HEAD START and EARLY HEAD START

2022 COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

UPDATE REPORT

Saint Louis City & Saint Louis County

Prepared For:
Urban League of Metropolitan St. Louis

Prepared By:

Vision for CHILDREN at Risk

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to assess how the St. Louis community has changed since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced and examine the changing needs of the community, particularly as it relates to the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. The "2022 Head Start/Early Head Start Community Assessment Update Report" focuses on the two-county St. Louis region, comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County.

Demographic Trends in the Region

Total population growth in the broader St. Louis region has been essentially flat for the past decade, with some overall population decline observed in the past few years. Looking closer at the data we see that cumulatively the population of children under age five living in the two-county St. Louis region decreased by some 1,300 children since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced, decreasing from 78,910 children in 2017 to 77,600 in 2020. However, we did not see declines in the child population in both counties. Notably, while the population of children under age five living in St. Louis County increased by 200 children from 2017 to 2020, the population of children under age five living in St. Louis City declined by more than 1,500 children in that same period. As the data show, the increase of children living in St. Louis County was marginal, meaning families are not simply leaving the city and moving to St. Louis County. We will have to continue to monitor this potential trend of families moving out of St. Louis City as it could have implications for program planning.

Furthermore, when we look closer at the data, we see that since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced, there have been population declines among some demographic groups and population increases among others. Between 2017 and 2020 in the two-county St. Louis region we saw a 6.4 percent decline in the white population and a 2 percent decline in the Black/African American population. However, we saw a 4.6 percent increase in the Hispanic/Latino population and a 10.2 percent increase in the Asian population in that same period. It is important to consider these shifts in demographics, particularly where there were population increases, as this could impact Head Start/ Early Head Start programs, affecting everything from the classroom needs of children to the resource needs of families.

Impacts of the Covid-19 Pandemic

In March 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic brought daily life in the United States to a sudden and dramatic halt. To slow the spread of the virus, the federal government declared a national public health emergency and state and local governments soon issued varying stay-at-home orders. With businesses, schools, and other facilities closed throughout the country, economic conditions quickly declined. However, while this was one of the deepest recessions ever recorded, it was also one of the quickest recoveries. Mirroring national trends, data for the St. Louis MSA (Metropolitan Statistically 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 September 2022 unemployment stood at 2.3 percent in the St. Louis MSA.[1] However, it is important to note that even short periods of parental unemployment have tremendous impacts on children and families. Further, it is critical to remember that the economic impacts varied dramatically by gender, race/ethnicity, and wage level. Tellingly, 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 pandemic began and have recovered fewer jobs than white women and men.[2]

The population of children under age five living in the two-county St. Louis region decreased by some 1,300 children since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced.

The economic crisis created in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic could have caused far more disastrous impacts on children and families. However, in response to the public health and economic crisis created by

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey. Accessed at https://data.bls.gov/.

[2] Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. States Must Continue Recent Momentum to Further Improve TANF Benefit Levels. Accessed at https://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/states-must-continuerecent-momentum-to-further-improve-tanf-benefit.

the pandemic, Congress passed critical legislation that temporarily reinvented the traditional safety net system and provided critical support to families during this unprecedented time. There were three rounds of stimulus checks, expanded unemployment assistance, and, in 2021, an expanded child tax credit, which sent modest monthly cash payments to most American households with children from July through December 2021.[3] Further, Congress enacted legislation that required Medicaid programs to keep people continuously enrolled until the Covid-19 public health emergency is officially lifted, which substantially increased Medicaid enrollment and led to declines in the uninsured rate compared to before the pandemic. Notably, from February 2020 to August 2022 Missouri saw the second largest increase in Medicaid/CHIP enrollment among all states with an increase of 56.9 percent, providing thousands of children and families with critical access to health care coverage and health care services during this public health crisis.[4] Additionally, it is likely that critical policies and supports enacted during the pandemic such as eviction moratoriums, rental assistance, emergency housing vouchers, and the stimulus checks helped prevent thousands of families with children from becoming homeless during the pandemic.[5]

These efforts provided critical support to children and families and, remarkably, contributed to an unprecedented decline in child poverty nationwide: In 2020, according to the supplemental poverty measure, child poverty fell from 12.5 percent to 9.7 percent, the largest single-year drop over the previous half-century. In 2021 child poverty fell even further, to just 5.2 percent, by far the lowest rate ever recorded. This means that in just two years almost 5.5 million children were pulled out of poverty as the child poverty rate fell by nearly 60 percent.[6]

During the pandemic, Congress enacted critical legislation that showed us what is possible when we prioritize providing support to vulnerable children and families. Unfortunately, most of the Covid-era changes to the safety net system have already expired or are set to expire soon. This means that these historic declines in child poverty are likely to be a one-time occurrence and rather than maintaining this progress through continued policy choices, we are likely to see child poverty rates begin to increase once again. As we continue to monitor the data to see how the Covid-19 pandemic (and the subsequent policy decisions of lawmakers) impacted children and families, we are also likely to see increases in housing instability and homelessness, declines in Medicaid/CHIP enrollment when eligibility redetermination takes place, and increased food insecurity as temporary changes to the SNAP program that were enacted during the pandemic expire.

In the pages of this report, we further explore how the St. Louis community has changed since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced and examine the changing needs of the community, particularly as it relates to the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. Unfortunately, some of these data do not yet fully capture the impact of the pandemic on the children and families in our community. However, the data still provide useful insights that put the Urban League in a good position to begin using the data 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.

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[3]Vox. "Child poverty in the US was stagnant — and then something changed". Published September 14, 2022. Accessed at https://www.vox.com/2022/9/14/23352022/child-poverty-covid-tax-credit.

[4]Georgetown University Health Policy Institute. Center for children and Families. Millions of Children May Lose Medicaid: What Can Be Done to Help Prevent Them From Becoming Uninsured? Accessed at https://ccf.georgetown.edu/2022/02/17/millions-of-children-may-lose-medicaid-what-can-be-done-to-help-prevent-them-from-becoming-uninsured/.

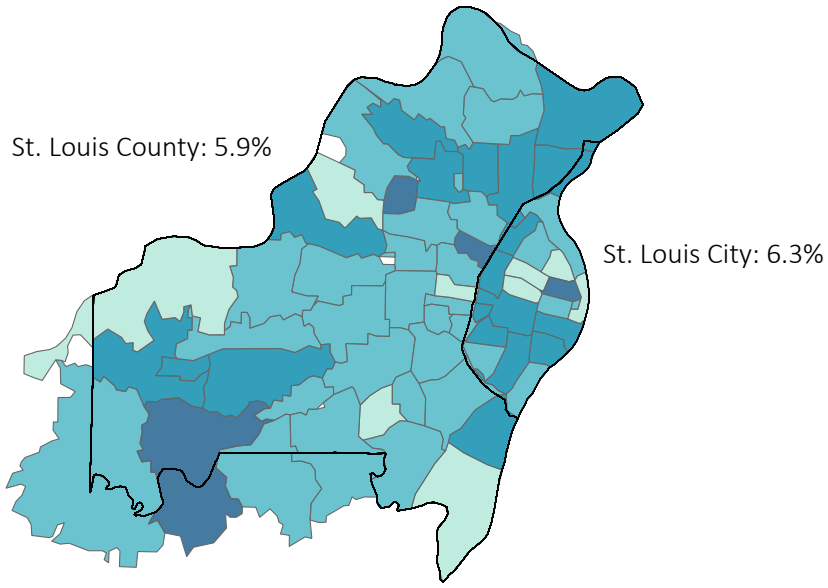
[5]Abt Associates. "HUD Report to Congress Finds Fewer Families in Shelters, Suggesting Stronger Social Safety Net Is Working". Accessed at https://www.abtassociates.com/who-we-are/news/news-releases/hud-report-tocongress-finds-fewer-families-in-shelters-suggesting.

[6]Vox. "Child poverty in the US was stagnant — and then something changed". Published September 14, 2022. Accessed at https://www.vox.com/2022/9/14/23352022/child-poverty-covid-tax-credit.

DEMOGRAPHICS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

POPULATION UNDER AGE 5



LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 2.5 - 4.5%
- 4.6 - 6.5%
- 6.6 - 8.5%
- 8.6 - 10.4%

COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 6.0%
MO: 6.1%

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. This 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. Looking closer at St. Louis City and St. Louis County we see that the total population in these two counties decreased by some 13,500 residents since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced for the Urban League, decreasing from 1,314,406 residents in 2017 to 1,300,880 in 2020. While both counties experienced population loss, St. Louis City experienced steeper population declines than St. Louis County (10,158 vs. 3,360). Furthermore, while the population of children under age five living in St. Louis County **increased** by just 200 children from 2017 to 2020, in St. Louis City the population of children under age 5 **declined** by more than 1,500 children in that same period. We will have to continue to monitor the data to see how the unprecedented stresses of the Covid-19 pandemic might further exacerbate this trend of declining population in the St. Louis region.

Since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced...

The population under 5 in St. Louis City decreased by 1,500 children.

...

While the population under 5 in St. Louis County increased by 200 children.

POPULATION UNDER AGE 5

ZIP	Total Population	# Under 5	% Under 5
63005	18,854	715	3.8
63011	37,298	2,287	6.1
63017	41,344	2,117	5.1
63021	56,154	3,768	6.7
63025	15,450	1,418	9.2
63026	45,451	2,684	5.9
63031	49,110	2,990	6.1
63033	41,377	2,197	5.3
63034	18,075	1,179	6.5
63038	7,418	503	6.8
63040	8,338	559	6.7
63042	18,310	1,409	7.7
63043	22,133	980	4.4
63044	10,482	483	4.6
63049	17,163	821	4.8
63069	15,352	854	5.6
63074	15,279	1,368	9.0
63088	8,659	440	5.1
63101	3,528	191	5.4
63102	2,381	60	2.5
63103	9,204	450	4.9
63104	20,150	1,377	6.8
63105	18,698	618	3.3
63106	9,967	1,041	10.4
63107	9,272	361	3.9
63108	20,442	517	2.5
63109	26,768	1,523	5.7
63110	17,239	1,210	7.0
63111	20,608	1,302	6.3
63112	17,531	1,161	6.6
63113	11,502	414	3.6
63114	34,862	2,266	6.5
63115	16,504	919	5.6
63116	43,980	2,916	6.6
63117	9,290	568	6.1
63118	27,805	2,340	8.4
63119	33,752	2,157	6.4
63120	7,823	623	8.0
63121	25,374	1,395	5.5
63122	39,239	2,409	6.1
63123	50,463	2,487	4.9
63124	11,107	549	4.9
63125	33,619	2,349	7.0
63126	14,949	825	5.5
63127	5,014	147	2.9
63128	30,480	1,729	5.7
63129	52,287	2,186	4.2
63130	29,080	1,490	5.1
63131	17,707	820	4.6
63132	12,551	726	5.8
63133	7,275	701	9.6
63134	14,120	989	7.0
63135	22,143	1,591	7.2
63136	45,198	2,993	6.6
63137	20,250	1,633	8.1
63138	18,257	1,269	7.0
63139	21,510	1,514	7.0
63140	337	22	6.5
63141	19,824	945	4.8
63143	9,089	442	4.9
63144	8,759	560	6.4
63146	31,148	2,129	6.8
63147	8,580	490	5.7

DATA NOTES

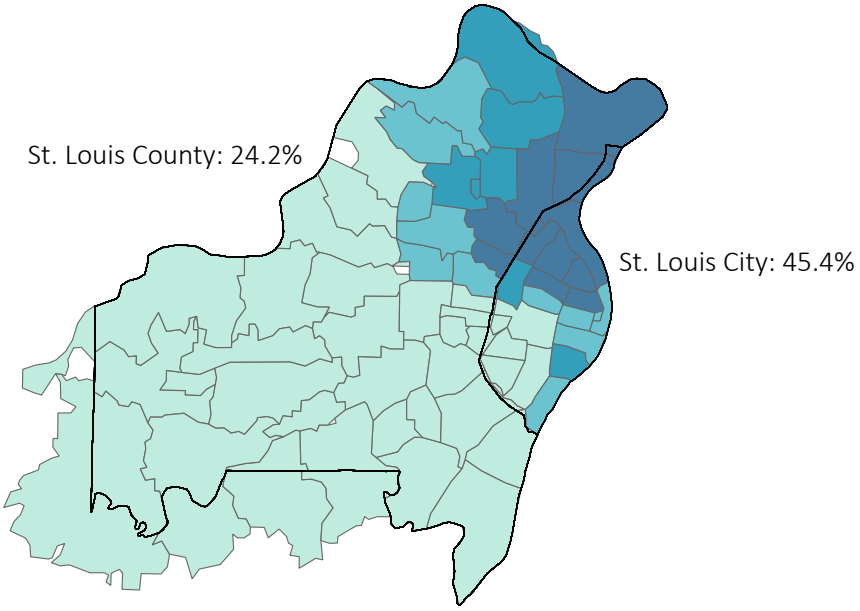
One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Definition:
The 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: 2020. 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.

BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION



LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.1 - 24.5%
- 24.6 - 49.0%
- 49.1 - 73.4%
- 73.5 - 97.8%

COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 12.2%
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.[1]

Population growth in the broader St. Louis region has been essentially flat over the past decade, with some overall population decline observed in the past few years. However, when we look closer at different demographic groups, we see that since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced for the Urban League, there has been population decline in some groups and population increase in others. Between 2017 and 2020 we saw a 6.4 percent decline in the White population and a 2 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 4.6 percent increase in the Hispanic/Latino population and a 10.2 percent increase in the Asian population in that same period. Furthermore, the two-county St. Louis region remains highly segregated. Of the 63 zip codes in this two-county region, there are 10 zip codes where more than 80 percent of the population is Black/African American.

Since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced...

The Black/ African American population in St. Louis City decreased by 11,400 residents

...

While the Black/African American population in St. Louis County increased by 3,500 residents.

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

BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total Black/ African American	% Black/ African American
63005	18,854	235	1.2
63011	37,298	633	1.7
63017	41,344	1,581	3.8
63021	56,154	1,421	2.5
63025	15,450	35	0.2
63026	45,451	467	1.0
63031	49,110	19,099	38.9
63033	41,377	26,595	64.3
63034	18,075	11,688	64.7
63038	7,418	78	1.1
63040	8,338	68	0.8
63042	18,310	6,854	37.4
63043	22,133	2,615	11.8
63044	10,482	1,880	17.9
63049	17,163	17	0.1
63069	15,352	781	5.1
63074	15,279	5,141	33.6
63088	8,659	512	5.9
63101	3,528	1,445	41.0
63102	2,381	830	34.9
63103	9,204	3,627	39.4
63104	20,150	8,972	44.5
63105	18,698	1,371	7.3
63106	9,967	9,129	91.6
63107	9,272	8,396	90.6
63108	20,442	6,622	32.4
63109	26,768	1,074	4.0
63110	17,239	4,075	23.6
63111	20,608	8,872	43.1
63112	17,531	11,632	66.4
63113	11,502	10,741	93.4
63114	34,862	9,398	27.0
63115	16,504	16,148	97.8
63116	43,980	10,660	24.2
63117	9,290	808	8.7
63118	27,805	14,175	51.0
63119	33,752	2,498	7.4
63120	7,823	7,550	96.5
63121	25,374	21,044	82.9
63122	39,239	1,684	4.3
63123	50,463	1,257	2.5
63124	11,107	206	1.9
63125	33,619	1,424	4.2
63126	14,949	208	1.4
63127	5,014	92	1.8
63128	30,480	454	1.5
63129	52,287	1,042	2.0
63130	29,080	9,822	33.8
63131	17,707	349	2.0
63132	12,551	3,549	28.3
63133	7,275	6,718	92.3
63134	14,120	9,756	69.1
63135	22,143	14,702	66.4
63136	45,198	40,589	89.8
63137	20,250	16,337	80.7
63138	18,257	14,545	79.7
63139	21,510	2,852	13.3
63140	337	191	56.7
63141	19,824	1,150	5.8
63143	9,089	1,334	14.7
63144	8,759	273	3.1
63146	31,148	4,631	14.9
63147	8,580	7,897	92.0

DATA NOTES

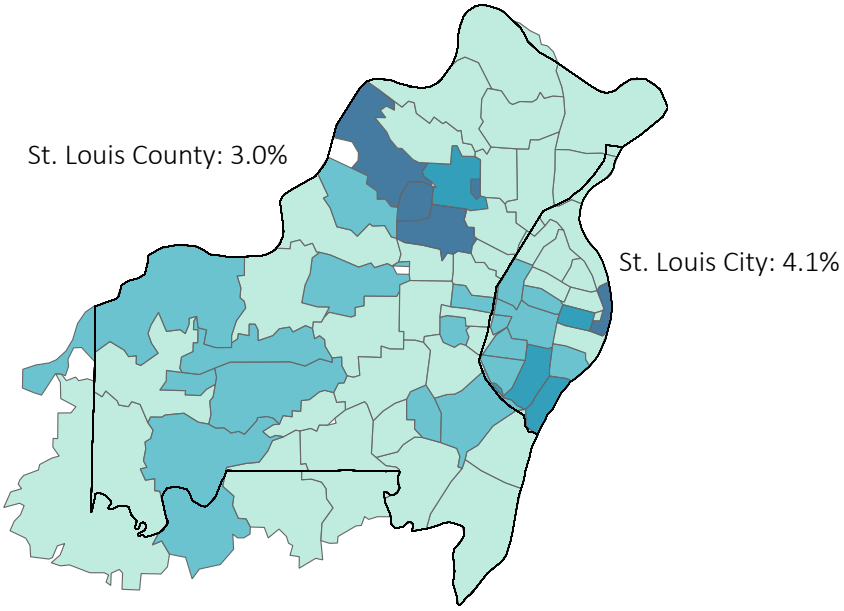
One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Definition:
The 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: 2020. 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/LATINO POPULATION



LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 3.0%
- 3.1 - 5.9%
- 6.0 - 8.9%
- 9.0 - 11.9%

COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 18.2%
MO: 4.3%

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.[1]

Population growth in the broader St. Louis region has been essentially flat over the past decade, with some overall population decline observed in the past few years. However, when we look closer at different demographic groups, we see that since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced for the Urban League, there has been population decline in some groups and population increase in others. Between 2017 and 2020 we saw a 6.4 percent decline in the White population and a 2 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 4.6 percent increase in the Hispanic/Latino population and a 10.2 percent increase in the Asian population in that same period. In fact, from 2017 to 2020 the Hispanic/Latino population in the two-county St. Louis region grew by more than 1,800 residents, increasing from 40,064 Hispanic/Latino residents in 2017 to 41,926 in 2020.

Since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced...

The St. Louis City & St. Louis County Hispanic/Latino population grew by 4.6% or more than 1,800 residents. +

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

HISPANIC/LATINO POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total Hispanic/ Latino	% Hispanic/ Latino
63005	18,854	655	3.5
63011	37,298	1,540	4.1
63017	41,344	1,030	2.5
63021	56,154	2,181	3.9
63025	15,450	518	3.4
63026	45,451	1,149	2.5
63031	49,110	970	2.0
63033	41,377	871	2.1
63034	18,075	527	2.9
63038	7,418	0	0.0
63040	8,338	266	3.2
63042	18,310	538	2.9
63043	22,133	821	3.7
63044	10,482	1,245	11.9
63049	17,163	173	1.0
63069	15,352	364	2.4
63074	15,279	1,387	9.1
63088	8,659	115	1.3
63101	3,528	60	1.7
63102	2,381	225	9.4
63103	9,204	567	6.2
63104	20,150	572	2.8
63105	18,698	700	3.7
63106	9,967	152	1.5
63107	9,272	36	0.4
63108	20,442	732	3.6
63109	26,768	936	3.5
63110	17,239	1,009	5.9
63111	20,608	1,630	7.9
63112	17,531	936	5.3
63113	11,502	147	1.3
63114	34,862	3,969	11.4
63115	16,504	100	0.6
63116	43,980	3,050	6.9
63117	9,290	261	2.8
63118	27,805	1,415	5.1
63119	33,752	772	2.3
63120	7,823	69	0.9
63121	25,374	179	0.7
63122	39,239	931	2.4
63123	50,463	1,577	3.1
63124	11,107	113	1.0
63125	33,619	794	2.4
63126	14,949	524	3.5
63127	5,014	111	2.2
63128	30,480	296	1.0
63129	52,287	1,191	2.3
63130	29,080	590	2.0
63131	17,707	336	1.9
63132	12,551	334	2.7
63133	7,275	77	1.1
63134	14,120	912	6.5
63135	22,143	582	2.6
63136	45,198	175	0.4
63137	20,250	36	0.2
63138	18,257	240	1.3
63139	21,510	716	3.3
63140	337	33	9.8
63141	19,824	676	3.4
63143	9,089	206	2.3
63144	8,759	349	4.0
63146	31,148	749	2.4
63147	8,580	22	0.3

DATA NOTES

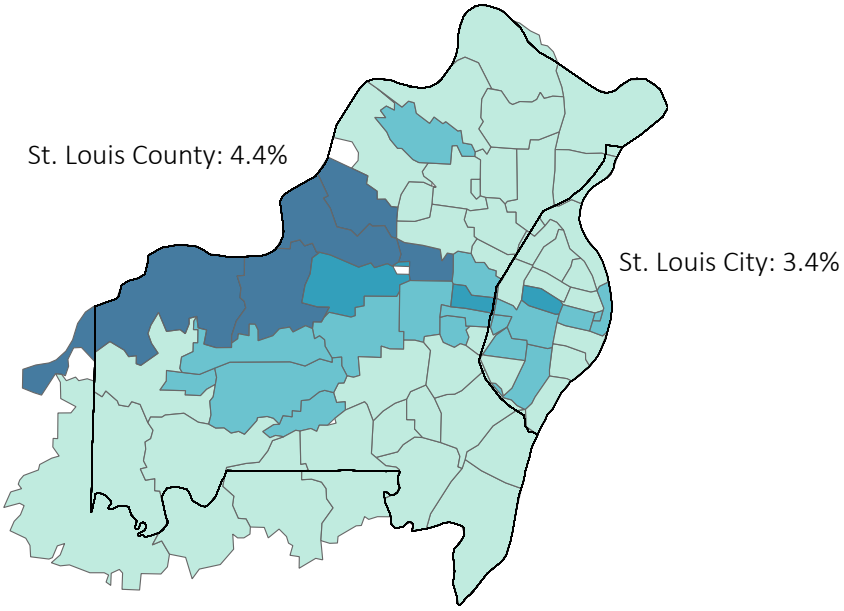
One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Definition:
The 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: 2020. 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 - 4.1%
- 4.2 - 8.1%
- 8.2 - 12.2%
- 12.3 - 16.2%

COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 5.6%
MO: 2.0%

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.[1]

Population growth in the broader St. Louis region has been essentially flat over the past decade, with some overall population decline observed in the past few years. However, when we look closer at different demographic groups, we see that since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced for the Urban League, there has been population decline in some groups and population increase in others. Between 2017 and 2020 we saw a 6.4 percent decline in the White population and a 2 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 4.6 percent increase in the Hispanic/Latino population and a 10.2 percent increase in the Asian population in that same period. In fact, from 2017 to 2020 the Asian population in the two-county St. Louis region grew by more than 5,000 residents, increasing from 49,478 Asian residents in 2017 to 54,533 in 2020.

Since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced...

The St. Louis City & St. Louis County Asian population grew by 10.2% or more than 5,000 residents.

+

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

ASIAN POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total Asian	% Asian
63005	18,854	2,420	12.8
63011	37,298	2,119	5.7
63017	41,344	5,278	12.8
63021	56,154	4,287	7.6
63025	15,450	232	1.5
63026	45,451	905	2.0
63031	49,110	574	1.2
63033	41,377	412	1.0
63034	18,075	179	1.0
63038	7,418	217	2.9
63040	8,338	533	6.4
63042	18,310	825	4.5
63043	22,133	3,588	16.2
63044	10,482	374	3.6
63049	17,163	382	2.2
63069	15,352	95	0.6
63074	15,279	297	1.9
63088	8,659	375	4.3
63101	3,528	199	5.6
63102	2,381	129	5.4
63103	9,204	745	8.1
63104	20,150	331	1.6
63105	18,698	2,158	11.5
63106	9,967	0	0.0
63107	9,272	0	0.0
63108	20,442	1,939	9.5
63109	26,768	305	1.1
63110	17,239	809	4.7
63111	20,608	237	1.2
63112	17,531	550	3.1
63113	11,502	16	0.1
63114	34,862	903	2.6
63115	16,504	0	0.0
63116	43,980	2,451	5.6
63117	9,290	715	7.7
63118	27,805	858	3.1
63119	33,752	519	1.5
63120	7,823	49	0.6
63121	25,374	192	0.8
63122	39,239	644	1.6
63123	50,463	1,930	3.8
63124	11,107	741	6.7
63125	33,619	891	2.7
63126	14,949	238	1.6
63127	5,014	91	1.8
63128	30,480	558	1.8
63129	52,287	897	1.7
63130	29,080	1,675	5.8
63131	17,707	1,264	7.1
63132	12,551	1,858	14.8
63133	7,275	5	0.1
63134	14,120	26	0.2
63135	22,143	97	0.4
63136	45,198	111	0.2
63137	20,250	11	0.1
63138	18,257	0	0.0
63139	21,510	1,032	4.8
63140	337	0	0.0
63141	19,824	2,188	11.0
63143	9,089	233	2.6
63144	8,759	476	5.4
63146	31,148	4,007	12.9
63147	8,580	0	0.0

DATA NOTES

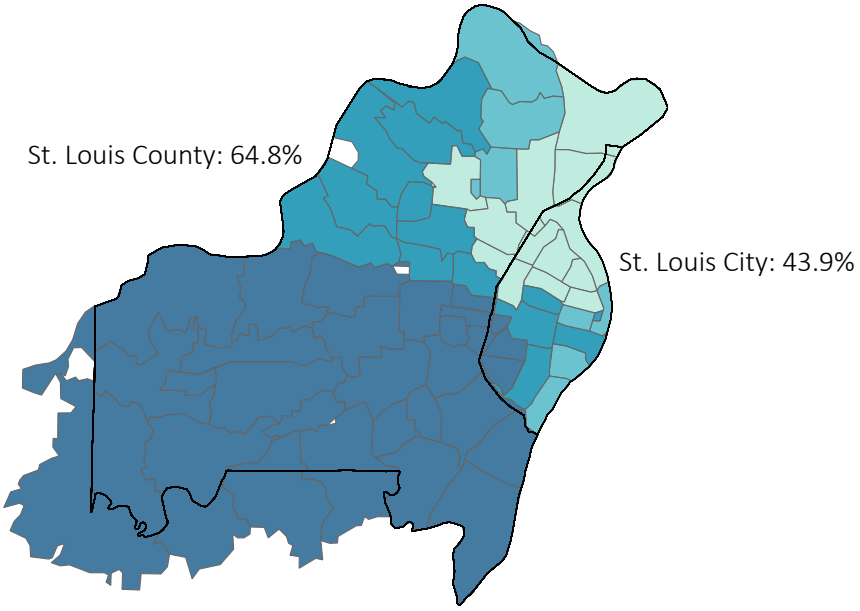
One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Definition:
The 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: 2020. Table: DP05. Accessed at https://data.census.gov/.

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

WHITE POPULATION



LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.6 - 24.1%
- 24.2 - 47.7%
- 47.8 - 71.2%
- 71.3 - 94.8%

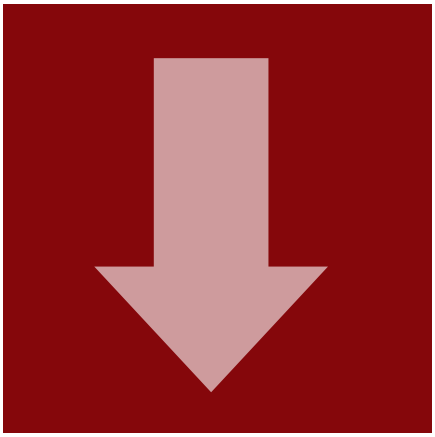
COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 60.1%
MO: 78.8%

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.[1]

Population growth in the broader St. Louis region has been essentially flat over the past decade, with some overall population decline observed in the past few years. However, when we look closer at different demographic groups, we see that since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced for the Urban League, there has been population decline in some groups and population increase in others. Between 2017 and 2020 we saw a 6.4 percent decline in the White population and a 2 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 4.6 percent increase in the Hispanic/Latino population and a 10.2 percent increase in the Asian population in that same period. Furthermore, the two-county St. Louis region remains highly segregated. Of the 63 zip codes in this two-county region, there are 20 zip codes (nearly one third) where more than 80 percent of the population is white.



Since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced...

The St. Louis City & St. Louis County white population declined by 6.4%

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

WHITE POPULATION

ZIP	Total Population	Total White	% White
63005	18,854	14,613	77.5
63011	37,298	31,176	83.6
63017	41,344	31,894	77.1
63021	56,154	46,079	82.1
63025	15,450	14,115	91.4
63026	45,451	40,598	89.3
63031	49,110	26,237	53.4
63033	41,377	12,046	29.1
63034	18,075	4,841	26.8
63038	7,418	7,032	94.8
63040	8,338	6,939	83.2
63042	18,310	9,100	49.7
63043	22,133	14,434	65.2
63044	10,482	6,660	63.5
63049	17,163	15,774	91.9
63069	15,352	13,242	86.3
63074	15,279	8,059	52.7
63088	8,659	7,482	86.4
63101	3,528	1,755	49.7
63102	2,381	1,054	44.3
63103	9,204	3,988	43.3
63104	20,150	9,794	48.6
63105	18,698	13,753	73.6
63106	9,967	534	5.4
63107	9,272	736	7.9
63108	20,442	10,663	52.2
63109	26,768	23,781	88.8
63110	17,239	10,736	62.3
63111	20,608	8,476	41.1
63112	17,531	3,927	22.4
63113	11,502	475	4.1
63114	34,862	19,096	54.8
63115	16,504	99	0.6
63116	43,980	26,191	59.6
63117	9,290	7,282	78.4
63118	27,805	10,203	36.7
63119	33,752	28,084	83.2
63120	7,823	69	0.9
63121	25,374	3,322	13.1
63122	39,239	34,233	87.2
63123	50,463	44,114	87.4
63124	11,107	9,465	85.2
63125	33,619	29,659	88.2
63126	14,949	13,836	92.6
63127	5,014	4,664	93.0
63128	30,480	28,564	93.7
63129	52,287	48,443	92.6
63130	29,080	15,577	53.6
63131	17,707	15,346	86.7
63132	12,551	6,351	50.6
63133	7,275	327	4.5
63134	14,120	3,012	21.3
63135	22,143	5,348	24.2
63136	45,198	2,814	6.2
63137	20,250	3,403	16.8
63138	18,257	2,917	16.0
63139	21,510	16,148	75.1
63140	337	98	29.1
63141	19,824	15,381	77.6
63143	9,089	6,681	73.5
63144	8,759	7,000	79.9
63146	31,148	20,725	66.5
63147	8,580	304	3.5

DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Definition:
The 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: 2020. Table: DP05. Accessed at https://data.census.gov/.

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

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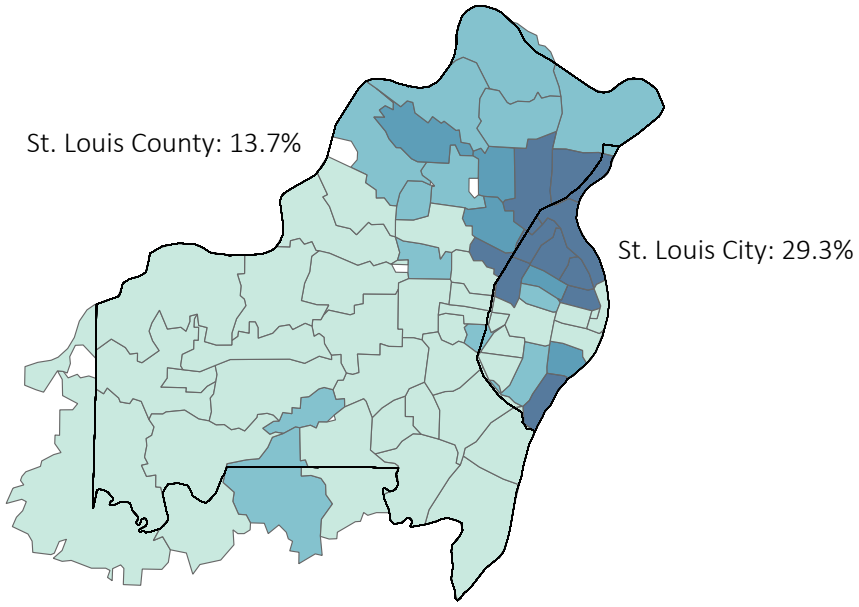
HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN & FAMLIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 LIVING IN POVERTY



LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 13.8%
- 13.9 - 27.6%
- 27.7 - 41.4%
- 41.5 - 55.1%

COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 19.1%
MO: 19.3%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The Covid-19 pandemic created both a public health crisis and an economic crisis that resulted in widespread joblessness and economic uncertainty. To avoid a prolonged recession the federal government temporarily reinvented the traditional safety net system. There were three rounds of stimulus checks, expanded unemployment assistance, and, in 2021, an expanded child tax credit, which sent modest monthly cash payments to most American households with children from July through December 2021.[1] These efforts prompted child poverty to fall sharply: Nationally, in 2020, according to the supplemental poverty measure, child poverty fell from 12.5 percent to 9.7 percent, the largest single-year drop over the previous half-century. In 2021 child poverty fell even further, to just 5.2 percent, by far the lowest rate ever recorded.[2] Unfortunately, most of the Covid-era changes to the safety net system have already expired or are set to expire soon and we should expect to see child poverty rates increase once again.

The zip-code level data for the two-county St. Louis region do not yet fully capture changes in this indicator as we know there were significant policy changes that broadly prevented, and decreased, child poverty during the pandemic. However, we do see that from 2017 to 2020 the percentage of children under age five living in poverty in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City, St. Louis County) declined from 21.7 to 17.5 percent. (Please note this report uses a different poverty measure than the measure cited above.) Further, these data also show us which zip codes tend to have higher rates of child poverty in general. These are the zip codes that likely experienced more dramatic changes in their financial situation and poverty status during the pandemic.

In 2020 according to the national supplemental poverty measure,

child poverty fell from 12.5 percent to 9.7 percent, by far the largest single-year drop over the previous half-century.

In 2021

child poverty fell even further, to just 5.2 percent, by far the lowest rate ever recorded.

[1,2]Vox. "Child poverty in the US was stagnant — and then something changed". Published September 14, 2022. Accessed at https://www.vox.com/2022/9/14/23352022/child-poverty-covid-tax-credit.

CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 LIVING IN POVERTY

ZIP	# Under 5	# Under 5 in Poverty	% Under 5 in Poverty
63005	675	13	1.9
63011	2,287	24	1.0
63017	2,117	80	3.8
63021	3,743	108	2.9
63025	1,418	0	0.0
63026	2,553	324	12.7
63031	2,886	574	19.9
63033	2,082	429	20.6
63034	891	181	20.3
63038	503	0	0.0
63040	559	7	1.3
63042	1,409	518	36.8
63043	978	69	7.1
63044	483	132	27.3
63049	821	144	17.5
63069	854	75	8.8
63074	1,368	280	20.5
63088	440	78	17.7
63101	191	0	0.0
63102	60	0	0.0
63103	450	0	0.0
63104	1,333	149	11.2
63105	608	54	8.9
63106	1,041	574	55.1
63107	361	181	50.1
63108	517	138	26.7
63109	1,515	56	3.7
63110	1,202	154	12.8
63111	1,302	553	42.5
63112	1,136	575	50.6
63113	414	151	36.5
63114	2,197	220	10.0
63115	919	427	46.5
63116	2,857	761	26.6
63117	568	3	0.5
63118	2,340	909	38.8
63119	2,157	117	5.4
63120	623	272	43.7
63121	1,331	447	33.6
63122	2,409	14	0.6
63123	2,470	143	5.8
63124	549	0	0.0
63125	2,277	228	10.0
63126	825	28	3.4
63127	147	0	0.0
63128	1,715	47	2.7
63129	2,130	123	5.8
63130	1,488	191	12.8
63131	771	36	4.7
63132	726	119	16.4
63133	679	365	53.8
63134	989	262	26.5
63135	1,591	588	37.0
63136	2,937	1,240	42.2
63137	1,546	763	49.4
63138	1,269	246	19.4
63139	1,496	205	13.7
63140	*	*	*
63141	827	26	3.1
63143	442	76	17.2
63144	560	0	0.0
63146	2,129	140	6.6
63147	490	229	46.7

DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

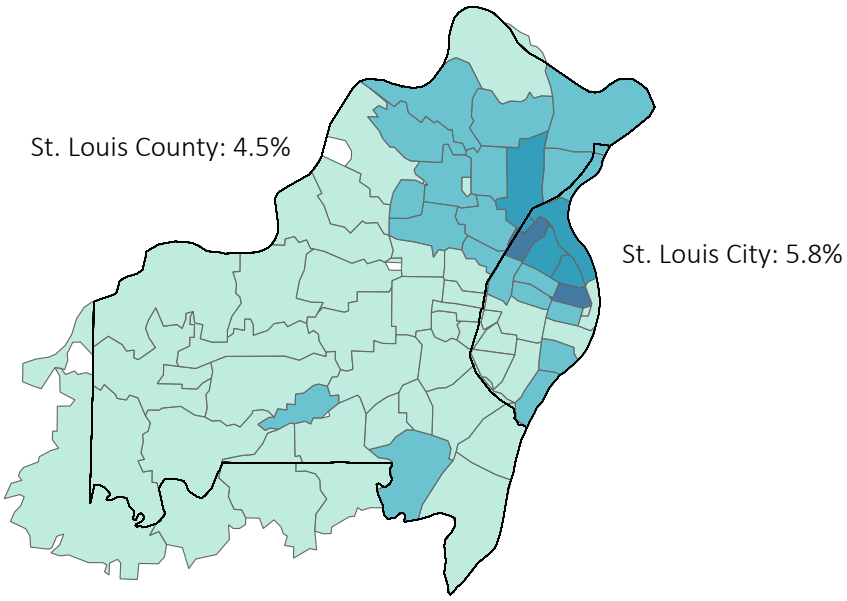
Definition:
The percentage of children under age five living below the Federal Poverty Level.

Data Source:
United States Census Bureau. American Community Survey. ACS Poverty status in the past 12 months. ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles: 2020. 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.

*No Data Available.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 4.7%
- 4.8 - 9.5%
- 9.6 - 14.2%
- 14.3 - 18.9%

COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 5.4%
MO: 4.5%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

In March 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic brought daily life in the United States to a halt. The national unemployment rate surged from 4.4 percent in March 2020 to 14.7 percent in April 2020, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.[1] However, while this was one of the deepest recessions ever recorded, it was also one of the quickest recoveries. By April 2021 the unemployment rate fell to 6 percent and as of November 2022 unemployment stood at 3.7 percent, nearly matching the unemployment rate in the months prior to the onset of the pandemic.[2] Similarly, data for the St. Louis MSA (Metropolitan Statistically 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 September 2022 unemployment stood at 2.3 percent in the St. Louis MSA.

However, as the economy continues to recover from the unprecedented impacts of the pandemic, it is critical to remember that the economic impacts varied dramatically by gender, race/ethnicity, and wage level. Tellingly, 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.[3] The zip-code level data for the two-county St. Louis region show a point-in-time unemployment rate and cannot show 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 likely experienced more job instability during the pandemic.

Data for the St. Louis MSA (Metropolitan Statistically 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 September 2022 unemployment stood at 2.3 percent in the St. Louis MSA.

[1,2]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey. Accessed at https://data.bls.gov/.

[3]Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. States Must Continue Recent Momentum to Further Improve TANF Benefit Levels. Accessed at https://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/states-must-continue-recent-momentum-to-further-improve-tanf-benefit.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

ZIP	Unemployment Rate
63005	1.2
63011	2.7
63017	2.6
63021	3.4
63025	3.3
63026	4.2
63031	6.6
63033	7.3
63034	3.7
63038	3.5
63040	3.4
63042	7.6
63043	3.5
63044	4.4
63049	4.7
63069	2.5
63074	5.1
63088	7.1
63101	0.0
63102	3.4
63103	4.9
63104	4.2
63105	2.0
63106	18.0
63107	12.2
63108	6.0
63109	2.0
63110	2.9
63111	6.7
63112	8.4
63113	9.3
63114	4.8
63115	11.1
63116	4.1
63117	2.9
63118	7.2
63119	3.5
63120	18.9
63121	9.2
63122	2.7
63123	3.9
63124	1.0
63125	4.7
63126	2.6
63127	3.5
63128	4.8
63129	2.9
63130	3.7
63131	2.5
63132	3.2
63133	8.7
63134	7.2
63135	8.5
63136	10.0
63137	7.1
63138	9.4
63139	2.6
63140	1.2
63141	2.0
63143	1.3
63144	1.2
63146	2.4
63147	9.9

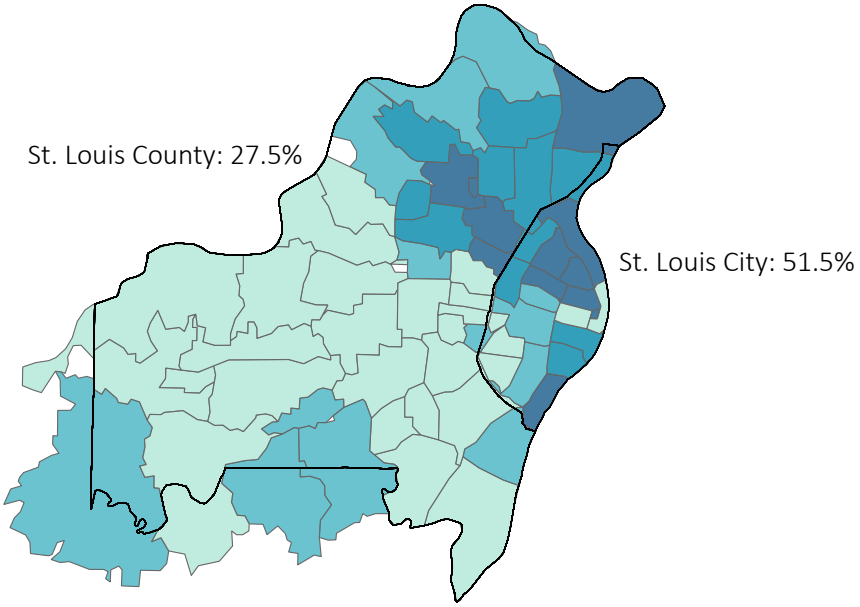
DATA NOTES

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: 2020. Table: S2301. Accessed at https://data.census.gov/.

CHILDREN UNDER 6 WITH PUBLIC HEALTH COVERAGE



LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 21.6%
- 21.7 - 43.3%
- 43.4 - 64.9%
- 65.0 - 86.5%

COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 42.6%
MO: 37.7%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

At the onset of the pandemic, Congress enacted the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA), which included a requirement that Medicaid programs keep people continuously enrolled until the Covid-19 public health emergency is officially lifted, in exchange for enhanced federal funding. Primarily due to this requirement Medicaid enrollment has grown substantially and the uninsured rate has dropped compared to before the pandemic. Nationally, total enrollment in Medicaid/CHIP grew to 90.6 million in August 2022, an increase of 19.3 million, or 27.1 percent, from enrollment in February 2020.[1] Enrollment from February 2020 to August 2022 increased in every state. However, Missouri saw the second largest increase in Medicaid/CHIP enrollment among all states with an increase of 56.9 percent.[2]

It is likely that the continuous coverage requirement that provided children stability in their Medicaid coverage during the pandemic will expire sometime in 2023. It is estimated that when mass eligibility redetermination happens at least 6.7 million children are likely to lose their Medicaid coverage and are at risk of becoming uninsured for some period of time. Children in all states are at risk of losing their health insurance, however, one analysis found that children living in Missouri are especially at risk.[3] The data show that in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County), the percentage of children under age 6 with public health coverage declined from 36.8 percent in 2017 to 33.4 percent in 2020. However, it is likely that these data do not yet fully capture changes in this indicator since we know that there were significant programmatic and funding changes that broadly increased Medicaid/CHIP enrollment during the pandemic.

Nationally, total enrollment in Medicaid/ CHIP grew to 90.6 million in August 2022, an increase of 19.3 million, or 27.1 percent, from enrollment in February 2020.[1]

Enrollment from February 2020 to August 2022 increased in every state. However, Missouri saw the second largest increase in Medicaid/ CHIP enrollment among all states with an increase of 56.9 percent.[2]

[1,2]Kaiser Family Foundation. "Analysis of Recent National Trends in Medicaid and CHIP Enrollment". Accessed at https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/issue-brief/analysis-of-recent-national-trends-in-medicaid-and-chip-enrollment/.

[3]Georgetown University Health Policy Institute. Center for children and Families. Millions of Children May Lose Medicaid: What Can Be Done to Help Prevent Them From Becoming Uninsured? Accessed at https://ccf.georgetown.edu/2022/02/17/millions-of-children-may-lose-medicaid-what-can-be-done-to-help-prevent-them-from-becoming-uninsured/.

CHILDREN UNDER 6 WITH PUBLIC HEALTH COVERAGE

ZIP	# Under 6	# Under 6 w/Public Health Coverage	% Under 6 w/Public Health Coverage
63005	865	52	6.0
63011	2,971	136	4.6
63017	2,459	153	6.2
63021	4,267	565	13.2
63025	1,659	171	10.3
63026	3,307	919	27.8
63031	3,533	1,016	28.8
63033	2,585	1,477	57.1
63034	1,331	305	22.9
63038	544	7	1.3
63040	689	0	0.0
63042	1,536	810	52.7
63043	1,165	111	9.5
63044	663	221	33.3
63049	1,030	268	26.0
63069	1,038	342	32.9
63074	1,658	1,005	60.6
63088	537	146	27.2
63101	191	160	83.8
63102	60	0	0.0
63103	450	48	10.7
63104	1,702	813	47.8
63105	777	38	4.9
63106	1,254	1,052	83.9
63107	485	342	70.5
63108	680	252	37.1
63109	1,780	321	18.0
63110	1,270	453	35.7
63111	1,568	1,175	74.9
63112	1,282	773	60.3
63113	524	379	72.3
63114	2,763	1,270	46.0
63115	1,116	965	86.5
63116	3,413	1,443	42.3
63117	658	91	13.8
63118	2,750	1,661	60.4
63119	2,524	287	11.4
63120	765	447	58.4
63121	2,018	1,485	73.6
63122	2,846	94	3.3
63123	2,892	625	21.6
63124	614	0	0.0
63125	3,001	1,111	37.0
63126	923	98	10.6
63127	195	14	7.2
63128	1,958	151	7.7
63129	2,496	268	10.7
63130	1,640	180	11.0
63131	970	35	3.6
63132	883	246	27.9
63133	841	640	76.1
63134	1,076	743	69.1
63135	1,751	1,102	62.9
63136	3,517	2,182	62.0
63137	1,844	1,029	55.8
63138	1,480	1,027	69.4
63139	1,741	275	15.8
63140	31	22	71.0
63141	1,096	118	10.8
63143	533	126	23.6
63144	582	25	4.3
63146	2,393	257	10.7
63147	613	500	81.6

DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

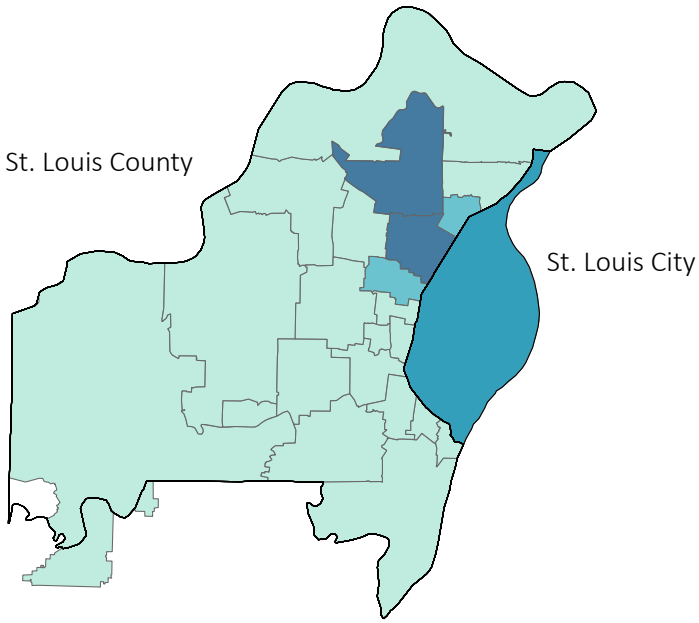
Definition:
The percentage of children under age 6 with public health insurance coverage including Medicaid/means-tested, Medicare, and VA health care coverage alone or in combination.

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: 2020. Table: S2704. Accessed at https://data.census.gov/.

Calculation:
(Number of children under age 6 with public health coverage/Total population under age 6) X 100. Calculations made by Vision for Children at Risk.

*No Data Available.

STUDENTS WHO ARE HOMELESS



LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.3 - 5.5%
- 5.6 - 10.7%
- 10.8 - 15.9%
- 16.0 - 21.1%

COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 2.5%
MO: 2.4%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Homelessness can have a significant negative impact on child well-being and affect children academically, socially, and emotionally.[1] Following the onset of the pandemic, national employment indicators quickly worsened, creating one of the deepest recessions on record. Millions of families struggled to pay rent and avoid eviction and found themselves facing housing instability and homelessness. However, according to the 2021 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, nationwide there was a 15 percent decline in the number of families with children experiencing sheltered homelessness from 2020 to 2021. The declines are likely due to a combination of factors and should be viewed with some caution. For example, many shelter programs reduced their capacity or closed altogether during the pandemic. Further, communities noted that many people were hesitant to seek shelter services during this time.[2] However, communities also reported that critical policies such as eviction moratoriums, rental assistance, emergency housing vouchers, and the stimulus checks helped prevent families with children from becoming homeless during the pandemic.[3]

Among the school districts in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County), the number of students who were homeless declined from 11,384 in 2018 to 7,104 in 2021. However, as mentioned above, this decline should be viewed with some caution. School districts faced immense challenges during the pandemic and shifts to remote learning could impact this data. Additionally, it is important that we continue to monitor this data as the policies that supported families during the pandemic expire to see if these numbers begin to increase once again.

Among the school districts in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County), the number of students who were homeless...

declined from 11,384 in 2018 (pre-pandemic)

to 7,104 in 2021 (during the pandemic).

[1]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.

[2,3]Abt Associates. "HUD Report to Congress Finds Fewer Families in Shelters, Suggesting Stronger Social Safety Net Is Working". Accessed at https://www.abtassociates.com/who-we-are/news/news-releases/hud-report-to-congress-finds-fewer-families-in-shelters-suggesting.

STUDENTS WHO ARE HOMELESS

District	District Enrollment (k-12)	# Of Students Who Are Homeless	% of Students Who Are Homeless
ST. LOUIS CITY			
St. Louis Public	18,632	2,921	15.7
ST. LOUIS COUNTY			
Affton	2,507	43	1.7
Bayless	1,650	5	0.3
Brentwood	734	6	0.8
Clayton	2,524	25	1.0
Ferguson-Florissant	9,062	1,741	19.2
Hancock Place	1,329	39	2.9
Hazelwood	16,028	189	1.2
Jennings	2,389	180	7.5
Kirkwood	5,800	18	0.3
Ladue	4,162	30	0.7

District	District Enrollment (k-12)	# Of Students Who Are Homeless	% of Students Who Are Homeless
Lindbergh	7,052	29	0.4
Maplewood-Richmond Heights	1,418	39	2.8
Mehlville	9,765	155	1.6
Normandy Schools Collaborative	2,660	561	21.1
Parkway	17,137	103	0.6
Pattonville	5,889	70	1.2
Ritenour	6,202	260	4.2
Riverview Gardens	4,978	258	5.2
Rockwood	20,212	184	0.9
Special School District	3,225	40	1.2
University City	2,449	183	7.5
Valley Park	818	*	*
Webster Groves	4,316	25	0.6

DATA NOTES

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

Data Source: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Accessed at https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx. Data from school year 2021.

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

*No Data Available.

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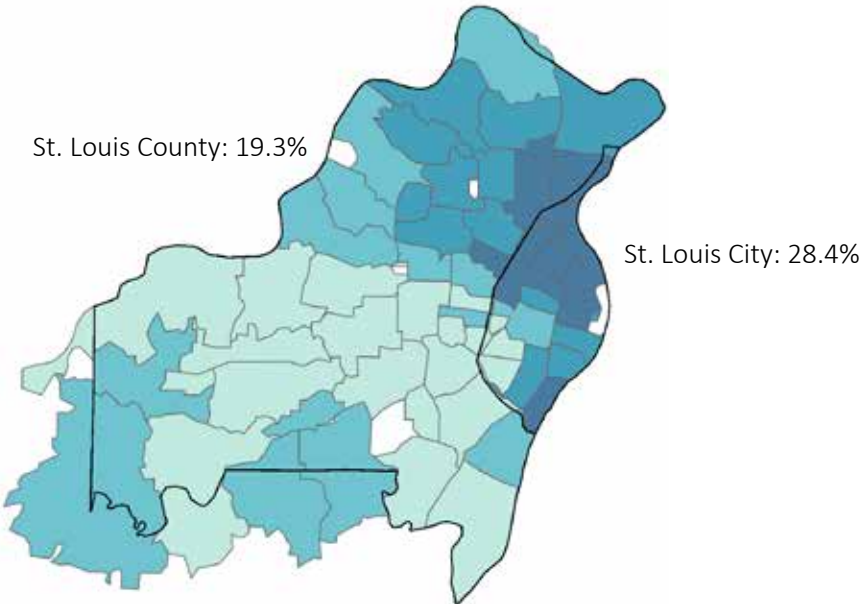
HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BABIES BORN WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE



LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 5.1 - 14.5%
- 14.6 - 23.8%
- 23.9 - 33.2%
- 33.3 - 42.5%

COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 15.0%
MO: 20.2%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

While there is little doubt that the Covid-19 pandemic impacted maternal health and access to prenatal care, research studies documenting these impacts are still lacking. However, preliminary research documents some concerning findings. One study published in January 2021 found that during the pandemic prenatal care visits decreased, healthcare infrastructure was strained, and potentially harmful policies were implemented with little evidence to support their implementation. The study also found that the social and economic impact of the pandemic on maternal health was marked. There was a high frequency of maternal mental health problems reported during the pandemic, such as clinically relevant anxiety and depression. Incidents of domestic violence also appeared to spike. Furthermore, women were more vulnerable to losing their income due to the pandemic than men, and working mothers struggled with increased childcare demands.[1]

From 2017 (prior to the pandemic) to 2020 (during the pandemic) the percentage of babies born with inadequate prenatal care increased in both St. Louis City and St. Louis County. The percentage of babies born with inadequate prenatal care increased from 22.6 to 28.4 percent in St. Louis City and from 15.7 to 19.3 percent in St. Louis County. We cannot say precisely how much the Covid-19 pandemic is responsible for these increases, but it is likely the pandemic was a notable factor. We will have to continue to monitor the data over the next few years to see whether the percentage of babies born with inadequate prenatal care starts to return to the levels we saw prior to the pandemic.

Since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced...

the percentage of babies born with inadequate prenatal care--

increased in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City & St. Louis County), increasing from

17.5% to 21.7%.

[1]BioMed Central (BMC). Reproductive Health Journal. "The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on maternal and perinatal health: a scoping review". Published January 18, 2021. Accessed at https://reproductive-health-journal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12978-021-01070-6.

BABIES BORN WITH INADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE

ZIP	# of Births	# with Inadequate Prenatal Care	% with Inadequate Prenatal Care
63005	99	5	5.1
63011	316	30	9.5
63017	262	28	10.7
63021	564	68	12.1
63025	164	22	13.4
63026	434	68	15.7
63031	560	138	24.6
63033	503	135	26.8
63034	130	30	23.1
63038	35	8	22.9
63040	63	6	9.5
63042	256	69	27.0
63043	288	44	15.3
63044	83	17	20.5
63049	177	34	19.2
63069	133	20	15.0
63074	185	45	24.3
63088	96	14	14.6
63101	42	13	31.0
63102	16	*	*
63103	78	26	33.3
63104	249	64	25.7
63105	85	8	9.4
63106	160	59	36.9
63107	118	50	42.4
63108	197	54	27.4
63109	333	35	10.5
63110	188	29	15.4
63111	274	106	38.7
63112	239	91	38.1
63113	134	57	42.5
63114	471	114	24.2
63115	207	74	35.7
63116	552	159	28.8
63117	106	17	16.0
63118	379	113	29.8
63119	353	40	11.3
63120	123	47	38.2
63121	295	90	30.5
63122	409	32	7.8
63123	529	67	12.7
63124	98	13	13.3
63125	344	60	17.4
63126	169	18	10.7
63127	36	*	*
63128	213	27	12.7
63129	436	44	10.1
63130	389	71	18.3
63131	129	8	6.2
63132	180	39	21.7
63133	99	33	33.3
63134	220	69	31.4
63135	300	96	32.0
63136	667	246	36.9
63137	300	100	33.3
63138	346	106	30.6
63139	281	26	9.3
63140	*	*	*
63141	164	18	11.0
63143	113	14	12.4
63144	116	8	6.9
63146	341	51	15.0
63147	120	44	36.7

DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

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

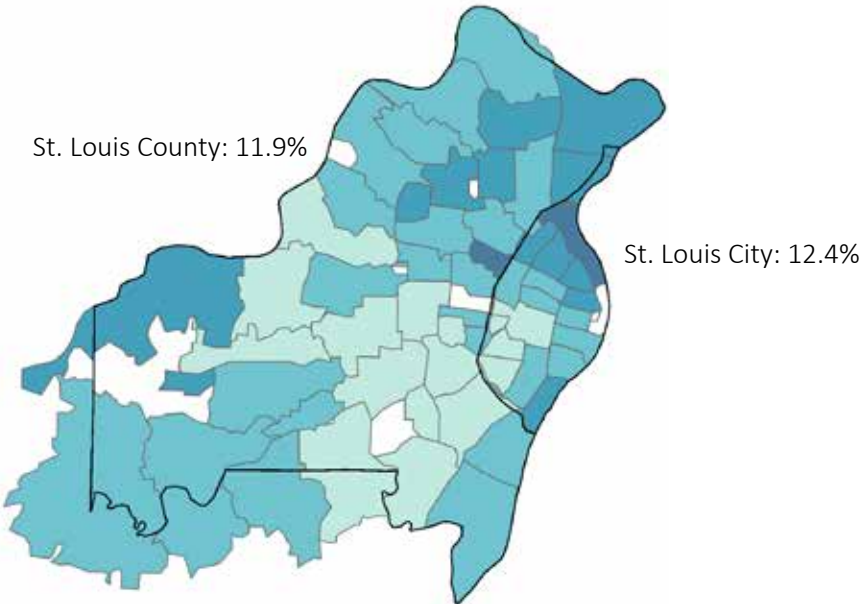
Data Source:
Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA). Accessed at http://health.mo.gov/data/mica/MICA/. 2020 data.

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

Note: Data were suppressed for ZIP codes with fewer than five births in accordance with state data suppression policies.

*No Data Available.

BABIES BORN PRETERM



LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 5.7 - 10.1%
- 10.2 - 14.5%
- 14.6 - 18.8%
- 18.9 - 23.2%

COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 10.1%
MO: 11.0%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

It is important to monitor the percentage of babies born preterm in the community because infants born preterm have higher rates of immediate and long-term health complications, as well as higher rates of lifelong disability. There are also significant costs, both economic and emotional, associated with premature births.[1] There are few studies on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on preterm births and the findings are mixed. However, most preliminary studies do not show a significant increase in preterm births during the pandemic. One study published in August 2022 found that "while pregnant people with symptomatic severe or critical coronavirus disease have been found to have an increased risk for preterm birth, the association of the pandemic time period itself—involving societal disruptions and changes in healthcare utilization—with preterm birth is less clear. Some studies have reported a reduction in preterm birth and others have found no change. We detected no overall pandemic effects on preterm birth."[2]

From 2017 (prior to the pandemic) to 2020 (during the pandemic) the percentage of babies born preterm in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County) remained essentially unchanged, increasing from 11.9 percent in 2017 to 12.0 percent 2020. 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 12.4 percent in 2020. However, in St. Louis County the percentage of babies born preterm increased from 11.3 percent in 2017 to 11.9 percent in 2020.

Since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced...

The percentage of babies born preterm in St. Louis City & St. Louis County remained essentially unchanged.

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

[2]Journal of Perinatology. "Changes in preterm birth during the COVID-19 pandemic by duration of exposure and race and ethnicity". Published August 16, 2022. Accessed at https://www.nature.come/articles/s41372_022_01488_1.

BABIES BORN PRETERM

ZIP	# Births	# Preterm	% Preterm
63005	99	17	17.2
63011	316	18	5.7
63017	262	25	9.5
63021	564	59	10.5
63025	164	21	12.8
63026	434	40	9.2
63031	560	72	12.9
63033	503	78	15.5
63034	130	17	13.1
63038	35	*	*
63040	63	10	15.9
63042	256	33	12.9
63043	288	38	13.2
63044	83	9	10.8
63049	177	25	14.1
63069	133	15	11.3
63074	185	30	16.2
63088	96	12	12.5
63101	42	*	*
63102	16	*	*
63103	78	9	11.5
63104	249	29	11.6
63105	85	*	*
63106	160	29	18.1
63107	118	19	16.1
63108	197	20	10.2
63109	333	22	6.6
63110	188	19	10.1
63111	274	46	16.8
63112	239	33	13.8
63113	134	16	11.9
63114	471	57	12.1
63115	207	32	15.5
63116	552	61	11.1
63117	106	13	12.3
63118	379	44	11.6
63119	353	28	7.9
63120	123	23	18.7
63121	295	40	13.6
63122	409	30	7.3
63123	529	51	9.6
63124	98	7	7.1
63125	344	39	11.3
63126	169	16	9.5
63127	36	*	*
63128	213	14	6.6
63129	436	56	12.8
63130	389	44	11.3
63131	129	10	7.8
63132	180	25	13.9
63133	99	23	23.2
63134	220	33	15.0
63135	300	44	14.7
63136	667	93	13.9
63137	300	54	18.0
63138	346	53	15.3
63139	281	25	8.9
63140	*	*	*
63141	164	19	11.6
63143	113	13	11.5
63144	116	10	8.6
63146	341	30	8.8
63147	120	25	20.8

DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

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

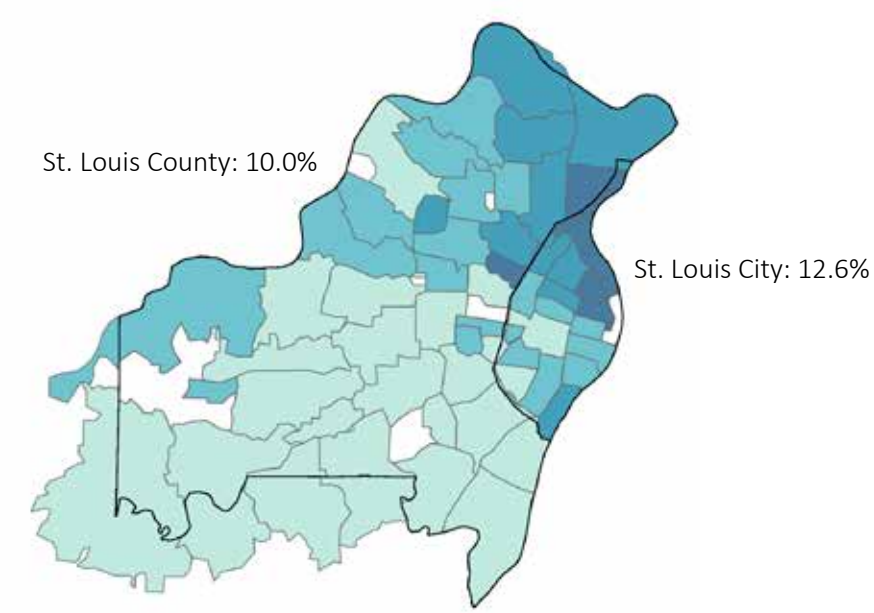
Data Source: Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA). Accessed at http://health.mo.gov/data/mica/MICA/. 2020 data.

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 in accordance with state data suppression policies.

*No Data Available.

BABIES BORN WITH LOW BIRTHWEIGHT



LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 4.1 - 8.7%
- 8.8 - 13.3%
- 13.4 - 17.9%
- 18.0 - 22.5%

COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 8.2%
MO: 8.7%

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.[1] Studies on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on birth outcomes are still quite limited. Several studies that looked at birth outcomes in other countries found no significant difference or declines in the incidences of babies born with low birthweight during the pandemic. Similarly, a study focused on birth outcomes during the pandemic in the United States found a decline in the incidences of babies born with low birthweight. However, none of these studies provided explanations for these declines at this time.[2]

From 2017 (prior to the pandemic) to 2020 (during the pandemic) the percentage of babies born with low birthweight in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County) was unchanged, remaining at 10.7 percent. Looking closer at the individual counties, we see that in St. Louis City the percentage of babies born preterm decreased from 13.0 percent in 2017 to 12.6 percent in 2020. In St. Louis County the percentage of babies born with low birthweight remained essentially unchanged increasing slightly from 9.9 percent in 2017 to 10.0 percent in 2020.

Since the "2019 Community Assessment Report" was produced...

The percentage of babies born with low birthweight in St. Louis City & St. Louis County was unchanged, remaining at 10.7%

[1]March of Dimes. Low Birthweight. Accessed at https://www.marchofdimes.org/complications/low-birthweight.aspx.

[2]MedRXiv. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology. "Changes in live births, preterm birth, low birth weight, and cesarean deliveries in the United States during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic". Posted March 25, 2021. Accessed at https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.03.20.21253990v1.full-text.

BABIES BORN WITH LOW BIRTHWEIGHT

ZIP	# Births	# Low Birthweight	% Low Birthweight
63005	99	13	13.1
63011	316	14	4.4
63017	262	17	6.5
63021	564	35	6.2
63025	164	10	6.1
63026	434	35	8.1
63031	560	71	12.7
63033	503	71	14.1
63034	130	18	13.8
63038	35	*	*
63040	63	6	9.5
63042	256	26	10.2
63043	288	34	11.8
63044	83	6	7.2
63049	177	11	6.2
63069	133	6	4.5
63074	185	29	15.7
63088	96	5	5.2
63101	42	9	21.4
63102	16	*	*
63103	78	7	9.0
63104	249	25	10.0
63105	85	*	*
63106	160	33	20.6
63107	118	25	21.2
63108	197	24	12.2
63109	333	19	5.7
63110	188	16	8.5
63111	274	43	15.7
63112	239	30	12.6
63113	134	20	14.9
63114	471	42	8.9
63115	207	34	16.4
63116	552	52	9.4
63117	106	10	9.4
63118	379	50	13.2
63119	353	18	5.1
63120	123	19	15.4
63121	295	47	15.9
63122	409	27	6.6
63123	529	33	6.2
63124	98	5	5.1
63125	344	27	7.8
63126	169	7	4.1
63127	36	*	*
63128	213	13	6.1
63129	436	36	8.3
63130	389	33	8.5
63131	129	6	4.7
63132	180	21	11.7
63133	99	20	20.2
63134	220	28	12.7
63135	300	35	11.7
63136	667	99	14.8
63137	300	61	20.3
63138	346	56	16.2
63139	281	30	10.7
63140	*	*	*
63141	164	10	6.1
63143	113	7	6.2
63144	116	12	10.3
63146	341	32	9.4
63147	120	27	22.5

DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

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

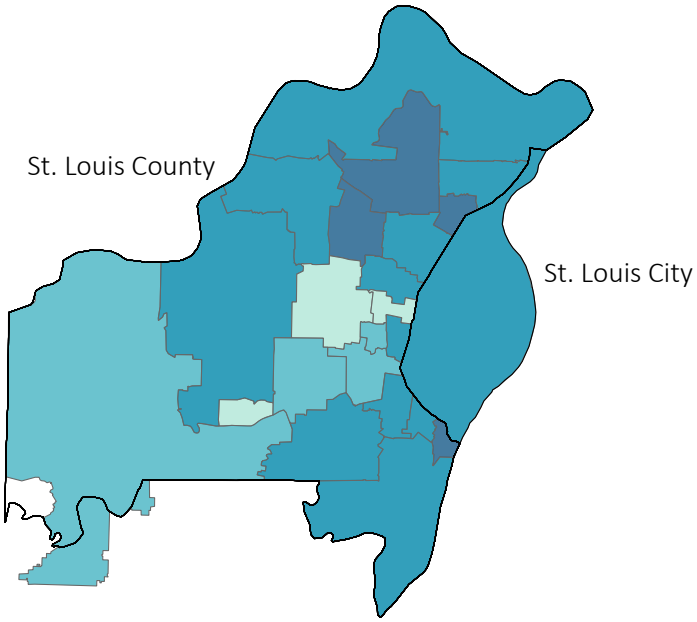
Data Source: Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. Missouri Information for Community Assessment (MICA). Accessed at http://health.mo.gov/data/mica/MICA/. 2020 data.

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 in accordance with state data suppression policies.

*No Data Available.

STUDENTS WITH AN IEP (Individualized Education Program)



LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 10.7 - 12.5%
- 12.6 - 14.2%
- 14.3 - 15.9%
- 16.0 - 17.6%

COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 15.0%
MO: 13.5%

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 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. 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. Preliminary studies show that these challenges were likely exacerbated during the Covid-19 pandemic. One such study found that at the onset of the pandemic more than two-thirds of children with developmental disabilities experienced a reduction in service amount, and one-third lost services for more than two months. Additionally, the study found that relative to in-person services, telehealth services had lower ratings with respect to diagnostic accuracy, treatment effectiveness, and rapport building. Disruptions in disability services, transition to telehealth services, and social isolation were also associated with behavioral and emotional deterioration in children during the pandemic.[1]

In 2021, more than 23,000 students, or 15.8 percent of students in school districts in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County) received special education services through individualized education plans (IEP). This is unchanged from 2018, prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, when 15.8 percent of students also received support services through an IEP.

Results from a recent study found that--

at the onset of the pandemic more than two-thirds of children with developmental disabilities experienced a reduction in service amount,

and one-third lost services for more than two months.

[1]National Library of Medicine. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health. "COVID-19 Pandemic Impacts on Children with Developmental Disabilities: Service Disruption, Transition to Telehealth, and Child Wellbeing". Published March 10, 2022. Accessed at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8951004/.

STUDENTS WITH AN IEP (Individualized Education Program)

District	District Enrollment (k-12)	# IEP	% IEP
ST. LOUIS CITY			
St. Louis Public	18,632	2,763	14.8
ST. LOUIS COUNTY			
Affton	2,507	393	15.7
Bayless	1,650	251	15.2
Brentwood	734	100	13.6
Clayton	2,524	271	10.7
Ferguson-Florissant	9,062	1,595	17.6
Hancock Place	1,329	214	16.1
Hazelwood	16,028	2,491	15.5
Jennings	2,389	395	16.5
Kirkwood	5,800	778	13.4
Ladue	4,162	469	11.3

District	District Enrollment (k-12)	# IEP	% IEP
Lindbergh	7,052	1,047	14.9
Maplewood-Richmond Heights	1,418	207	14.6
Mehlville	9,765	1,497	15.3
Normandy Schools Collaborative	2,660	386	14.5
Parkway	17,137	2,475	14.4
Pattonville	5,889	891	15.1
Ritenour	6,202	1,043	16.8
Riverview Gardens	4,978	771	15.5
Rockwood	20,212	2,674	13.2
Special School District	3,225	2,167	67.2
University City	2,449	361	14.7
Valley Park	818	93	11.4
Webster Groves	4,316	557	12.9

DATA NOTES

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

Data Source: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Accessed at https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx. Data from school year 2021.

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

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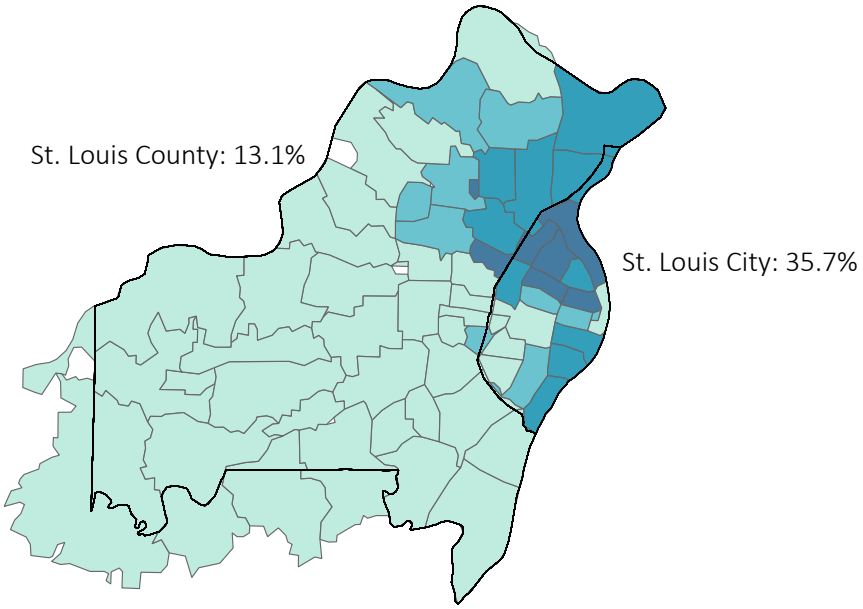
NUTRITIONAL NEEDS OF ELIGIBLE CHIDLREN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN RECEIVING SNAP



LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.0 - 16.4%
- 16.5 - 32.7%
- 32.8 - 49.1%
- 49.2 - 65.5%

COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 18.2%
MO: 17.2%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the nation's most important anti-hunger program. In March 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic brought daily life in the United States to a sudden and dramatic halt. To slow the spread of the virus, the federal government declared a national public health emergency and state and local governments soon issued varying stay-at-home orders. The abruptness of job losses and school closures created an unprecedented need for Federal food assistance. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1 in 10 adults reported sometimes or often not having enough to eat in early May 2020.[1] Nationally, the number of SNAP participants increased from 36.9 million in February 2020 to 40.9 million by April. Participation reached 42.8 million in May 2020 and stayed near that level for the rest of the fiscal year.[2] Critically, through The Families First Coronavirus Response Act passed in March 2020, states were able to use temporary SNAP flexibility to provide emergency benefit supplements, maintain benefits to households with children missing school meals, and ease program administration during the pandemic. These options allowed states to deliver more food assistance to struggling families, help manage intense administrative demands, and ensure that participants maintain much-needed benefits.[3]

The data show that in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County), the percentage of households with children receiving SNAP declined from 21.5 percent in 2017 to 17.9 percent in 2020. However, it is likely that these data do not yet fully capture changes in this indicator as we know there were significant programmatic and funding changes to SNAP that broadly increased SNAP utilization during the pandemic.

Nationally, the number of SNAP participants increased

from 36.9 million in February 2020 (pre-pandemic) **to 42.8 million in May 2020.**

[1,2]USDA. Economic Research Services. "Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic Transformed the U.S. Federal Food and Nutrition Assistance Landscape". Accessed at https://www.ers.usda.gov/amber-waves/2021/october/coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic-transformed-the-u-s-federal-food-and-nutrition-assistance-landscape/.

[3]Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. States Are Using Much-Needed Temporary Flexibility in SNAP to Respond to COVID-19 Challenges. Accessed at https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/states-are-using-much-needed-temporary-flexibility-in-snap-to-respond-to.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN RECEIVING SNAP

ZIP	# with Children Under 18	# with Children Receiving SNAP	% with Children Receiving SNAP
63005	2,556	13	0.5
63011	4,647	81	1.7
63017	5,059	103	2.0
63021	7,734	172	2.2
63025	2,252	79	3.5
63026	6,145	705	11.5
63031	5,888	1,035	17.6
63033	4,756	949	20.0
63034	1,916	35	1.8
63038	991	0	0.0
63040	1,221	6	0.5
63042	2,058	332	16.1
63043	2,615	191	7.3
63044	1,314	192	14.6
63049	2,018	220	10.9
63069	1,877	76	4.0
63074	2,108	568	26.9
63088	984	118	12.0
63101	159	48	30.2
63102	48	0	0.0
63103	499	107	21.4
63104	2,101	832	39.6
63105	1,789	136	7.6
63106	1,527	922	60.4
63107	1,110	424	38.2
63108	852	247	29.0
63109	2,655	163	6.1
63110	1,532	210	13.7
63111	2,601	1,195	45.9
63112	1,857	775	41.7
63113	891	462	51.9
63114	4,023	836	20.8
63115	2,096	1,212	57.8
63116	5,321	1,555	29.2
63117	974	3	0.3
63118	3,476	1,554	44.7
63119	3,845	137	3.6
63120	865	475	54.9
63121	2,725	1,094	40.1
63122	5,121	118	2.3
63123	5,382	700	13.0
63124	1,299	22	1.7
63125	3,919	481	12.3
63126	1,831	75	4.1
63127	633	45	7.1
63128	3,059	129	4.2
63129	5,678	426	7.5
63130	2,591	299	11.5
63131	2,369	0	0.0
63132	1,724	158	9.2
63133	785	514	65.5
63134	2,119	557	26.3
63135	2,802	1,147	40.9
63136	6,072	2,684	44.2
63137	2,799	1,079	38.5
63138	2,326	1,027	44.2
63139	1,900	175	9.2
63140	24	13	54.2
63141	2,066	21	1.0
63143	1,107	196	17.7
63144	878	0	0.0
63146	3,377	135	4.0
63147	1,167	575	49.3

DATA NOTES

One of the 5 highest ZIP codes by percentage.

Definition: The 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: 2020. 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.

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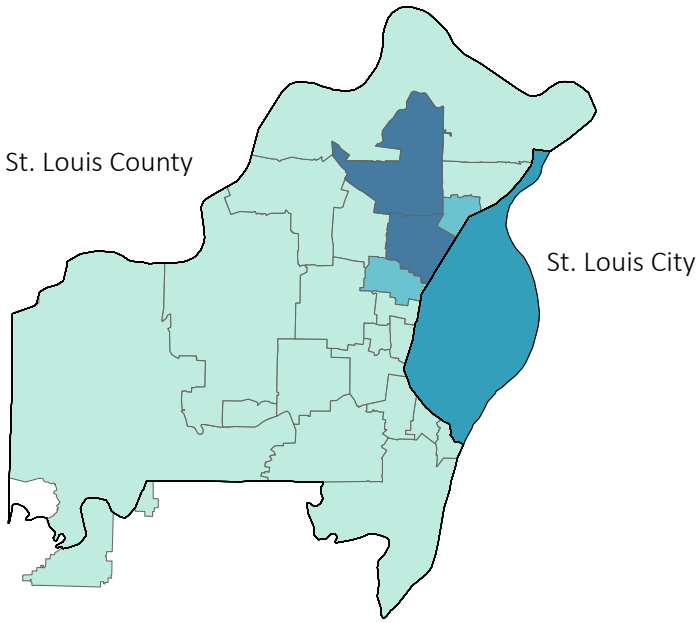
HOUSING & HOMELESSNESS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STUDENTS WHO ARE HOMELESS



LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 0.3 - 5.5%
- 5.6 - 10.7%
- 10.8 - 15.9%
- 16.0 - 21.1%

COMPARATIVE DATA

US: 2.5%
MO: 2.4%

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

Homelessness can have a significant negative impact on child well-being and affect children academically, socially, and emotionally.[1] Following the onset of the pandemic, national employment indicators quickly worsened, creating one of the deepest recessions on record. Millions of families struggled to pay rent and avoid eviction and found themselves facing housing instability and homelessness. However, according to the 2021 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, nationwide there was a 15 percent decline in the number of families with children experiencing sheltered homelessness from 2020 to 2021. The declines are likely due to a combination of factors and should be viewed with some caution. For example, many shelter programs reduced their capacity or closed altogether during the pandemic. Further, communities noted that many people were hesitant to seek shelter services during this time.[2] However, communities also reported that critical policies such as eviction moratoriums, rental assistance, emergency housing vouchers, and the stimulus checks helped prevent families with children from becoming homeless during the pandemic.[3]

Among the school districts in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County), the number of students who were homeless declined from 11,384 in 2018 to 7,104 in 2021. However, as mentioned above, this decline should be viewed with some caution. School districts faced immense challenges during the pandemic and shifts to remote learning could impact this data. Additionally, it is important that we continue to monitor this data as the policies that supported families during the pandemic expire to see if these numbers begin to increase once again.

Among the school districts in the two-county St. Louis region (comprised of St. Louis City and St. Louis County), the number of students who were homeless...

declined from 11,384 in 2018 (pre-pandemic)

to 7,104 in 2021 (during the pandemic).

[1]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.

[2,3]Abt Associates. "HUD Report to Congress Finds Fewer Families in Shelters, Suggesting Stronger Social Safety Net Is Working". Accessed at https://www.abtassociates.com/who-we-are/news/news-releases/hud-report-to-congress-finds-fewer-families-in-shelters-suggesting.

STUDENTS WHO ARE HOMELESS

District	District Enrollment (k-12)	# Of Students Who Are Homeless	% of Students Who Are Homeless
ST. LOUIS CITY			
St. Louis Public	18,632	2,921	15.7
ST. LOUIS COUNTY			
Affton	2,507	43	1.7
Bayless	1,650	5	0.3
Brentwood	734	6	0.8
Clayton	2,524	25	1.0
Ferguson-Florissant	9,062	1,741	19.2
Hancock Place	1,329	39	2.9
Hazelwood	16,028	189	1.2
Jennings	2,389	180	7.5
Kirkwood	5,800	18	0.3
Ladue	4,162	30	0.7

District	District Enrollment (k-12)	# Of Students Who Are Homeless	% of Students Who Are Homeless
Lindbergh	7,052	29	0.4
Maplewood-Richmond Heights	1,418	39	2.8
Mehlville	9,765	155	1.6
Normandy Schools Collaborative	2,660	561	21.1
Parkway	17,137	103	0.6
Pattonville	5,889	70	1.2
Ritenour	6,202	260	4.2
Riverview Gardens	4,978	258	5.2
Rockwood	20,212	184	0.9
Special School District	3,225	40	1.2
University City	2,449	183	7.5
Valley Park	818	*	*
Webster Groves	4,316	25	0.6

DATA NOTES

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

Data Source: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Accessed at https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx. Data from school year 2021.

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

*No Data Available.

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CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SCHOOL DISTRICT PRE-K ENROLLMENT

LEGEND

- No Data Available
- 19 - 359
- 360 - 699
- 700 - 1,038
- 1,039 - 1,378

COMPARATIVE DATA

US: Unavailable
MO: 29,656

IMPORTANCE OF THIS INDICATOR

In 2020, the pandemic abruptly and dramatically forced school districts (many of which operate pre-kindergarten programs) and child care providers to close or scale back their operations. Child Care Aware estimates that 9 percent of licensed child care programs have permanently closed since the pandemic began, based on its tally of nearly 16,000 shuttered centers and in-home day cares in 37 states between December 2019 and March 2021.[1] This left millions of parents scrambling and businesses got a clear view of how critical the child care system is to the workforce. Further, according to the Pew Research Center, by October of 2020 about half (52 percent) of employed parents with children younger than 12 in the household said that it had been difficult to handle child care responsibilities during the Covid-19 pandemic, up from 38 percent who said this in March 2020.[2]

In the first months of the pandemic up to 40 percent of child care providers in the St. Louis region were forced to close, many temporarily but some permanently.[3] Furthermore, 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. The pandemic illuminated how indispensable child care is for the well-being and economic security for our children, families and communities, while simultaneously revealing the system's many shortcomings. The silver lining throughout these challenges is that attention is finally being paid to the importance of child care to our communities. The hope is that this leads to much needed investments in our child care system.[4]

Among the school districts in St. Louis City & 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.**

[1]MPBS NewsHour. "Worsened by pandemic, child care crisis hampers broader economy". Accessed at https://www.pbs.org/newshour/economy/worsened-by-pandemic-child-care-crisis-hampers-broader-economy.

[2]Pew Research Center. "A rising share of working parents in the U.S. say it's been difficult to handle child care during the pandemic". Published January 26, 2021. Accessed at https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2021/01/26/a-rising-share-of-working-parents-in-the-u-s-say-its-been-difficult-to-handle-child-care-during-the-pandemic/.

[3]The Children of Metropolitan St. Louis: A Data Book for the Community. Twelfth Edition. 2022. Page 59.

[4]Child Care Aware of America. "Demanding Change: Repairing our Child Care System". Accessed at https://www.childcareaware.org/demanding-change-repairing-our-child-care-system/.

SCHOOL DISTRICT PRE-K ENROLLMENT

District	Pre-k Enrollment
ST. LOUIS CITY	
St. Louis Public	1,378
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	
Affton	*
Bayless	19
Brentwood	42
Clayton	72
Ferguson-Florissant	321
Hancock Place	30
Hazelwood	479
Jennings	53
Kirkwood	271
Ladue	163

District	Pre-k Enrollment
Lindbergh	180
Maplewood-Richmond Heights	*
Mehlville	206
Normandy Schools Collaborative	57
Parkway	163
Pattonville	155
Ritenour	48
Riverview Gardens	155
Rockwood	395
Special School District	767
University City	112
Valley Park	51
Webster Groves	93

DATA NOTES

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

Data Source: Missouri Department of Elementary & Secondary Education. Missouri Comprehensive Data System. Accessed at https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx. Data from school year 2021.

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

*No Data Available.

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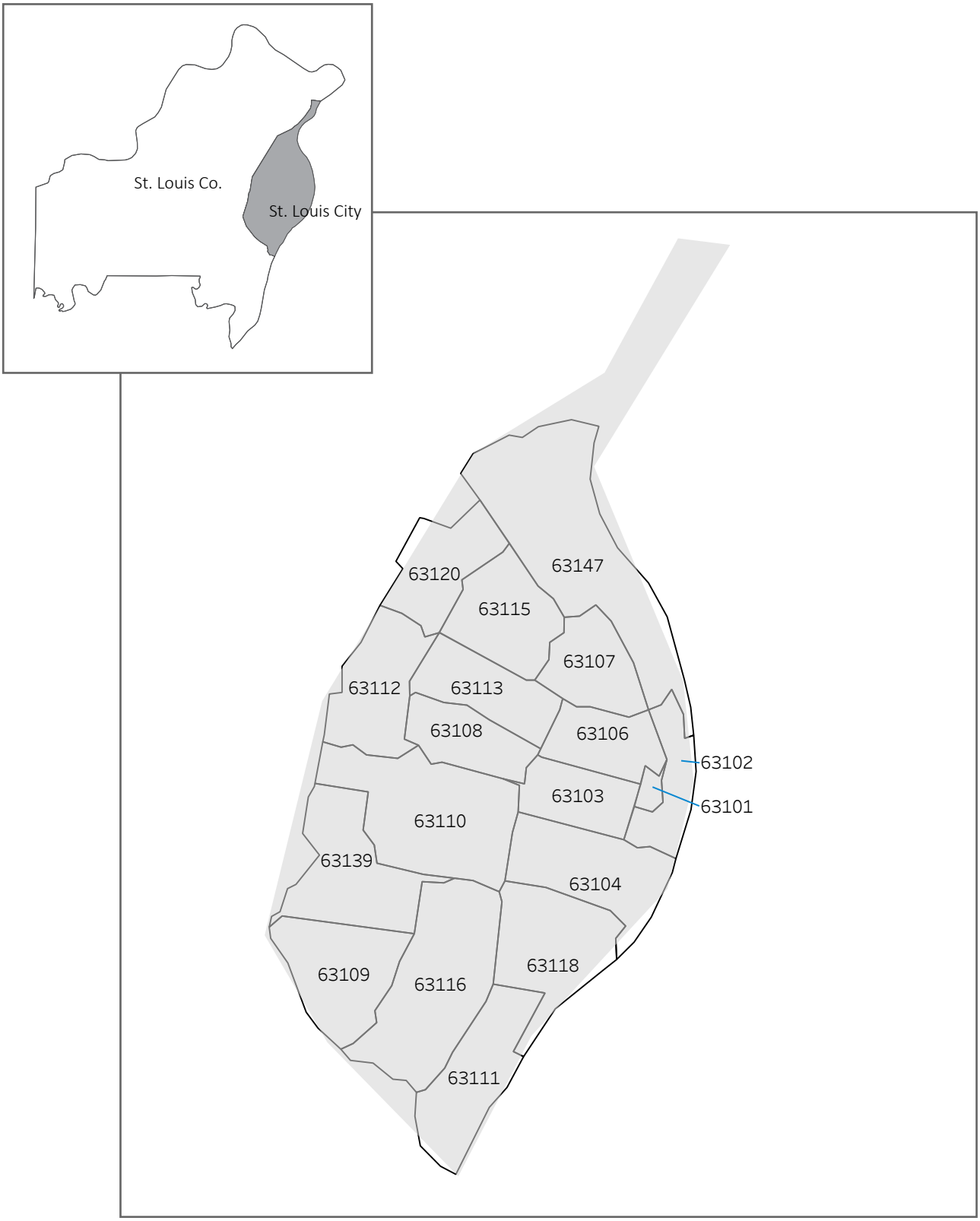
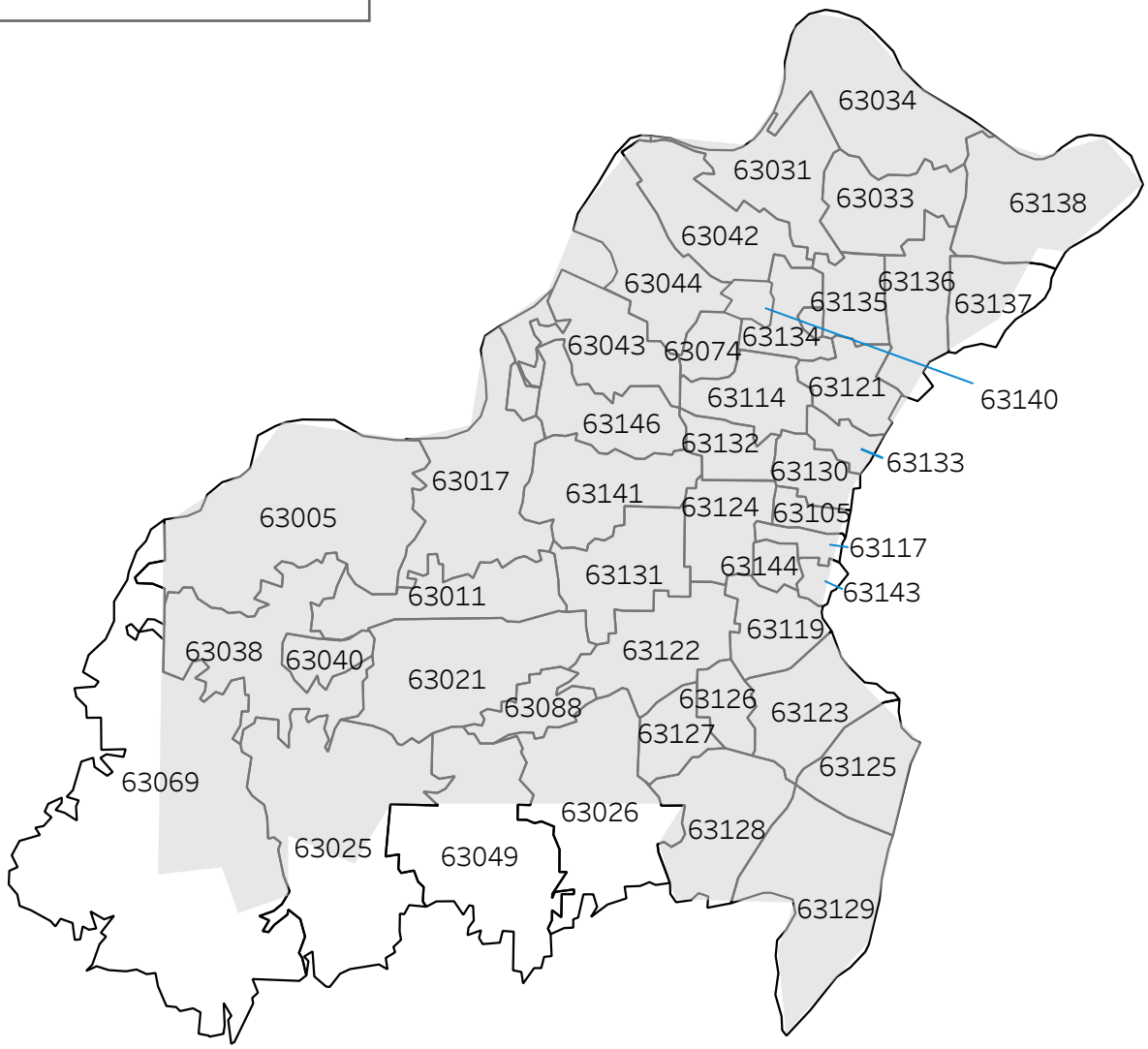
REFERENCE MAPS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

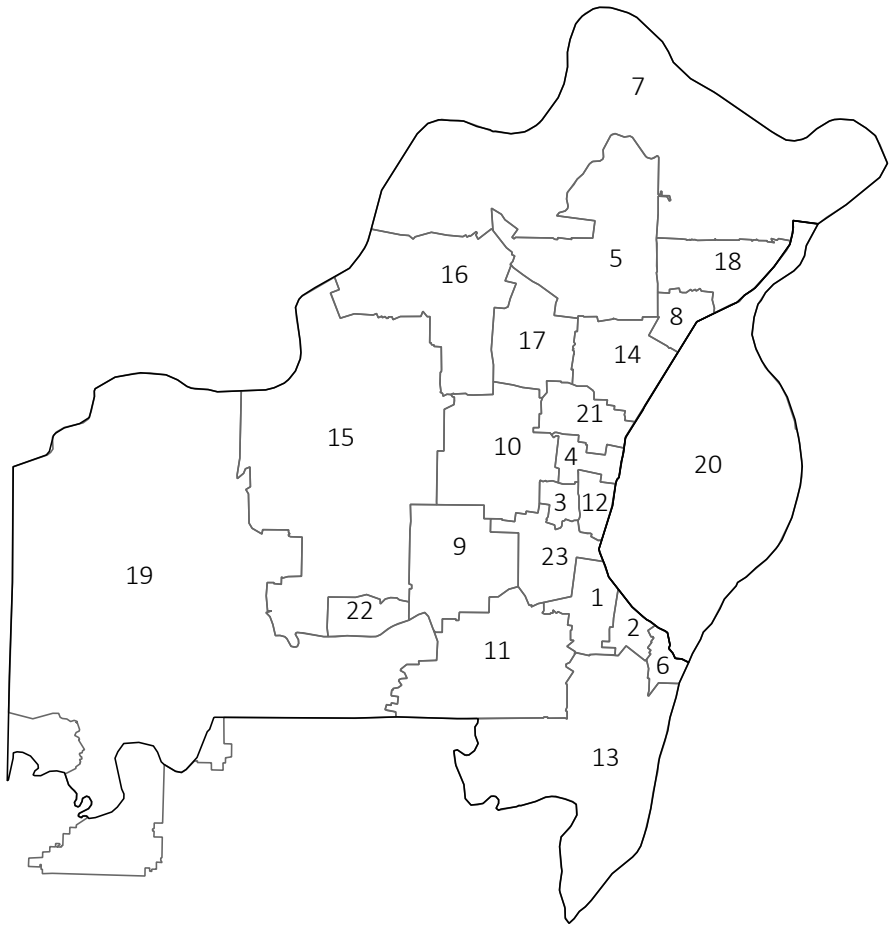
ST. LOUIS CITY ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES



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	