

# **Community Needs Assessment**

**For**

## **North St. Louis ZIP Codes 63107, 63113, 63115**



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## Executive Summary

The Rome Group conducted a community needs assessment to determine the needs, resources and gaps in services available in the neighborhoods surrounding Northside Youth and Senior Service Center and Wesley House Association. The purpose of the needs assessment is to inform the individual assessments and recommendations for the organizations, and to provide an overview of the conditions of residents in the service area and what their greatest needs might be. This assessment includes data from ZIP codes 63115, 63113, and 63107.

Like most urban areas across the country, the City of St. Louis has experienced a significant decline in its population over many decades. These declines are more drastic in the ZIP codes the assessment focused on compared to the overall city. A substantial portion of the population that has decreased has been children 5 years of age to 14 years of age. Since 2000, the population of these school-aged children has decreased by about one-third in the City of St. Louis overall, with even higher declines in neighborhoods in the north city corridor. The older adult population has dropped at a slower rate than the total population decline, both throughout the City of St. Louis and in the target area. The St. Louis Area Agency on Aging relies on the two agencies, North Side and Wesley House, to provide its Home Delivered Meals (Meals on Wheels) program for the catchment area, as well as to inform the City if there are residents in need of resources to improve their quality of life.

The median age in the target area is at or just below 40 years old for each ZIP Code. About one-third of households in the neighborhoods of interest have children under the age of 18.

Between 40% and 48% of the residents in these ZIP Codes own their homes. Community Development Corporations (CDC) in some neighborhoods have programs in place to engage owners and renters in development efforts; however, the 21<sup>st</sup> Ward, which is in the study area, is the only neighborhood in the City that does not have a CDC.

The percentage of residents in the study area living below the federal poverty level is more than double the incidence in the State of Missouri. As these neighborhoods have limited economic opportunities internally, residents travel 30 minutes on average, often on public transportation, to reach their place of employment.

The challenges faced by the neighborhoods are often described as a systematic lack of investment in the area. Residents are concerned about crime and economic development is considered a key driver to crime prevention and improving conditions of neighborhoods on the north side. Basic needs, such as safe housing, food, employment, transportation, and utility and rental assistance, are cited as the greatest needs.

When considered all together, these data lead the three ZIP Codes to high “distressed communities” scores, reiterating the need for economic development. With new services focused in north St. Louis, some community leaders believe there may be renewed interest in strategically investing in the area to have greater impact. At the



same time, the influx of new programs also brings increased, often unwanted, competition for clients and funding, particularly for youth development programs. In order to spark collaboration and cooperation and to avoid “reinventing the wheel,” Grace Hill Settlement House began convening service providers in north St. Louis City and County, dubbing the group the North Corridor Collaborative.

There are a number of after school and summer programs for children and youth, per the North Side Service Providers Directory, and fewer organizations providing basic needs, programs targeted towards older adults, or mental health supports and services. Even with the Collaborative in place, stakeholders indicated that there is no overarching coordinating body to help gel the interests of residents with service providers’ work to advance social and economic development efforts. Leadership in this area is considered a great need for a well-respected organization to fill.

Opportunities for North Side and Wesley House, therefore, include:

- Comprehensive family engagement programs, particularly directed at those between the ages of 25 – 50 whose children may be engaged with children’s programming at the two agencies;
- Economic development programming, including both job preparedness and efforts to spur development in the neighborhoods; and
- Providing mental health services, including prevention services.

A strategic approach to youth development work is necessary to be successful given the increasing number of providers who are serving this population in these neighborhoods. The strategy should include both articulating a competitive advantage for existing youth development programs and forming meaningful partnerships with organizations with a history of providing strong programming.



## Introduction

The Rome Group conducted a needs assessment over several months to determine the needs and resources available in the neighborhoods surrounding Northside Youth and Senior Service Center and Wesley House Association. The purpose of the needs assessment is to inform the individual assessments and recommendations for the organizations, and to provide an overview of the conditions of residents in the service area and what their greatest needs might be.

This assessment includes data from ZIP codes 63115, 63113, and 63107, which include the following neighborhoods in north St. Louis City: Penrose, O'Fallon, Greater Ville, Mark Twain, Kingsway West, Fairground, Jeff Vanderlou, Hyde Park, College Hill, The Ville, Kingsway East, Vandeventer, and Grand Center.

This report combines quantitative and qualitative data to create a comprehensive picture of these neighborhoods: a synthesis of existing, relevant data about individuals and households in the area; an analysis of six key informant interviews and two community meetings; and an analysis of nearly 50 providers working in the community of interest and the services they provide.

## Demographic Data

An abundance of information is available from the U.S. Census Bureau on the makeup of the community, the living arrangements of residents, income, and economic opportunity to illuminate the resources and needs of the community. Both the 2010 U.S. Census and the 2015 American Community Survey provide data and estimates on demographics, specific behavior, and economic conditions across the country.

### *Population changes over time*

Like most urban areas across the country, the City of St. Louis has experienced a significant decline in its population over many decades. These declines are more drastic in the ZIP codes the assessment focused on as compared to the overall city. For example, while St. Louis City overall has lost about 20% of its population since 1990, the number of residents in ZIP code 63107 has decreased by more than half.

**Table 1. Total population over time**

	1990	2000	2010	2015	Percent change since 1990	Percent change since 2000
St. Louis City	396,685	348,189	319,294	317,850	-19.9%	-8.7%
63115	30,748	25,238	20,775	19,463	-36.7%	-22.9%
63113	23,360	16,101	13,167	12,113	-48.1%	-24.8%
63107	23,263	16,313	11,912	9,949	-57.2%	-39.0%



A substantial portion of the population that has decreased has been elementary and middle-school aged children (5 years of age to 14 years of age). Since 2000, the population of these school-aged children has decreased by about one-third in the City of St. Louis overall, with even more drastic declines in neighborhoods in the north city corridor. These declines coincide with a period of tumult for Saint Louis Public School (SLPS) District. The District lost its accreditation in 2007 after years of diminishing resources and lagging performance (the District has since earned full accreditation status once again). Many neighborhood schools shuttered and despite a robust charter school network in the City of St. Louis, this decline in the youth population coincides with a time during which many families may have perceived their children's educational opportunities as limited.

**Table 2. Children ages 5-14 over time.**

	1990	2000	2010	2015	Percent change since 2000
St. Louis City	-	51,723	34,290	33,790	-34.7%
63115	-	4,225	2,733	2,546	-39.6%
63113	-	2,890	1,792	1,546	-46.4%
63107	-	3,373	1,703	1,278	-62.1%

At the same time as urban populations continue to decline, the nation is experiencing unprecedented growth in the population of adults over age 65. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the United States is projected to double its population of older adults between 2012 and 2015 to nearly 84 million.

While the population of older adults in the city of St. Louis is declining, the decrease is happening at about the pace of overall decline in the city. For example, the City of St. Louis saw an overall population decline between 2000 and 2015 of less than 9%, and for the same period, the decline in the number of adults over the age of 65 was about 9.5%. For the specific ZIP codes in this assessment, the older adult population is decreasing on pace with or less than the decline in the overall population.

**Table 3. Adults 60+ over time**

	1990	2000	2010	2015	Percent change since 2000
St. Louis City	-	59,454	49,746	53,785	-9.5%
63115	-	5,627	4,136	4,228	-24.9%
63113	-	3,481	2,638	2,770	-20.4%
63107	-	2,595	2,183	2,217	-14.6%

### Age

The median age in each of the zip codes in the target area for this assessment is more than 30 years of age. Older adults and elementary and middle school-age youth – the



populations the two organization under review primarily serve – comprise about one-third of the population in the target area.

**Table 4. Age of residents by program target group**

Zip code	Total population	Median Age (years)	Percentage of population ages 5-14	Percentage of population ages 60+
63115	19,463	38.4	13.1%	21.7%
63113	12,113	40.3	12.8%	22.9%
63107	9,949	38.2	12.8%	21.3%

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey

Services focused on young people provide an opportunity to engage with an entire family. About one-third of households in the neighborhood of interest have children under the age of 18.

The meal delivery program provides an opportunity to engage older adults in the community, many of whom are living alone. Particularly in the summer months during heat emergencies, SLAAA relies on its contractors not only to ensure that older residents receive the proper nutrition, but also to make contact with residents and ensure their safety. Through the meal delivery program, the organizations provide updates about residents, including those who may have moved or those who may be difficult to reach. This ability to reach individuals not only helps the meal delivery program for which the agencies are contracted; it helps the City of St. Louis know if there are residents in need of utility assistance or other resources that might improve their quality of life. A large proportion of these older adults are living alone, making regular contact with providers a critical component of keeping them safe in their homes.

**Table 5. Households with children under age 18**

Zip Code	2000	2010	2015
63115	34.7%	31.6%	30.7%
63113	32.9%	31.7%	26.3%
63107	37.4%	33.4%	30.7%

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2015 American Communities Survey

**Table 6. Older Adults' Living Arrangements**

Zip Code	Households with adults ages 65+	Older adults (65+) living alone
63115	31.2%	43.1%
63113	31.5%	48.4%
63107	26%	43.9%

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2010 Census



## Economic Indicators

In the service area, 40% to about half of residents own their homes. The perception among residents and stakeholders is that homeownership leads to more investment in the neighborhood, more civic pride, and more stability for those neighborhoods with fewer renters. Many neighborhoods within the target area have created successful programs to engage both owners and renters through community development corporations and other outreach and community development efforts, such as in Hyde Park and Old North St. Louis. Homeownership is also inextricably tied to economic conditions in the region – housing prices, the presence (or lack) of banks and financial institutions, residents' ability to earn a living wage and establish credit, and more.

**Table 7. Home ownership**

Zip Code	Percentage own	Percentage rent
63115	48.1%	51.9%
63113	40.4%	59.6%
63107	41.7%	58.3%

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey

In ZIP codes we examined, residents earn about half of the median income for the state of Missouri, and significantly less than the median income for the entire City of St. Louis. The percentage of residents living below the federal poverty level (\$23,480 for a family of three) is more than double – and in some cases nearly triple – the incidence of poverty at the state level.

**Table 8. Income and poverty**

Zip Code/Area	Median Income	Percentage below 100% FPL
<i>Missouri</i>	<i>\$45,231</i>	<i>14.8%</i>
<i>St. Louis City</i>	<i>\$35,599</i>	<i>25.5%</i>
63115	\$24,402	32.6%
63113	\$23,668	40.6%
63107	\$20,580	41.7%

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey

The earning potential of residents is further complicated by limited economic opportunities in each of these neighborhoods. Compared to other neighborhoods in the St. Louis region, neighborhoods in north St. Louis have significantly fewer employers. Residents looking for employment likely have to do so outside of their neighborhoods, creating a need for reliable transportation. Many residents are employed with the majority working within city limits; however, the Economic Census data indicates that they travel about 30 minutes on average to reach their workplaces. In some neighborhoods, nearly a quarter of the residents rely on public transportation to get them to work.





**Table 9. Business Statistics**

Zip code	Number of business establishments	Number of paid employees
<b>63115</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>2,939</b>
<b>63113</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>2,261</b>
<b>63107</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>1,765</b>
63108	1,074	11,934
63105	1,525	26,767
63102	475	20,037
63101	708	18,945
63103	866	34,026
<i>City of St. Louis</i>	<i>30,040</i>	<i>Not available</i>

Source: United States Census Bureau, Economic Census

**Table 10. Commuting Characteristics**

Zip code	Work within City of St. Louis	Work outside of City of St. Louis	Work out of state	Percentage taking public transportation	No access to a vehicle	Average commute time (minutes)
63115	60.6%	37.4%	2%	17.4%	14.2%	31.1
63113	66.7%	31.4%	2%	19.4%	22.2%	27.5
63107	67.8%	31.5%	0.7%	24.6%	21.5%	28.6

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey

Much of these data echo what was found in the Economic Innovation Group's 2016 *Distressed Communities Index* report, which looked at the wellbeing of 100 of the largest cities in the United States. The report assigned a distress score of 85.0 to the city of St. Louis, based on residents' educational outcomes, income, employment, and other community indicators, such as the percentage of vacant houses and the presence of businesses in the region. The report shows even higher distress scores for ZIP codes 63115, 63107, and 63113: 91.7, 94.7, and 97.3, respectively. By comparison, the distress score for ZIP code 63108 is 68.5.

### Interview Themes

The Rome Group conducted six interviews with key informants who are familiar with neighborhoods in north St. Louis City, the opportunities and challenges that its residents and the nonprofits that serve them are facing, and with the two United Way organizations that are currently being studied. These stakeholders represented a wide range of expertise, providing comprehensive insight about the needs and resources of the community.

In addition, our consultants attended an aldermanic ward meeting in the community to better understand the concerns of residents and the most pressing issues affecting the community. We also attended a meeting of providers serving residents of north city to understand how groups typically collaborate. For a full list of interviews, please see Appendix B.



### *Strengths and Assets*

Many of the stakeholders see the abundance of services available to residents in north city as a strength. Some stakeholders were encouraged by this: as an area of the city with high needs, the fact that more nonprofits are focused in these ZIP codes could be seen as a sign that these organizations are strategically investing their resources where they can make the most difference.

Interviewees observed that some organizations are responding to this preponderance of services by strategically partnering with other organization, and in some cases officially merging. This trend is particularly common among smaller nonprofits that may benefit from the increased infrastructure and staff that may come from joining with larger, more stable organizations. The benefit is that the smaller providers are able to continue to deliver their services, perhaps in a slightly altered manner, and very likely with more efficiency than before partnering.

Longstanding organizations like Northside Youth and Senior Service Center and Wesley House Association are seen as key assets in the community. All stakeholders cite the reputation of these two nonprofits among residents and the number of people that they reach as evidence that they are a trusted presence in the community. One city administrator that funds both organizations stated plainly that without both of these two nonprofits, his job would be much more difficult and the population that they serve would be at risk of negative consequences. This city administrator felt that no other group is positioned to do what Northside and Wesley House do: they comply with city, state, and federal policies; and the community knows and trusts them. These characteristics not only allow the two agencies to run the program effectively, but the organizations also serve as a *de facto* outreach arm for the city, checking on residents and keeping the City's data current.

The North-South Metro Link expansion will provide a way to connect many of the neighborhoods in this area of north-city to downtown St. Louis and south St. Louis city. Residents are encouraged by the prospect of more transportation options as well as the potential for transit-oriented development to bring more businesses and affordable housing to the region.

### *Challenges and Opportunities*

Stakeholders also see the increased focus and attention from service providers as making the landscape more competitive than it has been in recent years. Particularly among youth-serving organizations, groups are competing to attract the same children and youth to programs offered at competing times in various locations. Groups focused on serving the residents in north St. Louis are often competing for funding and support from the same institutions and donors.

The presence of new organizations does not always engender good will among the community based organizations (CBOs) that are well-established in the neighborhoods.



Organizations that enter the community without coordination or collaboration then provide similar services as existing CBOs can be seen as an affront to longstanding groups. One stakeholder with close ties to one of the two organizations under discussion described the presence of a new organization providing similar services in a similar manner in the same neighborhood as the organization as “an attack.”

Some stakeholders meet new organizations with what can be described as skepticism at best, and hostility in some cases. The fact that the residents of these neighborhoods are nearly all African-American, and some of the newer leaders with ambitions to work in the community are not – they are often young and white – can create a complicated dynamic in which they are considered outsiders to the community. Leaders and residents alike fear that they lack the cultural competence to deliver effective services to the community.

The abundance of providers presents an opportunity for collaboration and coordination that has not been fully realized. Some efforts to shed light on what colleague organizations are doing include a monthly meeting of the North Corridor Collaborative. Convened by Grace Hill Settlement House, this group of providers serve youth in seven neighborhoods: O’Fallon, Fairgrounds, College Hill, Hyde Park, Old North, Saint Louis Place, and Jeff Vander Lou. Many stakeholders interviewed for this assessment, and providers in general, cite a lack of knowledge about what other groups are doing and a desire to better coordinate in order to be more efficient with resources and avoid “reinventing the wheel.”

Many stakeholders and residents described the challenges that these neighborhoods face as related to a systematic lack of investment by institutions, including local, state and federal governments; major funders; and other institutions that could help support infrastructure and development in the region. Residents are very concerned about crime, which they describe as related to a lack of hope and civic pride. In other words, if people felt proud of their homes and their neighborhoods, they would behave in a way that preserved people and property. Political leaders see economic development as a key to preventing crime, reducing the number of vacant homes, and improving the conditions of neighborhoods on the north side. Leaders also tie their ability to stimulate the economy to help from institutions – better upkeep of public property (i.e. sidewalks, parks, vacant homes), engaged and effective policing, and more. Some stakeholders describe a vicious cycle of disinvestment, increasing need among residents, and a lack of resources to respond to effectively responds to need, leading to further disinvestment that impairs this part of the city’s ability to make progress.

### *Needs*

When asked about the greatest needs in the community, many stakeholders lamented the fact that residents of all ages often have unmet basic needs, like safe housing, food, employment, utility and rental assistance, and more. While they recognize that many nonprofit organizations are providing enrichment opportunities for youth, the nonprofits often do not have a meaningful way to engage parents and other adults in their lives. Organizations that are attempting to provide support for basic needs often



do not have the resources to respond to the full demand. One stakeholder describes a point in every month in which he has to turn away individuals who are requesting financial help, simply because their organization has expended its allotted budget for that period. Again, many stakeholders see poverty and lack of opportunity as connected to broader issues that plague the region, like crime.

Several stakeholders see a need for more focused services to address the mental health needs of residents in the community. In particular, some stakeholders see undiagnosed and untreated mental health issues as a root cause of police contact, incarceration, recidivism, and unemployment once these individuals re-enter after leaving the justice system. One stakeholder also points out the tremendous opportunity for targeted prevention efforts throughout the life span, raising awareness about mental health, what supports are available to residents so that they can be proactive, and how to access treatment when and if it is needed.

All stakeholders expressed a need for meaningful community outreach, involving residents in decisions that organizations make about which services to provide to respond to the community's challenges. One stakeholder points out that the 21<sup>st</sup> Aldermanic Ward is the only one in St. Louis City that does not have a Community Development Corporation. In other words, there is no one central agency that is seen as a coordinating body to help gel the interests of residents with the work of agencies and organizations in the region to advance social and economic development in the neighborhood. Stakeholders explicitly and implicitly suggested that there is a vacuum of leadership in this area that it may be appropriate for a legacy organization in the region to fill.

Underlying many of the challenges neighborhoods in north St. Louis experience is a lack of economic development and opportunity, according to leaders. This includes jobs and fair wages for residents in addition to a need for investments from institutions, governments, and businesses. The perception is that there is a lack of interest in the northern parts of the city among investors, in part because of many of the issues that a lack of economic investment perpetuates.

### **The Provider Landscape**

Based on a resource created by Grace Hill Settlement House in 2015, the North Side Service Providers Directory, nearly 50 organizations serve the neighborhoods surrounding Northside Youth and Senior Service Center and Wesley House Association. For a full listing of these programs, the services they provide, and the populations they primarily serve, see Appendix B.

A large number of those organizations are providing Youth/Teen programs. Decreasing numbers in participants for the two organizations being studied, as well as provider and stakeholder experience, suggests that competition for participants for these programs is high.



**Table 11. North Side Providers: After School Programs & Camps**

	After School Program	Youth Camp	Camp Cost (if known)
Northside Youth and Senior Service Center	✓	✓	-
Wesley House Association	✓	✓	\$30 per child per week (8 weeks)
BJC Health Care - School Outreach and Youth Development	✓	✓	\$40 (1 week)
Riverview-West Florissant Development Corporation	✓	✓	\$30 per child per week
YMCA - O'Fallon Park	✓	✓	\$150 per child per week (early childhood part-time option available)
Children's Defense Fund Freedom School		✓	No cost
New Sunny Mount Summer Youth Academy		✓	\$275 (7 weeks)
St. Louis Torchbearers 2		✓	-
Computer Village	✓		
Lift for Life Gym	✓		
North Campus Partnership	✓		
St. Louis Public Library – Divoll Branch	✓		
St. Louis Public Library - Julia Davis Branch	✓		
St. Louis Public Schools - Yeatman Liddell College Preparatory	✓		

Source: North Side Service Providers Directory

Few providers in the North Corridor Collaborative reported that they are providing food or transportation services for older adults. Northside and Wesley House are both funded by SLAAA to deliver meals to homebound residents and serve hot meals in their facilities on a weekly basis. Each organization also sells bus passes to residents at discounted prices as part of a SLAAA-sponsored effort; transportation is a unique service that few organizations working in these neighborhoods provide, according to the Providers Directory.



Nine organizations other than North Side and Wesley House in the Providers Directory report providing services that address the basic needs of the communities they serve: Fairground Neighborhood Revitalizations Organization, Fathers' Support Center, Grace Hill Settlement House, Lift for Life Gym, New Direction STL, PEACE Weaving Wholeness, Raising St. Louis, Yeatman Liddell College Preparatory, and Urban Strategies. Even fewer organizations provide direct services in a manner similar to the organizations being studied, such as through the Community Forum at Wesley House or Auxillary Social Services at North Side.

More than half of the providers in Appendix C report that they are focused on community engagement. Stakeholders noted a lack of coordination among providers and a need for more meaningful engagement of the residents of these neighborhoods. Being able to meet this need while respecting the work that organizations are already doing to provide leadership will require the leadership of individuals experienced in managing coalition politics and creating partnerships with colleagues.

According to the North Side Providers Directory, few organizations working in the target neighborhoods for this assessment are focused on mental health supports and services, which confirms the need for a focus on this area articulated by stakeholders interviewed for this assessment. In addition to Northside's work supported by the Mental Health Board, the directory in Appendix C includes Energizing Enterprises 2, Fathers' Support Center, and Yeatman Liddell College Preparatory as providers working to address this issue.

### **Opportunities to Consider**

Based on this assessment Northside Youth and Senior Service Center and Wesley House Association should consider the following:

1. Given the demographic makeup of the communities that the organizations serve, there are opportunities to consider comprehensive family engagement, in particular programmatic offerings for adults ages 25 – 50, many of whom may have children or parents who attend programs at the two organizations.
2. Economic opportunity will continue to be at the root of community concerns, and it is inextricable in the minds of many from systematic lack of investment in neighborhoods in north St. Louis. Connections to employment and encouraging economic development in the ZIP codes studied are important steps toward addressing this issue. Consider whether engaging in community development work may be an appropriate role.
3. There is a gap in services that help meet residents' basic needs and address their mental health, including prevention. These are areas that stakeholders feel should receive significant focus, and are also notoriously difficult to find resources to support.

A strategic approach to youth development work is necessary to be successful given the increasing number of providers who are serving this population in these neighborhoods. The strategy should include both articulating a competitive advantage for existing youth development programs and forming meaningful partnerships with organizations with whom collaboration is possible.



## **Appendix B: Needs Assessment Qualitative Data Sources**

### Interview Participants

Kristin Cowart, Project Director, St. Louis Mental Health Board

The Honorable Alderman Samuel Moore, Alderman, 4<sup>th</sup> Ward

The Honorable John Collins Muhammad, Alderman, 21<sup>st</sup> Ward

Tory Russell, Chief of Staff to Alderman John Collins Muhammad

Dave Sykora, St. Louis Area Agency on Aging

Darren Wang, North Corridor Collaborative/Grace Hill Settlement House

### Meetings Attended

21<sup>st</sup> Ward Meeting, Saturday, July 1, 2017

North Corridor Collaborative Meeting, Monday, July 31, 2017



Appendix D: North Side Service Providers Directory: Map of Services in Targeted Neighborhoods

Organization Name	Services												
	Food	Transportation	Youth/Teen Programs	Youth Camps	After-school Camps	Mental Health	Advocacy/Policy	Basic Needs	Education (6-12)	Emergency Services	Environmental/Green	Recreation	Technology
Northside Youth and Senior Service Center	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Wesley House Association	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Connections to Success							X						
Fathers' Support Center	X	X	X				X	X				X	
Grace Hill Settlement House								X					
Greater Ville Neighborhood Preservation Commission			X										
Harris Stowe Center for Neighborhood Affairs													
Johnson Kemp Foundation							X						
Lift for Life Gym	X	X	X		X			X			X		
LinkSTL							X						
NaWay Ministries			X						X				
Neighborhood Planning Organization													
New Direction STL			X					X		X			
North Campus Partnership			X		X							X	
North Grand Neighborhood Services			X										
North Newstead Association													
Northside Community Housing													
O'Fallon Community Development Corporation													
St. Louis Public Library – Divoll Branch	X		X		X								X



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Northside Youth and Senior Service Center	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Wesley House Association	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
St. Louis Public Library - Julia Davis Branch	X		X		X								
St. Louis Public Schools - Yeatman Liddell College Preparatory			X		X	X		X	X			X	
STL Youth Jobs - MERS Goodwill			X										
Sun Ministries													
Urban Strategies								X					
YMCA - O'Fallon Park			X	X	X							X	
Angel Baked Cookies			X										
Asbury United Methodist Church													
Ashland Elementary			X										
BJC Health Care - School Outreach and Youth Development			X	X	X								
Children's Defense Fund Freedom School				X									
Computer Village			X		X								
Energizing Enterprises						X	X					X	
Fairground Neighborhood Revitalization Organization			X					X					
Fresh Starts Community Garden	x										X		
New Sunny Mount Summer Youth Academy				X									

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Northside Youth and Senior Service Center	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Wesley House Association	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Northside Community School													
Our Lady of Perpetual Help										X			
PEACE Weaving Wholeness								X					
Project LAUNCH of Vision for Children at Risk													
Raising St. Louis								X					
Riverview-West Florissant Development Corporation			X	X	X						X		
St. Louis Dream Center													
St. Louis Metro Markets	X												
St. Louis Torchbearers 2			X	X									
St. Paul's Lutheran Church - College Hill, St. Louis													
United Health Care							X						

Appendix D: North Side Service Providers Directory: Map of Services in Targeted Neighborhoods

Organization Name	Population							
	Children (5-12)	Teenagers (13-18)	Young Adults (19-25)	Adults (25+)	Older Adults (65+)	Women	Community Development	Family Enrichment
Northside Youth and Senior Service Center	X	X		X	X			
Wesley House Association	X	X			X			
Connections to Success			X	X			X	
Fathers' Support Center		X	X	X			X	
Grace Hill Settlement House	X	X		X	X		X	
Greater Ville Neighborhood Preservation Commission			X				X	
Harris Stowe Center for Neighborhood Affairs	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Johnson Kemp Foundation	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Lift for Life Gym	X	X	X	X			X	
LinkSTL	X	X	X	X	X		X	
NaWay Ministries		X	X				X	
Neighborhood Planning Organization			X	X			X	
New Direction STL		X		X	X		X	
North Campus Partnership	X	X					X	
North Grand Neighborhood Services		X	X	X			X	
North Newstead Association				X	X		X	
Northside Community Housing				X	X		X	
O'Fallon Community Development Corporation	X	X	X	X	X		X	
St. Louis Public Library – Divoll Branch	X	X	X	X	X		X	

Appendix D: North Side Service Providers Directory: Map of Services in Targeted Neighborhoods

Organization Name	Population							
	Children (5-12)	Teenagers (13-18)	Young Adults (19-25)	Adults (25+)	Older Adults (65+)	Women	Community Development	Family Enrichment
Northside Youth and Senior Service Center	X	X		X	X			
Wesley House Association	X	X			X			
St. Louis Public Library - Julia Davis Branch	X	X	X	X	X		X	
St. Louis Public Schools - Yeatman Liddell College Preparatory	X	X	X	X	X		X	
STL Youth Jobs - MERS Goodwill		X	X				X	
Sun Ministries			X	X	X		X	
Urban Strategies	X	X	X	X	X		X	
YMCA - O'Fallon Park	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Angel Baked Cookies		X						
Asbury United Methodist Church	X	X	X	X	X			
Ashland Elementary	X							
BJC Health Care - School Outreach and Youth Development	X	X						
Children's Defense Fund Freedom School								
Computer Village	X	X	X	X	X			
Energizing Enterprises	X	X	X	X	X			
Fairground Neighborhood Revitalization Organization	X	X	X	X	X			
Fresh Starts Community Garden	X	X	X	X	X			
New Sunny Mount Summer Youth Academy								

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Organization Name	Population							
	Children (5-12)	Teenagers (13-18)	Young Adults (19-25)	Adults (25+)	Older Adults (65+)	Women	Community Development	Family Enrichment
Northside Youth and Senior Service Center	X	X		X	X			
Wesley House Association	X	X			X			
Northside Community School	X							
Our Lady of Perpetual Help	X					X		
PEACE Weaving Wholeness				X	X			
Project LAUNCH of Vision for Children at Risk	X		X	X				
Raising St. Louis	X		X	X				
Riverview-West Florissant Development Corporation	X	X	X	X	X			
St. Louis Dream Center			X	X	X			
St. Louis Metro Markets	X	X	X	X	X			
St. Louis Torchbearers 2	X	X						
St. Paul's Lutheran Church - College Hill, St. Louis	X	X	X	X	X			
United Health Care					X			