

# HEAD START *and* EARLY HEAD START

2024 Community Assessment Report  
St. Louis City & St. Louis County

**Prepared For:**

Urban League of  
Metropolitan St. Louis



**Prepared By:**



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# INTRODUCTION

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This Community Assessment Report was prepared for the Urban League of Metropolitan St. Louis. The report was designed to meet the grant requirements outlined in the Head Start Program Performance Standards “Determining Community Strengths, Needs, and Resources”, section 1302.11(b)(1). This report focuses on the two-county St. Louis region including St. Louis City and St. Louis County. In the pages that follow, we further explore trends in the St. Louis region and examine the changing needs of the community. It is our hope that this Community Assessment Report provides the Urban League Head Start/Early Head Start program with valuable data and analysis that enables them to continue to address key strategic issues related to program planning, monitoring, and review and will help the Urban League determine how to best meet the changing needs of the families in our community. Most importantly, we hope this report enables the Urban League to continue to serve the most vulnerable children and families in our region in the most impactful ways, as they have for many years.

## Demographic Trends in the Region

Population growth in the broader St. Louis region has been essentially flat for the past decade and in recent years the region has actually registered population declines. Looking closer at the data we see that from 2017 to 2022 the total population in the two-county St. Louis region declined by 1.3 percent. Moreover, during this time the population of children under age five living in the two-county St. Louis region declined by 5.4 percent. Between 2017 and 2022 the population under age 5 decreased by some 4,300 children, decreasing from 78,910 children in 2017 to 74,620 in 2022. Further, we saw declines in the child population in both counties. The population of children under age five living in St. Louis County decreased by more than 1,300 children, a 2.3 percent decline in the population of children under age five. Concerningly, there were even steeper declines in the population of children under age five living in St. Louis City. Between 2017 and 2022, the population of children under age 5 living in St. Louis City decreased by nearly 3,000 children, a decline of 14.4 percent.

Despite the overall decrease in total population in the two-county St. Louis region, when we look closer at different demographic groups we see there were population declines in some groups and population increases in others. Between 2017 and 2022 we saw a 6.4 percent decline in the white population and a 3.7 percent decline in the Black/African American population in the two-county St. Louis region comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County. However, we saw a 9.4 percent increase in the Hispanic/Latino population and a 16 percent increase in the Asian population during that same period.

Relatedly, analysis by Ness Sandoval, a sociology professor at Saint Louis University, found that an average of 75 families have left St. Louis City every month since the start of Covid-19 pandemic, with 88 percent of those families being Black.<sup>1</sup> Many residents, especially Black St. Louisans, are leaving the region for better jobs, a safer environment, affordable homes and better schools for their children. Additionally, decades of racial discrimination have created this decline in the Black population in the St. Louis region.<sup>2</sup> It is important to consider these shifts in demographics, particularly where there were population increases in demographic groups, as this could impact Head Start/Early Head Start programs, affecting everything from the classroom needs of children to the resource needs of families.

<sup>1</sup><https://www.audacy.com/knox/news/local/st-louis-city-is-losing-a-majority-of-its-black-population>

<sup>2</sup><https://www.stlpr.org/economy-business/2024-03-14/st-louis-region-falls-behind-charlotte-and-orlando-in-latest-census-estimates>



# INTRODUCTION (Continued)

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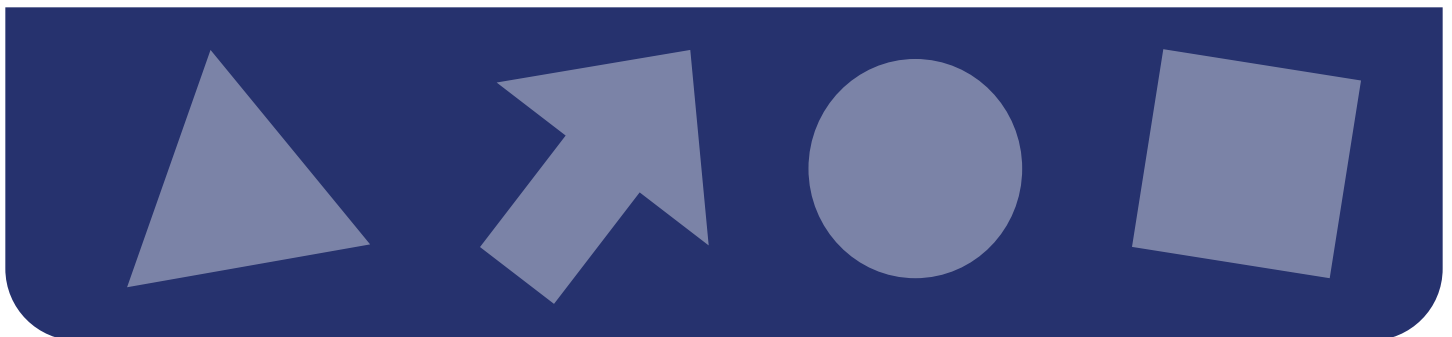
## Child Well-being Trends in the Region

As the data in this report show, many families with young children in the St. Louis region face significant challenges. Furthermore, the significant risks to child well-being confronting 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 zip codes are located in the City of St. Louis and near north St. Louis County. However, in looking at the data we do see some encouraging trends. Of particular note: between 2017 and 2022 the percentage of children under age five living in poverty in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) declined from 22 percent in 2017 to 18 percent in 2022. However, this means there are still more than 13,000 children under age five living in poverty. Additionally, between 2019 and 2023, nationally we saw the strongest hourly wage growth in the bottom of the wage distribution. The 10th-percentile real hourly wage grew 12.1 percent over this four-year period and even with historically fast inflation, particularly in the immediate aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic, low-end wages grew substantially faster than price growth.<sup>3</sup> This equates to real (inflation-adjusted) wage increases for some of the most vulnerable families in our region.

There are also a few noteworthy trends in the data that could potentially adversely impact child well-being outcomes in our region that we should pay close attention to. One such trend is a substantial increase in the percentage of babies born with inadequate prenatal care. From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of babies born with inadequate prenatal care in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) increased from 17.5 percent in 2017 to 24 percent in 2022. Prenatal care plays a critical role in decreasing adverse birth outcomes, such as preterm births and low birthweight births, and is associated with the infant mortality rate. Fortunately, we are not seeing significant increases in these adverse birth outcomes at this point, but this is a trend we need to keep an eye on.

Additionally, the data show declines in the number of children and families participating in and benefiting from the critical social safety net programs that support families and improve outcomes for the most vulnerable children in our region. For example, from 2017 to 2022 the percentage of births to women receiving WIC benefits in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) declined from 31 percent to 25 percent. The percentage of households with children receiving SNAP benefits in the two-county St. Louis region declined from 22 percent in 2017 to 18 percent in 2022. And the percentage of children under age 6 with public health coverage in the two-county St. Louis region declined by 12.8 percent, declining from 37 percent in 2017 to 33 percent in 2022. Because these programs play such a critical role in supporting vulnerable families and improving the well-being outcomes of their children, it is vital that all eligible families can easily access these benefits and can track changes to the requirements of these programs. Attention should be focused on this trend and the related policy and administrative changes that would decrease and eliminate barriers to families' participation in these beneficial programs.

<sup>3</sup>Economic Policy Institute. State of Working America Wages 2023. "Fastest wage growth over the last four years among historically disadvantaged groups". March 2024. Accessed at <https://www.epi.org/publication/swa-wages-2023/>.



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# DEMOGRAPHICS

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Population Under Age 5

White Population

Black/African American Population

Hispanic or Latino Population

Asian Population

American Indian & Alaska Native Population

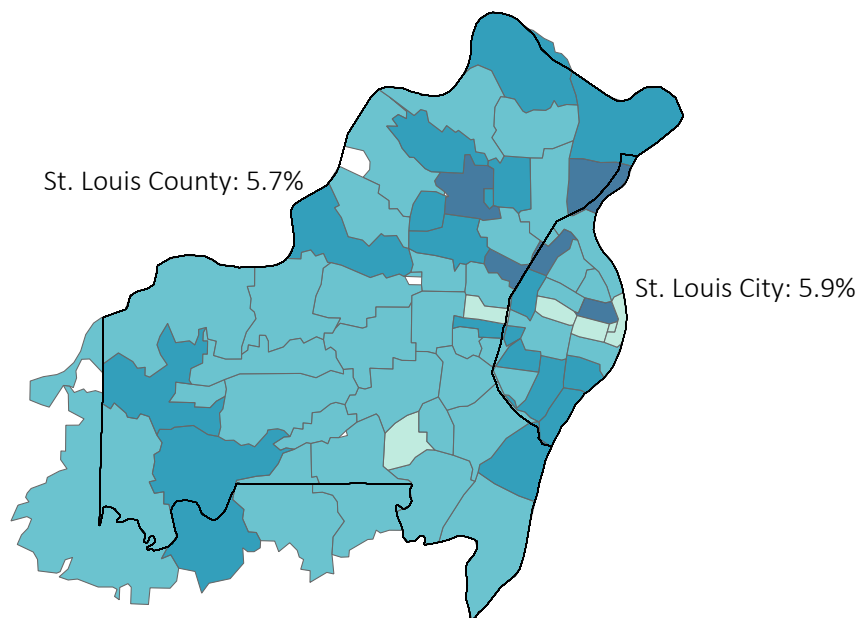
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Population

Multiracial Population

Foreign-Born Population



# POPULATION UNDER AGE 5



### LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 1.2 - 3.6%
- 3.7 - 6.0%
- 6.1 - 8.3%
- 8.4 - 10.7%

### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 5.7%  
MO: 5.9%

### IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

It is essential for programs that serve young children and their families to monitor where young children reside 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 safe, affordable housing and childcare uniquely affect children under age five and influence their future well-being. Monitoring population trends enables programs to plan for, and respond to, demographic shifts in the community and to provide programming that best meets the needs of children and families, and to target limited resources more strategically.

Population growth in the broader St. Louis region has been essentially flat for the past decade and in recent years the region has actually registered population declines. Looking closer at St. Louis City and St. Louis County we see that the total population in St. Louis City decreased by some 16,800 residents between 2017 and 2022 while the total population in St. Louis County remained essentially unchanged. Furthermore, while the population of children under age five living in St. Louis County decreased by more than 1,300 children from 2017 to 2022, in St. Louis City that decline was even steeper with the population of children under age 5 decreasing by nearly 3,000 children in that same period.

From 2017 to 2022 the number of children under age 5 decreased in both St. Louis City and St. Louis County:

**St. Louis City:**  
 ↓ 3,000 children.

**St. Louis County:**  
 ↓ 1,300 children.



# POPULATION UNDER AGE 5

ZIP	Total Population	# Under 5	% Under 5
63005	19,734	732	3.7
63011	36,515	2,134	5.8
63017	42,686	2,125	5.0
63021	55,944	3,207	5.7
63025	17,708	1,395	7.9
63026	44,824	2,219	5.0
63031	50,568	2,224	4.4
63033	41,037	1,994	4.9
63034	19,031	1,462	7.7
63038	7,153	511	7.1
63040	8,662	416	4.8
63042	18,143	1,306	7.2
63043	22,123	1,082	4.9
63044	10,821	460	4.3
63049	17,455	835	4.8
63069	14,961	823	5.5
63074	15,888	1,182	7.4
63088	8,473	346	4.1
63101	2,791	93	3.3
63102	2,404	30	1.2
63103	9,193	298	3.2
63104	19,325	924	4.8
63105	19,003	636	3.3
63106	8,676	824	9.5
63107	9,391	554	5.9
63108	20,521	511	2.5

ZIP	Total Population	# Under 5	% Under 5
63109	25,787	1,425	5.5
63110	16,983	920	5.4
63111	20,229	1,343	6.6
63112	18,703	1,370	7.3
63113	12,048	440	3.7
63114	34,341	2,573	7.5
63115	15,828	684	4.3
63116	41,821	2,556	6.1
63117	9,691	639	6.6
63118	26,621	1,963	7.4
63119	34,732	1,913	5.5
63120	6,818	727	10.7
63121	24,126	1,431	5.9
63122	41,416	2,341	5.7
63123	50,347	2,848	5.7
63124	10,997	522	4.7
63125	32,750	2,238	6.8
63126	15,201	822	5.4
63127	5,235	125	2.4
63128	30,168	1,565	5.2
63129	51,893	2,520	4.9
63130	28,978	1,653	5.7
63131	18,531	819	4.4
63132	13,995	840	6.0
63133	6,763	574	8.5
63134	14,023	1,318	9.4

ZIP	Total Population	# Under 5	% Under 5
63135	19,764	1,589	8.0
63136	42,385	2,397	5.7
63137	20,390	1,720	8.4
63138	18,602	1,390	7.5
63139	22,126	1,810	8.2
63140	291	18	6.2
63141	20,781	872	4.2
63143	9,097	462	5.1
63144	9,027	496	5.5
63146	31,348	2,202	7.0
63147	8,502	427	5.0

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

### Definition:

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

### Data Source:

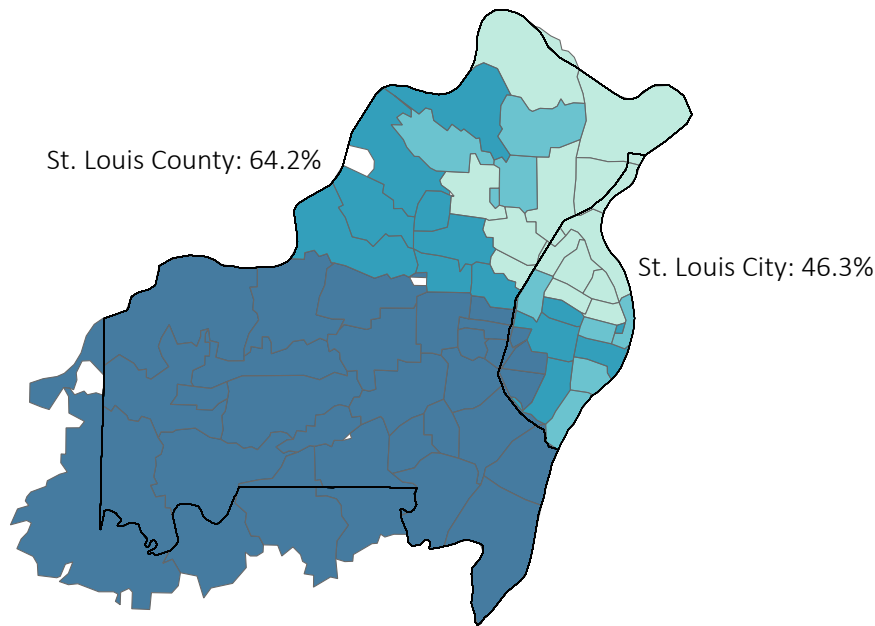
United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: DP05. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

### Calculation:

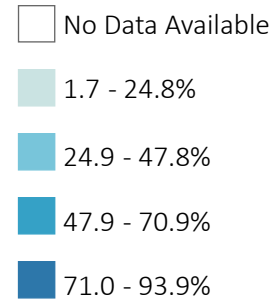
(Population under age 5/Total population) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.



# WHITE POPULATION



### LEGEND



### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 65.9%  
MO: 79.4%

### IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

It is important for programs that serve young children and their families to monitor demographic shifts over time so they can best meet the needs of the families in their community. Moreover, it is critical to consider the demographic make-up of the community through a racial equity lens given that public policies, institutional practices, and cultural representations, past and present, work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial and ethnic group inequities.<sup>1</sup>

Population growth in the broader St. Louis region has been essentially flat for the past decade and in recent years the region has actually registered population declines. When we look closer at different demographic groups, we see there were population declines in some groups and population increases in others. Between 2017 and 2022 we saw a 6.4 percent decline in the white population and a 3.7 percent decline in the Black/African American population in the two-county St. Louis region comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County. Conversely, we saw a 9.4 percent increase in the Hispanic/Latino population and a 16 percent increase in the Asian population during that same period. Furthermore, when we look closer at the demographic make-up of individual zip codes in the two-county St. Louis region, we see that the region remains highly segregated. Of the 63 zip codes in this two-county region, there are 21 zip codes (one third) where more than 80 percent of the population is white.

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

**From 2017 to 2022 the white population in St. Louis City and St. Louis County...**

**declined by 6.4%** ↓

# WHITE POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total White	% White
63005	19,734	14,911	75.6
63011	36,515	30,147	82.6
63017	42,686	32,737	76.7
63021	55,944	44,346	79.3
63025	17,708	15,784	89.1
63026	44,824	40,169	89.6
63031	50,568	26,056	51.5
63033	41,037	10,558	25.7
63034	19,031	4,247	22.3
63038	7,153	6,519	91.1
63040	8,662	7,035	81.2
63042	18,143	8,474	46.7
63043	22,123	13,954	63.1
63044	10,821	7,583	70.1
63049	17,455	16,039	91.9
63069	14,961	12,754	85.2
63074	15,888	8,411	52.9
63088	8,473	7,108	83.9
63101	2,791	1,467	52.6
63102	2,404	1,081	45.0
63103	9,193	4,268	46.4
63104	19,325	9,801	50.7
63105	19,003	13,953	73.4
63106	8,676	504	5.8
63107	9,391	735	7.8
63108	20,521	11,580	56.4

ZIP	Total Population	Total White	% White
63109	25,787	23,544	91.3
63110	16,983	11,672	68.7
63111	20,229	9,061	44.8
63112	18,703	4,699	25.1
63113	12,048	707	5.9
63114	34,341	18,558	54.0
63115	15,828	272	1.7
63116	41,821	25,081	60.0
63117	9,691	8,002	82.6
63118	26,621	11,706	44.0
63119	34,732	27,811	80.1
63120	6,818	181	2.7
63121	24,126	3,135	13.0
63122	41,416	35,963	86.8
63123	50,347	43,306	86.0
63124	10,997	9,393	85.4
63125	32,750	28,298	86.4
63126	15,201	13,989	92.0
63127	5,235	4,914	93.9
63128	30,168	28,331	93.9
63129	51,893	47,224	91.0
63130	28,978	15,657	54.0
63131	18,531	16,392	88.5
63132	13,995	7,071	50.5
63133	6,763	583	8.6
63134	14,023	2,746	19.6

ZIP	Total Population	Total White	% White
63135	19,764	5,135	26.0
63136	42,385	2,777	6.6
63137	20,390	3,074	15.1
63138	18,602	2,539	13.6
63139	22,126	16,258	73.5
63140	291	119	40.9
63141	20,781	16,001	77.0
63143	9,097	6,836	75.1
63144	9,027	7,392	81.9
63146	31,348	20,389	65.0
63147	8,502	317	3.7

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

### Definition:

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

### Data Source:

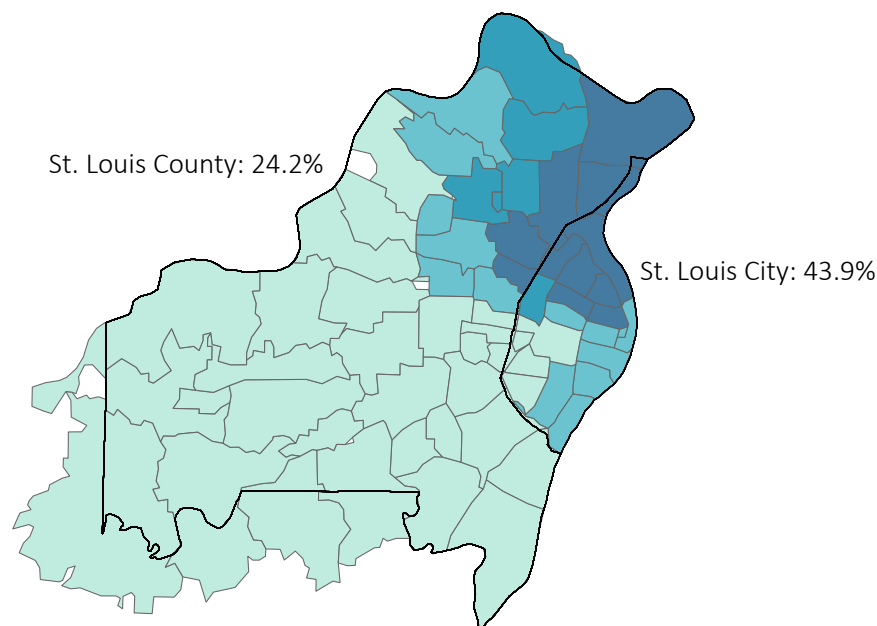
United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: DP05. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

### Calculation:

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



# BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION



## LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.3 - 24.2%
- 24.3 - 48.1%
- 48.2 - 72.0%
- 72.1 - 95.9%

## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 12.5%  
MO: 11.3%

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

It is important for programs that serve young children and their families to monitor demographic shifts over time so they can best meet the needs of the families in their community. Moreover, it is critical to consider the demographic make-up of the community through a racial equity lens given that public policies, institutional practices, and cultural representations, past and present, work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial and ethnic group inequities.<sup>1</sup>

Population growth in the broader St. Louis region has been essentially flat for the past decade and in recent years the region has actually registered population declines. When we look closer at different demographic groups, we see there were population declines in some groups and population increases in others. Between 2017 and 2022 we saw a 6.4 percent decline in the white population and a 3.7 percent decline in the Black/African American population in the two-county St. Louis region comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County. Conversely, we saw a 9.4 percent increase in the Hispanic/Latino population and a 16 percent increase in the Asian population during that same period. Furthermore, when we look closer at the demographic make-up of individual zip codes in the two-county St. Louis region, we see that the region remains highly segregated. Of the 63 zip codes in this two-county region, there are 11 zip codes where more than 80 percent of the population is Black/African American.

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

**From 2017 to 2022 the Black/African American population in St. Louis City decreased by 19,100 residents while the Black/African American population in St. Louis County increased by 4,700 residents.**

# BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total Black/African American	% Black/African American
63005	19,734	317	1.6
63011	36,515	794	2.2
63017	42,686	1,605	3.8
63021	55,944	1,249	2.2
63025	17,708	55	0.3
63026	44,824	544	1.2
63031	50,568	20,228	40.0
63033	41,037	28,162	68.6
63034	19,031	12,237	64.3
63038	7,153	54	0.8
63040	8,662	63	0.7
63042	18,143	7,258	40.0
63043	22,123	3,137	14.2
63044	10,821	1,863	17.2
63049	17,455	90	0.5
63069	14,961	628	4.2
63074	15,888	5,022	31.6
63088	8,473	580	6.8
63101	2,791	1,126	40.3
63102	2,404	952	39.6
63103	9,193	3,645	39.6
63104	19,325	7,721	40.0
63105	19,003	1,531	8.1
63106	8,676	7,977	91.9
63107	9,391	8,478	90.3
63108	20,521	5,458	26.6

ZIP	Total Population	Total Black/African American	% Black/African American
63109	25,787	1,205	4.7
63110	16,983	3,361	19.8
63111	20,229	8,547	42.3
63112	18,703	11,956	63.9
63113	12,048	11,074	91.9
63114	34,341	10,380	30.2
63115	15,828	15,185	95.9
63116	41,821	10,307	24.6
63117	9,691	718	7.4
63118	26,621	11,806	44.3
63119	34,732	2,923	8.4
63120	6,818	6,035	88.5
63121	24,126	19,921	82.6
63122	41,416	1,552	3.7
63123	50,347	1,784	3.5
63124	10,997	222	2.0
63125	32,750	1,572	4.8
63126	15,201	265	1.7
63127	5,235	97	1.9
63128	30,168	377	1.2
63129	51,893	1,505	2.9
63130	28,978	9,705	33.5
63131	18,531	210	1.1
63132	13,995	4,157	29.7
63133	6,763	5,996	88.7
63134	14,023	9,332	66.5

ZIP	Total Population	Total Black/African American	% Black/African American
63135	19,764	13,541	68.5
63136	42,385	38,090	89.9
63137	20,390	16,666	81.7
63138	18,602	15,137	81.4
63139	22,126	3,536	16.0
63140	291	147	50.5
63141	20,781	1,493	7.2
63143	9,097	940	10.3
63144	9,027	287	3.2
63146	31,348	4,616	14.7
63147	8,502	7,921	93.2

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

### Definition:

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

### Data Source:

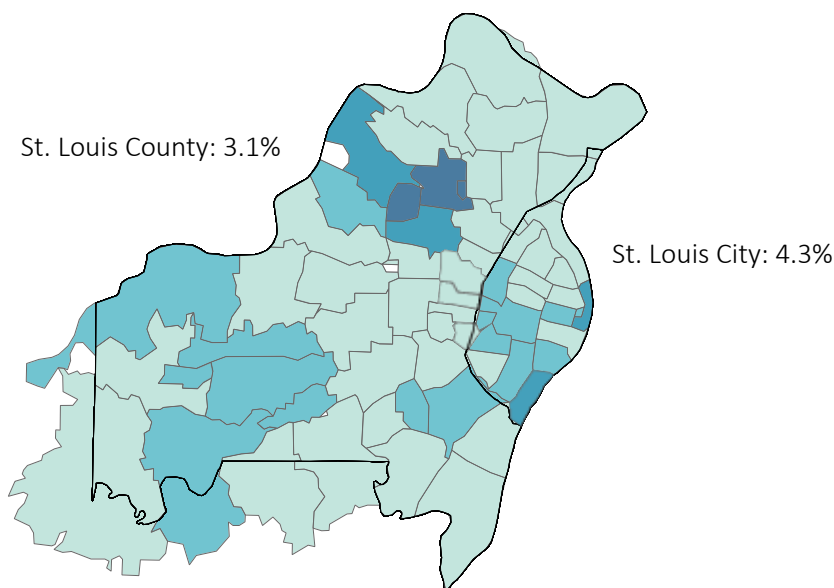
United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: DP05. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

### Calculation:

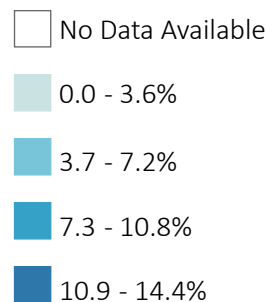
(Total Black or African American population/Total population) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.



# HISPANIC OR LATINO POPULATION



## LEGEND



## COMPARATIVE DATA


US: 18.7%  
MO: 4.6%

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

It is important for programs that serve young children and their families to monitor demographic shifts over time so they can best meet the needs of the families in their community. Moreover, it is critical to consider the demographic make-up of the community through a racial equity lens given that public policies, institutional practices, and cultural representations, past and present, work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial and ethnic group inequities.<sup>1</sup>

Population growth in the broader St. Louis region has been essentially flat for the past decade and in recent years the region has actually registered population declines. When we look closer at different demographic groups, we see there were population declines in some groups and population increases in others. Between 2017 and 2022 we saw a 6.4 percent decline in the white population and a 3.7 percent decline in the Black/African American population in the two-county St. Louis region comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County. Conversely, we saw a 9.4 percent increase in the Hispanic/Latino population and a 16 percent increase in the Asian population during that same period. In fact, from 2017 to 2022 the Hispanic/Latino population in the two-county St. Louis region grew by more than 3,700 residents, increasing from 40,064 Hispanic/Latino residents in 2017 to 43,850 in 2022.

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

**From 2017 to 2022 the Hispanic/Latino population in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County) grew by 9.4%, or more than  3,700 residents.**

# HISPANIC OR LATINO POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total Hispanic or Latino	% Hispanic or Latino
63005	19,734	772	3.9
63011	36,515	1,423	3.9
63017	42,686	1,161	2.7
63021	55,944	2,283	4.1
63025	17,708	666	3.8
63026	44,824	1,056	2.4
63031	50,568	1,244	2.5
63033	41,037	336	0.8
63034	19,031	664	3.5
63038	7,153	145	2.0
63040	8,662	523	6.0
63042	18,143	462	2.5
63043	22,123	833	3.8
63044	10,821	1,096	10.1
63049	17,455	284	1.6
63069	14,961	171	1.1
63074	15,888	2,138	13.5
63088	8,473	342	4.0
63101	2,791	109	3.9
63102	2,404	180	7.5
63103	9,193	342	3.7
63104	19,325	633	3.3
63105	19,003	603	3.2
63106	8,676	143	1.6
63107	9,391	134	1.4
63108	20,521	693	3.4

ZIP	Total Population	Total Hispanic or Latino	% Hispanic or Latino
63109	25,787	751	2.9
63110	16,983	1,202	7.1
63111	20,229	1,685	8.3
63112	18,703	882	4.7
63113	12,048	133	1.1
63114	34,341	3,264	9.5
63115	15,828	102	0.6
63116	41,821	2,906	6.9
63117	9,691	141	1.5
63118	26,621	1,512	5.7
63119	34,732	1,139	3.3
63120	6,818	57	0.8
63121	24,126	193	0.8
63122	41,416	926	2.2
63123	50,347	1,924	3.8
63124	10,997	208	1.9
63125	32,750	920	2.8
63126	15,201	683	4.5
63127	5,235	13	0.2
63128	30,168	250	0.8
63129	51,893	1,294	2.5
63130	28,978	655	2.3
63131	18,531	356	1.9
63132	13,995	248	1.8
63133	6,763	133	2.0
63134	14,023	1,654	11.8

ZIP	Total Population	Total Hispanic or Latino	% Hispanic or Latino
63135	19,764	275	1.4
63136	42,385	243	0.6
63137	20,390	31	0.2
63138	18,602	209	1.1
63139	22,126	1,064	4.8
63140	291	42	14.4
63141	20,781	444	2.1
63143	9,097	282	3.1
63144	9,027	184	2.0
63146	31,348	752	2.4
63147	8,502	2	0.0

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

### Definition:

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

### Data Source:

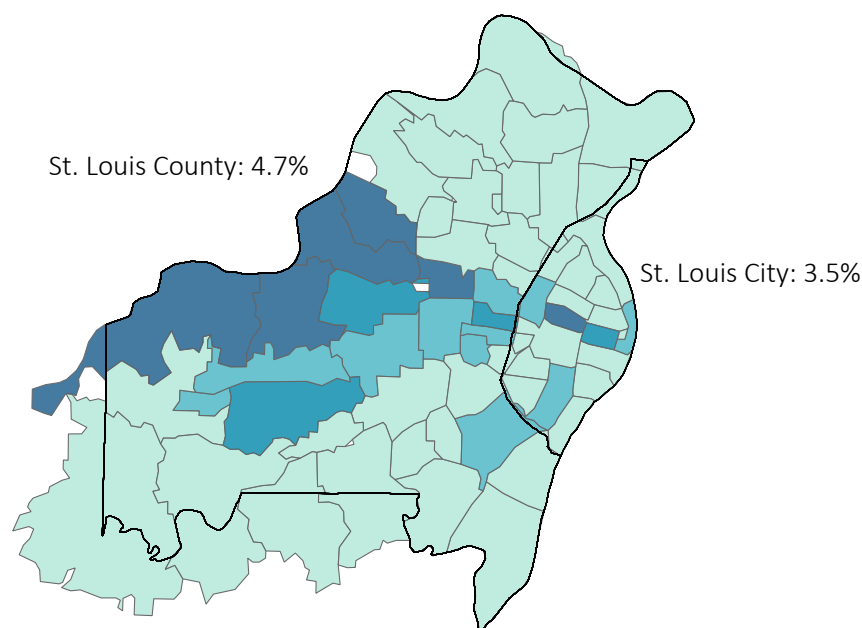
United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: DP05. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

### Calculation:

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



# ASIAN POPULATION



### LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 4.0%
- 4.1 - 7.9%
- 8.0 - 11.9%
- 12.0 - 15.8%

### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 5.8%  
MO: 2.1%

### IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

It is important for programs that serve young children and their families to monitor demographic shifts over time so they can best meet the needs of the families in their community. Moreover, it is critical to consider the demographic make-up of the community through a racial equity lens given that public policies, institutional practices, and cultural representations, past and present, work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial and ethnic group inequities.<sup>1</sup>

Population growth in the broader St. Louis region has been essentially flat for the past decade and in recent years the region has actually registered population declines. When we look closer at different demographic groups, we see there were population declines in some groups and population increases in others. Between 2017 and 2022 we saw a 6.4 percent decline in the white population and a 3.7 percent decline in the Black/African American population in the two-county St. Louis region comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County. Conversely, we saw a 9.4 percent increase in the Hispanic/Latino population and a 16 percent increase in the Asian population during that same period. In fact, from 2017 to 2022 the Asian population in the two-county St. Louis region grew by more than 7,900 residents, increasing from 49,478 Asian residents in 2017 to 57,405 in 2022.

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

**From 2017 to 2022 the Asian population in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County) grew by 16% or more than 7,900 residents.**



# ASIAN POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total Asian	% Asian
63005	19,734	2,614	13.2
63011	36,515	2,690	7.4
63017	42,686	5,330	12.5
63021	55,944	5,698	10.2
63025	17,708	358	2.0
63026	44,824	730	1.6
63031	50,568	256	0.5
63033	41,037	326	0.8
63034	19,031	384	2.0
63038	7,153	282	3.9
63040	8,662	485	5.6
63042	18,143	512	2.8
63043	22,123	3,475	15.7
63044	10,821	308	2.8
63049	17,455	223	1.3
63069	14,961	165	1.1
63074	15,888	218	1.4
63088	8,473	256	3.0
63101	2,791	104	3.7
63102	2,404	154	6.4
63103	9,193	735	8.0
63104	19,325	479	2.5
63105	19,003	1,936	10.2
63106	8,676	0	0.0
63107	9,391	0	0.0
63108	20,521	2,671	13.0

ZIP	Total Population	Total Asian	% Asian
63109	25,787	272	1.1
63110	16,983	622	3.7
63111	20,229	259	1.3
63112	18,703	869	4.6
63113	12,048	15	0.1
63114	34,341	971	2.8
63115	15,828	0	0.0
63116	41,821	2,373	5.7
63117	9,691	593	6.1
63118	26,621	754	2.8
63119	34,732	823	2.4
63120	6,818	6	0.1
63121	24,126	259	1.1
63122	41,416	829	2.0
63123	50,347	2,151	4.3
63124	10,997	794	7.2
63125	32,750	831	2.5
63126	15,201	164	1.1
63127	5,235	94	1.8
63128	30,168	395	1.3
63129	51,893	807	1.6
63130	28,978	1,905	6.6
63131	18,531	981	5.3
63132	13,995	2,061	14.7
63133	6,763	5	0.1
63134	14,023	48	0.3

ZIP	Total Population	Total Asian	% Asian
63135	19,764	20	0.1
63136	42,385	173	0.4
63137	20,390	27	0.1
63138	18,602	25	0.1
63139	22,126	758	3.4
63140	291	2	0.7
63141	20,781	2,212	10.6
63143	9,097	195	2.1
63144	9,027	545	6.0
63146	31,348	4,941	15.8
63147	8,502	0	0.0

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

### Definition:

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

### Data Source:

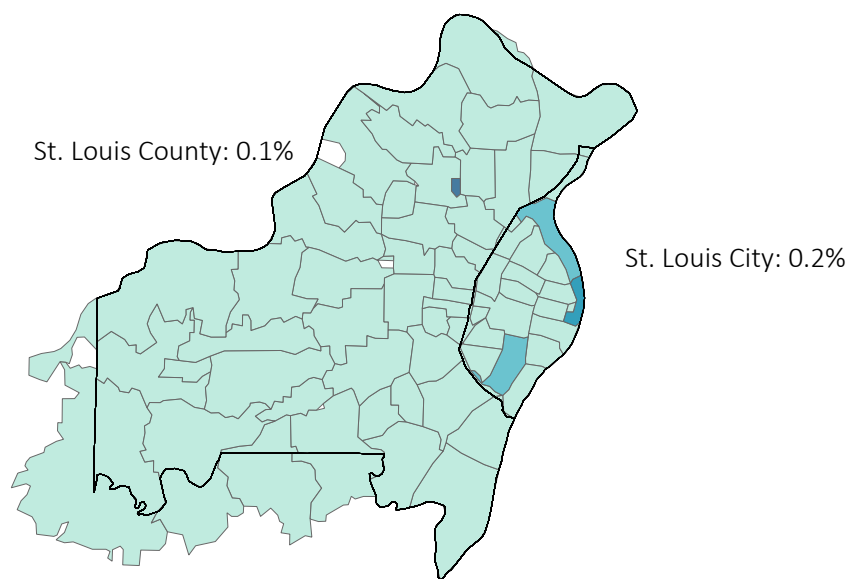
United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: DP05. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

### Calculation:

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



# AMERICAN INDIAN & ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION



### LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 0.4%
- 0.5 - 0.9%
- 1.0 - 1.3%
- 1.4 - 1.7%

### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 0.8%  
MO: 0.3%

### IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

It is important for programs that serve young children and their families to monitor demographic shifts over time so they can best meet the needs of the families in their community. Moreover, it is critical to consider the demographic make-up of the community through a racial equity lens given that public policies, institutional practices, and cultural representations, past and present, work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial and ethnic group inequities.<sup>1</sup>

Population growth in the broader St. Louis region has been essentially flat for the past decade and in recent years the region has actually registered population declines. The American Indian and Alaskan Native population remains one of the smallest demographic groups in our region. As of 2022 there were just under 1,500 individuals belonging to this demographic group living in the two-county St. Louis region comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County. This is a notable decrease from 2017 when according to the U.S. census there were nearly 2,600 American Indian and Alaskan Natives living in the St. Louis region. However, with such few individuals from this demographic group living in the region, it is important to consider sampling error when comparing these years of data.

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

**As of 2022 there were 1,500 individuals identifying as "American Indian and Alaskan Native" in the two-county St. Louis region.**

# AMERICAN INDIAN & ALASKA NATIVE POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total American Indian & Alaska Native	% American Indian & Alaska Native
63005	19,734	26	0.1
63011	36,515	30	0.1
63017	42,686	14	0.0
63021	55,944	127	0.2
63025	17,708	1	0.0
63026	44,824	17	0.0
63031	50,568	10	0.0
63033	41,037	8	0.0
63034	19,031	7	0.0
63038	7,153	0	0.0
63040	8,662	0	0.0
63042	18,143	0	0.0
63043	22,123	6	0.0
63044	10,821	4	0.0
63049	17,455	30	0.2
63069	14,961	49	0.3
63074	15,888	12	0.1
63088	8,473	2	0.0
63101	2,791	0	0.0
63102	2,404	27	1.1
63103	9,193	12	0.1
63104	19,325	10	0.1
63105	19,003	11	0.1

ZIP	Total Population	Total American Indian & Alaska Native	% American Indian & Alaska Native
63106	8,676	0	0.0
63107	9,391	0	0.0
63108	20,521	28	0.1
63109	25,787	0	0.0
63110	16,983	35	0.2
63111	20,229	61	0.3
63112	18,703	26	0.1
63113	12,048	0	0.0
63114	34,341	51	0.1
63115	15,828	34	0.2
63116	41,821	198	0.5
63117	9,691	0	0.0
63118	26,621	58	0.2
63119	34,732	20	0.1
63120	6,818	0	0.0
63121	24,126	22	0.1
63122	41,416	13	0.0
63123	50,347	56	0.1
63124	10,997	0	0.0
63125	32,750	84	0.3
63126	15,201	0	0.0
63127	5,235	0	0.0
63128	30,168	28	0.1

ZIP	Total Population	Total American Indian & Alaska Native	% American Indian & Alaska Native
63129	51,893	40	0.1
63130	28,978	55	0.2
63131	18,531	16	0.1
63132	13,995	16	0.1
63133	6,763	0	0.0
63134	14,023	12	0.1
63135	19,764	0	0.0
63136	42,385	52	0.1
63137	20,390	20	0.1
63138	18,602	27	0.1
63139	22,126	56	0.3
63140	291	5	1.7
63141	20,781	16	0.1
63143	9,097	0	0.0
63144	9,027	4	0.0
63146	31,348	59	0.2
63147	8,502	66	0.8

## DATA NOTES

One of the 4 highest ZIP codes by percentage (the 5th through 8th highest were tied).

### Definition:

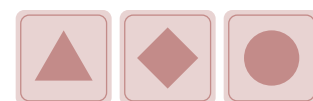
The number or percentage of the total population self-identifying as “American Indian and Alaska Native” on the American Community Survey.

### Data Source:

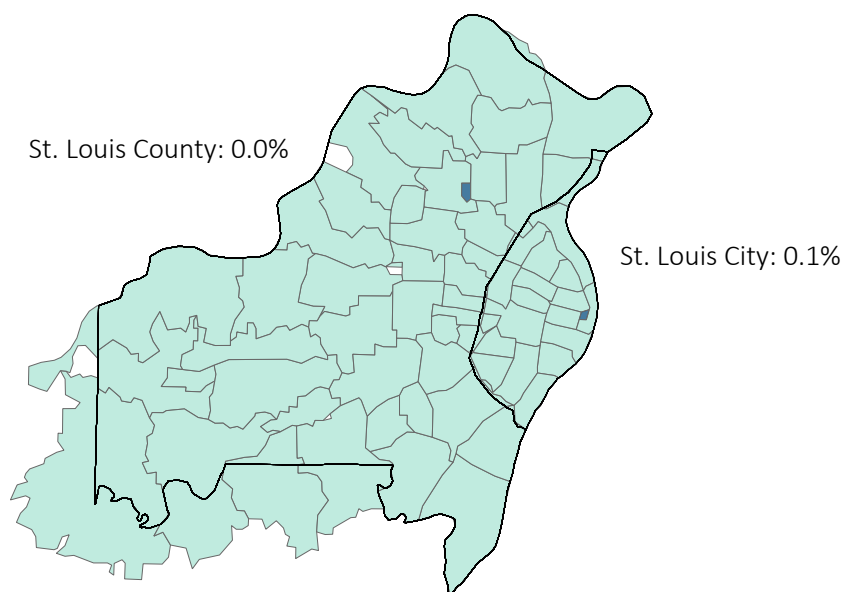
United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: DP05. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

### Calculation:

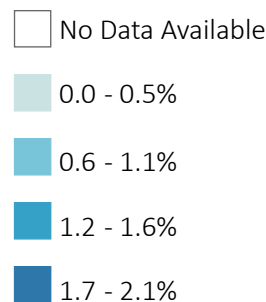
(Total American Indian and Alaska Native population/Total population) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.



## NATIVE HAWAIIAN & OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION



### LEGEND



### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 0.2%  
 MO: 0.1%

### IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

It is important for programs that serve young children and their families to monitor demographic shifts over time so they can best meet the needs of the families in their community. Moreover, it is critical to consider the demographic make-up of the community through a racial equity lens given that public policies, institutional practices, and cultural representations, past and present, work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial and ethnic group inequities.<sup>1</sup>

Population growth in the broader St. Louis region has been essentially flat for the past decade and in recent years the region has actually registered population declines. The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population remains one of the smallest demographic groups in our region. As of 2022 there were just over 400 individuals belonging to this demographic group living in the two-county St. Louis region comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County. This is essentially unchanged from 2017 when according to the U.S. census there were 421 individuals belonging to this demographic group living in the St. Louis region.

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

**As of 2022  
 there were  
 400 individuals  
 identifying as  
 "Native Hawaiian  
 and Other Pacific  
 Islander" in the  
 two-county St.  
 Louis region.**

## NATIVE HAWAIIAN & OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander
63005	19,734	0	0.0
63011	36,515	6	0.0
63017	42,686	0	0.0
63021	55,944	13	0.0
63025	17,708	0	0.0
63026	44,824	25	0.1
63031	50,568	18	0.0
63033	41,037	0	0.0
63034	19,031	4	0.0
63038	7,153	4	0.1
63040	8,662	0	0.0
63042	18,143	0	0.0
63043	22,123	72	0.3
63044	10,821	0	0.0
63049	17,455	26	0.1
63069	14,961	0	0.0
63074	15,888	0	0.0
63088	8,473	0	0.0
63101	2,791	47	1.7
63102	2,404	0	0.0
63103	9,193	0	0.0
63104	19,325	17	0.1

ZIP	Total Population	Total Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander
63105	19,003	0	0.0
63106	8,676	0	0.0
63107	9,391	0	0.0
63108	20,521	0	0.0
63109	25,787	9	0.0
63110	16,983	19	0.1
63111	20,229	8	0.0
63112	18,703	0	0.0
63113	12,048	19	0.2
63114	34,341	5	0.0
63115	15,828	79	0.5
63116	41,821	5	0.0
63117	9,691	0	0.0
63118	26,621	0	0.0
63119	34,732	0	0.0
63120	6,818	0	0.0
63121	24,126	0	0.0
63122	41,416	3	0.0
63123	50,347	3	0.0
63124	10,997	0	0.0
63125	32,750	7	0.0
63126	15,201	0	0.0

ZIP	Total Population	Total Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	% Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander
63127	5,235	0	0.0
63128	30,168	13	0.0
63129	51,893	0	0.0
63130	28,978	8	0.0
63131	18,531	0	0.0
63132	13,995	0	0.0
63133	6,763	0	0.0
63134	14,023	1	0.0
63135	19,764	0	0.0
63136	42,385	4	0.0
63137	20,390	2	0.0
63138	18,602	0	0.0
63139	22,126	0	0.0
63140	291	6	2.1
63141	20,781	22	0.1
63143	9,097	0	0.0
63144	9,027	0	0.0
63146	31,348	1	0.0
63147	8,502	0	0.0

### DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

#### Definition:

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

#### Data Source:

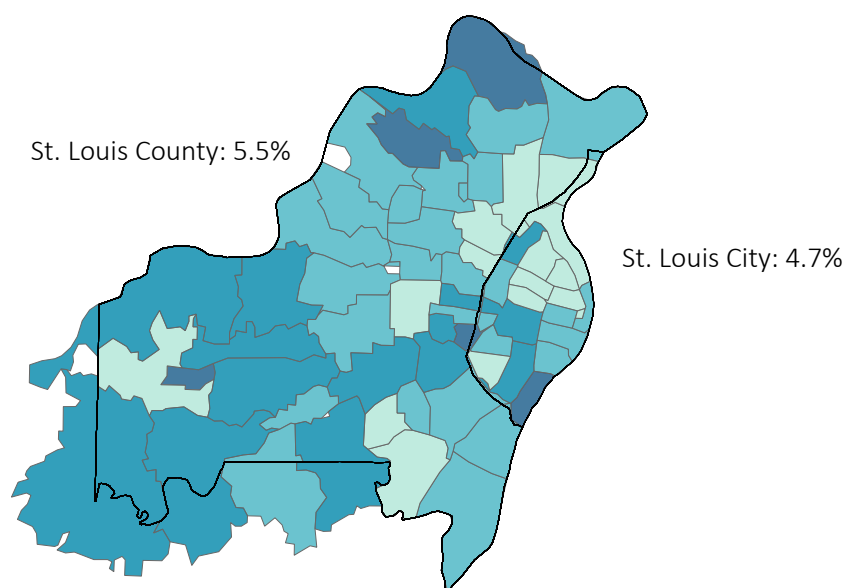
United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: DP05. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

#### Calculation:

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



# MULTIRACIAL POPULATION



### LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.8 - 3.4%
- 3.5 - 6.0%
- 6.1 - 8.6%
- 8.7 - 11.2%

### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 8.8%  
 MO: 5.4%

### IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

It is important for programs that serve young children and their families to monitor demographic shifts over time so they can best meet the needs of the families in their community. Moreover, it is critical to consider the demographic make-up of the community through a racial equity lens given that public policies, institutional practices, and cultural representations, past and present, work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial and ethnic group inequities.<sup>1</sup>

Population growth in the broader St. Louis region has been essentially flat for the past decade and in recent years the region has actually registered population declines. When we look closer at different demographic groups, we see there were population declines in some groups and population increases in others. One demographic group where we have seen increases is in those identifying as “two or more races” on the U.S. census. From 2017 to 2022 the multiracial population in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County) increased from 2.4 percent to 5.3 percent.

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

**From 2017 to 2022 the number of individuals in the two-county St. Louis region identifying as multiracial on the U.S. census more than doubled increasing from 31,600 in 2017 to 69,200 in 2022.**

# MULTIRACIAL POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total Multiracial	% Multiracial
63005	19,734	1,682	8.5
63011	36,515	2,607	7.1
63017	42,686	2,824	6.6
63021	55,944	4,219	7.5
63025	17,708	1,199	6.8
63026	44,824	3,076	6.9
63031	50,568	3,544	7.0
63033	41,037	1,425	3.5
63034	19,031	2,031	10.7
63038	7,153	232	3.2
63040	8,662	974	11.2
63042	18,143	1,604	8.8
63043	22,123	1,052	4.8
63044	10,821	495	4.6
63049	17,455	961	5.5
63069	14,961	1,274	8.5
63074	15,888	731	4.6
63088	8,473	501	5.9
63101	2,791	23	0.8
63102	2,404	122	5.1
63103	9,193	389	4.2
63104	19,325	1,118	5.8
63105	19,003	1,377	7.2
63106	8,676	194	2.2
63107	9,391	88	0.9

ZIP	Total Population	Total Multiracial	% Multiracial
63108	20,521	564	2.7
63109	25,787	691	2.7
63110	16,983	1,158	6.8
63111	20,229	1,789	8.8
63112	18,703	796	4.3
63113	12,048	207	1.7
63114	34,341	1,828	5.3
63115	15,828	202	1.3
63116	41,821	2,670	6.4
63117	9,691	342	3.5
63118	26,621	1,581	5.9
63119	34,732	2,809	8.1
63120	6,818	578	8.5
63121	24,126	562	2.3
63122	41,416	2,854	6.9
63123	50,347	2,700	5.4
63124	10,997	345	3.1
63125	32,750	1,654	5.1
63126	15,201	598	3.9
63127	5,235	123	2.3
63128	30,168	1,013	3.4
63129	51,893	2,164	4.2
63130	28,978	1,445	5.0
63131	18,531	770	4.2
63132	13,995	605	4.3

ZIP	Total Population	Total Multiracial	% Multiracial
63133	6,763	170	2.5
63134	14,023	691	4.9
63135	19,764	822	4.2
63136	42,385	1,140	2.7
63137	20,390	527	2.6
63138	18,602	687	3.7
63139	22,126	1,272	5.7
63140	291	11	3.8
63141	20,781	795	3.8
63143	9,097	950	10.4
63144	9,027	775	8.6
63146	31,348	1,103	3.5
63147	8,502	187	2.2

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

### Definition:

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

### Data Source:

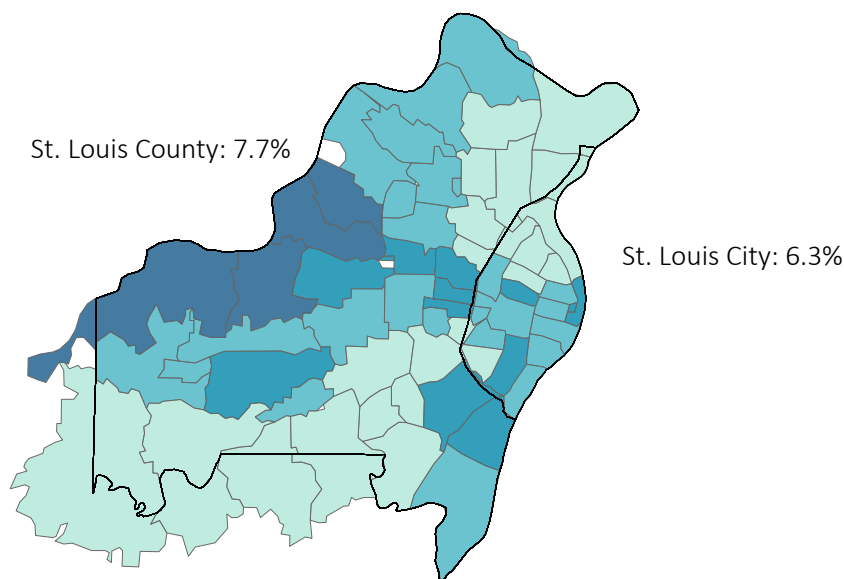
United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: DP05. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

### Calculation:

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



# FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION



### LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 4.8%
- 4.9 - 9.6%
- 9.7 - 14.3%
- 14.4 - 19.1%

### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 13.7%  
MO: 4.2%

### IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The foreign-born population includes individuals who are naturalized U.S. citizens and those who are not U.S. citizens. The foreign-born share of the U.S. population is at its highest level since 1910, with approximately 45 million immigrants living in the United States representing 13.7 percent of the overall population. With U.S. fertility rates at a historic low, the Census Bureau projects that net international migration will be the main driver behind U.S. population growth between 2027 and 2038. Today, immigrants settle across the country rather than clustering overwhelmingly in a handful of states, as in the past. As the foreign-born population has grown and spread out over the past few decades, it has contributed to population growth in several states and offset decline in others.<sup>1</sup>

From 2017 to 2022 the foreign-born population in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) increased from 6.9 to 7.4 percent of the total population in the region. And while the regional percentage of foreign-born individuals (7.4 percent) is notably lower than that of the national average (13.7 percent) it is noteworthy that there are four zip codes in the region where the percentage of foreign-born individuals exceeds the national average with zip code 63043 having the highest percentage of foreign-born individuals (19.1 percent) in the region.

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

**While the regional percentage of foreign-born individuals is notably lower than that of the national average, it is noteworthy that there are four zip codes in the region where the percentage of foreign-born individuals exceeds the national average.**



# FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total Foreign-Born	% Foreign-Born
63005	19,734	2,921	14.8
63011	36,515	3,053	8.4
63017	42,686	6,451	15.1
63021	55,944	5,731	10.2
63025	17,708	669	3.8
63026	44,824	1,444	3.2
63031	50,568	2,561	5.1
63033	41,037	1,235	3.0
63034	19,031	937	4.9
63038	7,153	572	8.0
63040	8,662	528	6.1
63042	18,143	1,010	5.6
63043	22,123	4,218	19.1
63044	10,821	979	9.0
63049	17,455	382	2.2
63069	14,961	236	1.6
63074	15,888	1,507	9.5
63088	8,473	722	8.5
63101	2,791	328	11.8
63102	2,404	324	13.5
63103	9,193	829	9.0
63104	19,325	1,099	5.7
63105	19,003	2,063	10.9
63106	8,676	423	4.9

ZIP	Total Population	Total Foreign-Born	% Foreign-Born
63107	9,391	128	1.4
63108	20,521	2,673	13.0
63109	25,787	1,100	4.3
63110	16,983	1,090	6.4
63111	20,229	1,142	5.6
63112	18,703	1,279	6.8
63113	12,048	70	0.6
63114	34,341	2,928	8.5
63115	15,828	2	0.0
63116	41,821	4,626	11.1
63117	9,691	1,103	11.4
63118	26,621	2,022	7.6
63119	34,732	1,545	4.4
63120	6,818	91	1.3
63121	24,126	503	2.1
63122	41,416	1,479	3.6
63123	50,347	5,900	11.7
63124	10,997	943	8.6
63125	32,750	4,093	12.5
63126	15,201	640	4.2
63127	5,235	163	3.1
63128	30,168	1,235	4.1
63129	51,893	3,281	6.3
63130	28,978	3,210	11.1

ZIP	Total Population	Total Foreign-Born	% Foreign-Born
63131	18,531	1,385	7.5
63132	13,995	1,589	11.4
63133	6,763	33	0.5
63134	14,023	797	5.7
63135	19,764	171	0.9
63136	42,385	458	1.1
63137	20,390	176	0.9
63138	18,602	327	1.8
63139	22,126	1,134	5.1
63140	291	18	6.2
63141	20,781	2,769	13.3
63143	9,097	436	4.8
63144	9,027	591	6.5
63146	31,348	5,571	17.8
63147	8,502	4	0.0

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

### Definition:

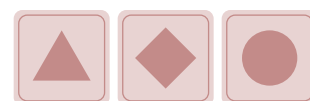
The number or percentage of the total population self-identifying as “Foreign-Born” on the American Community Survey.

### Data Source:

United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: DP02. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

### Calculation:

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



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# HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN & FAMILIES

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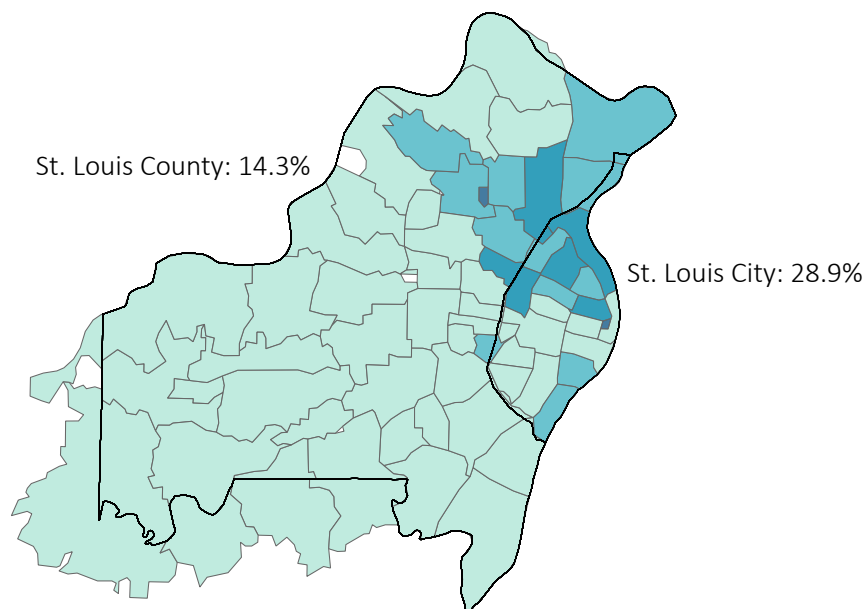
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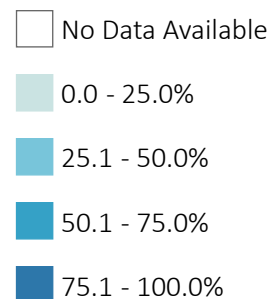
Students Who are Homeless



# CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 LIVING IN POVERTY



## LEGEND



## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 18.1%  
MO: 18.4%

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

In 2021, 17 percent of children nationally lived in families with incomes below the poverty line. Poverty levels among Black, Hispanic, American Indian, and multiracial children, children living in single-mother families, and children under five were higher.<sup>1</sup> Being raised in poverty (defined as income of \$27,479 or less in 2021 for a family of four with two children) 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, research shows that very young children, who experience poverty while their brains are developing, are at highest risk for poor educational outcomes.<sup>2</sup> There are stark, persistent disparities in the poverty rates of children of different races and ethnicities. In 2021, 11 percent of both non-Hispanic white and Asian children lived in poverty, compared with 31 percent of Black children, 28 percent of American Indian children, 23 percent of Latino children, and 19 percent of multiracial children.<sup>3</sup> 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.

From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of children under age five living in poverty in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) declined from 22 percent in 2017 to 18 percent in 2022. During this period, in St. Louis County the percentage of children under age five living in poverty decreased from 16 percent in 2017 to 14 percent in 2022. In St. Louis City the percentage of children under age five living in poverty decreased from 38 percent in 2017 to 29 percent in 2022. It is important to note that while poverty declined in both counties between 2017 and 2022, as of 2022 the percentage of children under age five living in poverty in St. Louis City (29 percent) was double that of St. Louis County (14 percent).

In 2022 the percentage of children under age five living in poverty in St. Louis City (29%) was double that of St. Louis County (14%).

<sup>1,3</sup>Annie E. Casey Foundation. 2023 Kids Count Data Book Interactive. Accessed at <https://www.aecf.org/interactive/databook>.  
<sup>2</sup>Brooks-Gunn, Jean and Duncan, Greg. "The Effects of Poverty on Children." The Future of Children. Summer/Fall 1997. Accessed at <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9299837/>.

# CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 LIVING IN POVERTY

ZIP	# Under 5	# Under 5 in Poverty	% Under 5 in Poverty
63005	711	15	2.1
63011	2,134	28	1.3
63017	2,125	101	4.8
63021	3,121	107	3.4
63025	1,384	0	0.0
63026	2,120	141	6.7
63031	2,199	299	13.6
63033	1,922	225	11.7
63034	1,086	204	18.8
63038	511	0	0.0
63040	410	10	2.4
63042	1,306	457	35.0
63043	1,082	79	7.3
63044	460	102	22.2
63049	835	132	15.8
63069	815	31	3.8
63074	1,182	203	17.2
63088	346	66	19.1
63101	93	85	91.4
63102	30	0	0.0
63103	298	0	0.0
63104	849	88	10.4
63105	636	11	1.7
63106	824	507	61.5
63107	546	156	28.6
63108	511	57	11.2

ZIP	# Under 5	# Under 5 in Poverty	% Under 5 in Poverty
63109	1,359	40	2.9
63110	920	86	9.3
63111	1,343	390	29.0
63112	1,332	796	59.8
63113	396	148	37.4
63114	2,547	463	18.2
63115	684	433	63.3
63116	2,545	495	19.4
63117	630	5	0.8
63118	1,948	628	32.2
63119	1,913	93	4.9
63120	727	322	44.3
63121	1,377	556	40.4
63122	2,338	26	1.1
63123	2,828	208	7.4
63124	522	0	0.0
63125	2,168	355	16.4
63126	809	6	0.7
63127	125	0	0.0
63128	1,553	35	2.3
63129	2,520	200	7.9
63130	1,652	149	9.0
63131	774	11	1.4
63132	840	73	8.7
63133	547	311	56.9
63134	1,300	536	41.2

ZIP	# Under 5	# Under 5 in Poverty	% Under 5 in Poverty
63135	1,562	551	35.3
63136	2,359	1,204	51.0
63137	1,683	816	48.5
63138	1,390	485	34.9
63139	1,773	194	10.9
63140	18	18	100.0
63141	866	47	5.4
63143	462	118	25.5
63144	447	0	0.0
63146	2,202	132	6.0
63147	427	218	51.1

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

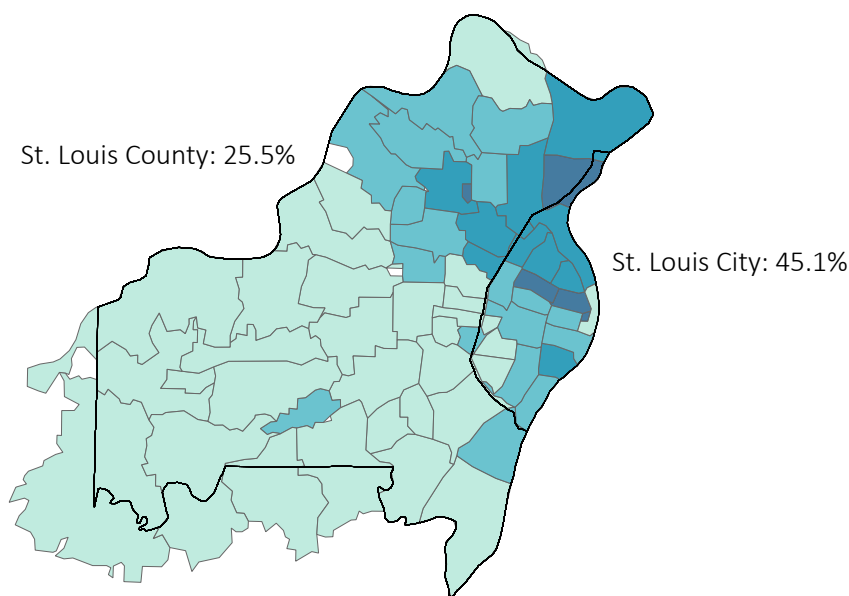
**Definition:** The number or percentage of children under age five living below the Federal Poverty Level.

**Data Source:** United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Poverty status in the past 12 months. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: S1701. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

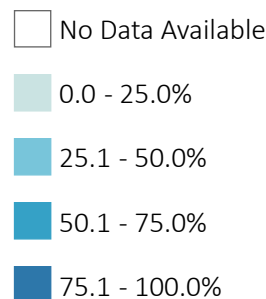
**Calculation:** (Number of children under 5 living below Federal Poverty Level/Total number of children under 5 for whom poverty status is determined) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.



# HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY SINGLE MOTHERS



### LEGEND



### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 23.2%  
MO: 23.4%

### IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

During the period from 1960-2022, the percentage of children living with only their mother nearly tripled from 8 percent in 1960 to 23 percent in 2022. During this same period of time the percentage of children living with only their father increased from 1 percent in 1960 to 9 percent in 2022.<sup>1</sup> 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 family income in 2022 at \$119,934, followed by single-father households at \$55,671. Single-mother households had the lowest median family income at \$35,779.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, in 2022, 40 percent of single-mother families had incomes below the poverty level, while 16 percent of single-father families, and 6 percent of married-couple families had incomes below the poverty level.<sup>3</sup>

Between 2017 and 2022 the percentage of households headed by single mothers changed very little declining slightly from 30.6 percent in 2017 to 29.2 percent in 2022. There are substantial differences in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) in the percentage of households headed by single mothers. As of 2022, the percentage of households headed by single mothers in St. Louis City was 45 percent, while the percentage of households headed by single mothers in St. Louis County was 25 percent. Improving wages and economic opportunities, particularly in female-dominated sectors of the economy, is critical to improving the well-being of all children, but particularly benefits children in single-mother families.

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Census Bureau. Historical Living Arrangements of Children. Accessed at <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/families/children.html>.

<sup>2</sup>United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: B19126.

<sup>3</sup>United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families by Family Type by Presence of Related Children Under 18 Years by Age. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: B17010.

**As of 2022, the percentage of households headed by single mothers in St. Louis City was 45%,**

**while the percentage of households headed by single mothers in St. Louis County was 25%.**

# HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY SINGLE MOTHERS

ZIP	# HH with Children Under 18	# Headed by Single Mothers	% Headed by Single Mothers
63005	2,464	201	8.2
63011	4,342	463	10.7
63017	4,798	446	9.3
63021	6,965	830	11.9
63025	2,418	200	8.3
63026	4,921	573	11.6
63031	5,238	1,855	35.4
63033	4,058	1,791	44.1
63034	1,691	381	22.5
63038	779	43	5.5
63040	1,133	155	13.7
63042	1,869	871	46.6
63043	2,348	323	13.8
63044	1,290	388	30.1
63049	1,815	258	14.2
63069	1,476	166	11.2
63074	1,962	894	45.6
63088	716	237	33.1
63101	101	79	78.2
63102	26	0	0.0
63103	361	161	44.6
63104	1,520	715	47.0
63105	1,846	366	19.8
63106	1,133	910	80.3
63107	723	503	69.6

ZIP	# HH with Children Under 18	# Headed by Single Mothers	% Headed by Single Mothers
63108	937	410	43.8
63109	2,321	403	17.4
63110	1,357	407	30.0
63111	1,802	895	49.7
63112	1,692	658	38.9
63113	718	548	76.3
63114	3,404	1,201	35.3
63115	1,312	933	71.1
63116	4,244	1,604	37.8
63117	946	72	7.6
63118	2,534	1,345	53.1
63119	3,505	501	14.3
63120	623	426	68.4
63121	1,827	1,114	61.0
63122	5,189	726	14.0
63123	4,961	904	18.2
63124	1,196	162	13.5
63125	3,294	915	27.8
63126	1,774	286	16.1
63127	513	18	3.5
63128	2,728	467	17.1
63129	5,479	1,085	19.8
63130	2,366	469	19.8
63131	2,522	114	4.5
63132	1,800	605	33.6

ZIP	# HH with Children Under 18	# Headed by Single Mothers	% Headed by Single Mothers
63133	510	378	74.1
63134	1,749	890	50.9
63135	2,050	919	44.8
63136	4,135	2,807	67.9
63137	1,885	1,555	82.5
63138	1,927	1,042	54.1
63139	1,923	420	21.8
63140	19	19	100.0
63141	2,060	408	19.8
63143	985	321	32.6
63144	850	199	23.4
63146	3,328	579	17.4
63147	718	419	58.4

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

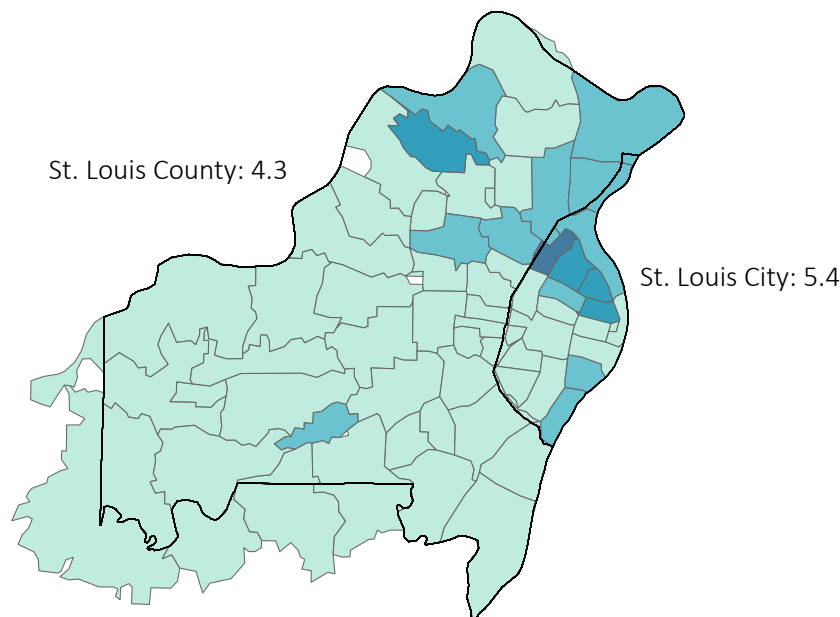
**Definition:** The number or percentage of households with children under 18 that are headed by single mothers.

**Data Source:** United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Households and Families. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: S1101. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

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



# UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



## LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 1.1 - 6.0%
- 6.1 - 10.9%
- 11.0 - 15.7%
- 15.8 - 20.6%

## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 5.3  
MO: 4.3

## 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 actively seeking employment for the previous four weeks, and were currently available for work. However, it is important to note that the unemployment rate does not capture workers who have “dropped out” of the labor market and are no longer actively looking for work. Nationally, in January of 2024 the unemployment rate fell to 3.7%, down dramatically from a historic high of 14.7% in April 2020, just a month into the Covid-19 pandemic.<sup>1</sup> However, as the economy continues to recover from the unprecedented impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, it is critical to remember that the economic impacts of the pandemic varied dramatically by gender, race/ethnicity, and wage level. Tellingly, data comparing unemployment rates from 2020 to 2021 show that unemployment dropped for all groups, but a familiar pattern remained with the white unemployment rate (4.7%) remaining notably lower than the Asian (5.0%), Hispanic/Latino (6.8%), and Black/African American (8.6%) unemployment rates. Further, Black and Latina women, who disproportionately work in the most tenuous and low-wage jobs due to occupational segregation, have experienced significant job losses since the crisis began and have recovered fewer jobs than white women and men.<sup>2</sup>

Data for the St. Louis MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area) show that unemployment rates jumped from 3.1 percent in February 2020 to 11.5 percent in April 2020. A year later, in April 2021 unemployment rates fell to 4.7 percent and as of January 2024 unemployment stood at 3.7 percent in the St. Louis MSA.<sup>3</sup> The zip-code level data for the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) show a point-in-time unemployment rate and cannot capture the dramatic changes in employment status that families have experienced over the past few years. However, these data do show us which zip codes tend to have higher unemployment rates and are likely to experience more job instability in general, and during significant economic events such as the Covid-19 pandemic, in particular.

<sup>1,3</sup>U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey. Accessed at <https://data.bls.gov/>.

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. BLS Reports. January 2023. “Labor force characteristics by race and ethnicity, 2021”. Accessed at <https://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/race-and-ethnicity/2021/home.htm>.

Data for the St. Louis MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area) show January 2024 rates at 3.7%. This is back near February of 2020 rates (prior to the pandemic) of 3.1%.



# UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

ZIP	Unemployment Rate	ZIP	Unemployment Rate	ZIP	Unemployment Rate
63005	2.0	63104	2.6	63125	4.5
63011	2.5	63105	2.2	63126	2.3
63017	3.4	63106	12.2	63127	3.4
63021	3.3	63107	12.4	63128	4.5
63025	4.0	63108	4.1	63129	3.6
63026	2.7	63109	1.6	63130	2.0
63031	6.5	63110	2.6	63131	2.3
63033	5.5	63111	9.5	63132	4.2
63034	4.6	63112	5.9	63133	4.6
63038	2.8	63113	10.3	63134	3.7
63040	4.8	63114	6.4	63135	5.4
63042	11.0	63115	12.3	63136	10.0
63043	2.3	63116	4.3	63137	7.2
63044	5.1	63117	1.9	63138	8.1
63049	3.8	63118	6.7	63139	2.2
63069	1.4	63119	3.3	63140	1.1
63074	5.2	63120	20.6	63141	2.3
63088	7.0	63121	8.6	63143	1.8
63101	3.6	63122	2.4	63144	2.0
63102	1.5	63123	3.1	63146	2.5
63103	4.4	63124	1.6	63147	8.3



## DATA NOTES

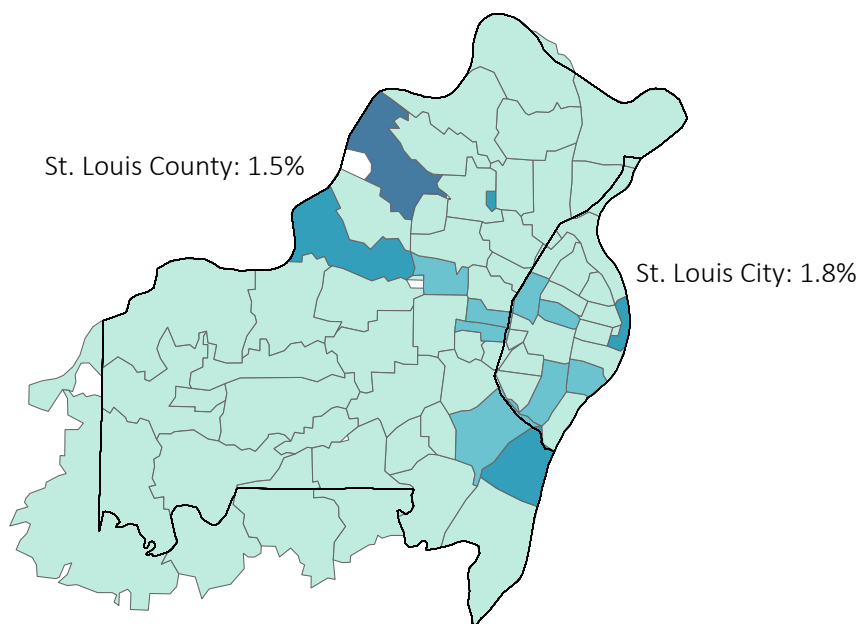
One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

**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.

**Data Source:** United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Employment Status. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: S2301. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.



# LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS



## LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 2.3%
- 2.4 - 4.6%
- 4.7 - 6.9%
- 7.0 - 9.2%

## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 4.2%  
MO: 1.1%

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The federal website Limited English Proficiency ([www.lep.gov](http://www.lep.gov)) defines limited English proficiency (LEP) individuals as people who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English. In 2022, there were more than 5.2 million limited English proficiency households in United States, or about 4.2 percent of U.S. households. Of these households close to 60 percent, or 3.2 million, spoke Spanish. Another 21 percent spoke Asian or Pacific Island languages, 15 percent spoke other Indo-European languages, and 5 percent spoke other languages.<sup>1</sup> In the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) this breakdown looked quite different. In 2022, there were more than 8,800 limited English proficiency households, or 1.6 percent of households in the two-county St. Louis region. Of these households, 19 percent spoke Spanish, 37 percent spoke Asian or Pacific Island languages, 34 percent spoke other Indo-European languages, and 11 percent spoke other languages.<sup>1</sup>

From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of limited English-speaking households in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) remained mostly unchanged declining slightly from 1.8 percent of households in 2017 to 1.6 percent of households in 2022. In 2022, the percentage of limited English-speaking households in St. Louis City was 1.8 percent and the percentage of limited English-speaking households in St. County was 1.5 percent, both notably lower than the national average of 4.2 percent. However, there were 6 zip codes in the two-county St. Louis region where the percentage of limited English-speaking households surpassed the national average. Further, zip code 63044, which encompasses portions of Bridgeton in St. Louis County, had the highest percentage of limited English-speaking households at 9.2 percent. While the percentage of limited English-speaking households remains relatively small in the St. Louis region, language diversity can create a number of challenges, as well as unique opportunities in the region.

**As of 2022 there were more than 8,800 limited-English speaking households in the two-county St. Louis region.**

**Of these households:**

- 19% Spanish
- 37% Asian or Pacific Island Languages
- 34% Other Indo-European Languages
- 11% Other Languages

<sup>1,2</sup>United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Limited English Speaking Households. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: S1602.

# LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS

ZIP	Total # of Households	# Limited English	% Limited English
63005	7,329	85	1.2
63011	14,354	137	1.0
63017	17,220	250	1.5
63021	22,096	345	1.6
63025	6,277	18	0.3
63026	16,952	120	0.7
63031	19,208	160	0.8
63033	16,363	136	0.8
63034	6,379	41	0.6
63038	2,522	0	0.0
63040	3,220	13	0.4
63042	8,677	8	0.1
63043	9,302	162	1.7
63044	4,245	392	9.2
63049	6,679	11	0.2
63069	6,030	0	0.0
63074	7,131	103	1.4
63088	4,208	36	0.9
63101	1,985	18	0.9
63102	1,404	80	5.7
63103	5,149	18	0.3
63104	9,797	143	1.5
63105	6,725	239	3.6
63106	4,014	0	0.0
63107	4,061	0	0.0
63108	11,098	334	3.0

ZIP	Total # of Households	# Limited English	% Limited English
63109	13,928	111	0.8
63110	8,728	58	0.7
63111	8,772	0	0.0
63112	8,917	308	3.5
63113	4,987	19	0.4
63114	14,860	304	2.0
63115	7,057	0	0.0
63116	19,417	843	4.3
63117	4,723	117	2.5
63118	11,830	484	4.1
63119	14,966	70	0.5
63120	2,498	39	1.6
63121	11,204	9	0.1
63122	16,691	86	0.5
63123	22,083	611	2.8
63124	4,978	45	0.9
63125	13,606	708	5.2
63126	6,039	43	0.7
63127	2,145	21	1.0
63128	12,974	76	0.6
63129	21,325	251	1.2
63130	13,174	243	1.8
63131	6,778	24	0.4
63132	6,068	156	2.6
63133	2,890	0	0.0
63134	5,120	83	1.6

ZIP	Total # of Households	# Limited English	% Limited English
63135	8,100	0	0.0
63136	18,061	47	0.3
63137	8,516	27	0.3
63138	7,217	31	0.4
63139	10,924	87	0.8
63140	127	6	4.7
63141	8,868	196	2.2
63143	4,811	88	1.8
63144	4,561	57	1.2
63146	14,912	817	5.5
63147	3,519	2	0.1

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

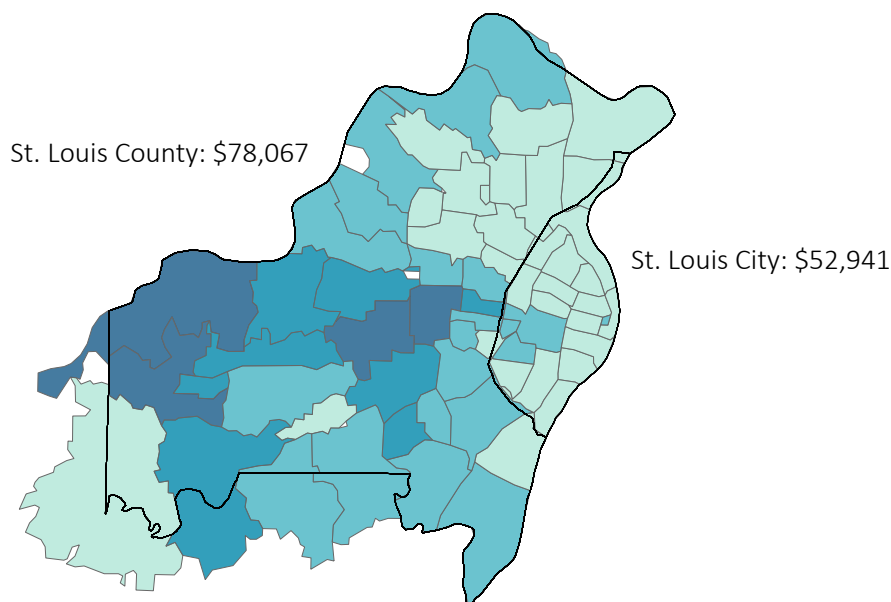
**Definition:** The number or percentage of limited English-speaking households.

**Data Source:** United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Limited English Speaking Households. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: S1602. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

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



# MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



## LEGEND

- No Data Available
- \$22,263 - \$68,861
- \$68,862 - \$115,459
- \$115,460 - \$162,056
- \$162,057 - \$208,654

## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: \$75,149  
 MO: \$65,920

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Rising wage inequality has been a defining feature of the American economy for nearly four decades. In fact, between 1979 and 2019, low- and middle-wage workers in the U.S. labor market experienced only a few short years of strong growth in real (inflation-adjusted) wages. However, between 2019 and 2023, workers in the bottom half of the wage distribution have seen historically fast wage growth, even in the face of high inflation.<sup>1</sup> Further, historically disadvantaged groups—such as women, Black and Hispanic workers, young workers, and workers with less than college degree—have experienced particularly strong wage growth in recent years.<sup>2</sup> Notably, between 2019 and 2023, hourly wage growth was strongest at the bottom of the wage distribution. The 10th-percentile real hourly wage grew 12.1% over the four-year period. Overall inflation grew nearly 20%, or about 4.5% annually, between 2019 and 2023. Even with this historically fast inflation, particularly in the immediate aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic, low-end wages grew substantially faster than price growth.<sup>3</sup> Despite this growth, in 2023, the 10th-percentile average hourly wage was \$13.52. While this was a 12.1% increase from 2019, it is still far from sufficient to make ends meet: Even if that 10th-percentile worker worked full time, their annual pay would be only \$28,120. Any wage rate below \$15 an hour is insufficient to meet a one-person (no children) basic family budget in any county or metro area in the United States.<sup>4</sup> Faster growth for low-wage workers did not happen by luck. It happened because of intentional policy decisions during the pandemic recession. Thoughtful policymaking going forward can drive further improvements in low- and middle-wage workers’ standard of living.<sup>5</sup>

Between 2017 and 2022 the median household income in St. Louis County increased from \$62,931 in 2017 to \$78,067. During that same time, the median household income in St. Louis City grew from \$38,664 in 2017 to \$52,941 in 2022. It is important to note that there were large disparities in median household income across the St. Louis region. Zip code 63131, a zip code in St. Louis County that encompasses portions of Des Peres, Frontenac, and Town and County, had the highest median household income in the region at \$208,654. This was nearly 10 times higher than the median household income in zip code 63106, a zip code in north St. Louis City (the lowest in the region at \$22,263).

The median household income in zip code 63131 (the highest in the region at \$208,654) was nearly 10 times higher than the median household income in zip code 63106 (the lowest in the region at \$22,263).

<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>Economic Policy Institute. State of Working America Wages 2023. “Fastest wage growth over the last four years among historically disadvantaged groups”. March 2024. Accessed at <https://www.epi.org/publication/swa-wages-2023/>.

# MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

ZIP	Median Income
63005	\$183,260
63011	\$121,639
63017	\$130,604
63021	\$108,854
63025	\$127,689
63026	\$93,400
63031	\$70,068
63033	\$62,997
63034	\$107,103
63038	\$173,750
63040	\$125,667
63042	\$48,986
63043	\$87,451
63044	\$71,188
63049	\$83,631
63069	\$68,097
63074	\$47,495
63088	\$58,942
63101	\$85,732
63102	\$53,395
63103	\$36,074
63104	\$68,699
63105	\$116,345
63106	\$22,263
63107	\$37,127
63108	\$56,306

ZIP	Median Income
63109	\$68,756
63110	\$69,420
63111	\$38,195
63112	\$40,137
63113	\$38,498
63114	\$50,759
63115	\$30,838
63116	\$58,852
63117	\$84,950
63118	\$48,464
63119	\$97,963
63120	\$33,182
63121	\$39,668
63122	\$124,718
63123	\$71,054
63124	\$177,326
63125	\$58,755
63126	\$105,307
63127	\$126,199
63128	\$88,125
63129	\$90,397
63130	\$73,079
63131	\$208,654
63132	\$79,711
63133	\$31,567
63134	\$39,797

ZIP	Median Income
63135	\$53,188
63136	\$37,810
63137	\$44,167
63138	\$50,440
63139	\$71,284
63140	\$38,281
63141	\$120,648
63143	\$59,583
63144	\$95,276
63146	\$82,486
63147	\$37,829



## DATA NOTES

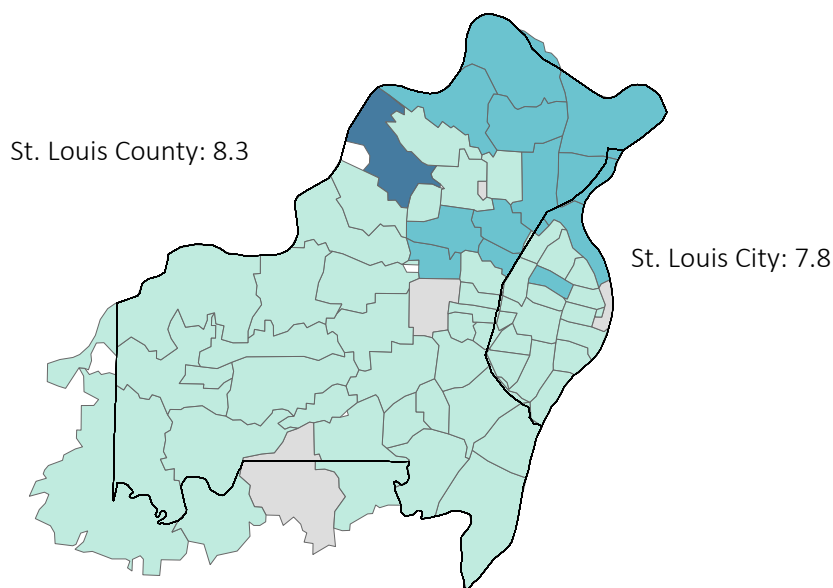
One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

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

**Data Source:** United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Median Income in the past 12 months (in 2022 inflation-Adjusted Dollars). ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: S1903. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.



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



## LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.4 - 12.0
- 12.1 - 23.5
- 23.4 - 35.1
- 35.2 - 46.6

## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 5.0  
MO: Unavailable

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

All children benefit from loving, supportive, safe environments that include stable, permanent relationships with caring adults. When a child’s own family is unable, even with support, to provide adequate, safe care for the child, the state is responsible for ensuring appropriate alternative out-of-home care arrangements. Out-of-home care includes foster care (non-relative, kinship, and therapeutic homes), adoptive homes, group homes, residential treatment facilities, hospitals, and independent living. Research suggests that, when foster care placement is necessary, children and youth living with families experience better outcomes than those who live in group placements; these better outcomes are especially noticeable for children who are placed with kinship care families (e.g., grandparents raising grandchildren).<sup>1</sup> Between 2018 and 2022 the number of children nationwide in out-of-home care placement decreased from 443,000 children in 2018 to 368,530 children in 2022.<sup>2</sup> Black children are overrepresented in the child welfare system in general, and the foster care system, in particular. In 2022, Black children accounted for 23 percent of children in foster care, compared to their share of 14 percent of the United States’ population and Hispanic children accounted for 22 percent of children in foster care, compared to their share of 26 percent of the population. White children accounted for 43 percent of children in foster care, compared to their share of 49 percent of the US population. This pattern of over representation and disparity is evident in Missouri (at both the state and regional levels) and raises concerns of implicit and explicit racial bias and issues of equity in the child welfare system.

Between 2017 and 2021 the number of children placed in out-of-home care arrangements in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) increased from 1,752 children in 2017 to 2,292 children in 2021. Specifically, between 2017 and 2021 the rate of children placed in out-of-home care (per 1,000 children) in St. Louis City increased from 6.3 in 2017 to 7.8 in 2021. During that same period, the rate of children placed in out-of-home care (per 1,000 children) in St. Louis County increased from 5.9 in 2017 to 8.3 in 2021. The increasing number of children being placed in out-of-home care is a concerning trend that should be monitored closely. There is a growing community awareness that strengthening families is the best way to prevent the issues that lead to a child being placed in out-of-home care. It is critical to support policies, programs, and investments that aim to strengthen families in our region, particularly the most vulnerable.

<sup>1</sup>Child Trends. Out-of-home Placement and Permanency. Accessed at <https://www.childtrends.org/research-topic/out-of-home-placement-and-permanency>.

<sup>2</sup>Administration for Children & Families. Children’s Bureau. Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS). AFCARS Report #30. Accessed at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/report/afcars-report-30>.

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

ZIP	# Under 18	# of Children in Alternative Care	Children in Alternative Care per 1,000	ZIP	# Under 18	# of Children in Alternative Care	Children in Alternative Care per 1,000	ZIP	# Under 18	# of Children in Alternative Care	Children in Alternative Care per 1,000
63005	4574	*	0.7	63108	1611	13	8.1	63133	1727	30	17.4
63011	8759	15	1.7	63109	4047	24	5.9	63134	4723	42	8.9
63017	9211	19	2.1	63110	2689	32	11.9	63135	4995	59	11.8
63021	13026	54	4.1	63111	5905	45	7.6	63136	11332	163	14.4
63025	5045	21	4.2	63112	3668	26	7.1	63137	5121	66	12.9
63026	11313	36	3.2	63113	1553	29	18.7	63138	4731	67	14.2
63031	12166	180	14.8	63114	7411	102	13.8	63139	3390	22	6.5
63033	10464	135	12.9	63115	3926	41	10.4	63140	62	*	*
63034	4499	63	14.0	63116	9293	32	3.4	63141	3917	24	6.1
63038	2077	*	1.0	63117	1926	*	2.1	63143	1796	10	5.6
63040	2279	7	3.1	63118	6378	52	8.2	63144	1645	19	11.6
63042	4241	40	9.4	63119	7578	53	7.0	63146	4968	40	8.1
63043	4512	40	8.9	63120	2072	18	8.7	63147	1902	38	20.0
63044	2230	104	46.6	63121	4800	75	15.6				
63049	3868	*	*	63122	10599	13	1.2				
63069	2560	*	1.2	63123	8903	58	6.5				
63074	3947	14	3.5	63124	2117	*	*				
63088	1591	6	3.8	63125	7254	57	7.9				
63101	382	*	5.2	63126	3241	14	4.3				
63102	60	*	*	63127	1137	*	1.8				
63103	766	7	9.1	63128	5313	42	7.9				
63104	3123	34	10.9	63129	9723	43	4.4				
63105	3211	5	1.6	63130	5092	53	10.4				
63106	2897	18	6.2	63131	4696	*	0.4				
63107	1965	18	9.2	63132	3412	56	16.4				

## DATA NOTES

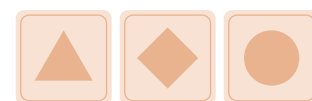
One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

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

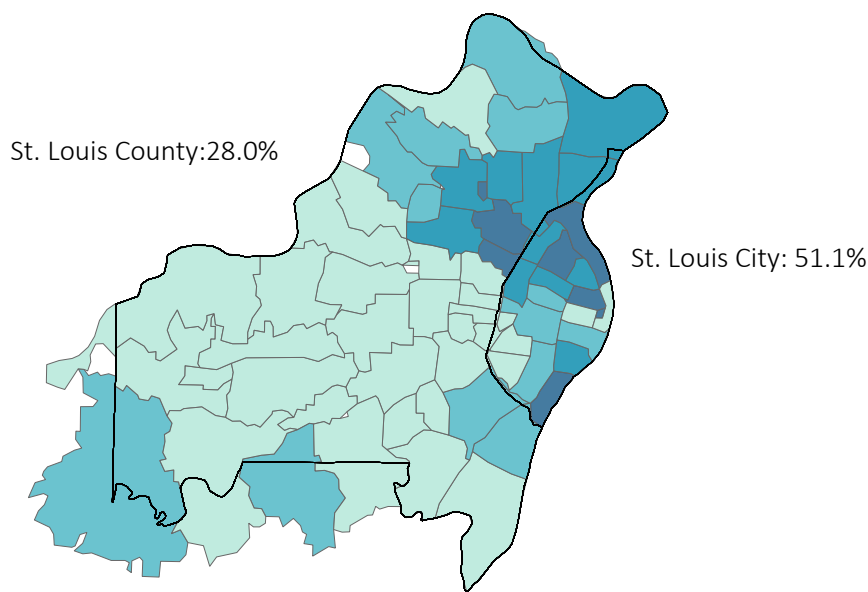
**Data Source:** Missouri Department of Social Services. Children’s Division. Data Request. Data for calendar year 2021

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

\*No Data Available.



# CHILDREN UNDER 6 WITH PUBLIC HEALTH COVERAGE



### LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 25.0%
- 25.1 - 50.0%
- 50.1 - 75.0%
- 75.1 - 100.0%

### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 42.4%  
MO: 37.5%

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

As of 2022, 42 percent of children under age 6 in the United States (9.7 million children) had public health coverage, the vast majority through Medicaid or the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP).<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid coverage in early childhood is also associated with improvements in health outcomes from ages 25 to 54. Moreover, childhood Medicaid eligibility has been linked with reduced mortality in adulthood, with particularly strong effects for Black children.<sup>3</sup> During the Covid-19 pandemic, children had stability in their Medicaid coverage due to a federal “continuous coverage” requirement. This proved critical in keeping children enrolled and covered with health insurance during the pandemic and alleviated the cumbersome burdens families have to navigate in order to keep their children enrolled in these public health insurance programs. However, in 2023 this protection expired in Missouri and Missouri began a process of rechecking the eligibility for everyone enrolled in Medicaid, including children. It is estimated that many children lost their Medicaid coverage during this process and became uninsured for a period of time.

Between 2017 and 2022 the percentage of children under age 6 with public health coverage in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) declined by 12.8 percent, declining from 37 percent in 2017 to 33 percent in 2022. Specifically, between 2017 and 2022 the percentage of children under age 6 with public health in St. Louis City decreased from 59 percent in 2017 to 51 percent in 2022. During that same period, the percentage of children under age 6 with public health in St. Louis County decreased slightly from 29 percent in 2017 to 28 percent in 2022.

Between 2017 and 2022 the percentage of children under age 6 with public health coverage in the two-county St. Louis region declined by 12.8%, declining from 37% in 2017 to 33% in 2022.

<sup>1</sup>United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Public Health Insurance Coverage by Type and Selected Characteristics. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: S2704.

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



# CHILDREN UNDER 6 WITH PUBLIC HEALTH COVERAGE

ZIP	# Under 6	# Under 6 w/Public Health Coverage	% Under 6 w/Public Health Coverage
63005	822	36	4.4
63011	2,756	127	4.6
63017	2,486	285	11.5
63021	3,872	637	16.5
63025	1,784	195	10.9
63026	2,679	394	14.7
63031	3,033	757	25.0
63033	2,309	1,101	47.7
63034	1,572	497	31.6
63038	549	7	1.3
63040	575	22	3.8
63042	1,397	650	46.5
63043	1,475	138	9.4
63044	750	240	32.0
63049	989	299	30.2
63069	1,045	302	28.9
63074	1,326	525	39.6
63088	456	64	14.0
63101	93	85	91.4
63102	30	0	0.0
63103	298	60	20.1
63104	1,077	316	29.3
63105	827	56	6.8
63106	1,169	949	81.2
63107	676	470	69.5

ZIP	# Under 6	# Under 6 w/Public Health Coverage	% Under 6 w/Public Health Coverage
63108	729	185	25.4
63109	1,720	333	19.4
63110	1,021	282	27.6
63111	1,560	1,259	80.7
63112	1,436	1,037	72.2
63113	453	257	56.7
63114	2,949	1,592	54.0
63115	939	763	81.3
63116	3,156	1,335	42.3
63117	740	87	11.8
63118	2,328	1,487	63.9
63119	2,301	163	7.1
63120	829	577	69.6
63121	1,986	1,504	75.7
63122	2,883	98	3.4
63123	3,326	870	26.2
63124	601	0	0.0
63125	2,830	1,373	48.5
63126	981	123	12.5
63127	145	0	0.0
63128	1,905	265	13.9
63129	2,912	357	12.3
63130	1,895	193	10.2
63131	976	14	1.4
63132	972	130	13.4

ZIP	# Under 6	# Under 6 w/Public Health Coverage	% Under 6 w/Public Health Coverage
63133	670	520	77.6
63134	1,513	921	60.9
63135	1,778	932	52.4
63136	3,222	2,026	62.9
63137	2,061	1,534	74.4
63138	1,604	1,187	74.0
63139	1,997	296	14.8
63140	24	24	100.0
63141	1,053	18	1.7
63143	621	147	23.7
63144	615	90	14.6
63146	2,514	282	11.2
63147	521	450	86.4

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

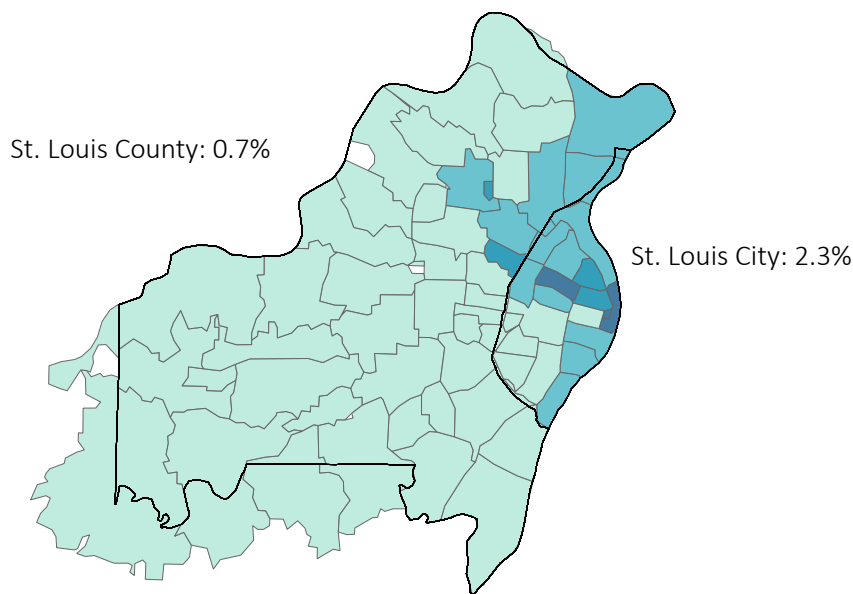
**Definition:** The number or percentage of children under age 6 with public health insurance coverage including Medicaid/means-tested, Medicare, and VA health care coverage alone or in combination.

**Data Source:** United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Public Health Insurance Coverage by Type and Selected Characteristics. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: S2704. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

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



# CHILDREN RECEIVING TANF



## LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 1.8%
- 1.9 - 3.6%
- 3.7 - 5.4%
- 5.5 - 7.2%

## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 1.9%  
MO: 0.8%

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The basic purpose of TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) is to provide cash assistance to families with children who are struggling to make ends meet when the caregiver(s) is unable to work and to ensure families have sufficient income for rent and other basic expenses such as food, clothing, transportation, and personal care products. Studies show boosting families' incomes not only helps them meet their basic needs in the short term, but also builds well-being from childhood through adulthood, including improved academic, health, and long-term economic outcomes for children.<sup>1</sup> In 2022, the monthly benefit for a typical family of three in Missouri was \$292, only 15 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. The grant has not been increased or adjusted for inflation since the program was enacted in 1996 and has lost 45 percent of its purchasing power in that time.<sup>2</sup> States' long-standing and unfettered ability to set benefit levels has perpetuated policies that, while rooted in historical racism, do not just affect Black families. Inadequate and shrinking benefits affect all families facing a crisis or struggling to pay for the basics.<sup>3</sup> States can reverse course by increasing benefit levels, establishing mechanisms to prevent benefits from eroding in the future, providing housing supplements and other additional payments, and ending policies that attempt to control behavior by reducing or taking away benefits.<sup>4</sup>

From 2017 to 2022 the number of children receiving TANF benefits in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) fell from 5,626 children in 2017 to 2,773 children in 2022. This is a precipitous decline from 2008 when 17,565 children in the St. Louis region were receiving TANF benefits. When families are unable to meet their basic needs, child well-being is at great risk. Currently, Missouri is not providing adequate financial support to the most vulnerable families in our region through the TANF program.

From 2017 to 2022 the number of children receiving TANF benefits in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) fell...

from 5,626 children in 2017 to 2,773 children in 2022.

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. "Increases in TANF Cash Benefit Levels Are Critical to Help Families Meet Rising Costs". Accessed at <https://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/more-states-raising-tanf-benefits-to-boost-families-economic-security>.

# CHILDREN RECEIVING TANF

ZIP	# Under 18	# Under 18 w/ TANF	% Under 18 w/ TANF
63005	4,385	*	0.0
63011	8,168	7	0.1
63017	8,888	5	0.1
63021	12,478	10	0.1
63025	5,062	*	0.1
63026	10,507	26	0.2
63031	11,796	88	0.7
63033	10,014	109	1.1
63034	4,703	17	0.4
63038	1,954	0	0.0
63040	2,170	0	0.0
63042	3,655	43	1.2
63043	4,464	11	0.2
63044	2,474	18	0.7
63049	3,727	11	0.3
63069	2,713	13	0.5
63074	3,825	31	0.8
63088	1,473	8	0.5
63101	250	18	7.2
63102	30	*	6.7
63103	698	12	1.7
63104	2,702	68	2.5
63105	3,404	0	0.0
63106	2,825	105	3.7
63107	2,168	89	4.1

ZIP	# Under 18	# Under 18 w/ TANF	% Under 18 w/ TANF
63108	1,664	52	3.1
63109	3,913	17	0.4
63110	2,541	16	0.6
63111	4,943	109	2.2
63112	3,478	89	2.6
63113	1,642	93	5.7
63114	7,339	73	1.0
63115	3,390	99	2.9
63116	8,569	133	1.6
63117	1,879	*	0.1
63118	6,435	198	3.1
63119	7,209	*	0.1
63120	2,194	67	3.1
63121	4,893	144	2.9
63122	10,322	6	0.1
63123	9,370	42	0.4
63124	2,071	*	0.1
63125	7,179	44	0.6
63126	3,195	0	0.0
63127	1,061	0	0.0
63128	5,363	*	0.1
63129	9,789	9	0.1
63130	4,925	50	1.0
63131	4,785	*	0.0
63132	3,327	16	0.5

ZIP	# Under 18	# Under 18 w/ TANF	% Under 18 w/ TANF
63133	1,675	73	4.4
63134	4,724	88	1.9
63135	4,917	64	1.3
63136	10,521	312	3.0
63137	5,867	143	2.4
63138	4,869	92	1.9
63139	3,751	9	0.2
63140	53	*	3.8
63141	3,730	*	0.1
63143	1,731	18	1.0
63144	1,594	0	0.0
63146	5,497	8	0.1
63147	2,107	39	1.9

## DATA NOTES

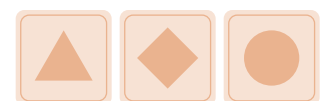
One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

**Definition:** The number or percentage of children under age 18 receiving TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) benefits.

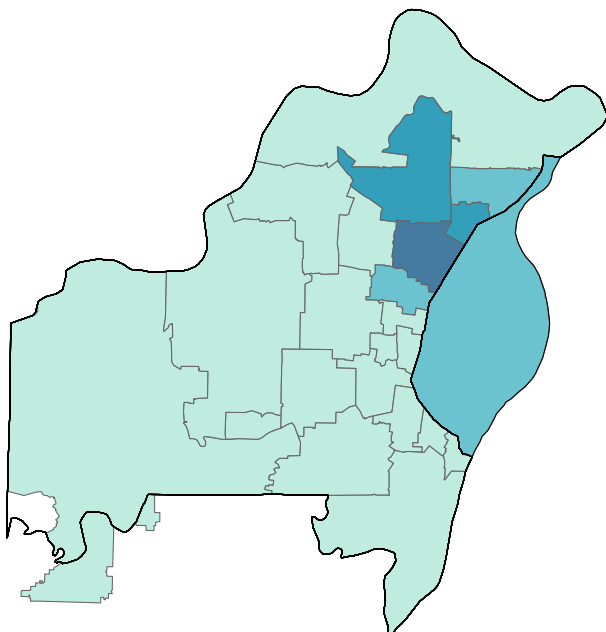
**Data Source:** Missouri Department of Social Services. Data Request. Data as of April 2022.

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

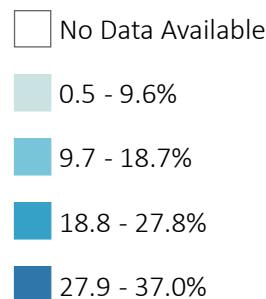
\*No Data Available.



# STUDENTS WHO ARE HOMELESS



### LEGEND



### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 2.4  
MO: 4.0

### 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.<sup>1</sup> Students experiencing homelessness are at a greater risk of being chronically absent than their non-homeless peers. Chronic absenteeism is associated with lower academic achievement and higher dropout rates.<sup>2</sup> Additionally, homeless students face significant gaps in high school graduation rates compared to their peers.<sup>3</sup> 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.

In the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County), more than 10,600 students are experiencing homelessness. Furthermore, the percentage of students facing homelessness in a given school district varies widely. Rockwood and St. Louis Public Schools are two of the largest school districts in the region, each serving more than 16,500 students. The percentage of students who are homeless in the Rockwood school district is 1.3 percent. In the St. Louis Public School district, nearly 1 out of every 5 students (18.6 percent) are experiencing homeless. While the McKinney-Vento act does much to help support homeless students access the education they deserve, we must ensure that schools, particularly those that have a high number of homeless students, have the funding, resources, training, and policies and procedures in place to best meet the needs of these students.

In the two-county St. Louis region there are **more than 10,600 students** experiencing homelessness.

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

# STUDENTS WHO ARE HOMELESS

District	District Enrollment (k-12)	# of Students Who are Homeless	% of Students Who are Homeless	District	District Enrollment (k-12)	# of Students Who are Homeless	% of Students Who are Homeless
ST. LOUIS CITY				Lindbergh	7,143	40	0.6
St. Louis Public	16,529	3,068	18.6	Maplewood-Richmond Heights	1,375	66	4.8
ST. LOUIS COUNTY				Mehlville	9,815	233	2.4
Affton	2,447	94	3.8	Normandy Schools Collaborative	2,792	1,032	37.0
Bayless	1,747	11	0.6	Parkway	16,821	322	1.9
Brentwood	706	12	1.7	Pattonville	5,959	261	4.4
Clayton	2,368	26	1.1	Ritenour	6,215	569	9.2
Ferguson-Florissant	9,072	2,106	23.2	Riverview Gardens	5,146	678	13.2
Hancock Place	1,197	70	5.8	Rockwood	19,903	254	1.3
Hazelwood	15,665	832	5.3	Special School District	3,249	45	1.4
Jennings	2,291	448	19.6	University City	2,431	317	13.0
Kirkwood	5,875	54	0.9	Valley Park	746	15	2.0
Ladue	4,216	19	0.5	Webster Groves	4,209	37	0.9



## DATA NOTES

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

**Data Source:** Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. District Homeless Data Results. Accessed at <https://dese.mo.gov/media/pdf/district-homeless-data-results-2016-2023>. Data for school year 2022-23.

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



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# EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF ELIGIBLE FAMILIES

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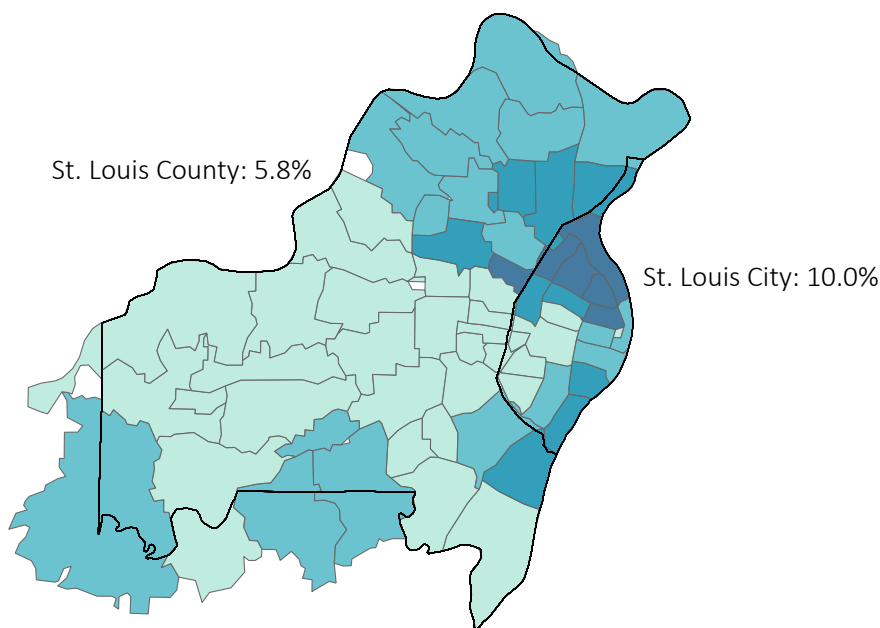
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Population Over Age 25 Who Did Not Complete High School

Highest Level of Educational Attainment



# POPULATION OVER AGE 25 WHO DID NOT COMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL



### LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.4 - 5.9%
- 6.0 - 11.4%
- 11.5 - 16.8%
- 16.9 - 22.3%

### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 10.9%  
MO: 8.7%

## 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.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, dropouts are up to six times more likely than high school graduates to report ever having been arrested.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.

From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of the population who did not complete high school in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) declined from 8.6 percent of the population over age 25 in 2017 to 6.8 percent in 2022. Encouragingly, this trend was observed in both counties in the St. Louis region as well. Between 2017 to 2022 the percentage of the population who did not complete high school in St. Louis County decreased from 6.8 percent in 2017 to 5.8 percent in 2022. During this same time, the percentage of the population who did not complete high school in St. Louis City decreased from 14.3 percent in 2017 to 10 percent in 2022. It is important to note that there are wide disparities across zip codes in the percentage of the population over age 25 who did not complete high school. Further, in 2022, in zip code 63120 (the highest in the region), 22 percent of the population over age 25 did not complete high school. This was more than three times higher than the regional percentage of 6.8 percent and more than double that of the national percentage of 10.9 percent.

In 2022, in zip code 63120 (the highest in the region), 22 percent of the population over age 25 did not complete high school.

<sup>1,2,3</sup>America’s Promise Alliance. High School Graduation Facts: Ending the Dropout Crisis. Accessed at <https://www.americaspromise.org/high-school-graduation-facts-ending-dropout-crisis>.

<sup>4</sup>National Center for Education Statistics. Public High School Graduation Rates. Accessed at <https://nces.ed.gov/programs/coe/indicator/coi/high-school-graduation-rates>



# POPULATION OVER AGE 25 WHO DID NOT COMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL

ZIP	# Over 25	# Did Not Complete H.S.	% Did Not Complete H.S.
63005	13,600	233	1.7
63011	25,795	520	2.0
63017	31,377	692	2.2
63021	39,386	1,033	2.6
63025	11,847	375	3.2
63026	30,668	2,325	7.6
63031	34,319	2,814	8.2
63033	27,210	2,171	8.0
63034	12,724	764	6.0
63038	4,815	60	1.2
63040	5,754	24	0.4
63042	11,779	976	8.3
63043	16,151	860	5.3
63044	7,742	721	9.3
63049	12,542	880	7.0
63069	10,949	969	8.9
63074	10,921	1,043	9.6
63088	6,220	449	7.2
63101	2,237	21	0.9
63102	1,985	190	9.6
63103	6,139	474	7.7
63104	14,704	885	6.0
63105	10,299	294	2.9
63106	5,177	1,050	20.3
63107	6,695	1,248	18.6

ZIP	# Over 25	# Did Not Complete H.S.	% Did Not Complete H.S.
63108	14,692	776	5.3
63109	20,754	874	4.2
63110	13,153	474	3.6
63111	13,144	1,918	14.6
63112	12,944	1,528	11.8
63113	9,126	1,458	16.0
63114	24,260	3,531	14.6
63115	11,494	2,125	18.5
63116	30,244	2,858	9.4
63117	7,160	60	0.8
63118	18,672	2,449	13.1
63119	24,135	611	2.5
63120	4,002	891	22.3
63121	16,428	1,518	9.2
63122	28,356	491	1.7
63123	36,811	2,664	7.2
63124	8,214	120	1.5
63125	23,178	2,835	12.2
63126	11,397	395	3.5
63127	3,917	111	2.8
63128	22,279	685	3.1
63129	36,992	1,864	5.0
63130	19,972	713	3.6
63131	12,824	204	1.6
63132	9,542	230	2.4

ZIP	# Over 25	# Did Not Complete H.S.	% Did Not Complete H.S.
63133	4,656	882	18.9
63134	8,121	907	11.2
63135	13,059	1,517	11.6
63136	28,327	3,720	13.1
63137	12,854	1,663	12.9
63138	11,422	1,134	9.9
63139	17,439	831	4.8
63140	158	21	13.3
63141	15,091	368	2.4
63143	6,653	262	3.9
63144	6,554	83	1.3
63146	23,076	653	2.8
63147	5,717	965	16.9

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

**Definition:** The number or percentage of the population over age 25 who did not complete high school or obtain an equivalency degree.  
 Data Source: United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: DP02. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

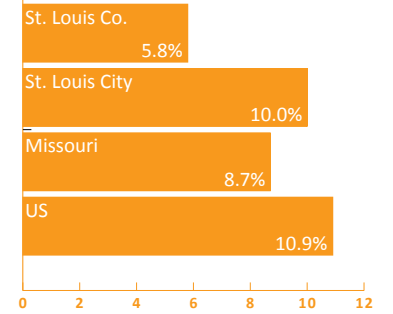
**Calculation:** [(Less than 9th grade + 9th to 12th grade, no diploma)/Total population 25 years and over] X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.



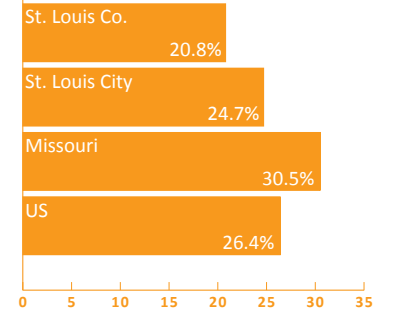
# HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

ZIP	% Did Not Complete H.S.	% High School Graduate	% Some College	% Bachelor's Degree or Higher	ZIP	% Did Not Complete H.S.	% High School Graduate	% Some College	% Bachelor's Degree or Higher	ZIP	% Did Not Complete H.S.	% High School Graduate	% Some College	% Bachelor's Degree or Higher
63005	1.7	5.4	13.6	79.3	63105	2.9	5.5	9.5	82.2	63127	2.8	15.3	20.8	61.1
63011	2.0	10.4	21.8	65.8	63106	20.3	30.9	28.1	20.7	63128	3.1	21.5	28.8	46.6
63017	2.2	10.3	18.8	68.7	63107	18.6	41.1	29.1	11.2	63129	5.0	24.9	28.6	41.4
63021	2.6	13.0	24.0	60.4	63108	5.3	12.3	18.6	63.7	63130	3.6	12.6	20.5	63.3
63025	3.2	20.0	27.2	49.7	63109	4.2	17.5	27.5	50.8	63131	1.6	4.6	12.6	81.2
63026	7.6	24.0	28.9	39.6	63110	3.6	15.2	19.7	61.5	63132	2.4	16.0	21.4	60.2
63031	8.2	29.0	34.7	28.1	63111	14.6	38.8	28.1	18.5	63133	18.9	42.3	31.6	7.2
63033	8.0	25.2	39.7	27.1	63112	11.8	22.1	26.0	40.1	63134	11.2	37.2	36.4	15.2
63034	6.0	18.9	36.7	38.4	63113	16.0	36.0	32.1	15.9	63135	11.6	32.4	32.0	23.9
63038	1.2	17.6	18.1	63.0	63114	14.6	31.0	34.5	20.0	63136	13.1	40.1	35.5	11.3
63040	0.4	10.2	23.7	65.7	63115	18.5	34.4	34.9	12.3	63137	12.9	34.9	38.7	13.5
63042	8.3	32.6	34.4	24.7	63116	9.4	26.1	27.0	37.5	63138	9.9	32.9	41.5	15.7
63043	5.3	22.1	28.6	44.0	63117	0.8	9.0	16.7	73.5	63139	4.8	22.6	23.9	48.8
63044	9.3	30.4	25.3	35.0	63118	13.1	24.1	27.4	35.4	63140	13.3	39.2	23.4	24.1
63049	7.0	33.0	33.4	26.6	63119	2.5	10.0	23.2	64.2	63141	2.4	8.2	19.5	70.0
63069	8.9	28.7	34.0	28.4	63120	22.3	40.3	28.1	9.3	63143	3.9	21.3	24.6	50.2
63074	9.6	35.8	37.6	17.0	63121	9.2	34.7	33.3	22.8	63144	1.3	7.4	15.4	76.0
63088	7.2	17.5	28.3	47.0	63122	1.7	9.9	20.4	67.9	63146	2.8	14.1	22.3	60.7
63101	0.9	10.2	26.6	62.3	63123	7.2	26.9	31.4	34.4	63147	16.9	41.1	29.7	12.3
63102	9.6	19.9	22.0	48.5	63124	1.5	6.2	11.7	80.7					
63103	7.7	17.0	25.1	50.1	63125	12.2	31.2	34.2	22.4					
63104	6.0	16.0	28.0	50.0	63126	3.5	17.4	22.6	56.5					

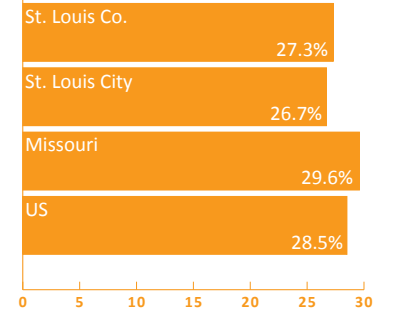
**% Did Not Complete High School**



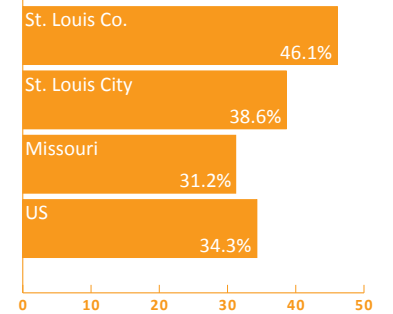
**% High School Graduate (Or Equiv.)**



**% Some College (Assoc. or No Degree)**



**% Bachelor's Degree or Higher**



## DATA NOTES

**Data Source:** United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: DPO2. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

**Calculation:** ((Education Variable)/Total population 25 years and over) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

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# HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

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Estimated Number of Children Under Age 5 with a Disability

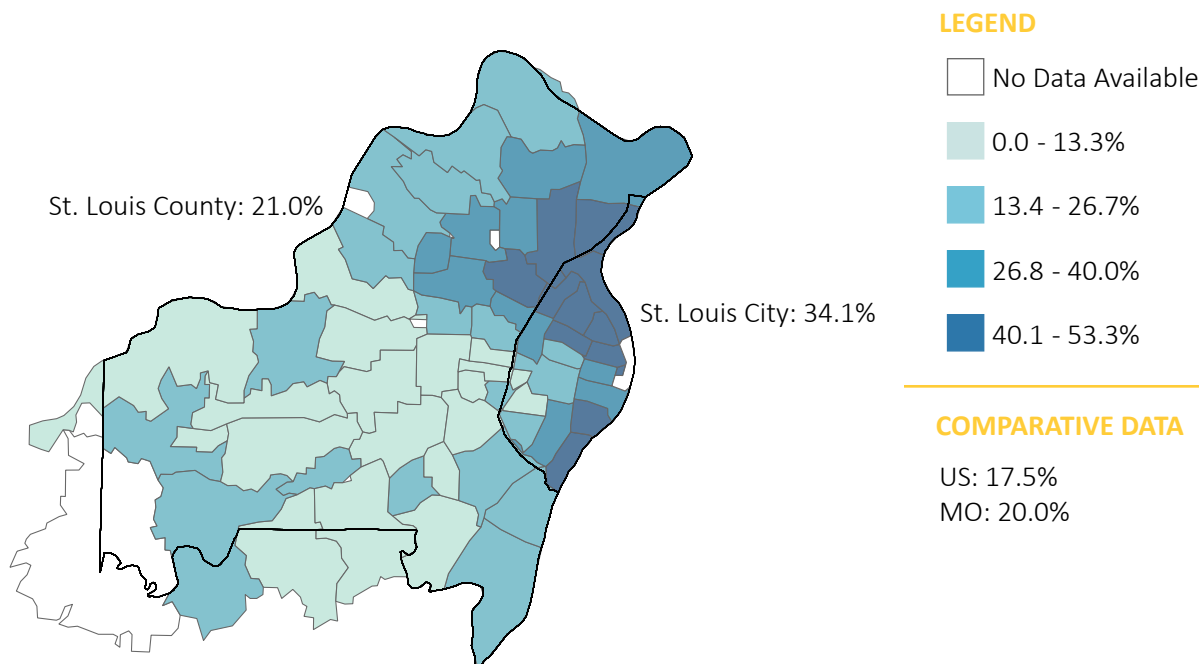
Most Prevalent Types of Disabilities Among Students

Crime Rate

Violent Crime Rate



# BABIES BORN WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE



## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 17.5%  
MO: 20.0%

## 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. There are significant maternal and infant health disparities across birth outcomes. These disparities are symptoms of broader underlying social and economic inequities that are rooted in racism and discrimination. Differences in health insurance coverage and access to care play a role in driving worse maternal and infant health outcomes for people of color.<sup>1</sup> However, inequities in broader social and economic factors and structural and systemic racism and discrimination are primary drivers for maternal and infant health. Notably, disparities in maternal and infant health persist even when controlling for certain underlying social and economic factors, such as education and income, pointing to the roles racism and discrimination play in driving disparities.<sup>2</sup> Nationally, in 2020, 4.2 percent of Asian women, 4.5 percent of white women, 7.7 percent of Hispanic women, and 8.8 percent of Black women had births with late or no prenatal care<sup>3</sup> (a related but slightly different measure than the inadequate prenatal care indicator featured in this report).

From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of babies born with inadequate prenatal care in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) increased from 17.5 percent in 2017 to 24 percent in 2022. From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of babies born with inadequate prenatal care in St. Louis County increased from 15.7 percent in 2017 to 21 percent in 2022. During this same time, the percentage of babies born with inadequate prenatal care in St. Louis City increased from 22.6 percent in 2017 to 34.1 percent in 2022.

**2017 - 2022**  
The % of babies born with inadequate prenatal care in...  
St. Louis County increased from 15.7% (2017) to 21% (2022).  
St. Louis City increased from 22.6% (2017) to 34.1% (2022).

<sup>1,2,3</sup>KFF. "Racial Disparities in Maternal and Infant Health: Current Status and Efforts to Address Them". Accessed at <https://www.kff.org/racial-equity-and-health-policy/issue-brief/racial-disparities-in-maternal-and-infant-health-current-status-and-efforts-to-address-them/>.

# BABIES BORN WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE

ZIP	# Births	# with Inadequate Prenatal Care	% with Inadequate Prenatal Care
63005	126	16	12.7
63011	372	46	12.4
63017	323	46	14.2
63021	561	70	12.5
63025	131	21	16.0
63026	208	23	11.1
63031	523	120	22.9
63033	483	131	27.1
63034	130	34	26.2
63038	34	9	26.5
63040	70	8	11.4
63042	251	64	25.5
63043	283	46	16.3
63044	124	33	26.6
63049	10	0	0.0
63069	13	*	*
63074	179	49	27.4
63088	97	13	13.4
63101	32	13	40.6
63102	13	*	*
63103	59	19	32.2
63104	211	63	29.9
63105	92	12	13.0
63106	140	71	50.7
63107	106	50	47.2

ZIP	# Births	# with Inadequate Prenatal Care	% with Inadequate Prenatal Care
63108	190	47	24.7
63109	319	43	13.5
63110	190	36	18.9
63111	289	154	53.3
63112	174	60	34.5
63113	128	54	42.2
63114	476	187	39.3
63115	166	85	51.2
63116	490	178	36.3
63117	94	8	8.5
63118	320	135	42.2
63119	333	29	8.7
63120	92	40	43.5
63121	306	126	41.2
63122	418	27	6.5
63123	551	86	15.6
63124	109	14	12.8
63125	345	67	19.4
63126	169	14	8.3
63127	46	7	15.2
63128	208	24	11.5
63129	440	68	15.5
63130	347	61	17.6
63131	133	12	9.0
63132	143	25	17.5

ZIP	# Births	# with Inadequate Prenatal Care	% with Inadequate Prenatal Care
63133	81	27	33.3
63134	186	65	34.9
63135	286	104	36.4
63136	595	248	41.7
63137	231	94	40.7
63138	259	91	35.1
63139	264	32	12.1
63140	*	*	*
63141	169	21	12.4
63143	103	19	18.4
63144	122	7	5.7
63146	390	43	11.0
63147	74	30	40.5

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

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

**Data Source:** Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination. Data request. 2022 data.

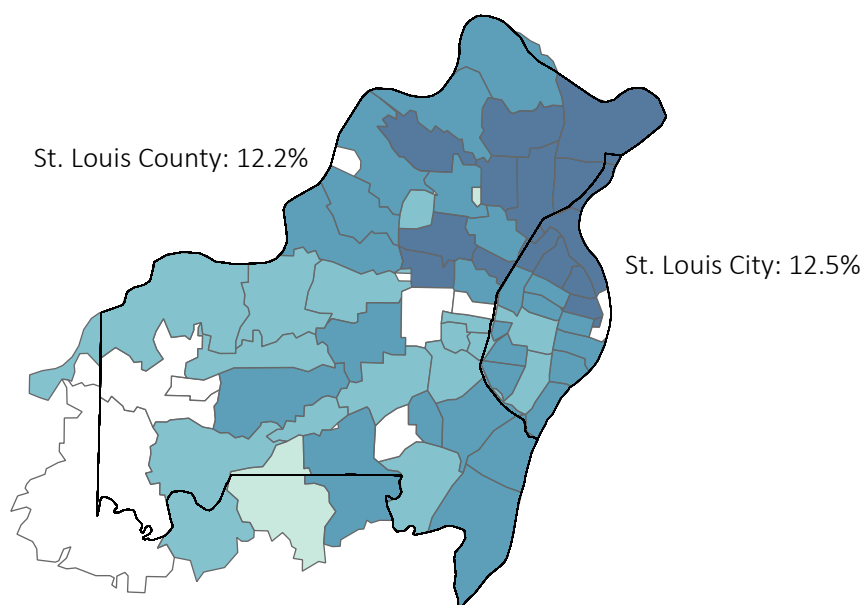
**Calculation:** (Number of births with inadequate prenatal care/Total number of births) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

**Note:** Data were suppressed for ZIP codes with fewer than five births.

\*No Data Available.



# BABIES BORN PRETERM



### LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 4.9%
- 5.0 - 9.8%
- 9.9 - 14.7%
- 14.8 - 19.6%

### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 10.4%  
MO: 11.3%

### 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.<sup>1</sup> In 2022, the rate of preterm birth in the United States was highest for Black infants (14.6 percent), followed by American Indian/Alaska Natives (12.2 percent), Hispanics (10.0 percent), Whites (9.4 percent) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (9.2 percent).<sup>2</sup> 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. 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.<sup>3</sup>

From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of babies born preterm in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County) increased from 11.9 percent in 2017 to 12.2 percent 2022. Looking closer at the individual counties, we see that in St. Louis City the percentage of babies born preterm decreased from 13.7 percent in 2017 to 12.5 percent in 2022. However, in St. Louis County the percentage of babies born preterm increased from 11.3 percent in 2017 to 12.2 percent in 2022.

**From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of babies born preterm in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County) increased from 11.9% in 2017 to 12.2% 2022.**

<sup>1,2</sup>March of Dimes. Peristats. Preterm Birth. Accessed at <https://www.marchofdimes.org/peristats/data?dv=ls&reg=99&top=3&stop=362&lev=1&slev=1&obj=1>.

<sup>3</sup>March of Dimes. Preterm labor and preterm birth: Are you at risk? Accessed at <https://www.marchofdimes.org/find-support/topics/birth/preterm-labor-and-preterm-birth-are-you-risk>.

# BABIES BORN PRETERM

ZIP	# Births	# preterm	% Preterm
63005	126	10	7.9
63011	372	33	8.9
63017	323	26	8.0
63021	561	60	10.7
63025	131	9	6.9
63026	208	25	12.0
63031	523	73	14.0
63033	483	84	17.4
63034	130	14	10.8
63038	34	*	*
63040	70	*	*
63042	251	44	17.5
63043	283	35	12.4
63044	124	15	12.1
63049	10	0	0.0
63069	13	*	*
63074	179	15	8.4
63088	97	8	8.2
63101	32	6	18.8
63102	13	*	*
63103	59	6	10.2
63104	211	29	13.7
63105	92	*	*
63106	140	23	16.4
63107	106	18	17.0
63108	190	21	11.1

ZIP	# Births	# preterm	% Preterm
63109	319	34	10.7
63110	190	12	6.3
63111	289	36	12.5
63112	174	20	11.5
63113	128	17	13.3
63114	476	77	16.2
63115	166	31	18.7
63116	490	41	8.4
63117	94	9	9.6
63118	320	42	13.1
63119	333	32	9.6
63120	92	18	19.6
63121	306	44	14.4
63122	418	36	8.6
63123	551	61	11.1
63124	109	*	*
63125	345	46	13.3
63126	169	19	11.2
63127	46	*	*
63128	208	19	9.1
63129	440	48	10.9
63130	347	42	12.1
63131	133	16	12.0
63132	143	22	15.4
63133	81	13	16.0
63134	186	25	13.4

ZIP	# Births	# preterm	% Preterm
63135	286	48	16.8
63136	595	102	17.1
63137	231	43	18.6
63138	259	45	17.4
63139	264	37	14.0
63140	*	*	*
63141	169	12	7.1
63143	103	6	5.8
63144	122	11	9.0
63146	390	39	10.0
63147	74	12	16.2

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

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

**Data Source:** Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination. Data request. 2022 data.

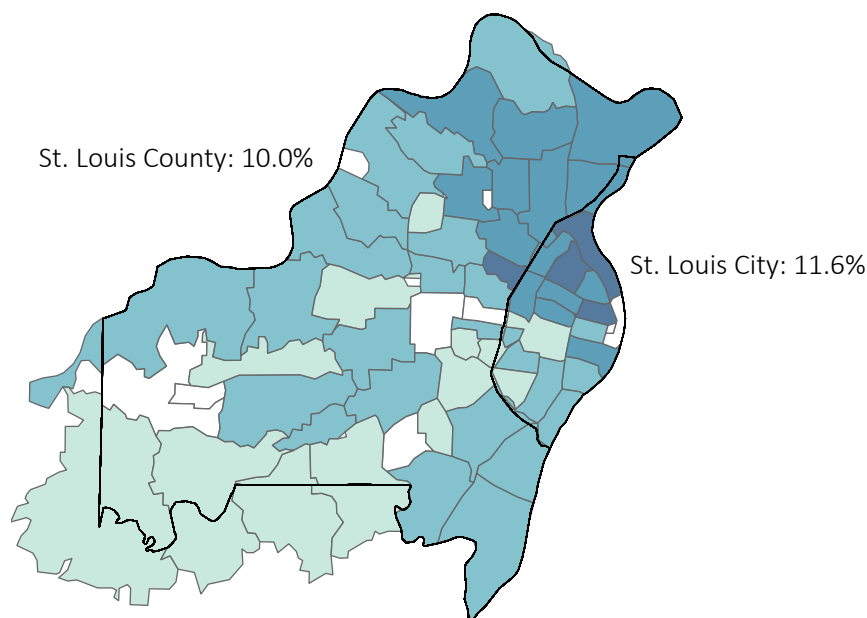
**Calculation:** (Number of infants born prior to 37 full weeks of pregnancy/Total number of births) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

**Note:** Data were suppressed for ZIP codes with fewer than five births.

\*No Data Available.



# BABIES BORN WITH LOW BIRTHWEIGHT



## LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 6.2%
- 6.3 - 12.4%
- 12.5 - 18.5%
- 18.6 - 24.7%

## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 8.6%  
MO: 9.1%

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

It is important to monitor the percentage of babies born with low birthweight in a community because while some babies born with low birthweight are born healthy, many infants born with a low birthweight are at an increased risk of many health conditions, as well as an increased rate of infant mortality.<sup>1</sup> 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, affecting everything from their kindergarten readiness to high school completion. Babies who are born weighing too little may be more likely to have certain health conditions later in life, including: diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure and have an increased chance of having a school-age learning disability.<sup>2</sup> The most effective way to reduce the number of infants born with low birthweight is to focus on preventative measures such as ensuring all women have access to affordable, comprehensive prenatal care, focusing intensively on smoking prevention and cessation, ensuring that pregnant women get adequate nutrition, and addressing specific demographic, social, and environmental risk factors as all these factors can influence the number of low birthweight births in a community.<sup>3</sup>

From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of babies born with low birthweight in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County) remained mostly unchanged, decreasing slightly from 10.7 percent in 2017 to 10.4 percent in 2022. Looking closer at the individual counties, we see that in St. Louis City the percentage of babies born with low birthweight decreased from 13.0 percent in 2017 to 11.6 percent in 2022. However, in St. Louis County the percentage of babies born with low birthweight increased slightly from 9.9 percent in 2017 to 10.0 percent in 2022.

**In St. Louis City the percentage of babies born with low birthweight decreased from 13.0% in 2017 to 11.6% in 2022. However, in St. Louis County the percentage increased slightly from 9.9% in 2017 to 10.0% in 2022.**

<sup>1,2</sup>March of Dimes. Low Birthweight. Accessed at <https://www.marchofdimes.org/find-support/topics/birth/low-birthweight>.

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



# BABIES BORN WITH LOW BIRTHWEIGHT

ZIP	# Births	# Low Birthweight	% Low Birthweight
63005	126	9	7.1
63011	372	22	5.9
63017	323	28	8.7
63021	561	39	7.0
63025	131	6	4.6
63026	208	12	5.8
63031	523	66	12.6
63033	483	67	13.9
63034	130	16	12.3
63038	34	*	*
63040	70	*	*
63042	251	28	11.2
63043	283	27	9.5
63044	124	11	8.9
63049	10	0	0.0
63069	13	0	0.0
63074	179	10	5.6
63088	97	9	9.3
63101	32	*	*
63102	13	*	*
63103	59	7	11.9
63104	211	30	14.2
63105	92	*	*
63106	140	31	22.1
63107	106	16	15.1
63108	190	24	12.6

ZIP	# Births	# Low Birthweight	% Low Birthweight
63109	319	19	6.0
63110	190	11	5.8
63111	289	31	10.7
63112	174	24	13.8
63113	128	19	14.8
63114	476	54	11.3
63115	166	34	20.5
63116	490	35	7.1
63117	94	6	6.4
63118	320	34	10.6
63119	333	17	5.1
63120	92	17	18.5
63121	306	49	16.0
63122	418	29	6.9
63123	551	56	10.2
63124	109	*	*
63125	345	38	11.0
63126	169	8	4.7
63127	46	*	*
63128	208	14	6.7
63129	440	32	7.3
63130	347	25	7.2
63131	133	11	8.3
63132	143	16	11.2
63133	81	20	24.7
63134	186	24	12.9

ZIP	# Births	# Low Birthweight	% Low Birthweight
63135	286	44	15.4
63136	595	101	17.0
63137	231	42	18.2
63138	259	44	17.0
63139	264	24	9.1
63140	*	*	*
63141	169	8	4.7
63143	103	6	5.8
63144	122	6	4.9
63146	390	42	10.8
63147	74	14	18.9

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

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

**Data Source:** Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination. Data request. 2022 data.

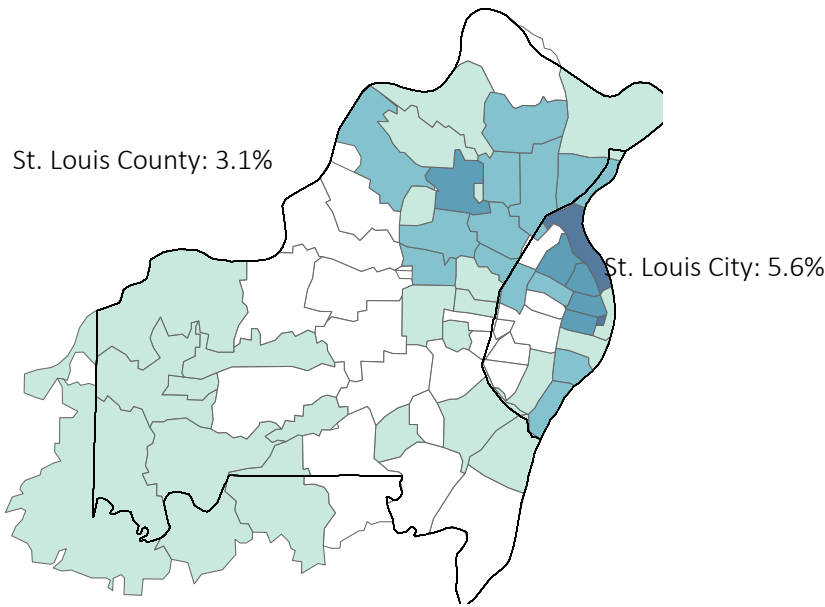
**Calculation:** (Number of infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams/Total number of births) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

**Note:** Data were suppressed for ZIP codes with fewer than five births.

\*No Data Available.



# BABIES BORN TO TEEN MOTHERS



### LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 4.7%
- 4.8 - 9.4%
- 9.5 - 14.1%
- 14.2 - 18.8%

### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 4.0%  
MO: 4.8%

### IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Adolescence is a critical period in which youth experience significant brain development and begin taking risks, developing autonomy, and exploring new social relationships. During this period many adolescents begin engaging in sexual activity, which underscores the importance of ensuring their access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health (SRH) education and services.<sup>1</sup> Despite significant declines in recent decades, the United States still has the highest rate of teen pregnancy among industrialized nations.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, Black, Hispanic, and Native American youth have significantly higher rates of unplanned pregnancy and STIs than their white counterparts—a result of unequal access to SRH services, low levels of sex education, higher rates of provider distrust (often due to provider bias and experiences of discrimination when receiving care), and lower rates of effective contraceptive use.<sup>3</sup> Further, research finds that teen pregnancies can have immediate and long-term negative effects for teen parents and their children, as well as create substantial social and economic costs to our society. Additionally, pregnancy and birth are significant contributors to high school dropout rates among girls, and their children also are more likely to have lower school achievement and drop out of high school.<sup>4</sup> Because teen childbearing has negative effects on the well-being of both the baby and the teenage parent(s), it is critical that we invest and implement evidence-based, culturally respectful strategies and programs proven to reduce the number of babies born to teenagers.

Between 2017 to 2022 the percentage of babies born to teen mothers decreased in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) declining from 4.4 percent in 2017 to 3.7 percent in 2022. However, while the percentage of babies born to teen mothers in St. Louis County decreased from 4.0 percent in 2017 to 3.1 percent in 2022, the percentage of babies born to teen mothers in St. Louis City increased slightly during this time, increasing from 5.3 percent in 2017 to 5.6 percent in 2022. It will be important to keep an eye on this increase of babies born to teen mothers in St. Louis City.

**2017 to 2022**  
The percentage of babies born to teen mothers in...

St. Louis County decreased from 4.0% to 3.1%.

St. Louis City increased slightly from 5.3% to 5.6%.

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Child Trends. "Offering Sexual and Reproductive Health Services to Adolescents in School Settings Can Create More Equitable Access." Accessed at <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/offering-sexual-and-reproductive-health-services-to-adolescents-in-school-settings-can-create-more-equitable-access>.

<sup>4</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Reproductive Health: Teen Pregnancy. Accessed at <https://www.cdc.gov/teenpregnancy/about/index.htm>.

# BABIES BORN TO TEEN MOTHERS

ZIP	# Births	# Teen Births	% Teen Births
63005	126	0	0.0
63011	372	0	0.0
63017	323	*	*
63021	561	*	*
63025	131	0	0.0
63026	208	*	*
63031	523	19	3.6
63033	483	34	7.0
63034	130	*	*
63038	34	0	0.0
63040	70	0	0.0
63042	251	10	4.0
63043	283	*	*
63044	124	6	4.8
63049	10	0	0.0
63069	13	0	0.0
63074	179	8	4.5
63088	97	0	0.0
63101	32	6	18.8
63102	13	0	0.0
63103	59	7	11.9
63104	211	6	2.8
63105	92	0	0.0
63106	140	14	10.0
63107	106	12	11.3
63108	190	*	*

ZIP	# Births	# Teen Births	% Teen Births
63109	319	*	*
63110	190	*	*
63111	289	26	9.0
63112	174	11	6.3
63113	128	12	9.4
63114	476	27	5.7
63115	166	17	10.2
63116	490	21	4.3
63117	94	*	*
63118	320	23	7.2
63119	333	*	*
63120	92	*	*
63121	306	19	6.2
63122	418	*	*
63123	551	7	1.3
63124	109	0	0.0
63125	345	15	4.3
63126	169	*	*
63127	46	0	0.0
63128	208	*	*
63129	440	*	*
63130	347	9	2.6
63131	133	*	*
63132	143	8	5.6
63133	81	7	8.6
63134	186	18	9.7

ZIP	# Births	# Teen Births	% Teen Births
63135	286	19	6.6
63136	595	51	8.6
63137	231	20	8.7
63138	259	12	4.6
63139	264	*	*
63140	*	0	*
63141	169	*	*
63143	103	*	*
63144	122	0	0.0
63146	390	*	*
63147	74	12	16.2

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

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

**Data Source:** Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination. Data request. 2022 data.

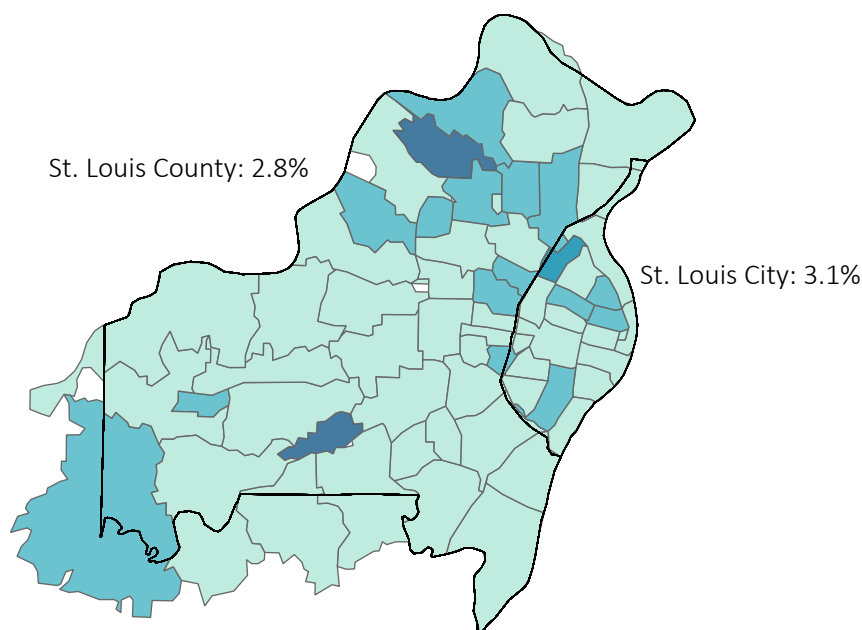
**Calculation:** (Number of births to women under age 20/Total number of births) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

**Note:** Data were suppressed for ZIP codes with fewer than five births.

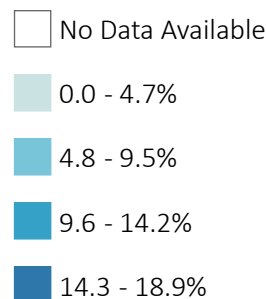
\*No Data Available.



# CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6 WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE



## LEGEND



## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 4.4%  
MO: 5.9%

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Access to affordable health care can influence children’s physical and emotional health, as well as influence their capacity to reach their full potential as adults. Health care coverage 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 insurance experience higher educational attainment and other positive long-term outcomes. Health coverage strongly promotes high school and college completion, leading to employment and economic success.<sup>1</sup> However, insurance coverage by itself does not guarantee that children will receive appropriate and timely care. Multiple barriers may inhibit access to care, including time constraints, out-of-pocket costs, possible lost wages, transportation availability, the supply of providers who accept a child’s insurance plan, and actual or perceived prejudice (on the basis of race/ethnicity or income, for example).<sup>2</sup>

From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of children without health insurance decreased in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) declining from 3.8 percent in 2017 to 2.9 percent in 2022. Furthermore, this encouraging trend was observed in both counties with the percentage of children without health insurance in St. Louis County decreasing from 3.5 percent in 2017 to 2.8 percent in 2022. During this same time, the percentage of children without health insurance in St. Louis City decreased from 4.7 percent in 2017 to 3.1 percent in 2022.

From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of children without health insurance decreased in the two-county St. Louis region, declining from 3.8% in 2017 to 2.9% in 2022.



<sup>1</sup>The Center for Law and Social Policy. “Top 5 Reasons Health Insurance Matters for Infants and Toddlers and Their Families.” Accessed at <https://www.clasp.org/blog/top-5-reasons-health-insurance-matters-infants-and-toddlers-and-their-families/>.

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

# CHILDREN UNDER AGE 6 WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

ZIP	# Under 6	# Uninsured	% Uninsured
63005	822	13	1.6
63011	2756	0	0.0
63017	2486	7	0.3
63021	3872	27	0.7
63025	1784	36	2.0
63026	2679	40	1.5
63031	3033	154	5.1
63033	2309	95	4.1
63034	1572	0	0.0
63038	549	11	2.0
63040	575	42	7.3
63042	1397	213	15.2
63043	1475	100	6.8
63044	750	34	4.5
63049	989	35	3.5
63069	1045	51	4.9
63074	1326	102	7.7
63088	456	86	18.9
63101	93	0	0.0
63102	30	0	0.0
63103	298	0	0.0
63104	1077	43	4.0
63105	827	0	0.0
63106	1169	88	7.5
63107	676	62	9.2
63108	729	0	0.0

ZIP	# Under 6	# Uninsured	% Uninsured
63109	1720	0	0.0
63110	1021	6	0.6
63111	1560	16	1.0
63112	1436	65	4.5
63113	453	27	6.0
63114	2949	65	2.2
63115	939	8	0.9
63116	3156	170	5.4
63117	740	0	0.0
63118	2328	50	2.1
63119	2301	26	1.1
63120	829	103	12.4
63121	1986	24	1.2
63122	2883	3	0.1
63123	3326	52	1.6
63124	601	0	0.0
63125	2830	31	1.1
63126	981	34	3.5
63127	145	0	0.0
63128	1905	0	0.0
63129	2912	12	0.4
63130	1895	158	8.3
63131	976	7	0.7
63132	972	0	0.0
63133	670	54	8.1
63134	1513	126	8.3

ZIP	# Under 6	# Uninsured	% Uninsured
63135	1778	130	7.3
63136	3222	236	7.3
63137	2061	0	0.0
63138	1604	0	0.0
63139	1997	14	0.7
63140	24	0	0.0
63141	1053	0	0.0
63143	621	31	5.0
63144	615	15	2.4
63146	2514	11	0.4
63147	521	0	0.0

## DATA NOTES

One of the 6 highest ZIP codes by percentage (the 5th and 6th highest were tied).

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

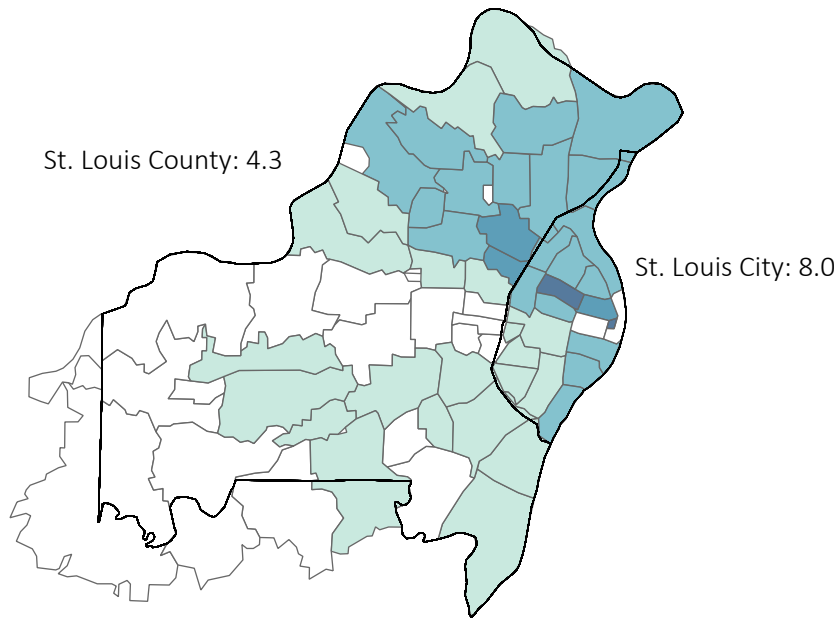
**Data Source:** United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Selected Characteristics of Health Insurance Coverage in the United States. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: S2701. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

**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.

\*Data Not Available.



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



### LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.6 - 5.9
- 6.0 - 11.3
- 11.4 - 16.6
- 16.7 - 21.9

### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: Unavailable  
 MO: 9.6

### IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

In Missouri, Children’s Division uses a two-track system as it relates to child abuse and neglect, responding to serious allegations with investigations, and to less severe allegations with family assessments. In both cases the goal is assuring the child’s safety. For the purposes of this report, the rate of substantiated child abuse/neglect includes incidents where (through an investigation) child abuse/neglect was substantiated and where abuse/neglect was unsubstantiated but preventative services were indicated, as well as family assessments where services were needed. Black children are over represented in the Missouri child welfare system and substantiated abuse/neglect tends to be higher in lower-income ZIP codes. This raises concerns about implicit and explicit racial bias and issues of equity. The Missouri child welfare system is implementing several positive initiatives to better serve families and children. Additionally, there is 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, as a strategy to reduce and prevent child maltreatment.

From 2018 to 2021 the rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect declined slightly in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County), falling from 5.3 substantiated victims per 1,000 children in 2018 to 5.0 in 2021. During this time, the rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect also declined slightly in St. Louis County, falling from 4.5 substantiated victims per 1,000 children in 2018 to 4.3 in 2021. This same trend was observed in St. Louis City where the rate of substantiated child abuse and neglect declined from 8.2 substantiated victims per 1,000 children in 2018 to 8.0 in 2021. It is important to note that the rate of substantiated abuse and neglect per 1,000 children in St. Louis City (8.0) is substantially higher than the rate in St. Louis County (4.3).

In 2021, in the two-county St. Louis region

1,400 children

were victims of substantiated child maltreatment.

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

ZIP	Total Population Under 18	# of CA/N Victims	Rate of CA/N per 1,000 Children
63005	4574	*	*
63011	8759	10	1.1
63017	9211	*	*
63021	13026	24	1.8
63025	5045	*	*
63026	11313	7	0.6
63031	12166	56	4.6
63033	10464	64	6.1
63034	4499	16	3.6
63038	2077	*	*
63040	2279	*	*
63042	4241	40	9.4
63043	4512	14	3.1
63044	2230	20	9.0
63049	3868	*	*
63069	2560	*	*
63074	3947	35	8.9
63088	1591	9	5.7
63101	382	7	18.3
63102	60	*	*
63103	766	*	*
63104	3123	32	10.2
63105	3211	*	*
63106	2897	45	15.5
63107	1965	20	10.2

ZIP	Total Population Under 18	# of CA/N Victims	Rate of CA/N per 1,000 Children
63108	1611	17	10.6
63109	4047	12	3.0
63110	2689	12	4.5
63111	5905	67	11.3
63112	3668	38	10.4
63113	1553	34	21.9
63114	7411	74	10.0
63115	3926	24	6.1
63116	9293	51	5.5
63117	1926	*	*
63118	6378	55	8.6
63119	7578	12	1.6
63120	2072	21	10.1
63121	4800	71	14.8
63122	10599	8	0.8
63123	8903	30	3.4
63124	2117	*	*
63125	7254	39	5.4
63126	3241	8	2.5
63127	1137	*	*
63128	5313	*	*
63129	9723	20	2.1
63130	5092	20	3.9
63131	4696	*	*
63132	3412	6	1.8

ZIP	Total Population Under 18	# of CA/N Victims	Rate of CA/N per 1,000 Children
63133	1727	20	11.6
63134	4723	38	8.0
63135	4995	38	7.6
63136	11332	119	10.5
63137	5121	50	9.8
63138	4731	35	7.4
63139	3390	5	1.5
63140	62	*	*
63141	3917	*	*
63143	1796	*	*
63144	1645	*	*
63146	4968	19	3.8
63147	1902	12	6.3

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

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

**Data Source:** MO: Missouri Department of Social Services. Children’s Division. Data Request. Data for 2021.

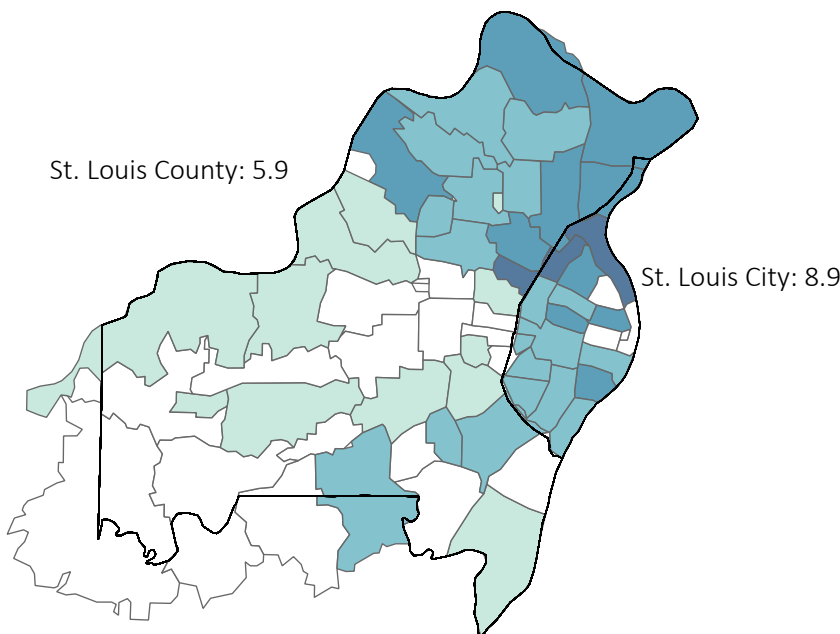
**Calculation:**  $[(\text{Number of substantiated child abuse and neglect victims} \times 1,000) / \text{Total population under age 18}] \times 100$ . Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

**Note:** Data were suppressed for ZIP codes with fewer than five victims.

\*No Data Available.



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



### LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 4.6
- 4.7 - 9.3
- 9.4 - 13.9
- 14.0 - 18.5

### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 5.5  
MO: 6.0

### IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) 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. This is exemplified in the significant disparities that exist in infant mortality rates by race and ethnicity. In 2021, nationally, the mortality rate for Black infants (10.6) was more than twice that of white infants (4.4). The mortality rate for Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native infants stood at 7.8 and 7.5, respectively. The infant mortality rate for Hispanic infants (4.8) was similar to that of white infants (4.4). The lowest infant mortality rate was among Asian infants at 3.7 per 1,000 live births.<sup>1</sup> Black women specifically have unique health needs resulting from their experiences with both racism and sexism, and their health must be supported holistically—before, during, and after pregnancy—so they and their infants can live full, healthy lives.<sup>2</sup>

From 2017 to 2022 the Infant Mortality Rate decreased in the two-county St. Louis region from 7.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017 to 6.6 in 2022. Furthermore, the Infant Mortality Rate in St. Louis County decreased from 6.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017 to 5.9 in 2022. However, the Infant Mortality Rate in St. Louis City increased slightly, rising from 8.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017 to 8.9 in 2022.

<sup>1</sup>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Reproductive Health. Maternal and Infant Health. Infant Mortality. Accessed at <https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternalinfanthealth/infantmortality.htm>.

<sup>2</sup>Child Trends. Policies that dismantle racism and sexism in health care may reduce Black infant and maternal mortality. Accessed at <https://www.childtrends.org/blog/policies-that-dismantle-racism-sexism-health-care-may-reduce-black-infant-and-maternal-mortality>.

**In 2022, zip code 63133 (a zip code in near north St. Louis County) had the highest Infant Mortality Rate in the two-county St. Louis region with 18.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.**

**This rate was nearly triple the IMR for the two-county St. Louis region as a whole (6.6).**



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

ZIP	5-yr # of Births	5-yr # of Deaths	5-yr Infant Mortality Rate
63005	548	0	0.0
63011	1,763	*	*
63017	1,557	6	3.9
63021	3,023	6	2.0
63025	638	*	*
63026	988	6	6.1
63031	2,769	16	5.8
63033	2,571	19	7.4
63034	693	9	13.0
63038	194	*	*
63040	350	0	0.0
63042	1,318	12	9.1
63043	1,380	6	4.3
63044	548	7	12.8
63049	69	*	*
63069	66	*	*
63074	990	7	7.1
63088	458	*	*
63101	204	*	*
63102	59	*	*
63103	353	*	*
63104	1,222	9	7.4
63105	482	*	*
63106	852	10	11.7
63107	603	*	*

ZIP	5-yr # of Births	5-yr # of Deaths	5-yr Infant Mortality Rate
63108	954	10	10.5
63109	1,679	9	5.4
63110	1,016	8	7.9
63111	1,496	11	7.4
63112	1,150	10	8.7
63113	720	6	8.3
63114	2,386	22	9.2
63115	1,065	10	9.4
63116	2,718	13	4.8
63117	512	*	*
63118	1,864	24	12.9
63119	1,799	6	3.3
63120	572	9	15.7
63121	1,563	21	13.4
63122	2,166	7	3.2
63123	2,742	13	4.7
63124	492	*	*
63125	1,757	*	*
63126	877	6	6.8
63127	179	*	*
63128	1,110	*	*
63129	2,292	6	2.6
63130	1,805	6	3.3
63131	692	*	*
63132	789	*	*

ZIP	5-yr # of Births	5-yr # of Deaths	5-yr Infant Mortality Rate
63133	541	10	18.5
63134	1,013	7	6.9
63135	1,432	12	8.4
63136	3,315	42	12.7
63137	1,484	18	12.1
63138	1,565	18	11.5
63139	1,345	9	6.7
63140	22	0	0.0
63141	805	*	*
63143	561	*	*
63144	612	0	0.0
63146	1,849	7	3.8
63147	551	10	18.1

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by rate.

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

**Data Source:** Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination. Data request. 2018-2022 data.

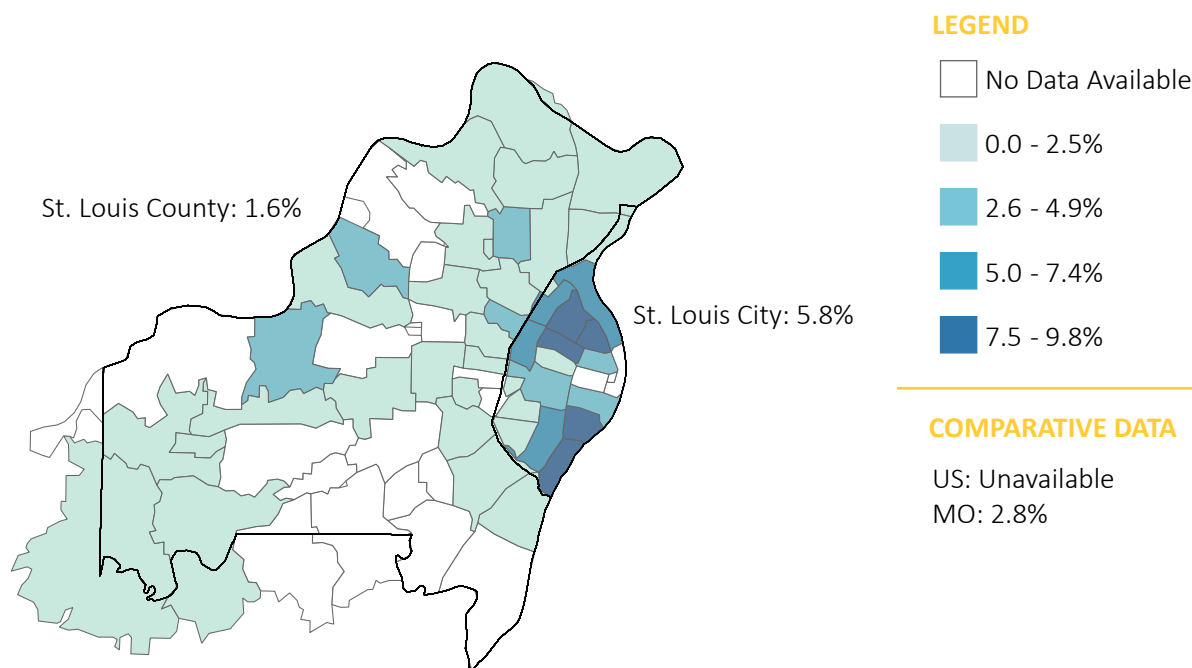
**Calculation:**  $([\text{Number of infant deaths} \times 1,000] / \text{Total number of live births})$ . Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

**Note:** Data were suppressed for ZIP codes with fewer than five infant deaths over the five-year period.

\*Data Not Available.



# CHILDREN TESTED WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVELS



## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Lead is a significant environmental threat to children, particularly those under the age of six. Exposure to lead can harm a child’s health and development, increasing their risk for neurological damage, speech and hearing problems, and learning and behavior problems. Childhood lead exposure can have life-long effects on both the individual child and the community since lead exposure has been linked to reduced IQ, juvenile delinquency and criminal behavior.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

From 2017 to 2019 the percentage of children tested with elevated blood lead levels decreased in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) declining from 3.8 percent in 2017 to 3.3 percent in 2019. During this time, the percentage of children tested with elevated blood lead levels in St. Louis City decreased from 6.8 percent in 2017 to 5.8 percent in 2019. However, from 2017 to 2019 the percentage of children tested with elevated blood lead levels in St. Louis County was unchanged, remaining at 1.6 percent. While this regional decrease in elevated lead levels among children is encouraging, it is important to note that funding for lead prevention programs has been decreasing over the last several years. Further, in 2019 nearly 2,300 fewer children were tested for lead in the two-county region than in 2017. In order to maintain the progress the region has made on this indicator it is important that we continue to fund lead prevention and abatement activities.

**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.<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> 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>.

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

# CHILDREN TESTED WITH ELEVATED BLOOD LEAD LEVELS

ZIP	# Under 6 Tested	# Elevated Lead Levels (>5 ug/dl)	% with Elevated Lead Levels
63005	47	*	*
63011	193	0	0
63017	194	9	4.6
63021	368	*	*
63025	62	0	0
63026	308	*	*
63031	636	5	0.8
63033	691	7	1
63034	168	0	0
63038	11	0	0
63040	20	0	0
63042	295	*	*
63043	285	11	3.9
63044	109	*	*
63049	134	*	*
63069	84	0	0
63074	233	*	*
63088	60	*	*
63101	75	*	*
63102	9	*	*
63103	89	*	*
63104	564	23	4.1
63105	78	0	0
63106	527	17	3.2
63107	341	33	9.7

ZIP	# Under 6 Tested	# Elevated Lead Levels (>5 ug/dl)	% with Elevated Lead Levels
63108	249	6	2.4
63109	825	11	1.3
63110	438	17	3.9
63111	762	63	8.3
63112	503	34	6.8
63113	415	38	9.2
63114	708	10	1.4
63115	539	53	9.8
63116	1,494	89	6
63117	119	*	*
63118	950	92	9.7
63119	567	9	1.6
63120	283	20	7.1
63121	551	14	2.5
63122	418	*	*
63123	921	15	1.6
63124	66	0	0
63125	537	5	0.9
63126	263	*	*
63127	45	*	*
63128	241	*	*
63129	465	*	*
63130	415	9	2.2
63131	105	0	0
63132	245	*	*

ZIP	# Under 6 Tested	# Elevated Lead Levels (>5 ug/dl)	% with Elevated Lead Levels
63133	271	9	3.3
63134	395	6	1.5
63135	478	17	3.6
63136	1,443	31	2.1
63137	608	7	1.2
63138	469	8	1.7
63139	564	6	1.1
63140	7	0	0
63141	125	*	*
63143	181	*	*
63144	109	0	0
63146	367	8	2.2
63147	279	18	6.5

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

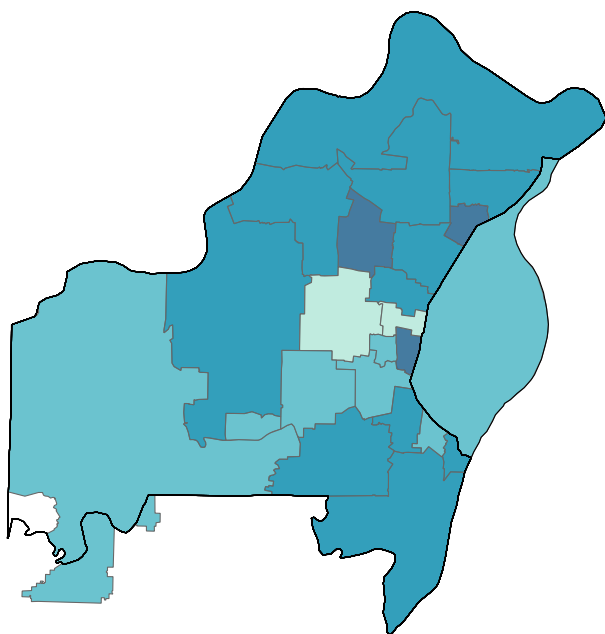
**Definition:** The percentage of children under age six tested for lead who have blood lead levels over 5 micrograms per deciliter.

**Data Source:** Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Environmental Public Health Tracking Program (EPHT). Accessed at <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/EPHTHome>. 2019 data.

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



# STUDENTS WITH AN IEP (Individualized Education Program)



### LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 11.2 - 12.8%
- 12.9 - 14.3%
- 14.4 - 15.9%
- 16.0 - 17.4%

### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: Unavailable  
 MO: 13.4%

### IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Currently there is not a comprehensive source in the St. Louis region for information on young children with disabilities and the support services available to them. By looking at school district data we can get a sense of the prevalence of disabilities among students in our community and how many children are receiving services through an Individualized Education Program (IEP). The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is the law ostensibly ensuring services to children with disabilities. 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 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.<sup>1</sup> However, even with this policy in place, many families face numerous challenges to accessing and navigating services and it is likely many children do not receive needed services.

From 2018 to 2023, the percentage of students with an IEP (Individualized Education Program) in school districts within the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) changed very little, declining slightly from 15.8 percent in 2018 to 15.4 percent in 2023. In 2023, more than 22,800 children received special education services through individualized education plans in the two-county St. Louis region.

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

**In 2023, more than 22,800 children received special education services through individualized education plans in the two-county St. Louis region.**

# STUDENTS WITH AN IEP (Individualized Education Program)

District	District Enrollment (k-12)	# IEP	% IEP	District	District Enrollment (k-12)	# IEP	% IEP
ST. LOUIS CITY				Lindbergh	7,143	1,133	15.9
St. Louis Public	16,529	2,274	13.8	Maplewood-Richmond Heights	1,375	220	16.0
ST. LOUIS COUNTY				Mehlville	9,815	1,474	15.0
Aftton	2,447	387	15.8	Normandy Schools Collaborative	2,792	409	14.6
Bayless	1,747	242	13.9	Parkway	16,821	2,463	14.6
Brentwood	706	91	12.9	Pattonville	5,959	913	15.3
Clayton	2,368	265	11.2	Ritenour	6,215	1,082	17.4
Ferguson-Florissant	9,072	1,336	14.7	Riverview Gardens	5,146	767	14.9
Hancock Place	1,197	175	14.6	Rockwood	19,903	2,651	13.3
Hazelwood	15,665	2,428	15.5	Special School District	3,249	1,831	56.4
Jennings	2,291	394	17.2	University City	2,431	353	14.5
Kirkwood	5,875	781	13.3	Valley Park	746	105	14.1
Ladue	4,216	495	11.7	Webster Groves	4,209	552	13.1

## DATA NOTES

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

**Data Source:** Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. School Data. School District Data. Students. Enrollment and Demographics. "District Demographic Data" Accessed at <https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx>. Data for 2023 school year.

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



# ESTIMATED # OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 WITH A DISABILITY

District	Estimated # of Children Under Age 5 with a Disability
<b>ST. LOUIS CITY</b>	
St. Louis Public	875
<b>ST. LOUIS COUNTY</b>	
Affton	149
Bayless	93
Brentwood	35
Clayton	102
Ferguson-Florissant	514
Hancock Place	67
Hazelwood	934
Jennings	152
Kirkwood	300
Ladue	190

District	Estimated # of Children Under Age 5 with a Disability
Lindbergh	436
Maplewood-Richmond Heights	85
Mehlville	567
Normandy Schools Collaborative	157
Parkway	947
Pattonville	351
Ritenour	416
Riverview Gardens	295
Rockwood	1,020
Special School District	704
University City	136
Valley Park	40
Webster Groves	212

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Based on the current rate of students with an IEP (Individualized Education Program), we can estimate the number of children under age 5 that will likely receive special education services through an IEP in their school-aged years. The estimated number of children under age 5 with a disability in each school district likely under-estimates the incidence of disability among students, rather than over-estimates. This is because these projections are based on the rates of students who are officially diagnosed with a disability or learning challenge that results in an IEP and does not account for children who may have a delay or disability and would benefit from early intervention services but have not gone through the IEP process. Navigating the IEP process can be challenging for parents and many school districts do not have the resources to help families with this process. Due to these barriers, it is likely there are many children and families that could benefit from the services provided through an IEP that are not receiving them.

In the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) it is estimated that there are more than 12,800 children under age 5 with a disability or learning challenge that would benefit from early intervention and support services.

## DATA NOTES

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

**Data Source:** Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. School Data. School District Data. Students. Enrollment and Demographics. "District Demographic Data" Accessed at <https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx>. Data for 2023 school year.

**Calculation:** Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.



# MOST PREVALENT TYPES OF DISABILITIES AMONG STUDENTS

## Two-County St. Louis Region

Type of Disability	# of Students	% of Disability
Other Health Impairment	5,453	22.8
Specific Learning Disability	4,956	20.7
Autism	3,468	14.5
Speech Impairment	3,456	14.5
Emotional Disturbance	2,067	8.7
Intellectual Disability	1,820	7.6
Language Impairment	1,225	5.1
Young Child w/ Developmental Delay	612	2.6
Multiple Disabilities	344	1.4
Hearing impairment	220	0.9
Orthopedic Impairment	53	0.2
Visual Impairment	45	0.2
Traumatic Brain Injury	25	0.1
Deaf/Blindness	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,886</b>	<b>100</b>

## Missouri

Type of Disability	# of Students	% of Disability
Specific Learning Disability	30,961	26.7
Other Health Impairment	26,770	23.1
Autism	15,444	13.3
Speech Impairment	11,854	10.2
Language Impairment	9,879	8.5
Intellectual Disability	7,901	6.8
Emotional Disturbance	6,404	5.5
Young Child w/ Developmental Delay	3,096	2.7
Multiple Disabilities	1,237	1.1
Hearing impairment	1,019	0.9
Visual Impairment	465	0.4
Traumatic Brain Injury	365	0.3
Orthopedic Impairment	342	0.3
Deaf/Blindness	22	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,759</b>	<b>100</b>

### IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

These two tables show the most prevalent types of disabilities among students in the two-county St. Louis region (including school districts in St. Louis City and St. Louis County) compared to the most prevalent types of disabilities among all students in the state of Missouri. As these tables show, in both the St. Louis region and the state of Missouri the most prevalent types of disabilities are fairly consistent. However, one significant difference is that “emotional disturbance” is notably more prevalent in the St. Louis region (accounting for 8.7 percent of disabilities) than in the state of Missouri (5.5 percent of disabilities). Knowing what types of disabilities are most prevalent among students in the St. Louis region enables providers to plan for and offer the early intervention services that are most needed in the region.

### DATA NOTES

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. School Data. School District Data. Reports and Resources. Special Education. “Special Education Profile Report- Public.” Accessed at <https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx>. Data from 2021 school year.

**Calculation:** Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.



# CRIME RATE - ST. LOUIS CITY (Per 1,000 Individuals)

## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 25.8 | MO: 31.4 | St. Louis City: 78.4

Geography	Crime Rate	Geography	Crime Rate	Geography	Crime Rate
Academy	82.4	Franz Park	46.9	Patch	131.9
Baden	111.4	Gravois Park	113.6	Peabody-Darst-Webbe	91.3
Benton Park	56.1	Hamilton Heights	117.1	Penrose	69.6
Benton Park West	72.2	Hi-Point	40.0	Princeton Heights	34.6
Bevo Mill	54.3	Holly Hills	45.0	Riverview	186.0
Botanical Heights	63.5	Hyde Park	114.9	Shaw	43.9
Boulevard Heights	36.4	Jeff Vanderlou	104.1	Skinker-DeBaliviere	42.3
Carondelet	105.2	Kings Oak	209.6	Soulard	89.8
Carr Square	73.8	Kingsway East	80.3	South Hampton	40.0
Central West End	71.4	Kingsway West	70.7	Southwest Garden	39.5
Cheltenham	74.6	La Salle Park	109.4	St. Louis Hills	34.9
Clayton-Tamm	43.0	Lafayette Square	55.0	St. Louis Place	100.2
Clifton Heights	38.1	Lewis Place	67.7	The Gate District	49.1
College Hill	137.6	Lindenwood Park	33.3	The Greater Ville	80.1
Columbus Square	108.2	Marine Villa	99.6	The Hill	86.4
Compton Heights	43.0	Mark Twain	75.5	The Ville	86.2
Covenant-Blu/Grand Ctr	103.3	Mark Twain 1-70 Ind.	225.1	Tiffany	83.1
DeBaliviere Place	55.3	McKinley Heights	74.3	Tower Grove East	71.5
Downtown	261.7	Midtown	49.0	Tower Grove South	60.5
Downtown West	184.0	Mount Pleasant	75.2	Vandeventer	69.1
Dutchtown	81.3	Near N. Riverfront	562.0	Visitation Park	80.1
Ellendale	89.5	North Hampton	49.4	Walnut Park East	130.6
Fairground	172.0	North Point	71.8	Walnut Park West	108.2
Forest Park SE	96.0	North Riverfront	1,175.3	Wells-Goodfellow	108.2
Fountain Park	150.7	O'Fallon	69.1	West End	58.7
Fox Park	61.3	Old North St. Louis	115.6	Wydown-Skinker	22.3

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest geographies by rate.

**Definition:** The crime rate includes: criminal homicide/negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault/battery, burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

**Data Source:** St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department. NIBRS Crime Statistics. Report: CRM0013-BY. Part 1 Crime Comparison Based on UCR Reporting. Neighborhood Report. Years Compared: 2019-2020. Months included: January- December. Accessed at [https://www.slmpd.org/crimestats/CRM0013-BY\\_202012.pdf](https://www.slmpd.org/crimestats/CRM0013-BY_202012.pdf). 2020 data.

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





# CRIME RATE - ST. LOUIS COUNTY (Per 1,000 Individuals)

## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 25.8 | MO: 31.4 | St. Louis County: 27.5

Geography	Crime Rate	Geography	Crime Rate	Geography	Crime Rate
Ballwin	9.2	Ellisville	12.2	Oakland	5.9
Bel Nor	19.4	Eureka	16.7	Olivette	18.8
Bel Ridge	33.8	Ferguson	59.0	Overland	46.1
Bella Villa	18.0	Flordell Hills	86.4	Pagedale	49.9
Bellefontaine Nghbrs	56.4	Florissant	27.4	Richmond Heights	58.1
Berkeley	49.3	Frontenac	25.5	Riverview	55.3
Breckenridge Hills	39.6	Glendale	7.5	Rock Hill	12.1
Brentwood	43.4	Hazelwood	38.4	Shrewsbury	41.7
Bridgeton	77.3	Hillsdale	34.2	St. Ann	24.1
Calverton Park	16.6	Kirkwood	19.5	St. John	49.2
Chesterfield	18.6	Ladue	15.6	Sunset Hills	21.9
Clarkson Valley	5.4	Lakeshire	7.2	Town & Country	14.6
Clayton	15.6	Manchester	15.7	University City	29.8
Country Club Hills	37.0	Maplewood	62.7	Velda City	108.5
Crestwood	18.2	Maryland Heights	28.7	Vinita Park	61.7
Creve Coeur	20.5	Moline Acres	40.6	Warson Woods	11.6
Des Peres	42.3	Normandy	33.9	Webster Groves	8.4
Edmundson	79.7	Northwoods	28.0	Woodson Terrace	36.0

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest geographies by rate.

**Definition:** The crime rate includes: criminal homicide/negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault/battery, burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

**Data Source:** Missouri State Highway Patrol. Criminal Justice Information Services: <https://showmecrime.mo.gov/public/View/dispview.aspx>. 2020 data.

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



# VIOLENT CRIME RATE - ST. LOUIS CITY (Per 1,000 Individuals)

## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 3.8 | MO: 5.4 | St. Louis City: 20.0

Geography	Violent Crime Rate	Geography	Violent Crime Rate	Geography	Violent Crime Rate
Academy	32.7	Franz Park	2.2	Patch	35.2
Baden	43.7	Gravois Park	35.4	Peabody-Darst-Webbe	36.8
Benton Park	6.7	Hamilton Heights	50.8	Penrose	28.0
Benton Park West	16.0	Hi-Point	1.9	Princeton Heights	2.0
Bevo Mill	8.6	Holly Hills	5.2	Riverview	45.5
Botanical Heights	10.9	Hyde Park	42.7	Shaw	4.2
Boulevard Heights	3.8	Jeff Vanderlou	45.9	Skinker-DeBaliviere	3.8
Carondelet	19.1	Kings Oak	65.9	Soulard	11.7
Carr Square	37.6	Kingsway East	34.8	South Hampton	4.1
Central West End	9.6	Kingsway West	22.3	Southwest Garden	3.6
Cheltenham	4.0	La Salle Park	33.1	St. Louis Hills	1.5
Clayton-Tamm	3.8	Lafayette Square	6.0	St. Louis Place	39.4
Clifton Heights	3.2	Lewis Place	32.4	The Gate District	9.4
College Hill	58.7	Lindenwood Park	2.7	The Greater Ville	33.9
Columbus Square	53.6	Marine Villa	25.7	The Hill	6.4
Compton Heights	1.4	Mark Twain	28.9	The Ville	33.6
Covenant-Blu/Grand Ctr	23.7	Mark Twain 1-70 Ind.	113.1	Tiffany	17.5
DeBaliviere Place	10.4	McKinley Heights	9.6	Tower Grove East	11.6
Downtown	67.6	Midtown	8.3	Tower Grove South	9.5
Downtown West	41.4	Mount Pleasant	24.2	Vandeventer	27.9
Dutchtown	22.1	Near N. Riverfront	136.7	Visitation Park	26.0
Ellendale	7.9	North Hampton	6.1	Walnut Park East	49.7
Fairground	76.9	North Point	25.6	Walnut Park West	52.3
Forest Park SE	14.5	North Riverfront	220.8	Wells-Goodfellow	46.1
Fountain Park	65.1	O'Fallon	34.1	West End	20.3
Fox Park	9.8	Old North St. Louis	47.0	Wydown-Skinker	0.0

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest geographies by rate.

**Definition:** The violent crime rate includes: criminal homicide/negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault/battery.

**Data Source:** St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department. NIBRS Crime Statistics. Report: CRM0013-BY. Part 1 Crime Comparison Based on UCR Reporting. Neighborhood Report. Years Compared: 2019-2020. Months included: January- December. Accessed at [https://www.slmpd.org/crimestats/CRM0013-BY\\_202012.pdf](https://www.slmpd.org/crimestats/CRM0013-BY_202012.pdf). 2020 data.

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



# VIOLENT CRIME RATE - ST. LOUIS COUNTY (Per 1,000 Individuals)

## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 3.8 | MO: 5.4 | St. Louis County: 4.4

Geography	Violent Crime Rate	Geography	Violent Crime Rate	Geography	Violent Crime Rate
Ballwin	0.6	Ellisville	1.3	Oakland	1.5
Bel Nor	2.9	Eureka	1.0	Olivette	1.1
Bel Ridge	5.3	Ferguson	6.9	Overland	5.4
Bella Villa	1.4	Flordell Hills	32.5	Pagedale	16.4
Bellefontaine Nghbrs	19.5	Florissant	3.9	Richmond Heights	4.0
Berkeley	12.8	Frontenac	1.3	Riverview	16.7
Breckenridge Hills	9.5	Glendale	0.3	Rock Hill	0.2
Brentwood	1.3	Hazelwood	6.6	Shrewsbury	1.6
Bridgeton	6.4	Hillsdale	12.9	St. Ann	3.3
Calverton Park	4.7	Kirkwood	1.6	St. John	9.0
Chesterfield	0.9	Ladue	0.3	Sunset Hills	1.2
Clarkson Valley	0.4	Lakeshire	2.9	Town & Country	0.7
Clayton	1.1	Manchester	0.4	University City	4.3
Country Club Hills	11.3	Maplewood	5.3	Velda City	52.4
Crestwood	1.5	Maryland Heights	2.9	Vinita Park	14.6
Creve Coeur	1.4	Moline Acres	12.0	Warson Woods	1.1
Des Peres	1.3	Normandy	12.2	Webster Groves	0.5
Edmundson	9.7	Northwoods	5.5	Woodson Terrace	4.5

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest geographies by rate.

**Definition:** The violent crime rate includes: criminal homicide/negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault/battery.

**Data Source:** Missouri State Highway Patrol. Criminal Justice Information Services: <https://showmecrime.mo.gov/public/View/dispview.aspx>. 2020 data.

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



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# NUTRITIONAL NEEDS OF ELIGIBLE FAMILIES

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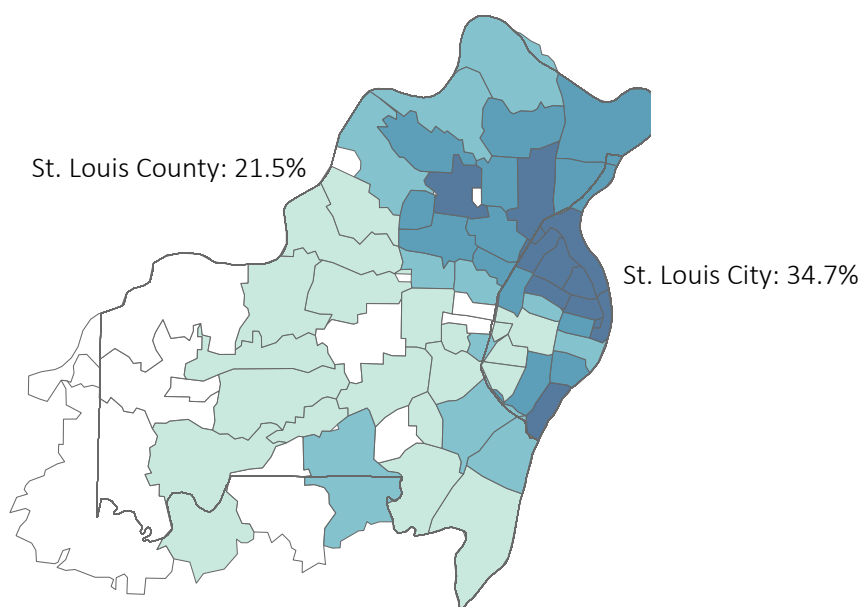
Births to Women Receiving WIC

Households with Children Receiving SNAP

Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Meals



# BIRTHS TO WOMEN RECEIVING WIC



### LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 15.1%
- 15.2 - 30.2%
- 30.3 - 45.3%
- 45.4 - 60.4%

### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 29.9%  
MO: 27.7%

### IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

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

From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of births to women receiving WIC benefits in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) declined from 31 percent to 25 percent. In St. Louis City the percentage of births to women receiving WIC benefits declined from 44 percent in 2017 to 35 percent in 2022. In St. Louis County the percentage of women receiving WIC benefits declined from 27 percent in 2017 to 22 percent in 2022. The decline in women accessing and receiving WIC benefits is a concerning trend. Other data do not point to widespread improved economic conditions in our region. This means that the declines in women receiving WIC benefits are more likely attributed to barriers to accessing this benefit and that a significant percentage of eligible mothers and their babies are missing out on the critical benefits of this program including improved birth and health outcomes for both mothers and their children. Attention should be focused on this trend and the related policy and administrative changes that would decrease barriers to accessing this program.

**From 2017 to 2022 the number of births to women receiving WIC benefits declined from 4,844 to 3,416 in the two-county St. Louis region.**



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

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

# BIRTHS TO WOMEN RECEIVING WIC

ZIP	Total # Births	# Births to Mothers Receiving WIC	% Births to Mothers Receiving WIC
63005	126	*	*
63011	372	14	3.8
63017	323	26	8.0
63021	561	44	7.8
63025	131	12	9.2
63026	208	60	28.8
63031	523	145	27.7
63033	483	168	34.8
63034	130	30	23.1
63038	34	*	*
63040	70	*	*
63042	251	86	34.3
63043	283	33	11.7
63044	124	34	27.4
63049	10	*	*
63069	13	*	*
63074	179	70	39.1
63088	97	9	9.3
63101	32	15	46.9
63102	13	7	53.8
63103	59	25	42.4
63104	211	48	22.7
63105	92	*	*
63106	140	76	54.3
63107	106	64	60.4

ZIP	Total # Births	# Births to Mothers Receiving WIC	% Births to Mothers Receiving WIC
63108	190	46	24.2
63109	319	34	10.7
63110	190	23	12.1
63111	289	156	54.0
63112	174	62	35.6
63113	128	71	55.5
63114	476	192	40.3
63115	166	84	50.6
63116	490	186	38.0
63117	94	*	*
63118	320	140	43.8
63119	333	27	8.1
63120	92	54	58.7
63121	306	132	43.1
63122	418	15	3.6
63123	551	91	16.5
63124	109	0	0.0
63125	345	89	25.8
63126	169	8	4.7
63127	46	*	*
63128	208	21	10.1
63129	440	51	11.6
63130	347	62	17.9
63131	133	*	*
63132	143	35	24.5

ZIP	Total # Births	# Births to Mothers Receiving WIC	% Births to Mothers Receiving WIC
63133	81	36	44.4
63134	186	94	50.5
63135	286	127	44.4
63136	595	296	49.7
63137	231	100	43.3
63138	259	112	43.2
63139	264	18	6.8
63140	*	*	*
63141	169	8	4.7
63143	103	16	15.5
63144	122	7	5.7
63146	390	44	11.3
63147	74	35	47.3

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

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

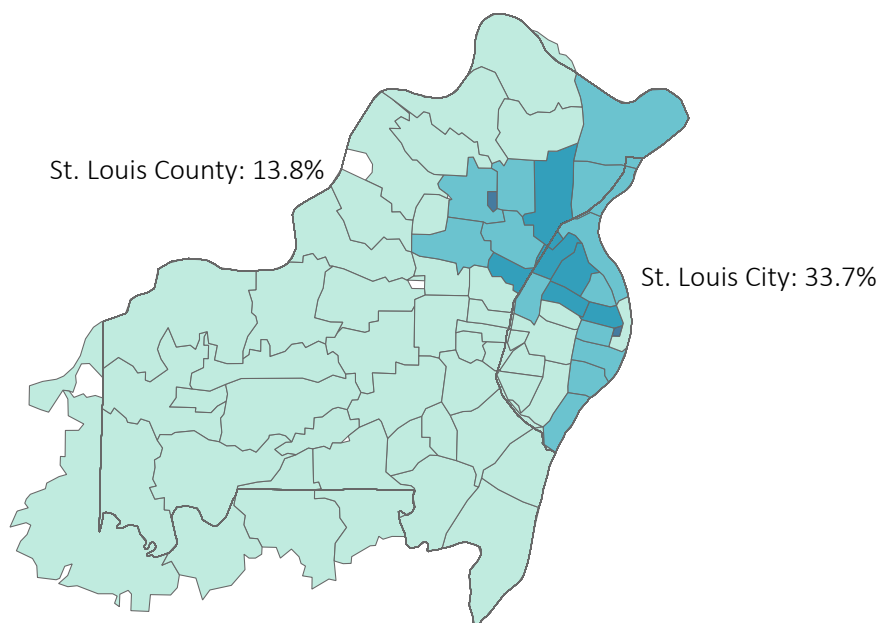
**Data Source:** Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination. Data request. 2022 data.

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

\*No Data Available.



# HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN RECEIVING SNAP



### LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 25.0%
- 25.1 - 50.0%
- 50.1 - 75.0%
- 75.1 - 100.0%

### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 18.3%  
MO: 16.2%

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the nation’s most important anti-hunger program. 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 estimated average monthly benefit for a typical family of three in 2024 was \$598/month.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, 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.<sup>2</sup> Further, 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.<sup>3</sup>

From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of households with children receiving SNAP benefits in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) declined from 22 to 18 percent. In St. Louis City the percentage of households with children receiving SNAP benefits declined from 42 percent in 2017 to 34 percent in 2022. In St. Louis County the percentage of households with children receiving SNAP benefits declined from 16 percent in 2017 to 14 percent in 2022. The decline in the percentage of households with children receiving SNAP benefits is a concerning trend, especially as we continue to experience economic stresses and high inflation, particularly for grocery and food items, in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic. Because the SNAP program plays such a critical role in both providing food security to vulnerable children and in lifting families out of poverty, it is essential that all eligible families can easily access this benefit and can track changes and requirements of this program. Attention should be focused on this trend and the related policy and administrative changes that would decrease and eliminate barriers to families’ participation in this program.

In 2017,  
32,676  
families in  
St. Louis  
City &  
County  
received  
SNAP  
benefits.

In 2022,  
26,049  
families  
did.



<sup>1</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. A Quick Guide to SNAP Eligibility and Benefits. Accessed at <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/a-quick-guide-to-snap-eligibility-and-benefits>.

<sup>2,3</sup> 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](https://gspp.berkeley.edu/assets/uploads/faculty/customtab/Stanford_FSE_Hoynes_1-21-16.pdf).



# HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN RECEIVING SNAP

ZIP	# with Children Under 18	# with Children Receiving SNAP	% with Children Receiving SNAP
63005	2,554	12	0.5
63011	4,515	117	2.6
63017	5,043	68	1.3
63021	7,328	260	3.5
63025	2,632	185	7.0
63026	5,647	519	9.2
63031	6,043	907	15.0
63033	4,798	1,102	23.0
63034	2,029	145	7.1
63038	826	5	0.6
63040	1,192	0	0.0
63042	2,061	336	16.3
63043	2,543	239	9.4
63044	1,467	209	14.2
63049	2,099	190	9.1
63069	1,606	181	11.3
63074	2,275	379	16.7
63088	776	75	9.7
63101	101	79	78.2
63102	26	0	0.0
63103	361	113	31.3
63104	1,621	479	29.5
63105	1,863	156	8.4
63106	1,331	815	61.2
63107	1,049	348	33.2

ZIP	# with Children Under 18	# with Children Receiving SNAP	% with Children Receiving SNAP
63108	995	237	23.8
63109	2,409	154	6.4
63110	1,473	125	8.5
63111	2,216	943	42.6
63112	1,920	772	40.2
63113	1,022	577	56.5
63114	3,930	1,054	26.8
63115	1,812	1,100	60.7
63116	4,617	1,076	23.3
63117	995	4	0.4
63118	3,025	1,487	49.2
63119	3,844	208	5.4
63120	845	569	67.3
63121	2,417	1,191	49.3
63122	5,319	66	1.2
63123	5,507	830	15.1
63124	1,285	0	0.0
63125	3,723	544	14.6
63126	1,855	41	2.2
63127	577	27	4.7
63128	3,006	145	4.8
63129	5,797	503	8.7
63130	2,840	314	11.1
63131	2,600	0	0.0
63132	1,887	126	6.7

ZIP	# with Children Under 18	# with Children Receiving SNAP	% with Children Receiving SNAP
63133	667	371	55.6
63134	2,125	670	31.5
63135	2,354	868	36.9
63136	5,264	2,684	51.0
63137	2,447	1,161	47.4
63138	2,353	1,065	45.3
63139	2,110	173	8.2
63140	20	20	100.0
63141	2,116	15	0.7
63143	1,070	193	18.0
63144	906	9	1.0
63146	3,607	193	5.4
63147	982	361	36.8

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

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

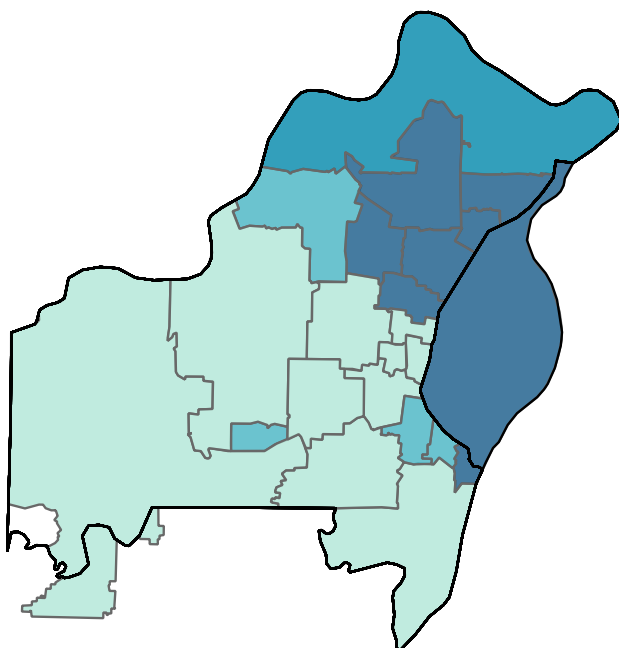
**Data Source:** United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: S2201. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

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

\*No Data Available.



# STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR FREE/REDUCED MEALS



### LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 8.0 - 31.0%
- 31.1 - 54.0%
- 54.1 - 77.0%
- 77.1 - 100.0%

### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 48.6%  
MO: 47.4%

### 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 district 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 has been identified as a powerful stressor for families, with significant negative implications for child health and development; these include impacts on the physical, social, cognitive, and behavioral development of children.<sup>1</sup> Students cannot learn and reach their full academic potential if their most basic needs, like hunger, are not met.

In the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County), the percentage of students eligible for free or reduced priced meals in a given school district varies dramatically, illustrating the stark inequities across school districts in our region. In the Ladue, Kirkwood, and Clayton school districts less than 10 percent of students are eligible for free or reduced priced meals. In the Ferguson-Florissant, Hancock Place, Jennings, Normandy, Ritenour, Riverview Gardens, St. Louis Public, and University City school districts 100 percent of students are eligible for free or reduced priced meals.

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

<sup>1</sup>National Institute of Health. National Library of Medicine. The National Center for Biotechnology Information. "Food Insecurity and Child Development: A State-of-the-Art Review". Accessed at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8431639/>.

# STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR FREE/REDUCED MEALS

District	% Eligible
<b>ST. LOUIS CITY</b>	
St. Louis Public	100.0
<b>ST. LOUIS COUNTY</b>	
Affton	35.7
Bayless	52.7
Brentwood	18.1
Clayton	9.1
Ferguson-Florissant	99.9
Hancock Place	100.0
Hazelwood	69.4
Jennings	100.0
Kirkwood	9.0
Ladue	8.0

District	% Eligible
Lindbergh	13.5
Maplewood-Richmond Heights	30.9
Mehlville	26.0
Normandy Schools Collaborative	99.7
Parkway	19.0
Pattonville	45.9
Ritenour	99.9
Riverview Gardens	100.0
Rockwood	11.9
Special School District	59.1
University City	99.8
Valley Park	36.3
Webster Groves	10.2



## DATA NOTES

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

**Data Source:** Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. School Data. School District Data. Students. Enrollment and Demographics. "District Demographic Data" Accessed at <https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx>. Data for 2023 school year.

**Calculation:** Percentage provided by Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education.

\*No Data Available.



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# HOUSING & HOMELESSNESS

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Owner-Occupied Housing

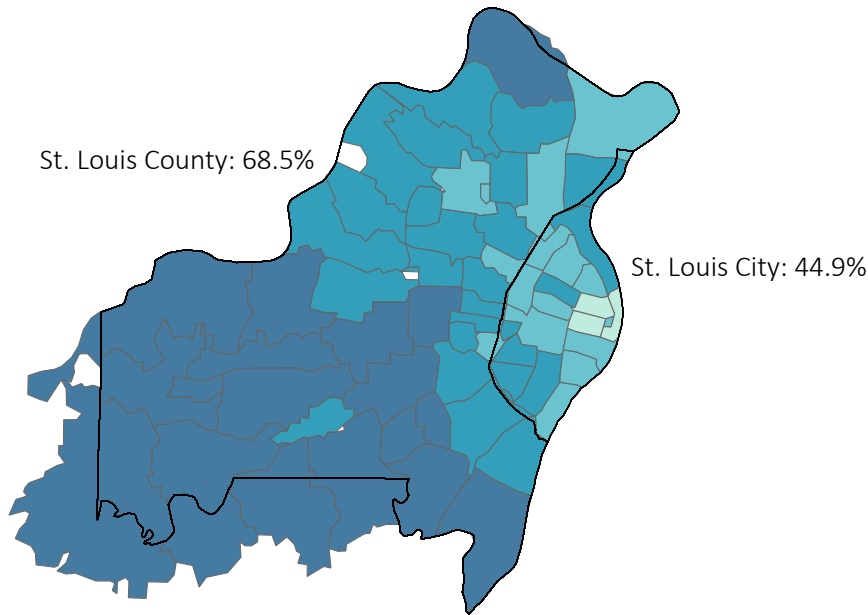
Cost-Burdened Households

Mobility Rate

Students Who Are Homeless



# OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING



## LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 4.1 - 26.8%
- 26.9 - 49.6%
- 49.7 - 72.3%
- 72.4 - 95.0%

## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 64.8%  
MO: 67.6%

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Owning a home is an important vehicle for families to build wealth for their children and the generations that follow. However, rising rents and home prices as well as financing challenges and a limited housing supply are putting the American Dream of homeownership out of reach for many. Additionally, strict zoning and land-use regulations have limited the availability of homes, especially lower-cost options such as apartments and townhouses, which could otherwise help meet the nation’s housing demand. At the same time, outdated financial regulations have prevented millions of creditworthy homebuyers—especially Black, Hispanic, and Indigenous people—from obtaining a mortgage to finance a low-cost home, pushing many borrowers into riskier and more costly alternative financing arrangements.<sup>1</sup>

From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of total occupied housing units that were owner-occupied in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) remained virtually unchanged decreasing slightly from 62.8 percent in 2017 to 62.4 percent in 2022. During this period, in St. Louis County the percentage of total occupied housing units that were owner-occupied decreased from 69.5 percent in 2017 to 68.5 percent in 2022. In St. Louis City the percentage of total occupied housing units that were owner-occupied increased slightly from 43.5 percent in 2017 to 44.9 percent in 2022. It is important to note the considerable difference in homeownership rates between St. Louis City and St. Louis County.

In 2022 the homeownership rate in St. Louis City was

**45%**

while the homeownership rate in St. Louis County was

**69%.**

<sup>1</sup>The Pew Charitable Trusts. Projects. Housing Policy Initiative. Accessed at <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/projects/housing-policy-initiative>.

# OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING

ZIP	# of Occupied Housing Units	# Owner Occupied	% Owner Occupied
63005	7,329	6,509	88.8
63011	14,354	12,134	84.5
63017	17,220	13,503	78.4
63021	22,096	17,528	79.3
63025	6,277	5,318	84.7
63026	16,952	13,402	79.1
63031	19,208	13,797	71.8
63033	16,363	10,662	65.2
63034	6,379	5,804	91.0
63038	2,522	2,395	95.0
63040	3,220	2,794	86.8
63042	8,677	4,442	51.2
63043	9,302	6,668	71.7
63044	4,245	2,719	64.1
63049	6,679	5,737	85.9
63069	6,030	4,370	72.5
63074	7,131	3,745	52.5
63088	4,208	2,191	52.1
63101	1,985	579	29.2
63102	1,404	58	4.1
63103	5,149	756	14.7
63104	9,797	4,511	46.0
63105	6,725	3,748	55.7
63106	4,014	664	16.5
63107	4,061	1,709	42.1

ZIP	# of Occupied Housing Units	# Owner Occupied	% Owner Occupied
63108	11,098	3,069	27.7
63109	13,928	8,903	63.9
63110	8,728	3,765	43.1
63111	8,772	3,355	38.2
63112	8,917	3,075	34.5
63113	4,987	2,493	50.0
63114	14,860	8,414	56.6
63115	7,057	2,956	41.9
63116	19,417	10,782	55.5
63117	4,723	2,421	51.3
63118	11,830	4,919	41.6
63119	14,966	10,441	69.8
63120	2,498	1,067	42.7
63121	11,204	5,710	51.0
63122	16,691	13,317	79.8
63123	22,083	15,885	71.9
63124	4,978	3,750	75.3
63125	13,606	9,777	71.9
63126	6,039	5,177	85.7
63127	2,145	1,649	76.9
63128	12,974	10,114	78.0
63129	21,325	16,783	78.7
63130	13,174	8,231	62.5
63131	6,778	6,276	92.6
63132	6,068	3,286	54.2

ZIP	# of Occupied Housing Units	# Owner Occupied	% Owner Occupied
63133	2,890	1,160	40.1
63134	5,120	2,534	49.5
63135	8,100	4,363	53.9
63136	18,061	7,920	43.9
63137	8,516	4,304	50.5
63138	7,217	3,471	48.1
63139	10,924	6,746	61.8
63140	127	37	29.1
63141	8,868	6,132	69.1
63143	4,811	2,193	45.6
63144	4,561	2,930	64.2
63146	14,912	8,843	59.3
63147	3,519	1,847	52.5

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

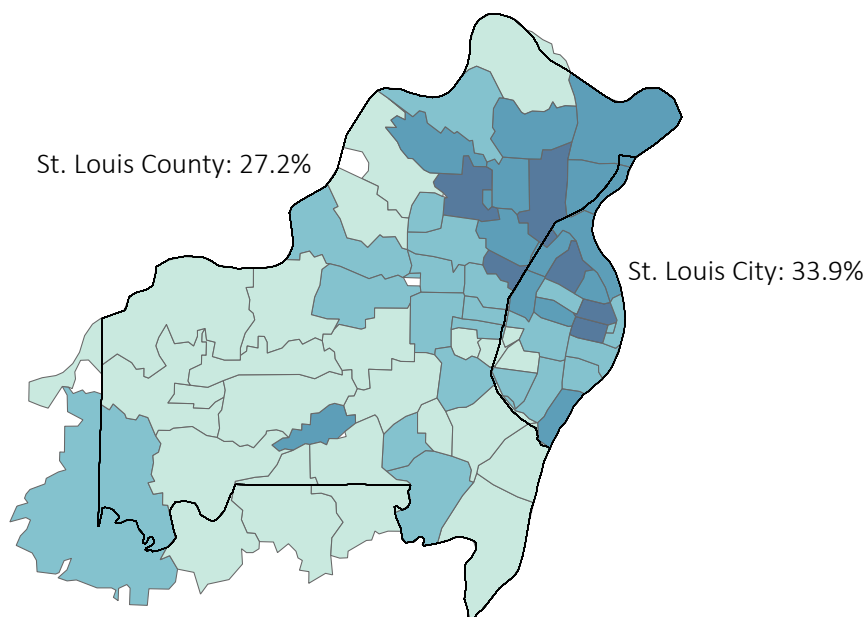
**Definition:** The number or percentage of total occupied housing units that are owner-occupied.

**Data Source:** United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Selected Housing Characteristics. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: DP04. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

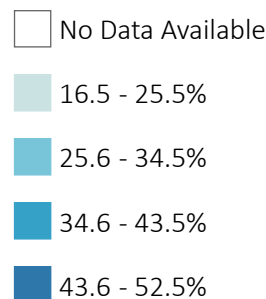
**Calculation:** (Number of owner-occupied housing units/Total number of occupied housing units) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.



# COST-BURDENED HOUSEHOLDS



## LEGEND



## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 31.2%  
MO: 25.8%

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

For the purposes of this report “cost-burdened households” is defined as spending 30 percent or more of monthly pretax income on owner housing costs (including mortgage) or rent payments. Cost-burdened households have higher eviction rates, increased financial fragility, and wider use of social safety net programs compared with other renters and homeowners. Additionally, as housing costs consume a growing share of household income, families must cut back in other areas such as food, medical care, and other basic needs.<sup>1</sup>

In 2022 there were nearly 158,000 cost-burdened households in the two-county St. Louis region including St. Louis City and St. Louis County. This amounts to 29 percent of households in the region. Encouragingly, between 2017 and 2022 there was a slight decrease in the percentage of cost-burdened households in the region, decreasing from 31 percent in 2017 to 29 percent in 2022. During this period, in St. Louis County the percentage of cost-burdened households decreased from 28.5 percent in 2017 to 27.2 percent in 2022. In St. Louis City the percentage of total cost-burdened households decreased from 38.9 percent in 2017 to 33.9 percent in 2022. It is critical that we have an adequate supply of safe, affordable housing in our region so families can provide secure, stable homes for their children while still meeting all other household expenses.

<sup>1</sup>The Pew Charitable Trusts. American Families Face a Growing Rent Burden. April 2018. Accessed at [https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2018/04/rent-burden\\_report\\_v2.pdf](https://www.pewtrusts.org/-/media/assets/2018/04/rent-burden_report_v2.pdf).

Between 2017 and 2022 there was a slight decrease in the percentage of cost-burdened households in the **two-county region**, decreasing from **31% in 2017 to 29% in 2022.**



# COST-BURDENED HOUSEHOLDS

ZIP	# of Housing Units	# of Cost Burdened Households	% of Cost Burdened Households
63005	7,242	1,445	20.0
63011	14,099	3,058	21.7
63017	17,027	3,613	21.2
63021	21,925	4,595	21.0
63025	6,218	1,052	16.9
63026	16,672	3,140	18.8
63031	19,066	4,981	26.1
63033	16,197	5,795	35.8
63034	6,343	1,370	21.6
63038	2,502	486	19.4
63040	3,207	712	22.2
63042	8,494	3,190	37.6
63043	9,189	1,776	19.3
63044	4,225	933	22.1
63049	6,611	1,210	18.3
63069	5,936	1,719	29.0
63074	7,012	2,207	31.5
63088	4,135	1,485	35.9
63101	1,957	616	31.5
63102	1,404	469	33.4
63103	4,957	2,212	44.6
63104	9,600	2,999	31.2
63105	6,679	1,893	28.3
63106	3,903	2,051	52.5
63107	3,854	1,501	38.9

ZIP	# of Housing Units	# of Cost Burdened Households	% of Cost Burdened Households
63108	10,964	4,231	38.6
63109	13,797	3,588	26.0
63110	8,655	2,542	29.4
63111	8,582	3,526	41.1
63112	8,696	3,486	40.1
63113	4,608	1,560	33.9
63114	14,502	4,865	33.5
63115	6,590	3,239	49.2
63116	19,067	5,329	27.9
63117	4,680	1,258	26.9
63118	11,496	3,894	33.9
63119	14,753	3,851	26.1
63120	2,322	947	40.8
63121	10,966	4,484	40.9
63122	16,499	3,538	21.4
63123	21,762	4,966	22.8
63124	4,882	1,399	28.7
63125	13,310	2,777	20.9
63126	5,953	981	16.5
63127	2,117	584	27.6
63128	12,772	3,418	26.8
63129	21,172	4,068	19.2
63130	12,814	3,818	29.8
63131	6,576	1,299	19.8
63132	6,011	1,631	27.1

ZIP	# of Housing Units	# of Cost Burdened Households	% of Cost Burdened Households
63133	2,766	1,261	45.6
63134	4,890	2,140	43.8
63135	7,921	2,740	34.6
63136	17,472	8,175	46.8
63137	8,311	3,391	40.8
63138	7,116	2,806	39.4
63139	10,870	2,292	21.1
63140	118	49	41.5
63141	8,738	2,348	26.9
63143	4,785	1,194	25.0
63144	4,514	927	20.5
63146	14,660	4,061	27.7
63147	3,365	1,412	42.0

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

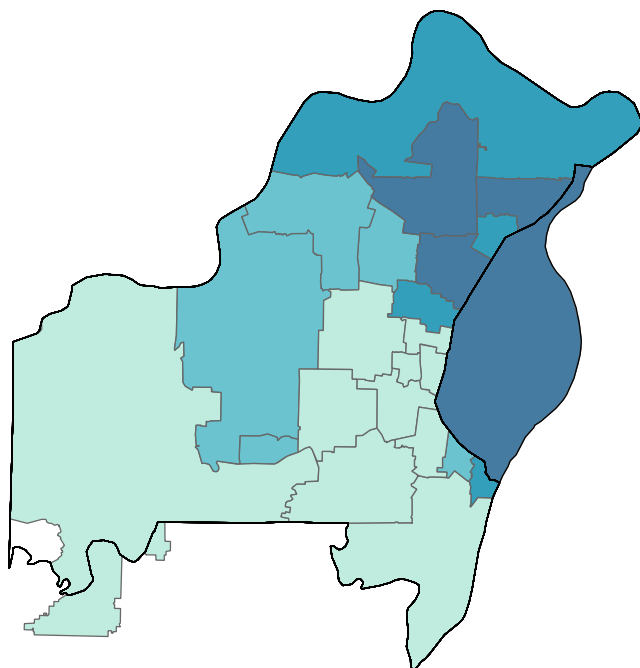
**Definition:** The number or percentage of households spending more than 30 percent of monthly income on owner housing costs (including mortgage) or gross rent payments.

**Data Source:** United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Selected Housing Characteristics. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: DP04. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

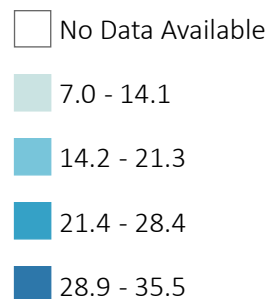
**Calculation:** (Number of cost-burdened households/Total number of occupied housing units) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.



# MOBILITY RATE



## LEGEND



## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: Unavailable  
 MO: 20.1

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

A school district’s mobility rate tracks students transferring into and out of a school in a given school year for reasons other than being promoted to the next grade level. Students who repeatedly transfer into and out of schools present unique academic challenges because they often are not taught a consistent curriculum and have lower attendance rates than other students. These students are at a greater risk of falling behind their peers, failing or repeating grades, and eventually dropping out of school due to their poor academic performance over time. Mobility affects the students who leave and the students who stay, negatively impacting all students' ability to learn, classroom engagement, and connection to school.<sup>1</sup>

Further, a school district’s mobility rate often reflects the stability of the neighborhoods and families within the district. A study by the St. Louis Research-Practice Collaborative found that among students living in St. Louis City students with unstable housing were significantly more likely than their stably housed peers to transfer, Black students had a significantly higher chance of transferring schools than white students, and students living in neighborhoods with higher concentrations of Black residents were more likely to transfer.<sup>2</sup>

The mobility rate of school districts in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) varies widely. Rockwood and St. Louis Public Schools are two of the largest school districts in the region, each serving more than 16,500 students. The mobility rate in the Rockwood district is 7.5 (among the lowest in the region). In the St. Louis Public School district the mobility rate is more than four times higher at 34.4 (one of the highest mobility rates in the region).

<sup>1,2</sup> The St. Louis Research-Practice Collaborative. Student Mobility. Accessed at <https://www.stlrpc.org/student-mobility>.

**Student mobility in St. Louis City is high compared to surrounding counties.**

**1/3 (●●●) of St. Louis City's school population was mobile on average in the 2022-23 school year.**

# MOBILITY RATE

District	Mobility Rate
<b>ST. LOUIS CITY</b>	
St. Louis Public	34.4
<b>ST. LOUIS COUNTY</b>	
Affton	13.6
Bayless	18.6
Brentwood	10.2
Clayton	9.8
Ferguson-Florissant	31.6
Hancock Place	22.3
Hazelwood	26.8
Jennings	24.9
Kirkwood	8.3
Ladue	10.2

District	Mobility Rate
Lindbergh	7.5
Maplewood-Richmond Heights	11.5
Mehlville	13.0
Normandy Schools Collaborative	35.2
Parkway	16.6
Pattonville	19.3
Ritenour	20.9
Riverview Gardens	35.5
Rockwood	7.5
Special School District	73.1
University City	26.9
Valley Park	15.8
Webster Groves	7.0



## DATA NOTES

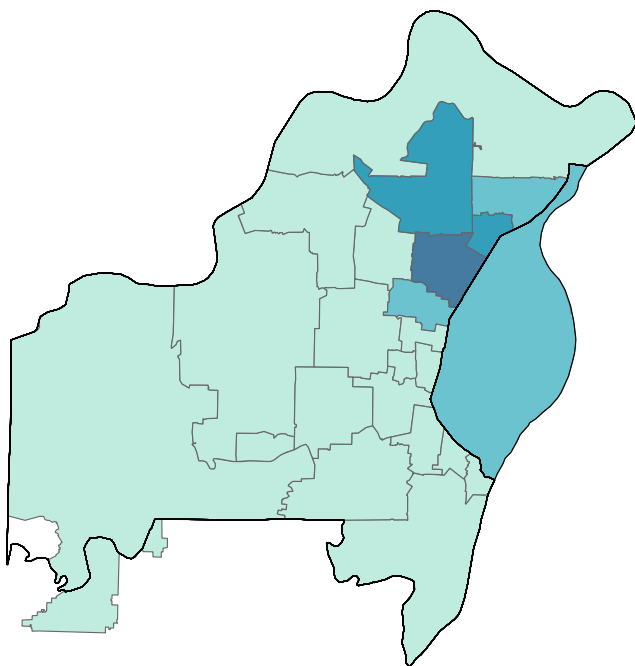
**Definition:** Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education defines Mobility Rate as “the proportion of students who changed schools during the year.”

**Data Source:** Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. School Data. School District Data. Reports and Resources. Attendance and Mobility. “District/Charter Mobility Rates.” Accessed at <https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx>. Data for school year 2023.

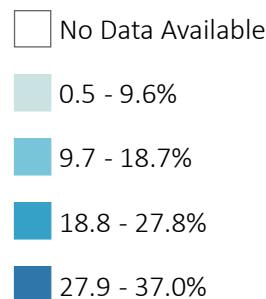
**Calculation:** Percentage provided by Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education.



# STUDENTS WHO ARE HOMELESS



### LEGEND



### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 2.4  
MO: 4.0

### 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.<sup>1</sup> Students experiencing homelessness are at a greater risk of being chronically absent than their non-homeless peers. Chronic absenteeism is associated with lower academic achievement and higher dropout rates.<sup>2</sup> Additionally, homeless students face significant gaps in high school graduation rates compared to their peers.<sup>3</sup> 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.

In the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County), more than 10,600 students are experiencing homelessness. Furthermore, the percentage of students facing homelessness in a given school district varies widely. Rockwood and St. Louis Public Schools are two of the largest school districts in the region, each serving more than 16,500 students. The percentage of students who are homeless in the Rockwood school district is 1.3 percent. In the St. Louis Public School district, nearly 1 out of every 5 students (18.6 percent) are experiencing homelessness. While the McKinney-Vento act does much to help support homeless students access the education they deserve, we must ensure that schools, particularly those that have a high number of homeless students, have the funding, resources, training, and policies and procedures in place to best meet the needs of these students.

In the two-county St. Louis region, there are more than

**10,600 students** experiencing homelessness.

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

# STUDENTS WHO ARE HOMELESS

District	District Enrollment (k-12)	# of Students Who are Homeless	% of Students Who are Homeless	District	District Enrollment (k-12)	# of Students Who are Homeless	% of Students Who are Homeless
ST. LOUIS CITY				Lindbergh	7,143	40	0.6
St. Louis Public	16,529	3,068	18.6	Maplewood-Richmond Heights	1,375	66	4.8
ST. LOUIS COUNTY				Mehlville	9,815	233	2.4
Affton	2,447	94	3.8	Normandy Schools Collaborative	2,792	1,032	37.0
Bayless	1,747	11	0.6	Parkway	16,821	322	1.9
Brentwood	706	12	1.7	Pattonville	5,959	261	4.4
Clayton	2,368	26	1.1	Ritenour	6,215	569	9.2
Ferguson-Florissant	9,072	2,106	23.2	Riverview Gardens	5,146	678	13.2
Hancock Place	1,197	70	5.8	Rockwood	19,903	254	1.3
Hazelwood	15,665	832	5.3	Special School District	3,249	45	1.4
Jennings	2,291	448	19.6	University City	2,431	317	13.0
Kirkwood	5,875	54	0.9	Valley Park	746	15	2.0
Ladue	4,216	19	0.5	Webster Groves	4,209	37	0.9



## DATA NOTES

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

**Data Source:** Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. District Homeless Data Results. Accessed at <https://dese.mo.gov/media/pdf/district-homeless-data-results-2016-2023>. Data for school year 2022-23.

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



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# CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY

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

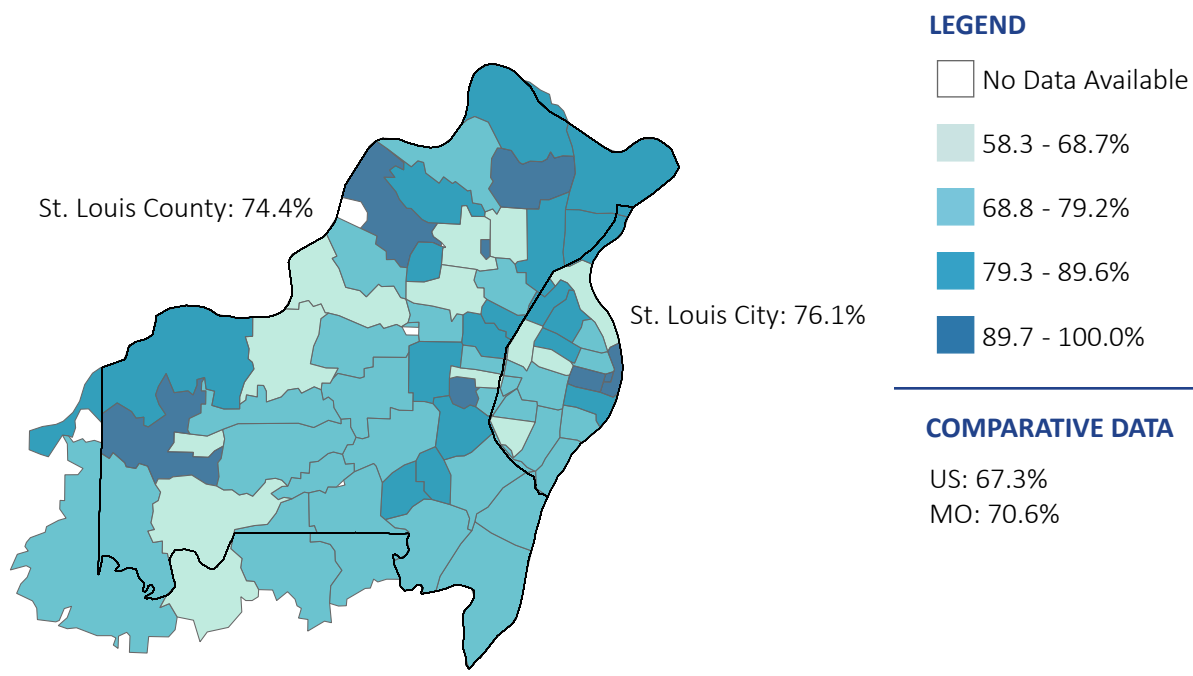
Average Weekly Cost of Child Care

School District Pre-K Enrollment

Child Care Capacity



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



## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Today, the majority of parents in this country participate in the workforce. This is overwhelmingly true of single-parent families but is becoming increasingly true of two-parent families as cultural norms continue to evolve and having both parents in the workforce has become an economic necessity for many families. This underscores the importance of providing affordable, high-quality early childhood education options to all families. Child care challenges affect both employers and employees. Almost two-thirds of parents with infants and/or toddlers that experience child care struggles report being late for work or leaving work early, and more than half report being distracted at work or missing full days of work. Further, an overwhelming 85 percent of primary caregivers said problems with child care hurt their efforts or time commitment at work.<sup>1</sup> Ensuring families have access to affordable, high-quality early childhood education provides benefits not only to the child and family, but also to the employer, taxpayers, and the broader economy. Analyses indicate that working families lose \$78 billion per year in forgone earnings due to child care challenges. Meanwhile, productivity problems cause employers to lose \$23 billion annually and taxpayers, in turn, lose \$21 billion each year in lower federal and state/local tax revenue due to child care challenges faced by their workforce.<sup>2</sup> With the overwhelming majority of parents participating in the workforce, child care is an issue that affects most families in this country. Providing access to affordable, high-quality early child care is critical to parents' ability to participate in the workforce and support their families.

From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of children with all parent(s) in the workforce in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) was unchanged, remaining at 75 percent. In looking closer at individual zip codes across the region we see there were notable differences in the percentage of children with all parent(s) in workforce. In zip code 63146, a zip code that encompasses Maryland Heights and Creve Coeur in St. Louis County, 58 percent of parents participate in the workforce (the lowest in the region). In zip code 63144, a zip code that encompasses Brentwood in St. Louis County, 98 percent of parents participate in the workforce (one of the highest in the region).

**In the 2-County St. Louis region**

**75% of parents participate in the workforce.**

**This is higher than the national average of 67%.**

<sup>1,2</sup> Council for a Strong America. ReadyNation. "\$122 Billion: The Growing, Annual Cost of the Infant-Toddler Child Care Crisis." 2023 Report. Accessed at <https://www.strongnation.org/articles/2038-122-billion-the-growing-annual-cost-of-the-infant-toddler-child-care-crisis>.



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

ZIP	# Under 6	# Under 6, Parent(s) in Workforce	% Under 6, Parent(s) in Workforce
63005	801	655	81.8
63011	2,756	1,947	70.6
63017	2,486	1,498	60.3
63021	3,746	2,633	70.3
63025	1,773	1,131	63.8
63026	2,531	1,823	72.0
63031	2,936	2,130	72.5
63033	2,101	1,916	91.2
63034	1,165	992	85.2
63038	387	355	91.7
63040	563	382	67.9
63042	1,356	1,151	84.9
63043	1,451	1,082	74.6
63044	750	677	90.3
63049	989	712	72.0
63069	1,036	811	78.3
63074	1,217	983	80.8
63088	446	315	70.6
63101	93	93	100.0
63102	30	30	100.0
63103	298	298	100.0
63104	1,002	870	86.8
63105	827	575	69.5
63106	1,039	817	78.6
63107	668	522	78.1

ZIP	# Under 6	# Under 6, Parent(s) in Workforce	% Under 6, Parent(s) in Workforce
63108	729	480	65.8
63109	1,654	1,096	66.3
63110	995	739	74.3
63111	1,497	1,172	78.3
63112	1,320	900	68.2
63113	364	298	81.9
63114	2,789	1,763	63.2
63115	833	741	89.0
63116	3,088	2,398	77.7
63117	731	448	61.3
63118	2,284	1,705	74.6
63119	2,286	1,838	80.4
63120	829	736	88.8
63121	1,848	1,459	79.0
63122	2,870	2,166	75.5
63123	3,230	2,534	78.5
63124	601	477	79.4
63125	2,693	2,032	75.5
63126	956	782	81.8
63127	145	117	80.7
63128	1,885	1,405	74.5
63129	2,882	2,007	69.6
63130	1,746	1,424	81.6
63131	931	667	71.6
63132	878	695	79.2

ZIP	# Under 6	# Under 6, Parent(s) in Workforce	% Under 6, Parent(s) in Workforce
63133	633	563	88.9
63134	1,440	877	60.9
63135	1,680	1,130	67.3
63136	2,846	2,311	81.2
63137	1,980	1,591	80.4
63138	1,536	1,340	87.2
63139	1,955	1,520	77.7
63140	24	24	100.0
63141	1,041	801	76.9
63143	591	408	69.0
63144	533	526	98.7
63146	2,493	1,454	58.3
63147	444	260	58.6

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

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

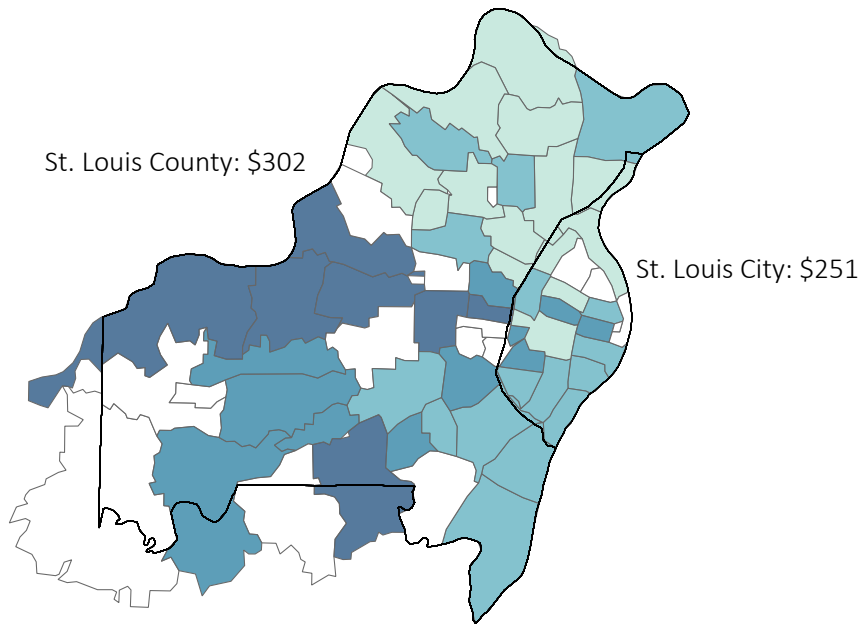
**Data Source:** United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Age of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents. Universe: Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: B23008. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

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

\*No Data Available.



# AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF CHILD CARE



## LEGEND

- No Data Available
- \$139 - \$228
- \$229 - \$317
- \$318 - \$406
- \$407 - \$494

## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: Unavailable  
 MO: Unavailable

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Over the past decade the cost of child care has risen roughly 36 percent, outpacing the rise in inflation during that time, according to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>1</sup> For many families child care costs can exceed the cost of housing, college tuition, transportation, food, or health care. 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. The lack of affordable, high-quality early childhood education not only impacts the economic stability and growth of families, but also impacts the health and well-being outcomes of the future workforce by depriving children of nurturing, stimulating environments that support healthy brain development while their parents work.<sup>2</sup> Almost three-quarters of working parents reported that access to child care is a challenge. And more than half said it is a significant challenge to find child care that is either affordable or high quality.<sup>3</sup> 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.

As of February 2024, the average weekly cost of child care in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) was \$287 per week, totaling \$1,148 every month for one child. In looking closer at individual zip codes across the region we see there were notable differences in the average weekly cost of childcare. In zip code 63113, a zip code in north St. Louis City, the average weekly cost of childcare was \$139 per week (the lowest in the region). In zip code 63141, a zip code in St. Louis County that includes Creve Coeur, Chesterfield, and Town and Country, the average weekly cost of childcare was \$494 per week (the highest in the region).

**Over the past decade, nationally the cost of child care has risen roughly 36%, outpacing the rise in inflation during that time.<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup>Yahoo! Finance. "The threat that high childcare costs pose to the US economy." January 2024. Accessed at <https://finance.yahoo.com/news/the-threat-that-high-childcare-costs-pose-to-the-us-economy-124248273.html>.

<sup>2,3</sup>Council for a Strong America. ReadyNation. "\$122 Billion: The Growing, Annual Cost of the Infant-Toddler Child Care Crisis." 2023 Report. Accessed at <https://www.strongnation.org/articles/2038-122-billion-the-growing-annual-cost-of-the-infant-toddler-child-care-crisis>.

# AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF CHILD CARE

ZIP	Average Weekly Cost of Child Care
63005	\$421
63011	\$326
63017	\$427
63021	\$379
63025	\$363
63026	\$440
63031	\$218
63033	\$212
63034	\$193
63038	*
63040	*
63042	\$317
63043	*
63044	\$224
63049	*
63069	*
63074	\$178
63088	\$381
63101	*
63102	*
63103	\$324
63104	\$265
63105	\$444
63106	\$313
63107	*
63108	\$321

ZIP	Average Weekly Cost of Child Care
63109	\$247
63110	\$202
63111	\$250
63112	\$231
63113	\$139
63114	\$231
63115	*
63116	\$256
63117	*
63118	\$264
63119	\$354
63120	\$150
63121	\$188
63122	\$291
63123	\$277
63124	\$459
63125	\$245
63126	\$260
63127	\$403
63128	*
63129	\$314
63130	\$322
63131	*
63132	*
63133	\$189
63134	\$196

ZIP	Average Weekly Cost of Child Care
63135	\$229
63136	\$197
63137	\$144
63138	\$242
63139	\$358
63140	*
63141	\$494
63143	*
63144	*
63146	\$416
63147	\$198

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

**Definition:** The average weekly cost of child care.

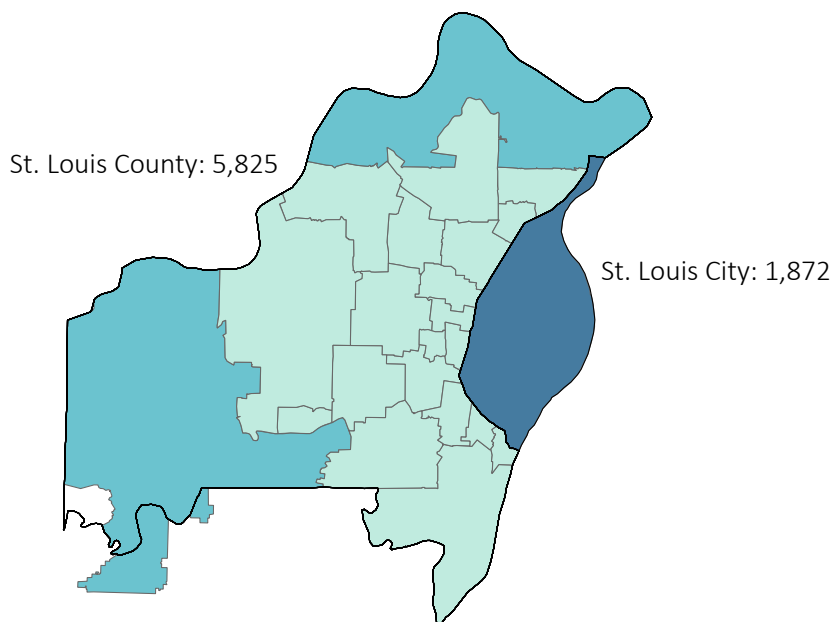
**Data Source:** Child Care Aware of Missouri. Data request. Data as of February 2024.

**Calculation:** [(Avg. weekly cost of center-based care for children under 6 + Avg. weekly cost of home-based care for children under 6)]/2. Calculation by Vision for Children at Risk.

\*No Data Available.



# SCHOOL DISTRICT PRE-K ENROLLMENT



## LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 51 - 506
- 506 - 961
- 962 - 1,416
- 1,417 - 1,872

## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: Unavailable  
 MO: 37,580

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Increasingly, school districts are playing a larger role in the early childhood ecosystem by providing early childhood development opportunities through district-sponsored pre-kindergarten programs. Over the past two decades, 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. In 2003, only 6 of the 24 school districts in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) offered pre-kindergarten programs. The total enrollment of students in pre-kindergarten programs in 2003 was 2,265. In 2023, all 24 districts in the two-county St. Louis region offered a pre-kindergarten program and enrollment in these programs more than tripled to 7,700.

It is important to note that school districts are exempt from the licensing standards that apply to other early childhood programs and it is critical that the proper mechanisms are in place to ensure that children are receiving safe, quality early childhood education in these district-sponsored pre-kindergarten programs. Additionally, we must keep in mind that while school districts may provide families with an affordable, quality early childhood education option for older children, we need to ensure that families have access to quality, affordable infant/toddler care (a type of care already in short supply) in their community as well. Furthermore, there are many families in need of care during non-traditional hours such as on the weekends or during the evening hours. We need to make sure families have access to a spectrum of early childhood development options that allow them to meet all their child care needs.

Among the school districts in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County), the number of children enrolled in district-sponsored pre-kindergarten programs declined from just over 7,600 in 2018 (pre-pandemic) to 5,200 in 2021 (during the pandemic), a decline of 32 percent. However, as of 2023 the number of children enrolled in district-sponsored pre-kindergarten programs was back up to pre-pandemic levels at 7,700.

The # of children enrolled in district-sponsored pre-k programs declined during the pandemic but is back up to pre-pandemic levels as of 2023.

# SCHOOL DISTRICT PRE-K ENROLLMENT

District	Pre-K Enrollment
<b>ST. LOUIS CITY</b>	
St. Louis Public	1,872
<b>ST. LOUIS COUNTY</b>	
Affton	199
Bayless	51
Brentwood	69
Clayton	75
Ferguson-Florissant	364
Hancock Place	93
Hazelwood	660
Jennings	118
Kirkwood	302
Ladue	227

District	Pre-K Enrollment
Lindbergh	318
Maplewood-Richmond Heights	144
Mehlville	288
Normandy Schools Collaborative	105
Parkway	326
Pattonville	210
Ritenour	124
Riverview Gardens	202
Rockwood	672
Special School District	904
University City	110
Valley Park	57
Webster Groves	207



## DATA NOTES

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

**Data Source:** Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. School Data. School District Data. Students. Enrollment and Demographics. "District/Charter Enrollment 1991-2023." Accessed at <https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx>. Data for 2023 school year.

**Calculation:** Data provided by Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education.



# CHILD CARE CAPACITY

ZIP	# Under 5	Accredited	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Reg./ Exempt
63005	732	105	742	0	0
63011	2,134	376	1,160	10	418
63017	2,125	329	355	10	686
63021	3,207	343	633	10	33
63025	1,395	202	318	10	51
63026	2,219	152	420	10	38
63031	2,224	214	568	10	244
63033	1,994	257	548	104	12
63034	1,462	0	107	30	193
63038	511	0	0	0	113
63040	416	0	113	0	99
63042	1,306	329	469	0	82
63043	1,082	0	566	0	70
63044	460	0	302	0	18
63049	835	0	226	0	155
63069	823	0	0	10	0
63074	1,182	0	236	20	0
63088	346	0	209	0	0
63101	93	*	*	*	*
63102	30	*	*	*	*
63103	298	318	454	0	0
63104	924	547	476	10	0

ZIP	# Under 5	Accredited	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Reg./ Exempt
63105	636	244	0	0	127
63106	824	154	183	0	0
63107	554	0	475	30	33
63108	511	103	187	10	96
63109	1,425	0	367	10	38
63110	920	166	961	10	328
63111	1,343	0	569	20	28
63112	1,370	306	338	40	112
63113	440	332	339	50	51
63114	2,573	633	425	20	49
63115	684	152	234	40	129
63116	2,556	0	424	30	113
63117	639	0	48	0	44
63118	1,963	204	655	40	148
63119	1,913	357	385	18	312
63120	727	236	253	10	0
63121	1,431	150	1,137	10	0
63122	2,341	801	285	20	559
63123	2,848	204	387	20	0
63124	522	0	148	0	203
63125	2,238	121	322	20	151
63126	822	0	155	0	300

ZIP	# Under 5	Accredited	Licensed Centers	Licensed Homes	Reg./ Exempt
63127	125	0	209	0	80
63128	1,565	101	268	20	274
63129	2,520	177	1,007	20	433
63130	1,653	575	451	0	37
63131	819	140	110	0	0
63132	840	60	96	0	0
63133	574	322	382	0	52
63134	1,318	246	208	20	0
63135	1,589	269	250	30	20
63136	2,397	589	1,531	80	548
63137	1,720	435	191	10	39
63138	1,390	263	518	40	86
63139	1,810	134	357	25	258
63140	18	*	*	*	*
63141	872	66	1,405	0	641
63143	462	0	223	0	0
63144	496	114	424	8	108
63146	2,202	338	288	0	0
63147	427	44	332	10	134

## DATA NOTES

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

**Data Source:** Child Care Aware of Missouri. Data request. Data as of February 2024.

**Calculation:** Data provided by Child Care Aware of Missouri.

\*No Data Available.

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# TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Households without a Vehicle

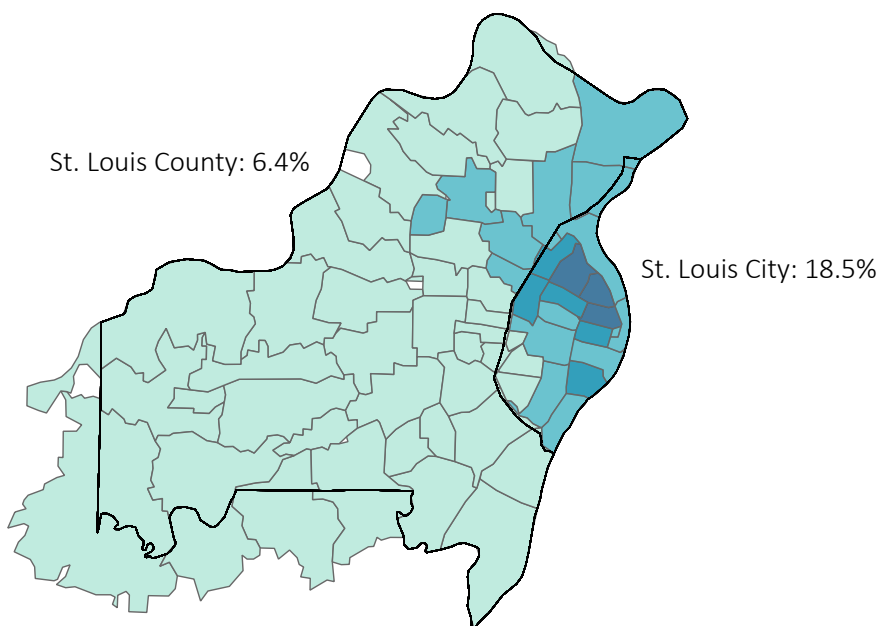
Households with a Computer

Households with a Smartphone

Households with an Internet Subscription



# HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A VEHICLE



## LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 10.8%
- 10.9 - 21.6%
- 21.7 - 32.4%
- 32.5 - 43.2%

## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 8.3%  
MO: 6.6%

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

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

Between 2017 and 2022 the percentage of households in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) that did not have a vehicle decreased slightly, declining from 10.5 percent of households in 2017 to 9.5 percent of households in 2022. At the same time, 2022 continued to show large disparities in vehicle access across the region. The percentage of households without a vehicle in St. Louis City (19 percent) was three times that of St. Louis County (6 percent). Moreover, in zip code 63106 in St. Louis City (the zip code with the highest percentage of households without a vehicle), 43 percent of households did not have a vehicle.

**The percentage of households without a vehicle in St. Louis City (19%) was**

**3x**

**that of St. Louis County (6%).**

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



# HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A VEHICLE

ZIP	Total # of Households	# without Vehicle	% without Vehicle
63005	7,329	78	1.1
63011	14,354	560	3.9
63017	17,220	704	4.1
63021	22,096	644	2.9
63025	6,277	328	5.2
63026	16,952	661	3.9
63031	19,208	1,003	5.2
63033	16,363	1,491	9.1
63034	6,379	116	1.8
63038	2,522	0	0.0
63040	3,220	92	2.9
63042	8,677	595	6.9
63043	9,302	463	5.0
63044	4,245	323	7.6
63049	6,679	246	3.7
63069	6,030	152	2.5
63074	7,131	884	12.4
63088	4,208	281	6.7
63101	1,985	358	18.0
63102	1,404	300	21.4
63103	5,149	1,345	26.1
63104	9,797	1,435	14.6
63105	6,725	414	6.2
63106	4,014	1,736	43.2
63107	4,061	1,493	36.8
63108	11,098	2,390	21.5

ZIP	Total # of Households	# without Vehicle	% without Vehicle
63109	13,928	900	6.5
63110	8,728	1,050	12.0
63111	8,772	1,867	21.3
63112	8,917	2,339	26.2
63113	4,987	1,278	25.6
63114	14,860	816	5.5
63115	7,057	2,386	33.8
63116	19,417	2,410	12.4
63117	4,723	319	6.8
63118	11,830	2,726	23.0
63119	14,966	1,338	8.9
63120	2,498	555	22.2
63121	11,204	1,361	12.1
63122	16,691	606	3.6
63123	22,083	922	4.2
63124	4,978	168	3.4
63125	13,606	991	7.3
63126	6,039	110	1.8
63127	2,145	196	9.1
63128	12,974	553	4.3
63129	21,325	867	4.1
63130	13,174	1,162	8.8
63131	6,778	53	0.8
63132	6,068	238	3.9
63133	2,890	532	18.4
63134	5,120	845	16.5

ZIP	Total # of Households	# without Vehicle	% without Vehicle
63135	8,100	498	6.1
63136	18,061	3,528	19.5
63137	8,516	1,232	14.5
63138	7,217	789	10.9
63139	10,924	556	5.1
63140	127	9	7.1
63141	8,868	191	2.2
63143	4,811	512	10.6
63144	4,561	58	1.3
63146	14,912	764	5.1
63147	3,519	682	19.4

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

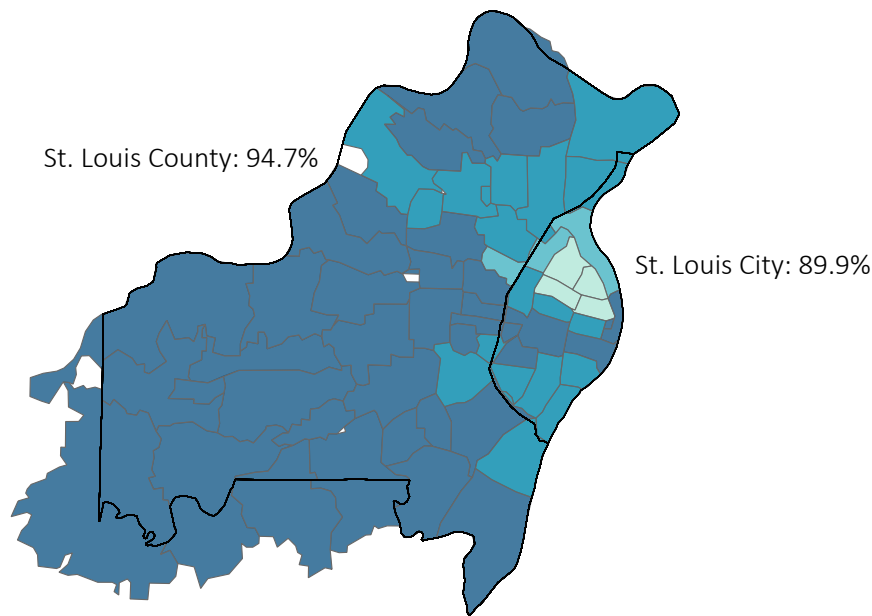
**Definition:** The number or percentage of households that do not have a vehicle.

**Data Source:** United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Selected Housing Characteristics. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: DP04. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

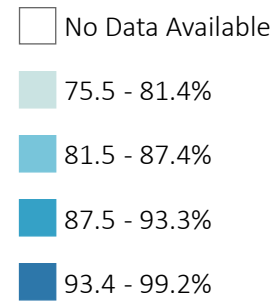
**Calculation:** (Number of households with no vehicle/Total number of households) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.



# HOUSEHOLDS WITH A COMPUTER



### LEGEND



### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 94.0%  
MO: 93.0%

### IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

More than thirty years after the debut of the internet, computer ownership, internet/broadband adoption, and smartphone ownership have grown rapidly for all Americans. However, even as many aspects of the “digital divide” have narrowed over time, the digital lives of lower- and higher-income Americans remain drastically different. Roughly a quarter of adults with household incomes below \$30,000 a year (24%) say they don’t own a smartphone. More than four-in-ten do not have home internet services (43 percent) or a traditional desktop or laptop computer (41 percent). Additionally, a majority of lower-income Americans do not own a tablet. By comparison, each of these technologies is nearly universal among adults in households earning \$100,000 or more a year.<sup>1</sup> The Covid-19 pandemic dramatically illustrated the critical importance of the “digital divide” when much of daily life (such as work and school) moved online, leaving families with lower incomes more likely to face obstacles in navigating this increasingly digital environment. For example, in April 2020, 59% of parents with lower incomes who had children in schools that were remote due to the pandemic said their children would likely face at least one of three digital obstacles to their schooling, such as a lack of reliable internet at home, no computer at home, or needing to use a smartphone to complete schoolwork.<sup>2</sup>

From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of households with a computer in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) increased from 87 percent of households in 2017 to 94 percent of households in 2022. During this time, the percentage of households with a computer in St. Louis City increased from 81 percent in 2017 to 90 percent in 2022. In St. Louis County the percentage of households with a computer increased from 90 percent in 2017 to 95 percent in 2022.

The percentage of households with a computer in **St. Louis City** increased from 81% in 2017 to 90% in 2022.

In **St. Louis County** the percentage of households with a computer increased from 90% in 2017 to 95% in 2022.

<sup>1,2</sup> The Pew Research Center. FactTank. Digital divide persists even as lower-income Americans make gains in tech adoption. June 2021. Accessed at <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2021/06/22/digital-divide-persists-even-as-americans-with-lower-incomes-make-gains-in-tech-adoption/>.

# HOUSEHOLDS WITH A COMPUTER

ZIP	Total # of Households	# with a Computer	% with a Computer
63005	7,329	7,193	98.1
63011	14,354	13,886	96.7
63017	17,220	16,691	96.9
63021	22,096	21,532	97.4
63025	6,277	5,924	94.4
63026	16,952	16,284	96.1
63031	19,208	18,430	95.9
63033	16,363	15,352	93.8
63034	6,379	6,020	94.4
63038	2,522	2,480	98.3
63040	3,220	3,157	98.0
63042	8,677	8,222	94.8
63043	9,302	9,028	97.1
63044	4,245	3,801	89.5
63049	6,679	6,256	93.7
63069	6,030	5,655	93.8
63074	7,131	6,544	91.8
63088	4,208	3,973	94.4
63101	1,985	1,970	99.2
63102	1,404	1,350	96.2
63103	5,149	4,779	92.8
63104	9,797	9,373	95.7
63105	6,725	6,557	97.5
63106	4,014	3,032	75.5
63107	4,061	3,220	79.3
63108	11,098	10,349	93.3

ZIP	Total # of Households	# with a Computer	% with a Computer
63109	13,928	12,752	91.6
63110	8,728	8,402	96.3
63111	8,772	7,845	89.4
63112	8,917	7,884	88.4
63113	4,987	3,927	78.7
63114	14,860	13,948	93.9
63115	7,057	5,521	78.2
63116	19,417	17,737	91.3
63117	4,723	4,613	97.7
63118	11,830	10,564	89.3
63119	14,966	13,947	93.2
63120	2,498	2,074	83.0
63121	11,204	10,075	89.9
63122	16,691	16,044	96.1
63123	22,083	20,797	94.2
63124	4,978	4,751	95.4
63125	13,606	12,449	91.5
63126	6,039	5,912	97.9
63127	2,145	2,026	94.5
63128	12,974	12,263	94.5
63129	21,325	20,309	95.2
63130	13,174	12,579	95.5
63131	6,778	6,667	98.4
63132	6,068	5,900	97.2
63133	2,890	2,431	84.1
63134	5,120	4,652	90.9

ZIP	Total # of Households	# with a Computer	% with a Computer
63135	8,100	7,561	93.3
63136	18,061	16,002	88.6
63137	8,516	7,753	91.0
63138	7,217	6,734	93.3
63139	10,924	10,550	96.6
63140	127	116	91.3
63141	8,868	8,632	97.3
63143	4,811	4,403	91.5
63144	4,561	4,427	97.1
63146	14,912	14,217	95.3
63147	3,519	2,909	82.7

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

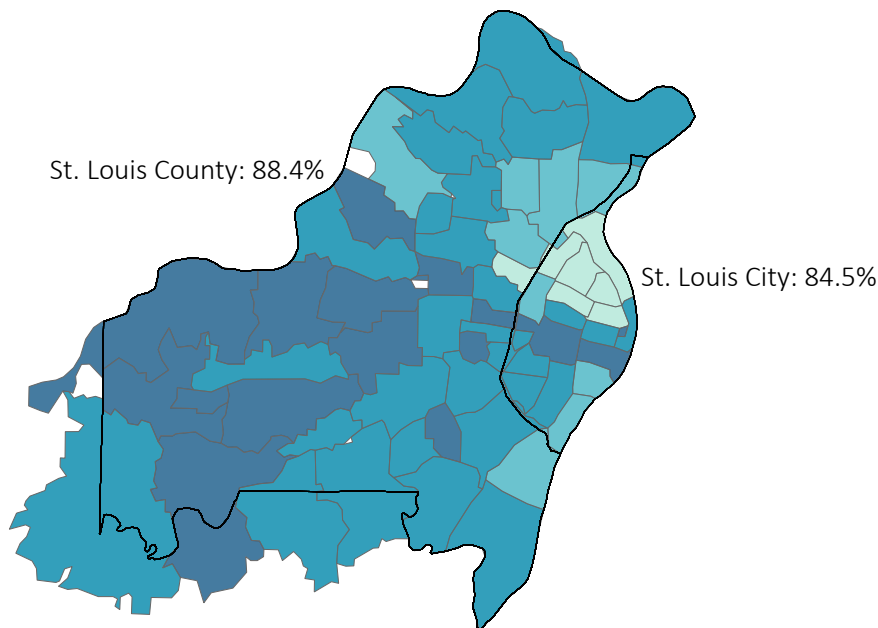
**Definition:** The number or percentage of households that have one or more types of computing devices (including laptop, desktop, smartphone, tablet, portable wireless computer, and/or other computer).

**Data Source:** United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: DP02. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

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



# HOUSEHOLDS WITH A SMARTPHONE



### LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 70.6 - 77.4%
- 77.5 - 84.3%
- 84.4 - 91.1%
- 91.2 - 97.9%

### COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 88.2%  
MO: 86.6%

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Many lower-income Americans have fewer options for online access at their disposal and are relying more on smartphones. In 2021, 27 percent of adults living in households earning less than \$30,000 a year were smartphone-only internet users (meaning they own a smartphone but do not have broadband internet at home). In contrast, only 6 percent of those living in households earning \$100,000 or more fell into this category in 2021.<sup>1</sup> This reliance on smartphones also means that lower-income individuals are more likely to use smartphones for tasks traditionally reserved for larger screens. For example, lower-income smartphone owners were especially likely to use their mobile device when seeking out and applying for jobs, according to a Pew Research Center report.<sup>2</sup> Further, the Covid-19 pandemic dramatically illustrated the critical importance of the “digital divide” when much of daily life (such as work and school) moved online, leaving families with lower incomes more likely to face obstacles in navigating this increasingly digital environment. For example, in April 2020, 59% of parents with lower incomes who had children in schools that were remote due to the pandemic said their children would likely face at least one of three digital obstacles to their schooling, such as a lack of reliable internet at home, no computer at home, or needing to use a smartphone to complete schoolwork.<sup>3</sup>

From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of households with a smartphone in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) grew markedly, increasing from 72 percent in 2017 to 87 percent in 2022. During this time, the percentage of households with a smartphone in St. Louis City increased from 67 percent in 2017 to 85 percent in 2022. In St. Louis County the percentage of households with a smartphone increased from 74 percent in 2017 to 88 percent in 2022. And while the percentage of households with a smartphone was relatively high in both counties by 2022, there were substantial differences in the percentage of households with a smartphone across zip codes. In zip code 63147, 67 percent of households had a smartphone (the lowest in the region). In zip code 63101, 98 percent of households had a smartphone (the highest in the region).

72%  
to  
87%

---

The increase of households with a smartphone from 2017 to 2022 in the St. Louis City and St. Louis County region.

<sup>1,2,3</sup> The Pew Research Center. FactTank. Digital divide persists even as lower-income Americans make gains in tech adoption. June 2021. Accessed at <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2021/06/22/digital-divide-persists-even-as-americans-with-lower-incomes-make-gains-in-tech-adoption/>.

# HOUSEHOLDS WITH A SMARTPHONE

ZIP	Total # of Households	# with a Smartphone	% with a Smartphone	ZIP	Total # of Households	# with a Smartphone	% with a Smartphone	ZIP	Total # of Households	# with a Smartphone	% with a Smartphone
63005	7,329	6,981	95.3	63109	13,928	11,941	85.7	63135	8,100	6,446	79.6
63011	14,354	12,888	89.8	63110	8,728	8,114	93.0	63136	18,061	14,827	82.1
63017	17,220	15,831	91.9	63111	8,772	7,285	83.0	63137	8,516	7,112	83.5
63021	22,096	20,543	93.0	63112	8,917	7,343	82.3	63138	7,217	6,237	86.4
63025	6,277	5,787	92.2	63113	4,987	3,676	73.7	63139	10,924	9,853	90.2
63026	16,952	15,303	90.3	63114	14,860	12,878	86.7	63140	127	115	90.6
63031	19,208	17,140	89.2	63115	7,057	5,083	72.0	63141	8,868	8,204	92.5
63033	16,363	14,215	86.9	63116	19,417	16,720	86.1	63143	4,811	4,220	87.7
63034	6,379	5,531	86.7	63117	4,723	4,279	90.6	63144	4,561	4,163	91.3
63038	2,522	2,382	94.4	63118	11,830	9,875	83.5	63146	14,912	13,077	87.7
63040	3,220	3,084	95.8	63119	14,966	13,202	88.2	63147	3,519	2,484	70.6
63042	8,677	7,441	85.8	63120	2,498	1,889	75.6				
63043	9,302	8,496	91.3	63121	11,204	9,385	83.8				
63044	4,245	3,521	82.9	63122	16,691	15,019	90.0				
63049	6,679	5,819	87.1	63123	22,083	19,168	86.8				
63069	6,030	5,127	85.0	63124	4,978	4,477	89.9				
63074	7,131	6,073	85.2	63125	13,606	11,232	82.6				
63088	4,208	3,639	86.5	63126	6,039	5,515	91.3				
63101	1,985	1,944	97.9	63127	2,145	1,817	84.7				
63102	1,404	1,257	89.5	63128	12,974	11,310	87.2				
63103	5,149	4,389	85.2	63129	21,325	19,029	89.2				
63104	9,797	9,068	92.6	63130	13,174	11,797	89.5				
63105	6,725	6,283	93.4	63131	6,778	6,471	95.5				
63106	4,014	2,898	72.2	63132	6,068	5,763	95.0				
63107	4,061	3,052	75.2	63133	2,890	2,168	75.0				
63108	11,098	9,935	89.5	63134	5,120	4,355	85.1				

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

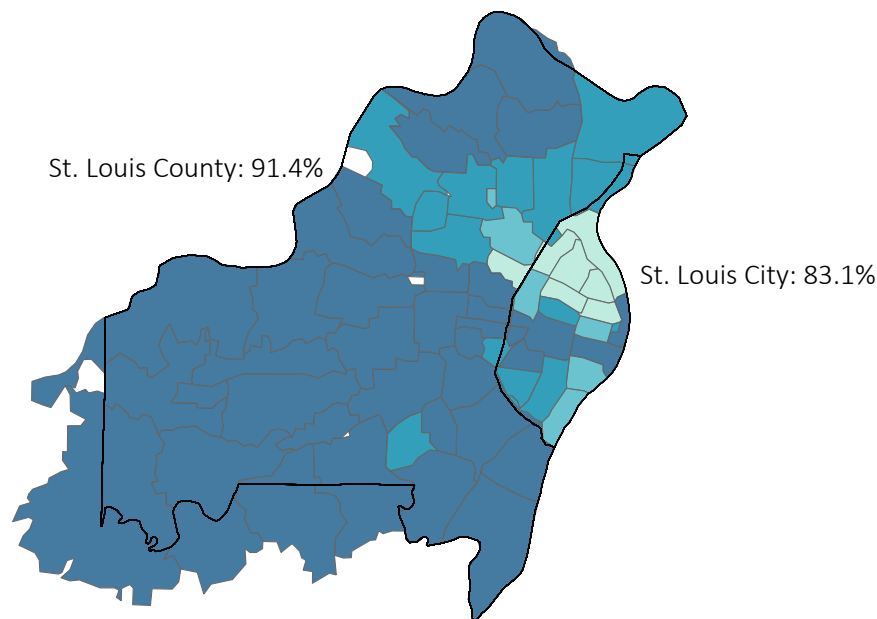
**Definition:** The number or percentage of households that have a smartphone.

**Data Source:** United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Types of Computers and Internet Subscriptions. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: S2801. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

**Calculation:** (Number of households with a smartphone/Total number of households) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.



# HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN INTERNET SUBSCRIPTION



## LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 65.7 - 73.7%
- 73.8 - 81.7%
- 81.8 - 89.6%
- 89.7 - 97.6%

## COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 88.5%  
 MO: 86.8%

## IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

While an increasing percentage of homes have a computer, it is of limited utility to families if they do not also have access to a fast, reliable, affordable internet connection. Furthermore, as mentioned in the previous indicator description, smartphone ownership is increasing. This certainly allows more families critical access to the internet. However, if families are “smartphone-only” internet users completing tasks like coursework for job training programs or homework can still be quite challenging. In fact, the “homework gap” is the term used to describe the inequities between students who have devices and internet connectivity at home, and those who do not and struggle to complete tech-based assignments as a result.<sup>1</sup> In 2015, 35 percent of lower-income households with school-age children did not have a broadband internet connection at home, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data.<sup>2</sup> Further, the Covid-19 pandemic dramatically illustrated the critical importance of the “digital divide” when much of daily life (such as work and school) moved online, leaving families with lower incomes more likely to face obstacles in navigating this increasing digital environment. For example, in April 2020, 59% of parents with lower incomes who had children in schools that were remote due to the pandemic said their children would likely face at least one of three digital obstacles to their schooling, such as a lack of reliable internet at home, no computer at home, or needing to use a smartphone to complete schoolwork.<sup>3</sup>

From 2017 to 2022 the percentage of households with an internet subscription (of any type) in the two-county St. Louis region (including St. Louis City and St. Louis County) grew from 79 percent of households in 2017 to 89 percent in 2022. During this time, the percentage of households with an internet subscription in St. Louis City increased from 68 percent in 2017 to 83 percent in 2022. In St. Louis County the percentage of households with an internet subscription increased from 83 percent in 2017 to 91 percent in 2022. Additionally, there were notable differences in the percentage of households with an internet subscription across zip codes. In zip code 63106, a zip code where 62 percent of children live in poverty, only 66 percent of households had an internet subscription (the lowest in the region). In zip code 63038, a zip code where no children live in poverty, 98 percent of households had an internet subscription (the highest in the region).

<sup>1</sup>Education Week. 'Homework Gap' Hits Minority, Impoverished Students Hardest, Survey Finds. Accessed at [https://blogs.edweek.org/edweek/DigitalEducation/2018/09/homework\\_gap\\_education\\_equity\\_ACT\\_survey.html](https://blogs.edweek.org/edweek/DigitalEducation/2018/09/homework_gap_education_equity_ACT_survey.html)

<sup>2,3</sup>The Pew Research Center. FactTank. Digital divide persists even as lower-income Americans make gains in tech adoption. June 2021. Accessed at <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2021/06/22/digital-divide-persists-even-as-americans-with-lower-incomes-make-gains-in-tech-adoption/>.

# HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN INTERNET SUBSCRIPTION

ZIP	Total # of Households	# with Internet	% with Internet	ZIP	Total # of Households	# with Internet	% with Internet	ZIP	Total # of Households	# with Internet	% with Internet
63005	7,329	7,138	97.4	63109	13,928	12,400	89.0	63135	8,100	7,072	87.3
63011	14,354	13,577	94.6	63110	8,728	8,090	92.7	63136	18,061	15,092	83.6
63017	17,220	16,409	95.3	63111	8,772	7,108	81.0	63137	8,516	7,120	83.6
63021	22,096	21,266	96.2	63112	8,917	7,116	79.8	63138	7,217	6,443	89.3
63025	6,277	5,867	93.5	63113	4,987	3,491	70.0	63139	10,924	10,206	93.4
63026	16,952	15,839	93.4	63114	14,860	13,070	88.0	63140	127	95	74.8
63031	19,208	17,881	93.1	63115	7,057	4,663	66.1	63141	8,868	8,279	93.4
63033	16,363	14,671	89.7	63116	19,417	16,603	85.5	63143	4,811	4,310	89.6
63034	6,379	5,920	92.8	63117	4,723	4,355	92.2	63144	4,561	4,321	94.7
63038	2,522	2,461	97.6	63118	11,830	9,655	81.6	63146	14,912	13,718	92.0
63040	3,220	3,074	95.5	63119	14,966	13,496	90.2	63147	3,519	2,456	69.8
63042	8,677	7,881	90.8	63120	2,498	1,797	71.9				
63043	9,302	8,885	95.5	63121	11,204	8,926	79.7				
63044	4,245	3,732	87.9	63122	16,691	15,761	94.4				
63049	6,679	6,244	93.5	63123	22,083	20,197	91.5				
63069	6,030	5,532	91.7	63124	4,978	4,713	94.7				
63074	7,131	6,042	84.7	63125	13,606	12,297	90.4				
63088	4,208	3,852	91.5	63126	6,039	5,752	95.2				
63101	1,985	1,778	89.6	63127	2,145	1,893	88.3				
63102	1,404	1,265	90.1	63128	12,974	11,952	92.1				
63103	5,149	4,153	80.7	63129	21,325	19,673	92.3				
63104	9,797	9,047	92.3	63130	13,174	12,341	93.7				
63105	6,725	6,302	93.7	63131	6,778	6,614	97.6				
63106	4,014	2,636	65.7	63132	6,068	5,726	94.4				
63107	4,061	2,701	66.5	63133	2,890	2,023	70.0				
63108	11,098	9,430	85.0	63134	5,120	4,393	85.8				

## DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

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

**Data Source:** United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Types of Computers and Internet Subscriptions. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2022. Table: S2801. Accessed at <https://data.census.gov/>.

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



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# RESOURCES

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Disability Resources

Health Resources

Behavioral/Mental Health Resources



## DISABILITY RESOURCES

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### AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF MISSOURI (ACLU)

906 Olive Street, Suite 1130, 63101 | [www.aclu-mo.org](http://www.aclu-mo.org) | 314-652-3114

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

### ARC/ST. LOUIS/ARC

1177 N. Warson Road, 63132 | [www.slarc.org](http://www.slarc.org) | 314-569-2211

Provides a wide-range of services for individuals and families including: day programs, employment services, family support, support groups, sport and social leisure activities, residential, independent living planning and skill building, and ARCH (Assistance with Residential Care in the Home) reimbursement to primary caregivers for short-term care of their loved one.

### BRIDGES COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES

3114 Sutton Blvd., 63143 | [www.bridgescss.com](http://www.bridgescss.com) | 314-781-7900

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

### CENTER FOR AUTISM EDUCATION

4110 Old Mill Parkway, 63376 | [www.teachautism.org](http://www.teachautism.org) | 636-978-7785

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

### CENTER FOR HEARING AND SPEECH

9835 Manchester Rd., 63119 | [www.chsstl.org](http://www.chsstl.org) | 314-968-4710

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

### DELTA GAMMA CENTER FOR CHILDREN WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS

1750 S. Big Bend Blvd., 63117 | [dgckids.org](http://dgckids.org) | 314-776-1300

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

### EASTERSEALS MIDWEST

11933 Westline Industrial Drive, 63146 | [www.easterseals.com/midwest](http://www.easterseals.com/midwest) | 1-800-200-2119

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



## DISABILITY RESOURCES (Continued)

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### FIRST STEPS

[www.mofirststeps.com](http://www.mofirststeps.com) | 1-866-583-2392

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

### HORIZON HOUSING DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

3001 Arsenal St., 63118 | [www.hhdc-stl.org](http://www.hhdc-stl.org) | 314-865-0383

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

### INDEPENDENCE CENTER

4245 Forest Park Ave., 63108 | [www.independencecenter.org](http://www.independencecenter.org) | 314-533-4245

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

### LEGAL SERVICES OF EASTERN MISSOURI – EDUCATION JUSTICE PROGRAM

701 Market Street, Suite 1100, 63101 | [lsem.org/education-justiceprogram](http://lsem.org/education-justiceprogram) | 314-256-8789

The Education Justice Program, a program of the Health Justice Initiative, works to disrupt the "School-to-Prison Pipeline" by ensuring that every child receives a good education, in a safe school, no matter what a child looks like or where a child is from.

### METRO TRANSIT

[www.metrostlouis.org/fares-and-passes](http://www.metrostlouis.org/fares-and-passes)

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

### MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

[www.health.mo.gov/seniors/homecomservices](http://www.health.mo.gov/seniors/homecomservices) | 866-835-3505

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

### MISSOURI PARENTS ACT (MPACT)

[www.missouriparentsact.org](http://www.missouriparentsact.org) | 800-743-7634

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

### MO PROTECTION & ADVOCACY

925 South Country Club Dr., Jefferson City MO 65109 | [www.moadvocacy.org](http://www.moadvocacy.org) | 573-659-0678 / 800-392-8667 / Fax 573-659-0677 | MO Relay (TDD) 800-735-2966

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



## DISABILITY RESOURCES (Continued)

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### MONARCH IMMIGRANT SERVICES

4030 Chouteau Ave., Suite 700, 63110 | <https://monarchstl.org> | 314-645-7800

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

### OPTIONS FOR JUSTICE

11457 Olde Cabin Road, Suite 235, 63141 | [www.ofjstl.org](http://www.ofjstl.org) | 314-721-6161 or TTD: 1-800-735-2966

A nonprofit organization serving individuals with developmental disabilities in St. Louis City, County, St. Charles County and Lincoln County who are at risk to become or who are involved with the criminal justice system.

### PARAQUAD, INC.

5240 Oakland Ave., 63110 | [www.paraquad.org/contact](http://www.paraquad.org/contact) | 314-289-4200

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

### PARENTLINK

1-800-552-8522 or Text: 585-FAMILY1 (585-326-4591) | [cehd.missouri.edu/parentlink](http://cehd.missouri.edu/parentlink)

ParentLink works to help families and communities by linking parents, grandparents, and professionals to information and resources. ParentLink provides quality parenting information, materials, and other resources to strengthen and support Missouri's families.

### RECREATION COUNCIL OF GREATER ST. LOUIS

St. Louis County, St. Louis City and Administration Office: 11457 Olde Cabin Road, Suite 235, 63141

[www.recreationcouncil.org](http://www.recreationcouncil.org) | STL County: 314.726.6044 STL City: 314.772.2299

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

### UNDERSTOOD.ORG

[www.understood.org](http://www.understood.org)

Online resources for Special Ed students, families and educators.

### UCP HEARTLAND

4645 LaGuardia Drive, 63134 | [www.ucpheartland.org](http://www.ucpheartland.org) | 314-994-1600

Central and Eastern Missouri. Provides supportive programs for people ages 6 weeks through adulthood, living with any type of developmental disability. Adult day programs, camps, job training, respite services, and more. Website includes resource guides and planning guides. Several locations.

### SOCIAL SECURITY WEBSITE

[www.ssa.gov/](http://www.ssa.gov/)

A wide range of information and resources.

### ST. LOUIS ARC

1177 N. Warson Road, 63132 | [www.slarc.org](http://www.slarc.org) | 314-569-2211

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



## DISABILITY RESOURCES (Continued)

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### ST. LOUIS EMPOWERMENT CENTER

907 Dock Street, 63147 | [www.dbsaempowerment.org](http://www.dbsaempowerment.org) | 314-652-6100 Friendship Line: 866-525-1442  
A drop-in center for mental health and substance abuse recovery self-help meetings. Open 365 days a year 9:00 am-3:00pm. Lunch daily. Many support groups, programs and employment classes.

### ST. LOUIS LEARNING DISABILITIES ASSOCIATION

13537 Barrett Parkway Dr., Ste. 110, 63021 | [www.ldastl.org](http://www.ldastl.org) | 314-966-3088  
(St. Louis LDA) is a non-profit organization dedicated to enhancing the understanding and acceptance of learning disabilities. Targeted solutions are developed for children, parents, and professionals in order to help students maximize their potential in the classroom and in life.

### ST. LOUIS OFFICE FOR DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY RESOURCES

2121 Hampton Ave., 63139 | [www.stlidd.org](http://www.stlidd.org) | 314-421-0090  
The St. Louis Office for Developmental Disability Resources, or DD Resources, is dedicated to empowering people with intellectual and developmental disabilities in the City of St. Louis by responsibly allocating tax dollars to organizations that provide them with valuable services. We thoughtfully connect our participants with these services and actively seek new opportunities to best support and include them in our region's prosperity.

### STATE OF MISSOURI DISABILITY PORTAL

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



## HEALTH RESOURCES

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### AFFINIA HEALTH CARE

314-814-8700 (to make an appointment) | [www.affiniahealthcare.org](http://www.affiniahealthcare.org) |

For locations: <http://affiniahealthcare.org/locations/>

Breast Examinations, Mammograms, Pap Tests, Sexually Transmitted Disease Screening, Contraception, Natural Family Planning, Infertility Services, Pregnancy Counseling, Pregnancy Testing, Prenatal Care, Community Clinics, Urgent Care Centers, Sexually Transmitted Disease Treatment, Adolescent/Adult Immunizations, Childhood Immunizations, Flu Vaccines, HPV Immunizations, Internal Medicine, Obstetrics/Gynecology, Pediatrics, Developmental-Behavioral Pediatrics, Podiatry/Foot Care, Radiology, WIC, Community Mental Health Agencies, Perinatal/Postpartum Depression Counseling, Outreach Programs. Sliding fee scale to uninsured patients that is based on household income. Six locations.

### ASTHMA AND ALLERGY FOUNDATION

Medical Assistance Program | 5501 Delmar Blvd., Suite A450, 63112 | [www.aafastl.org](http://www.aafastl.org) | 314-645-2422

Provides asthma and allergy medications, equipment, education, and support to uninsured and underinsured children.

Also educational programs and advocacy throughout the Greater St. Louis area.

### CASA de SALUD

3200 Chouteau, 63103 | [www.casadesaludstl.org](http://www.casadesaludstl.org) | 314-977-1250

Low cost health clinic for uninsured patients, providing onsite care and health care-related case management.

### CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT HOTLINES

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

### CITY OF ST. LOUIS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

1520 Market St., Suite 4051, 63103 | <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/health> | 314-612-5100

HIV/AIDS Care, Vaccination, STI Testing, Education, Planning, TB Control, Surveillance, and Intervention Services.

### CONNECTING KIDS TO COVERAGE

701 Market Street, Suite 1100, 63101 | [www.lsem.org/connecting-kids-to-coverage](http://www.lsem.org/connecting-kids-to-coverage) |

314-860-5152 or 800-444-0514 ext. 5007

Legal Services of Eastern Missouri assists families, children and pregnant women who are eligible for Missouri's Medicaid programs. Assistance with applying and appeals.

### CONTRACEPTIVE CHOICE CENTER

Washington University School of Medicine | 4901 Forest Park Ave., Ste. 710, 63108 | [c3.wustl.edu](http://c3.wustl.edu) | 314-747-0800

A full-service women's health clinic that provides birth control, well-woman exams, pap smears, sexually transmitted infection testing and emergency contraception. Same day appointments available.

### COVER MISSOURI (The Health Insurance Marketplace)

[www.covermissouri.org](http://www.covermissouri.org) | 1-800-466-3213

Cover Missouri can help you find free, in-person or virtual help near you. Our assisters are trained to answer questions and guide you to a health insurance plan that fits your needs and budget.



## HEALTH RESOURCES (Continued)

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### DENTAL OPTIONS

#### FOREST PARK DENTAL

4527 Forest Park Ave, 63108 | <https://forestparkdental.com> | 314-367-7200  
Cleaning & Exams, X-Rays at reduced cost. Free services for Medicaid patients.

#### MISSOURI COLLEGE DENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC

405 S. Hanley Rd. | 314-768-7898  
Exam, cleaning, and x-ray free of charge.

#### ST. LOUIS DENTAL EDUCATION AND ORAL HEALTH CENTER

1500 Park Ave., 63104 | [www.stldentalcenter.org](http://www.stldentalcenter.org) | 314-833-2700  
A collaborative and innovative dental education and oral health center providing education for dental students and comprehensive, affordable oral healthcare services for patients of all ages.

#### ST. LOUIS URGENT DENTAL

5712 Oakland Ave, St Louis, 63110 | <https://www.stlurgentdental.com> | 314-742-8038  
Full emergency and non-emergency dental services. Patients with a dental emergency will be seen by the doctor the same day. If the patient has a regular dentist and is unable to get in, they will provide care and then send a report and x-rays to the regular dentist. They work with most insurance companies as well as Care Credit for those who need a payment plan.

#### JAMAA BIRTH VILLAGE

40 N Florissant Rd, 63135 | [www.jamaabirthvillage.org](http://www.jamaabirthvillage.org) | 314-643-7703  
Doula care, midwifery support services, nutrition education, breast feeding and postpartum support, classes and more.

#### MEDS FOR EX-OFFENDERS/RX OUTREACH

[www.rxoutreach.org](http://www.rxoutreach.org)  
90 days of free medication now available for ex-offenders from the time they leave prison until they get other funding through Rx Outreach grant. Check website for details.

#### PEOPLE'S HEALTH CENTERS

5701 Delmar Blvd., 63112 | [www.phcenters.org](http://www.phcenters.org) | 314-367-7848  
Provides a wide range of health care and social services. Call or search their website for more information and addresses of locations.

#### PLANNED PARENTHOOD

[www.plannedparenthood.org/stlouis](http://www.plannedparenthood.org/stlouis) | 314-531-7526 800-230-PLAN (7526)  
Many health care services including General Health Care, HIV Testing, LGBT Services, Men's Health Care, Pregnancy Testing & Services, STD Testing, Treatment & Vaccines, Women's Health Care.

#### SAFE CONNECTIONS

2165 Hampton Avenue, 63139 | [www.safeconnections.org](http://www.safeconnections.org) | 24-hour crisis hotline: 314-531-2003  
Safe Connections offers a domestic and sexual abuse 24-hour helpline, (not intended for child abuse cases), and counseling and support groups for victims of domestic abuse, dating violence, sexual assault or rape. All these services are for ages 12 and up. Also, prevention education workshops and discussion groups for middle and high school students.



## HEALTH RESOURCES (Continued)

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### THE ST. LOUIS INTEGRATED HEALTH NETWORK

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

30 Maryland Plaza, Suite 300, 63108 | [www.stlouisihn.org](http://www.stlouisihn.org) | 314-202-7314

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

### AFFINIA HEALTH CARE

[www.affiniahealthcare.org](http://www.affiniahealthcare.org) | 314-814-8700 |

Murphy O'Fallon: 1717 Biddle St., 63106

Soulard Benton: 2220 Lemp Ave., 63104

South: 3930 S. Broadway, 63118

Water Tower: 4414 N Florissant Ave., 63107

Ferguson: 3396 Pershall Road, 63135

Page: 6763 Page Avenue, 63133

### BETTY JEAN KERR PEOPLE'S HEALTH CENTERS

[www.phcenters.org](http://www.phcenters.org)

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

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

Ferguson Health Center: 49 N. Florissant Rd., Ferguson, 63135 | 314-633-8921

### FAMILY CARE HEALTH CENTERS

[www.fhcstl.org](http://www.fhcstl.org)

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

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

### MYRTLE HILLIARD DAVIS COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CENTERS

[www.mhdchc.org](http://www.mhdchc.org)

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

Florence Hill: 5541 Riverview Blvd. St., 63120 | 314-367-5820

Homer G. Phillips: 2425 N. Whittier St., 63113 | 314-367-5820

West Florissant: 10135 West Florissant Ave., 63135 | 314-367-5820

Pope: 4500 Pope Ave., 63115 | 314-367-5820

### WISH CENTER

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

[www.ssmhealth.com/locations/location-details/wish-center](http://www.ssmhealth.com/locations/location-details/wish-center) | 314-768-8230

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





## BEHAVIORAL/MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES

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### ADAPT

[www.compasshealthnetwork.org/adapt](http://www.compasshealthnetwork.org/adapt) | 314-269-1169

Adapt is a Healthcare Home that provides community support, psychosocial rehabilitation and other services for adults living with mental illness, including individuals with a forensic status living in the St. Louis metropolitan area.

### AGAPE CHRISTIAN COUNSELING SERVICE

[www.agapechristiancounselingservices.org](http://www.agapechristiancounselingservices.org) | 314-994-9344

Provides affordable, professional Christian counseling and mental health services for the St. Louis metro area and its surrounding counties.

### ANNIE MALONE CHILDREN & FAMILY CENTER

2612 Annie Malone Dr., 63113 | [www.anniemalone.com](http://www.anniemalone.com) | 314-531-0120

Parenting education, self-help, counseling, therapeutic services, crisis services, and more.

### AVENUES COUNSELING

1612 S. Big Bend Blvd., 63117 | [www.avenuescounselingcenter.org](http://www.avenuescounselingcenter.org) | 314-529-1391

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

### BEHAVIORAL HEALTH RESPONSE

[www.bhrstl.org](http://www.bhrstl.org) | 24-hour Mental Health Crisis Line: 314-469-6644 or 800-811-4760

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

### BJC BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

[www.bjcbehavioralhealth.org](http://www.bjcbehavioralhealth.org) | 314-747-7491 or 877-729-4004

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

### CASA de SALUD MENTAL HEALTH COLLABORATIVE

3200 Chouteau Avenue, 63103 | [www.casadesaludstl.org](http://www.casadesaludstl.org) | 314-977-1250

Clinical and mental health care to the uninsured, with a special focus on the immigrant community. The Mental Health Collaborative features low-cost counseling services, provided by a variety of on-site partners. Therapists work with adults, children, individuals, couples, families, and groups of all languages.

### CENTER FOR LIFE SOLUTIONS

9144 Pershall Rd., 63042 | [www.centerfls.org](http://www.centerfls.org) | 314-731-0100

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

### CENTREPOINTE HOSPITAL AND OUTPATIENT CLINICS

[www.centerpointehospital.com](http://www.centerpointehospital.com) | 866-396-4406

Residential and outpatient mental health and substance abuse treatment.

### CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT HOTLINES

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

### COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY (CAASTLC)

2709 Woodson Rd, 63114 | [www.caastlc.org](http://www.caastlc.org) | 314-863-0015



## BEHAVIORAL/MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES (Continued)

CAASTLC stabilizes and enriches vulnerable households by instilling hope and creating pathways to empowerment. They are committed to helping the families and communities of St. Louis County transition from poverty to self-sufficiency for present and future generations. Mental health programs, re-entry employment, immigrant inclusion.

### Children's Advocacy Services of Greater St. Louis/Children's Advocacy Center

[www.umsl.edu/services/weinman/index.html](http://www.umsl.edu/services/weinman/index.html) | 314-516-6798

Children's Advocacy Services of Greater St. Louis is a University-based, multidisciplinary center that provides high-quality trauma-focused services to youth, families, and the community. They promote resiliency, physical safety, and emotional stability through comprehensive research, forensic and clinical services, and educational and advocacy programming.

### COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE (at UMSL)

232 Stadler Hall, One University Blvd., 63121 | [www.umsl.edu/services/cps](http://www.umsl.edu/services/cps) | 314-516-5771

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

### CORE COLLECTIVE AT SAINT VINCENT

7401 Florissant Road, 63121 | [www.thecorecollectivestl.org](http://www.thecorecollectivestl.org) | 314-261-6011

Outpatient Mental Health Therapy for Youth 6-19 Years Old. Supportive Housing Program. Transitional Living Program. Residential Services. MAE Center- Youth Development Center.

### EPICS COUNSELING

3482 Hollenberg Drive, 63044 | [www.epicscounseling.com](http://www.epicscounseling.com) | 314-409-8606

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

### EPWORTH

110 N Elm Ave., 63119 | [www.epworth.org](http://www.epworth.org) | 314-961-5718

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

### FAMILY FORWARD

11358 Van Cleve Ave., 63114 | [www.familyforwardmo.org](http://www.familyforwardmo.org) | 314-968-2350

Prevention and treatment of all forms of child abuse and neglect. Family-centered therapeutic, educational, and support services. Coverage now in St Louis City, St. Louis, Jefferson, St. Charles and Franklin Counties.

### HAWTHORN CHILDREN'S PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

1901 Pennsylvania Ave., 63133 | [www.dmh.mo.gov/hawthorn-childrens-psychiatric-hospital](http://www.dmh.mo.gov/hawthorn-childrens-psychiatric-hospital) | 314-512-7800

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

### HOPEWELL MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

[www.hopewellcenter.com](http://www.hopewellcenter.com) | 314-531-1770

Provides comprehensive mental health services to children and adults in the northern and central parts of the City of St. Louis and North St. Louis City.

### HYLAND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CENTER/MERCY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

10010 Kennerly Rd. St. Louis, 63128



## BEHAVIORAL/MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES (Continued)

[www.mercy.net/practice/hyland-behavioral-health-center](http://www.mercy.net/practice/hyland-behavioral-health-center) | 314-525-7275

Mercy's Hyland Behavioral Health Center provides education, prevention and treatment services for psychiatric illness and chemical dependency covering patients of all ages – from kids to older adults.

### KEYSTONE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

At Our Little Haven

4326 Lindell Blvd., 63108 | [www.ourlittlehaven.org](http://www.ourlittlehaven.org) | 314-533-2229

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

### LIFE WISE STL (FORMERLY KINGDOM HOUSE)

1321 South 11th St., 63104 | [www.lifewisestl.org](http://www.lifewisestl.org) | 314-421-0400

Helping individuals and families achieve economic well-being by providing high-impact, relationship-based programming and by addressing systemic barriers to their success. Wrap-Around Maternal Mental Health Program focuses on therapeutic intervention for new or pregnant Latina mothers who are at a high risk of depression or anxiety, any mother planning for maternity leave and any mother who is at an increased risk for infant mortality. Youth mental health services.

### NAMI ST LOUIS

National Alliance on Mental Illness

1810 Craig Rd, Ste. 124, 63146 | [www.namistl.org](http://www.namistl.org) | 314-962-4670 (St. Louis Helpline)

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

### PLACES FOR PEOPLE

1001 Lynch Street, 63118 | [www.placesforpeople.org](http://www.placesforpeople.org) | 314-535-5600 or 1-800-811-4760 (crisis line)

Provides care and cost-effective services to people with mental health disorders, including assistance with medication and substance use. Outpatient services for substance use disorder or mental health disorder, which includes psychiatry and/or therapy; and Case management services for substance use disorder and/or mental health disorders. The individual treatment plan may include psychiatry, therapy, and care coordination.

### PREFERRED FAMILY HEALTHCARE

[www.pfh.org](http://www.pfh.org)

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

### PROVIDENT COUNSELING

[www.providentstl.org](http://www.providentstl.org) | 314-533-8200

Provident provides counseling services at five locations throughout greater the St. Louis area. Works with ex-offenders.

### QUEEN OF PEACE CENTER

325 North Newstead Ave., 63108 | [www.qopcstl.org](http://www.qopcstl.org) | 314-531-0511

Queen of Peace Center provides family-centered care for women with substance-use disorders, their families, and at-risk youth through treatment, prevention and education, and housing.

### SSM BEHAVIORAL HEALTH URGENT CARE

12355 DePaul Dr. Suite 150, 63044 | 314-344-7200



## BEHAVIORAL/MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCES (Continued)

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[www.ssmhealth.com/locations/location-details/behavioral-health-urgent-care-bridgeton](http://www.ssmhealth.com/locations/location-details/behavioral-health-urgent-care-bridgeton)

Behavioral Health Urgent Care at SSM Health is the region's first and only urgent care/walk-in clinic dedicated to mental health. The clinic treats both adults and children in urgent need of care for mental health crises. This service provides immediate access to behavioral health care without the often long and costly wait for Emergency Room care to address non-emergent issues.

### WALTER'S WALK

737 Dunn Road, 63042 | [www.walterswalk.com](http://www.walterswalk.com) | 314-731-2433

Provides integrated mental health services to children and adults who have experienced trauma, depression and anxiety, regardless of ability to pay.

### YOUTH IN NEED

<https://www.youthinneed.org> | 314-594-5010

Youth In Need offers community-based counseling in offices in Olivette and St. Charles. Convenient day and evening appointments are available. Youth In Need also offers virtual counseling so you can connect with a therapist from the comfort of your own home.



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# COMMUNITY STRENGTHS

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Community Strengths & Attributes



## COMMUNITY STRENGTHS & ATTRIBUTES

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

### Numerous Strengths and Attributes

In 2022, the St. Louis Partnership for a Healthy Community conducted its second comprehensive regional Community Health Assessment (CHA). The St. Louis Partnership for a Healthy Community followed a community health improvement planning model adapted from the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) called Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP).<sup>1</sup> The report identifies community thoughts, experiences, opinions, and concerns. It emphasizes the importance of community perspective, with an intentional focus on populations more likely to experience greater health inequities. The findings of the “Community Themes and Strengths Assessment” section of this report were based on feedback from 16 focus groups. Focus group sessions lasted 60 to 90 minutes with group sizes ranging from four to 14 participants. 135 community residents participated in total. Through this process this report identified the following factors as strengths and assets in the St. Louis region<sup>2</sup>:

- Access to parks and other recreational spaces for physical activity.
- Racial and ethnic diversity within the population.
- Opportunities to practice spiritual beliefs.
- Good places to raise a family.
- Rich cultural background that draws in numerous tourists.
- Many free or low-cost activities to partake in. People can visit the zoo, the Arch, Forest Park, museums, Union Station, or sporting events.
- Some believe that the cost of living is relatively affordable in St. Louis.
- There are good people who live here. Residents feel that people in the community look out for each other, are respectful, and look for opportunities to learn from each other.
- Residents and nonprofit organizations alike support those around them.
- There are farmers markets, food pantries, and shelters for people in need.

### Strong Advocacy Efforts

At the local level, Action St. Louis is a grassroots racial justice organization that seeks to build political power for Black communities in the St. Louis region. Action St. Louis builds campaigns that leverage organizing, communications, advocacy and direct action to mitigate harm against our community while fighting for long term transformation. Currently, Action St. Louis and Arch City Defenders are supporting the We The Tenants campaign which is a grassroots organizing campaign, comprised of renters, organizers, and advocates, that is building a movement to transform St. Louis from a region that enables landlords and developers to exploit residents, to a place where everyone has safe and stable housing.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>2022 St. Louis Regional Community Health Assessment. “Community Themes and Strengths Assessment” section. Accessed at <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/health/documents/cha/community-health-assessment-2022.cfm>.

<sup>3</sup><https://actionstl.org/>



## COMMUNITY STRENGTHS & ATTRIBUTES (Continued)

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

- **Kids Win Missouri** advocates for policies that support the health, education, safety and development of children and their families, especially those who are at risk because of poverty, abuse, neglect, racial inequities or other risk factors.<sup>4</sup>
- **Missouri Budget Project** works to improve the quality of life for all Missourians by informing public policy decisions through objective research and analysis of state budget, tax and economic issues.<sup>5</sup>
- **Empower Missouri** works to secure basic human needs and equal justice for every person in our state through coalition-building and advocacy. They envision a Missouri in which all people have food, shelter, and justice.<sup>6</sup>

### Increased Regional Focus on Reducing Violent Crime

Violence has long been identified as a crisis in our region that impacts the health and well-being of the residents in our community and that greatly hinders the viability and vitality of our region as a whole. Throughout the region, the threat of violence is a concern that keeps St. Louis residents from feeling safe where they live, play, and work. Residents have pushed for more police presence in their communities, changes in gun policies, and early preventive interventions.<sup>7</sup> Violence significantly impacts the well-being of countless children and families in our region.

Encouragingly, there is reason to be cautiously optimistic that there is a genuine regional willingness to come to together to reduce violent crime, specifically homicides, in the St. Louis region. In December 2023, 30 regional leaders from law enforcement, courts, county government, St. Louis City government, and others deeply concerned about violent crime in the St. Louis region met for a four-day “Practicum on Partnership-Based Violence Reduction.” The group asked for the rapid development of a regional, unified plan of action to reduce homicides by 20 percent utilizing the proven anti-violence method of focused deterrence. A smaller workgroup consisting of local government leaders, leaders in crime reduction strategy, prosecutors, and police worked to draft a plan to build capacity for the initiative.<sup>8</sup>

The plan includes an analysis of violence in St. Louis and the hot spots and relatively small number of individuals committing violence. It details the key components of focused deterrence. The initiative aims to begin implementation in October 2024. Further, the plan lists the following key elements needed to build capacity for the initiative to succeed in reducing homicides:

- **Establishing a highly inclusive Regional Anti-Violence Collaborative** that meets quarterly to drive collective action, data collection and dissemination, community and regional buy-in, and neighborhood partnerships and voices.
- **Establishing a Regional Anti-Violence Council** chaired by the mayor of St. Louis and the county executives of St. Louis and St. Clair County that meets quarterly. The council hears reports, oversees and acts on updates from dedicated staff.
- **Establishing an Anti-Violence Hub** based out of East-West Gateway Council of Governments that houses a Regional Implementation Team that guides the day-to-day business and infrastructure of the Focused Deterrence strategy. The Hub coordinates services and support for Focused Deterrence, CBT, and Street Outreach. It arranges meetings and support for both the Task Force and the Collaborative and tracks progress, milestones, data, and outcomes for the initiative.

<sup>4</sup><http://kidswinmissouri.org/>

<sup>5</sup><https://www.mobudget.org/>

<sup>6</sup><https://empowermissouri.org/>

<sup>7</sup>2022 St. Louis Regional Community Health Assessment. Accessed at

<https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/health/documents/cha/community-health-assessment-2022.cfm>.

<sup>8</sup>East-West Council of Governments. Regional Anti-violence Initiative. Accessed at <https://www.ewgateway.org/regional-anti-violence-initiative/>



## COMMUNITY STRENGTHS & ATTRIBUTES (Continued)

### Focus on Early Literacy

Literacy is linked to a multitude of health and well-being outcomes. Research shows that students with low literacy rates have a higher risk of dropping out of high school, entering poverty or becoming involved in the criminal justice system. Research and data also show that there are significant disparities between the literacy rates of Black and Brown children and their white counterparts. There is an increased focus in the St. Louis region to increase the early literacy rates of all children, with an explicit focus on decreasing the gap between the literacy rates of white children and children of color.

- **Literacy for the Lou campaign:** In January 2024 the St. Louis Public School District launched a literacy initiative to get children engaged in reading by placing more books and reading materials in schools and homes. The Literacy for the Lou campaign also will partner with the St. Louis Public Libraries to help support children beyond the classroom. The initiative will offer children challenging literacy activities and games, as well as summer reading programs. Libraries will supply parents and caregivers with free workshops to support literacy development.<sup>9</sup>
- **Right to Read campaign:** The St. Louis NAACP launched the “Right to Read” campaign in early 2024, which focuses on improving proficiency and educational equity for students of color. Its mission: By 2030, all children in the city and county of St. Louis will receive the materials and support they need to help get them reading well by third grade.<sup>10</sup>
- **Turn the Page STL:** Turn the Page STL, St. Louis’ Chapter of the National Campaign for Grade Level Reading, is a city-county wide literacy initiative dedicated to increasing the number of children that are reading proficiently by the end of third grade.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>9</sup><https://www.stlpr.org/education/2024-01-25/literacy-for-the-lou-project-launches-in-hopes-of-raising-the-regions-youth-literacy>

<sup>10</sup><https://www.the74million.org/article/st-louis-naacp-marshals-local-nonprofits-to-help-make-sure-every-child-can-read/>

<sup>11</sup><https://www.turnthepagestl.org/>





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# REFERENCE MAPS

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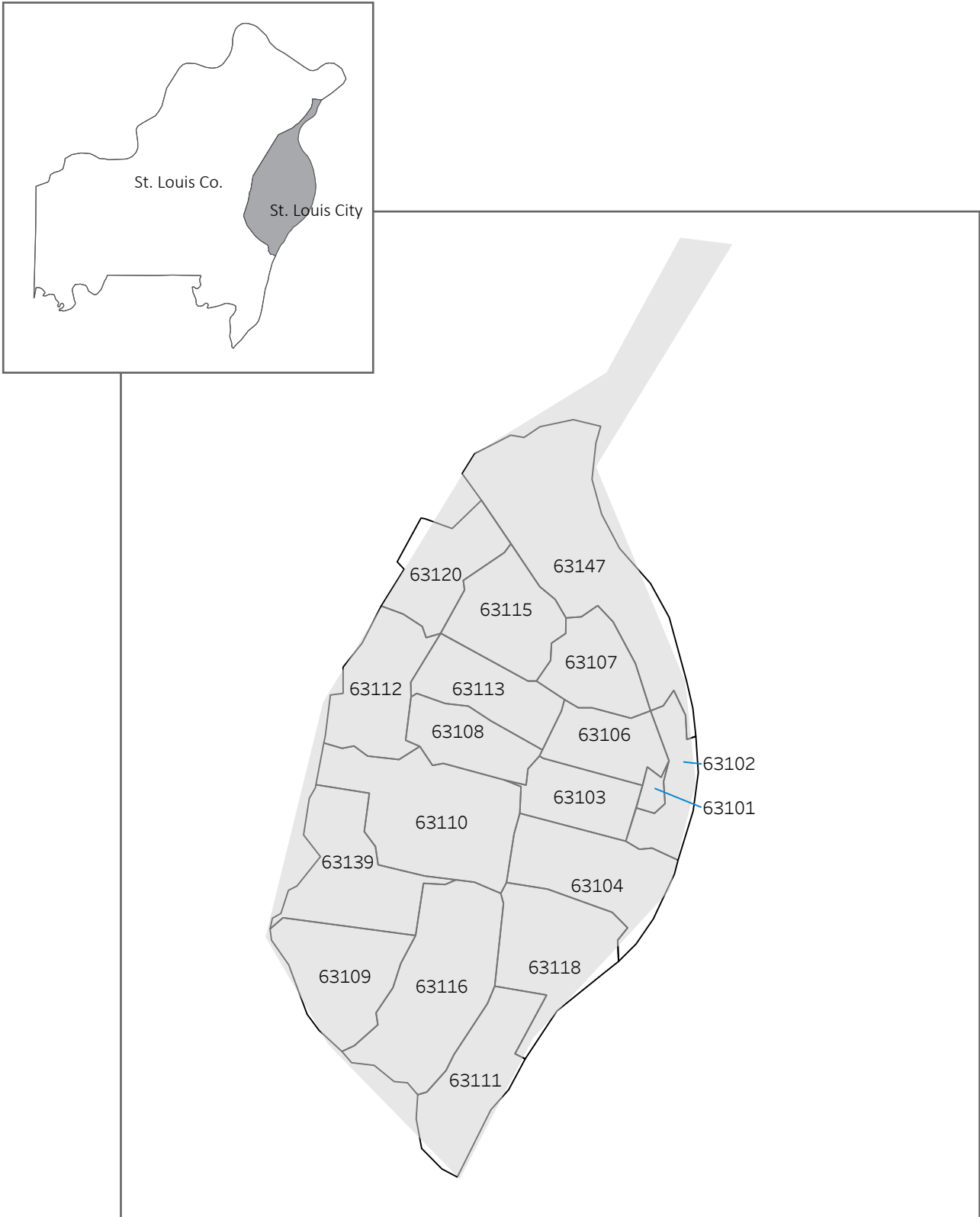
St. Louis City ZIP Code Boundaries

St. Louis County ZIP Code Boundaries

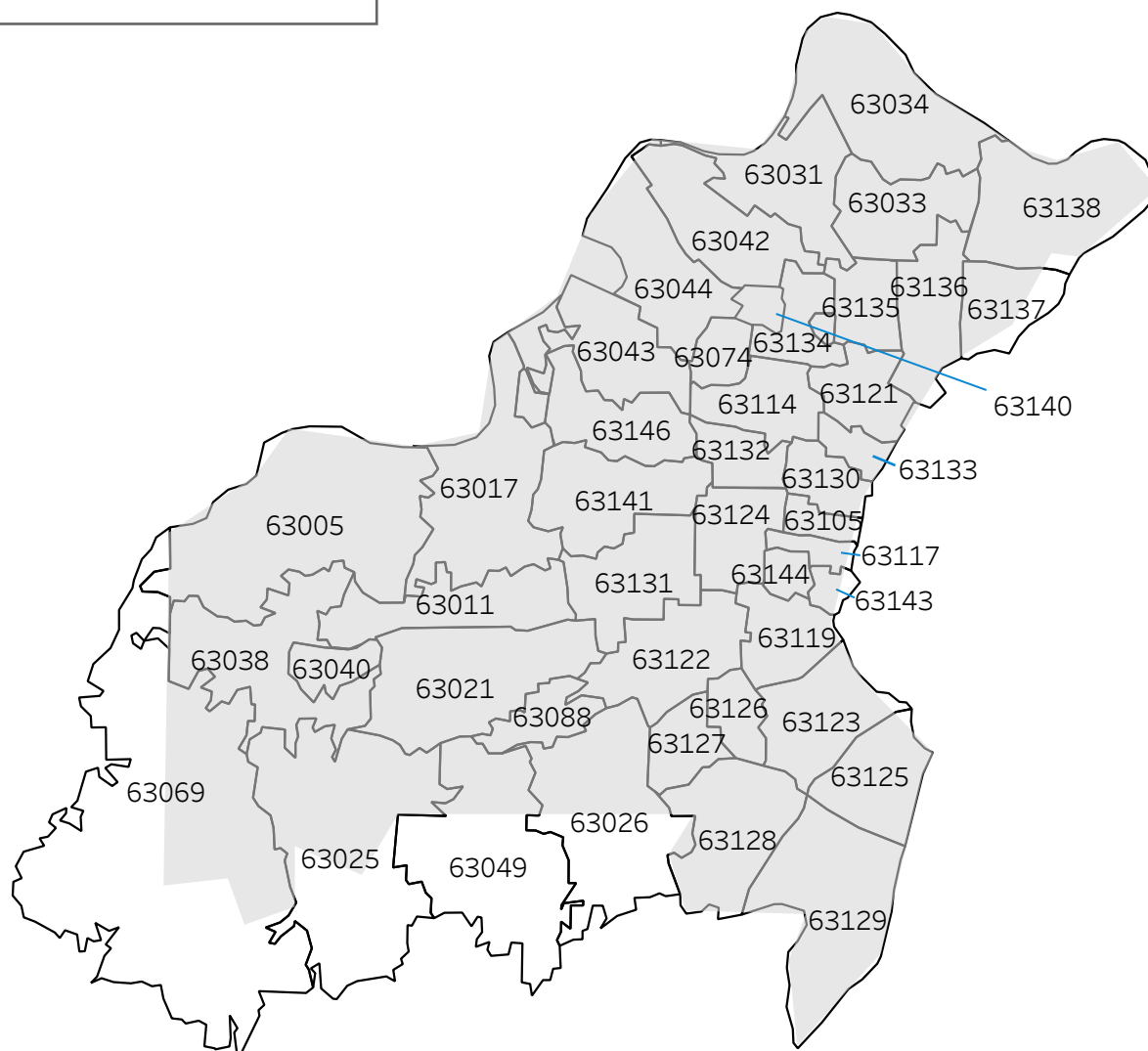
2-County Region School District Boundaries



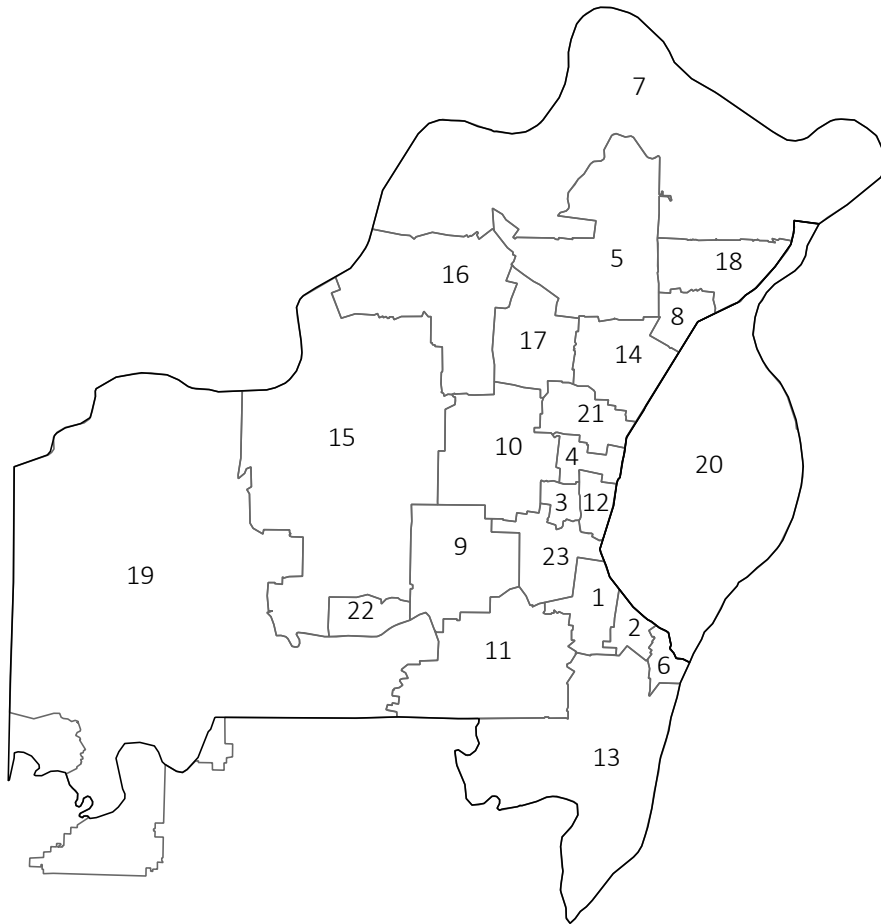
# ST. LOUIS CITY ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES



# ST. LOUIS COUNTY ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES



# 2-COUNTY REGION SCHOOL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



1 Affton	9 Kirkwood	17 Ritenour
2 Bayless	10 Ladue	18 Riverview Gardens
3 Brentwood	11 Lindbergh	19 Rockwood
4 Clayton	12 Maplewood-Richmond Hts.	20 St. Louis Public
5 Ferguson-Florissant	13 Mehlville	21 University City
6 Hancock Place	14 Normandy Schools Collab.	22 Valley Park
7 Hazelwood	15 Parkway	23 Webster Groves
8 Jennings	16 Pattonville	

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<https://www.ulstl.com/head-start.html#/>

