



PROJECT POP-UP

Toolkit



A YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION STRATEGY

ABOUT THIS TOOLKIT

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This toolkit was created by the 2020-2021 class of FOCUS St. Louis Impact Fellows for the St. Louis Violence Prevention Commission and Youth Violence Prevention Commission. This toolkit is intended to be used by community members to plan events and our hope is that it is shared far and wide.¹

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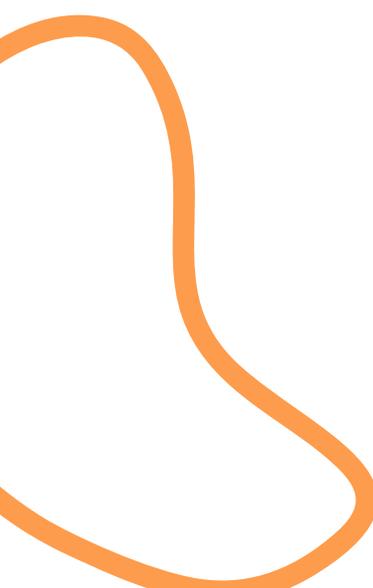


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Project Pop-Up Toolkit was designed to assist with planning a successful youth-centered pop-up event. Pop-ups are temporary events that are organized for a specific purpose, sometimes even as a surprise, and are dismantled afterwards. They are done for many reasons, but some localities have had great success creating them as fun distractions for youth. Therefore, Pop-Up events can be used as a youth violence prevention strategy. Involving youths in the planning and implementation of a pop-up event is necessary to ensure success.

The Project Pop-Up Toolkit was designed by a FOCUS St. Louis Impact Fellows project group. The project group worked in collaboration with the St. Louis Violence Prevention Commission.

Additional information on the Project Pop-Up Toolkit can be found online at:

<https://sites.google.com/afftonschoools.net/projectpopup>

THE WHY

THE PROBLEM OF YOUTH VIOLENCE IN ST. LOUIS

The City of St. Louis has a significant problem with violence generally. Unfortunately, there is also a problem with violence among youth. This problem, however, is not limited to St. Louis. Nationally, homicide is the second leading cause of death for youth.

A number of factors contribute to the occurrence of youth violence including, but not limited to poverty, exposure to adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), boredom, lack of opportunity, and social media-driven conflicts.

While a pop-up event cannot address each of these factors, providing a safe space for youth is important. Youth makeup a sizable portion of the population in St. Louis and they are the future of this region. They deserve safe spaces where they can socialize and have fun.

The aim of this toolkit is to provide a simple set of directions that will allow anyone to implement a specific type of fun, safe event for young people: **a pop-up event.**



THE WHY

INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE AMONG YOUTH²

2019

862

INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE IN 2019

1291

WERE VICTIMS AGE 12-24



2020

995

INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE IN 2020

1442

WERE VICTIMS AGE 12-24

YOUTH HOMICIDE VICTIMS³



#2

LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH FOR ALL AGES 10-24



#1

LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS AGES 10-24

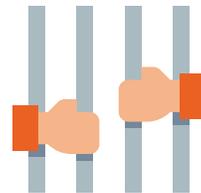
AFFECTS OF POVERTY ON YOUTH⁴



INCREASED RISK OF ILLNESS



CONTRIBUTES TO TOXIC STRESS



INVOLVEMENT WITH JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM



MORE LIKELY TO DROP OUT OF HIGH SCHOOL



MORE LIKELY TO DIE SOONER

POPULATION STATISTICS⁸

60,837

RESIDENTS UNDER 18 IN ST. LOUIS CITY

1/5

OF THE POPULATION IS UNDER 18

4X

BLACK CHILDREN ARE NEARLY 4X AS LIKELY AS WHITE CHILDREN TO LIVE IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOMES AT OR BELOW THE POVERTY LINE

OF CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY IN ST. LOUIS IN 2016

22,405

44%

BLACK CHILDREN LIVED IN POVERTY

VS.

12%

BLACK CHILDREN LIVED IN POVERTY

THE WHAT

POP-UP EVENTS: WHAT WE LEARNED FROM SACRAMENTO

Pop-ups are temporary events that are organized quickly for a specific purpose, sometimes even as a surprise, and are dismantled afterwards. They are done for many reasons, but some localities have had great success creating them as fun distractions for youth. An example of a successful youth pop-up event took place in Sacramento County, California.

A CASE STUDY

Pop-Up events were created there in response to fights that broke out at Arden Fair Mall, usually around Christmas, when youth were out of school.

Before the implementation of Pop-Up events and other youth violence reduction programs and strategies, there were on average 12 children across Sacramento County each year who were homicide victims.

City leaders decided to create events tailored for the area's youth, essentially giving them a place to participate in activities. These City funded events were part of an effort to give Sacramento kids something to do on Friday nights and to prevent them from getting into trouble. A two-month trial period for pop-up events started in February and March of 2019.

Most weekends the city and their partners put on 12 events per weekend, attracting more than 3,600 teens. Based on the success of that pilot, \$1.5 million of public funding has been provided to implement pop up events across Sacramento by 23 community groups. A key component of the program is that 100 Sacramento teens are being paid to design and implement the Pop- Up events, providing them with critical work experience.

A CASE STUDY CONTINUED

It has been two years since anyone younger than 18 has been murdered in the City of Sacramento. Police say that has not happened in more than 35 years.

- “It’s not a coincidence that we have not had a single youth homicide in two years, we pray that continues,” Sacramento Mayor Darrell Steinberg said. “This is every bit as important as traditional public safety. Investing in young people, you can’t go wrong,”
- Les Simmons runs one of the pop-up programs out of his South Sacramento community center. “Instead of being out on the street, they’re in a controlled environment,” Simmons said. “It gives them an alternative to it, a place to be around adults, around people who can help give them a safe environment.”
- The City said that more than 19,000 young people have participated in the pop up events.

This toolkit can help local organizations build off of the success of the Pop-Up events in Sacramento and other cities to help local leaders create successful Events in St. Louis.

Done properly, Pop-Up Events can help reduce youth violence, as seen in Sacramento, and provide safe spaces for young people to gather and have fun.

19,000
YOUTH POP UP
PARTICIPANTS



THE HOW

POP-UP TOOLKIT: THE CORE ELEMENTS

A. Establish the Purpose of the Event

Pop-ups can take many forms. Before you begin any planning, be sure you are clear on why you are having the event:

1. What are you hoping to accomplish?
2. Who is this event for/who is your target audience?
3. What issue is it intended to resolve?
4. What would a successful event look like to you?

Answering these questions will help you ensure you are creating an event that will resonate with the people for whom it was created.

THE HOW CONTINUED

B. Planning and Organization Teams

You will likely need a team to fulfill the following roles to plan a successful pop-up event. If you are planning a smaller-scale event, you may not have an individual person in each role, but the skillset to execute them is necessary. The most critical skills/positions to have on your team are:

1. Primary Event Coordinator/Project Manager: this person will ensure that all the moving parts of the planning process are in sync and on schedule. The person in this role should be great at paying attention to detail and be comfortable delegating tasks. They may need additional support with accomplishing tasks, if possible.

2. Budget/Finance: this role will create the budget, oversee fundraising efforts (if necessary), ensure vendors are paid on time, etc.

3. Marketing/Promotions: this role will ensure that your intended audience is engaged on the platforms they most frequently use about the event and are aware of its schedule. This person may also work closely with the youth liaison and be tapped to contribute towards developing a theme for the event, deciding on color schemes and decorations and assembling “swag bags” if possible.

4. Youth Liaison: for an event like this to be successful -- attended and enjoyed by youth in a safe and fun environment -- it is essential that those for whom the event is intended are involved in its planning. This young person should be someone who belongs to the demographic you are targeting and will lend credibility to your planning efforts. They should be allowed to make decisions and assume some responsibility for the planning and success of the pop-up.

Youth serving organizations today recognize the importance of engaging youth in decision-making. Many, such as YMCA and Story Stitchers, have established youth councils or advisory boards made up of the young people they serve.

Helpful Hint: See Mentoring Fact Sheet for more information on the importance of involving youth in the creation of your event.

THE HOW CONTINUED

C. Budget and Finances

The Budget/Finance Manager must first determine your source of funding for the event. Whether you have funds available, or if you will need to spend time fundraising, will inform how quickly you are able to plan the event. Below are steps to take to address funding your Pop-Up event:

- Establish a budget for the event using a Budget Checklist
- Determine non-negotiable cost requirements for the event (i.e. deposits, insurance, permits, etc.)
- Determine if fundraising is necessary or if public or non-profit sources of funding are available. If you are requesting public or non-profit funding for events you may want to contact the following entities to possibly obtain funding:
 - [STL SLOUP \(www.stlsloup.org/\)](http://www.stlsloup.org/)
 - [City of St. Louis Mental Health Board](#)
 - [Missouri Foundation for Health](#)
 - Local Small Businesses (i.e. real estate agents, attorneys, plumbers, etc)
- Assign a specific individual on the event committee to oversee budget and/or fundraising
- Determine your community partners who may provide other in-kind donations or resources

Helpful Hint: See Budget Template in the Appendix

THE HOW CONTINUED

D. Community Partners

Having partners who will support your pop-up event is critical. This is an effort to show love, support and care for the youth of St. Louis and provide a fun, safe environment for them where they can enjoy themselves for a few hours. They need to know they have a community of adults that want the best for them. Community partners can also help publicize the event. Service providers and political figures can also champion and support your event. The partners you choose will depend on the type of event you have. You should also contact service providers and provide space for them to set-up and distribute materials.

Examples of important local community partners who engage with youth include but are not limited to:

- Violence Prevention Commission, specifically the Youth Safe Spaces Task Force
- YMCA
- Urban League of Metropolitan St. Louis
- City and County Agencies
- St. Louis Association of Community Organizations (SLACO), specifically their Youth Neighborhood Leadership Program
- Boys and Girls Club of St. Louis
- Better Family Life

E. Locations, Staging and Permits

Deciding on a location for your pop-up event is critical and ensuring you have the proper permits and permission to hold your event there is of the utmost importance. The more complicated a set-up you have, the more likely you will need to get special permission from local governing authorities.

- Determine if you will need aspects of your event to be constructed or installed (i.e. stages, bleachers, display and/or service provider tables, tents, etc.)
- Determine if you will need outside access to electricity, WiFi, and water and if so, where you will obtain those things (i.e. generators, etc.)

THE HOW CONTINUED

E. Locations, Staging and Permits, Cont.

- Determine how you will dispose of trash and handle cleaning of the event space after it is concluded
- Will there be merchandise or other items sold on the premises?
- Contact the proper local municipality to receive guidance on these things (City of St. Louis - Department of Health; Office of Special Events; Department of Parks and Recreation)

Possible venues could include the following:

Outdoor

- Public Media Commons - 3653 Olive St. 63018
- Kiener Plaza Park - 500 Chestnut St. 63101
- St. Louis Union Station
- Delmar Loop
- Circus Flora Tent -3401 Washington Ave
- The Graffiti Wall on the Landing

Parks

- Forest Park -5595 Grand Dr.
- Tower Grove Park - 4257 Northeast Dr.
- Fairground Park - 3715 Natural Bridge Ave

Youth Organizations

- Mathews Dickeys Boys and Girls Club - 4245 N Kingshighway Blvd 63115
- Boys and Girls Club of Greater St. Louis - 4317 Vista Ave 63110
- Better Family Life - 5415 Page Blvd 63112

Skating Rinks

- Skate King - 2700 Kienlen Ave 63121
- Coachlite - 3754 Penridge Dr. in Bridgeton

Art Spaces/Grand Center

- Kranzberg Arts Center - 501 N Grand Blvd.
- Zack - 3224 Locust 63103
- The Marcelle - 3310 Samuel Shepard Dr. 63103
- Centene Center for the Arts - 3547 Olive Street 63103
- Urb Arts - 2600 N 14th 63106

THE HOW CONTINUED

F. Food and Refreshments

Food and refreshments for the event are a necessary part of any pop-up event. The selection of food and refreshment vendors is an amazing opportunity to engage providers that are culturally relevant and recognizable by the young people that are attending.

- Establish a food and refreshment budget
- Identify food and refreshment vendors or providers, preferably those that are culturally relevant and recognizable by the attendees
- Determine if location permits are necessary for food vendors (i.e. food trucks, tents, etc.)
- Obtain food safety permits for vendors that are preparing food
- Make sure that the planning team is knowledgeable on, and follows, food safety protocols

G. COVID-19 Safety Plan

In the current climate, a COVID-19 safety plan is required to ensure your pop-up does not become a super-spreader event. The below resources provide suggested COVID-19 guidelines for your event and provide ideas that vary by event size. Please note that your COVID safety plan may need to be revised based on the current status of CDC guidelines and municipality regulations at the time of your event

Helpful Hint: See Appendix for safety plan guidelines.

THE HOW CONTINUED

H. Public Safety and Security

Any plan for a pop-up event must take into account how the planners will keep the attendees, sponsors and guests safe. While safety is paramount, the event planners should also be sensitive to the history of policing and certain communities, particularly youth of color. Where possible, engage with known and trusted local leaders for guidance before the event on the best way to create a safe environment. The event is meant to be peaceful so it is recommended that you contact local leaders, the aldermanic Neighborhood Stabilization Officers, or Cure Violence,

If you wish to engage the local police department, start with the Community Engagement/Organizational Development division (CEODD), who are actively engaged in creating positive interactions between the police and the communities they serve. Do not request regular patrol officers or “gang task force” officers.

- Establish a budget for safety and security
- Assign a specific individuals on the event committee to oversee safety and security
- Coordinate with the local neighborhood outreach representatives with local law enforcement and discuss ways to have them involved in a neutral or positive capacity (i.e. ice cream truck, etc.).
- Determine local health and safety guidelines that must be in place
- Develop an event specific safety and security plan (submit for approval if necessary)
- Apply for event permits (if necessary)



THE HOW CONTINUED

I. Decorations

- Assign a specific individual on the event committee to oversee decorations
- Establish a budget for decorations
- Determine a theme for event

J. Promotion & Communication

- Establish a budget for promotion and communication
- Assign specific individuals on the committee to oversee promotion and communications
- Determine the most appropriate tools and portals to use (i.e. social media)





APPENDIX

TOOLS FOR PLANNING YOUR POPUP EVENT

References

Pop-Up Event Checklist

Budget Template Example

Mentoring Fact Sheet—Guide for Youth

Development

CDC COVID Recommendations for Gatherings





APPENDIX

REFERENCES

1 This Pop-Up Tool Kit has been produced by Travis Bracht, Deneen Busby, Anthony Franks, Josh Goldman, Lenora Gooden, Dee Joyner, Jacqueline Thompson, and Carmen White, all of whom are 2021-22 Focus St. Louis Impact Fellows.

2 The St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department reports that in 2019, there were 862 incidents of violence (murder, assaults, and exhibiting of weapons) perpetrated against 1,291 victims aged 12 to 24. Those figures increased in 2020, when 995 incidents occurred involving 1,442 victims.

Although startling, these statistics likely fail to capture the impact of youth violence as the Department of Justice has reported that almost half of violent crime is unreported to law enforcement.

3 According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), for young people ages 10-24, homicide is the second leading cause of death. For African Americans between the ages of 10 and 24 years of age, homicide is the leading cause of death.

4 “The effects of poverty on children and youth have been extensively documented. We know that poverty has a particularly adverse effect on academic success, especially during early childhood. Chronic poverty contributes to toxic stress that takes a toll on parents and children. Poverty is not a mere inconvenience that children need the moral strength to overcome. Children who live in poverty are more likely to experience illness, difficulty getting along with peers, emotional problems, exposure to violence, risk of injury, and involvement with the juvenile justice system. They are more likely to drop out of high school, less likely to complete college and more likely to die sooner” Vision for Children at Risk, 2017-2018 report on “Children of Metropolitan St. Louis”



APPENDIX

REFERENCES

4 The STL Equity Indicators Report cites a number of relevant statistics on poverty that may contribute to youth violence, including that:

- Black children are nearly four times as likely as white children to live in households with incomes at or below the poverty line (STL Equity Indicators Report, page 28)
- In 2016, there were 22,405 children living in poverty in St. Louis, or 37% of all children. (STL Equity Indicators report, page 29)
- In 2016, 44% of Black children lived in poverty, compared to 11.8% of white children. (STL Equity Indicators Report, page 30)

5 We theorize that there has been an absence and gradual elimination of places for youth to congregate, even before the pandemic, and that problem has been exacerbated because of Covid restrictions on social gatherings.

6 Youth take in-person conflict onto social media, where it spreads to a wider audience. In St. Louis, they will often meet at particular locations to settle conflicts that began or were accelerated on social media, for instance at St. Louis Union Station.

7 Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) - Cumulative adversity, especially when experienced during childhood development, is a root cause of some of the most persistent and expensive health challenges facing our nation. The Science of ACEs & Toxic Stress - ACEs & Toxic Stress - ACEs Aware

8 Equity Indicators: Toward a St. Louis Region that works for us all; City of St. Louis with Forward through Ferguson and United Way of Greater St. Louis; 2018 (hereinafter the "City of St. Louis Equity Indicators Report") states that, "according to the most recent estimates, there are 60,837 residents under 18 in St. Louis. Children make up a fifth of the city's population." City of St. Louis Equity Indicators Report, page 23.



APPENDIX

POP-UP CHECKLIST

POP-UP EVENT CHECKLIST

Name of Event:

Date(s):

STATUS	TASK	START DATE	DUE DATE	COMMENTS
	Why			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish the purpose of the event			
	Planning & Organization Teams			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish a planning team of key stakeholders			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish an event committee and assign roles			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Engage youth in planning, organizing, and implementing the event			
	Budget & Finances			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish a budget for the event			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Determine non-negotiable cost requirements for the event (i.e. insurance, permits, etc.)			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Determine if fundraising is necessary			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Assign an individual(s) from the event committee to oversee budget and/or fundraising			
	Food & Refreshments			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish a food and refreshment budget			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Identify food and refreshment vendors or providers			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Determine if permits are necessary for food vendors (i.e. food trucks, tents, etc.)			
	Sponsors & Community Partners			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Identify and/or secure event sponsors			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Identify and confirm information table participation from service providers			
	Safety & Security			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish a budget for safety and security			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Assign an individual(s) from the event committee to oversee safety and security			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Develop a COVID-19 Plan (if necessary)			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Determine local health and safety guidelines that must be in place (post COVID)			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Develop an event specific safety and security plan (submit for approval if necessary)			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apply for event permits if necessary			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Notify local law enforcement about the event			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Determine if hiring event staff and security is necessary			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Identify community or organization leaders to serve as security ambassadors at the event			
	Decorations			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Determine a theme for the event			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish a budget for decorations			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Assign an individual(s) from the event committee to oversee decorations			
	Promotion & Communication			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Establish a budget for promotion and communication			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Assign an individual(s) from the event committee to oversee promotion and communication			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Determine the most appropriate tools and portals to use (i.e. social media)			

Helpful Hint: download your own checklist at bit.ly/Popup_Checklist



APPENDIX

POP-UP BUDGET TEMPLATE

Pop-Up Event Budget Template				
Community Partners & Sponsors	How much do you think this will cost?	How much did you get?	How much did you pay?	How much you have left
Sponsor contributions				0
In-kind contributions				0
Public financing				0
				0
Locations, Staging & Permits	How much do you think this will cost?	How much did you get?	How much did you pay?	How much you have left
Skating (Options Dellwood Outdoors)				0
Skating (Options Inside- Skate King/Coachlite)				0
Youth Centers				0
Parks & Recreation				0
Permits				0
Bleachers/Stages/Seating				0
Sanitation/Trash Removal				0
Entertainment				0
Vendor tables				0
				0
Food & Refreshments	How much do you think this will cost?	How much did you get?	How much did you pay?	How much you have left
Truck				0
Catering				0
				0
				0
COVID-19 Safety Plan	How much do you think this will cost?	How much did you get?	How much did you pay?	How much you have left
Masks				0
Sanitizer				0
				0
				0
Public Safety & Security	How much do you think this will cost?	How much did you get?	How much did you pay?	How much you have left
				0
				0
				0
Decorations	How much do you think this will cost?	How much did you get?	How much did you pay?	How much you have left
Banners/Printing				0
promotional items/T-shirts				0
T-shirts				0
				0
				0
Promotion and Communications	How much do you think this will cost?	How much did you get?	How much did you pay?	How much you have left
St. Louis American				0
You Tube				0
TikTok				0
Facebook				0
Instagram				0
Influencers				0
Banners				0
Promotional items (t-shirts, swag bags, etc.)				0
				0
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Helpful Hint: download your own budget template to customize at bit.ly/Popup_Budget



APPENDIX

MENTORING FACT SHEET: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

MENTORING FACT SHEET



U.S. Department of Education ■ Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools
Mentoring Resource Center

#13, January 2007

Understanding the Youth Development Model

A theoretical connection has always existed between mentoring and what's commonly known as "youth development." Mentoring is frequently referred to as a youth development strategy—one that uses positive youth-adult relationships to provide broad guidance and support rather than aiming to fix a problem or teach a specific skill. Mentoring programs often include basic information about adolescent development during mentor training, encouraging mentors to be "developmental" rather than "prescriptive" in their work with young people. But what exactly does it mean to use a developmental approach when serving young people? What specific skills do mentors and staff need? And what programmatic goals, activities, and environments are needed to fully implement a positive youth development model?

Because youth development is the cornerstone of effective mentoring, the three fact sheets in this series will provide a basic overview of youth development theory and practice and describe ways in which these practices can be more fully incorporated into mentoring programs. It is hoped that this information will help Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools (OSDFS) grantees enrich the mentoring experience for mentors and mentees and ultimately improve outcomes for youth.

What is youth development?

Youth development in its broadest sense refers to the stages that all children go through to acquire the attitudes, competencies, values, and social skills they need to become successful adults. As children move through their developmental stages (see Erikson's Stages of Development on page 2), they acquire a set of personal assets, or supports, that help them face the challenges and opportunities ahead. These assets allow youth to become resilient—able to bounce back

from adversity. Their ability to develop successfully depends to a great extent on the support and assistance they receive from the people and institutions around them.

The "youth development" discussed here is an extension of that asset/resiliency process. In this context, youth development is a discipline in the field of youth work, founded on the belief that young people are best able to move through their developmental stages when they are supported across all sectors of the community—by individuals, family, schools, youth agencies, faith organizations, community governance, business, and more. The youth development model focuses on activities that nurture developmental assets rather than on reducing particular risks or preventing specific problems. Its ultimate goal is to help youth become successful adults—not just problem-free, but fully prepared to be responsible, contributing, and healthy adults.

Background: Resiliency research as the foundation for youth development

Researchers over the last 25 years have delved into the question of resiliency, examining why and how some children and youth from challenging environments and circumstances can survive and even thrive while others do not. A number of landmark longitudinal studies on child development, such as a classic study on the development of poor children and families on Kauai, Hawaii, identified internal and external factors that helped children overcome risks inherent in their lives (Werner and Smith, 1992). What the studies found was that at least 50 percent—and often closer to 70 percent—of youth growing up in high-risk conditions developed social competence despite exposure to severe stress, and overcame the odds to lead suc-

Helpful Hint: download the full Mentoring Fact Sheet at bit.ly/Popup_Mentoring.



APPENDIX

MENTORING FACT SHEET: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

CDC Recommendations for Gatherings – May 2021

CDC continues to recommend avoiding large events and gatherings. Currently, CDC does not provide numbers to define small and large events.

Large gatherings bring together many people from multiple households in a private or public space. Large gatherings are often planned events with a large number of guests and invitations. They sometimes involve lodging, event staff, security, tickets, and long-distance travel. [CDC's large events guidance](#) might apply to events such as conferences, trade shows, sporting events, festivals, concerts, or large weddings and parties.

Small gatherings are informal in nature and may occur with family and friends you regularly socialize with, often at someone's residence. They typically do not involve long distance travel. [Small gathering guidance](#) might be more appropriate for social gatherings that are more intimate with close friends and family, such as small holiday parties, family dinners, and small special celebrations.

CDC offers the following guidance to help prevent the spread of COVID-19. Event planners should work with [state and local health officials](#) to implement this guidance, adjusting to meet the unique needs and circumstances of the local community. This guidance is meant to supplement—not replace—any state, local, territorial, or tribal health and safety laws, rules, and regulations with which gatherings must comply.

Helpful Hint: download the full COVID Guidelines at bit.ly/STL_COVID



WWW.STLAREAVPC.ORG/