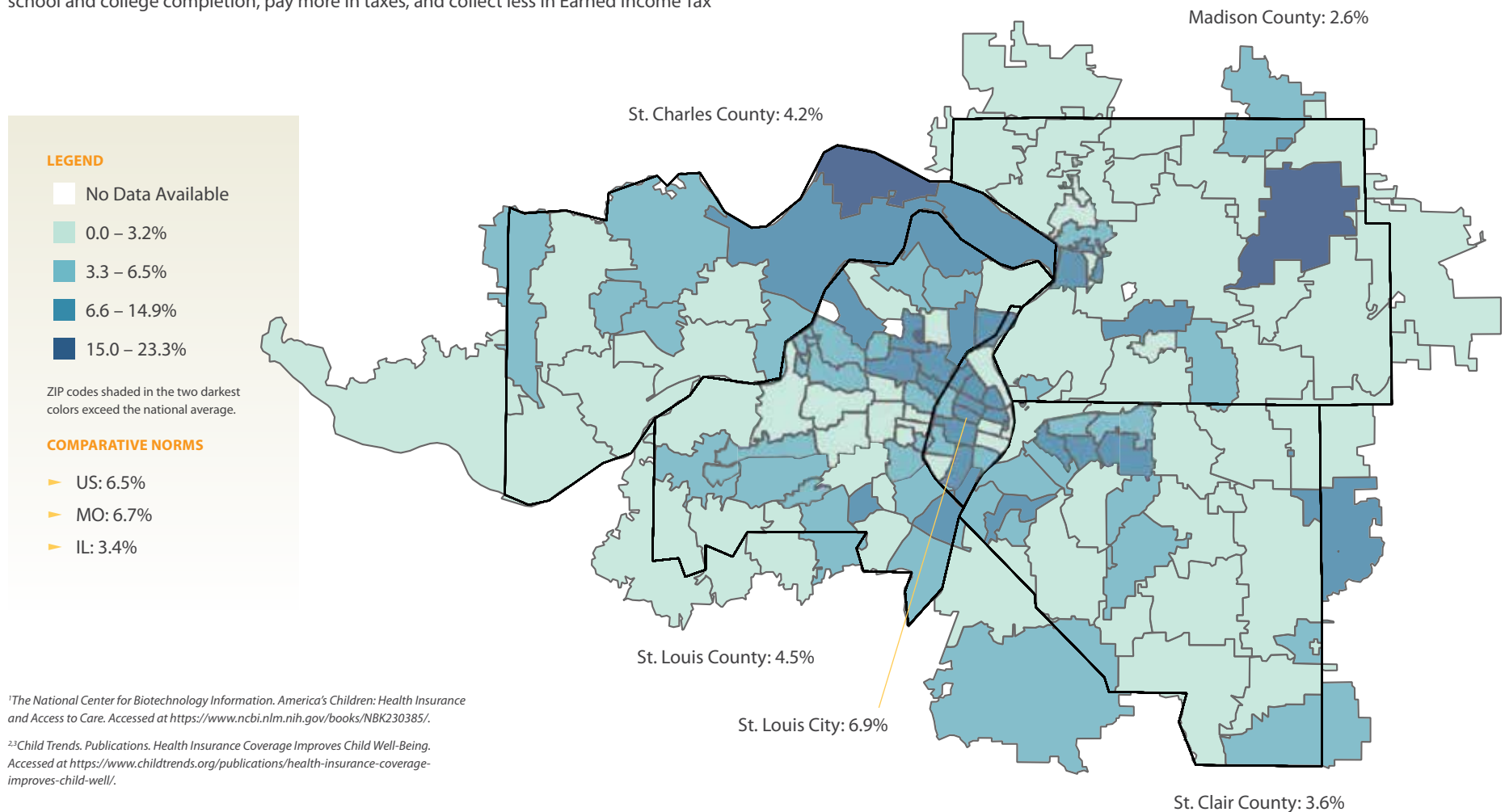
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Introduction by: LINDSEY NOBLOT

Percent of Families with All Parent(s) in the Workforce

Total Licensed Child Care Capacity

Licensed Child Care Capacity: Center-Based (Under Age 2)

Licensed Child Care Capacity: Center-Based (Ages 2-5)

Licensed Child Care Capacity: Home-Based

School District Pre-K Enrollment

Percent of Children Who Can Be Served by an Accredited Program (MO)

Percent of Children Who Can Be Served by a Quality/Accredited Program (IL)

Average Weekly Cost of Child Care: Center-Based (Under Age 3)

Average Weekly Cost of Child Care: Center-Based (Ages 3-5)

Average Weekly Cost of Child Care: Home-Based (Under Age 3)

Average Weekly Cost of Child Care: Home-Based (Ages 3-5)

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Providing a strong start in early childhood is critical to a child's future success. Research shows approximately 90% of brain development occurs in a child's first five years. Being surrounded by caring adults in nurturing, safe educational environments provides critical support at a key developmental time. However, too many St. Louis-area children, especially those in low-income, minority families, do not have access to quality early childhood programs and services. While some programs produce excellent outcomes for the children they serve, the early developmental needs of far too many children go unmet.

Many challenges exist for our region's families in accessing quality early childhood services, especially for families who are low-income. Currently, quality early childhood program spots are extremely limited and unlike most states (including Illinois), Missouri does not have an early childhood quality rating system. This leaves families in the challenging position of trying to identify and select high-quality programs on their own. Licensure only guarantees that basic health and safety standards are met. Accreditation indicates a higher level of teacher education and developmentally appropriate curriculum, but is an expensive and cumbersome process that few programs can afford to undertake. The limited supply of quality child care programs drives up costs. The very low subsidy support from the state makes quality care often unreachable for families struggling to meet basic needs such as food, transportation, and housing. Region-wide waiting lists for infant care are long even for those who can afford to pay. Parents working non-traditional or unpredictable hours are hard-pressed to find early childhood programs that support their schedules.

The need in St. Louis is for an early childhood system that can provide quality care and support for all children and reduce the racial and socio-economic inequities that undermine the well-being of so many of our children. Collaborative, coordinated action is required. In recent years, significant progress has been made on this front.

First, the Mayor's Office in the City of St. Louis accepted the challenge from the National League of Cities to develop a Strategic Plan for Early Childhood Success. Subsequently, in 2011, the St. Louis Regional Early Childhood Council (RECC)

combined a variety of early childhood initiatives to form a collaborative of dozens of organizations that are now working to build a coordinated system promoting educational readiness and healthy development of young children ages 0-8 in the St. Louis region, especially those in socioeconomically disadvantaged areas. The goal of that system-building is to bring promising practices to scale through partnership and collaboration to improve conditions for children, as well as supporting the overall economic vitality of our community. In October 2017, Vision for Children at Risk, in conjunction with the Regional Early Childhood Council, Ready by 21 St. Louis, and a wide array of community partners, sponsored the St. Louis Metropolitan Early Childhood Summit. The Summit puts forward and initiates implementation of the Comprehensive Regional Early Childhood Plan. The RECC will have a major role in coordinating the implementation of this plan.

Using the data contained within this report in combination with the expertise and experience of families, early childhood service providers, policymakers, and business leaders, key community stakeholders in the St. Louis region are working together to achieve the following goals:

➤ Broaden education and awareness regarding the early childhood landscape,

➤ Address gaps in early care and education programs and related support services,

➤ Make investments in improved safety and quality, and

➤ Dig deeper into what we don't know. A better understanding of available program offerings and capacity has pushed us to ask more questions related to the quality of programs in Missouri and the ability of low-income and minority families to access quality early childhood programs.

Our region's families need access to a full range of safe, affordable, quality early childhood options in order for children, and the region, to meet their full potential.

Lindsey Noblot
Project Director
St. Louis Regional Early Childhood Council

"THE NEED IN ST. LOUIS IS FOR AN EARLY CHILDHOOD SYSTEM THAT CAN PROVIDE QUALITY CARE AND SUPPORT FOR ALL CHILDREN AND REDUCE THE RACIAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUITIES THAT UNDERMINE THE WELL-BEING OF SO MANY OF OUR CHILDREN."

Lindsey Noblot

Percent of Families 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. Implementing policies and making investments that increase access to affordable, high-quality child care options would not only improve individual child well-being outcomes, but also strengthen the economic vitality of the region.
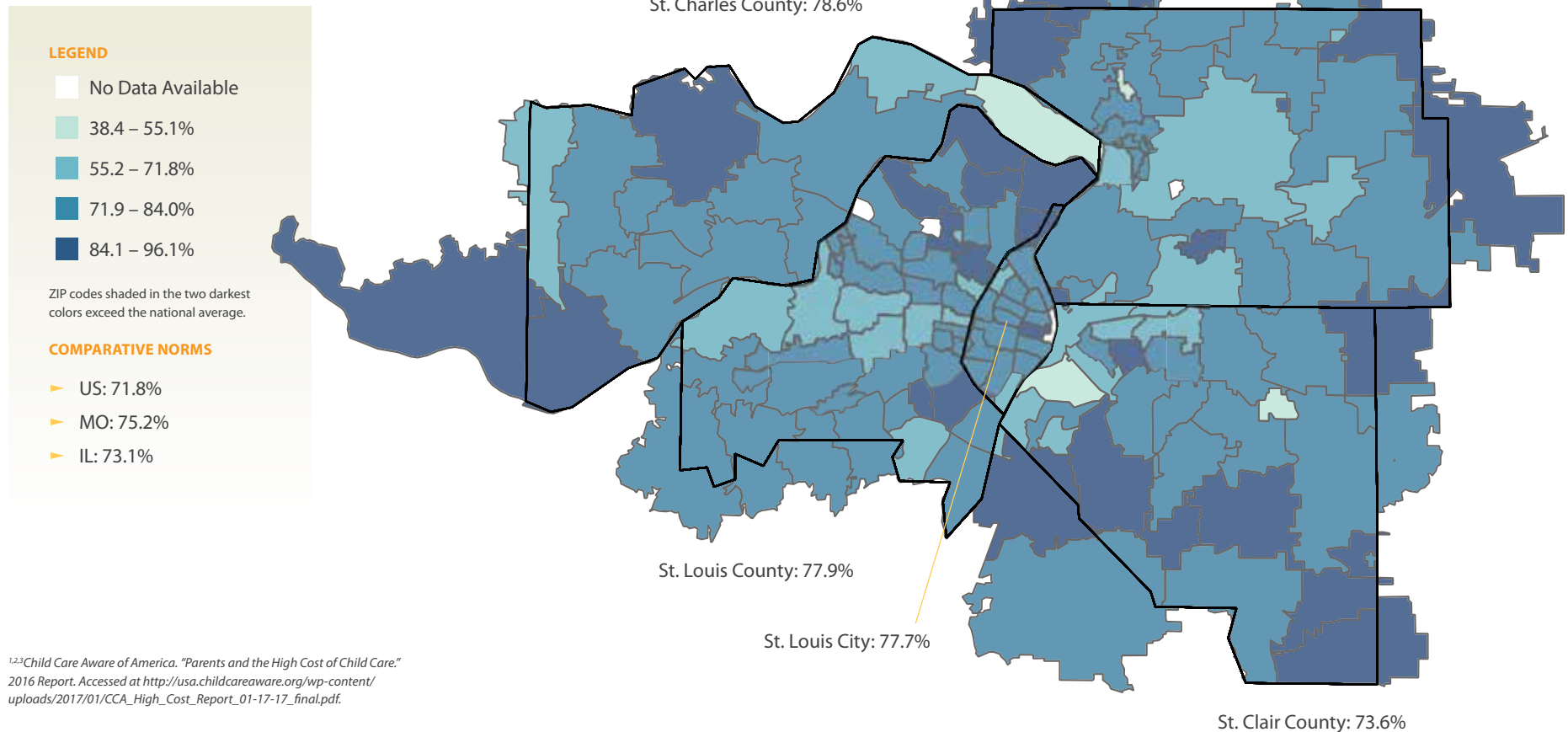
Madison County: 75.8%

St. Charles County: 78.6%

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 38.4 – 55.1%
- 55.2 – 71.8%
- 71.9 – 84.0%
- 84.1 – 96.1%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 71.8%

► MO: 75.2%

► IL: 73.1%

St. Louis County: 77.9%

St. Louis City: 77.7%

St. Clair County: 73.6%

Percent of Families with All Parent(s) in the Workforce

ZIP	% Workforce	ZIP	% Workforce	ZIP	% Workforce	ZIP	% Workforce	ZIP	% Workforce	ZIP	% Workforce
62001	76.0	62095	79.6	62258	80.7	63042	84.2	63118	81.0	63143	74.3
62002	78.3	62097	81.4	62260	88.6	63043	76.8	63119	80.8	63144	72.8
62010	72.7	62201	55.4	62264	72.0	63044	76.0	63120	66.8	63146	78.9
62012	86.4	62203	88.4	62265	79.5	63049	74.3	63121	85.2	63147	79.3
62018	38.4	62204	60.5	62269	72.5	63069	74.2	63122	74.1	63301	78.3
†62021	82.7	62205	76.0	62275	87.8	63074	81.4	63123	84.8	63303	79.6
62024	73.9	62206	54.9	62281	77.3	63088	71.9	63124	57.7	63304	78.6
62025	67.6	62207	63.6	†62282	74.2	63101	94.4	63125	81.4	†63332	96.1
62034	76.7	62208	83.8	62285	86.7	†63102	*	63126	84.2	63341	81.0
62035	85.3	62220	75.9	†62289	80.0	63103	86.0	63127	73.7	63348	67.7
62040	76.4	62221	80.8	62293	96.1	63104	80.2	63128	69.9	63357	84.3
†62046	94.5	62223	74.7	62294	82.0	63105	69.6	63129	81.6	63366	84.3
62048	60.6	62225	50.9	62298	76.2	63106	78.4	63130	76.4	63367	73.6
†62058	65.7	62226	76.6	63005	62.5	63107	82.8	63131	65.6	63368	76.3
62059	63.5	62232	63.3	63011	78.4	63108	72.2	63132	80.6	†63373	66.1
62060	73.9	62234	66.5	63017	69.3	63109	83.2	63133	69.3	63376	80.1
62061	64.1	62236	89.5	63021	74.7	63110	79.4	63134	85.3	63385	75.6
62062	88.1	62239	79.5	63025	79.6	63111	60.5	63135	83.1	†63386	44.2
62067	80.2	62240	70.0	63026	78.5	63112	79.7	63136	81.1		
62074	90.1	62243	89.5	63031	83.5	63113	79.6	63137	84.2		
62084	83.3	62249	80.7	63033	84.2	63114	74.4	63138	88.7		
62087	74.6	62254	74.5	63034	87.7	63115	82.9	63139	80.7		
62088	75.4	62255	84.5	63038	73.2	63116	73.5	†63140	62.5		
62090	88.8	62257	86.7	63040	72.6	63117	78.0	63141	65.8		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The percentage of families with children under 18 where both parents are in the workforce (in the case of married-couple families) or the parent is in the workforce (in the case of single-parent families).

SOURCE

American Fact Finder. Employment characteristics of families. 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: S2302. Accessed at https://factfinder.census.gov/.

CALCULATION

([Families with own children under 18 years, married-couple families, both husband and wife in labor force + Families with own children under 18 years, female householder, no husband present, in labor force + Families with own children under 18 years, male householder, no wife present, in labor force]/Number of families with own children under 18) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Total Licensed Child Care Capacity

Importance of this Indicator

Licensing is a process by which the state evaluates the health and safety of a child care facility in order to protect children in center- and home-based care. Licensing ensures that programs meet basic health and safety standards related to child/staff ratios, staff training, indoor/outdoor environments, immunizations, and emergency preparedness, among others. Licensing provides an important foundation in building a quality program but does not guarantee additional measures of quality beyond these basic health and safety standards. The licensed child care capacity reflects a point-in-time snapshot of the number of children that can be served by licensed providers in a particular ZIP code. The "Total Licensed Child Care Capacity" provides an overall picture of how many children can be served by licensed providers. The licensed capacity of center-based programs verses the licensed capacity of home-based programs gives a sense of community preferences and

what types of programs are more readily available in certain communities. Additionally, looking at the licensed child care capacity by age (this data is only available for center-based programs) reveals a significant shortage in the availability of infant/toddler care. Child care is a critical component of the economy as it enables parents to participate in the workforce. When examining the licensed child care capacity data it is important to consider additional related factors such as the number of children in a community, the need for particular types of care such as infant/toddler care, weekend care, and evening care, as well as issues related to the quality and affordability of care.

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 8 – 543
- 544 – 1,079
- 1,080 – 1,615
- 1,616 – 2,150

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors show areas with less capacity.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

- ► US: *
- ► MO: *
- ► IL: *

Madison County: 4,795

St. Charles County: 9,637

St. Louis County: 22,604

St. Louis City: 8,109

St. Clair County: 6,289

Total Licensed Child Care Capacity

ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity
62001	164	62095	13	62258	273	63042	533	63118	530	63143	173
62002	614	62097	*	62260	81	63043	490	63119	654	63144	447
62010	131	62201	101	62264	60	63044	252	63120	468	63146	571
62012	40	62203	372	62265	*	63049	*	63121	1046	63147	395
62018	*	62204	130	62269	785	63069	*	63122	990	63301	1173
†62021	*	62205	427	62275	*	63074	340	63123	587	63303	925
62024	182	62206	519	62281	*	63088	149	63124	140	63304	592
62025	518	62207	294	†62282	44	63101	*	63125	414	†63332	*
62034	603	62208	616	62285	143	†63102	*	63126	305	63341	120
62035	133	62220	355	†62289	*	63103	564	63127	306	63348	116
62040	511	62221	524	62293	46	63104	598	63128	237	63357	*
†62046	58	62223	257	62294	582	63105	245	63129	939	63366	930
62048	*	62225	402	62298	*	63106	269	63130	839	63367	565
†62058	*	62226	467	63005	762	63107	278	63131	236	63368	2150
62059	*	62232	12	63011	903	63108	513	63132	142	†63373	*
62060	31	62234	465	63017	611	63109	346	63133	657	63376	2023
62061	*	62236	*	63021	895	63110	818	63134	378	63385	50
62062	204	62239	99	63025	336	63111	421	63135	553	†63386	993
62067	21	62240	*	63026	706	63112	686	63136	1644		
62074	16	62243	157	63031	785	63113	682	63137	360		
62084	100	62249	361	63033	736	63114	978	63138	467		
62087	12	62254	98	63034	158	63115	582	63139	371		
62088	8	62255	*	63038	133	63116	588	†63140	*		
62090	28	62257	27	63040	90	63117	20	63141	1397		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The total number of licensed early child care "seats".

SOURCE

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

IL: Children's Home + Aid. Data request. Data as of July 2017.

CALCULATION

Data provided by Child Care Aware of Missouri, United 4 Children, and Children's Home + Aid.
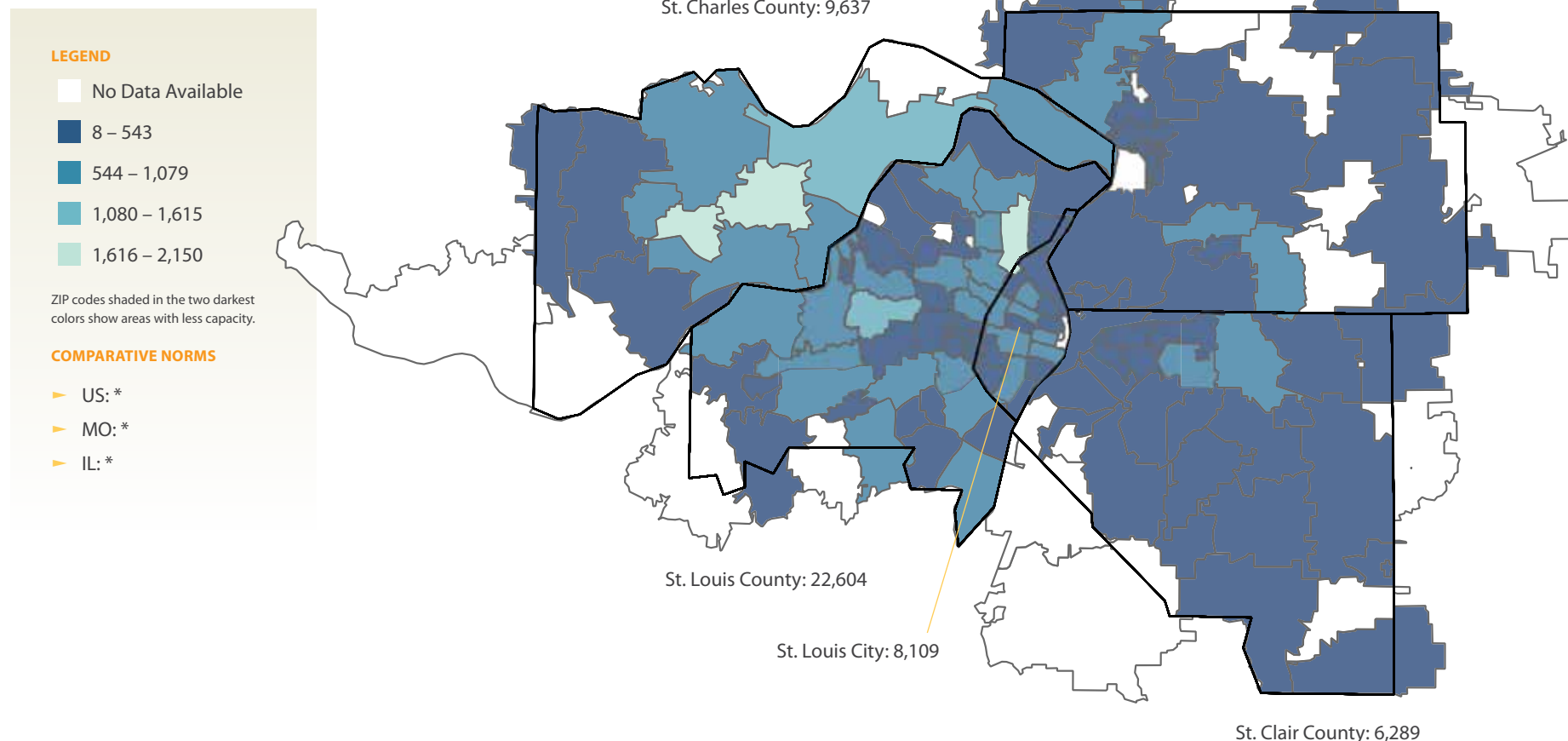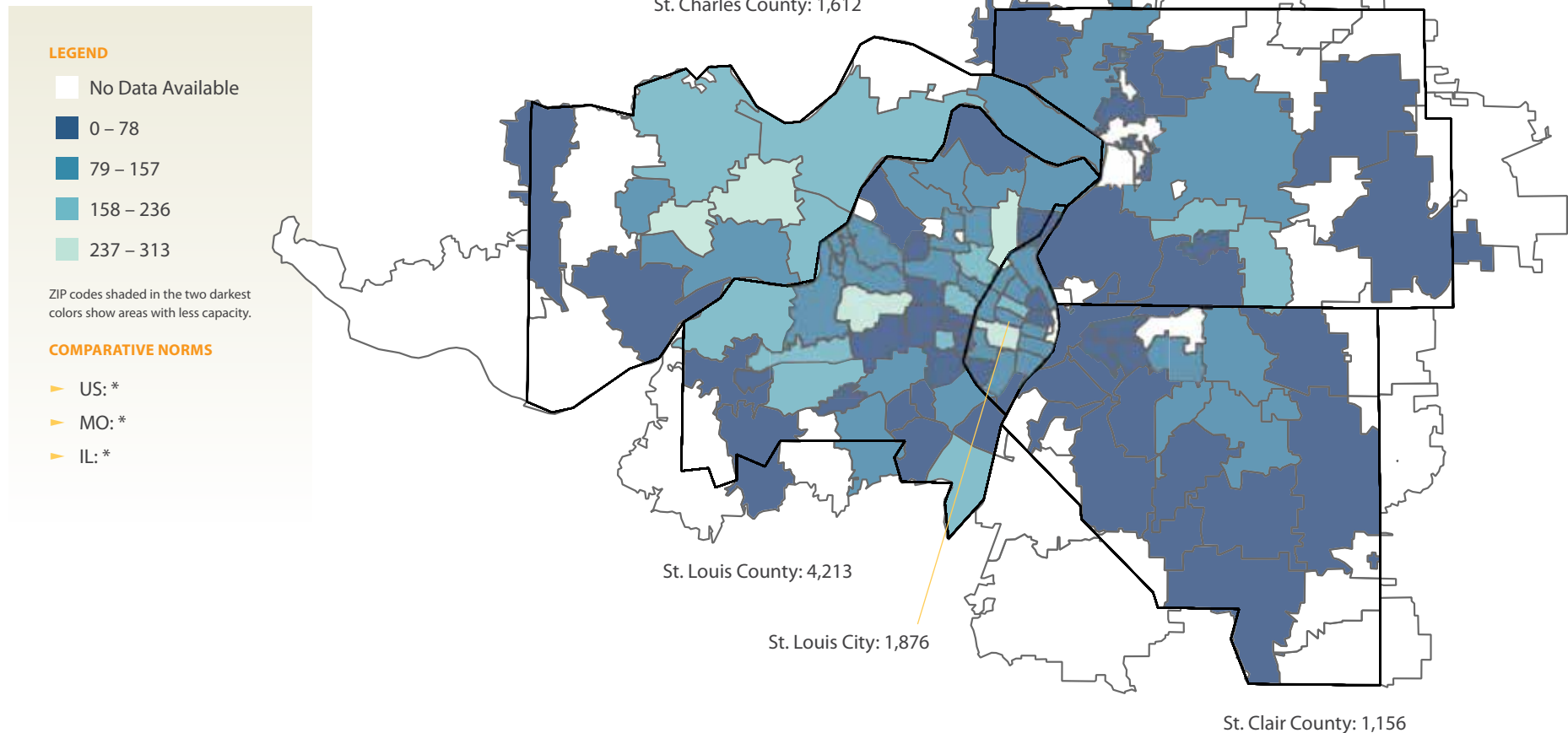
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Licensed Child Care Capacity: Center-Based (Under Age 2)

Importance of this Indicator

Licensing is a process by which the state evaluates the health and safety of a child care facility in order to protect children in center- and home-based care. Licensing ensures that programs meet basic health and safety standards related to child/staff ratios, staff training, indoor/outdoor environments, immunizations, and emergency preparedness, among others. Licensing provides an important foundation in building a quality program but does not guarantee additional measures of quality beyond these basic health and safety standards. The licensed child care capacity reflects a point-in-time snapshot of the number of children that can be served by licensed providers in a particular ZIP code. The "Total Licensed Child Care Capacity" provides an overall picture of how many children can be served by licensed providers. The licensed capacity of center-based programs verses the licensed capacity of home-based programs gives a sense of community preferences and

what types of programs are more readily available in certain communities. Additionally, looking at the licensed child care capacity by age (this data is only available for center-based programs) reveals a significant shortage in the availability of infant/toddler care. Child care is a critical component of the economy as it enables parents to participate in the workforce. When examining the licensed child care capacity data it is important to consider additional related factors such as the number of children in a community, the need for particular types of care such as infant/toddler care, weekend care, and evening care, as well as issues related to the quality and affordability of care.

Madison County: 974

St. Charles County: 1,612

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0 – 78
- 79 – 157
- 158 – 236
- 237 – 313

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors show areas with less capacity.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: *

► MO: *

► IL: *

St. Louis County: 4,213

St. Louis City: 1,876

St. Clair County: 1,156

Licensed Child Care Capacity: Center-Based (Under Age 2)

ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity
62001	52	62095	*	62258	72	63042	96	63118	114	63143	8
62002	149	62097	*	62260	14	63043	134	63119	69	63144	165
62010	13	62201	35	62264	9	63044	32	63120	103	63146	128
62012	*	62203	64	62265	*	63049	*	63121	207	63147	101
62018	*	62204	21	62269	117	63069	*	63122	119	63301	229
†62021	*	62205	67	62275	*	63074	55	63123	94	63303	182
62024	12	62206	51	62281	*	63088	32	63124	60	63304	106
62025	107	62207	47	†62282	11	63101	*	63125	63	†63332	*
62034	183	62208	112	62285	46	†63102	*	63126	0	63341	24
62035	30	62220	53	†62289	*	63103	150	63127	64	63348	32
62040	43	62221	83	62293	*	63104	146	63128	68	63357	*
†62046	16	62223	49	62294	169	63105	51	63129	175	63366	159
62048	*	62225	136	62298	*	63106	55	63130	218	63367	122
†62058	*	62226	102	63005	169	63107	36	63131	40	63368	313
62059	*	62232	*	63011	171	63108	109	63132	24	†63373	*
62060		62234	66	63017	116	63109	75	63133	127	63376	291
62061	*	62236	*	63021	188	63110	282	63134	105	63385	*
62062	52	62239	20	63025	71	63111	58	63135	80	†63386	154
62067	7	62240	*	63026	133	63112	121	63136	297		
62074	*	62243	47	63031	129	63113	213	63137	32		
62084	0	62249	75	63033	114	63114	128	63138	89		
62087	*	62254	0	63034	26	63115	105	63139	96		
62088	*	62255	*	63038	24	63116	112	†63140	*		
62090	*	62257	*	63040	28	63117	20	63141	264		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The total number of licensed, center-based early child care "seats" for children under age 2.

SOURCE

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

IL: Children's Home + Aid. Data request. Data as of July 2017.

CALCULATION

Data provided by Child Care Aware of Missouri, United 4 Children, and Children's Home + Aid.
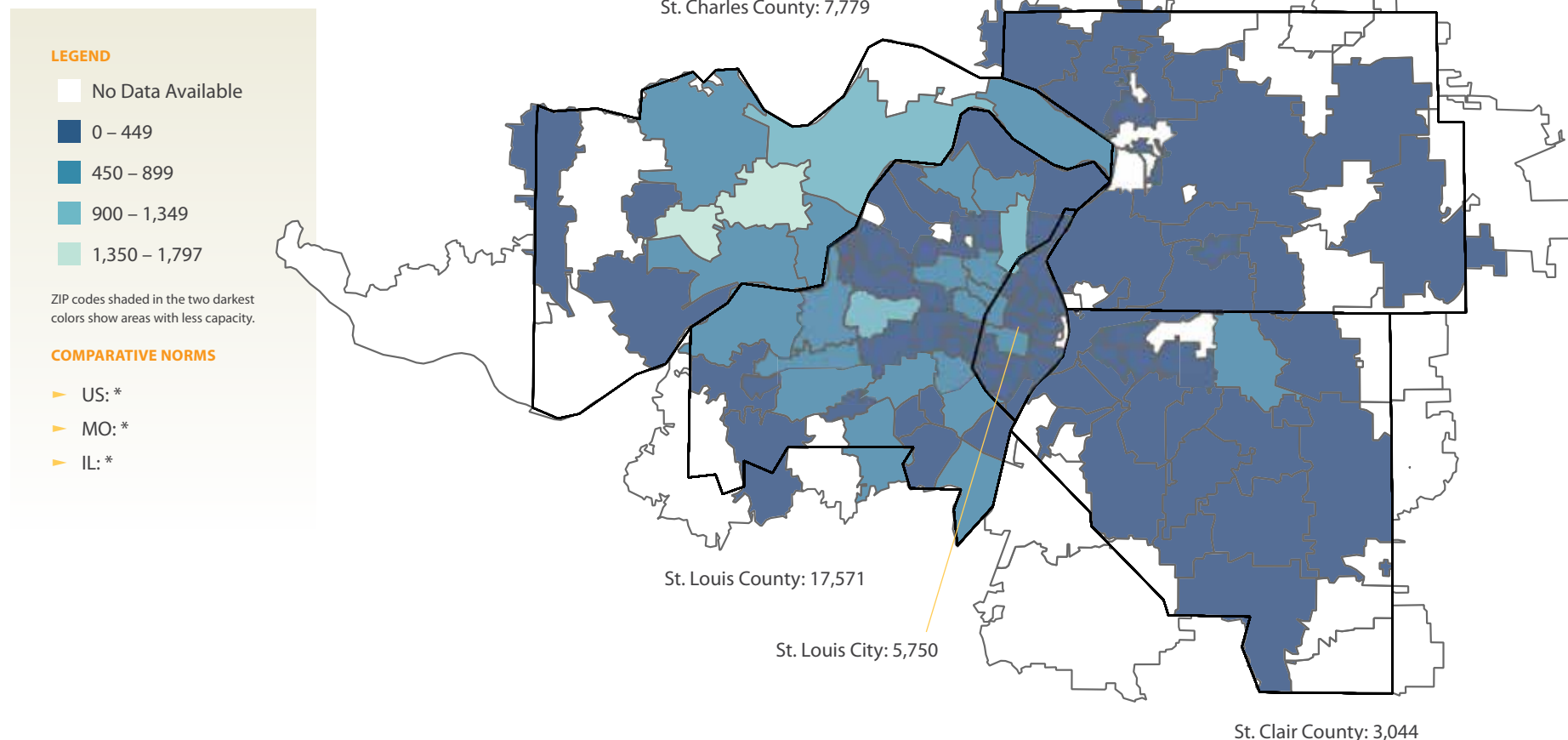
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Licensed Child Care Capacity: Center-Based (Ages 2-5)

Importance of this Indicator

Licensing is a process by which the state evaluates the health and safety of a child care facility in order to protect children in center- and home-based care. Licensing ensures that programs meet basic health and safety standards related to child/staff ratios, staff training, indoor/outdoor environments, immunizations, and emergency preparedness, among others. Licensing provides an important foundation in building a quality program but does not guarantee additional measures of quality beyond these basic health and safety standards. The licensed child care capacity reflects a point-in-time snapshot of the number of children that can be served by licensed providers in a particular ZIP code. The "Total Licensed Child Care Capacity" provides an overall picture of how many children can be served by licensed providers. The licensed capacity of center-based programs verses the licensed capacity of home-based programs gives a sense of community preferences and

what types of programs are more readily available in certain communities. Additionally, looking at the licensed child care capacity by age (this data is only available for center-based programs) reveals a significant shortage in the availability of infant/toddler care. Child care is a critical component of the economy as it enables parents to participate in the workforce. When examining the licensed child care capacity data it is important to consider additional related factors such as the number of children in a community, the need for particular types of care such as infant/toddler care, weekend care, and evening care, as well as issues related to the quality and affordability of care.

LEGEND

No Data Available

0 – 449

450 – 899

900 – 1,349

1,350 – 1,797

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors show areas with less capacity.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: *

► MO: *

► IL: *

Madison County: 3,024

St. Charles County: 7,779

St. Louis County: 17,571

St. Louis City: 5,750

St. Clair County: 3,044

Licensed Child Care Capacity: Center-Based (Ages 2-5)

ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity
62001	89	62095	*	62258	142	63042	427	63118	336	63143	155
62002	373	62097	*	62260	36	63043	336	63119	565	63144	264
62010	46	62201	60	62264	39	63044	210	63120	305	63146	414
62012	*	62203	99	62265	*	63049	*	63121	819	63147	264
62018	*	62204	33	62269	526	63069	*	63122	833	63301	938
†62021	*	62205	264	62275	*	63074	265	63123	473	63303	723
62024	132	62206	142	62281	*	63088	117	63124	80	63304	456
62025	353	62207	106	†62282	33	63101	*	63125	341	†63332	*
62034	374	62208	263	62285	97	†63102	*	63126	305	63341	96
62035	87	62220	207	†62289	*	63103	414	63127	242	63348	84
62040	346	62221	243	62293	*	63104	442	63128	139	63357	*
†62046	42	62223	100	62294	413	63105	194	63129	724	63366	751
62048	*	62225	260	62298	*	63106	214	63130	611	63367	433
†62058	*	62226	192	63005	585	63107	212	63131	196	63368	1797
62059	*	62232	*	63011	702	63108	404	63132	108	†63373	*
62060		62234	281	63017	475	63109	251	63133	520	63376	1662
62061	*	62236	*	63021	697	63110	507	63134	253	63385	*
62062	132	62239	64	63025	255	63111	353	63135	433	†63386	839
62067	14	62240	*	63026	553	63112	527	63136	1230		
62074	*	62243	94	63031	616	63113	409	63137	318		
62084	88	62249	254	63033	532	63114	830	63138	348		
62087	*	62254	44	63034	102	63115	427	63139	249		
62088	*	62255	*	63038	109	63116	436	†63140	*		
62090	*	62257	*	63040	62	63117	0	63141	1133		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The total number of licensed, center-based early child care "seats" for children ages 2-5.

SOURCE

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

IL: Children's Home + Aid. Data request. Data as of July 2017.

CALCULATION

Data provided by Child Care Aware of Missouri, United 4 Children, and Children's Home + Aid.
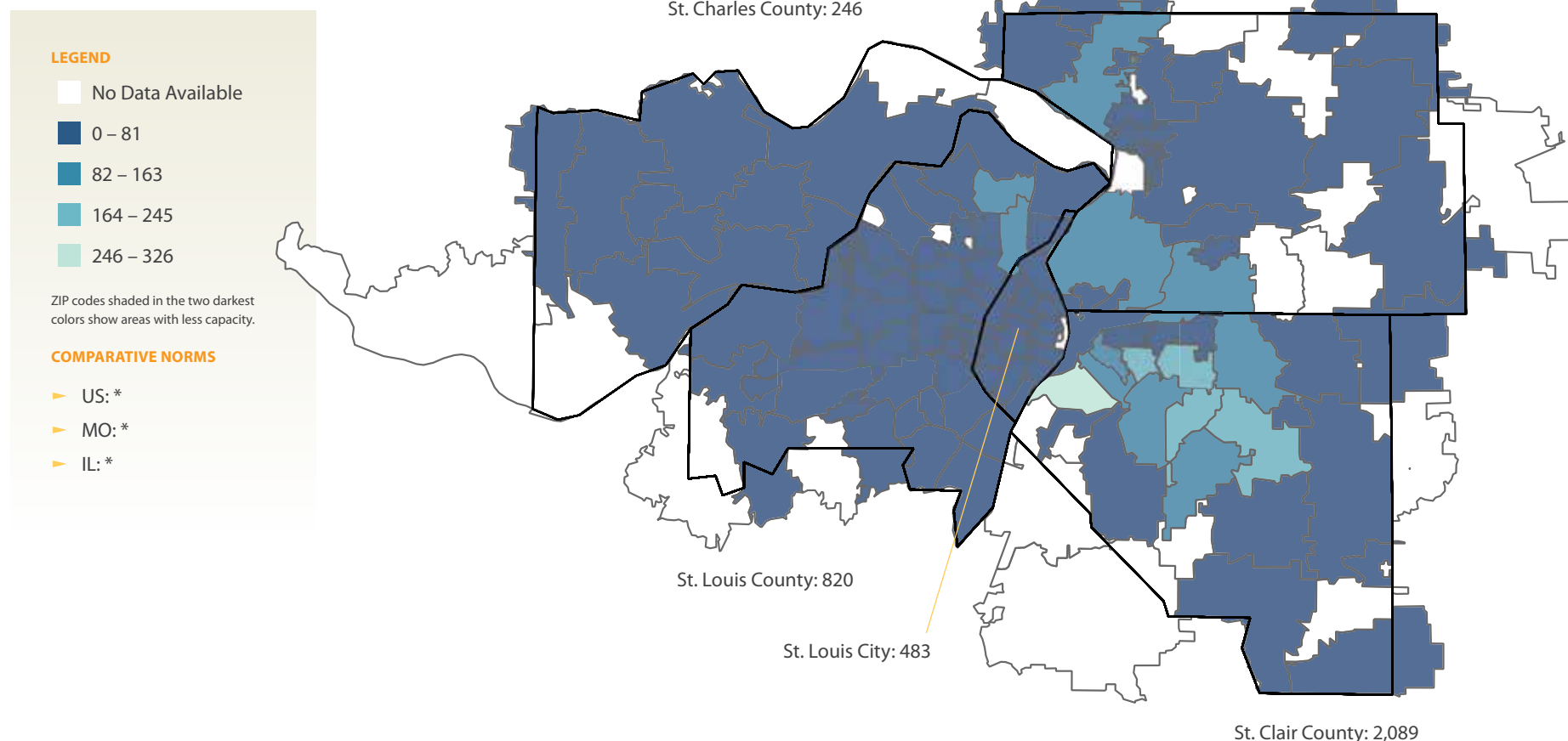
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Licensed Child Care Capacity: Home-Based

Importance of this Indicator

Licensing is a process by which the state evaluates the health and safety of a child care facility in order to protect children in center- and home-based care. Licensing ensures that programs meet basic health and safety standards related to child/staff ratios, staff training, indoor/outdoor environments, immunizations, and emergency preparedness, among others. Licensing provides an important foundation in building a quality program but does not guarantee additional measures of quality beyond these basic health and safety standards. The licensed child care capacity reflects a point-in-time snapshot of the number of children that can be served by licensed providers in a particular ZIP code. The "Total Licensed Child Care Capacity" provides an overall picture of how many children can be served by licensed providers. The licensed capacity of center-based programs verses the licensed capacity of home-based programs gives a sense of community preferences and

what types of programs are more readily available in certain communities. Additionally, looking at the licensed child care capacity by age (this data is only available for center-based programs) reveals a significant shortage in the availability of infant/toddler care. Child care is a critical component of the economy as it enables parents to participate in the workforce. When examining the licensed child care capacity data it is important to consider additional related factors such as the number of children in a community, the need for particular types of care such as infant/toddler care, weekend care, and evening care, as well as issues related to the quality and affordability of care.

Madison County: 797

St. Charles County: 246

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0 – 81
- 82 – 163
- 164 – 245
- 246 – 326

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors show areas with less capacity.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: *

► MO: *

► IL: *

St. Louis County: 820

St. Louis City: 483

St. Clair County: 2,089

Licensed Child Care Capacity: Home-Based

ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity	ZIP	Capacity
62001	23	62095	13	62258	59	63042	10	63118	80	63143	10
62002	92	62097	*	62260	31	63043	20	63119	20	63144	18
62010	72	62201	6	62264	12	63044	10	63120	60	63146	29
62012	40	62203	209	62265	*	63049	*	63121	20	63147	30
62018	*	62204	76	62269	142	63069	*	63122	38	63301	6
†62021	*	62205	96	62275	*	63074	20	63123	20	63303	20
62024	38	62206	326	62281	*	63088	0	63124	0	63304	30
62025	58	62207	141	†62282	*	63101	*	63125	10	†63332	*
62034	46	62208	241	62285	*	v63102	*	63126	0	63341	0
62035	16	62220	95	†62289	*	63103	0	63127	0	63348	0
62040	122	62221	198	62293	46	63104	10	63128	30	63357	*
†62046	*	62223	108	62294	*	63105	0	63129	40	63366	20
62048	*	62225	6	62298	*	63106	0	63130	10	63367	10
†62058	*	62226	173	63005	8	63107	30	63131	0	63368	40
62059	*	62232	12	63011	30	63108	0	63132	10	†63373	*
62060	31	62234	118	63017	20	63109	20	63133	10	63376	70
62061	*	62236	*	63021	10	63110	29	63134	20	63385	50
62062	20	62239	15	63025	10	63111	10	63135	40	†63386	*
62067	0	62240	*	63026	20	63112	38	63136	117		
62074	16	62243	16	63031	40	63113	60	63137	10		
62084	12	62249	32	63033	90	63114	20	63138	30		
62087	12	62254	54	63034	30	63115	50	63139	26		
62088	8	62255	*	63038	0	63116	40	†63140	*		
62090	28	62257	27	63040	0	63117	0	63141	0		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The total number of licensed, home-based early child care "seats".

SOURCE

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

IL: Children's Home + Aid. Data request. Data as of July 2017.

CALCULATION

Data provided by Child Care Aware of Missouri, United 4 Children, and Children's Home + Aid.
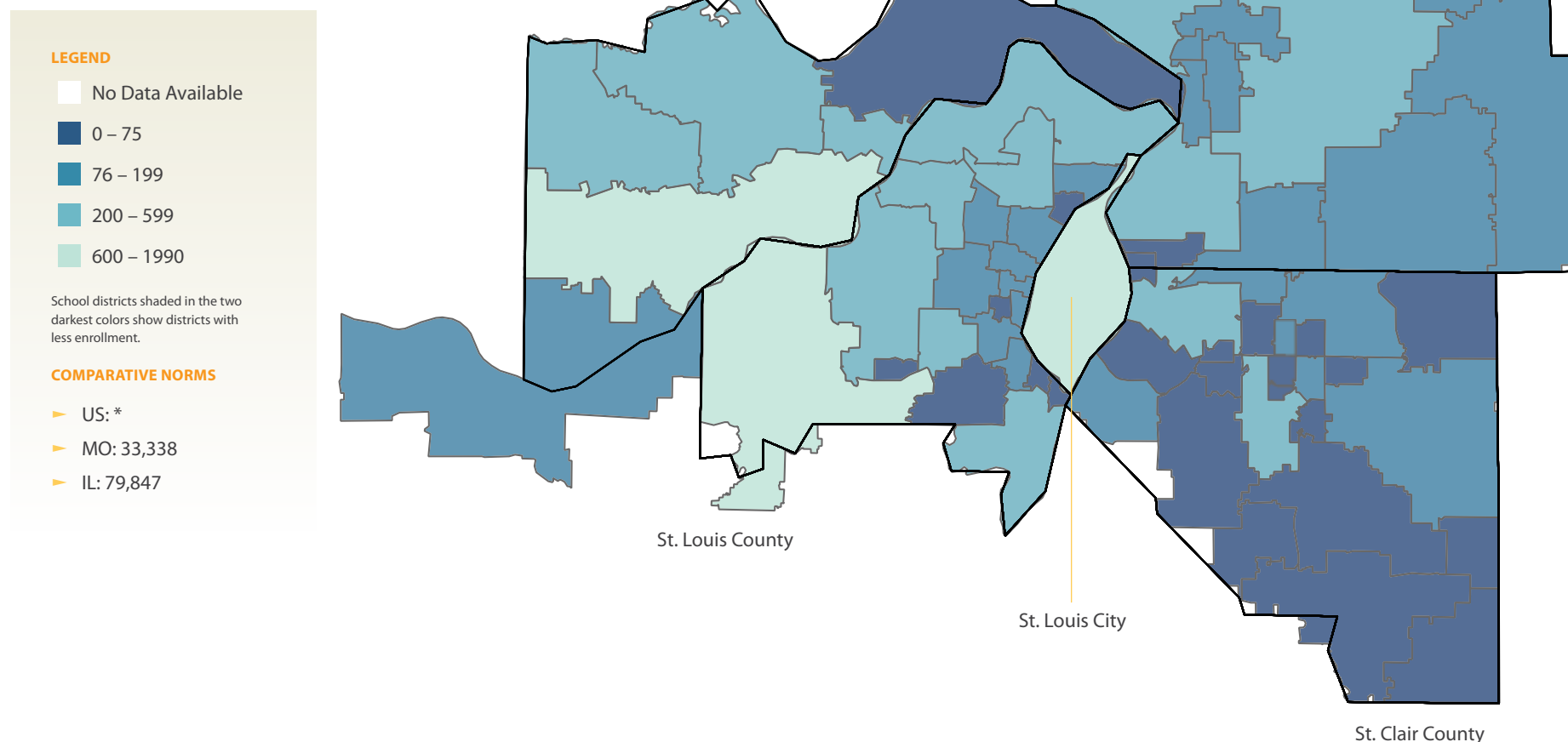
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

School District Pre-K Enrollment

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 important 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.

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0 – 75
- 76 – 199
- 200 – 599
- 600 – 1990

School districts shaded in the two darkest colors show districts with less enrollment.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

- ► US: *
- ► MO: 33,338
- ► IL: 79,847

Madison County

St. Charles County

St. Louis County

St. Louis City

St. Clair County

School District Pre-K Enrollment

County/District	Capacity
ST. LOUIS CITY	
St. Louis Public	1990
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	
Affton	167
Bayless	21
Brentwood	0
Clayton	80
Ferguson-Florissant	415
Hancock Place	0
Hazelwood	481
Jennings	69
Kirkwood	319
Ladue	165
Lindbergh	0
Maplewood-Richmond Hts.	131
Mehlville	270
Normandy Schools Collab.	96
Parkway	372
Pattonville	231

County/District	Capacity
Ritenour	132
Riverview Gardens	181
Rockwood	791
Special School District	852
University City	112
Valley Park	31
Webster Groves	166
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	
Francis Howell	965
Ft. Zumwalt	287
Orchard Farm	67
St. Charles	207
Washington	170
Wentzville	374
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	
Belle Valley	18
Belleville SD 118	256
Belleville TWP HSD 201	0
Brooklyn	21

County/District	Capacity
Cahokia	22
Central	43
Dupo	76
East St. Louis	265
Freeburg CCSD 70	0
Freeburg CHSD 77	0
Grant	13
Harmony	67
High Mount	24
Lebanon	25
Marissa	48
Mascoutah	183
Millstadt	38
New Athens	0
O Fallon CCSD 90	95
O Fallon TWP HSD 203	0
Pontiac-W Holliday	78
Shiloh Village	21
Signal Hill	38

County/District	Capacity
Smithton	5
St. Libory	0
Whiteside	95
Wolf Branch	0
MADISON COUNTY	
Alton	254
Bethalto	80
Collinsville	179
East Alton	134
East Alton-Wood River	0
Edwardsville	203
Granite City	256
Highland	101
Madison	51
Roxana	121
Staunton	98
Triad	101
Venice	0
Wood River-Hartford	79

Data Notes

DEFINITION

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

SOURCE

MO: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Guided Inquiry. District and School Information. District Report Card. Accessed at https://mcds.dese.mo.gov/guidedinquiry/ School%20Report%20Card/District%20Report%20Card.aspx. Data from 2016 school year.

IL: Illinois State Board of Education. Illinois Report Card. Accessed at https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/. Data from 2016 school year.

CALCULATION

Data provided by Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education and Illinois State Board of Education.

NOTE

Due to the particularities of some school districts and limitations of the mapping software, the following school districts are not displayed on the map but are included on the data table: Belleville TWP HSD 201, East Alton-Wood River, Freeburg CHSD 73, O Fallon TWP HSD 203 and the Special School District. Some Illinois school districts only serve grades pre-K through 8th grade or grades 9-12 and therefore may not have corresponding data for certain indicators.
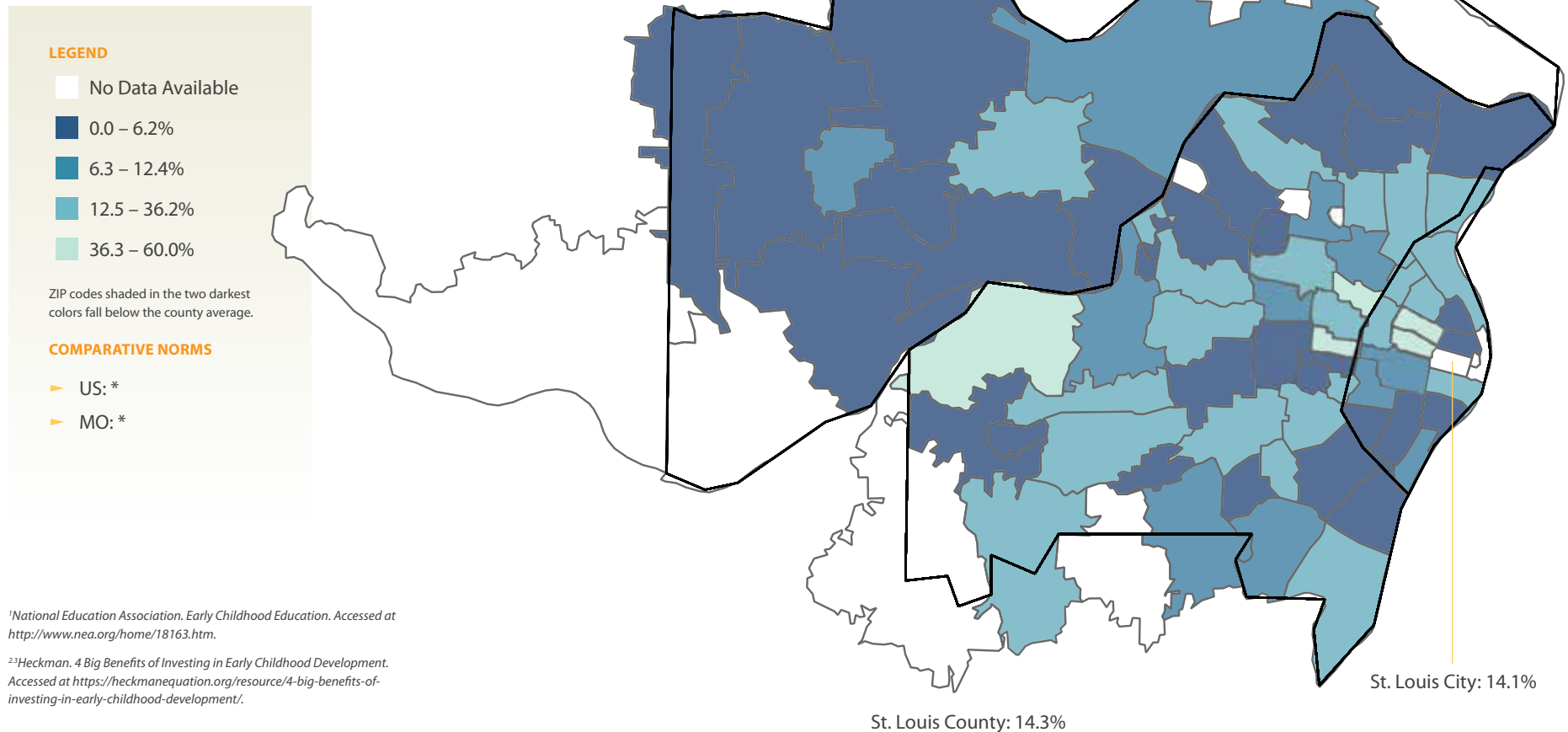
No Data Available.

Percent of Children Who Can Be Served by an Accredited Program (MO)

Importance of this Indicator

The significant short- and long-term benefits of high-quality early childhood education have been well established through decades of research. Children who receive high-quality early childhood education are less likely to repeat grades, need special education, or come in contact with the criminal justice system.[1] Recent research also concludes that providing high-quality early childhood education can prevent the achievement gap, improve health outcomes, and boost life-time earnings.[2] Furthermore, analysis of a wide variety of life outcomes, such as health, crime, income, schooling, and the increase in a mother's income after returning to work because childcare is available, finds a 13 percent return on investment when high-quality early education is provided to the most disadvantaged children.[3] Currently, Missouri is one of only a few states that does not

have an early childhood quality rating system. Without a quality rating system, families lack the information they need to choose quality programs. It is critical to note that providing high-quality early childhood education is more costly, often making these programs inaccessible to the very children who would benefit most. We must advocate for implementation of an early childhood quality rating system, as well as for policies and investments that increase the quality of early childhood programs and make these programs accessible to the children and families who need them most.

St. Charles County: 6.1%

St. Louis City: 14.1%

St. Louis County: 14.3%

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 – 6.2%
- 6.3 – 12.4%
- 12.5 – 36.2%
- 36.3 – 60.0%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors fall below the county average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: *

► MO: *

[1] National Education Association. Early Childhood Education. Accessed at http://www.nea.org/home/18163.htm.

[2,3] Heckman. 4 Big Benefits of Investing in Early Childhood Development. Accessed at https://heckmanequation.org/resource/4-big-benefits-of-investing-in-early-childhood-development/.

Percent of Children Who Can Be Served by an Accredited Program (MO)

ZIP	% Accredited	ZIP	% Accredited	ZIP	% Accredited	ZIP	% Accredited
63005	51.8	63107	0.0	63131	0.0	63368	5.4
63011	22.2	63108	56.7	63132	8.8	†63373	*
63017	12.1	63109	0.0	63133	45.8	63376	14.6
63021	14.8	63110	7.6	63134	11.6	63385	1.1
63025	27.1	63111	9.3	63135	19.8	†63386	*
63026	7.8	63112	17.3	63136	27.3		
63031	0.0	63113	60.0	63137	18.9		
63033	0.0	63114	26.3	63138	4.3		
63034	0.0	63115	29.0	63139	12.2		
63038	0.0	63116	0.0	†63140	*		
63040	0.0	63117	0.0	63141	25.3		
63042	19.0	63118	2.5	63143	31.1		
63043	0.0	63119	22.2	63144	0.0		
63044	0.0	63120	31.4	63146	28.2		
63049	*	63121	9.7	63147	20.1		
63069	*	63122	28.8	63301	10.6		
63074	0.0	63123	5.4	63303	5.1		
63088	0.0	63124	0.0	63304	0.0		
63101	*	63125	0.0	†63332	*		
†63102	*	63126	22.0	63341	0.0		
63103	*	63127	0.0	63348	0.0		
63104	33.2	63128	8.3	63357	*		
63105	48.1	63129	13.3	63366	0.0		
63106	2.9	63130	21.4	63367	7.5		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The percentage of children who can be served by an accredited early childhood program (as accredited by MOA, NAEYC, NAFCC, NECPA, COA or CARF) located within the ZIP code in which they reside.

SOURCE

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

CALCULATION

(Number of accredited early childhood "seats"/Total number of children under age 5) X 100. Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.
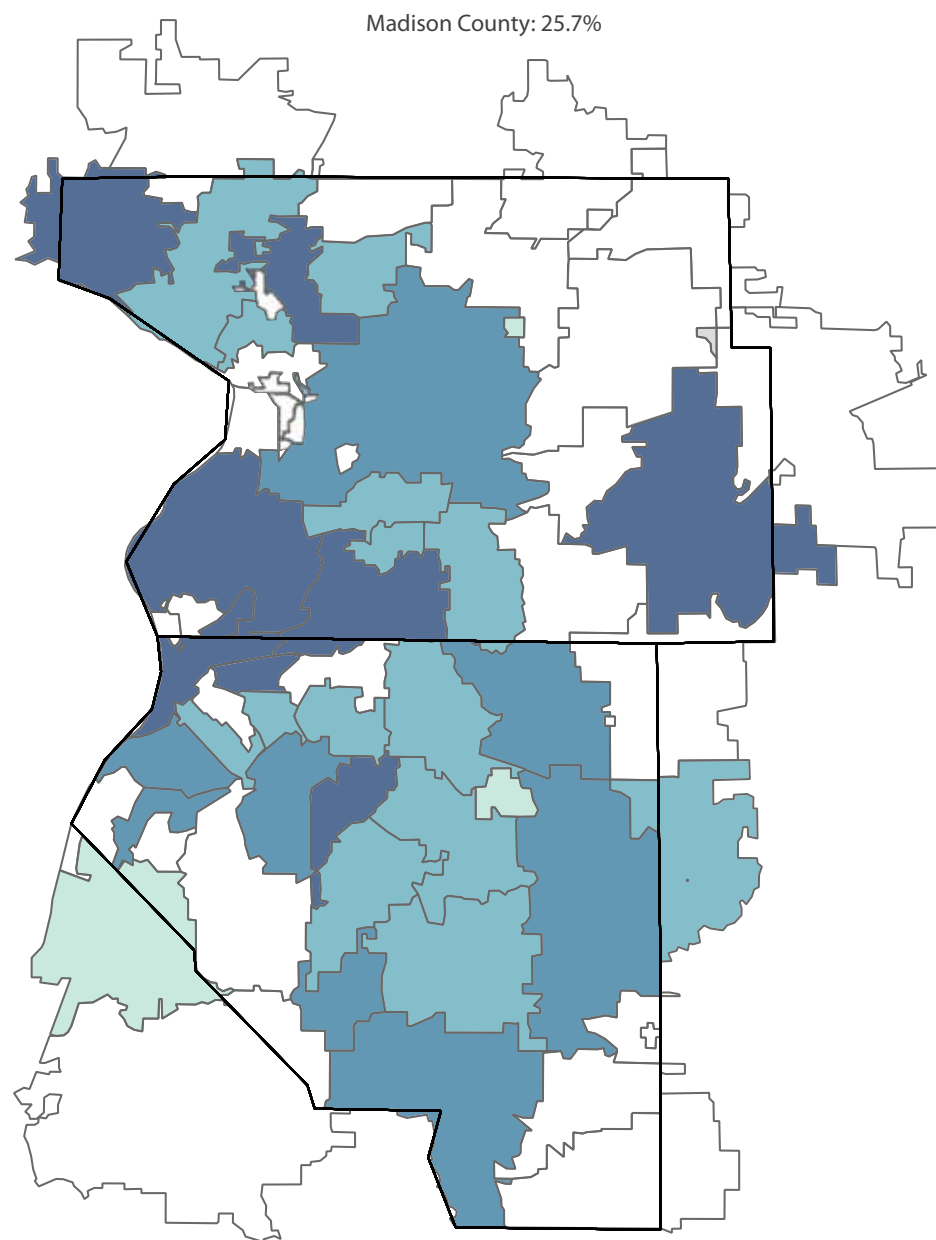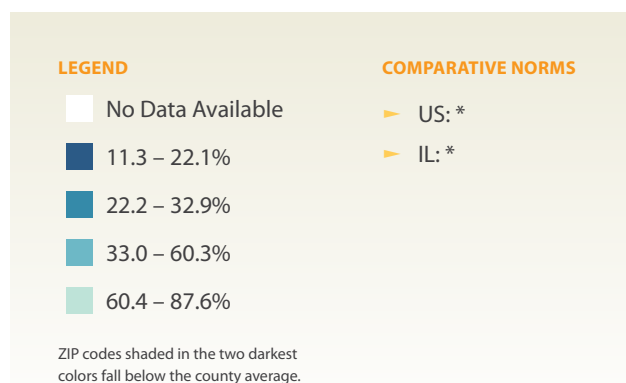
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Percent of Children Who Can Be Served by a Quality/Accredited Program (IL)

Importance of this Indicator

The significant short- and long-term benefits of high-quality early childhood education have been well established through decades of research. Children who receive high-quality early childhood education are less likely to repeat grades, need special education, or come in contact with the criminal justice system.[1] Recent research also concludes that providing high-quality early childhood education can prevent the achievement gap, improve health outcomes, and boost life-time earnings.[2] Furthermore, analysis of a wide variety of life outcomes, such as health, crime, income, schooling, and the increase in a mother's income after returning to work because childcare is available, finds a 13 percent return on investment when high-quality early education is provided to the most disadvantaged children.[3] ExceleRate is Illinois' early childhood quality rating system. It provides standards, guidelines, resources and supports to help licensed child care centers, licensed family/group child care homes, school-based preschool programs, and Head Start/Early Head Start programs make changes that lead to better quality outcomes. ExcleRate also makes it easier for families to find high-quality early childhood education opportunities. However, it is critical to note that providing high-quality early childhood education is more costly, often making these programs inaccessible to the very children who would benefit most. We must advocate for policies and investments that both increase the quality of early childhood programs and make these programs accessible to the children and families who need them most.

Madison County: 25.7%

St. Clair County: 39.4%

LEGEND

No Data Available

11.3 – 22.1%

22.2 – 32.9%

33.0 – 60.3%

60.4 – 87.6%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest
colors fall below the county average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: *

► IL: *

[1]*National Education Association. Early Childhood Education. Accessed at http://www.nea.org/home/18163.htm.*

[2,3]*Heckman. 4 Big Benefits of Investing in Early Childhood Development. Accessed at https://heckmanequation.org/resource/4-big-benefits-of-investing-in-early-childhood-development/.*

Percent of Children Who Can Be Served by a Quality/Accredited Program (IL)

ZIP	% Accredited	ZIP	% Accredited	ZIP	% Accredited
62001	*	62095	*	62258	30.0
62002	33.5	62097	*	62260	*
62010	18.0	62201	19.6	62264	31.1
62012	*	62203	51.8	62265	48.9
62018	*	62204	11.8	62269	57.7
†62021	*	62205	*	62275	*
62024	53.3	62206	28.1	62281	*
62025	30.2	62207	37.6	†62282	*
62034	45.6	62208	41.6	62285	26.9
62035	11.3	62220	58.8	†62289	*
62040	12.8	62221	43.8	62293	*
†62046	81.5	62223	22.7	62294	35.1
62048	*	62225	68.9	62298	*
†62058	*	62226	20.8		
62059	*	62232	*		
62060	*	62234	12.9		
62061	*	62236	87.6		
62062	53.0	62239	23.9		
62067	59.5	62240	*		
62074	*	62243	37.7		
62084	*	62249	19.1		
62087	*	62254	22.2		
62088	*	62255	*		
62090	*	62257	*		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The percentage of children who can be served by a bronze, silver, or gold quality early childhood program (as determined by ExceleRate, Illinois' statewide quality recognition and improvement system) or by an accredited early childhood program (as accredited by NAFCC, NAEYC, NAA, NECPA, NAC, or CDA/CCP) located within the ZIP code in which they reside.

SOURCE

IL: Children's Home + Aid. Data request. Data as of July 2017.

CALCULATION

([Number of bronze, silver, or gold quality early childhood "seats" + Number of accredited early childhood "seats"]/Total number of children under age 5) X 100. Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.
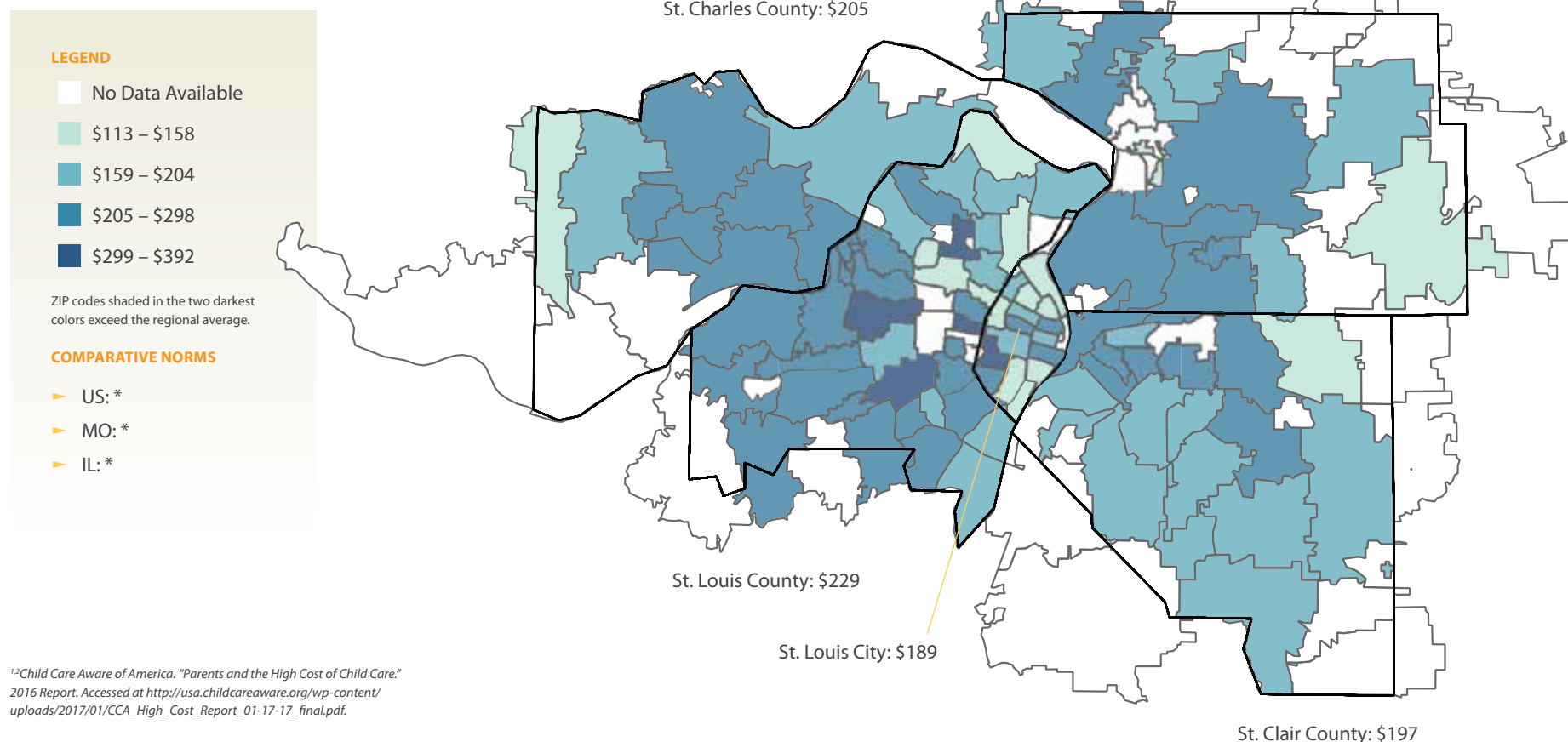
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Average Weekly Cost of Child Care: Center-Based (Under Age 3)

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] Currently, there are some mechanisms in place to make child care more affordable for families, such as state child care subsidies for very low-income families, scholarships provided to children by some child care programs, and a small number of employers who offer childcare benefits to employees. However, these options by no means reach all the families struggling to afford high-quality early child care.

Madison County: $197

St. Charles County: $205

LEGEND

	No Data Available
	$113 – $158
	$159 – $204
	$205 – $298
	$299 – $392

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the regional average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: *

► MO: *

► IL: *

St. Louis County: $229

St. Louis City: $189

St. Clair County: $197

[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: Center-Based (Under Age 3)

ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost
62001	$200	62095	*	62258	$180	63042	$218	63118	$125	63143	*
62002	$205	62097	*	62260	$195	63043	$261	63119	$295	63144	$254
62010	$188	62201	$233	62264	$161	63044	$166	63120	$184	63146	$250
62012	*	62203	$216	62265	*	63049	*	63121	$175	63147	$121
62018	*	62204	$200	62269	$219	63069	*	63122	$305	63301	$204
†62021	*	62205	$219	62275	*	63074	$113	63123	$235	63303	$258
62024	*	62206	$195	62281	*	63088	$254	63124	*	63304	$210
62025	$248	62207	$232	†62282	$175	63101	*	63125	$194	†63332	*
62034	$233	62208	$211	62285	$177	†63102	*	63126	$198	63341	*
62035	$185	62220	$190	†62289	*	63103	$196	63127	$222	63348	$141
62040	$212	62221	$227	62293	*	63104	$277	63128	$262	63357	*
†62046	$192	62223	$203	62294	$202	63105	$392	63129	$204	63366	$210
62048	*	62225	*	62298	*	63106	$268	63130	$216	63367	$205
†62058	*	62226	$197	63005	$293	63107	$135	63131	$186	63368	$251
62059	*	62232	*	63011	$279	63108	$233	63132	*	†63373	*
62060	*	62234	$217	63017	$271	63109	$256	63133	$138	63376	$208
62061	*	62236	*	63021	$294	63110	$188	63134	$338	63385	$161
62062	$205	62239	$196	63025	$236	63111	$133	63135	$188	†63386	*
62067	$167	62240	*	63026	$276	63112	$150	63136	$127		
62074	*	62243	$183	63031	$164	63113	$189	63137	*		
62084	$157	62249	$153	63033	$192	63114	$155	63138	$190		
62087	*	62254	$135	63034	$150	63115	$128	63139	$300		
62088	*	62255	*	63038	$272	63116	$144	†63140	*		
62090	*	62257	*	63040	*	63117	*	63141	$300		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The average weekly cost of center-based childcare for children under age 3.

SOURCE

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

IL: Children's Home + Aid. Data request. Data as of July 2017.

CALCULATION

MO: (Avg. weekly cost [0-12 months] + Avg. weekly cost [13-36 months])/2. Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.

IL: (Avg. weekly cost [6 weeks-14 months] + Avg. weekly cost [15-23 months] + Avg. weekly cost [24-35 months])/3. Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.
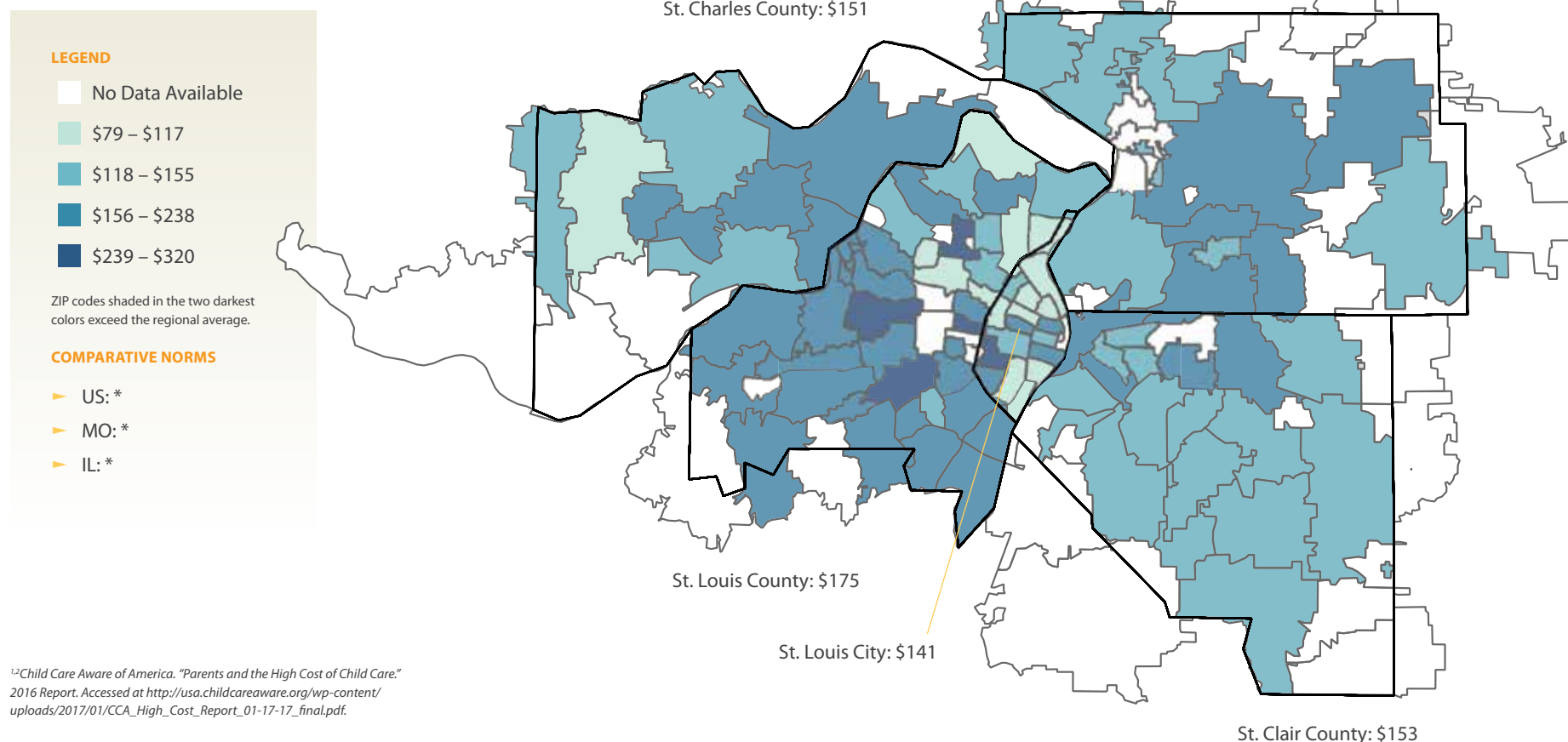
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Average Weekly Cost of Child Care: Center-Based (Ages 3-5)

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] Currently, there are some mechanisms in place to make child care more affordable for families, such as state child care subsidies for very low-income families, scholarships provided to children by some child care programs, and a small number of employers who offer childcare benefits to employees. However, these options by no means reach all the families struggling to afford high-quality early child care.

Madison County: $154

St. Charles County: $151

LEGEND

No Data Available

$79 – $117

$118 – $155

$156 – $238

$239 – $320

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the regional average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: *

► MO: *

► IL: *

St. Louis County: $175

St. Louis City: $141

St. Clair County: $153

[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: Center-Based (Ages 3-5)

ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost
62001	$170	62095	*	62258	$145	63042	$199	63118	$91	63143	*
62002	$148	62097	*	62260	$155	63043	$187	63119	$211	63144	$188
62010	$145	62201	$200	62264	$137	63044	$154	63120	$135	63146	$197
62012	*	62203	$132	62265	*	63049	*	63121	$126	63147	$86
62018	*	62204	$138	62269	$180	63069	*	63122	$266	63301	$165
†62021	*	62205	$143	62275	*	63074	$85	63123	$168	63303	$179
62024	*	62206	$140	62281	*	63088	$178	63124	*	63304	$148
62025	$175	62207	$184	†62282	$155	63101	*	63125	$167	†63332	*
62034	$191	62208	$174	62285	$153	†63102	*	63126	$125	63341	*
62035	$142	62220	$153	†62289	*	63103	$154	63127	$187	63348	$133
62040	$139	62221	$151	62293	*	63104	$176	63128	$202	63357	*
†62046	$140	62223	$150	62294	$163	63105	$320	63129	$169	63366	$143
62048	*	62225	*	62298	*	63106	$187	63130	$187	63367	$167
†62058	*	62226	$152	63005	$201	63107	$115	63131	$186	63368	$176
62059	*	62232	*	63011	$211	63108	$200	63132	*	†63373	*
62060	*	62234	$156	63017	$198	63109	$187	63133	$100	63376	$167
62061	*	62236	*	63021	$222	63110	$145	63134	$300	63385	$79
62062	$153	62239	$144	63025	$175	63111	$98	63135	$121	†63386	*
62067	$150	62240	*	63026	$167	63112	$99	63136	$97		
62074	*	62243	$142	63031	$121	63113	$97	63137	$107		
62084	$144	62249	$143	63033	$167	63114	$103	63138	$132		
62087	*	62254	$130	63034	$98	63115	$100	63139	$276		
62088	*	62255	*	63038	$199	63116	$111	†63140	*		
62090	*	62257	*	63040	*	63117	*	63141	$245		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The average weekly cost of center-based childcare for children age 3 to 5.

SOURCE

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

IL: Children's Home + Aid. Data request. Data as of July 2017.

CALCULATION

Data provided by Child Care Aware of Missouri and Children's Home + Aid.
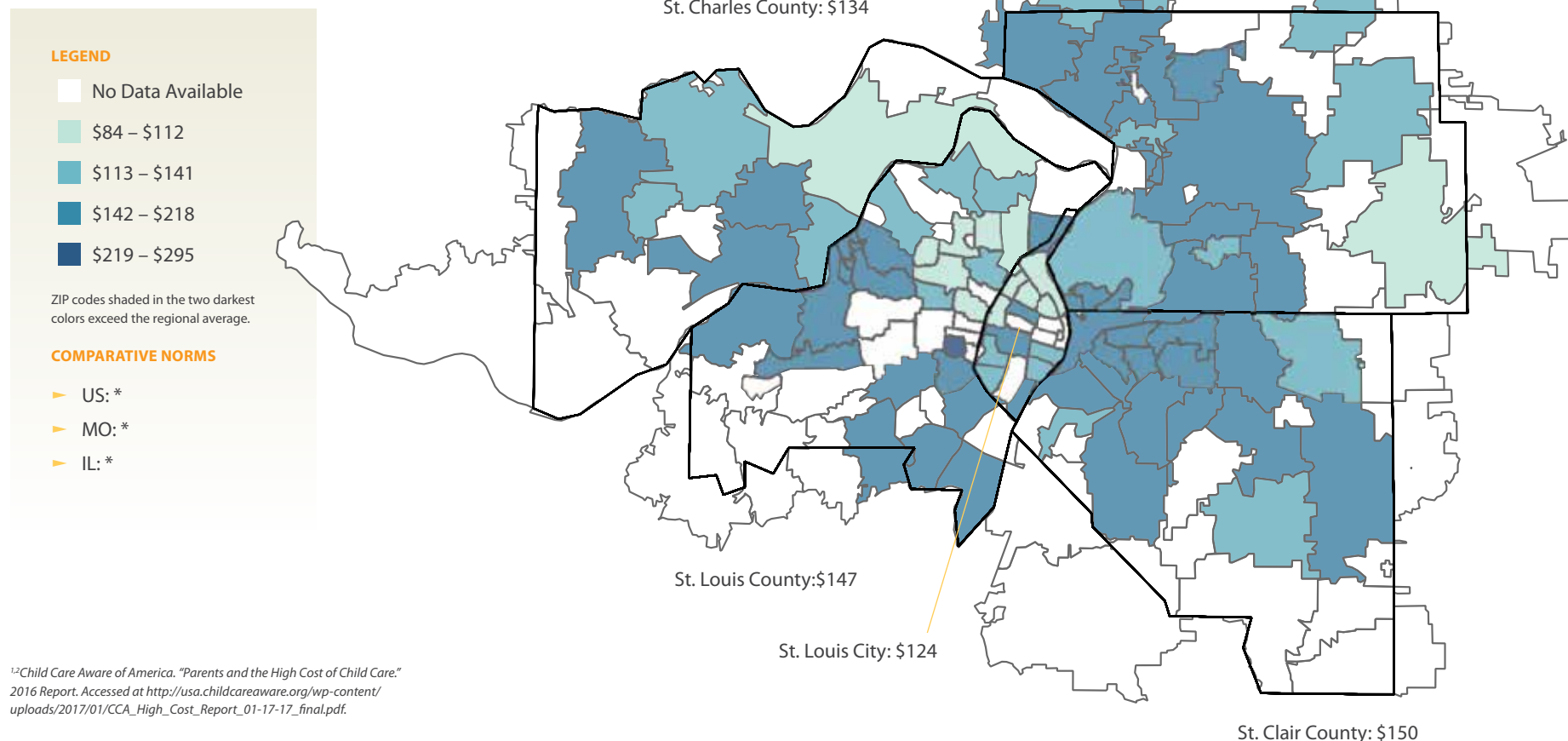
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Average Weekly Cost of Child Care: Home-Based (Under Age 3)

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] Currently, there are some mechanisms in place to make child care more affordable for families, such as state child care subsidies for very low-income families, scholarships provided to children by some child care programs, and a small number of employers who offer childcare benefits to employees. However, these options by no means reach all the families struggling to afford high-quality early child care.

Madison County: $152

St. Charles County: $134

LEGEND

No Data Available

$84 – $112

$113 – $141

$142 – $218

$219 – $295

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the regional average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: *

► MO: *

► IL: *

St. Louis County: $147

St. Louis City: $124

St. Clair County: $150

[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: Home-Based (Under Age 3)

ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost
62001	$140	62095	$138	62258	$170	63042	*	63118	$128	63143	*
62002	$150	62097	*	62260	$149	63043	$165	63119	$150	63144	$295
62010	$155	62201	$154	62264	*	63044	$140	63120	$84	63146	$165
62012	$125	62203	$142	62265	*	63049	*	63121	$126	63147	$100
62018	*	62204	$146	62269	$151	63069	*	63122	$205	63301	$100
†62021	*	62205	$158	62275	*	63074	$100	63123	$188	63303	$140
62024	$199	62206	$150	62281	*	63088	*	63124	*	63304	$153
62025	$168	62207	$150	†62282	*	63101	*	63125	*	†63332	*
62034	$164	62208	$149	62285	*	†63102	*	63126	*	63341	*
62035	$160	62220	*	†62289	*	63103	*	63127	*	63348	*
62040	$139	62221	$150	62293	*	63104	$120	63128	$175	63357	*
†62046	*	62223	$150	62294	$166	63105	*	63129	$145	63366	$133
62048	*	62225	*	62298	*	63106	*	63130	$90	63367	$118
†62058	*	62226	$150	63005	$150	63107	$88	63131	*	63368	*
62059	*	62232	$160	63011	$180	63108	*	63132	$120	†63373	*
62060	$166	62234	$149	63017	$180	63109	$125	63133	*	63376	$148
62061	*	62236	*	63021	*	63110	$148	63134	$99	63385	$148
62062	$125	62239	$140	63025	*	63111	$175	63135	$87	†63386	*
62067	$167	62240	*	63026	$165	63112	$110	63136	$96		
62074	*	62243	$141	63031	$124	63113	$182	63137	$213		
62084	$142	62249	$108	63033	$125	63114	$98	63138	*		
62087	$197	62254	$139	63034	$100	63115	$104	63139	$125		
62088	$130	62255	*	63038	*	63116	*	†63140	*		
62090	$154	62257	*	63040	*	63117	*	63141	*		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The average weekly cost of home-based childcare for children under age 3.

SOURCE

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

IL: Children's Home + Aid. Data request. Data as of July 2017.

CALCULATION

MO: (Avg. weekly cost [0-12 months] + Avg. weekly cost [13-36 months])/2. Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.

IL: (Avg. weekly cost [6 weeks-14 months] + Avg. weekly cost [15-23 months] + Avg. weekly cost [24-35 months])/3. Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.
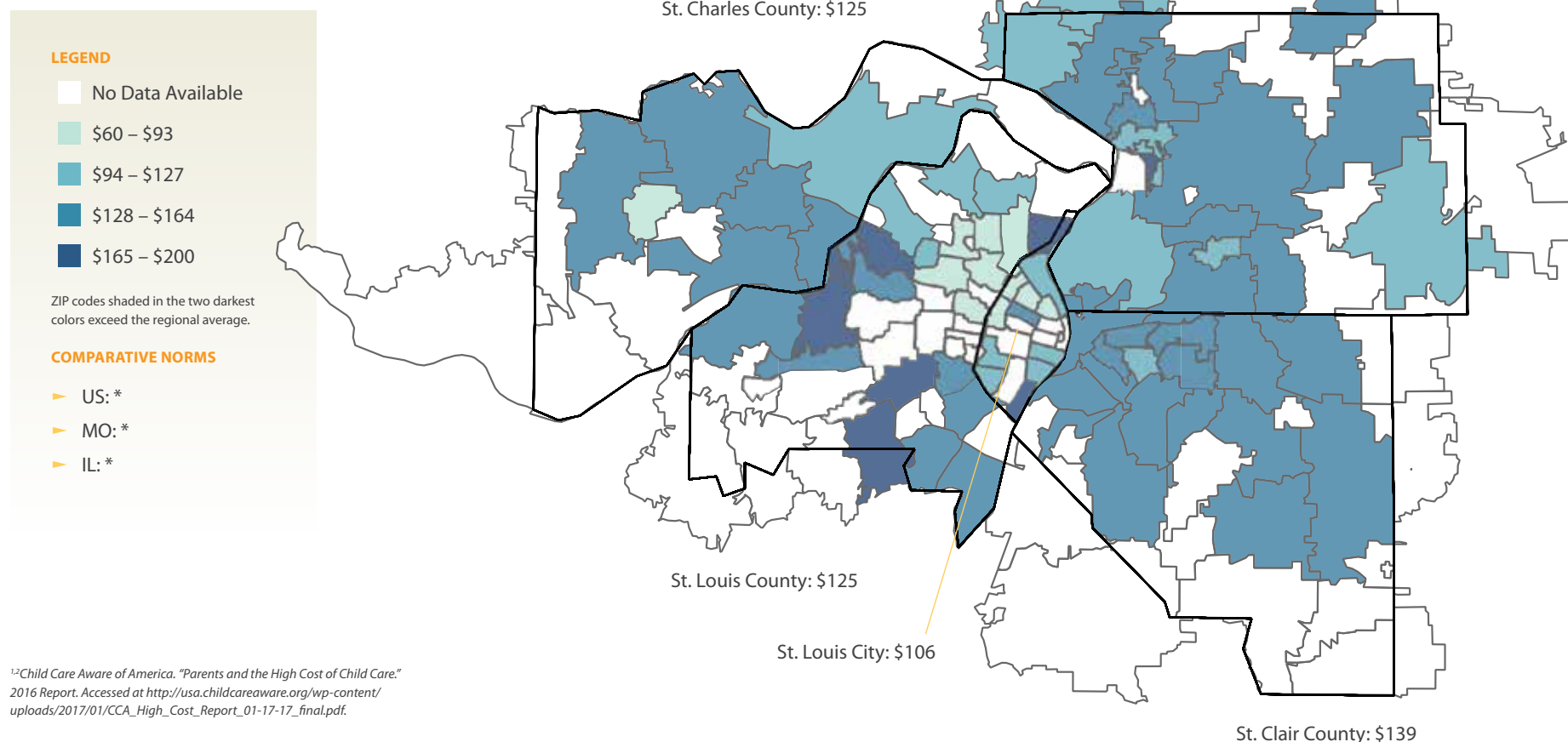
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Average Weekly Cost of Child Care: Home-Based (Ages 3-5)

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] Currently, there are some mechanisms in place to make child care more affordable for families, such as state child care subsidies for very low-income families, scholarships provided to children by some child care programs, and a small number of employers who offer childcare benefits to employees. However, these options by no means reach all the families struggling to afford high-quality early child care.

Madison County: $141

St. Charles County: $125

St. Louis County: $125

St. Louis City: $106

St. Clair County: $139

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- $60 – $93
- $94 – $127
- $128 – $164
- $165 – $200

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the regional average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: *

► MO: *

► IL: *

[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: Home-Based (Ages 3-5)

ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost	ZIP	Cost
62001	$140	62095	$125	62258	$162	63042	*	63118	$100	63143	*
62002	$150	62097	*	62260	$140	63043	$165	63119	$150	63144	*
62010	$150	62201	$135	62264	*	63044	$125	63120	$75	63146	$150
62012	$125	62203	$118	62265	*	63049	*	63121	$90	63147	$97
62018	*	62204	$132	62269	$149	63069	*	63122	$200	63301	$100
†62021	*	62205	$141	62275	*	63074	$100	63123	$150	63303	$130
62024	$164	62206	$135	62281	*	63088	*	63124	*	63304	$145
62025	$160	62207	$150	†62282	*	63101	*	63125	*	†63332	*
62034	$162	62208	$147	62285	*	†63102	*	63126	*	63341	*
62035	$118	62220	*	†62289	*	63103	*	63127	*	63348	*
62040	$123	62221	$140	62293	*	63104	$100	63128	$144	63357	*
†62046	*	62223	$135	62294	$161	63105	*	63129	$133	63366	$133
62048	*	62225	*	62298	*	63106	*	63130	$90	63367	$90
†62058	*	62226	$136	63005	$150	63107	$60	63131	*	63368	*
62059	*	62232	$135	63011	$155	63108	*	63132	*	†63373	*
62060	$151	62234	$147	63017	$180	63109	$125	63133	*	63376	$142
62061	*	62236	*	63021	*	63110	*	63134	$87	63385	$135
62062	$125	62239	$140	63025	*	63111	$175	63135	$82	†63386	*
62067	$150	62240	*	63026	$165	63112	$80	63136	$79		
62074	*	62243	$138	63031	$111	63113	$150	63137	$175		
62084	$125	62249	$100	63033	$110	63114	$90	63138	*		
62087	$175	62254	$135	63034	*	63115	$75	63139	$125		
62088	$130	62255	*	63038	*	63116	*	†63140	*		
62090	$135	62257	*	63040	*	63117	*	63141	*		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The average weekly cost of center-based childcare for children age 3 to 5.

SOURCE

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

IL: Children's Home + Aid. Data request. Data as of July 2017.

CALCULATION

Data provided by Child Care Aware of Missouri and Children's Home + Aid.

*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

QUALITY EDUCATION

Introduction by: NORMAN WHITE

Percent of Students Who Are Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch

Percent of Students Who Are English Language Learners

Percent of Students Who Are Homeless

Percent of Students With An IEP (Individualized Education Program)

Student/Teacher Ratio

Average Spending per Student

Percent of Students Proficient/Advanced in 3rd Grade Reading

Percent of Students Proficient/Advanced in 8th Grade Math

Four-Year Graduation Rate

Percent of Students Entering a 2/4-Year College or University

QUALITY EDUCATION

Education represents an entryway to the future. Malcolm X stated that "Education is an important element in the struggle for human rights. It is the means to help our children and our people rediscover their identity and thereby increase their self respect. Education is our passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs only to the people who prepare for it today."[1] Success in school opens doors to diverse social and economic worlds. Yet for many that success and opportunity remains elusive.

The data on educational performance in the St. Louis region present a picture of divergent worlds. There are school districts in the region that provide evidence of great success, while there are others that reflect challenges that impede the progress and futures of children. Sadly, Jonathan Kozol has described an American educational system that is as separate and unequal as it was in 1953, before the Brown v. Board of Education decision in 1954.[2] We still suffer a history that leaves some children's future resting uneasily on a racial fault line that seems intractable. It is in this place of inequality and inequity that we are called to find ways to lift all of our children and in turn lift the region.

As we look at these data we can approach them in several ways. The most common is to look at school districts and assess them as failing our children, essentially affixing blame for the outcomes that are reported and absolving ourselves of responsibility. A different way is to look at these data and ask the question, "What do we need to do to create equity so that all students succeed?" The first approach contributes to the continued crisis because it is not reflective of an approach that more comprehensively explains the outcomes we see. The second approach rests on an assumption that there are factors producing disparate outcomes that reside in many places. "Fixing" the problem becomes one that takes a holistic approach targeting the broader causal factors. The *For the Sake of All* report provides a guide to the many factors that contribute to the educational outcomes we see.[3]

The importance of education cannot be overstated. It is the key not only to the future of children but to the community itself. This section, and the data contained within, should serve as a call to all of us to begin to work in concert to support all school districts in ways that allow us to see their success. The Ferguson Commission's report, *Forward through Ferguson*, encourages us to look at how racial inequality has contributed to the gross disparities we see.[4] It guides us to look further at how we apportion resources and opportunity to produce the outcomes we see. It calls us to focus on creating equity by consciously looking at the way inequity was produced. Let these data help us examine more closely the sources of inequity and the ways to create sustainable changes that lead to enduring success.

The Maasai people of southern Kenya and northern Tanzania greet each other by asking "Kasserian Ingera," which means, "and how are the children?" The question rests on an assumption that the entire community is responsible for the health and well-being of its children. It assumes that as a community all strive to be able to respond that the children are well. As a region we will only succeed when we can answer with assurance, "Yes, the children indeed are well!"

Norman White
Associate Professor
Criminology and Criminal Justice
Saint Louis University

Norman White

[1]*http://www.blackpast.org/1964-malcolm-x-s-speech-founding-rally-organization-afro-american-unity. Retrieved 8/11/2017.*

[2]*Kozol, J. (2005) The Shame of the Nation: The Restoration of Apartheid Schooling in America. Three Rviers Press, New York.*

[3]*Purnell, J.Q., Camberos, G., and Fields, P.R. (2014) For the Sake of All: A Report on the Health and Wellbeing of African Americans in St. Louis – And Why it Matters for Everyone. Missouri Foundation for Health, Washington University in St. Louis and Saint Louis University, www.forthesakeofall.org/publications.*
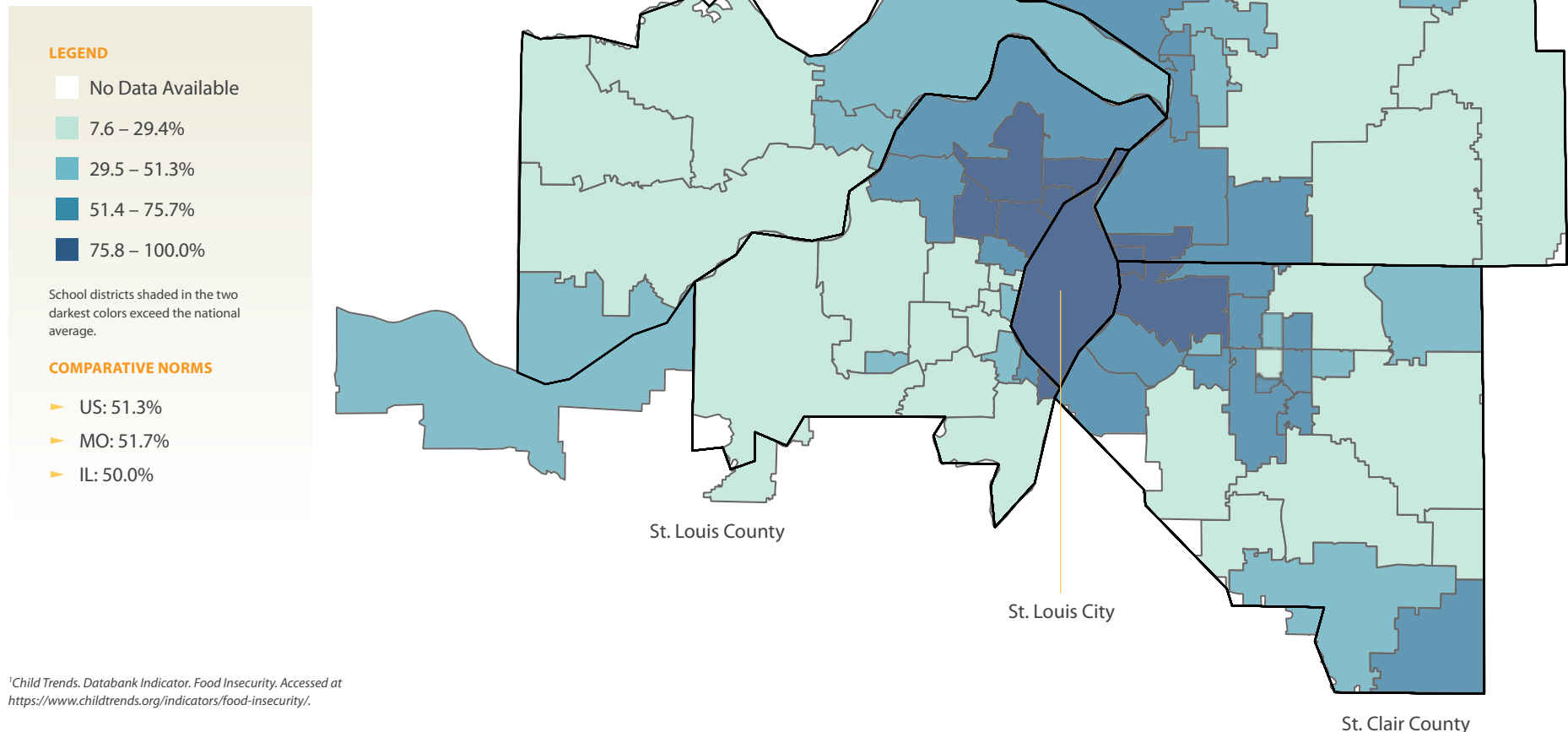
[4]*Forward Through Ferguson: A Path Toward Racial Equality. Retrieved 8/11/2017 at http://forwardthroughferguson.org/.*

Percent of Students Who Are Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch

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 National School Lunch Program 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 food, are not met.

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 7.6 – 29.4%
- 29.5 – 51.3%
- 51.4 – 75.7%
- 75.8 – 100.0%

School districts shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 51.3%

► MO: 51.7%

► IL: 50.0%

Madison County

St. Charles County

St. Louis County

St. Louis City

St. Clair County

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

Percent of Students Who Are Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch

County/District	% Eligible
ST. LOUIS CITY	
St. Louis Public	100.0
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	
Affton	40.1
Bayless	65.3
Brentwood	26.7
Clayton	13.8
Ferguson-Florissant	100.0
Hancock Place	99.9
Hazelwood	62.5
Jennings	100.0
Kirkwood	14.1
Ladue	11.7
Lindbergh	17.1
Maplewood-Richmond Hts.	46.9
Mehlville	29.0
Normandy Schools Collab.	91.6
Parkway	19.8
Pattonville	51.5

County/District	% Eligible
Ritenour	77.6
Riverview Gardens	98.3
Rockwood	14.7
Special School District	54.7
University City	69.6
Valley Park	47.6
Webster Groves	17.3
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	
Francis Howell	18.9
Ft. Zumwalt	22.6
Orchard Farm	32.9
St. Charles	41.9
Washington	34.4
Wentzville	21.5
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	
Belle Valley	65.6
Belleville SD 118	65.4
Belleville TWP HSD 201	47.1
Brooklyn	89.5

County/District	% Eligible
Cahokia	73.7
Central	54.7
Dupo	60.1
East St. Louis	98.8
Freeburg CCSD 70	7.6
Freeburg CHSD 77	14.0
Grant	52.9
Harmony	63.0
High Mount	72.2
Lebanon	43.0
Marissa	57.7
Mascoutah	23.3
Millstadt	10.0
New Athens	31.1
O Fallon CCSD 90	20.7
O Fallon TWP HSD 203	24.5
Pontiac-W Holliday	46.8
Shiloh Village	33.9
Signal Hill	49.6

County/District	% Eligible
Smithton	14.3
St. Libory	23.3
Whiteside	52.8
Wolf Branch	13.5
MADISON COUNTY	
Alton	54.4
Bethalto	49.1
Collinsville	58.6
East Alton	61.4
East Alton-Wood River	61.9
Edwardsville	17.5
Granite City	62.1
Highland	27.1
Madison	96.4
Roxana	49.6
Staunton	37.9
Triad	21.1
Venice	97.9
Wood River-Hartford	63.2

Data Notes

DEFINITION

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

SOURCE

MO: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Guided Inquiry. District and School Information. District Report Card. Accessed at https://mcds.dese.mo.gov/guidedinquiry/School%20Report%20Card/District%20Report%20Card.aspx. Data from 2016 school year.

IL: Illinois State Board of Education. Illinois Report Card. Accessed at https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/. Data from 2016 school year.

CALCULATION

MO & IL: Percentage provided by Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education and Illinois State Board of Education.

NOTE

Some school districts with extremely high rates of student eligibility decide it is more efficient from an administrative or service delivery perspective to provide free lunches to all children in the district, thus resulting in a reported eligibility rate of 100 percent.

Due to the particularities of some school districts and limitations of the mapping software, the following school districts are not displayed on the map but are included on the data table: Belleville TWP HSD 201, East Alton-Wood River, Freeburg CHSD 73, O Fallon TWP HSD 203 and the Special School District. Some Illinois school districts only serve grades pre-K through 8th grade or grades 9-12 and therefore may not have corresponding data for certain indicators.
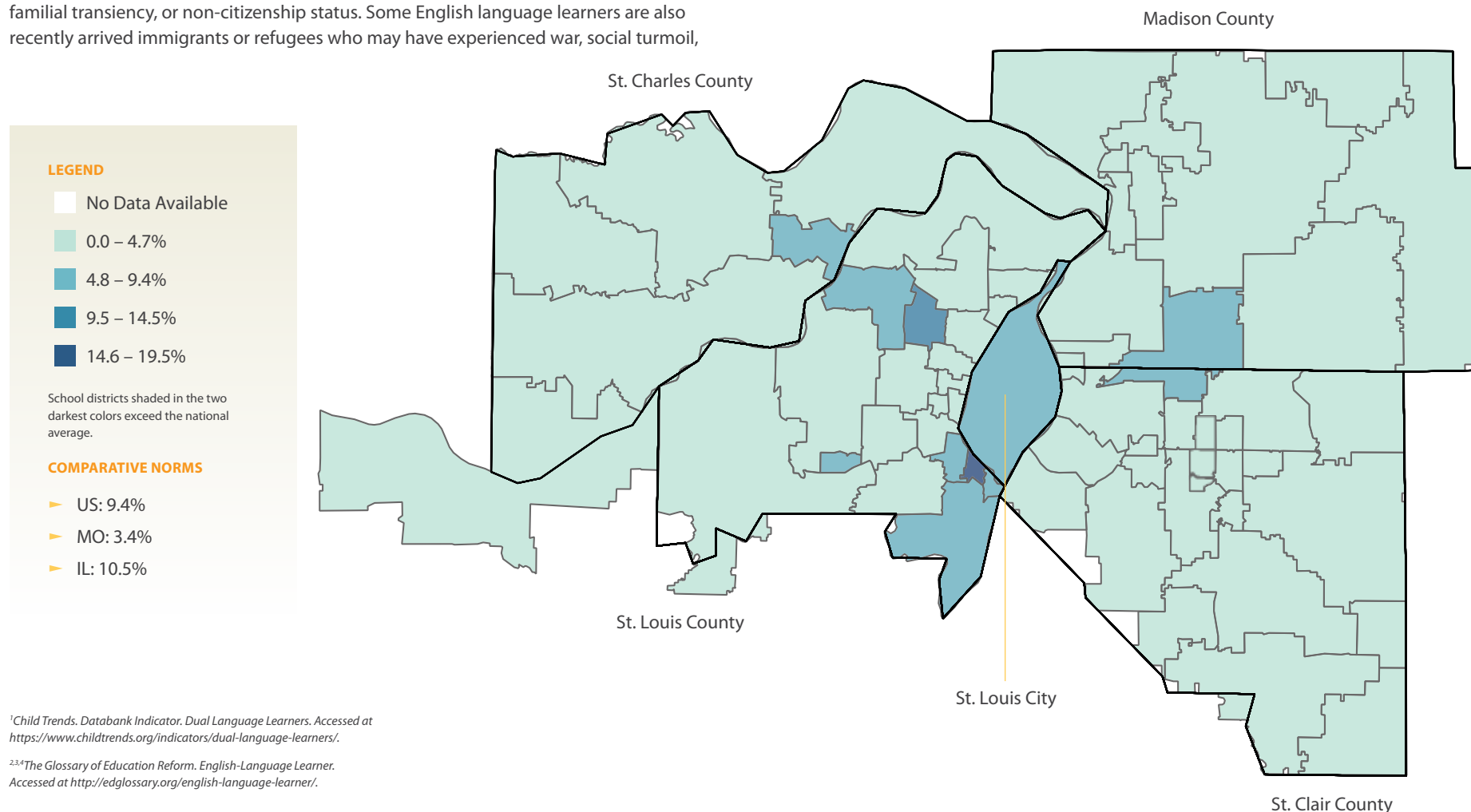
No Data Available.

Percent of Students Who Are English Language Learners

Importance of this Indicator

Nearly one in three U.S. children lives in a household where a language other than English is spoken.[1] English language learners are the fastest growing segment of the school-age population in the United States. They are a tremendously diverse group representing many languages, cultures, ethnicities, nationalities, and socioeconomic backgrounds.[2] Most English language learners were born in the United States. However, their parents and grandparents are often immigrants or refugees who speak their native language at home. English language learners may face a variety of challenges that could adversely affect their learning progress and academic achievement, such as poverty, familial transiency, or non-citizenship status. Some English language learners are also recently arrived immigrants or refugees who may have experienced war, social turmoil,

persecution, and significant periods of educational disruption.[3] On average, English language learners tend, relative to their English-speaking peers, to underperform on standardized tests, drop out of school at significantly higher rates, and decline to pursue postsecondary education.[4] Providing all students, including English language learners, with the funding, programs and supports needed to ensure they succeed academically is critical to producing a strong, educated, skilled workforce that is fully engaged and contributing to the growth and vitality of the region.

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 – 4.7%
- 4.8 – 9.4%
- 9.5 – 14.5%
- 14.6 – 19.5%

School districts shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

- ► US: 9.4%
- ► MO: 3.4%
- ► IL: 10.5%

Madison County

St. Charles County

St. Louis County

St. Louis City

St. Clair County

[1]*Child Trends. Databank Indicator. Dual Language Learners. Accessed at https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/dual-language-learners/.*

[2,3,4]*The Glossary of Education Reform. English-Language Learner. Accessed at http://edglossary.org/english-language-learner/.*

Percent of Students Who Are English Language Learners

County/District	& ELL
ST. LOUIS CITY	
St. Louis Public	7.0
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	
Affton	9.3
Bayless	19.5
Brentwood	2.8
Clayton	2.8
Ferguson-Florissant	1.2
Hancock Place	5.5
Hazelwood	2.2
Jennings	0.0
Kirkwood	1.0
Ladue	1.3
Lindbergh	4.4
Maplewood-Richmond Hts.	2.9
Mehlville	8.9
Normandy Schools Collab.	0.9
Parkway	4.4
Pattonville	8.2

County/District	& ELL
Ritenour	10.1
Riverview Gardens	0.6
Rockwood	2.0
Special School District	0.0
University City	2.7
Valley Park	5.1
Webster Groves	0.7
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	
Francis Howell	2.4
Ft. Zumwalt	2.5
Orchard Farm	3.0
St. Charles	6.4
Washington	2.2
Wentzville	1.1
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	
Belle Valley	0.0
Belleville SD 118	0.4
Belleville TWP HSD 201	0.3
Brooklyn	0.0

County/District	& ELL
Cahokia	0.5
Central	3.9
Dupo	0.9
East St. Louis	1.0
Freeburg CCSD 70	0.9
Freeburg CHSD 77	0.0
Grant	0.2
Harmony	0.7
High Mount	0.8
Lebanon	0.0
Marissa	0.0
Mascoutah	0.5
Millstadt	0.1
New Athens	0.0
O Fallon CCSD 90	0.3
O Fallon TWP HSD 203	0.2
Pontiac-W Holliday	1.8
Shiloh Village	0.0
Signal Hill	0.5

County/District	& ELL
Smithton	0.0
St. Libory	1.2
Whiteside	0.0
Wolf Branch	1.6
MADISON COUNTY	
Alton	0.5
Bethalto	1.1
Collinsville	7.7
East Alton	0.0
East Alton-Wood River	0.0
Edwardsville	1.0
Granite City	2.5
Highland	0.4
Madison	0.6
Roxana	0.2
Staunton	0.0
Triad	0.2
Venice	0.0
Wood River-Hartford	0.0

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The percentage of students in a district who are English Language Learners. English Language Learners (ELLs) are students whose English proficiency is not yet sufficient to provide the students with the ability to successfully participate and achieve in classroom settings where the language of instruction is English. Districts must provide additional services for ELLs to ensure that they meet the state's proficient level of achievement on state assessments, successfully achieve in classrooms where the language of instruction is English, and participate fully in the school setting. Note: The state of Missouri uses the term "students with Limited English Proficiency." The state of Illinois uses the term "English Language Learners.")

SOURCE

MO: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Guided Inquiry. District and School Information. District Report Card. Accessed at https://mcds.dese.mo.gov/guidedinquiry/School%20Report%20Card/District%20Report%20Card.aspx. Data from 2016 school year.

IL: Illinois State Board of Education. Illinois Report Card. Accessed at https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/. Data from 2016 school year.

CALCULATION

Percentage provided by Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education and Illinois State Board of Education.

NOTE

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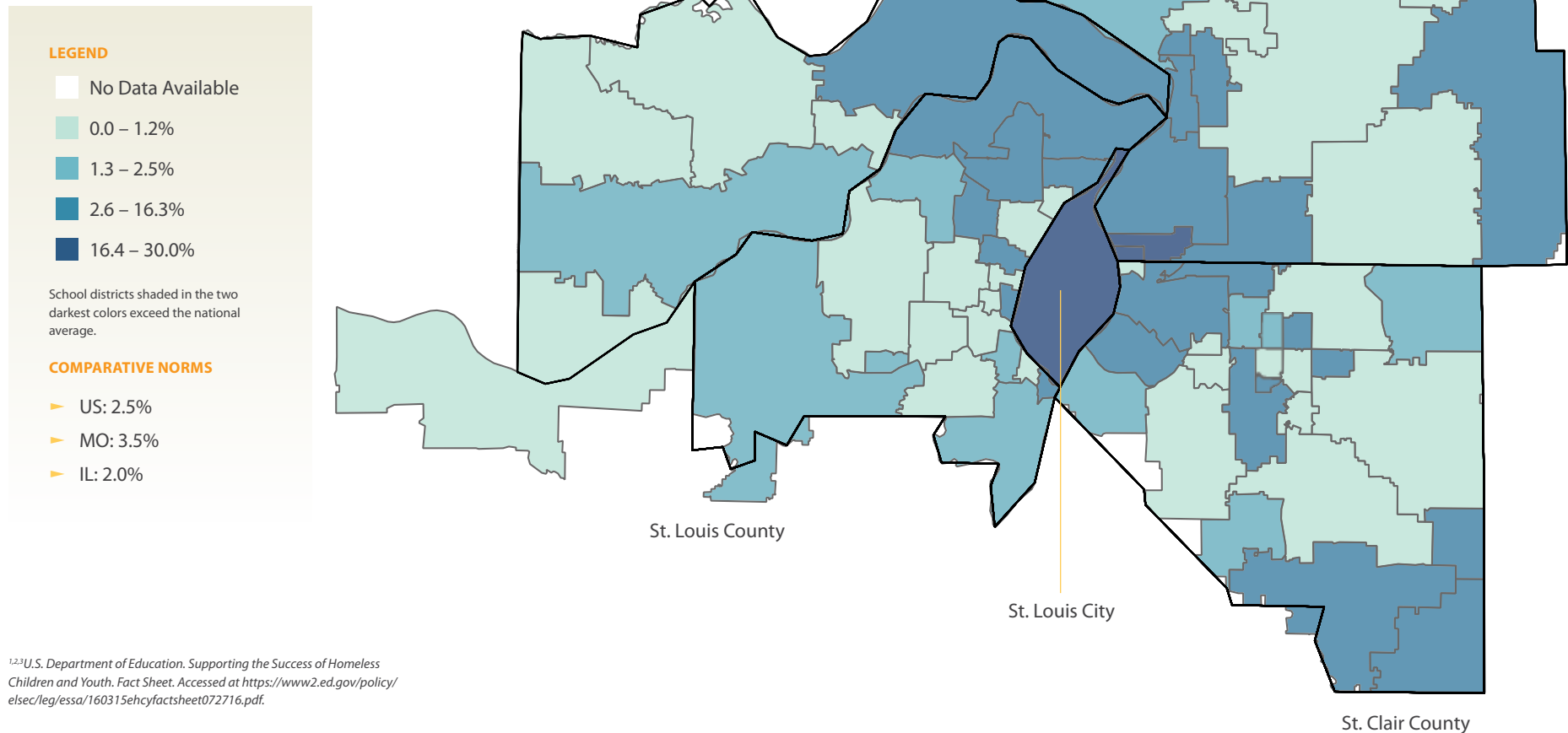
*No Data Available.

Percent of Students Who Are Homeless

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.[2] Chronic absenteeism is associated with lower academic achievement and higher dropout rates.[3] Additionally, homeless students face significant gaps in high school graduation rates compared to their peers. The Education for Homeless Children and Youths (EHCY) program, authorized under the McKinney-

Vento Homeless Assistance Act (McKinney-Vento 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. While this 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.

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 – 1.2%
- 1.3 – 2.5%
- 2.6 – 16.3%
- 16.4 – 30.0%

School districts shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 2.5%

► MO: 3.5%

► IL: 2.0%

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.

Percent of Students Who Are Homeless

County/District	& Homeless
ST. LOUIS CITY	
St. Louis Public	23.0
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	
Affton	1.4
Bayless	0.9
Brentwood	0.1
Clayton	0.3
Ferguson-Florissant	15.7
Hancock Place	5.3
Hazelwood	2.9
Jennings	0.7
Kirkwood	0.6
Ladue	0.5
Lindbergh	0.7
Maplewood-Richmond Hts.	2.8
Mehlville	1.3
Normandy Schools Collab.	0.9
Parkway	0.9
Pattonville	1.6

County/District	& Homeless
Ritenour	3.6
Riverview Gardens	11.7
Rockwood	1.6
Special School District	1.5
University City	9.9
Valley Park	2.4
Webster Groves	1.0
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	
Francis Howell	1.2
Ft. Zumwalt	0.6
Orchard Farm	5.3
St. Charles	0.1
Washington	0.9
Wentzville	0.9
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	
Belle Valley	1.0
Belleville SD 118	5.0
Belleville TWP HSD 201	4.0
Brooklyn	1.0

County/District	& Homeless
Cahokia	4.0
Central	11.0
Dupo	2.0
East St. Louis	7.0
Freeburg CCSD 70	1.0
Freeburg CHSD 77	2.0
Grant	2.0
Harmony	1.0
High Mount	8.0
Lebanon	2.0
Marissa	4.0
Mascoutah	0.0
Millstadt	1.0
New Athens	11.0
O Fallon CCSD 90	0.0
O Fallon TWP HSD 203	0.0
Pontiac-W Holliday	2.0
Shiloh Village	5.0
Signal Hill	1.0

County/District	& Homeless
Smithton	2.0
St. Libory	4.0
Whiteside	1.0
Wolf Branch	0.0
MADISON COUNTY	
Alton	2.0
Bethalto	1.0
Collinsville	3.0
East Alton	3.0
East Alton-Wood River	5.0
Edwardsville	0.0
Granite City	3.0
Highland	3.0
Madison	19.0
Roxana	4.0
Staunton	1.0
Triad	0.0
Venice	30.0
Wood River-Hartford	13.0

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The 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.)

SOURCE

MO: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Guided Inquiry. District and School Information. District Report Card. Accessed at https://mcds.dese.mo.gov/guidedinquiry/School%20Report%20Card/District%20Report%20Card.aspx. Data from 2016 school year.

IL: Illinois State Board of Education. Illinois Report Card. Accessed at https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/. Data from 2016 school year.

CALCULATION

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

NOTE

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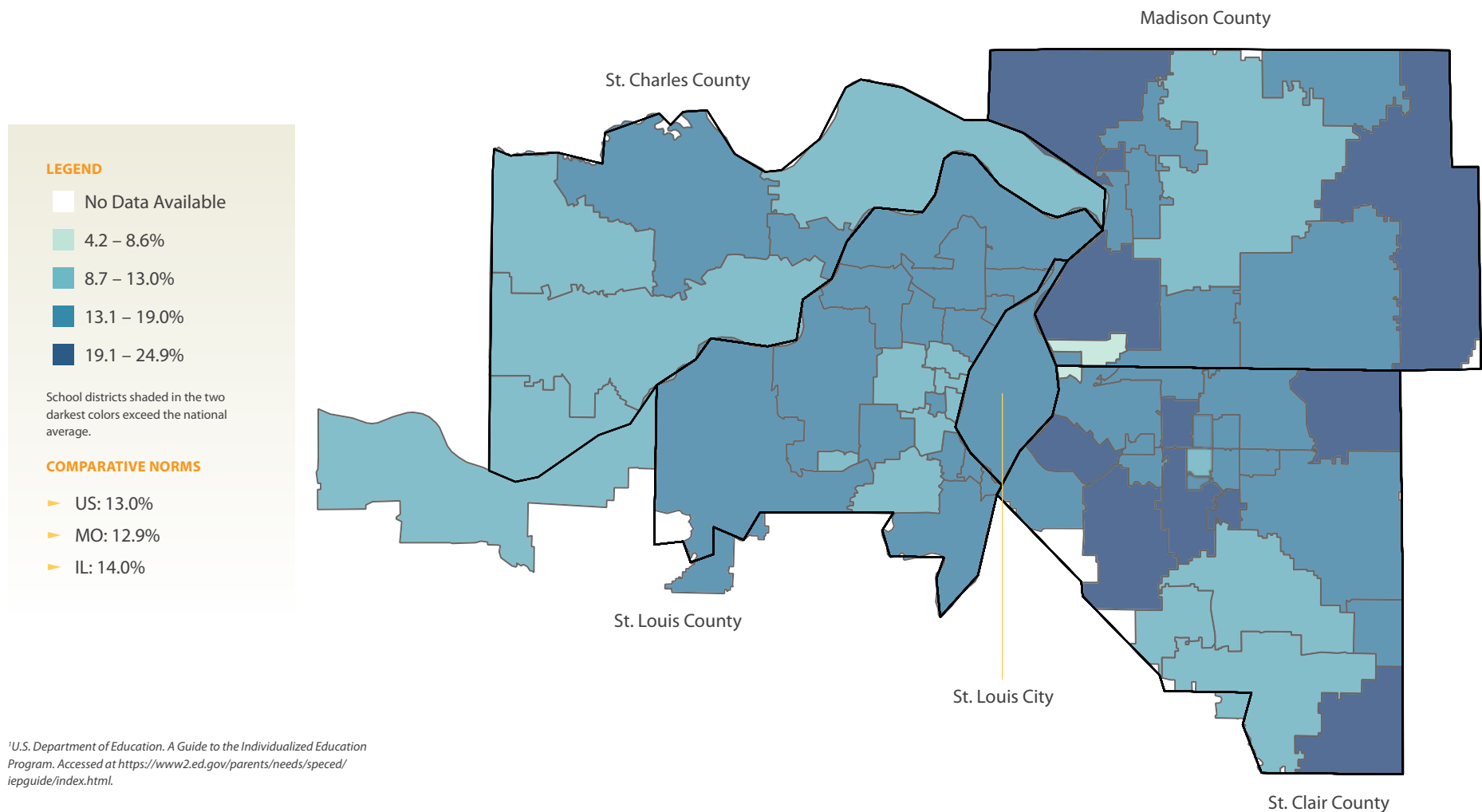
*No Data Available.

Percent of Students With An IEP (Individualized Education Program)

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.

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 4.2 – 8.6%
- 8.7 – 13.0%
- 13.1 – 19.0%
- 19.1 – 24.9%

School districts shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 13.0%

► MO: 12.9%

► IL: 14.0%

Madison County

St. Charles County

St. Louis County

St. Louis City

St. Clair County

[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.

Percent of Students With An IEP (Individualized Education Program)

County/District	% IEP
ST. LOUIS CITY	
St. Louis Public	14.8
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	
Affton	14.2
Bayless	16.5
Brentwood	13.7
Clayton	10.7
Ferguson-Florissant	15.5
Hancock Place	13.7
Hazelwood	15.2
Jennings	15.4
Kirkwood	13.3
Ladue	12.7
Lindbergh	12.9
Maplewood-Richmond Hts.	11.7
Mehlville	15.0
Normandy Schools Collab.	13.1
Parkway	15.5
Pattonville	16.0

County/District	% IEP
Ritenour	15.2
Riverview Gardens	15.1
Rockwood	14.1
Special School District	62.5
University City	12.0
Valley Park	12.5
Webster Groves	12.7
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	
Francis Howell	10.2
Ft. Zumwalt	14.9
Orchard Farm	9.6
St. Charles	14.3
Washington	11.3
Wentzville	12.0
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	
Belle Valley	24.9
Belleville SD 118	19.8
Belleville TWP HSD 201	16.7
Brooklyn	4.2

County/District	% IEP
Cahokia	23.9
Central	16.6
Dupo	17.7
East St. Louis	15.3
Freeburg CCSD 70	10.7
Freeburg CHSD 77	14.5
Grant	23.4
Harmony	13.8
High Mount	18.2
Lebanon	21.2
Marissa	22.2
Mascoutah	15.1
Millstadt	19.3
New Athens	10.9
O Fallon CCSD 90	16.1
O Fallon TWP HSD 203	12.5
Pontiac-W Holliday	13.3
Shiloh Village	17.4
Signal Hill	13.5

County/District	% IEP
Smithton	12.7
St. Libory	14.0
Whiteside	18.9
Wolf Branch	11.1
MADISON COUNTY	
Alton	20.2
Bethalto	15.3
Collinsville	15.7
East Alton	22.6
East Alton-Wood River	18.6
Edwardsville	9.8
Granite City	21.2
Highland	20.8
Madison	5.4
Roxana	13.4
Staunton	14.5
Triad	14.7
Venice	17.7
Wood River-Hartford	18.7

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.

SOURCE

MO: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Guided Inquiry. District and School Information. District Report Card. Accessed at https://mcds.dese.mo.gov/guidedinquiry/School%20Report%20Card/District%20Report%20Card.aspx. Data from 2016 school year.

IL: Illinois State Board of Education. Illinois Report Card. Accessed at https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/. Data from 2016 school year.

CALCULATION

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

IL: Percentage provided by Illinois State Board of Education.

NOTE

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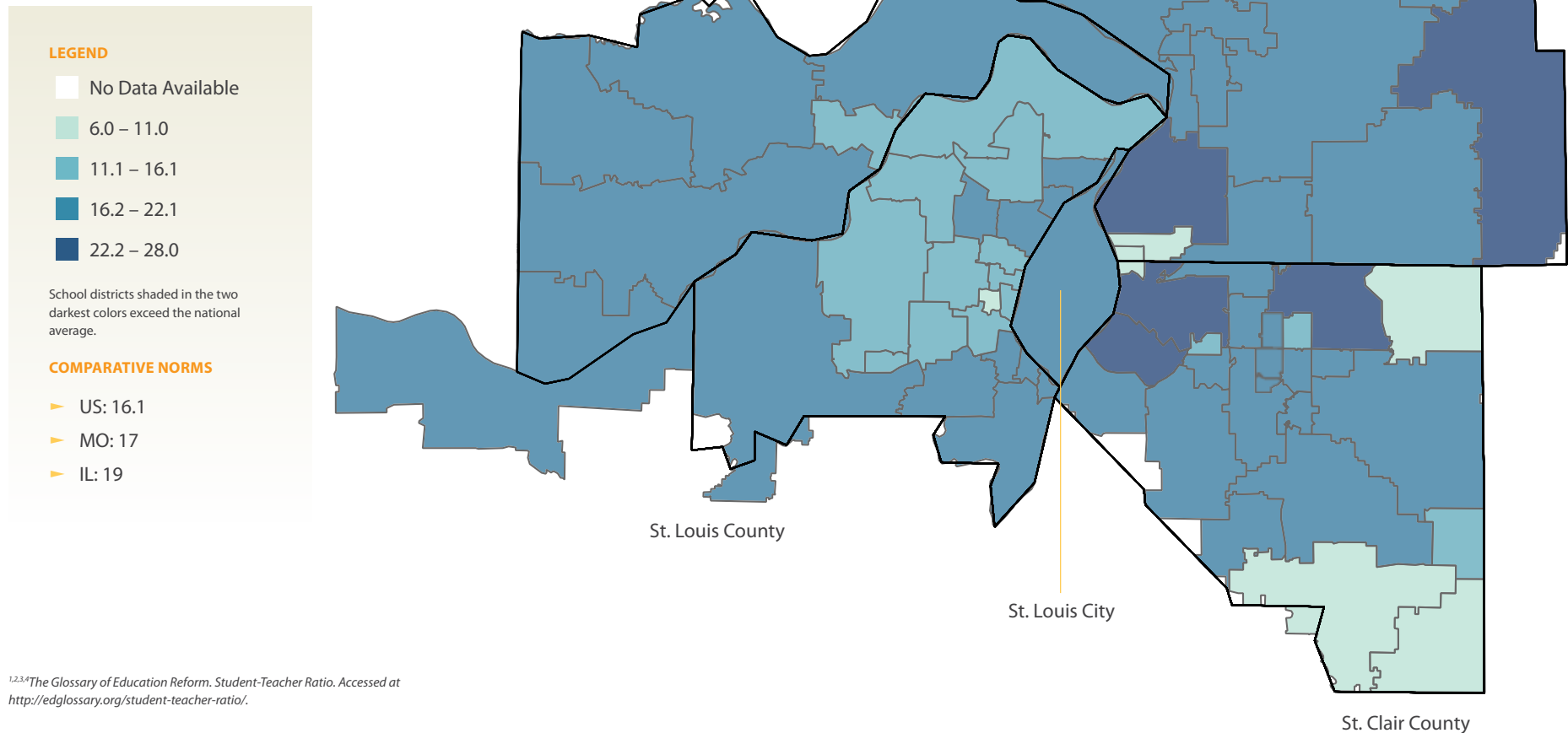
No Data Available.

Student/Teacher Ratio

Importance of this Indicator

Student-teacher ratios are often used as a broad indicator of the overall quality of a school district because they are a general measure of teacher workloads and resource allocations in public schools, as well as the amount of individual attention a child is likely to receive from teachers.[1] In addition, "ideal" student-teacher ratios will depend on a wide variety of complex factors, including the age and academic needs of the students represented in the ratio (younger children or higher-need student populations typically require more time, attention, and instructional support from teachers) and the experience, skill, and effectiveness of the teachers (highly skilled teachers may be able to achieve better academic results with larger classes than less skilled teachers with smaller classes).[2] Student-teacher ratios also directly affect per-pupil spending. For example, the salaries

and benefits paid to teachers and instructional staff can account for a large proportion of per-pupil expenditures, so higher student-teacher ratios will typically result in lower per-pupil expenditures.[3] It should be noted that most districts count all "instructional staff" as teachers when calculating student-teacher ratios. The instructional staff in a given school may include librarians, speech therapists, and other academic-support specialists or licensed teaching staff who may not have traditionally defined classroom-teaching roles. For this reason, the student-teacher ratio should not be confused with average class size, which tends to be larger.[4]

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 6.0 – 11.0
- 11.1 – 16.1
- 16.2 – 22.1
- 22.2 – 28.0

School districts shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

- ► US: 16.1
- ► MO: 17
- ► IL: 19

Madison County

St. Charles County

St. Louis County

St. Louis City

St. Clair County

[1,2,3,4]*The Glossary of Education Reform. Student-Teacher Ratio. Accessed at http://edglossary.org/student-teacher-ratio/.*

Student/Teacher Ratio

County/District	Ratio
ST. LOUIS CITY	
St. Louis Public	17
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	
Affton	18
Bayless	17
Brentwood	11
Clayton	12
Ferguson-Florissant	16
Hancock Place	17
Hazelwood	16
Jennings	17
Kirkwood	16
Ladue	14
Lindbergh	19
Maplewood-Richmond Hts.	14
Mehlville	18
Normandy Schools Collab.	17
Parkway	15
Pattonville	15

County/District	Ratio
Ritenour	18
Riverview Gardens	18
Rockwood	17
Special School District	*
University City	15
Valley Park	15
Webster Groves	16
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	
Francis Howell	19
Ft. Zumwalt	19
Orchard Farm	19
St. Charles	15
Washington	17
Wentzville	21
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	
Belle Valley	20
Belleville SD 118	20
Belleville TWP HSD 201	21
Brooklyn	6

County/District	Ratio
Cahokia	24
Central	15
Dupo	20
East St. Louis	28
Freeburg CCSD 70	19
Freeburg CHSD 77	20
Grant	19
Harmony	22
High Mount	20
Lebanon	9
Marissa	8
Mascoutah	20
Millstadt	20
New Athens	11
O Fallon CCSD 90	25
O Fallon TWP HSD 203	21
Pontiac-W Holliday	18
Shiloh Village	18
Signal Hill	13

County/District	Ratio
Smithton	17
St. Libory	14
Whiteside	21
Wolf Branch	17
MADISON COUNTY	
Alton	22
Bethalto	21
Collinsville	20
East Alton	21
East Alton-Wood River	19
Edwardsville	22
Granite City	24
Highland	23
Madison	11
Roxana	17
Staunton	18
Triad	20
Venice	9
Wood River-Hartford	21

Data Notes

DEFINITION

This ratio is calculated using the fall enrollment for the school year divided by the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) teachers and excludes special education teachers.

SOURCE

MO: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Guided Inquiry. District and School Information. District Report Card. Accessed at https://mcds.dese.mo.gov/guidedinquiry/School%20Report%20Card/District%20Report%20Card.aspx. Data from 2016 school year.

IL: Illinois State Board of Education. Illinois Report Card. Accessed at https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/. Data from 2016 school year.

CALCULATION

MO & IL: Data provided by Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education and Illinois State Board of Education.

NOTE

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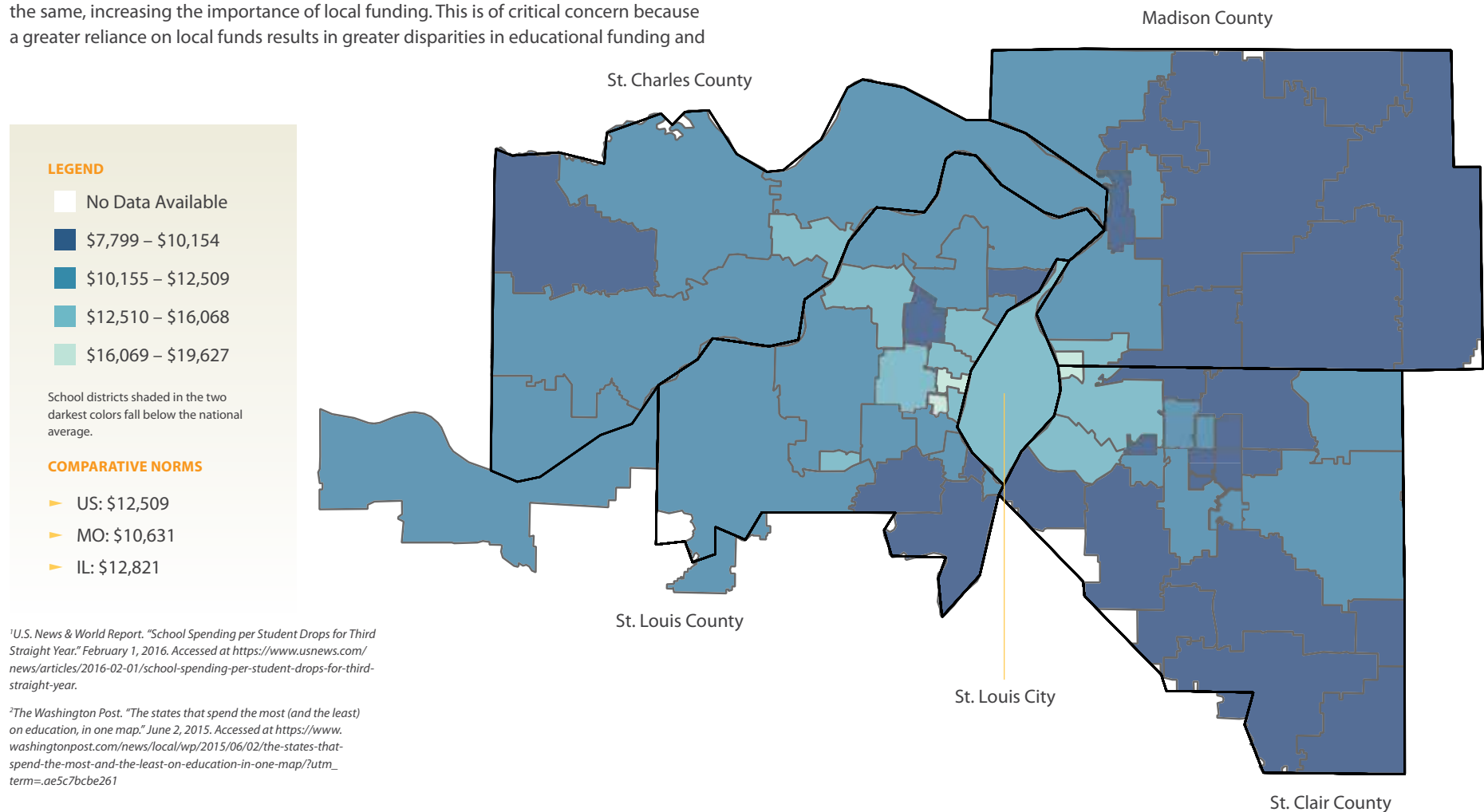
No Data Available.

Average Spending per Student

Importance of this Indicator

Funding for public education comes from three sources: local, state, and federal money. On average, funding for public school districts consists of 45 percent local money, 45 percent state money, and 10 percent federal money. Over the past decade there has been a decline in federal funding. Federal agencies distribute money based on the number of poor and special needs children in a given district. However, these formulas are based on a percentage of the money that Congress appropriates. When Congress appropriates less, schools get less – even as the number of poor and special needs students in the school system rises.[1] Furthermore, in general, during this time state funding has remained about the same, increasing the importance of local funding. This is of critical concern because a greater reliance on local funds results in greater disparities in educational funding and

opportunities between rich and poor communities. This is reflected in federal data that shows a growing gap in education spending by the nation's poorest and most affluent school districts.[2] This is particularly alarming as students in poor districts tend to have more challenges that require greater resources to adequately address than students in more affluent districts. It is imperative that we advocate for policies and legislation that equalize education spending across low- and high-income areas if we want to improve child well-being outcomes for all children in the St. Louis region.

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- $7,799 – $10,154
- $10,155 – $12,509
- $12,510 – $16,068
- $16,069 – $19,627

School districts shaded in the two darkest colors fall below the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

- ► US: $12,509
- ► MO: $10,631
- ► IL: $12,821

Madison County

St. Charles County

St. Louis County

St. Louis City

St. Clair County

[1] U.S. News & World Report. "School Spending per Student Drops for Third Straight Year." February 1, 2016. Accessed at https://www.usnews.com/news/articles/2016-02-01/school-spending-per-student-drops-for-third-straight-year.

[2] The Washington Post. "The states that spend the most (and the least) on education, in one map." June 2, 2015. Accessed at https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/local/wp/2015/06/02/the-states-that-spend-the-most-and-the-least-on-education-in-one-map/?utm_term=.ae5c7bcbe261

Average Spending per Student

County/District	$ per Student
ST. LOUIS CITY	
St. Louis Public	$15,369
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	
Affton	$10,833
Bayless	$9,140
Brentwood	$16,618
Clayton	$18,020
Ferguson-Florissant	$11,830
Hancock Place	$10,414
Hazelwood	$11,092
Jennings	$10,275
Kirkwood	$12,216
Ladue	$13,003
Lindbergh	$9,754
Maplewood-Richmond Hts.	$12,805
Mehlville	$8,798
Normandy Schools Collab.	$13,315
Parkway	$12,318
Pattonville	$15,150

County/District	$ per Student
Ritenour	$10,064
Riverview Gardens	$10,045
Rockwood	$10,262
Special School District	$198,513
University City	$14,693
Valley Park	$13,150
Webster Groves	$11,545
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	
Francis Howell	$11,174
Ft. Zumwalt	$10,610
Orchard Farm	$11,309
St. Charles	$13,159
Washington	$10,844
Wentzville	$9,588
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	
Belle Valley	$11,105
Belleville SD 118	$10,512
Belleville TWP HSD 201	$11,725
Brooklyn	$19,627

County/District	$ per Student
Cahokia	$14,959
Central	$9,428
Dupo	$9,132
East St. Louis	$15,448
Freeburg CCSD 70	$8,100
Freeburg CHSD 77	$12,023
Grant	$11,760
Harmony	$10,666
High Mount	$8,580
Lebanon	$11,985
Marissa	$9,803
Mascoutah	$10,422
Millstadt	$7,996
New Athens	$9,371
O Fallon CCSD 90	$8,202
O Fallon TWP HSD 203	$10,648
Pontiac-W Holliday	$10,636
Shiloh Village	$9,090
Signal Hill	$10,024

County/District	$ per Student
Smithton	$7,799
St. Libory	$8,049
Whiteside	$8,327
Wolf Branch	$9,456
MADISON COUNTY	
Alton	$11,985
Bethalto	$8,542
Collinsville	$9,398
East Alton	$9,938
East Alton-Wood River	$13,851
Edwardsville	$9,362
Granite City	$11,139
Highland	$8,996
Madison	$13,306
Roxana	$12,118
Staunton	$8,322
Triad	$8,647
Venice	$19,142
Wood River-Hartford	$9,055

Data Notes

DEFINITION

Missouri defines "Average Current Expenditures Per ADA" as the average current expenditure per pupil, in average daily attendance (ADA), for the district. In Illinois, the "Operating Spending Per Pupil" includes all costs for overall operations, including instructional spending, but excluding summer school, adult education, capital expenditures, and long-term debt payments.

SOURCE

Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Guided Inquiry. District and School Information. District Report Card. Accessed at https://mcds.dese.mo.gov/guidedinquiry/School%20Report%20Card/District%20Report%20Card.aspx. Data from 2016 school year.

IL: Illinois State Board of Education. Illinois Report Card. Accessed at https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/. Data from 2016 school year.

CALCULATION

MO & IL: Data provided by Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education and Illinois State Board of Education.

NOTE

Due to the particularities of some school districts and limitations of the mapping software, the following school districts are not displayed on the map but are included on the data table: Belleville TWP HSD 201, East Alton-Wood River, Freeburg CHSD 73, O Fallon TWP HSD 203 and the Special School District. Some Illinois school districts only serve grades pre-K through 8th grade or grades 9-12 and therefore may not have corresponding data for certain indicators.
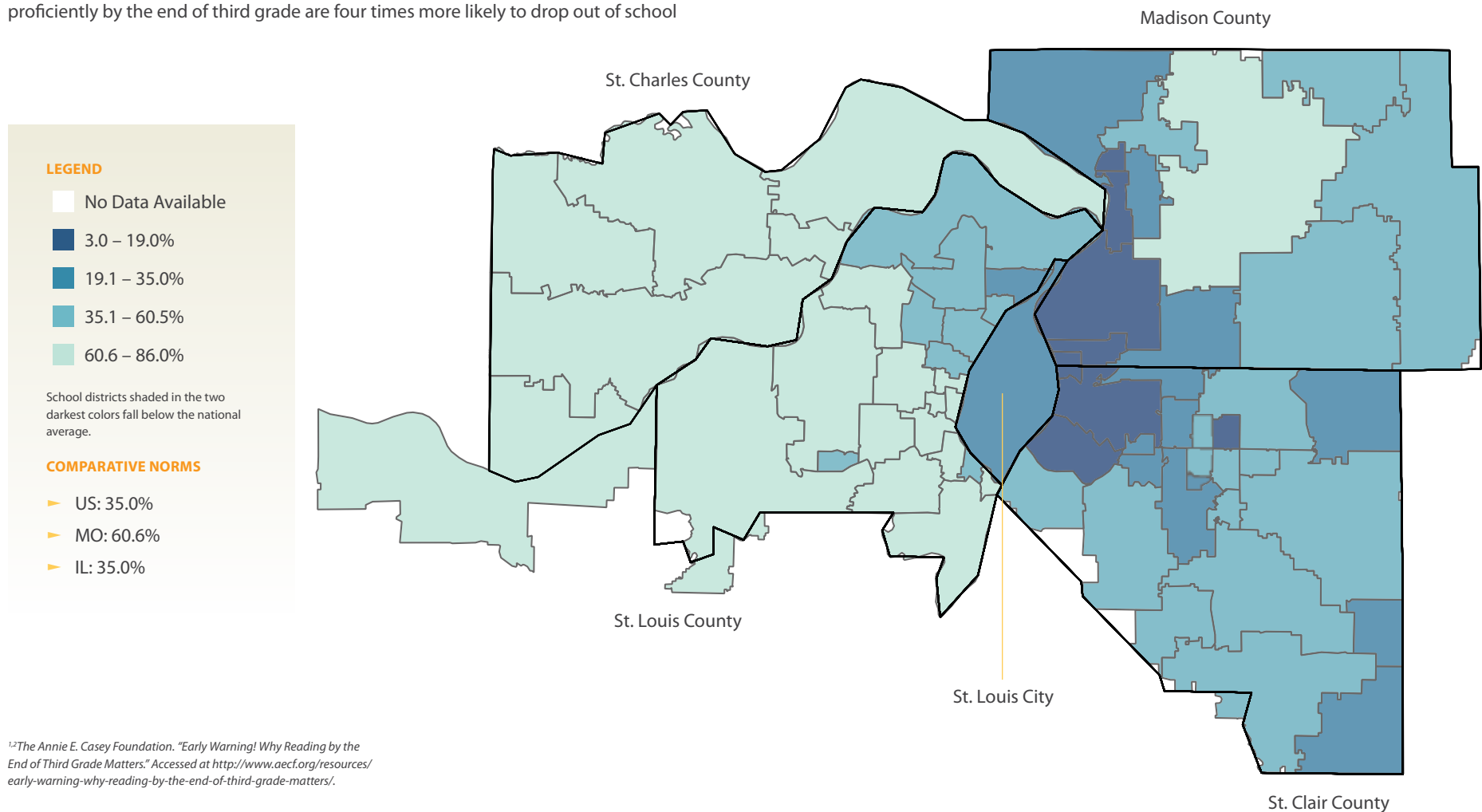
*No Data Available.

Percent of Students Proficient/Advanced in 3rd Grade Reading

Importance of this Indicator

During the first three years of K-12 schooling children learn how to read. However, by fourth grade children must use their reading skills to learn and master all other subjects. By this point, if a child is not reading proficiently they are at risk of quickly falling behind in all academic areas. Reading proficiency continues to be alarmingly low among children from low-income families and children of color. This is of particular concern since the ability to read is critical to a child's success in school, their chances of graduating from high school, their life-long earning potential, and their ability to contribute to the nation's economy and its security.[1] Tellingly, research finds that children who are not reading proficiently by the end of third grade are four times more likely to drop out of school than proficient readers. Additionally, Black and Hispanic children who are not reading proficiently in third grade are twice as likely as similar white children to not graduate from high school.[2] It is imperative that the critical relationship between reading proficiency and long-term outcomes for children, the inequities related to which children are not reading proficiently by the end of third grade, and the fact that there are many communities and schools in the St. Louis area with high concentrations of low-income children and children of color be considered when discussing how to improve the reading proficiency of all children in the region.

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 3.0 – 19.0%
- 19.1 – 35.0%
- 35.1 – 60.5%
- 60.6 – 86.0%

School districts shaded in the two darkest colors fall below the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

- ► US: 35.0%
- ► MO: 60.6%
- ► IL: 35.0%

Madison County

St. Charles County

St. Louis County

St. Louis City

St. Clair County

Percent of Students Proficient/Advanced in 3rd Grade Reading

County/District	% Proficient
ST. LOUIS CITY	
St. Louis Public	30.9
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	
Affton	67.9
Bayless	60.2
Brentwood	84.3
Clayton	85.5
Ferguson-Florissant	39.8
Hancock Place	70.3
Hazelwood	48.7
Jennings	52.1
Kirkwood	84.7
Ladue	83.7
Lindbergh	81.4
Maplewood-Richmond Hts.	61.1
Mehlville	60.6
Normandy Schools Collab.	36.1
Parkway	76.2
Pattonville	71.1

County/District	% Proficient
Ritenour	48.1
Riverview Gardens	26.7
Rockwood	80.8
Special School District	15.4
University City	35.5
Valley Park	48.1
Webster Groves	80.9
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	
Francis Howell	76.5
Ft. Zumwalt	67.5
Orchard Farm	86.0
St. Charles	66.8
Washington	75.4
Wentzville	71.3
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	
Belle Valley	37.0
Belleville SD 118	31.0
Belleville TWP HSD 201	*
Brooklyn	7.0

County/District	% Proficient
Cahokia	4.0
Central	19.0
Dupo	39.0
East St. Louis	5.0
Freeburg CCSD 70	47.0
Freeburg CHSD 77	*
Grant	26.0
Harmony	30.0
High Mount	24.0
Lebanon	30.0
Marissa	27.0
Mascoutah	40.0
Millstadt	49.0
New Athens	45.0
O Fallon CCSD 90	49.0
O Fallon TWP HSD 203	*
Pontiac-W Holliday	47.0
Shiloh Village	49.0
Signal Hill	35.0

County/District	% Proficient
Smithton	50.0
St. Libory	33.0
Whiteside	36.0
Wolf Branch	53.0
MADISON COUNTY	
Alton	30.0
Bethalto	39.0
Collinsville	26.0
East Alton	19.0
East Alton-Wood River	*
Edwardsville	65.0
Granite City	17.0
Highland	45.0
Madison	3.0
Roxana	33.0
Staunton	38.0
Triad	40.0
Venice	19.0
Wood River-Hartford	13.0

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The percentage of third grade students who are proficient/advanced in English language arts as measured by annual state tests. Note: The state of Missouri uses the terms proficient/advanced. The state of Illinois uses the terms met/exceeded. Please note that Missouri and Illinois use different tests to monitor student achievement and progress and therefore the results of Missouri school districts cannot be directly compared to those of Illinois districts. However, these test results give us some indication of how many students in each district are "on track" overall.

SOURCE

MO: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Guided Inquiry. District and School Information. District Report Card. Accessed at https://mcds.dese.mo.gov/guidedinquiry/School%20Report%20Card/District%20Report%20Card.aspx. Data from 2016 school year.

IL: Illinois State Board of Education. Illinois Report Card. Accessed at https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/. Data from 2016 school year.

CALCULATION

MO: (Percentage of third grade students scoring "proficient" in English language arts + Percentage of students scoring "advanced" in English language arts on the MAP [Missouri Assessment Program] state test). Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.

IL: (Percentage of third grade students who "met" English language arts standards + Percentage of students who "exceeded" English language arts standards on the PARCC [Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Career] state test). Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.

NOTE

Due to the particularities of some school districts and limitations of the mapping software, the following school districts are not displayed on the map but are included on the data table: Belleville TWP HSD 201, East Alton-Wood River, Freeburg CHSD 73, O Fallon TWP HSD 203 and the Special School District. Some Illinois school districts only serve grades pre-K through 8th grade or grades 9-12 and therefore may not have corresponding data for certain indicators.
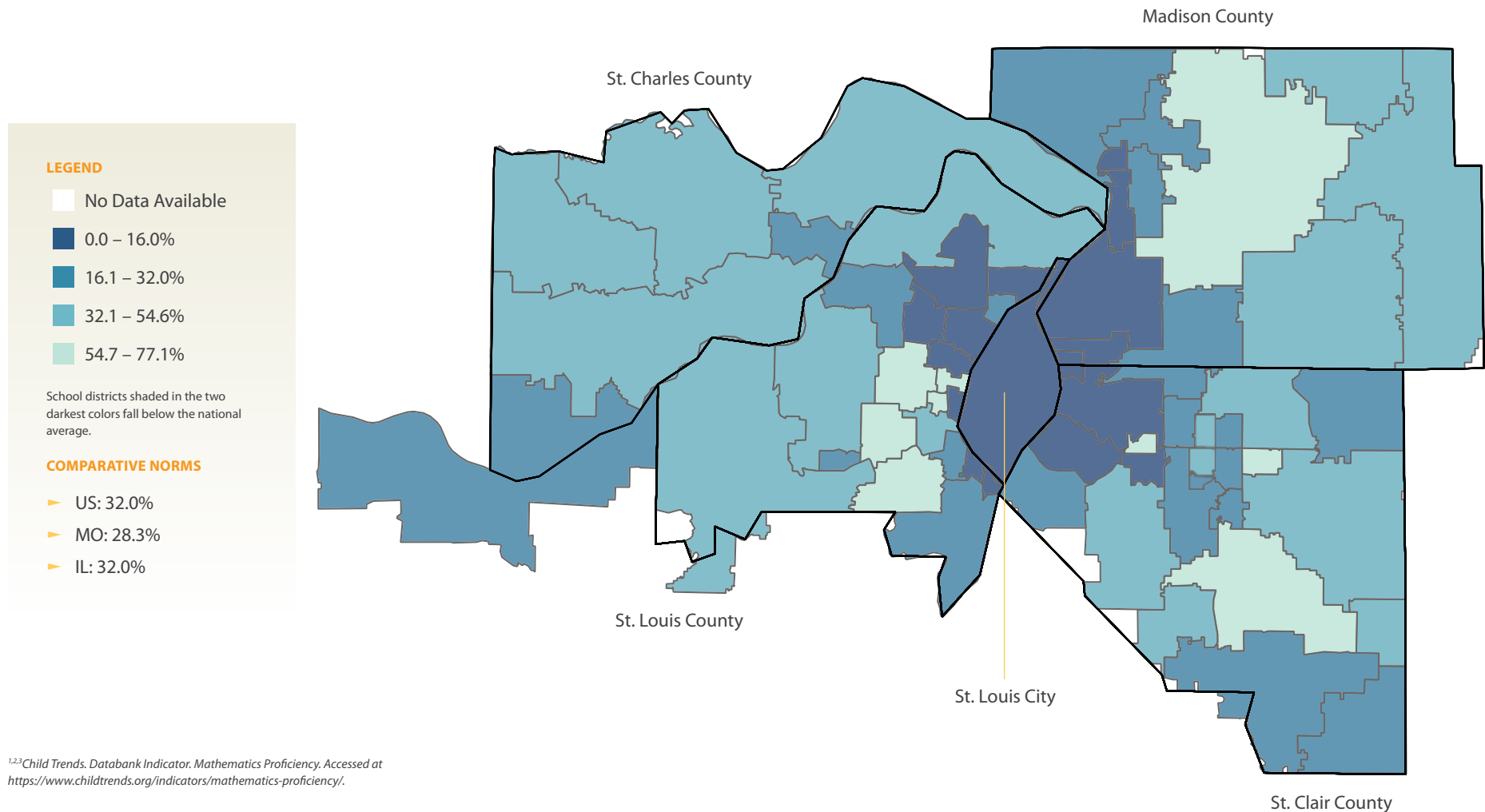
No Data Available.

Percent of Students Proficient/Advanced in 8th Grade Math

Importance of this Indicator

The level of proficiency students have in mathematics by 8th grade is linked not only to the number of higher-level mathematics and sciences courses students take in high school (and to their success in those courses), but also to numerous additional educational and economic outcomes. Competence in mathematics is essential for functioning in everyday life, as well as for success in our increasingly technology-based workplace. Students who take higher-level mathematics and science courses, which require strong fundamental skills in mathematics, are more likely to attend and to complete college.[1]

The importance of mathematics extends beyond the academic domain. Competence in mathematics skills is related to higher levels of employability. Furthermore, since 1976 the influence of high school students' mathematics skills on later earnings has grown steadily.[2] Overall, mathematics scores have been rising for all race and ethnicity groups, although white students continue to outscore their Black and Hispanic peers.[3] The knowledge and skills needed to succeed in the labor market have changed dramatically over the past several decades and competency in mathematics is now more critical to future success.

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 – 16.0%
- 16.1 – 32.0%
- 32.1 – 54.6%
- 54.7 – 77.1%

School districts shaded in the two darkest colors fall below the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

- ► US: 32.0%
- ► MO: 28.3%
- ► IL: 32.0%

Madison County
St. Charles County
St. Louis County
St. Louis City
St. Clair County

[1,2,3]*Child Trends. Databank Indicator. Mathematics Proficiency. Accessed at https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/mathematics-proficiency/.*

Percent of Students Proficient/Advanced in 8th Grade Math

County/District	% Proficient
ST. LOUIS CITY	
St. Louis Public	8.6
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	
Affton	31.7
Bayless	12.5
Brentwood	77.1
Clayton	70.6
Ferguson-Florissant	13.9
Hancock Place	13.1
Hazelwood	33.1
Jennings	26.7
Kirkwood	59.8
Ladue	64.0
Lindbergh	66.1
Maplewood-Richmond Hts.	13.6
Mehlville	28.0
Normandy Schools Collab.	4.7
Parkway	45.2
Pattonville	24.4

County/District	% Proficient
Ritenour	1.7
Riverview Gardens	0.8
Rockwood	35.7
Special School District	5.2
University City	14.1
Valley Park	25.9
Webster Groves	38.3
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	
Francis Howell	42.6
Ft. Zumwalt	45.2
Orchard Farm	36.9
St. Charles	25.1
Washington	19.9
Wentzville	46.7
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	
Belle Valley	31.0
Belleville SD 118	28.0
Belleville TWP HSD 201	*
Brooklyn	0.0

County/District	% Proficient
Cahokia	7.0
Central	30.0
Dupo	19.0
East St. Louis	2.0
Freeburg CCSD 70	58.0
Freeburg CHSD 77	*
Grant	22.0
Harmony	6.0
High Mount	26.0
Lebanon	22.0
Marissa	23.0
Mascoutah	52.0
Millstadt	48.0
New Athens	24.0
O Fallon CCSD 90	41.0
O Fallon TWP HSD 203	*
Pontiac-W Holliday	34.0
Shiloh Village	62.0
Signal Hill	58.0

County/District	% Proficient
Smithton	48.0
St. Libory	52.0
Whiteside	29.0
Wolf Branch	43.0
MADISON COUNTY	
Alton	20.0
Bethalto	25.0
Collinsville	20.0
East Alton	13.0
East Alton-Wood River	*
Edwardsville	57.0
Granite City	8.0
Highland	50.0
Madison	2.0
Roxana	29.0
Staunton	43.0
Triad	33.0
Venice	10.0
Wood River-Hartford	11.0

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The percentage of eighth grade students who are proficient/advanced in mathematics as measured by annual state tests. Note: The state of Missouri uses the terms proficient/advanced. The state of Illinois uses the terms met/exceeded. Please note that Missouri and Illinois use different tests to monitor student achievement and progress and therefore the results of Missouri school districts cannot be directly compared to those of Illinois districts. However, these test results give us some indication of how many students in each district are "on track" overall.

SOURCE

MO: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Guided Inquiry. District and School Information. District Report Card. Accessed at https://mcds.dese.mo.gov/guidedinquiry/School%20Report%20Card/District%20Report%20Card.aspx. Data from 2016 school year.

IL: Illinois State Board of Education. Illinois Report Card. Accessed at https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/. Data from 2016 school year.

CALCULATION

MO: (Percentage of eighth grade students scoring "proficient" in mathematics + Percentage of eighth grade students scoring "advanced" in mathematics on the MAP [Missouri Assessment Program] state test). Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.

IL: (Percentage of eighth grade students who "met" mathematics standards + Percentage of eighth grade students who "exceeded" mathematics standards on the PARCC [Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Career] state test). Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.

NOTE

Due to the particularities of some school districts and limitations of the mapping software, the following school districts are not displayed on the map but are included on the data table: Belleville TWP HSD 201, East Alton-Wood River, Freeburg CHSD 73, O Fallon TWP HSD 203 and the Special School District. Some Illinois school districts only serve grades pre-K through 8th grade or grades 9-12 and therefore may not have corresponding data for certain indicators.
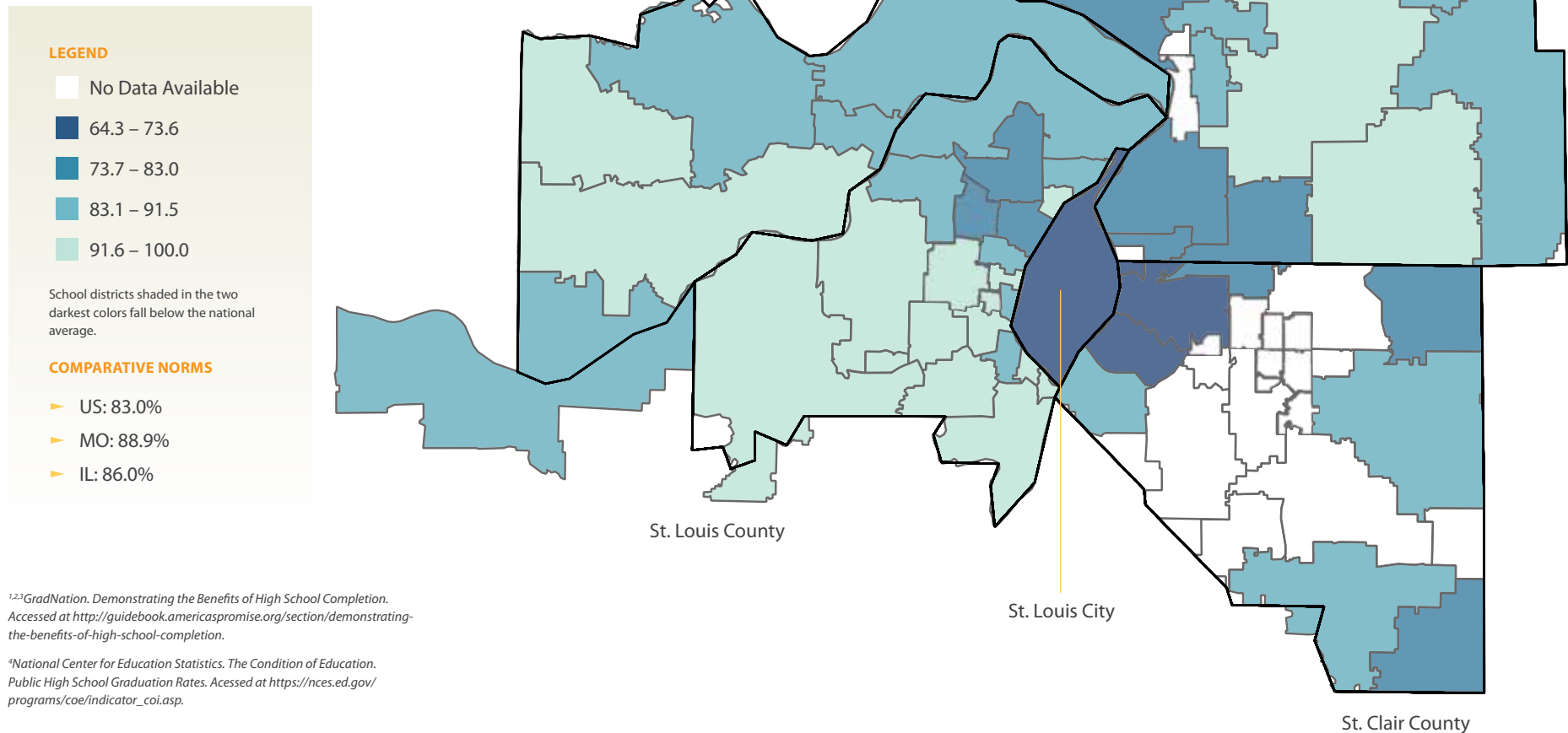
*No Data Available.

Four-Year Graduation Rate

Importance of this Indicator

Students who graduate from high school are more likely to experience success in college and career and to become productive, engaged members of society. High school graduates are less likely than high school dropouts to be unemployed, live in poverty, have poor health or have children who will also live in poverty.[1] Additionally, dropouts are up to six times more likely than high school graduates to report ever having been arrested.[2] Moving just one student from dropout to high school graduate would yield more than $200,000 in higher tax revenues and lower government expenditures over that student's lifetime.[3] Overall graduation rates have been steadily increasing for all students. However, there is still a significant gap between the graduation rates of white students and those of Black and Hispanic students, with graduation rates for white students remaining consistently higher than those of Black and Hispanic students.[4] Ensuring students graduate from high school starts before they enter kindergarten. We must make sure students are ready for kindergarten by providing affordable, quality early childhood development programs, particularly in communities that experience low graduation rates. Additionally, we must continually monitor markers that can serve as early warning signs for increased risk of dropping out such as strength of reading skills by third grade, early chronic absenteeism, and behavior issues.

LEGEND

No Data Available

64.3 – 73.6

73.7 – 83.0

83.1 – 91.5

91.6 – 100.0

School districts shaded in the two darkest colors fall below the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 83.0%

► MO: 88.9%

► IL: 86.0%

Madison County

St. Charles County

St. Louis County

St. Louis City

St. Clair County

[1,2,3]*GradNation. Demonstrating the Benefits of High School Completion. Accessed at http://guidebook.americaspromise.org/section/demonstrating-the-benefits-of-high-school-completion.*

[4]*National Center for Education Statistics. The Condition of Education. Public High School Graduation Rates. Acessed at https://nces.ed.gov/programs/coe/indicator_coi.asp.*

Four-Year Graduation Rate

County/District	Grad Rate
ST. LOUIS CITY	
St. Louis Public	71.5
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	
Affton	90.8
Bayless	93.7
Brentwood	100.0
Clayton	97.8
Ferguson-Florissant	78.2
Hancock Place	100.0
Hazelwood	86.8
Jennings	95.4
Kirkwood	97.5
Ladue	98.4
Lindbergh	95.5
Maplewood-Richmond Hts.	91.4
Mehlville	94.3
Normandy Schools Collab.	79.6
Parkway	93.3
Pattonville	86.3

County/District	Grad Rate
Ritenour	75.2
Riverview Gardens	89.9
Rockwood	96.6
Special School District	72.8
University City	86.0
Valley Park	97.0
Webster Groves	96.4
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	
Francis Howell	95.9
Ft. Zumwalt	91.2
Orchard Farm	90.1
St. Charles	87.0
Washington	89.8
Wentzville	94.0
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	
Belle Valley	*
Belleville SD 118	*
Belleville TWP HSD 201	89.0
Brooklyn	64.3

County/District	Grad Rate
Cahokia	70.8
Central	*
Dupo	88.0
East St. Louis	72.6
Freeburg CCSD 70	*
Freeburg CHSD 77	96.3
Grant	*
Harmony	*
High Mount	*
Lebanon	80.0
Marissa	77.5
Mascoutah	88.6
Millstadt	*
New Athens	88.6
O Fallon CCSD 90	*
O Fallon TWP HSD 203	90.5
Pontiac-W Holliday	*
Shiloh Village	*
Signal Hill	*

County/District	Grad Rate
Smithton	*
St. Libory	*
Whiteside	*
Wolf Branch	*
MADISON COUNTY	
Alton	80.1
Bethalto	88.6
Collinsville	81.1
East Alton	*
East Alton-Wood River	85.0
Edwardsville	94.2
Granite City	74.6
Highland	86.6
Madison	80.6
Roxana	84.5
Staunton	89.0
Triad	96.0
Venice	*
Wood River-Hartford	*

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The percentage of students who graduated from high school within four years with a regular high school diploma. (The four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate is the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class. From the beginning of 9th grade, students who are entering that grade for the first time form a cohort that is subsequently "adjusted" by adding any students who transfer into the cohort later during the 9th grade and the next three years and subtracting any students who transfer out, emigrate to another country, or die during that same period.)

SOURCE

MO: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Guided Inquiry. District and School Information. District Report Card. Accessed at https://mcds.dese.mo.gov/guidedinquiry/School%20Report%20Card/District%20Report%20Card.aspx. Data from 2016 school year.

IL: Illinois State Board of Education. Illinois Report Card. Accessed at https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/. Data from 2016 school year.

CALCULATION

Percentage provided by Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education and Illinois State Board of Education.

NOTE

Due to the particularities of some school districts and limitations of the mapping software, the following school districts are not displayed on the map but are included on the data table: Belleville TWP HSD 201, East Alton-Wood River, Freeburg CHSD 73, O Fallon TWP HSD 203 and the Special School District. Some Illinois school districts only serve grades pre-K through 8th grade or grades 9-12 and therefore may not have corresponding data for certain indicators.
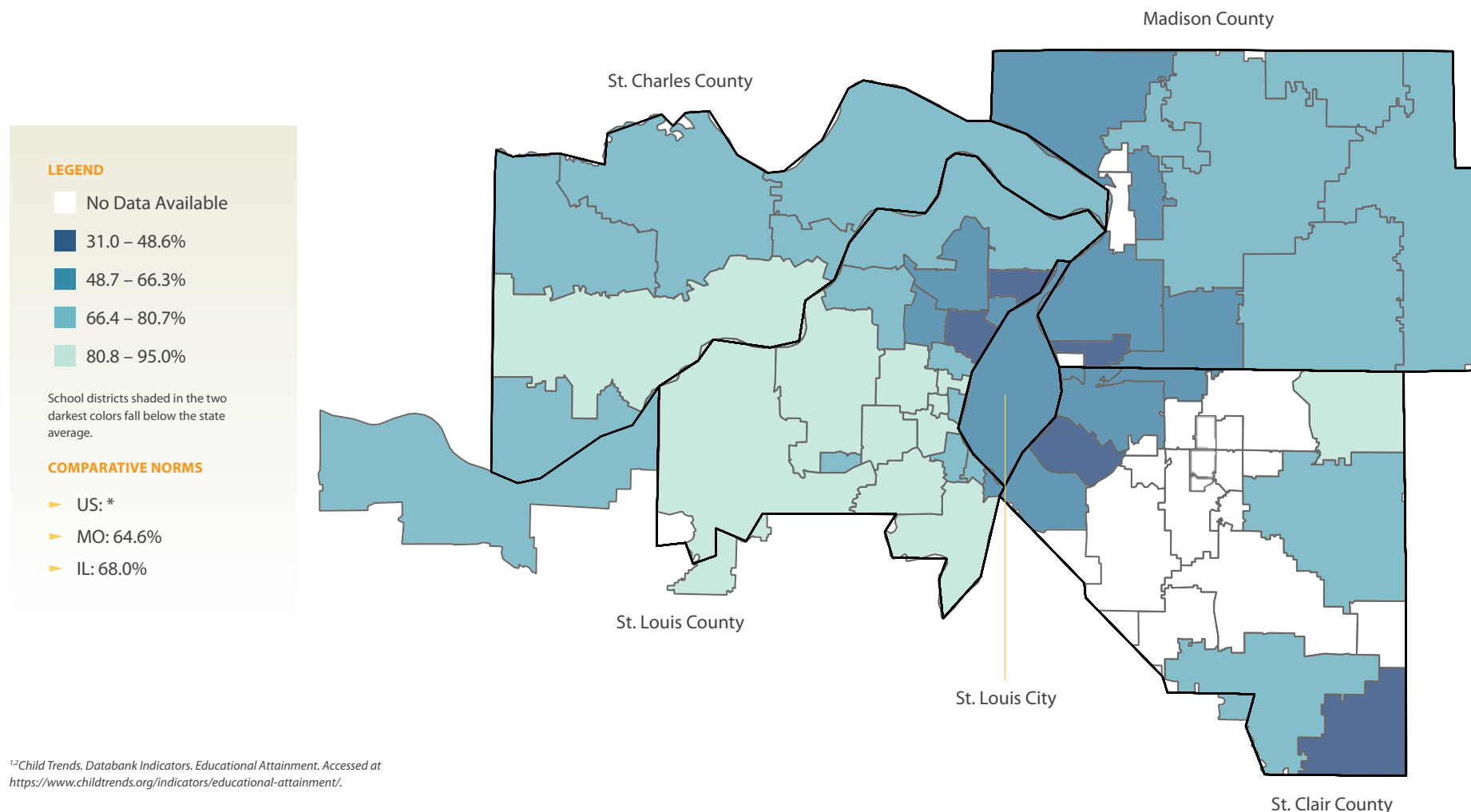
No Data Available.

Percent of Students Entering a 2/4-Year College or University

Importance of this Indicator

Educational attainment is a powerful predictor of well-being. Young adults who have completed higher levels of education are more likely to achieve economic success than those who have not. Completing more years of education also protects against unemployment and qualifies one for a broader range of jobs.[1] Furthermore, higher levels of educational attainment often lead to higher wages and income. Adults with higher levels of education also report being in better health and having higher levels of socio-emotional well-being.[2] As the workforce continues to evolve to be more knowledge-based, it is critical that we provide all students with the foundation and opportunities that will best prepare them to fully participate in the workforce. The affordability of higher education opportunities is certain to remain an issue for years to come. Given the connection between educational attainment, individual well-being, and the overall strength of the economy, it is imperative that we implement policies that increase access to higher education opportunities, particularly for students for whom these opportunities would otherwise be out of reach.

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 31.0 – 48.6%
- 48.7 – 66.3%
- 66.4 – 80.7%
- 80.8 – 95.0%

School districts shaded in the two darkest colors fall below the state average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

- ► US: *
- ► MO: 64.6%
- ► IL: 68.0%

Madison County

St. Charles County

St. Louis County

St. Louis City

St. Clair County

1,2 *Child Trends. Databank Indicators. Educational Attainment. Accessed at https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/educational-attainment/.*

Percent of Students Entering a 2/4-Year College or University

County/District	& College
ST. LOUIS CITY	
St. Louis Public	56.9
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	
Affton	72.6
Bayless	66.4
Brentwood	91.4
Clayton	95.0
Ferguson-Florissant	62.3
Hancock Place	48.9
Hazelwood	71.4
Jennings	54.5
Kirkwood	89.4
Ladue	90.9
Lindbergh	81.9
Maplewood-Richmond Hts.	66.3
Mehlville	82.9
Normandy Schools Collab.	32.9
Parkway	88.1
Pattonville	75.7

County/District	& College
Ritenour	54.0
Riverview Gardens	37.0
Rockwood	88.6
Special School District	49.2
University City	71.8
Valley Park	75.8
Webster Groves	91.3
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	
Francis Howell	82.6
Ft. Zumwalt	78.0
Orchard Farm	69.4
St. Charles	66.4
Washington	70.5
Wentzville	71.4
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	
Belle Valley	*
Belleville SD 118	*
Belleville TWP HSD 201	63.0
Brooklyn	55.0

County/District	& College
Cahokia	43.0
Central	*
Dupo	51.0
East St. Louis	49.0
Freeburg CCSD 70	*
Freeburg CHSD 77	76.0
Grant	*
Harmony	*
High Mount	*
Lebanon	81.0
Marissa	31.0
Mascoutah	75.0
Millstadt	*
New Athens	75.0
O Fallon CCSD 90	*
O Fallon TWP HSD 203	77.0
Pontiac-W Holliday	*
Shiloh Village	*
Signal Hill	*

County/District	& College
Smithton	*
St. Libory	*
Whiteside	*
Wolf Branch	*
MADISON COUNTY	
Alton	62.0
Bethalto	67.0
Collinsville	61.0
East Alton	*
East Alton-Wood River	57.0
Edwardsville	76.0
Granite City	56.0
Highland	74.0
Madison	33.0
Roxana	53.0
Staunton	73.0
Triad	77.0
Venice	*
Wood River-Hartford	*

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The percentage of students who graduated with a regular high school diploma from a public high school and enrolled in a two-year or four-year college in the U.S. within six months (for Missouri districts) or 12 months (for Illinois districts).

SOURCE

MO: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Guided Inquiry. District and School Information. District Report Card. Accessed at https://mcds.dese.mo.gov/guidedinquiry/School%20Report%20Card/District%20Report%20Card.aspx. Data from 2016 school year.

IL: Illinois State Board of Education. Illinois Report Card. Accessed at https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/. Data from 2016 school year.

CALCULATION

MO: (Percentage of graduates entering a 2yr. college + Percentage of graduates entering a 4yr. college/university). Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.

IL: Percentage provided by Illinois State Board of Education.

NOTE

Due to the particularities of some school districts and limitations of the mapping software, the following school districts are not displayed on the map but are included on the data table: Belleville TWP HSD 201, East Alton-Wood River, Freeburg CHSD 73, O Fallon TWP HSD 203 and the Special School District. Some Illinois school districts only serve grades pre-K through 8th grade or grades 9-12 and therefore may not have corresponding data for certain indicators.

No Data Available.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Introduction by: DARLENE SOWELL

Percent of Babies Born to Teen Mothers

Dropout Rate

YOUTH
DEVELOPMENT

In communities and households where there is sufficient discretionary income to invest in youth development activities such as sports, extracurricular activities, and social and academic clubs, children and youth are engaged, learning, and occupied during the critical afterschool hours. There is a significant reduction in risky behaviors and negative outcomes such as teen pregnancy and dropping out of high school when youth have access to positive youth development activities. In communities and households with limited resources, those opportunities do not exist for youth without greater community involvement, and risky behaviors and outcomes increase. Teen pregnancy and dropping out of high school are factors in the continuation of the cycle of poverty for many. Teen mothers and high school dropouts are less likely to complete high school or continue with post-secondary education, limiting their earning potential. Young mothers are also less likely to provide their children with the necessary cognitive stimulation due to their circumstance, limiting their child's potential. In order to close this "opportunity gap" we as a community must provide financial and programmatic support for these families so they can expose their children to experiences they otherwise could not.

The information provided in this section of the *Children of Metropolitan St. Louis: A Data Book for the Community* shows the importance of investing in youth development for our community. This is clearly shown by examining the teen pregnancy and high school dropout data, negative youth outcomes that increase when youth development opportunities are limited. A close look at the data shows that the ZIP codes in which the percent of births to teen mothers is greater than 10 percent are economically disadvantaged ZIP codes, the majority of which have an average annual household income of $26,000. The communities in which the percent of births to teen mothers is less than 2 percent have an average annual household income of $84,000.

We need to provide ample educational experiences for our children beyond the traditional classroom setting. These activities encourage young people to be creative, develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills, and foster a thirst for knowledge through experiential learning. Many times these development opportunities occur in after school programs and during the summer months.

The benefits of youth development opportunities for the individual child and the community are vast. One important aspect of youth development is the development of social emotional skills. Social emotional learning enables our children and youth to develop a sense of belonging and the ability to self-regulate and socialize. These societal cues are valuable throughout a lifetime and are necessary skills for productive individuals in our communities.

Youth development activities also provide children with opportunities to learn the "soft skills" of timeliness, accountability, responsibility, self-esteem, and self-worth in addition to job readiness and technical skills. By focusing on these competencies for children, one will be able to transition from a young child learning in an early childhood education setting to becoming an enthusiastic elementary school scholar. These elements will then help that elementary school scholar grow into a thriving high school student. The personal accomplishments of the high school student further develops the skills necessary to become a college graduate or an apprentice in the career of his or her choosing. This investment in youth development ensures that we produce a generation that makes significant contributions to the economic vitality of our community.

In order to maximize the potential of ALL our youth in the region, parents, schools, child and youth serving non-profits, government, and the business community must invest in a variety of preventative measures that reduce the occurrence of risky behaviors among our children, particularly those in under-resourced communities. Providing this support for ALL of our children capitalizes on the assets and resiliency they bring to our community, today and in the future.
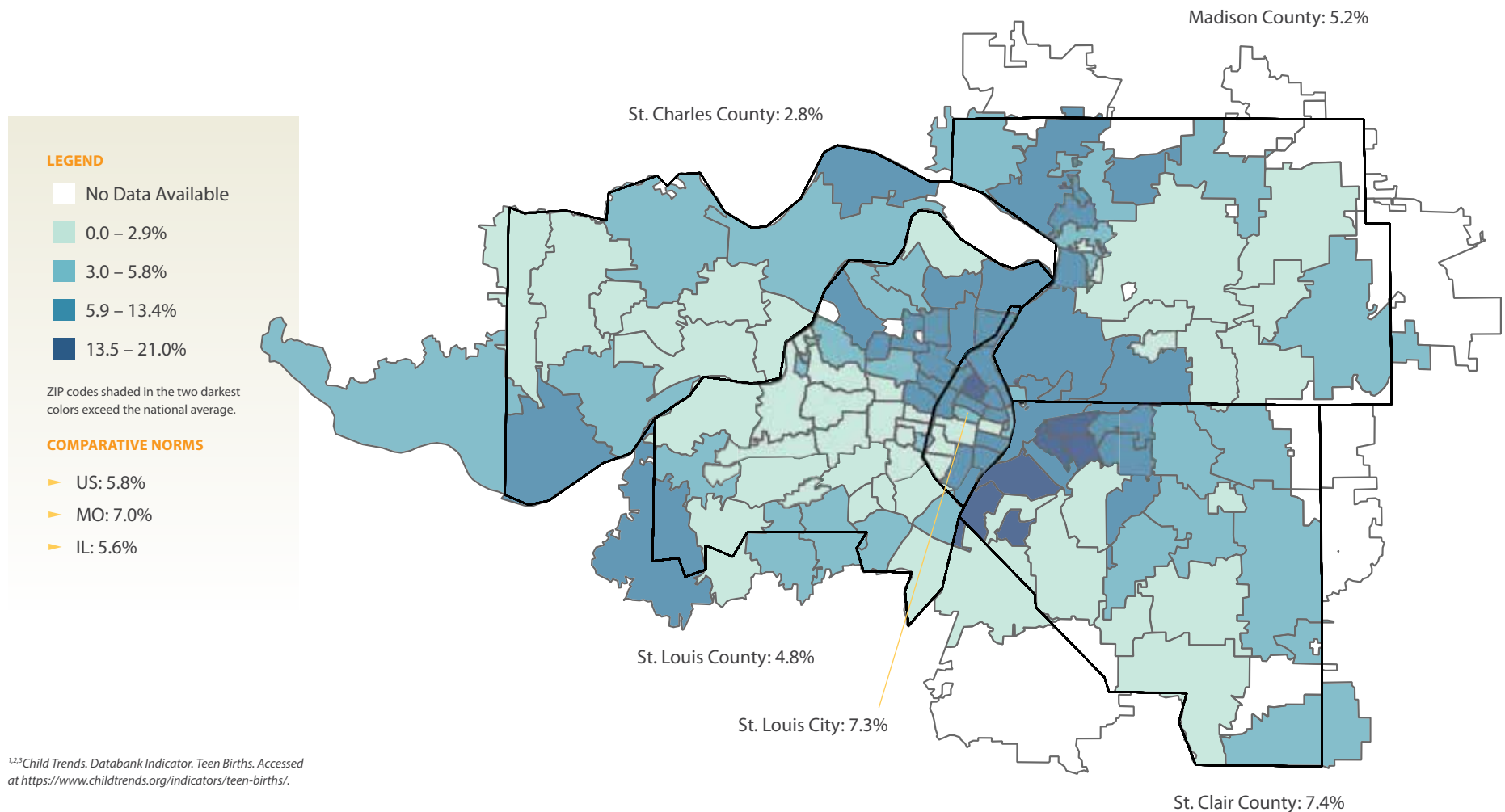
Darlene Sowell
President/CEO
Neighborhood Houses

Darlene Sowell

Percent of Babies Born to Teen Mothers

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.

Madison County: 5.2%

St. Charles County: 2.8%

LEGEND

No Data Available

0.0 – 2.9%

3.0 – 5.8%

5.9 – 13.4%

13.5 – 21.0%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 5.8%

► MO: 7.0%

► IL: 5.6%

St. Louis County: 4.8%

St. Louis City: 7.3%

St. Clair County: 7.4%

[1,2,3]*Child Trends. Databank Indicator. Teen Births. Accessed at https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/teen-births/.*

Percent of Babies Born to Teen Mothers

ZIP	% Teen Births	ZIP	% Teen Births	ZIP	% Teen Births	ZIP	% Teen Births	ZIP	% Teen Births	ZIP	% Teen Births
62001	0.0	62095	4.1	62258	3.4	63042	5.8	63118	8.1	63143	4.1
62002	6.3	62097	3.8	62260	1.4	63043	3.8	63119	1.5	63144	0.7
62010	3.9	62201	12.1	62264	0.0	63044	8.4	63120	12.2	63146	1.9
62012	*	62203	18.9	62265	*	63049	4.2	63121	8.7	63147	11.9
62018	9.1	62204	21.0	62269	3.3	63069	9.4	63122	1.2	63301	4.3
†62021	*	62205	16.7	62275	*	63074	9.2	63123	2.6	63303	2.0
62024	7.6	62206	16.1	62281	0.0	63088	1.6	63124	1.1	63304	2.8
62025	0.7	62207	13.2	†62282	*	63101	4.2	63125	4.1	†63332	10.0
62034	2.9	62208	6.0	62285	2.5	†63102	5.0	63126	1.7	63341	3.0
62035	4.2	62220	5.2	†62289	*	63103	0.0	63127	1.6	63348	0.0
62040	9.6	62221	4.1	62293	*	63104	6.2	63128	4.1	63357	3.4
†62046	*	62223	2.8	62294	0.6	63105	0.8	63129	2.2	63366	3.6
62048	8.3	62225	1.4	62298	*	63106	7.7	63130	6.7	63367	2.3
†62058	*	62226	6.2	63005	0.0	63107	9.0	63131	0.0	63368	2.4
62059	0.0	62232	5.8	63011	0.9	63108	5.3	63132	2.5	†63373	11.1
62060	12.3	62234	6.4	63017	1.4	63109	2.2	63133	11.3	63376	2.6
62061	0.0	62236	0.0	63021	1.7	63110	2.2	63134	10.6	63385	2.1
62062	1.4	62239	2.2	63025	1.6	63111	11.3	63135	10.8	†63386	*
62067	9.7	62240	15.0	63026	4.5	63112	8.6	63136	10.1		
62074	*	62243	1.6	63031	5.3	63113	12.5	63137	12.9		
62084	0.0	62249	3.5	63033	8.3	63114	5.2	63138	11.0		
62087	5.0	62254	5.8	63034	2.0	63115	17.1	63139	2.6		
62088	*	62255	*	63038	3.7	63116	6.2	†63140	*		
62090	4.3	62257	3.1	63040	1.6	63117	0.9	63141	0.6		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

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

SOURCE

MO: Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA). Accessed at http://health.mo.gov/data/mica/MICA/. 2014 data.

IL: Illinois Department of Public Health. Division of Health Data and Policy. Data Request. 2015 data.

CALCULATION

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

NOTE

Data was suppressed for ZIP codes with fewer than 10 births.
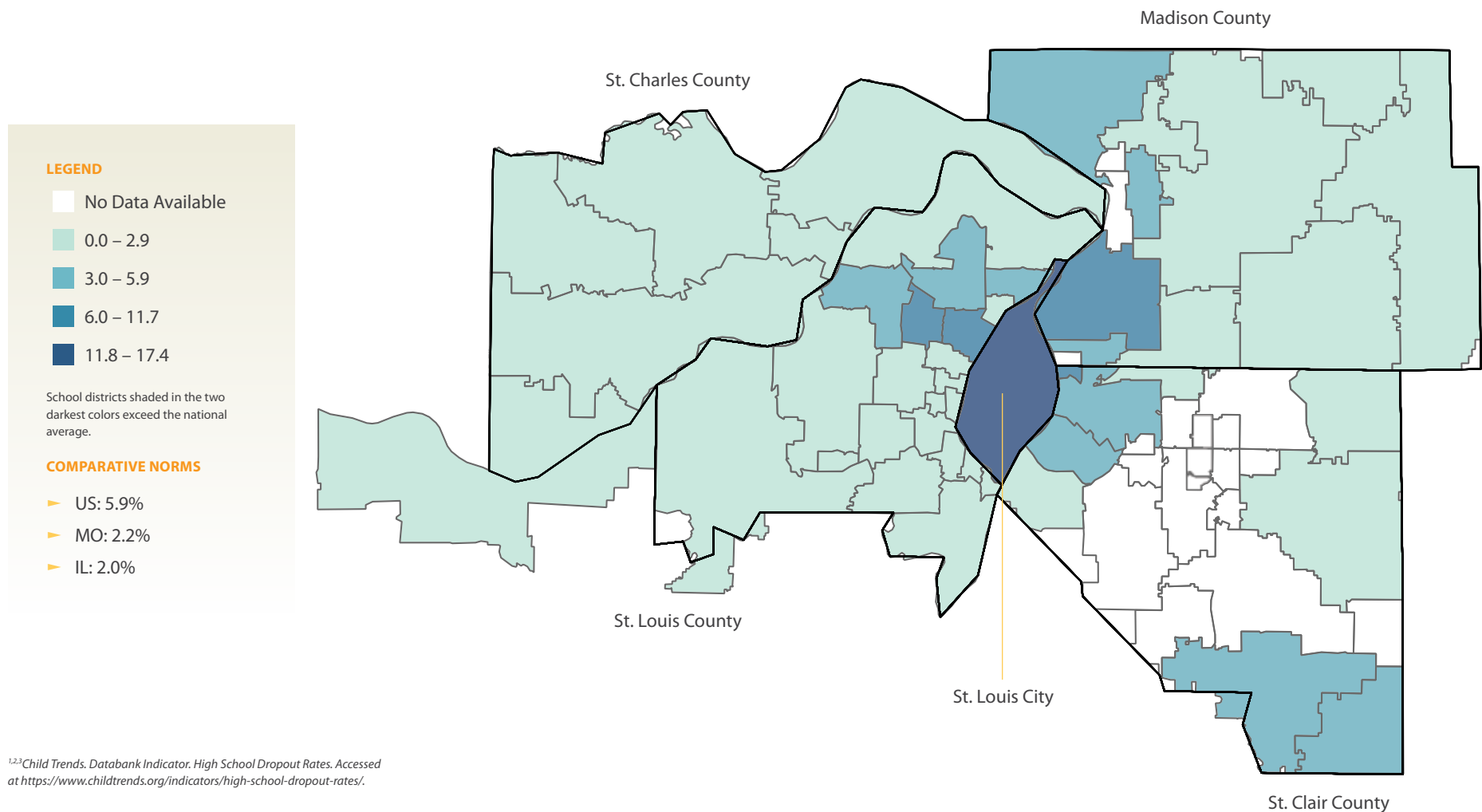
*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Dropout Rate

Importance of this Indicator

Dropping out of high school is associated with significant negative life outcomes that have a dramatic impact on the overall well-being of both the dropout and the wider community. The completion of high school is usually required for accessing post-secondary education opportunities and is a minimum requirement for most jobs.[1] A high school diploma is also associated with higher incomes, while young adults with low education and skill levels are more likely to live in poverty and to receive government assistance. High school dropouts are also more likely to become involved in crime and have poorer health, including poor mental health. Such negative outcomes, along with

diminished labor force participation, exact a high economic toll on society.[2] A range of factors have been shown to increase a student's risk of dropping out, including high rates of absenteeism, low levels of school engagement, low parental education, work or family responsibilities, problematic behavior, moving to a new school in the ninth grade, and attending a school with lower achievement scores.[3] While the dropout rate has been declining among all youth for decades, disparities continue to persist, with Black and Hispanic youth continuing to drop out at the highest rates.

LEGEND

No Data Available
0.0 – 2.9
3.0 – 5.9
6.0 – 11.7
11.8 – 17.4

School districts shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 5.9%

► MO: 2.2%

► IL: 2.0%

Madison County

St. Charles County

St. Louis County

St. Louis City

St. Clair County

[1,2,3]Child Trends. Databank Indicator. High School Dropout Rates. Accessed at https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/high-school-dropout-rates/.

Dropout Rate

County/District	Dropout Rate
ST. LOUIS CITY	
St. Louis Public	17.4
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	
Affton	1.7
Bayless	0.4
Brentwood	0.0
Clayton	0.1
Ferguson-Florissant	5.0
Hancock Place	0.0
Hazelwood	2.1
Jennings	2.8
Kirkwood	0.2
Ladue	0.5
Lindbergh	0.9
Maplewood-Richmond Hts.	0.9
Mehlville	1.1
Normandy Schools Collab.	9.9
Parkway	0.9
Pattonville	4.0

County/District	Dropout Rate
Ritenour	6.3
Riverview Gardens	4.9
Rockwood	0.6
Special School District	1.0
University City	2.8
Valley Park	0.0
Webster Groves	0.9
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	
Francis Howell	0.6
Ft. Zumwalt	1.5
Orchard Farm	0.8
St. Charles	2.4
Washington	2.8
Wentzville	0.8
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	
Belle Valley	*
Belleville SD 118	*
Belleville TWP HSD 201	2.0
Brooklyn	8.0

County/District	Dropout Rate
Cahokia	4.0
Central	*
Dupo	2.0
East St. Louis	5.0
Freeburg CCSD 70	*
Freeburg CHSD 77	1.0
Grant	*
Harmony	*
High Mount	*
Lebanon	1.0
Marissa	3.0
Mascoutah	1.0
Millstadt	*
New Athens	3.0
O Fallon CCSD 90	*
O Fallon TWP HSD 203	1.0
Pontiac-W Holliday	*
Shiloh Village	*
Signal Hill	*

County/District	Dropout Rate
Smithton	*
St. Libory	*
Whiteside	*
Wolf Branch	*
MADISON COUNTY	
Alton	3.0
Bethalto	2.0
Collinsville	2.0
East Alton	*
East Alton-Wood River	4.0
Edwardsville	1.0
Granite City	6.0
Highland	1.0
Madison	3.0
Roxana	3.0
Staunton	1.0
Triad	1.0
Venice	*
Wood River-Hartford	*

Data Notes

DEFINITION

Illinois provides the percentage of students who are removed from the local enrollment roster before the end of a school term. Dropouts include students in grades 9-12 whose names have been removed for any reason, including moved not known to be continuing, transfer to GED-program, and aged out. The percentage does not include death, extended illness, graduation/completion of a program of studies, transfer to another public/private/home school, or expulsion. Missouri defines the dropout rate as the number of dropouts divided by the total of September enrollment, plus transfers in, minus transfers out, minus dropouts, added to September enrollment, then divided by two.

SOURCE

MO: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Guided Inquiry. District and School Information. District Report Card. Accessed at https://mcds.dese.mo.gov/guidedinquiry/School%20Report%20Card/District%20Report%20Card.aspx. Data from 2016 school year.

IL: Illinois State Board of Education. Illinois Report Card. Accessed at https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/. Data from 2016 school year.

CALCULATION

MO & IL: Percentage provided by Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education and Illinois State Board of Education.

NOTE

Due to the particularities of some school districts and limitations of the mapping software, the following school districts are not displayed on the map but are included on the data table: Belleville TWP HSD 201, East Alton-Wood River, Freeburg CHSD 73, O Fallon TWP HSD 203 and the Special School District. Some Illinois school districts only serve grades pre-K through 8th grade or grades 9-12 and therefore may not have corresponding data for certain indicators.

*No Data Available.

SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS AND STRONG COMMUNITIES

Introduction by: MAYOR LYDA KREWSON

Percent of Housing Units that are Vacant

Crime Rate per 1,000 Individuals

Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Individuals

SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS AND STRONG COMMUNITIES

Safe neighborhoods and strong communities are essential to the vitality of a city, as well as in promoting the well-being of children, youth and families. Efforts to make neighborhoods safer and local communities stronger must be priorities throughout the St. Louis region. In the City of St. Louis, neighborhood safety is my number one priority.

Establishing and maintaining safe neighborhoods and strong communities are complex, multifaceted tasks that must be pursued through a variety of avenues. My administration has developed a broad range of strategies for achieving those goals. Since I became mayor, we have worked with law enforcement, consultants, residents, and City departments to develop a modern, collaborative, and more equitable approach to a safer city for all. Those efforts are proceeding on two primary fronts: improved law enforcement and community-building – because crime occurs at the intersection of poverty and despair and that is where our fight must begin.

Details, updates and progress of those efforts can be found on the Mayor's Office website, www.stlouis-mo.gov. Some highlights of those efforts are outlined below.

Law Enforcement Strategies

➤ **A new strategic planning process** for the police department has been embraced and is being implemented under the guidance of consultants Paul Evans and Joan Sweeney, who are largely credited with significantly reducing violent crime in Boston.

➤ **Precision Policing** is being implemented. This is an approach that focuses on the most violent offenders to reduce gun violence.

➤ **Police Commissioner Search** – This is a central issue related to effective law enforcement. I have named an all-star Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) to assist and advise in the search and selection of the Police Chief.

➤ **Competitive Compensation for Police** – In April 2017, St. Louis County passed a half-cent sales tax that will result in a 30% salary increase for County officers. With the promise of a big raise in the County, many City officers are considering a move. We need to keep our good, experienced officers, and recruit high-quality candidates for our Academy. In response, I have worked with the Board of Aldermen to ask voters to pass a half-cent sales tax in November 2017.

Safe neighborhoods are, in large part, a product of strong, stable and equitable local communities. To that end, we are working on a variety of community-building and strengthening efforts. Our goal is to provide excellent, efficient and reliable services to all residents, regardless of zip code or ward. We also will pursue policies to improve opportunities and the quality of life for all city residents. Highlights of those efforts include:

Community Building and Strengthening Strategies

➤ **CityStat** – Understanding that crime is not just a police problem, St. Louis has initiated and implemented CityStat. Every two weeks, police commanders and civilian department heads meet at CityStat meetings to pinpoint public safety concerns and marshal our resources to eradicate those problems.

➤ **Community Relationships** – Recognizing that both preventing and solving crime requires good community relationships, each officer is now required to spend at least 20 minutes per shift out of their vehicle, visiting with and getting to know folks in the neighborhood.

➤ **Minimum Wage** – We know well that that poverty rates and crime statistics are linked. The ability to earn a living wage is an issue of both equity and public safety. The City implemented an increase in the Minimum Wage from $7.70 to $10 per hour for city businesses with more than 15 employees. The Missouri State Legislature voted to preempt the city ordinance and return the minimum wage to $7.70 per hour effective in August 2017. We will continue to fight for better wages for working families.

Maintaining public safety and strengthening local communities are needs throughout the St. Louis region. It is an issue on which we need to work jointly. St. Charles County Executive Steve Ehlmann recently spoke to the importance of safe neighborhoods and outlined strategies for achieving safety. St. Louis County Executive Steve Stanger and I are working to achieve more St. Louis City-County cooperation across a range of issues. If we are to grow and thrive as a region, we must begin to think and act regionally.
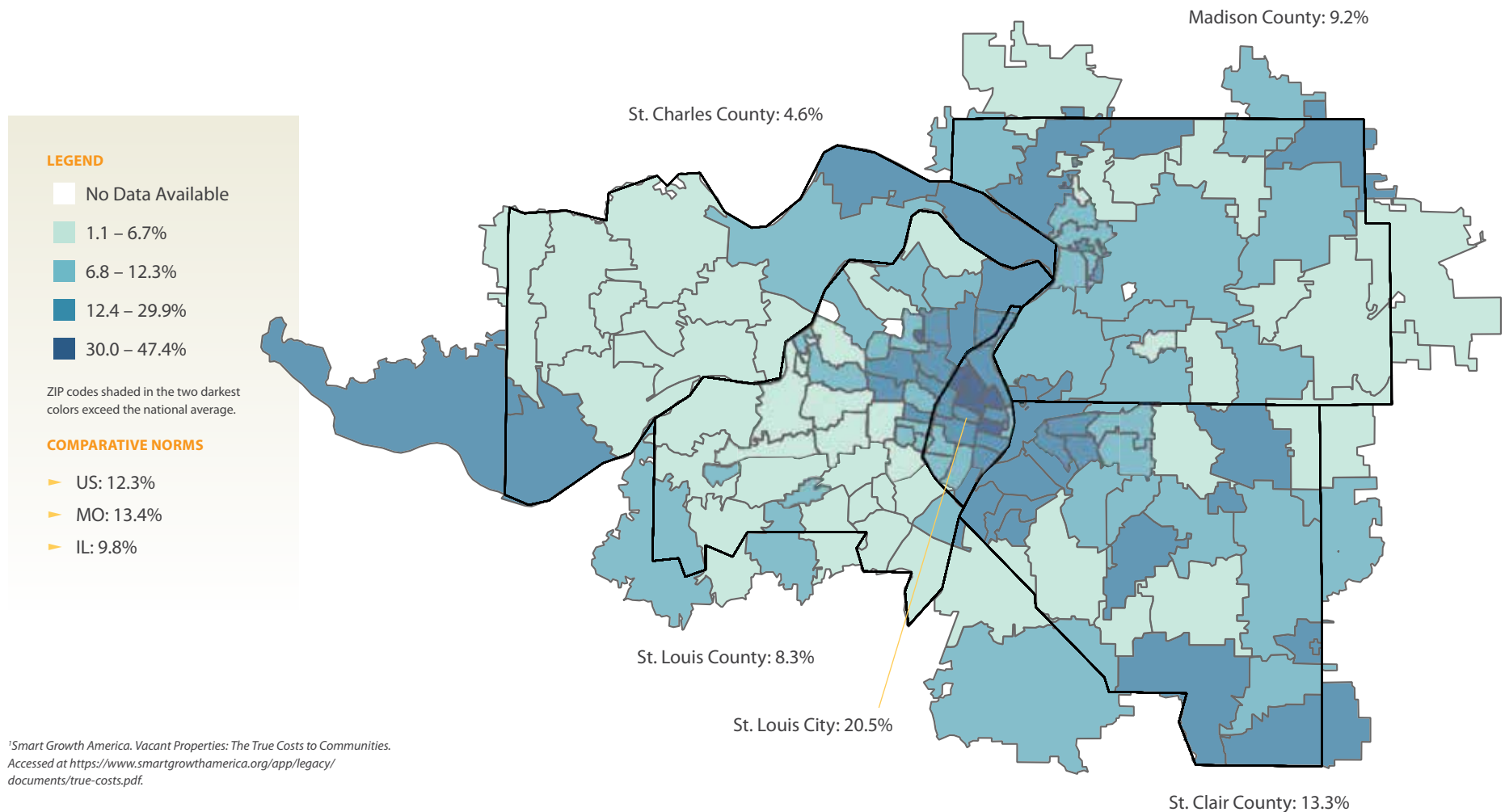
Lyda Krewson
Mayor
City of St. Louis

"SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS AND STRONG COMMUNITIES ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE VIABILITY OF A CITY, AS WELL AS IN PROMOTING THE WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES."

Mayor Lyda Krewson

Percent of Housing Units that are Vacant

Importance of this Indicator

Vacant properties not only have a negative impact on surrounding communities, but also are a significant financial burden on municipalities. Vacant properties strain the resources of local police, fire, building, and health departments, depreciate property values in surrounding neighborhoods, reduce property tax revenue, attract crime, and degrade the overall quality of life for remaining residents.[1] There are many variables that contribute to a property becoming vacant. However, there are also numerous policies, patterns of disinvestment, and inequitable distribution of municipal resources that contribute to high concentrations of vacant houses in certain neighborhoods. All of these factors must be considered when implementing strategies and neighborhood plans aimed at addressing vacant housing and the issues created by these properties.

Madison County: 9.2%

St. Charles County: 4.6%

LEGEND

No Data Available

1.1 – 6.7%

6.8 – 12.3%

12.4 – 29.9%

30.0 – 47.4%

ZIP codes shaded in the two darkest colors exceed the national average.

COMPARATIVE NORMS

► US: 12.3%

► MO: 13.4%

► IL: 9.8%

St. Louis County: 8.3%

St. Louis City: 20.5%

St. Clair County: 13.3%

[1]*Smart Growth America. Vacant Properties: The True Costs to Communities. Accessed at https://www.smartgrowthamerica.org/app/legacy/documents/true-costs.pdf.*

Percent of Housing Units that are Vacant

ZIP	% Vacant	ZIP	% Vacant	ZIP	% Vacant	ZIP	% Vacant	ZIP	% Vacant	ZIP	% Vacant
62001	8.9	62095	9.5	62258	10.0	63042	4.7	63118	27.2	63143	10.5
62002	12.9	62097	2.9	62260	5.2	63043	3.4	63119	6.0	63144	10.5
62010	6.4	62201	13.9	62264	12.8	63044	7.4	63120	34.4	63146	8.0
62012	6.5	62203	20.0	62265	7.9	63049	7.3	63121	19.5	63147	22.7
62018	3.7	62204	27.8	62269	5.9	63069	8.6	63122	5.3	63301	7.2
†62021	17.6	62205	23.4	62275	5.5	63074	10.4	63123	4.5	63303	3.9
62024	7.7	62206	24.9	62281	9.5	63088	7.8	63124	4.5	63304	4.7
62025	7.3	62207	18.1	†62282	13.1	63101	19.3	63125	8.7	†63332	17.8
62034	8.0	62208	11.6	62285	1.6	†63102	10.9	63126	4.3	63341	6.2
62035	6.9	62220	17.1	†62289	9.3	63103	31.2	63127	6.4	63348	5.8
62040	11.1	62221	11.2	62293	6.0	63104	14.7	63128	5.9	63357	18.7
†62046	4.5	62223	10.7	62294	2.5	63105	13.9	63129	2.8	63366	3.4
62048	7.3	62225	13.2	62298	8.1	63106	22.8	63130	9.2	63367	5.3
†62058	8.3	62226	10.8	63005	5.9	63107	40.9	63131	4.1	63368	4.1
62059	16.5	62232	12.2	63011	4.7	63108	16.7	63132	13.6	†63373	19.2
62060	23.1	62234	9.9	63017	4.0	63109	9.7	63133	20.4	63376	2.7
62061	4.3	62236	2.7	63021	4.6	63110	16.6	63134	12.2	63385	6.0
62062	4.4	62239	13.3	63025	6.3	63111	21.8	63135	12.4	†63386	24.1
62067	4.9	62240	18.8	63026	5.5	63112	25.6	63136	20.2		
62074	18.1	62243	3.6	63031	7.8	63113	34.4	63137	12.3		
62084	12.3	62249	6.2	63033	9.5	63114	12.3	63138	16.0		
62087	12.1	62254	13.9	63034	3.5	63115	30.7	63139	9.4		
62088	11.2	62255	7.9	63038	1.1	63116	12.0	†63140	47.4		
62090	17.8	62257	14.5	63040	8.0	63117	10.7	63141	4.9		

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The percentage of total housing units that are vacant.

SOURCE

MO & IL: American Fact Finder. Selected Housing Characteristics. 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: DP04. Accessed at https://factfinder.census.gov/.

CALCULATION

(Number of vacant housing units/Total number of housing units) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

†Denotes ZIP codes with a child population less than 300. Extra caution should be used when interpreting this data.

Crime Rate per 1,000 Individuals

COMPARATIVE NORMS ► US: 28.7 per 1,000 ► MO: 33.5 per 1,000 ► IL: 23.0 per 1,000

Geography	Crime Rate
ST. LOUIS CITY	**78.7**
Academy	422.9
Baden	91.5
Benton Park	72.2
Benton Park West	76.3
Bevo Mill	47.8
Botanical Heights	73.3
Boulevard Heights	28.2
Carondelet	81.2
Carr Square	59.5
Central West End	81.7
Cheltenham	151.6
Clayton-Tamm	55.1
Clifton Heights	35.1
College Hill	67.3
Columbus Square	148.7
Compton Heights	54.0
Covenant-Blu/Grand Ctr	83.7
DeBaliviere Place	62.0
Downtown	357.2
Downtown West	227.2
Dutchtown	88.9
Ellendale	69.2
Fairground	100.4
Forest Park SE	103.5
Fountain Park	109.8
Fox Park	76.0
Franz Park	36.9
Gravois Park	133.0
Hamilton Heights	105.0
Hi-Point	36.4
Holly Hills	41.1
Hyde Park	91.1
Jeff Vanderlou	106.5
Kings Oak	144.4

Geography	Crime Rate
Kingsway East	89.5
Kingsway West	80.2
La Salle	73.9
Lafayette Square	69.3
Lewis Place	59.8
Lindenwood Park	28.9
Marine Villa	99.2
Mark Twain	71.2
Mark Twain 1-70 Ind.	107.3
McKinley Heights	96.2
Midtown	70.2
Mount Pleasant	86.4
Near N. Riverfront	379.7
North Hampton	29.7
North Point	64.5
North Riverfront	155.8
O'Fallon	64.6
Old North St. Louis	101.8
Patch	103.9
Peabody-Darst-Webbe	82.8
Penrose	69.5
Penrose Park	125.0
Princeton Heights	26.8
Riverview	180.9
Shaw	45.1
Skinker-DeBaliviere	76.0
Soulard	98.5
South Hampton	39.5
Southwest Garden	41.6
St. Louis Hills	32.0
St. Louis Place	75.2
The Gate District	64.2
The Greater Ville	65.9
The Hill	70.8
The Ville	85.7

Geography	Crime Rate
Tiffany	95.3
Tower Grove East	87.0
Tower Grove South	64.7
Vandeventer	91.6
Visitation Park	63.5
Walnut Park East	80.6
Walnut Park West	85.1
Wells-Goodfellow	118.1
West End	74.4
Wydown-Skinker	29.4
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	**28.4**
Ballwin	8.4
Bel Nor	20.2
Bel Ridge	76.1
Bella Villa	23.1
Bellefontaine Nghbrs	42.8
Bellerive Acres	10.6
Berkeley	54.1
Beverly Hills	86.4
Black Jack	0.0
Breckenridge Hills	38.0
Brentwood	43.5
Bridgeton	80.2
Calverton Park	17.1
Champ	*
Charlack	33.5
Chesterfield	17.7
Clarkson Valley	*
Clayton	19.3
Cool Valley	65.2
Country Club Hills	66.1
Country Life Acres	*
Crestwood	27.7
Creve Coeur	15.0
Crystal Lake Park	*

Geography	Crime Rate
Dellwood	*
Des Peres	46.8
Edmundson	60.9
Ellisville	19.2
Eureka	21.9
Fenton	*
Ferguson	57.0
Flordell Hills	73.6
Florissant	24.8
Frontenac	24.8
Glen Echo Park	0.0
Glendale	17.7
Grantwood Village	*
Hanley Hills	*
Hazelwood	37.5
Hillsdale	32.8
Huntleigh	*
Jennings	70.8
Kinloch	150.5
Kirkwood	18.9
Ladue	14.1
Lake St. Louis	19.9
Lakeshire	14.0
Mackenzie	*
Manchester	18.2
Maplewood	90.1
Marlborough	*
Maryland Heights	22.3
Moline Acres	52.7
Normandy	30.7
Northwoods	40.1
Northwood Court	*
Oakland	2.2
Olivette	18.0
Overland	8.9

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Crime Rate per 1,000 Individuals *(continued)*

Geography	Crime Rate
Pacific	20.9
Pagedale	51.4
Pasadena Hills	*
Pine Lawn	45.9
Richmond Heights	68.2
Riverview	71.3
Rock Hill	18.5
Shrewsbury	20.0
St. Ann	26.0
St. John	42.5
Sunset Hills	27.5
Sycamore Hills	*
Town & Country	13.8
Twin Oaks	*
University City	44.4
Uplands Park	*
Valley Park	*
Velda City	39.2
Vinita Park	20.1
Vinita Terrace	10.8
Warson Woods	7.7
Webster Groves	11.0

Geography	Crime Rate
Wellston	88.8
Westwood	*
Wilbur Park	*
Wildwood	*
Winchester	*
Woodson Terrace	38.1
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	16.4
Cottleville	5.1
Foristell	44.6
Lake St. Louis	19.9
O'Fallon	12.6
St. Charles	27.1
St. Peters	23.7
Wentzville	14.9
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	30.0
St Clair CO SO	12.7
Belleville	45.3
Brooklyn	83.7
Cahokia	40.4
Caseyville	40.7
Centreville	58.6
Collinsville	16.8

Geography	Crime Rate
Columbia	0.0
Dupo	29.5
East Carondelet	10.5
East St. Louis	64.1
Fairmont City	8.5
Fairview Heights	45.8
Fayetteville	52.8
Freeburg	8.7
Lebanon	13.7
Lenzburg	16.2
Marissa	29.6
Mascoutah	5.2
Millstadt	6.9
New Athens	9.2
New Baden	22.0
O'Fallon	18.0
Sauget	546.1
Shiloh	17.6
Smithton	4.5
Swansea	17.2
Washington Park	55.0

Geography	Crime Rate
MADISON COUNTY	19.4
Madison CO SO	11.1
Alton	54.5
Bethalto	13.9
Collinsville	34.8
East Alton	28.1
Edwardsville	13.2
Fairmont City	0.0
Glen Carbon	11.0
Godfrey	6.2
Grantfork	36.6
Hartford	21.0
Highland	11.5
Marine	13.9
Maryville	11.4
Pontoon Beach	16.2
Roxana	27.6
South Roxana	20.0
St. Jacob	8.6
Troy	8.5
Wood River	46.0

Data Notes

DEFINITION

The following crimes are included in the St. Louis County and St. Charles County crime rates: criminal homicide, negligent 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. The following crimes are included in the Madison County and St. Clair County crime rates: criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault/battery, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson.

SOURCE

MO: 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/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/tables/table-8/table-8-state-pieces/table_8_offenses_known_to_law_enforcement_missouri_by_city_2015.xls. 2015 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: 2015-2016. Months included: January - December. Accessed at http://www.slmpd.org/crimestats/CRM0013-BY_201612.pdf. 2016 data.

IL: Illinois State Police. Crime in Illinois 2015 Annual Uniform Crime Report. Section I- Index Crime Offense & Crime Rate Data. Accessed at http://www.isp.state.il.us/crime/cii2015.cfm. 2015 data.

CALCULATION

([Total number of crimes x 1,000]/Total population). Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

No Data Available.

Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Individuals

COMPARATIVE NORMS ► US: 3.8 per 1,000 ► MO: 5.0 per 1,000 ► IL: 3.7 per 1,000

Geography	Violent Crime
ST. LOUIS CITY	**19.0**
Academy	29.8
Baden	23.7
Benton Park	11.9
Benton Park West	23.8
Bevo Mill	10.4
Botanical Heights	11.6
Boulevard Heights	3.3
Carondelet	16.0
Carr Square	26.7
Central West End	11.1
Cheltenham	17.7
Clayton-Tamm	3.6
Clifton Heights	3.6
College Hill	28.3
Columbus Square	54.6
Compton Heights	3.0
Covenant-Blu/Grand Ctr	21.3
DeBaliviere Place	8.9
Downtown	50.0
Downtown West	41.4
Dutchtown	25.7
Ellendale	4.4
Fairground	45.7
Forest Park SE	23.0
Fountain Park	36.4
Fox Park	19.0
Franz Park	1.2
Gravois Park	48.8
Hamilton Heights	38.6
Hi-Point	2.3
Holly Hills	3.2
Hyde Park	28.5
Jeff Vanderlou	36.7
Kings Oak	0.0

Geography	Violent Crime
Kingsway East	39.2
Kingsway West	26.4
La Salle	23.1
Lafayette Square	7.2
Lewis Place	16.1
Lindenwood Park	3.4
Marine Villa	26.8
Mark Twain	29.8
Mark Twain 1-70 Ind.	40.2
McKinley Heights	14.0
Midtown	9.4
Mount Pleasant	26.3
Near N. Riverfront	126.6
North Hampton	4.9
North Point	17.1
North Riverfront	36.3
O'Fallon	21.1
Old North St. Louis	37.6
Patch	21.5
Peabody-Darst-Webbe	27.3
Penrose	23.0
Penrose Park	25.0
Princeton Heights	2.0
Riverview	52.6
Shaw	6.2
Skinker-DeBaliviere	9.1
Soulard	15.4
South Hampton	4.1
Southwest Garden	3.5
St. Louis Hills	0.9
St. Louis Place	23.1
The Gate District	13.0
The Greater Ville	33.0
The Hill	7.0
The Ville	32.7

Geography	Violent Crime
Tiffany	22.6
Tower Grove East	15.2
Tower Grove South	11.9
Vandeventer	30.9
Visitation Park	12.5
Walnut Park East	25.9
Walnut Park West	30.2
Wells-Goodfellow	45.0
West End	20.4
Wydown-Skinker	1.9
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	**3.8**
Ballwin	0.3
Bel Nor	1.3
Bel Ridge	9.6
Bella Villa	2.7
Bellefontaine Nghbrs	8.0
Bellerive Acres	0.0
Berkeley	9.0
Beverly Hills	12.3
Black Jack	0.0
Breckenridge Hills	5.7
Brentwood	2.1
Bridgeton	5.9
Calverton Park	5.4
Champ	*
Charlack	7.3
Chesterfield	0.7
Clarkson Valley	*
Clayton	1.4
Cool Valley	5.9
Country Club Hills	11.0
Country Life Acres	*
Crestwood	1.0
Creve Coeur	1.0
Crystal Lake Park	*

Geography	Violent Crime
Dellwood	*
Des Peres	1.4
Edmundson	2.4
Ellisville	0.6
Eureka	1.0
Fenton	*
Ferguson	9.0
Flordell Hills	18.4
Florissant	2.6
Frontenac	1.7
Glen Echo Park	0.0
Glendale	0.0
Grantwood Village	*
Hanley Hills	*
Hazelwood	3.4
Hillsdale	10.5
Huntleigh	*
Jennings	18.4
Kinloch	70.2
Kirkwood	0.9
Ladue	0.6
Lake St. Louis	0.5
Lakeshire	4.9
Mackenzie	*
Manchester	0.4
Maplewood	6.3
Marlborough	*
Maryland Heights	1.9
Moline Acres	9.5
Normandy	6.0
Northwoods	10.3
Northwood Court	*
Oakland	0.7
Olivette	1.9
Overland	0.9

Violent Crime Rate per 1,000 Individuals *(continued)*

Geography	Violent Crime
Pacific	2.7
Pagedale	14.2
Pasadena Hills	*
Pine Lawn	15.3
Richmond Heights	2.5
Riverview	21.9
Rock Hill	0.4
Shrewsbury	0.3
St. Ann	6.3
St. John	2.3
Sunset Hills	1.9
Sycamore Hills	*
Town & Country	0.3
Twin Oaks	*
University City	6.0
Uplands Park	*
Valley Park	*
Velda City	15.0
Vinita Park	5.3
Vinita Terrace	3.6
Warson Woods	1.5
Webster Groves	1.0

Geography	Violent Crime
Wellston	35.2
Westwood	*
Wilbur Park	*
Wildwood	*
Winchester	*
Woodson Terrace	4.9
ST. CHARLES COUNTY	1.1
Cottleville	0.7
Foristell	9.7
Lake St. Louis	0.5
O'Fallon	0.6
St. Charles	1.9
St. Peters	1.7
Wentzville	1.1
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	6.3
St Clair CO SO	2.0
Belleville	5.6
Brooklyn	26.5
Cahokia	1.8
Caseyville	8.1
Centreville	16.3
Collinsville	4.6

Geography	Violent Crime
Columbia	0.0
Dupo	6.1
East Carondelet	0.0
East St. Louis	33.4
Fairmont City	2.0
Fairview Heights	2.6
Fayetteville	26.4
Freeburg	1.9
Lebanon	1.3
Lenzburg	2.0
Marissa	6.5
Mascoutah	0.4
Millstadt	0.8
New Athens	1.0
New Baden	0.0
O'Fallon	1.2
Sauget	19.7
Shiloh	1.8
Smithton	0.8
Swansea	1.0
Washington Park	17.5

Geography	Violent Crime
MADISON COUNTY	1.8
Madison CO SO	1.1
Alton	4.9
Bethalto	1.6
Collinsville	4.4
East Alton	2.7
Edwardsville	1.2
Fairmont City	0.0
Glen Carbon	0.2
Godfrey	1.3
Grantfork	0.0
Hartford	1.5
Highland	0.8
Marine	1.1
Maryville	1.0
Pontoon Beach	1.1
Roxana	6.1
South Roxana	5.0
St. Jacob	1.7
Troy	1.5
Wood River	3.1

Data Notes

DEFINITION

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SOURCE

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CALCULATION

([Total number of violent crimes x 1,000]/Total population). Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

No Data Available.

ADVOCACY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Critical Issues and Needed Action to Promote the Well-Being of St. Louis Children

Afterward

Critical Issues and Needed Action to Promote the Well-Being of St. Louis Children

It has been more than a quarter-century since the first edition of the *Children of Metropolitan St. Louis* report was published. That 1991 report highlighted the stark disparities in child well-being that characterized the St. Louis region. Additionally, the report noted the large body of research documenting the strong connection between the well-being of children and their families, community and economic development, and the overall quality of community life. The report called for more study so the status of children and families could be more fully understood and efforts to address the problems and needs they faced would be better informed. The report concluded with a call-to-action, urging strategic, systematic community efforts to improve the well-being of St. Louis area children and families and, in the process, spur broader growth and development across the region.

In the intervening years, there has been an abundance of additional study in the region to further explicate the status and well-being of children and families and to outline steps that can (and should) be taken to promote their well-being; thereby, lifting up the entire St. Louis region. Reports from For the Sake of All and the Ferguson Commission, nine additional editions of the *Children of Metropolitan St. Louis* report, and a host of other studies have made us better informed about these problems and needs.

What the region has not yet done is take the systematic, strategic community actions required to address these critical issues and improve the problems that confront us. That raises the uncomfortable question of whether the St. Louis region is unable – or simply unwilling – to take the steps and make the changes required to achieve equity and promote prosperity and growth in the region. The data in this report suggest that time may well be running out on the opportunity to address and resolve these critical issues.

The St. Louis region has earned an unwanted – but not unmerited – reputation for negative outcomes related to its socio-economic disparity and racial inequity. Additionally, both population growth and economic development lag behind the metropolitan areas with which we compare and compete. In short, the St. Louis brand has been diminished.

We suggest that there are three primary causes for the failure of the region to act on the problems undermining our well-being:

1. Denial – Even in the face of compelling evidence, there is a civic unwillingness to acknowledge problems. A case in point is reaction to the 1997 *CMSL* report. That report moved the 63135 ZIP code (essentially aligning with Ferguson's boundaries) into the high-risk category related to child and family well-being. The local response was to challenge the accuracy of the data, rather than to address the problems identified. Community inaction contributed to serious outcomes down the road.

2. Weak Civic Leadership – With a few notable exceptions, the political and business arenas have lacked the strong leadership required to address and resolve the critical issues facing the St. Louis region. Without such leadership, the region cannot muster the will to act on its most challenging problems.

3. Governmental Fragmentation – Even when St. Louis generates the political will to attempt action on significant problems, our fragmented, archaic governmental structures undermine the ability of the region to do so. Marshalling necessary resources and coordinating strategic community action become herculean – if not impossible – tasks.

In the face of these unfavorable circumstances, there is both motivation and opportunity for the St. Louis region to take the steps necessary to put itself back on track, promoting the well-being of children and families and simultaneously advancing the prosperity of the region. Reports from the Ferguson Commission and For the Sake of All provide motivation and direction, explicating the problems we face and outlining steps to address them. The St. Louis Regional Early Childhood Council is leading a coordinated effort to develop an early childhood development system. Ready by 21 St. Louis, a cradle-to-career initiative directed to building the systems required to promote the well-being of children, youth and families, offers a vehicle through which the region can move forward with this vital work. The St. Louis business and civic communities are expressing new interest in participating in key initiatives to address child and family needs.

The alternative courses for the St. Louis region are clear: we can put ourselves on an upward trajectory by acknowledging our problems and acting on available opportunities to correct them; or we can stay on our present course and accept more decline. The choice is ours.

Community Strategies to Promote Child Well-being

➤ Make promotion of the well-being of children, youth and families a community priority. Establish the link between the well-being of children and economic development and quality of life throughout the region.

➤ Engage community leaders at all levels in strategic efforts to advance child well-being. Work to ensure that top-level business, civic and political leaders are engaged, as well as grassroots community members. Inclusion of the populations most affected by decisions is essential.

➤ Establish measurable outcome goals to be achieved.

➤ Identify specific strategies to be pursued in achieving goals and build the system required to implement those strategies.

➤ Target goals and strategies to increase racial equity and focus on the communities facing the greatest risks and with the greatest unmet needs.

➤ Ensure required resources are in place to pursue identified strategies and build needed systems.

➤ Build data systems to inform the process. Data systems can: (1) identify problems and needs; (2) establish baseline measures; (3) track trends; and (4) measure progress toward achieving goals. Use data to monitor progress and refine strategies.

Vision for Children at RIsk

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