

# The System We Need: A Neighborhood Snapshot of Early Childhood Education in Detroit



Strengthening  
nonprofits and  
the communities  
they serve.

*Sharing a mission of change*

---

## Acknowledgements

Funding for this needs assessment was provided by The Kresge Foundation. IFF thanks the following organizations and individuals who provided valuable assistance in the completion of this report:

### Cadre Studio

Fran Loosen, Strategist and Co-founder

### City Connect Detroit

Dierk Hall, President and CEO

### Community Foundation for Southeast Michigan

Katie Brisson, Vice President, Program  
Kamilah Henderson, Program Officer

### Data Driven Detroit

Joshua Long, Project Manager  
Erica Raleigh, Director

### Detroit Public Schools

Karen P. Ridgeway, Superintendent of Academics  
Wilma Taylor-Costen, Assistant Superintendent,  
Foundation for Early Learners

### Early Childhood Investment Corporation

Sheri Butters, Director, Great Start to Quality  
Marijata Daniel-Echols, CEO

### Excellent Schools Detroit

Denise Smith, Vice President for Early Learning  
Dan Varner, CEO

### First Children's Finance

Jerry Cutts, President and CEO  
Monica Duncan, Regional Director, Michigan

### Great Start Collaborative Wayne

Toni Hartke, Director

### HighScope Educational Research Foundation

Tomoko Wakabayashi, Director of Research

### Independent Consultant

Cindy Eggleton

### Institute for Population Health

Gwendolyn Daniels, Vice President, Consumer  
and Community Engagement  
Ariel Flaggs, Health Educator  
Elan Shoulders, Health Educator

### Matrix Human Services

Karen Bisdorf, COO  
Scott Gifford, VP Major Grants  
Marcella Wilson, Ph.D., President and CEO

### Metropolitan Children and Youth Inc.

### United Children & Family Head Start

Roxanne Campbell, Head Start Director

### Michigan Department of Education

#### Office of Great Start

Lisa Brewer Walraven, Director,  
Child Development and Care  
Blanche Deren, Education Consultant,  
Early Childhood Education and Family Services  
Erin Emerson, Specialist, Child Development  
and Care

#### Michigan Department of Human Services

Ailene Buchtrup, Licensing Area Manager,  
Bureau of Children & Adult Licensing  
Cynthia Chapman, Program Manager,  
Office of Quality Assurance  
Julie Horn Alexander, Director, Office of  
Quality Assurance

### Peg Tallet Strategic Consulting

Peg Tallet, Principal

#### Southeast Michigan Early Childhood Funders Collaborative

W.K. Kellogg Foundation  
The Kresge Foundation  
Skillman Foundation  
Max M. and Marjorie S. Fisher Foundation  
McGregor Fund  
Community Foundation for  
Southeast Michigan  
The Jewish Fund  
PNC Foundation

### The Kresge Foundation

Wendy Jackson, Deputy Director,  
Community Development, Detroit  
Geneva Williams, Consultant

### United Way for Southeastern Michigan

Jennifer Callans, Social Innovation Fund  
Project Manager

### Wayne County Community

#### College District

Stephanie Bulger, Vice Chancellor

#### Wayne County Regional Educational Service Agency

Lena Montgomery, Manager, Special Education  
and Early Intervention Services

### Wayne State University

Sharon Elliott, Coordinator, Woodward Corridor  
Early Childhood Consortium  
John Hannigan, Deputy Director, Merrill Palmer  
Skillman Institute  
Anna Miller, Executive Director, Merrill Palmer  
Skillman Institute

### W.K. Kellogg Foundation

Khalilah Burt Gaston, Program Officer  
Linda Jo Doctor, Program Officer

### IFF Project Staff

R. Jovita Baber, PhD  
Managing Director, Research

Rachel Koch  
Research Associate

Cristina Silva  
Research Associate

Joe Neri  
Chief Executive Officer

Trinita Logue  
President

Matt Roth  
Chief Operating Officer

Jose Cerda III  
Vice President of Corporate  
Communications and Public Affairs

Kirby Burkholder  
Executive Director  
Eastern Region

Dawn Raftery  
Corporate Communications Manager

Special thanks to:  
Annemarie Harris, Consultant

Design: Sam Silvio

### IFF

333 South Wabash Avenue  
Suite 2800  
Chicago, Illinois 60604  
312.629.0060

© IFF 2015

---

# **The System We Need:**

## **A Neighborhood Snapshot of Early Childhood Education in Detroit**

---



---

# Table of Contents

---

<b>4</b>	Preface
<b>5</b>	Executive Summary
<b>6</b>	Brief Methodology
<b>7</b>	Citywide Overview
<b>25</b>	Findings by Program Type
<b>27</b>	General Care
<b>31</b>	Subsidized Care
<b>35</b>	Head Start and Early Head Start
<b>39</b>	Great Start Readiness Program
<b>40</b>	Findings by the Top 10 Highest-Need Neighborhoods
<b>44</b>	Highest-Need Neighborhood 1: Chadsey
<b>46</b>	Highest-Need Neighborhood 2: Rouge
<b>48</b>	Highest-Need Neighborhood 3: Vernor Junction
<b>50</b>	Highest-Need Neighborhood 4: Finney
<b>52</b>	Highest-Need Neighborhood 5: Burbank
<b>54</b>	Highest-Need Neighborhood 6: Springwells
<b>56</b>	Highest-Need Neighborhood 7: Mt. Olivet
<b>58</b>	Highest-Need Neighborhood 8: Brooks
<b>60</b>	Highest-Need Neighborhood 9: Denby
<b>62</b>	Highest-Need Neighborhood 10: Evergreen
<b>64</b>	Recommendations
<b>66</b>	Appendices
<b>66</b>	Appendix A: Detailed Methodology
<b>70</b>	Appendix B: Data Sources
<b>71</b>	Appendix C: 2015 Update

---

# Preface

---

## ***The System We Need: A Neighborhood Snapshot of Early Childhood Education in Detroit***

was conducted by the IFF Research Department and was funded by The Kresge Foundation.

IFF is a nonprofit corporation whose mission is to transform low-income and disinvested communities in the Midwest using the tools of community development finance, bolstered by data and place-based research. IFF brings capital from many sources, undertakes real estate investment and development, and forms partnerships with local leaders to improve decision-making and resource allocation for facilities-intensive programs including community health, affordable housing, and early childhood development.

In the field of early childhood development, IFF has conducted over a dozen needs assessments, and in many cases has helped implement new priorities that have emerged. In 1992 IFF and the state of Illinois launched the Child Care Facilities Development Program. As part of the program, IFF documented the need for, designed, financed, built, and owned seven new facilities for 12 years on behalf of child care providers. In 2000 IFF launched the Chicago Children's Capital Fund with the city of Chicago, resulting in 16 major expansions of child care centers. These projects established IFF as an expert in the operations, business models, and design of state-of-the-art early childhood development facilities.

These buildings served as family resource centers that strengthened community identity.

These special programs, along with IFF's 28 years of lending, real estate consulting, and development, have resulted in the creation of approximately 10,000 new slots and 1.5 million square feet of new or renovated space for early childhood development, to serve and support low-income families.

IFF's research in the child care sector includes publications on the history of federal and state child care legislation and programs for low-income children; the economic impact of the early childhood care and education industry; and statewide, regional, and community needs assessments for child care. These publications inform systemic thinking about child care, education, and comprehensive planning.

IFF's early childhood care and education methodology is distinctive in its spatial analysis of capacity at a neighborhood level. This neighborhood-level approach helps early education stakeholders focus investments where they will reach the greatest number of underserved children. In other cities where IFF has conducted similar research, the data and analysis have informed such decisions as investment in facilities modernization, program location, and targeted communication to particular neighborhoods or populations regarding child care options.



---

# Executive Summary

***The System We Need: A Neighborhood Snapshot of Early Childhood Education in Detroit*** is a study about children and access to quality early childhood care and education programs. It identifies the neighborhoods where the greatest numbers of young children need better access to providers of early childhood care and education. At the heart of this study lies the question, “What neighborhoods in Detroit have the greatest need for child care slots?”

## Key Findings

- Detroit has approximately 54,000 children, from birth to 5 years old, 43,913 of whom need child care. Of these children, 20,674 have access to a slot in a licensed child care facility. These licensed child care centers and licensed group child care homes, which count as supply for the purposes of this study, comprise 84 percent of Detroit’s total slots. Family child care homes, the majority of which are unlicensed, make up the remaining 16 percent, and are not counted as supply for the purposes of this study.
- Detroit needs approximately 23,239 additional licensed provider slots to serve all of its children, from birth to 5 years old, who need access to early childhood care and education. This is the citywide service gap.
- 51 percent of the licensed provider slots needed (11,793 slots) are concentrated in 10 neighborhoods (the Highest-Need Neighborhoods). The Highest-Need Neighborhoods exhibit need across all program types including general care, subsidy eligible access, Head Start, Early Head Start, and the Great Start Readiness Program. They are mostly in northeast and southwest Detroit and include:

1. Chadsey	6. Springwells
2. Rouge	7. Mt. Olivet
3. Vernor Junction	8. Brooks
4. Finney	9. Denby
5. Burbank	10. Evergreen
- Only about 27 percent of licensed early childhood care and education providers in Detroit, or roughly 100 providers, are participating in Michigan’s Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS), which is known locally as Great Start to Quality. These providers contribute approximately 31 percent (6,317) of Detroit’s licensed slots. Of all participating licensed providers, 68 percent received a rating of four or five stars, the two highest ratings.
- Most providers—56 percent—do not offer full-day, full-year child care. Eight providers, with star ratings of four or higher, combine various funding streams to provide full-year, full-day care and education to approximately 500 children.
- In a 2015 update, which included the Early Head Start and Great Start slots added in 2014, the overall picture shifted only slightly. Eight of the 10 areas that were highest-need in 2013 remain highest-need in 2015. Two neighborhoods, Evergreen and Springwells, fell to 11 and 12, respectively; and two neighborhoods not previously in the highest-need areas, Nolan and Pershing, entered the top 10.

## Recommendations

To have the greatest impact on improving access to quality early childhood care and education services:

- 1. Focus investments for expanded capacity in the highest-need neighborhoods.**
- 2. Increase participation in the Quality Rating and Improvement System by helping providers with staff, management, engagement, and programs.**
- 3. Promote blended funding for programs to achieve higher-quality.**
- 4. Create a facilities renovation program to increase quality in the near-term.**
- 5. Create three new high-quality, blended-funded family resource centers in Detroit’s highest-need neighborhoods.**

---

## Brief Methodology

---

To assist in a full understanding of the report, its terminology, and its mapping models, a brief discussion of the methodology is presented here. A more detailed description of the methodology is presented in Appendix A.

***The System We Need: A Neighborhood Snapshot of Early Childhood Education in Detroit*** is a needs assessment. It locates the neighborhoods with the greatest need for early childhood care and education (also referred to as ECCE) by comparing the **Supply**, which is the capacity of licensed child care providers, against **Demand**, which is the number of young children living in a neighborhood. It calculates the difference between supply and demand to identify the **Service Gap** for each of the 54 Master Plan Neighborhoods in Detroit. The Master Plan Neighborhoods (hereafter called **Neighborhoods**) were created by the city's Planning and Development Department. Through this comparison, the neighborhoods with the greatest need, or difference between supply and demand, are identified. The report also uses **Service Level**, the supply divided by the demand, to show the percentage of children in a neighborhood who have access to early childhood care and education services.

For each program type, the study counts the number of seats administered by providers participating in each program and serving each neighborhood, and subtracts the number of young children in each neighborhood who are eligible for each respective program. The resulting total is the service gap.

The program types are: child care for families of all incomes, referred to throughout the report as general care; child care for subsidy-eligible families, based on income and a parent's inability to provide care because they are working or completing high school, for instance; child care for families eligible for Head Start and Early Head Start, a comprehensive child development program funded by the federal government that promotes school readiness of children in low-income families; and child care for families eligible for the Great Start Readiness Program, Michigan's state-funded school readiness program for 4-year-olds who are at risk for low educational attainment.

After determining the service gap, the neighborhoods are ranked by the size of their service gap. The largest service gap is represented by the highest ranking, number 1, and the smallest service gap is represented by the lowest ranking, number 54. The **Highest-Need Neighborhoods** are the neighborhoods ranked from 1 to 10.



# Citywide Overview

There are about 54,000 children, from birth to 5 years old, living in Detroit. After accounting for statistical trends for early childhood care and education demand in large urban centers in the Midwest, about 10,000 children in Detroit are unlikely to need care. Therefore, approximately 44,000 children in Detroit are likely to need ECCE. These figures are determined by taking into account household income, employment status of parents, and family composition. For example, 18 percent of infants and toddlers in two-parent households in which only one parent works require early childhood care. Among low-income families, the percentage increases to 25 percent. These families generally choose to have the non-working parent care for their children, and thus do not place a demand on the child care system (for multipliers, see Appendix A).

There is capacity to serve 20,674 children in licensed programs. This leaves a service gap of 23,239 slots.

Reflecting national trends, the greatest need for additional service in Detroit is in infant and toddler care, with a service gap of 16,947, or 73 percent of the city's overall need. The service gap for 3- to 5-year-olds is considerably smaller at 6,292 slots, or 27 percent of the overall need. See Table 1.

**Table 1. Citywide Service Gap**

2013	Number of Children Needing Care	Available Licensed Slots	Service Gap	Percent of Service Gap
Ages 0-2	21,082	4,135	-16,947	73%
Ages 3-5	22,831	16,539	-6,292	27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,913</b>	<b>20,674</b>	<b>-23,239</b>	<b>100%</b>

To identify the neighborhoods with the highest overall need, the individual ranks of both age groups—infants and toddlers and 3- to 5-year-olds—are averaged. The 10 highest-need neighborhoods are numbered from 1-10 on Map 1, and are:

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Chadsey         | 6. Springwells |
| 2. Rouge           | 7. Mt. Olivet  |
| 3. Vernor Junction | 8. Brooks      |
| 4. Finney          | 9. Denby       |
| 5. Burbank         | 10. Evergreen  |

The majority of the service gap, 51 percent, is concentrated in these 10 highest-need neighborhoods. See Table 2. They are concentrated in the northeast and southwest areas of the city. Maps 2 and 3 and their accompanying tables show the highest-need neighborhoods within each age group.

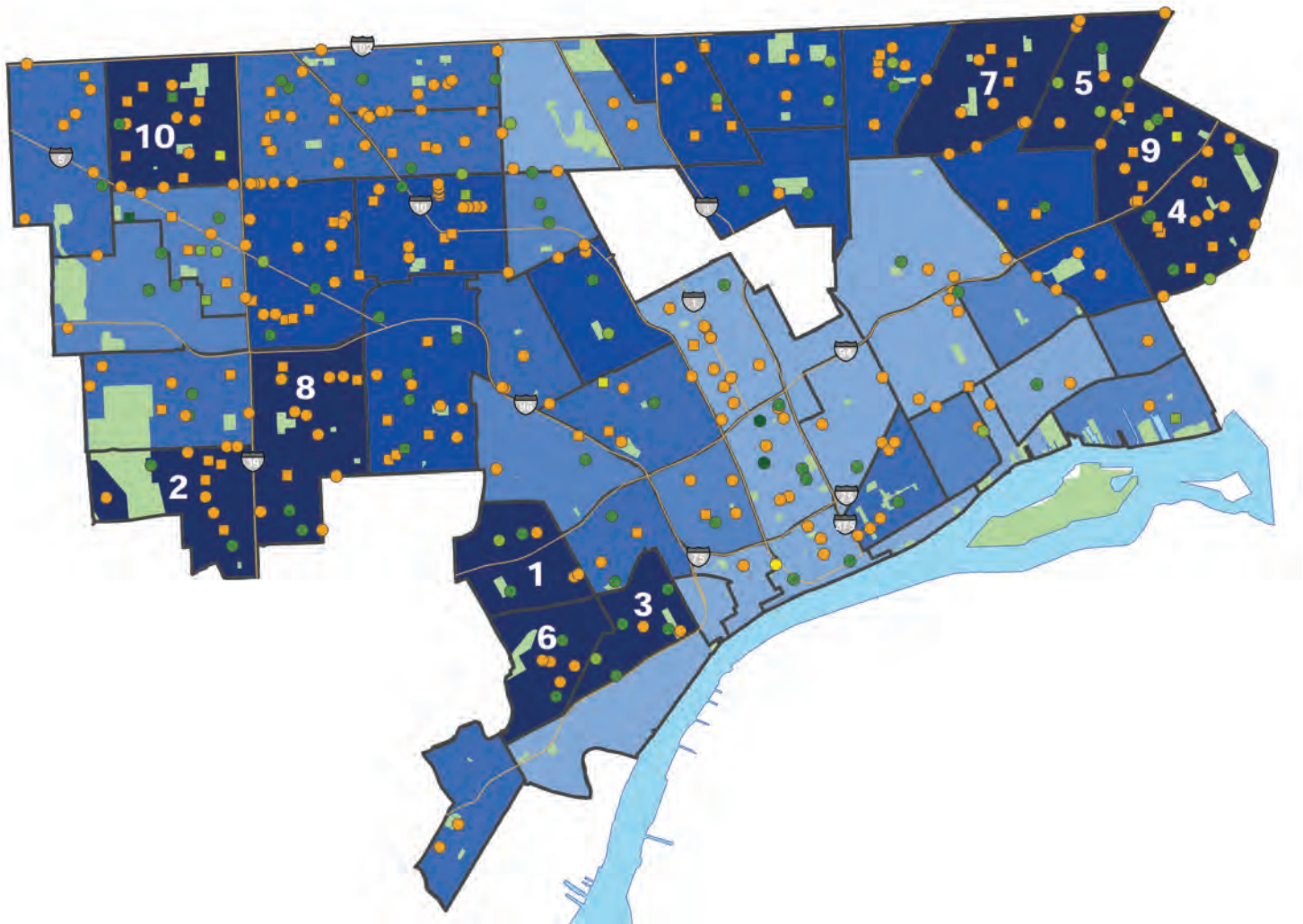
The composition of the service gap varies from neighborhood to neighborhood. For example, there are neighborhoods that provide a relatively high level of infant and toddler service but which instead lack adequate space for 3- to 5-year-olds. The detailed profiles for the 10 highest-need neighborhoods included at the end of this report are designed to assist the reader in understanding the differences in licensed child care space at the neighborhood level.

**Table 2. Highest-Need Neighborhoods Service Gap**

2013	Number of Children Needing Care	Available Licensed Slots	Service Gap	Percent of Citywide Service Gap
Ages 0-2	7,538	798	-6,740	40%
Ages 3-5	8,335	3,282	-5,053	80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,873</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>-11,793</b>	<b>51%</b>

# Map 1

## Overall Service Gap, Licensed Providers



### Map Reading Tip

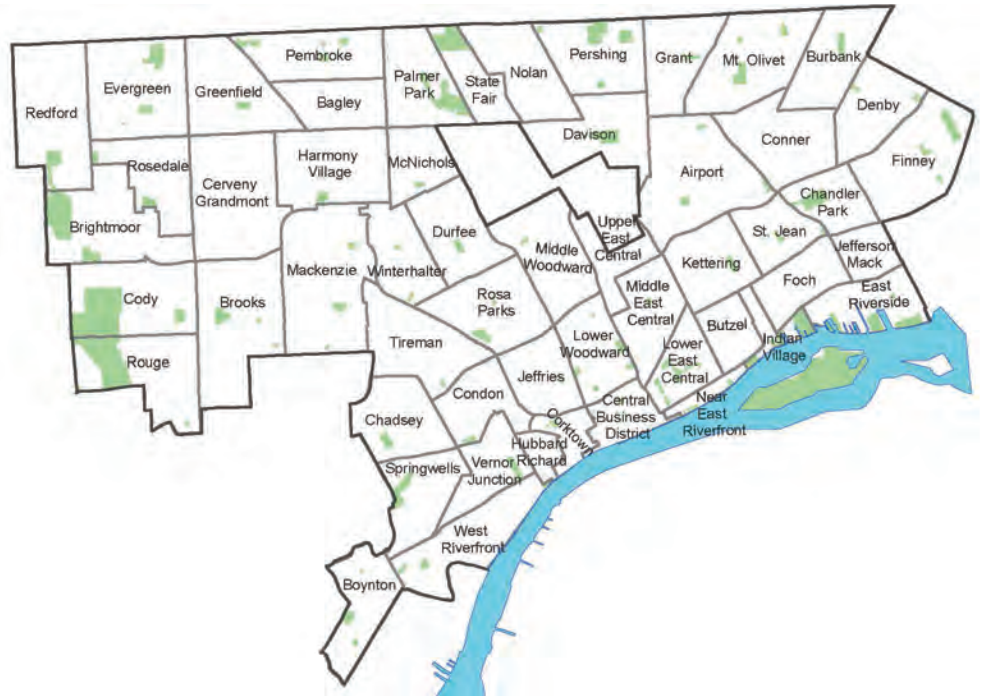
The first three maps present Detroit's 54 Master Plan Neighborhoods ranked by the size of their service gap. These neighborhoods are ranked in order of greatest to least need, across age groups and program types. The neighborhood with the largest service gap is ranked number 1, and the neighborhood with the smallest service gap is ranked number 54. The 10 neighborhoods most in need of licensed child care slots are shown on the map with bold, white numbers from 1 through 10.

Map 1 is a summative map across the age groups, and Maps 2 and 3 show this information by age group. The tables to the right of Maps 2 and 3 reflect the colors assigned to each set of neighborhood rankings. The table shows each neighborhood's rank, demand, service gap and service level.

Neighborhood Rankings	Provider Type	Great Start to Quality Rating
1-10 (Highest Need)	○ Child Care Center	● Five Stars
11-20	□ Group Child Care Home	● Four Stars
21-30	□ Master Plan Neighborhoods	● Three Stars
31-40	■ Detroit River	● Two Stars
41-54 (Lowest Need)	■ Park	● One Star
		● Licensed, but without a rating

---

## Master Plan Neighborhoods



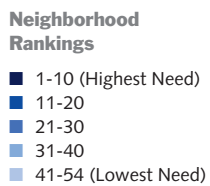
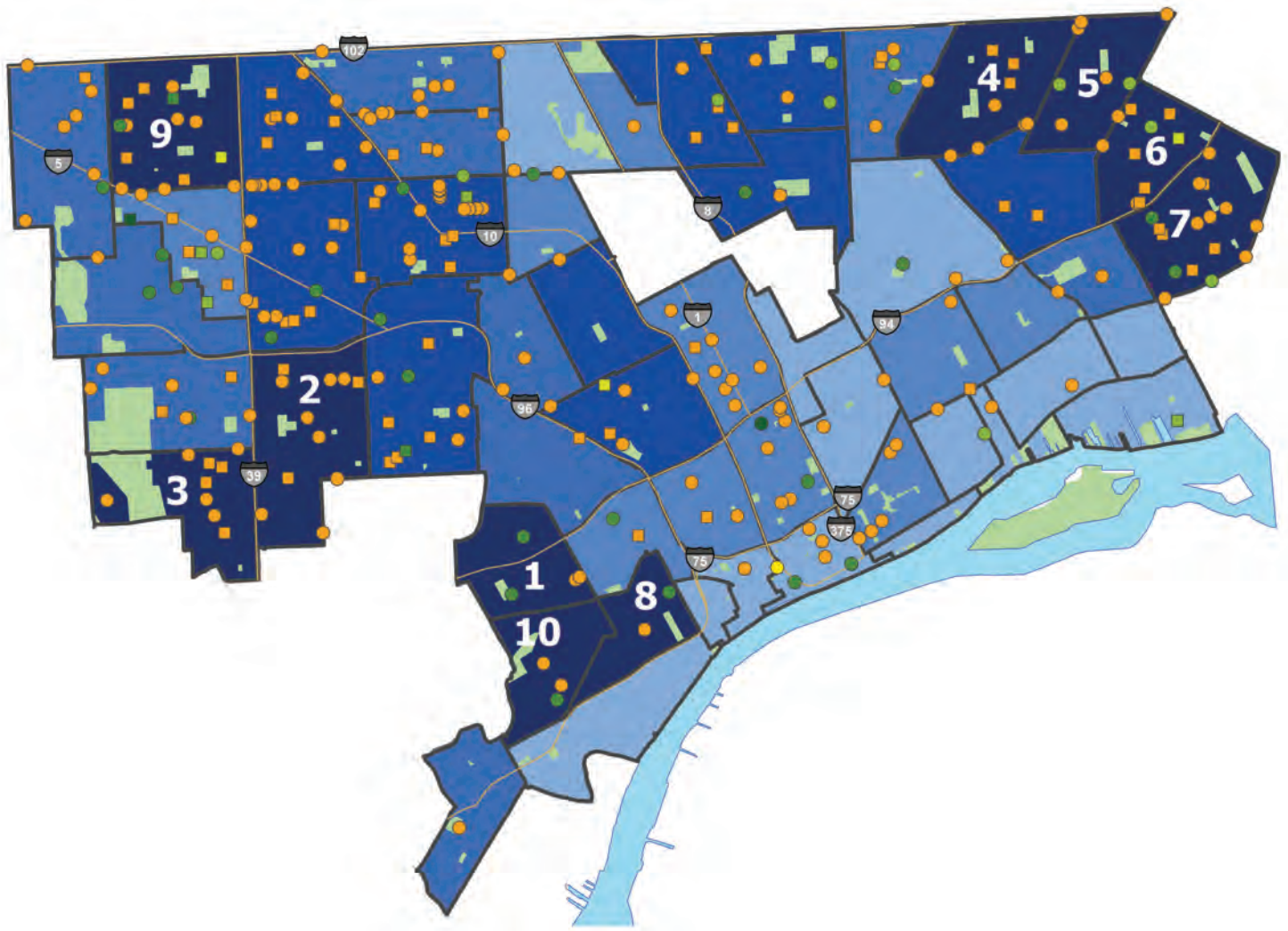
---

Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. United States Census. United States Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.



## Map 2

### Service Gap, Children Ages 0-2, Licensed Providers

**Provider Type**

- ☐ Child Care Center
- ☐ Group Child Care Home
- ☐ Master Plan Neighborhoods
- ☒ Detroit River Park

## Great Start to Quality Rating

- Five Stars
- Four Stars
- Three Stars
- Two Stars
- One Star
- Licensed, but without a rating



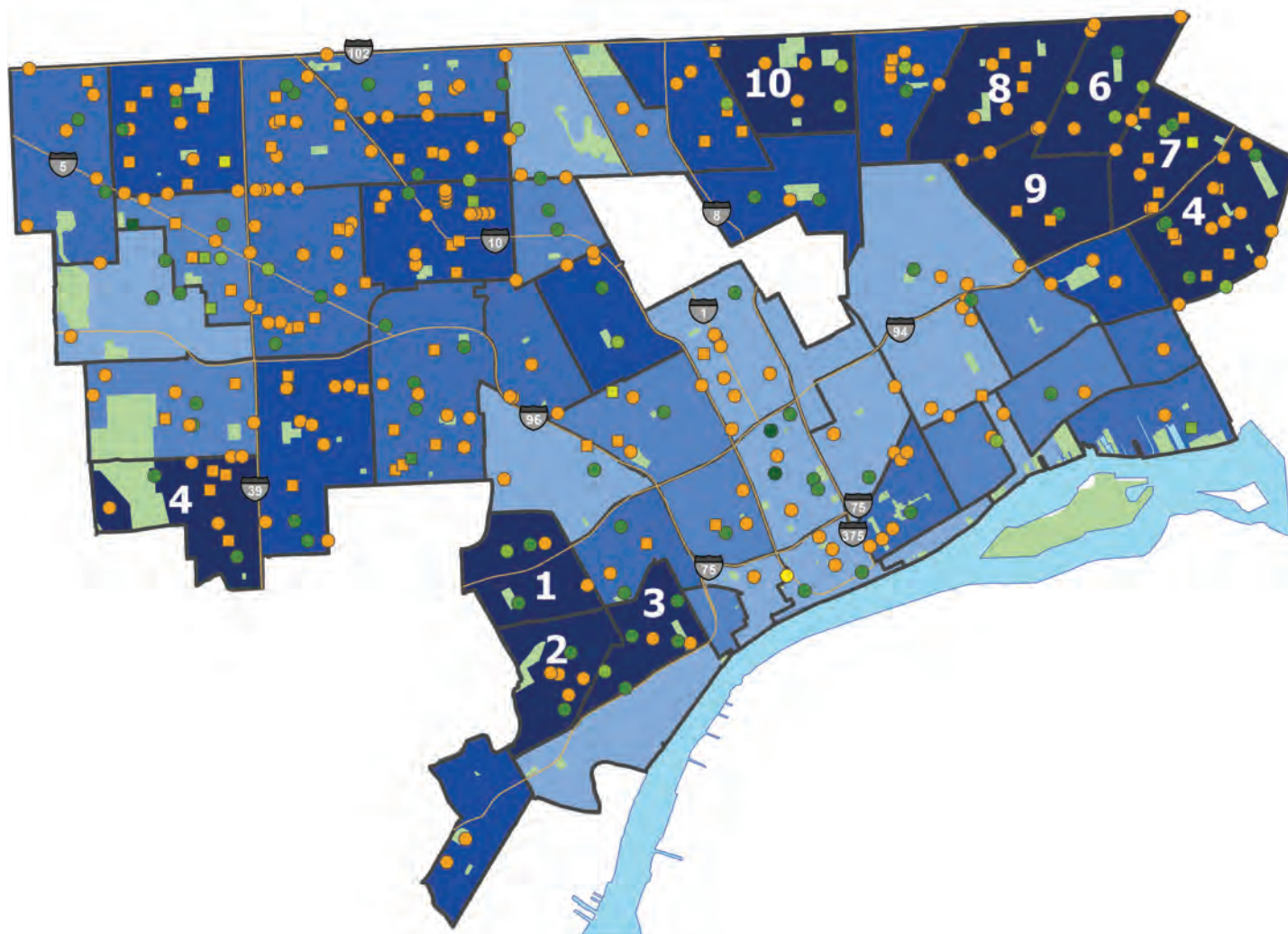
Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. United States Census. United States Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.

Need Rank	Study Geography	Demand	Service Gap	Service Level
1	Chadsey	906	-843	7%
2	Brooks	882	-746	15%
3	Rouge	786	-709	10%
4	Mt. Olivet	771	-689	11%
5	Burbank	740	-680	8%
6	Denby	704	-653	7%
7	Finney	715	-628	12%
8	Vernor Junction	659	-603	8%
9	Evergreen	743	-600	19%
10	Springwells	632	-589	7%
11	Mackenzie	758	-572	25%
12	Harmony Village	680	-547	20%
13	Cerveny Grandmont	752	-538	28%
14	Conner	612	-534	13%
15	Pershing	497	-460	7%
16	Rosa Parks	540	-420	22%
17	Durfee	503	-406	19%
18	Davison	467	-397	15%
19	Nolan	440	-389	12%
20	Greenfield	504	-366	27%
21	Redford	468	-358	24%
22	Cody	469	-352	25%
23	Tireman	442	-324	27%
24	Chandler Park	356	-313	12%
25	Grant	348	-308	11%
25	Brightmoor	448	-308	31%
27	Winterhalter	387	-302	22%
28	Bagley	320	-256	20%
29	Pembroke	331	-249	25%
30	Boynnton	257	-235	9%
31	Rosedale	335	-224	33%
32	Lower East Central	270	-219	19%
33	Jeffries	263	-192	27%
34	Kettering	265	-186	30%
35	Condon	255	-185	27%
36	St. Jean	230	-179	22%
37	Lower Woodward	247	-177	28%
38	McNichols	223	-163	27%
39	State Fair	184	-145	21%
40	Middle Woodward	257	-144	44%
41	Jefferson Mack	141	-117	17%
42	Airport	266	-116	56%
43	East Riverside	151	-113	25%
44	Foch	155	-109	30%
45	Palmer Park	161	-90	44%
46	Butzel	125	-87	30%
47	Hubbard Richard	90	-69	23%
48	Middle East Central	135	-59	56%
49	West Riverfront	99	-45	55%
50	Near East Riverfront	18	-5	72%
51	Central Business District	48	-4	92%
52	Corktown	35	-3	91%
53	Indian Village	11	10	191%
54	Upper East Central	1	48	4900%



## Map 3

## Service Gap, Children Ages 3-5, Licensed Providers



## Neighborhood Rankings

- 1-10 (Highest Need)
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-54 (Lowest Need)

**Provider Type**

- ☐ Child Care Center
- ☐ Group Child Care Home
- ☐ Master Plan Neighborhoods
- ☒ Detroit River Park

## Great Start to Quality Rating

- Five Stars
- Four Stars
- Three Stars
- Two Stars
- One Star
- Licensed, but without a rating



Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. United States Census. United States Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.



Need Rank	Study Geography	Demand	Service Gap	Service Level
1	Chadsey	1,147	-866	24%
2	Springwells	735	-523	29%
3	Vernor Junction	759	-517	32%
4	Rouge	843	-515	39%
4	Finney	883	-515	42%
6	Burbank	746	-514	31%
7	Denby	707	-504	29%
8	Mt. Olivet	816	-491	40%
9	Conner	709	-408	42%
10	Pershing	563	-397	29%
11	Brooks	934	-372	60%
12	Harmony Village	768	-277	64%
13	Davison	514	-242	53%
14	Evergreen	765	-236	69%
15	Nolan	443	-232	48%
16	Grant	347	-177	49%
17	Durfee	545	-170	69%
18	Bagley	402	-155	61%
19	Boynton	262	-133	49%
20	Chandler Park	305	-124	59%
21	Mackenzie	830	-97	88%
22	Cerveny Grandmont	854	-95	89%
23	Winterhalter	421	-94	78%
24	Pembroke	411	-93	77%
25	Greenfield	583	-91	84%
26	Redford	507	-82	84%
27	Lower East Central	245	-35	86%
28	Condon	303	-16	95%
29	Jefferson Mack	117	-12	90%
29	East Riverside	192	-12	94%
31	Cody	473	-10	98%
32	Butzel	164	-9	95%
33	St. Jean	205	4	102%
34	McNichols	221	9	104%
35	Jeffries	282	12	104%
35	Hubbard Richard	78	12	115%
37	State Fair	140	13	109%
38	Rosa Parks	477	14	103%
39	Foch	174	25	114%
40	Rosedale	375	26	107%
41	Tireman	450	32	107%
42	Near East Riverfront	11	41	473%
43	Lower Woodward	233	48	121%
44	Kettering	260	65	125%
45	Brightmoor	475	69	115%
46	Indian Village	19	72	479%
47	Palmer Park	192	97	151%
48	Corktown	30	104	447%
49	Middle Woodward	310	128	141%
50	Central Business District	32	142	544%
51	Middle East Central	155	158	202%
52	West Riverfront	114	159	239%
53	Upper East Central	1	195	19600%
54	Airport	304	300	199%

---

## High-Quality Comprehensive System

As research has demonstrated, quality early childhood care and education programs provide long-term, positive educational outcomes. The benefits are compounded for children in low-income households—especially when they have access to high-quality, full-day, full-year programs.

Licensing requirements for providers focus on life and health issues and serve as a basic threshold of quality. Michigan's Quality Rating and Improvement System is a more rigorous assessment of program quality but is voluntary. While most participants in Detroit have received four or five stars—the two highest designations under Michigan's QRIS—only 27 percent of licensed providers participate. Furthermore, these tend to be part-day, school year programs because of the funding restrictions of Head Start, Early Head Start, and Great Start programs. Approximately 44 percent of centers offer full-day, full-year programs. Several providers have braided or blended state and federal funding sources in order to provide high-quality, full-day, full-year programs to children from low-income households.

## Licensed Care (Supply)

Only slots provided by licensed centers and group homes are counted toward supply. This is because every year they must pass a basic quality inspection conducted by the Michigan Department of Human Services' Bureau of Children and Adult Licensing (BCAL). These inspections focus on safety issues and basic early learning and care standards. Providers must pass mandatory on-site inspections to receive their license, and they must continue to pass these

inspections annually to maintain their license. Licensed child care slots comprised the large majority of available child care slots (84 percent). In 2013, there were 20,674 licensed child care slots in Detroit (Table 3).

Registered family child care homes and unlicensed providers receiving a subsidy comprised 2 percent and 14 percent of all slots, respectively. Registered providers are only subject to an inspection by BCAL once every three years, and even then only 10 percent of registered homes are chosen at random to receive an inspection. Unlicensed providers are not subject to inspection at all. Slots in registered and unlicensed homes do not count toward supply. Family child care homes play an important and historic role in early childhood care and education. They provide integral care to families and neighborhoods. Not counting family child care homes as supply is not a statement that these sources do not provide quality care—only that it is difficult for the state to assess quality in family child care homes. Families will continue to need family child care, especially for younger children, but Michigan also is moving toward higher adoption of its QRIS—a move that focuses on participating licensed care.

## Moving Toward Quality Care

In 2007, ECCE stakeholders in Michigan presented recommendations for a Quality Rating and Improvement System to improve the quality of care and education for pre-school children. Over the next few years, a QRIS for the state of Michigan was designed, tested, and implemented. Michigan's QRIS, known as Great Start to Quality, now exists as a resource for all ECCE

**Table 3. Supply of Child Care**

	Ages 0-2			Ages 3-5			Total	
	Number of Providers	Capacity of Providers	Percent of Capacity	Number of Providers	Capacity of Providers	Percent of Capacity	Total Capacity	Percent of Capacity
<b>2013</b>								
<b>Licensed</b>								
Child Care Centers	204	3,732	56%	300	16,316	90%	20,048	81%
Group Child Care Homes	77	403	6%	77	223	1%	626	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>4,135</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>16,539</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>20,674</b>	<b>84%</b>
<b>Registered</b>								
Family Child Care Homes	121	304	5%	120	166	1%	470	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Unlicensed Receiving Subsidy</b>								
Family Child Care Homes	1,398	2,188	33%	1,089	1,371	8%	3,559	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>2,188</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>3,559</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>6,627</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>18,076</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>24,703</b>	<b>100%</b>

stakeholders in Michigan, be they parents, providers, or educators. Participants submit a self-assessment survey that is validated by QRIS staff. Michigan's QRIS measures quality based on criteria in five categories: staff qualifications and experience; family and community engagement; administration and management; learning environment; and curriculum and instruction. Based on the assessment, a rating of one to five stars is assigned.

Throughout the report, each map shows provider quality by color. Providers with five stars have received the highest possible rating and are colored a deep green. The color scale moves down from five stars and depicts providers with one star colored in yellow. Providers without a QRIS rating are shown from a color scale of orange, depicting licensed providers without a rating, down to red, depicting unlicensed providers.

In addition to guiding parents in selecting a quality program for their children, the quality standards provide stakeholders with a common vision for moving toward a quality early childhood care and education system for all young children. Organizations throughout Michigan encourage participation in QRIS. For example, the Great Start Readiness Program (GSRP) requires that recipients of their funds participate; and the Michigan Child Development and Care (CDC) program pays higher reimbursement rates for children attending a center that has received a QRIS rating of three stars or higher.

Currently, in Detroit, approximately 27 percent of licensed early childhood care and education providers participate in QRIS. These providers contribute approximately 31 percent (6,317) of Detroit's licensed slots. Of all participating licensed providers, 68 percent received a rating of four or five stars, the two highest ratings.

For infants and toddlers, 57 licensed and registered providers participate in QRIS. This represents 14 percent of licensed and registered infant and toddler providers. These 57 providers offer 782 slots (see Table 4), or 18 percent of licensed and registered infant and toddler slots.

For 3- to 5-year-olds, there are 112 licensed and registered providers participating in QRIS. This represents 23 percent of licensed and registered 3- to 5-year-old providers. These 112 providers offer

5,564 slots (see Table 5), or 33 percent of licensed and registered 3- to 5-year-old slots.

Concurrent with encouraging participation in QRIS, the state recognizes that accessibility to licensed centers will remain an issue. As a result, QRIS offers resources to unlicensed providers as well. These resources include access to teaching materials and supplies, as well as continuing professional education and training opportunities. Greater access to quality care should continue to be a priority for all ECCE stakeholders.

**Tables 4 and 5 | Quality Rating and Improvement System by Provider Type**

Ages 0-2		5 Stars		4 Stars		3 Stars		2 Stars		1 Star		Rating in Progress		Total	
Provider Type		Providers	Seats	Providers	Seats	Providers	Seats	Providers	Seats	Providers	Seats	Providers	Seats	Providers	Seats
Child Care Centers	Count	1	24	23	471	12	156	0	0	1	22	2	35	39	708
	Percent Within Provider Type	2.6%	3.4%	59.0%	66.5%	30.8%	22.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	3.1%	5.1%	4.9%	100.0%	100.0%
Group Child Care Homes	Count	1	7	2	10	4	20	3	14	0	0	1	5	11	56
	Percent Within Provider Type	9.1%	12.5%	18.2%	17.9%	36.4%	35.7%	27.3%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	8.9%	100.0%	100.0%
Family Child Care Homes	Count	0	0	0	0	5	14	1	2	1	2	0	0	7	18
	Percent Within Provider Type	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	71.4%	77.8%	14.3%	11.1%	14.3%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	2	31	25	481	21	190	4	16	2	24	3	40	57	782
	Percent Within Provider Type	3.5%	4.0%	43.9%	61.5%	36.8%	24.3%	7.0%	2.0%	3.5%	3.1%	5.3%	5.1%	100.0%	100.0%

Ages 3-5		5 Stars		4 Stars		3 Stars		2 Stars		1 Star		Rating in Progress		Total	
Provider Type		Providers	Seats	Providers	Seats	Providers	Seats	Providers	Seats	Providers	Seats	Providers	Seats	Providers	Seats
Child Care Centers	Count	2	134	66	4,065	18	925	0	0	1	55	7	344	94	5,523
	Percent Within Provider Type	2.1%	2.4%	70.2%	73.6%	19.1%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.0%	7.4%	6.2%	100.0%	100.0%
Group Child Care Homes	Count	1	3	2	5	4	11	3	8	0	0	1	3	11	30
	Percent Within Provider Type	9.1%	10.0%	18.2%	16.7%	36.4%	36.7%	27.3%	26.7%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	10.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Family Child Care Homes	Count	0	0	0	0	5	7	1	1	1	1	0	0	7	9
	Percent Within Provider Type	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	71.4%	77.8%	14.3%	11.1%	14.3%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	3	137	68	4,070	27	943	4	9	2	57	8	347	112	5,564
	Percent Within Provider Type	2.7%	2.5%	60.7%	73.1%	24.1%	16.9%	3.6%	0.2%	1.8%	1.0%	7.1%	6.2%	100.0%	100.0%

5 stars – Program demonstrates highest quality

4 stars – Program demonstrates quality across almost all standards. Program demonstrates high quality

3 stars – Program demonstrates quality across several standards.

2 stars – Program demonstrates quality across some standards.

1 star – Program meets licensing requirements and is participating in Great Start to Quality

All providers that are licensed or registered with the DHS are automatically given an “empty star” rating. This is different than a rating of 1 star.

**Full-Day, Full-Year Care for Working Families**

In addition to benefitting working families by providing a single care solution for the work day, full-day, full-year programs offer more consistency in learning opportunities for children. While CDC subsidized care allows low-income working parents access to full-day, full-year care, Head Start, Early Head Start, and Great Start programs provide partial day and predominately school-year education. Due to these funding restrictions, most centers—56 percent—do not offer full-day, full-year programs.

There are 2,574 full-day, full-year licensed slots for infants and toddlers (see Chart 1), which is 62 percent of all available licensed slots for this age group. This meets only 12 percent of all infant and toddler demand in Detroit.

There are 6,684 full-day, full-year licensed slots for children ages 3 to 5 (see Chart 1), which is 40 percent of all available licensed slots for 3- to 5-year-olds. These slots meet only 29 percent of the 3- to 5-year-old demand for quality full-day, full-year licensed slots.

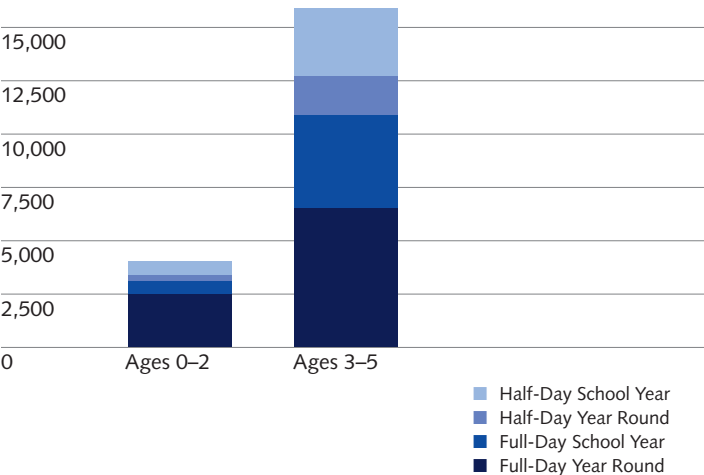
**Comprehensive Care through Braiding and Blending Funds**

To provide quality full-day, full-year programs, a handful of centers in Detroit blend or braid funding—a growing national practice that allows providers to offer comprehensive family and early childhood care and education programs. Blending occurs when funding from two or more separate sources is used to pay for one set of program services to a group of children. Braiding occurs when funding from two or more sources is brought together to support the total cost of services to an individual child. These mechanisms are used to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of all available public funding sources.

One benefit of these mechanisms is access for a greater variety of users. This is a result of coordinating funding streams because different programs require different eligibility requirements. Another benefit is access to different types of quality care, because different programs provide different pieces of what a family might need in order to receive comprehensive ECCE. Still another benefit is improved access to continual care with fewer children needing to be moved from one program in the morning to another in the afternoon due to enhanced coordination. This is less disruptive to their learning and is a more supportive system for working parents.

Various strategies have been used to incorporate these mechanisms into ECCE systems. One such strategy is applying Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funds, a federal funding source, to support child care programs that complement the hours of state-funded programs. Providers also blend and braid funding to support complementary ECCE services such as parent education, health, and nutrition programs.

**Chart 1. Licensed Capacity by Operating Times**



Federal law states that when applying multiple sources, funds cannot supplant other sources, only supplement them. In this way, the law ensures that families do not experience gaps or loss of service. Instead, multiple sources are used together to improve efficiency and effectiveness. This coordination can and should occur at all levels of a community’s ECCE environment including in policy structuring to support such coordination, with adequate community input at local, state, and federal levels.

The handful of providers listed in Table 6 operate high-quality programs (four and five star QRIS rated) in Detroit that use multiple streams of funding to support their centers. These centers have thoughtfully constructed their policies to provide more comprehensive service to the communities and families they serve. As illustrated by each provider’s neighborhood rank, these centers are located throughout Detroit, including in the highest-need areas.

In the following chapters, the supply and demand of individual programs are assessed based on the eligibility requirements for recipients of services in each program.

In examining ECCE services comprehensively, this study provides the tools to develop strategies that blend and braid resources to better serve Detroit families.

**Counting Children during a Time of Change**

Swift demographic transformation and growing urban blight challenge planning in Detroit—including where and how to invest in ECCE services to best serve Detroit families. Detroit’s population has been declining over the last six decades and has now dipped lower than 700,000, according to estimates by the U.S. Census. This is down from a peak more than double that (1.85 million) in the 1950s. The decline in population has recently been characterized by rapid and clustered out-migration. In order to better understand these patterns, the Detroit Blight Removal Task Force brought together an array of organizations—including Data Driven Detroit and LOVELAND Technologies—to undertake a survey on Detroit’s landscape. This project, called the Motor City Mapping project, produced data on parcels by their use and occupancy. Map 4 presents this data, showing Detroit’s roughly 380,000 parcels in contrast by residential or non-residential structure, and by occupancy status.

**Table 6. Quality Providers Adopting Blending and Braiding Mechanisms**

Provider Name	Capacity	Great Start to Quality Rating	Neighborhood	Neighborhood Rank
Growing Minds Learning Center (Outer Drive location)	100	4 stars	Finney	4
Jude Family Childcare Center	39	4 stars	Airport	48
Kids' Avenue Christian Learning Center	41	4 stars	Grant	19
Kristy's Early Childhood Development Center	60	4 stars	Evergreen	10
Little Scholars Child Development Center, LLC - Brightmoor	45	4 stars	Brightmoor	35
Martin Luther King, Jr. Education Center	97	4 stars	Harmony Village	12
Summer Preschool Early Learning Center II	66	4 stars	McNichols	38
WSU Merrill Palmer Skillman Institute Early Childhood Center	80	5 stars	Lower Woodward	42



---

To provide the most accurate estimate of children birth to 5 years old who need child care services, this study used demographic projections calculated by Esri, an industry leader in Geographic Information System software and data content. In 2013, there were an estimated 54,277 children from birth to age 5 in the city of Detroit. These children are concentrated in pockets that often are interspersed with neighborhoods experiencing significant urban blight. To understand the relationships between density of children and urban blight in Detroit, juxtapose the density of birth to 5-year-old children (Map 5) with the Motor City Mapping Blight Survey (Map 4). As this exercise illustrates, neighborhoods, especially in the northeast, divide areas with significant blight but retain dense pockets of children.

Of these roughly 54,000 early education-age children, 10,000 are not likely to need early childhood care and education services. This is based on survey data examining patterns in large Midwestern cities in which, for example, two-parent families with only one parent working do not tend to use child care services (for multiplier, see Table in Appendix A). These children are in families that have a stay-at-home parent, family member, or neighbor who provides care. The remaining 44,000 children are likely to need early childhood care and education services.

Early Head Start and Head Start programs serve children living in households with incomes lower than 100 percent federal poverty level (FPL). The density of eligible children is scattered throughout the city, but coincides with the overall density of birth to 5-year-old children, as illustrated with Maps 5 and 6.

In Detroit, 16,196 infants and toddlers are eligible for the Early Head Start program. This figure represents 77 percent of the infants and toddlers requiring child care in the city—an important picture of child poverty in Detroit. There are 14,556 3- to 5-year-olds eligible for the Head Start Program, or 64 percent of that age group in need of care.

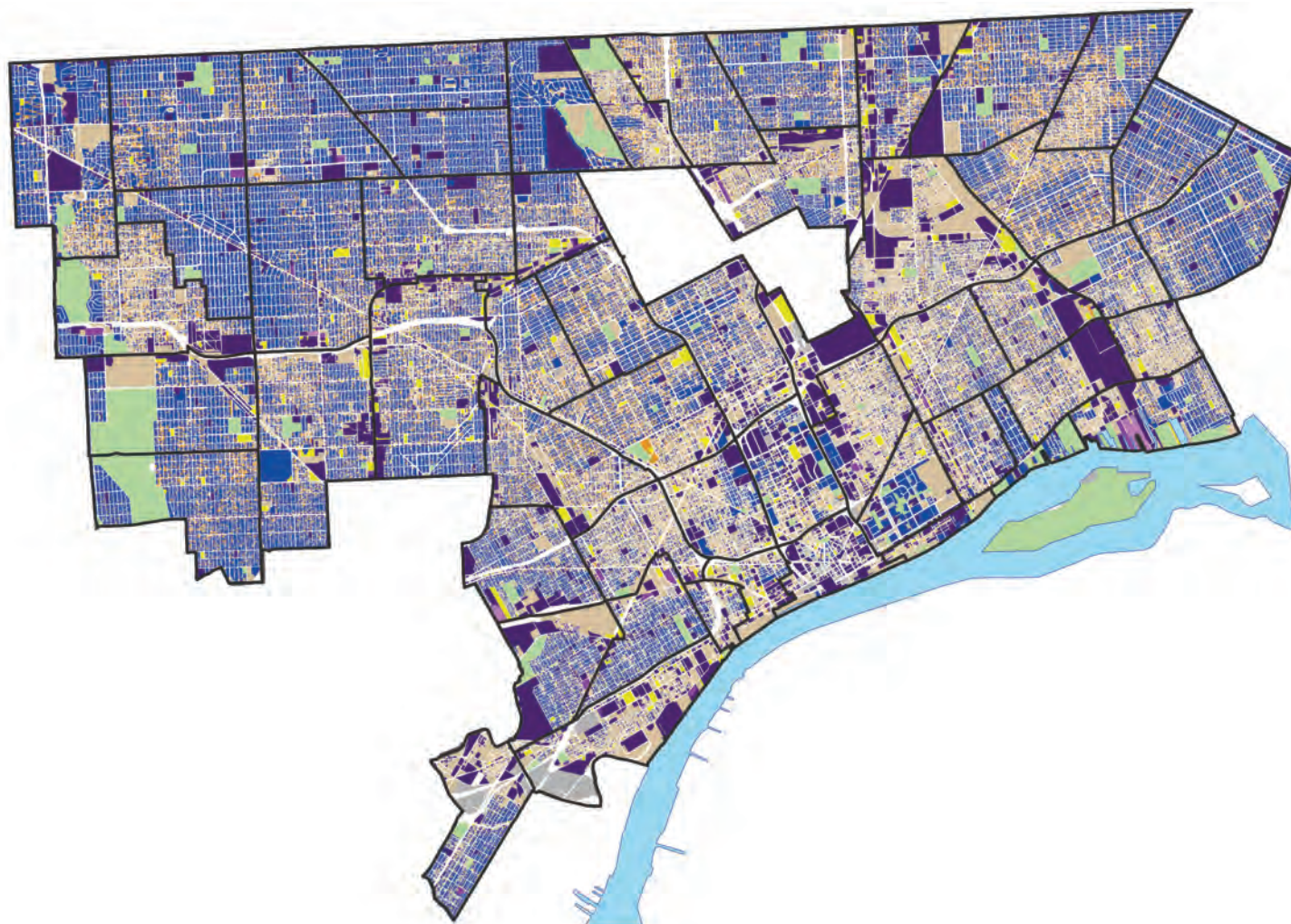
The Great Start Readiness Program (GSRP) predominately serves 4-year-old children in families with incomes between 100 percent and 250 percent FPL. Families who fall below this threshold tend to be referred to the Head Start program. Similar to the dispersion of children who are below 100 percent FPL, children who are between 100 percent and 200 percent FPL also can be found scattered in pockets throughout the city—with significant concentration in the southwest neighborhoods (See Map 7). There are 7,633 4-year-olds eligible for GSRP. This figure represents 33 percent of 3- to 5-year-olds in need of child care.

Families also can be eligible for child care assistance through the Child Development and Care Program, an offering of Michigan's Department of Human Services. Eligibility is determined based on income and a parent's inability to provide care because they are working or completing high school, for instance.

Qualifying families who are able to place their children with approved providers can receive partial or full reimbursement of the cost of care. Thirty-five percent (7,341) of infants and toddlers in Detroit who need child care are eligible to receive subsidized child care, and 45 percent (10,381) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care are eligible to receive subsidized child care.

## Map 4

### Motor City Mapping Blight Survey, June 02, 2014



**Parcel Data on Presence of Structure,  
Occupancy of Structure, and Use**

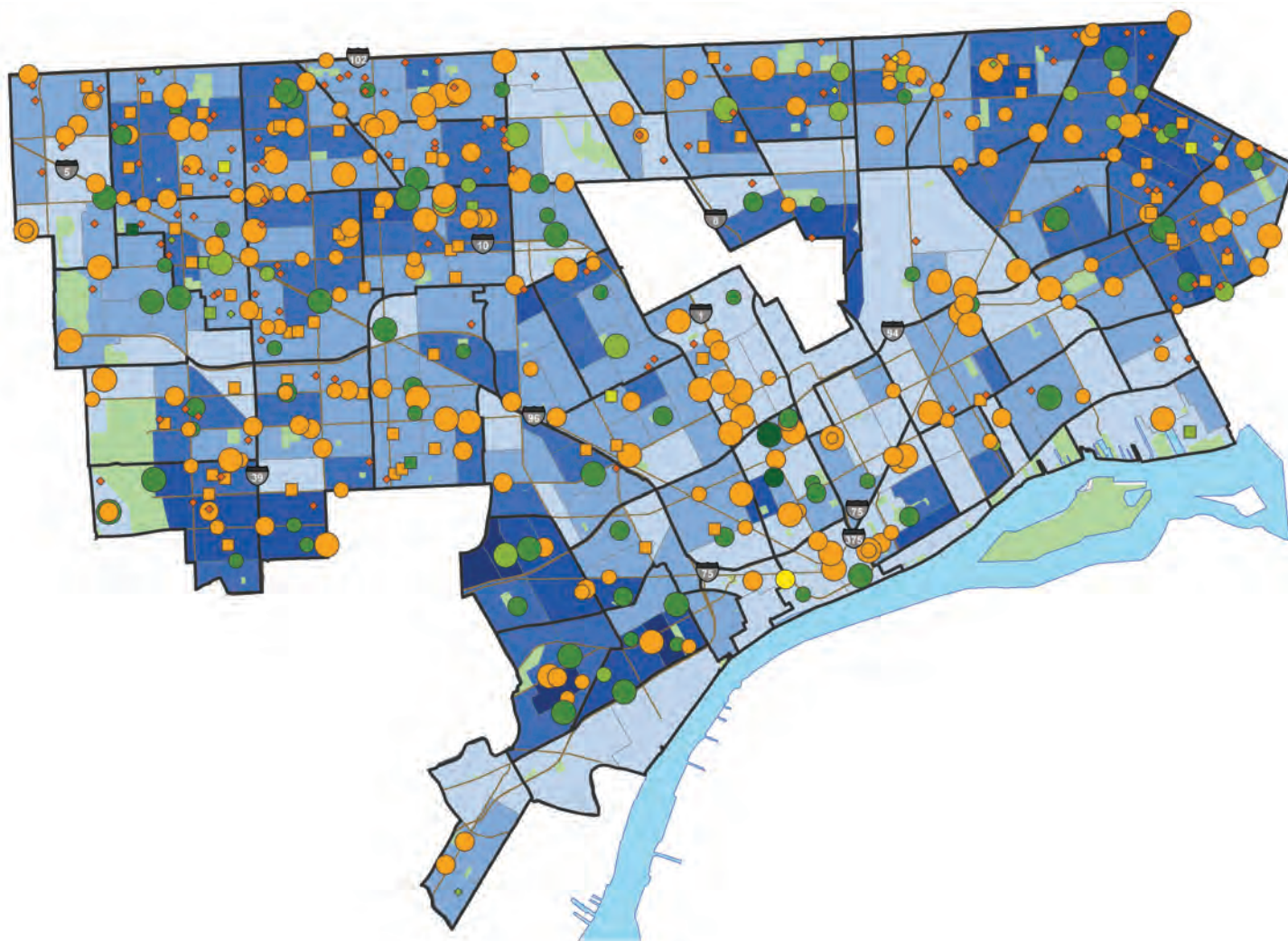
- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| ■ Non-residential occupied structure           | □ Master Plan Neighborhoods |
| ■ Non-residential structure, possibly occupied | ■ Detroit River             |
| ■ Non-residential unoccupied structure         | ■ Park                      |
| ■ Residential occupied structure               |                             |
| ■ Residential structure, possibly occupied     |                             |
| ■ Residential unoccupied structure             |                             |
| ■ No structure                                 |                             |
| ■ No data                                      |                             |



# Map 5

## Density of Children Ages 0-5 in Detroit in 2013

Licensed and Registered Early Childhood Care and Education Providers



### Children Ages 0-5 Per Square Mile

- 0 - 250
- 251 - 500
- 501 - 750
- 751 - 1,500
- > 1,500

### Great Start to Quality Rating

- Five Stars
- Four Stars
- Three Stars
- Two Stars
- One Star

### License Type

- Licensed, but without a rating
- Registered

### Provider Type

- Child Care Center
- Group Child Care Home
- Family Child Care Home

### Provider Licensed Capacity

- 0-6
- 7-15
- 16-45
- 46-75
- > 75

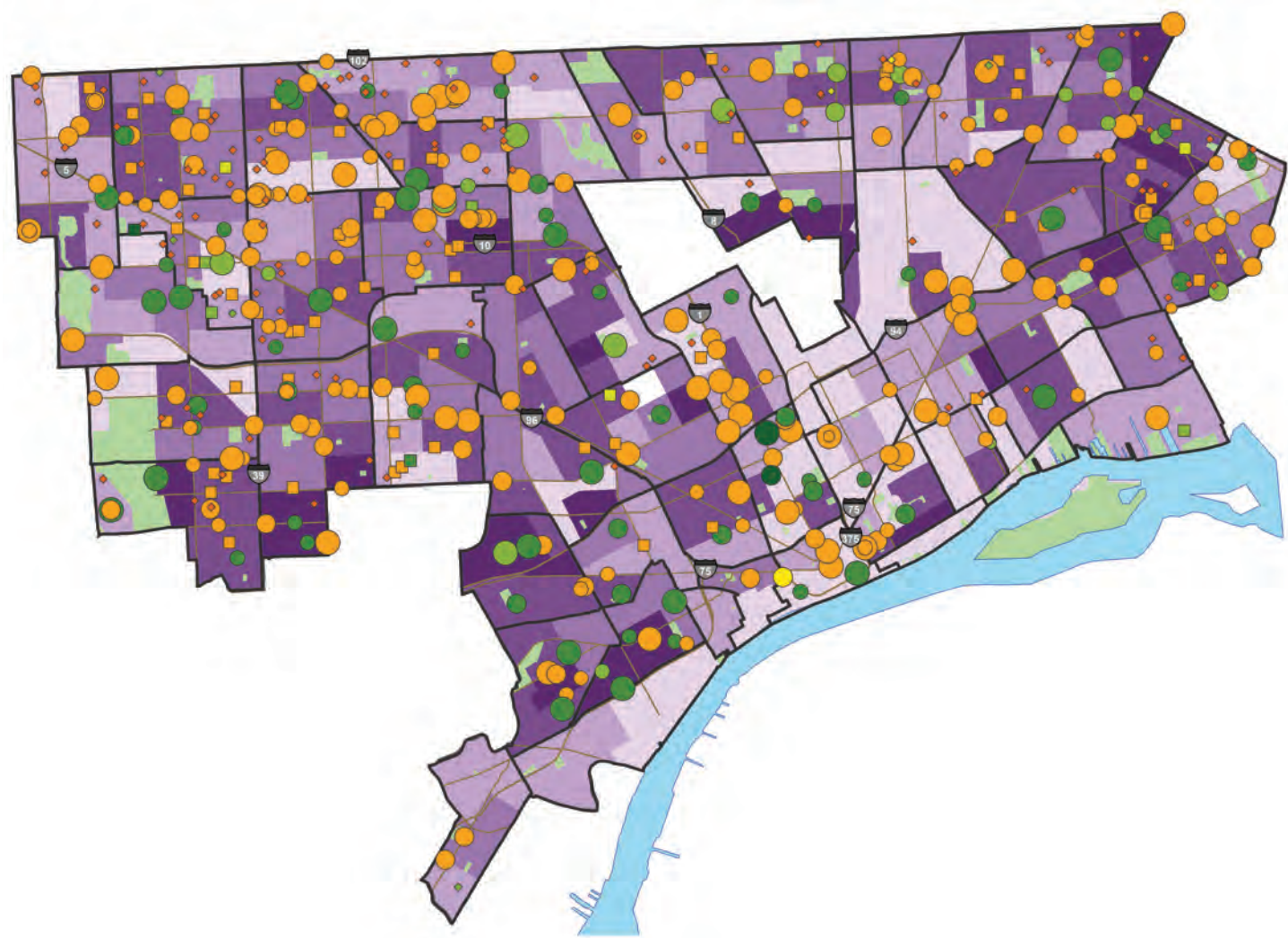
### Map Features

- Master Plan Neighborhoods
- Detroit River
- Park
- Major Roads

Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. United States Census. United States Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.

Map 6
Density of Children Ages 0-5, Below 100% FPL

Licensed and Registered Early Childhood Care and Education Providers



**Children Ages 0-5 Below 100% FPL Per Square Mile**

- 0–50
- 51–150
- 151–300
- 301–600
- > 600

**Great Start to Quality Rating**

- Five Stars
- Four Stars
- Three Stars
- Two Stars
- One Star

**License Type**

- Licensed, but without a rating
- Registered

**Provider Type**

- Child Care Center
- Group Child Care Home
- Family Child Care Home

**Provider Licensed Capacity**

- 0–6
- 7–15
- 16–45
- 46–75
- > 75

- Master Plan Neighborhoods
- Detroit River
- Park
- Major Roads

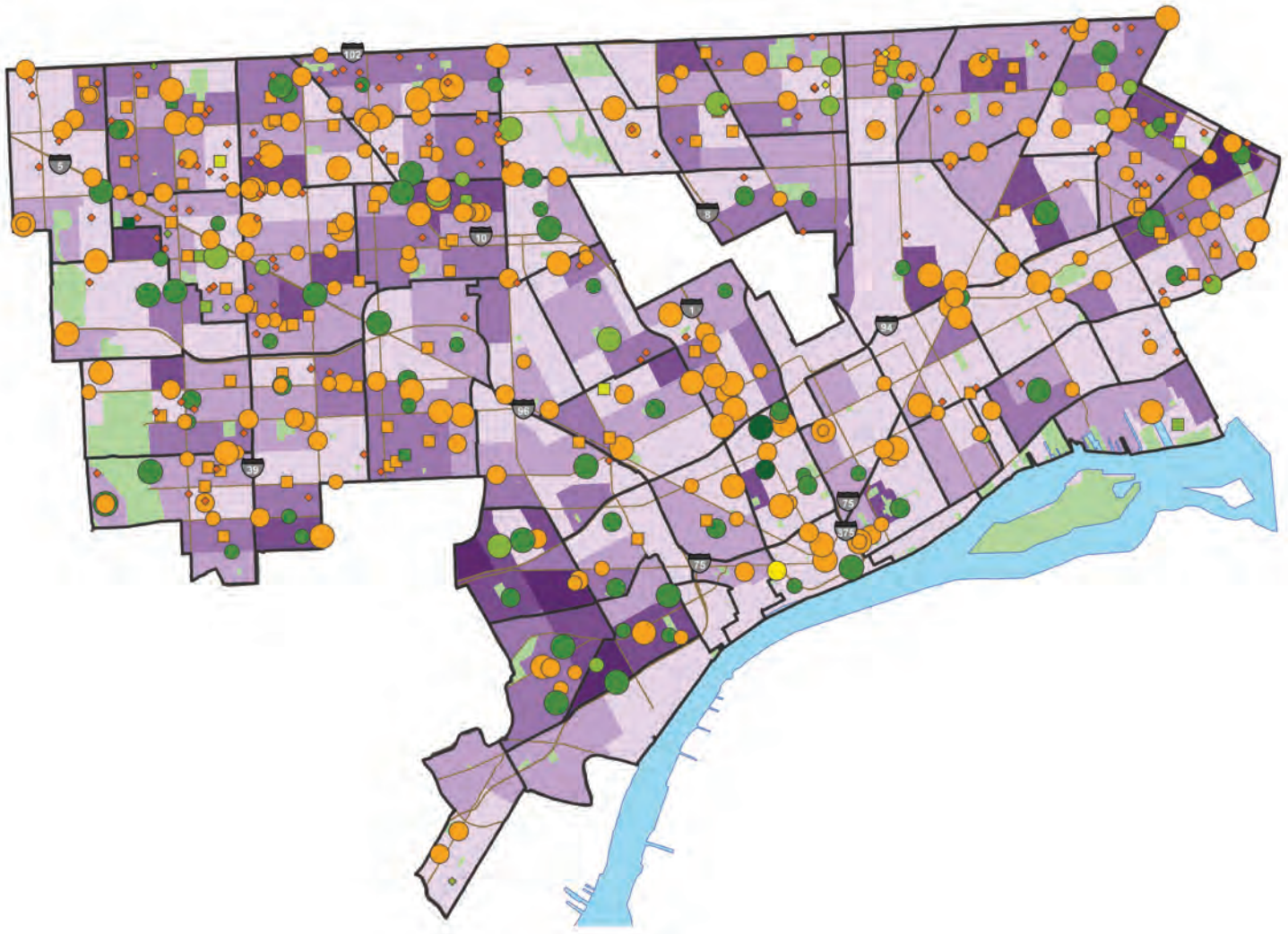
Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. United States Census. United States Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.



## Map 7

# Density of Children Ages 0-5, Between 100% and 200% FPL

Licensed and Registered Early Childhood Care and Education Providers



### Children Ages 0-5 Between 100% and 200% FPL Per Square Mile

- 0–50
- 51–150
- 151–300
- 301–600
- > 600

### Great Start to Quality Rating

- Five Stars
- Four Stars
- Three Stars
- Two Stars
- One Star

### License Type

- Licensed, but  
without a rating
- Registered

### Provider Type

- Child Care Center
- Group Child Care Home
- Family Child Care Home

### Provider Licensed Capacity

- 0–6
- 7–15
- 16–45
- 46–75
- > 75

### Master Plan Neighborhoods

- Detroit River
- Park
- Major Roads

Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. United States Census. United States Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.





# Findings by Program Type

This section of the report analyzes the results of the analysis by program type, including child care for families of all incomes; child care for subsidy-eligible families; Head Start and Early Head Start; and the Great Start Readiness Program.

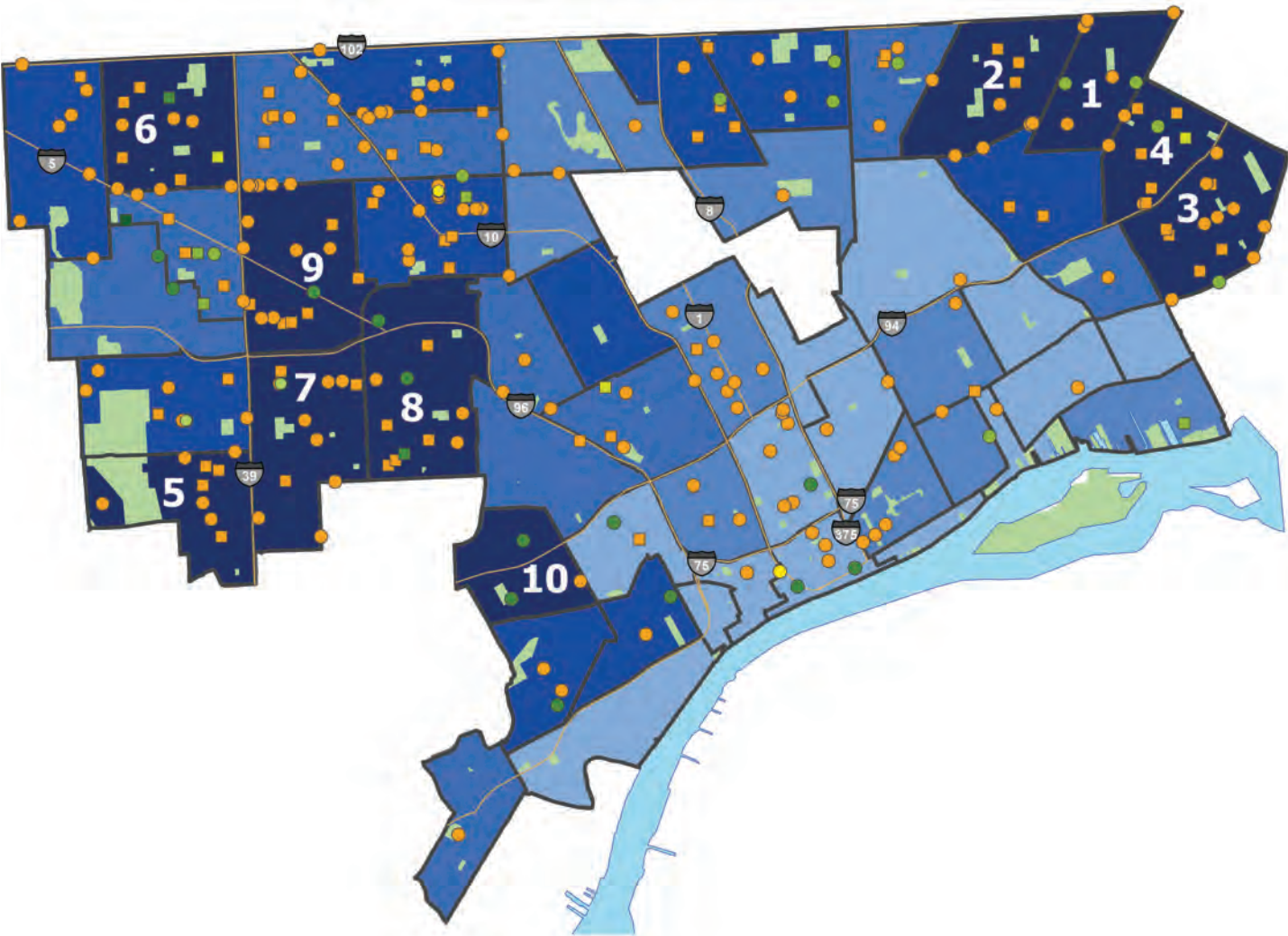
Table 7 presents a picture of citywide demand by each of these program types. The level of demand as well as the level of service varies greatly by program type throughout Detroit. For example, just 1 percent of infants and toddlers eligible for the Early Head Start program have access to that program, whereas 57 percent of 4-year-olds eligible for the Great Start Readiness Program have access to a slot in a licensed child care facility offering such a program.

Table 7. Demand by Program Type

	Demand	Citywide Gap	Citywide Service Level
Overall Early Education and Care			
0 to 2-Year-Olds	21,082	-16,947	20%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	22,831	-6,292	72%
General Child Care			
0 to 2-Year-Olds	11,192	-8,470	24%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	14,502	-6,482	55%
Subsidized Child Care			
0 to 2-Year-Olds	7,341	-5,751	22%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	10,381	-8,842	15%
Head Start			
Early Head Start	16,196	-16,036	1%
Head Start	14,556	-11,838	19%
Great Start Readiness Program			
Great Start Readiness Program	7,633	-3,252	57%

# Map 8

## Service Gap, Children Ages 0-2, General Care Providers



**Neighborhood Rankings**

- 1-10 (Highest Need)
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-54 (Lowest Need)

**Provider Type**

- Child Care Center
- Group Child Care Home
- Master Plan Neighborhoods
- Detroit River
- Park

**Great Start to Quality Rating**

- Five Stars
- Four Stars
- Three Stars
- Two Stars
- One Star
- Licensed, but without a rating



Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. United States Census. United States Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.

Need Rank	Study Geography	Demand	Service Gap	Service Level
1	Burbank	448	-416	7%
2	Mt. Olivet	449	-405	10%
3	Finney	429	-387	10%
4	Denby	409	-381	7%
5	Rouge	402	-359	11%
6	Evergreen	452	-357	21%
7	Brooks	434	-349	20%
8	Mackenzie	450	-335	26%
9	Cerveny Grandmont	451	-320	29%
10	Chadsey	365	-315	14%
11	Harmony Village	384	-302	21%
12	Conner	337	-293	13%
13	Pershing	306	-282	8%
14	Springwells	306	-268	12%
15	Nolan	294	-262	11%
16	Cody	301	-230	24%
17	Vernor Junction	277	-229	17%
18	Durfee	268	-209	22%
19	Redford	264	-190	28%
20	Pembroke	238	-189	21%
21	Rosa Parks	269	-182	32%
22	Brightmoor	273	-180	34%
23	Grant	195	-169	13%
24	Bagley	193	-154	20%
25	Chandler Park	172	-149	13%
26	Greenfield	233	-146	37%
27	Rosedale	204	-134	34%
28	Tireman	201	-121	40%
29	Winterhalter	165	-115	30%
30	Boynnton	124	-105	15%
31	Kettering	160	-104	35%
32	Davison	145	-96	34%
33	Jeffries	150	-91	39%
34	McNichols	122	-87	29%
35	Lower East Central	124	-86	31%
36	East Riverside	100	-80	20%
37	State Fair	100	-75	25%
38	Middle Woodward	149	-71	52%
39	Palmer Park	111	-68	39%
40	Butzel	86	-58	33%
41	Foch	85	-56	34%
42	Hubbard Richard	58	-40	31%
43	Lower Woodward	91	-34	63%
44	Condon	90	-31	66%
45	St. Jean	48	-16	67%
46	Jefferson Mack	22	-9	59%
47	Airport	94	0	100%
48	Corktown	26	1	104%
49	Indian Village	11	4	136%
50	West Riverfront	43	5	112%
50	Near East Riverfront	6	5	183%
50	Central Business District	31	5	116%
53	Middle East Central	47	10	121%
54	Upper East Central	0	35	n/a

**Table 8. Service Gap by Age Group—General Child Care**

	Demand	Citywide Gap	Citywide Service Level
<b>General Child Care</b>			
0 to 2-Year-Olds	11,192	-8,470	24%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	14,502	-6,482	55%

## General Care

Table 8 shows the service gap (the difference between supply and demand) for child care for families of all incomes, or general child care. It also shows the service level (the percentage of children needing care that are served) by age group. General child care excludes Head Start, Early Head Start, the Great Start Readiness Program, and the Child Development and Care Program.

Map 8 shows the neighborhood rankings for children in Detroit, ages 0-2, in need of general child care. In this group, 8,470 infants and toddlers do not have access to a slot in a licensed child care facility. The available slots meet 24 percent of demand.

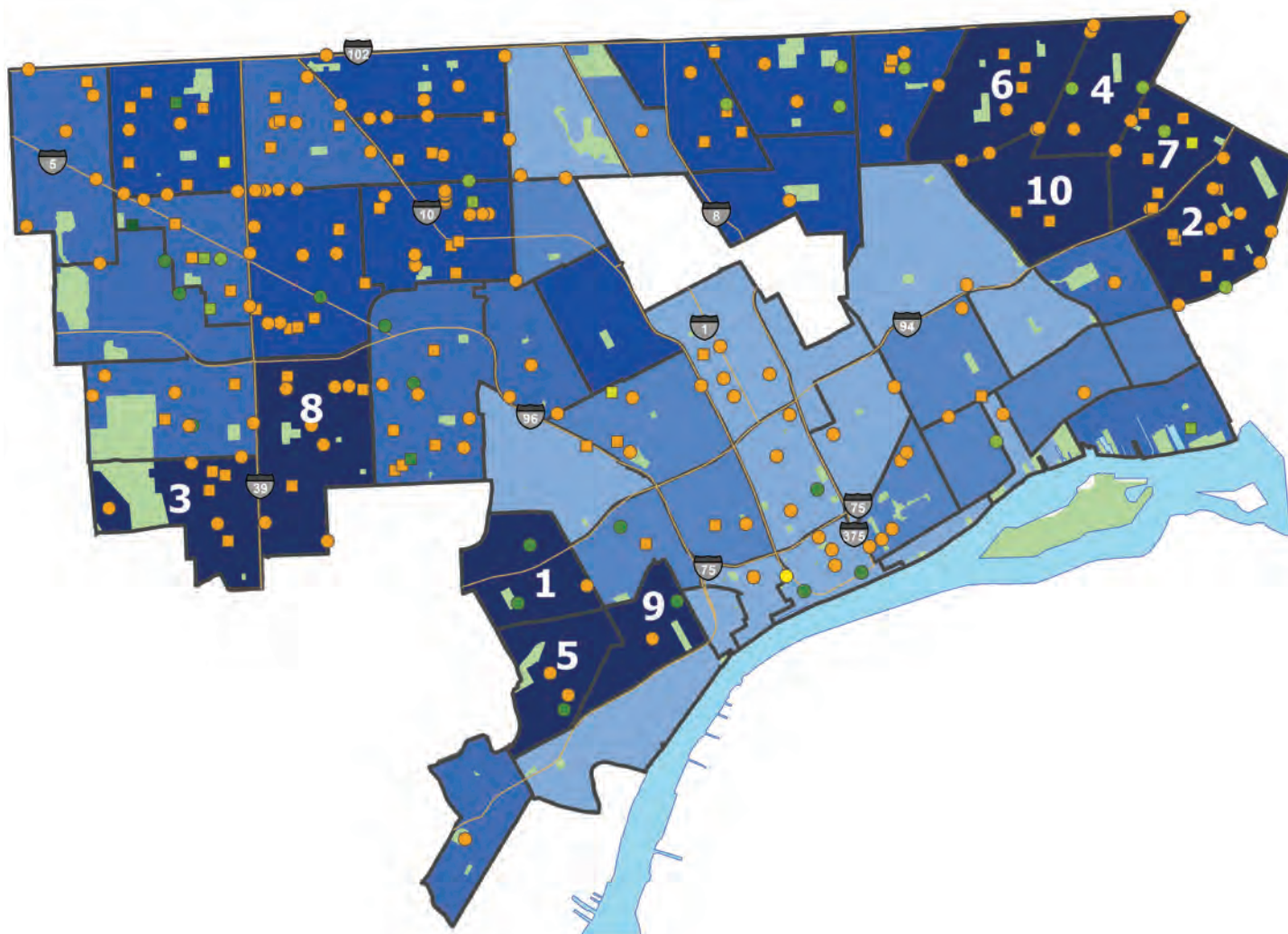
The 10 neighborhoods most in need of child care for this group—numbered from 1-10 on the map—still are largely concentrated in the northeast and southwest areas of the city, but with greater need also appearing in the middle western corridor in the Brooks, Mackenzie, and Cerveny Grandmont neighborhoods. The table to the right of the map reflects the colors assigned to each set of neighborhood rankings. Each neighborhood is ranked by the size of its service gap for children ages 0-2 in need of general child care. The table shows each neighborhood's rank, demand, service gap, and service level.

Map 9 shows the neighborhood rankings for children in Detroit, ages 3 to 5 years old, in need of general child care. In this group, 6,482 3- to 5-year-olds do not have access to a slot in a licensed child care facility. The available slots meet 55 percent of demand.



## Map 9

## Service Gap, Children Ages 3-5, General Care Providers



- 1-10 (Highest Need)
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-54 (Lowest Need)

**Provider Type**

- ☐ Child Care Center
- ☐ Group Child Care Home
- ☐ Master Plan Neighborhoods
- ☒ Detroit River Park

## Great Start to Quality Rating

- Five Stars
- Four Stars
- Three Stars
- Two Stars
- One Star
- Licensed, but without a rating



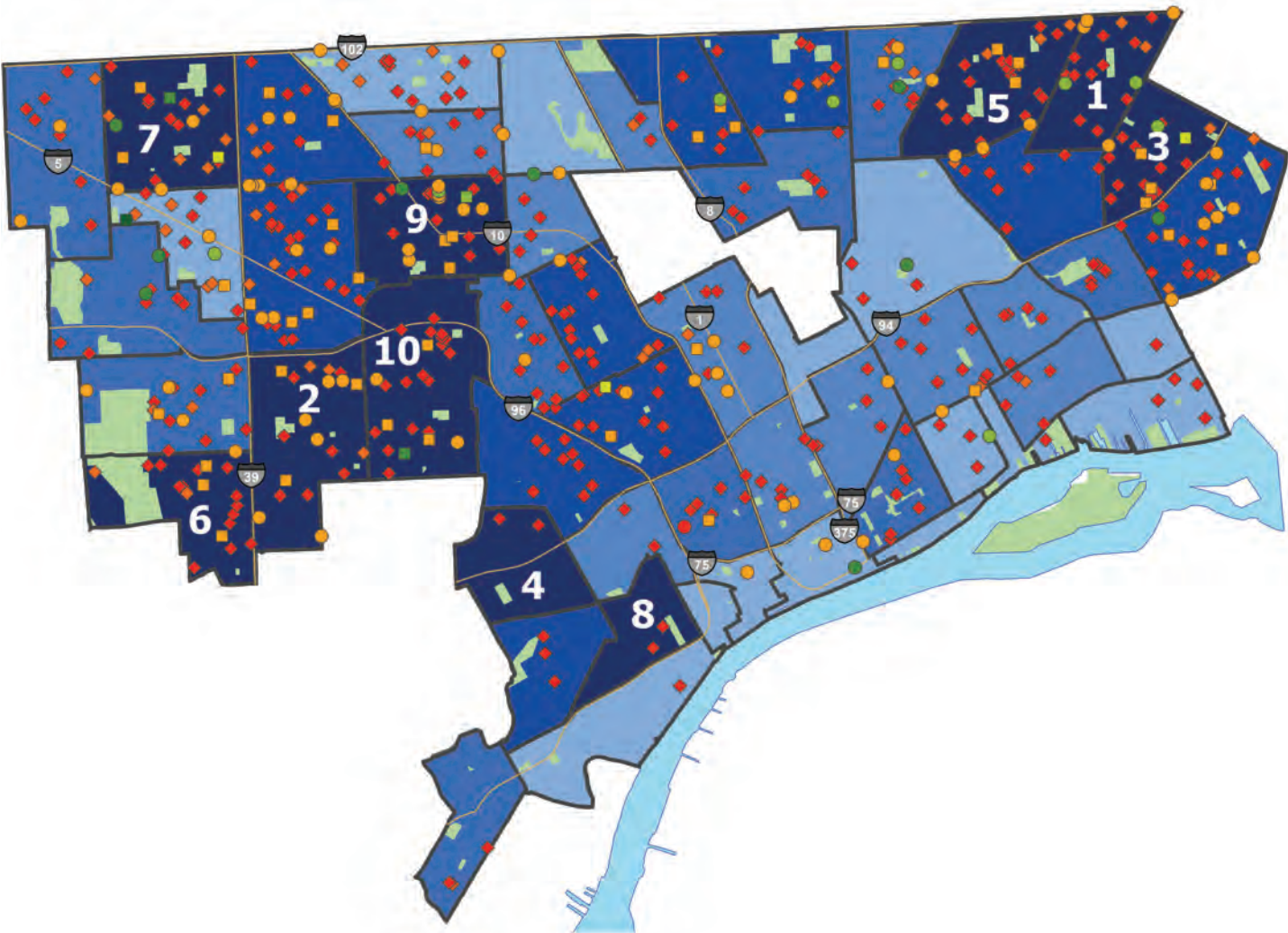
Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. United States Census. United States Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.

Need Rank	Study Geography	Demand	Service Gap	Service Level
1	Chadsey	781	-625	20%
2	Finney	605	-487	20%
3	Rouge	533	-408	23%
4	Burbank	492	-399	19%
5	Springwells	493	-377	24%
6	Mt. Olivet	504	-369	27%
7	Denby	447	-367	18%
8	Brooks	623	-362	42%
9	Vernor Junction	499	-359	28%
10	Conner	436	-311	29%
11	Pershing	370	-300	19%
12	Evergreen	502	-226	55%
13	Davison	355	-213	40%
14	Harmony Village	473	-210	56%
15	Nolan	307	-204	34%
16	Cerveny Grandmont	576	-169	71%
17	Durfee	335	-152	55%
17	Grant	229	-152	34%
19	Pembroke	296	-140	53%
20	Bagley	264	-139	47%
21	Mackenzie	503	-136	73%
22	Chandler Park	175	-114	35%
23	Redford	318	-112	65%
24	Cody	318	-107	66%
25	Boynton	142	-80	44%
26	Winterhalter	237	-79	67%
26	East Riverside	125	-79	37%
28	Greenfield	314	-51	84%
29	Rosedale	254	-46	82%
30	Brightmoor	313	-44	86%
31	Lower East Central	146	-43	71%
32	Butzel	112	-39	65%
33	Rosa Parks	290	-38	87%
34	Condon	205	-34	83%
34	Foch	107	-34	68%
36	McNichols	136	-21	85%
37	State Fair	96	-16	83%
38	Kettering	162	-13	92%
39	Jefferson Mack	45	-12	73%
40	Jeffries	176	-7	96%
41	Hubbard Richard	56	-4	93%
42	Palmer Park	143	-2	99%
43	Tireman	246	0	100%
44	St. Jean	74	7	109%
45	Indian Village	19	18	195%
46	Near East Riverfront	5	24	580%
47	Middle Woodward	189	34	118%
48	Lower Woodward	117	41	135%
49	Corktown	23	55	339%
50	West Riverfront	74	72	197%
51	Central Business District	23	76	430%
52	Middle East Central	71	83	217%
53	Airport	167	92	155%
54	Upper East Central	1	96	9700%



# Map 10

## Service Gap, Children Ages 0-2, Providers Accepting Subsidized Care



### Neighborhood Rankings

- 1-10 (Highest Need)
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-54 (Lowest Need)

### Provider Type

- Child Care Center
- Group Child Care Home
- Family Child Care Home

- Master Plan Neighborhoods
- Detroit River
- Park

### Great Start to Quality Rating

- Five Stars
- Four Stars
- Three Stars
- Two Stars
- One Star

### License Type

- Licensed, but without a rating
- Registered
- Unlicensed



Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. United States Census. United States Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.



Need Rank	Study Geography	Demand	Service Gap	Service Level
1	Burbank	297	-259	13%
2	Brooks	326	-256	21%
3	Denby	278	-246	12%
4	Chadsey	244	-231	5%
5	Mt. Olivet	272	-221	19%
6	Rouge	235	-202	14%
7	Evergreen	256	-198	23%
8	Vernor Junction	195	-190	3%
9	Harmony Village	258	-189	27%
10	Mackenzie	281	-187	33%
11	Finney	228	-183	20%
12	Springwells	183	-180	2%
12	Conner	227	-180	21%
14	Rosa Parks	192	-169	12%
15	Pershing	174	-157	10%
16	Cerveny Grandmont	265	-154	42%
17	Tireman	181	-150	17%
18	Durfee	181	-145	20%
18	Nolan	169	-145	14%
20	Greenfield	200	-133	34%
21	Grant	151	-131	13%
22	Chandler Park	147	-126	14%
23	Redford	158	-116	27%
24	Jeffries	120	-109	9%
25	Cody	159	-105	34%
26	Boynnton	100	-100	0%
27	Winterhalter	131	-96	27%
28	Brightmoor	154	-92	40%
29	Davison	106	-81	24%
30	Lower East Central	85	-76	11%
31	Kettering	93	-75	19%
32	St. Jean	92	-73	21%
32	Middle Woodward	98	-73	26%
34	Lower Woodward	81	-69	15%
35	McNichols	94	-66	30%
36	Condon	69	-60	13%
37	Middle East Central	71	-57	20%
38	Bagley	90	-56	38%
39	State Fair	73	-53	27%
40	Foch	62	-47	24%
41	Airport	100	-46	54%
42	Rosedale	96	-43	55%
42	Jefferson Mack	53	-43	19%
44	East Riverside	57	-42	26%
45	Hubbard Richard	35	-32	9%
45	West Riverfront	34	-32	6%
47	Pembroke	73	-30	59%
48	Butzel	31	-25	19%
49	Central Business District	20	-12	40%
50	Palmer Park	47	-11	77%
51	Corktown	11	-7	36%
52	Near East Riverfront	8	-6	25%
53	Indian Village	0	4	n/a
54	Upper East Central	0	10	n/a

## Subsidized Care

Table 9 shows the service gap and service level for subsidized child care for both age groups.

Map 10 shows the neighborhood rankings for children in Detroit, ages 0-2, in need of subsidized child care.

In this group, 5,751 infants and toddlers do not have access to a slot in a licensed child care facility.

The available slots meet 22 percent of demand.

The 10 neighborhoods most in need of child care for this group—numbered from 1-10 on the map—still are largely concentrated in the northeast and southwest areas of the city, but with greater need also appearing in the middle western corridor. The table to the right of the map reflects the colors assigned to each set of neighborhood rankings. Each neighborhood is ranked by the size of its service gap for children ages 0-2 in need of subsidized child care. The table shows each neighborhood's rank, demand, service gap, and service level.

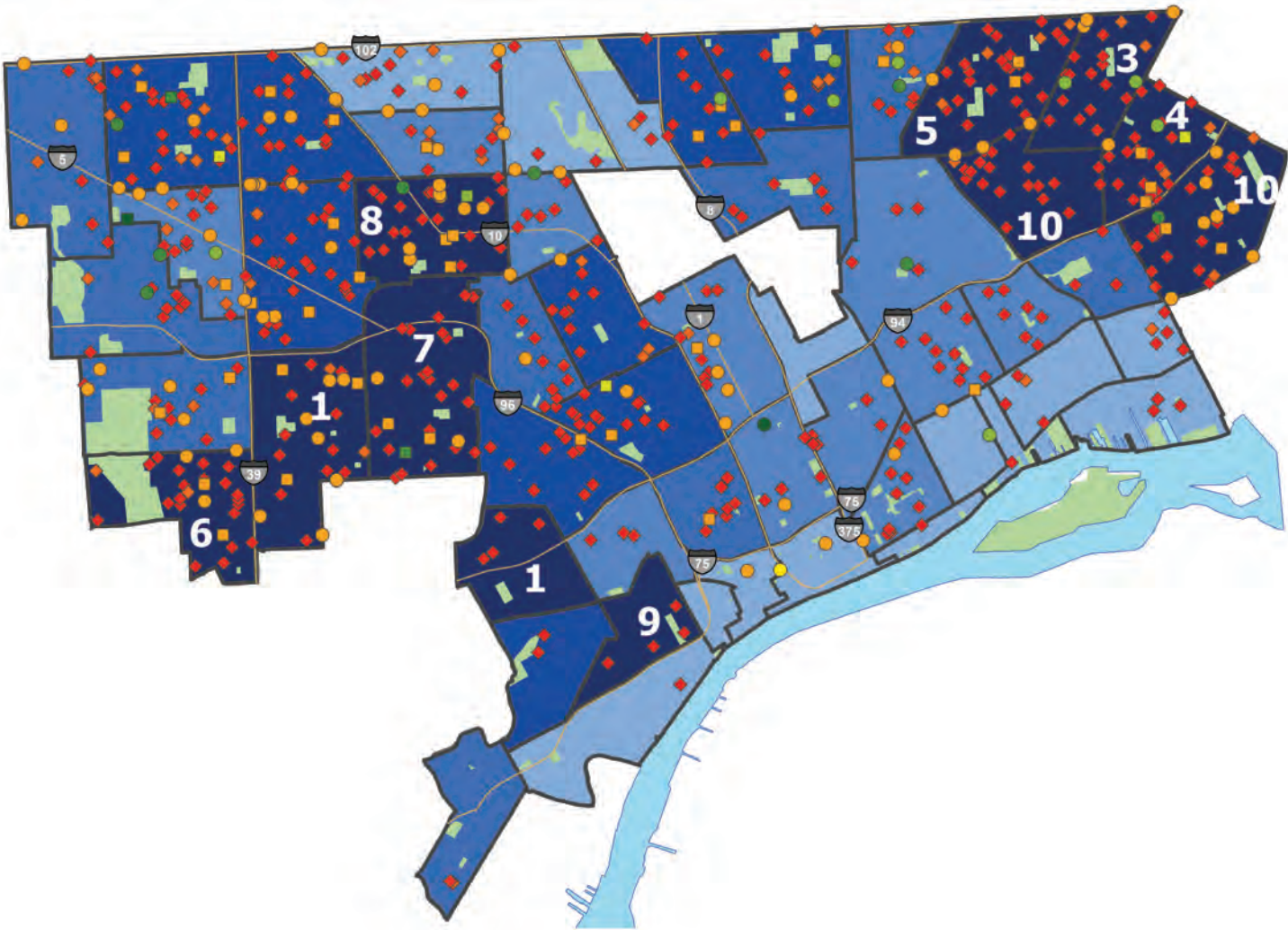
Map 11 shows the neighborhood rankings for children in Detroit, ages 3 to 5 years old, in need of subsidized child care. In this group, 8,842 3- to 5-year-olds do not have access to a slot in a licensed child care facility. The available slots meet 15 percent of demand.

**Table 9. Service Gap by Age Group—Subsidized Child Care**

	Demand	Citywide Gap	Citywide Service Level
<b>Subsidized Child Care</b>			
0 to 2-Year-Olds	7,341	-5,751	22%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	10,381	-8,842	15%

# Map 11

## Service Gap, Children Ages 3-5, Providers Accepting Subsidized Care



**Neighborhood Rankings**

- 1-10 (Highest Need)
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-54 (Lowest Need)

**Provider Type**

- Child Care Center
- Group Child Care Home
- Family Child Care Home
- Master Plan Neighborhoods
- Detroit River
- Park

**Great Start to Quality Rating**

- Five Stars
- Four Stars
- Three Stars
- Two Stars
- One Star

**License Type**

- Licensed, but without a rating
- Registered
- Unlicensed



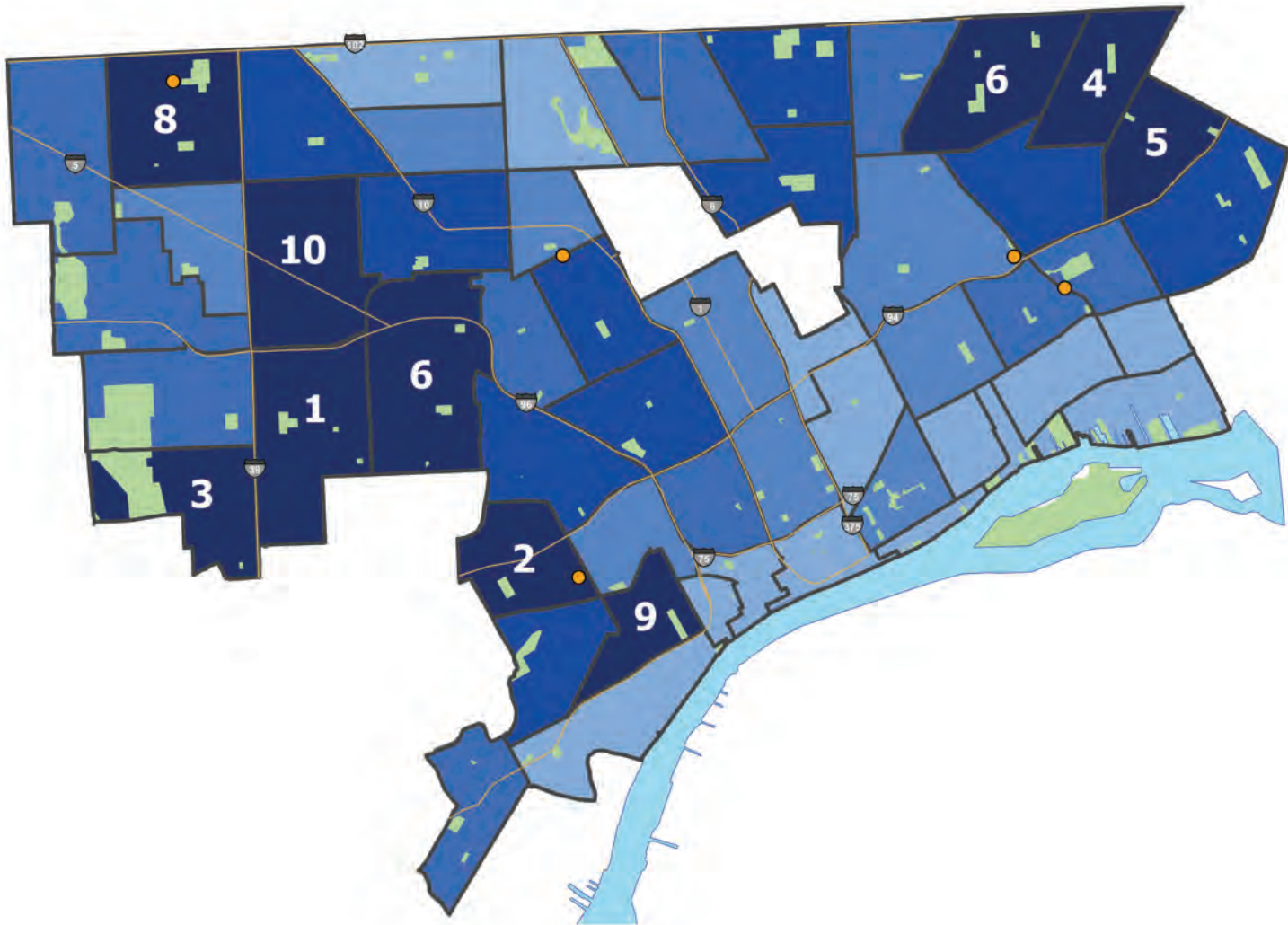
Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. United States Census. United States Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.

Need Rank	Study Geography	Demand	Service Gap	Service Level
1	Chadsey	429	-417	3%
1	Brooks	481	-417	13%
3	Burbank	406	-367	10%
4	Denby	372	-340	9%
5	Mt. Olivet	367	-315	14%
6	Rouge	342	-307	10%
7	Mackenzie	389	-304	22%
8	Harmony Village	359	-297	17%
9	Vernor Junction	301	-296	2%
10	Finney	339	-294	13%
10	Conner	343	-294	14%
12	Evergreen	348	-291	16%
13	Cerveny Grandmont	381	-278	27%
14	Springwells	279	-276	1%
15	Pershing	254	-237	7%
16	Durfee	260	-229	12%
17	Tireman	247	-220	11%
18	Greenfield	277	-213	23%
18	Rosa Parks	234	-213	9%
20	Nolan	226	-202	11%
21	Davison	204	-180	12%
21	Grant	200	-180	10%
23	Redford	219	-177	19%
24	Jeffries	178	-167	6%
25	Winterhalter	190	-160	16%
26	Chandler Park	180	-157	13%
27	Cody	206	-153	26%
28	Brightmoor	209	-149	29%
29	Boynton	133	-133	0%
30	Condon	120	-111	8%
30	Middle Woodward	135	-111	18%
32	Bagley	132	-102	23%
32	McNichols	129	-102	21%
34	Lower East Central	110	-101	8%
35	Kettering	117	-98	16%
36	St. Jean	115	-93	19%
36	Middle East Central	106	-93	12%
38	Rosedale	136	-86	37%
38	Lower Woodward	99	-86	13%
38	Airport	143	-86	40%
41	Foch	91	-73	20%
42	East Riverside	88	-70	20%
43	State Fair	85	-67	21%
44	Pembroke	104	-65	38%
45	Jefferson Mack	67	-55	18%
46	West Riverfront	52	-50	4%
47	Hubbard Richard	44	-42	5%
48	Palmer Park	73	-40	45%
49	Butzel	43	-37	14%
50	Central Business District	18	-10	44%
51	Corktown	13	-9	31%
52	Near East Riverfront	7	-5	29%
53	Indian Village	1	3	400%
54	Upper East Central	0	10	n/a



# Map 12

## Service Gap, Children Ages 0-2, Early Head Start Programs



**Neighborhood Rankings**

- 1-10 (Highest Need)
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-54 (Lowest Need)

**Provider Type**

- Child Care Center
- Group Child Care Home
- Family Child Care Home

Master Plan Neighborhoods

- Detroit River
- Park

**Great Start to Quality Rating**

- Five Stars
- Four Stars
- Three Stars
- Two Stars
- One Star

**License Type**

- Licensed, but without a rating
- Registered
- Unlicensed



Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. United States Census. United States Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.

Need Rank	Study Geography	Demand	Service Gap	Service Level
1	Brooks	733	-730	0%
2	Chadsey	727	-724	0%
3	Rouge	602	-591	2%
4	Burbank	573	-573	0%
5	Denby	571	-571	0%
6	Mt. Olivet	547	-547	0%
6	Mackenzie	552	-547	1%
8	Evergreen	543	-541	0%
9	Vernor Junction	526	-524	0%
10	Cerveny Grandmont	504	-502	0%
11	Conner	496	-496	0%
12	Harmony Village	486	-484	0%
13	Springwells	486	-483	1%
14	Finney	491	-479	2%
15	Rosa Parks	456	-456	0%
16	Davison	410	-410	0%
17	Durfee	405	-405	0%
18	Greenfield	380	-378	1%
18	Tireman	379	-378	0%
20	Pershing	371	-371	0%
21	Redford	356	-354	1%
22	Cody	339	-332	2%
23	Brightmoor	331	-331	0%
24	Nolan	325	-325	0%
25	Winterhalter	322	-322	0%
26	Chandler Park	322	-316	2%
27	Grant	278	-278	0%
28	Jeffries	231	-229	1%
29	Boynnton	223	-220	1%
30	St. Jean	225	-219	3%
31	Lower East Central	223	-218	2%
32	Rosedale	214	-213	0%
33	Condon	213	-211	1%
34	Airport	220	-205	7%
35	Lower Woodward	203	-201	1%
36	Kettering	205	-197	4%
37	Bagley	190	-189	1%
38	McNichols	182	-177	3%
39	State Fair	164	-164	0%
39	Middle Woodward	164	-164	0%
41	Pembroke	151	-150	1%
42	Jefferson Mack	141	-137	3%
43	Foch	121	-115	5%
44	Middle East Central	105	-97	8%
45	Palmer Park	97	-96	1%
46	East Riverside	102	-94	8%
47	Hubbard Richard	77	-76	1%
47	West Riverfront	79	-76	4%
49	Butzel	72	-68	6%
50	Central Business District	41	-39	5%
51	Corktown	22	-21	5%
52	Near East Riverfront	18	-17	6%
53	Indian Village	1	2	300%
54	Upper East Central	1	3	400%

**Table 10. Service Gap by Age Group—Head Start and Early Head Start**

	Demand	Citywide Gap	Citywide Service Level
<b>Head Start</b>			
Early Head Start	16,196	-16,036	1%
Head Start	14,556	-11,838	19%

## Head Start and Early Head Start

Table 10 shows the service gap and service level for Head Start and Early Head Start programs in Detroit.

Map 12 shows the neighborhood rankings for children in Detroit eligible for Early Head Start, with 16,036 infants and toddlers who are eligible for the program (meaning they fall below the federal poverty level) not having access to a slot in an Early Head Start facility. Citywide, only 1 percent of eligible infants and toddlers are able to access Early Head Start.

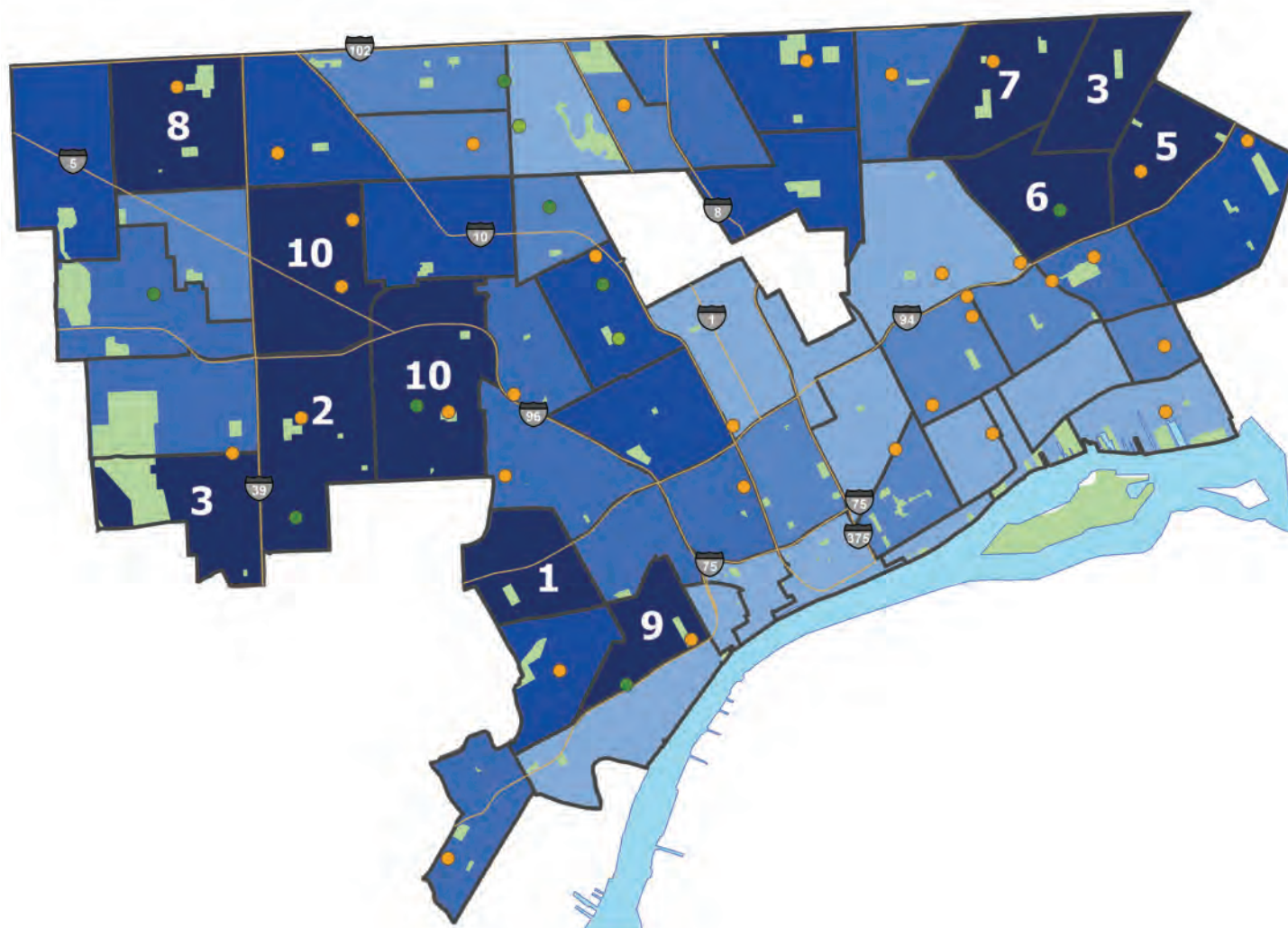
The 10 neighborhoods most in need of child care for this group—numbered from 1-10 on the map—are concentrated in the northeast, southwest, and middle west neighborhoods. The table to the right of the map reflects the colors assigned to each set of neighborhood rankings. Each neighborhood is ranked by the size of its service gap for children eligible for Early Head Start. The table shows each neighborhood's rank, demand, service gap, and service level.

Map 13 shows the neighborhood rankings for children in Detroit eligible for Head Start. Of 3- to 5-year-olds who are eligible for Head Start, 11,838 do not have access to a Head Start slot. Nineteen percent of eligible 3- to 5-year-olds throughout the city are able to access a Head Start slot.



## Map 13

## Service Gap, Children Ages 3-5, Head Start Programs



## Neighborhood Rankings

- 1-10 (Highest Need)
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-54 (Lowest Need)

**Provider Type**

- Child Care Center
- Group Child Care Home
- ◇ Family Child Care Home

- Master Plan
- Neighborhoods
- Detroit River
- Park

## Great Start to Quality Rating

- Five Stars
- Four Stars
- Three Stars
- Two Stars
- One Star

### License Type

- Licensed, but without a rating
- Registered
- Unlicensed



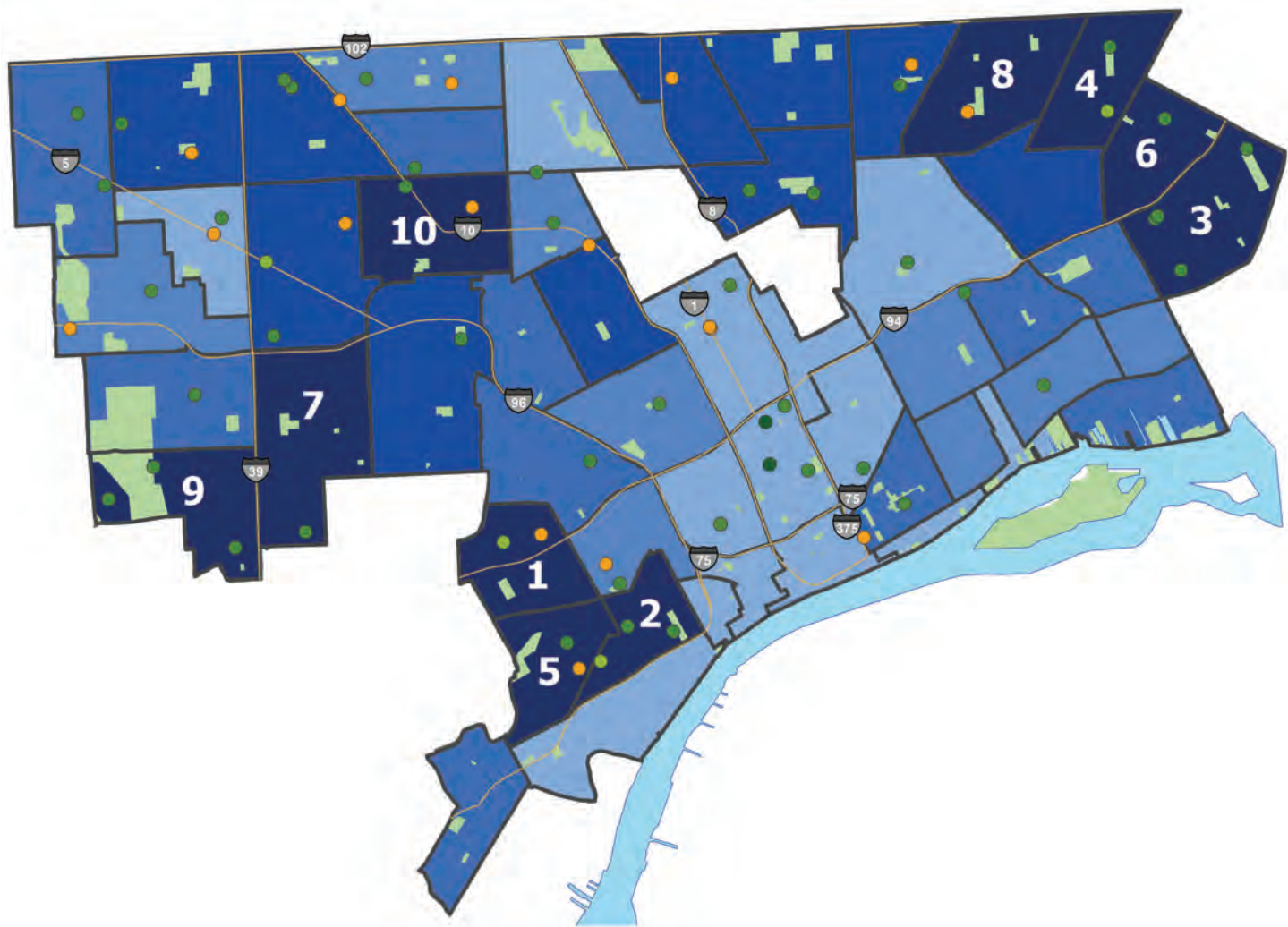
Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. United States Census. United States Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.



Need Rank	Study Geography	Demand	Service Gap	Service Level
1	Chadsey	672	-638	5%
2	Brooks	660	-570	14%
3	Rouge	560	-483	14%
3	Burbank	516	-483	6%
5	Denby	506	-476	6%
6	Conner	489	-450	8%
7	Mt. Olivet	490	-443	10%
8	Evergreen	486	-431	11%
9	Vernor Junction	445	-419	6%
10	Mackenzie	510	-408	20%
10	Cerveny Grandmont	470	-408	13%
12	Springwells	429	-398	7%
13	Harmony Village	439	-391	11%
14	Finney	462	-334	28%
15	Davison	371	-332	11%
16	Durfee	376	-315	16%
17	Pershing	348	-312	10%
18	Greenfield	351	-305	13%
19	Rosa Parks	363	-291	20%
20	Redford	326	-269	17%
21	Tireman	340	-265	22%
22	Nolan	290	-256	12%
23	Winterhalter	305	-253	17%
24	Brightmoor	293	-218	26%
25	Grant	240	-211	12%
26	Chandler Park	267	-209	22%
27	Cody	281	-202	28%
28	Jeffries	226	-200	12%
29	Condon	196	-170	13%
30	Boynton	197	-166	16%
31	Rosedale	199	-164	18%
32	Bagley	184	-157	15%
33	Lower Woodward	168	-139	17%
34	St. Jean	194	-135	30%
35	Lower East Central	186	-130	30%
36	McNichols	166	-129	22%
37	Pembroke	140	-103	26%
38	State Fair	121	-101	17%
39	Kettering	170	-88	48%
40	Jefferson Mack	115	-76	34%
41	Middle Woodward	146	-73	50%
42	Palmer Park	101	-64	37%
43	Hubbard Richard	64	-56	13%
44	Foch	116	-52	55%
45	Airport	195	-35	82%
46	West Riverfront	70	-29	59%
47	East Riverside	99	-20	80%
47	Butzel	65	-20	69%
47	Middle East Central	98	-20	80%
50	Central Business District	26	-7	73%
51	Corktown	17	-5	71%
52	Near East Riverfront	10	-2	80%
53	Indian Village	1	27	2800%
54	Upper East Central	1	46	4700%

# Map 14

## Service Gap, Children Ages 3-5, Great Start Readiness Programs



**Neighborhood Rankings**

- 1-10 (Highest Need)
- 11-20
- 21-30
- 31-40
- 41-54 (Lowest Need)

**Provider Type**

- Child Care Center
- Group Child Care Home
- Family Child Care Home
- Master Plan Neighborhoods
- Detroit River
- Park

**Great Start to Quality Rating**

- Five Stars
- Four Stars
- Three Stars
- Two Stars
- One Star

**License Type**

- Licensed, but without a rating
- Registered
- Unlicensed



Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. United States Census. United States Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.

Need Rank	Study Geography	Demand	Service Gap	Service Level
1	Chadsey	375	-296	21%
2	Vernor Junction	268	-196	27%
3	Finney	275	-193	30%
4	Burbank	255	-185	27%
5	Springwells	241	-179	26%
6	Denby	240	-177	26%
7	Brooks	328	-176	46%
8	Mt. Olivet	267	-171	36%
9	Rouge	257	-164	36%
10	Harmony Village	278	-157	44%
11	Pershing	193	-149	23%
12	Conner	240	-147	39%
13	Davison	181	-113	38%
14	Mackenzie	288	-104	64%
15	Evergreen	247	-102	59%
16	Greenfield	221	-98	56%
17	Nolan	143	-91	36%
18	Durfee	187	-84	55%
19	Cerveny Grandmont	268	-72	73%
20	Grant	115	-70	39%
21	Chandler Park	108	-65	40%
22	Boynton	94	-58	38%
23	Bagley	123	-57	54%
24	Winterhalter	137	-48	65%
25	Redford	168	-46	73%
26	East Riverside	76	-37	51%
27	Cody	155	-31	80%
27	Lower East Central	75	-31	59%
29	St. Jean	76	-27	64%
30	Tireman	161	-25	84%
31	Butzel	55	-24	56%
32	McNichols	73	-20	73%
33	Foch	65	-18	72%
34	Brightmoor	161	-17	89%
35	Rosa Parks	183	-15	91%
36	Condon	96	-14	85%
36	Jefferson Mack	37	-14	62%
38	State Fair	47	-12	74%
39	Pembroke	99	-11	89%
40	Kettering	84	-7	92%
41	Middle East Central	73	-4	95%
42	Lower Woodward	84	-1	99%
43	Jeffries	88	0	100%
44	Hubbard Richard	25	2	108%
45	Rosedale	104	7	107%
46	Middle Woodward	113	8	107%
47	Near East Riverfront	4	9	325%
48	Airport	121	13	111%
49	Indian Village	0	21	n/a
50	Corktown	8	32	500%
51	Palmer Park	42	37	188%
52	Central Business District	11	39	455%
53	West Riverfront	40	43	208%
53	Upper East Central	0	43	n/a

## Great Start Readiness Program

Table 11 shows the service gap and service level for the Great Start Readiness Program.

Map 14 shows the neighborhood rankings for children in Detroit eligible for GSRP, with 3,252 4-year-olds who are eligible for the program not having access to a slot in a GSRP facility. Citywide, 57 percent of eligible 4-year-olds are able to access the program.

The 10 neighborhoods most in need of child care for this group—numbered from 1-10 on the map—are concentrated in the northeast, southwest, and middle west neighborhoods. The table to the right of the map reflects the colors assigned to each set of neighborhood rankings. Each neighborhood is ranked by the size of its service gap for children eligible for GSRP.

The table shows each neighborhood's rank, demand, service gap, and service level.

**Table 11. Service Gap by Age Group—Great Start Readiness Program**

	Demand	Citywide Gap	Citywide Service Level
<b>Great Start Readiness Program</b>			
Great Start Readiness Program	7,633	-3,252	57%



---

## Findings by the Top 10 Highest-Need Neighborhoods

---

This section presents findings on the neighborhoods ranked in the top 10 for overall need of early childhood care and education.

References are made to citywide averages throughout this section. Used as a benchmark, the citywide figures provide context for each neighborhood's level of service of ECCE in relation to the city as a whole. Although a neighborhood may have great need in one or more program areas, its overall rank might not fall within the highest-need neighborhoods due to strength in another program area. For example, the Mackenzie neighborhood lacks program space for infants and toddlers, ranking as the sixth highest-need neighborhood for Early Head Start space and as the eighth highest-need neighborhood for infant and toddler general care. However, Mackenzie's relatively strong provision of care for children ages 3 to 5 places it as the 21st highest-need neighborhood for 3- to 5-year-old care. This leads to a final overall rank of 15 among the 54 neighborhoods.

Although this report focuses on neighborhoods in need of ECCE resources, there are neighborhoods providing levels of service above average in all program areas. It is not the purpose of this report to focus on those neighborhoods. However, it is important to recognize that there are neighborhoods providing child care space above what that neighborhood might demand. This surplus of slots can potentially be used by a nearby neighborhood.

These rankings do not serve to deemphasize need in any neighborhood, however great or small. The system is simply a method for identifying concentrations of need in order to have an impact on the highest number of Detroit's children, with consideration for the efficient allocation of limited resources.



## Top 10 Highest-Need Neighborhoods

To maximize the impact of reform efforts, this study identifies high-need neighborhoods where focused strategies and an investment of resources will reach the greatest number of young children. The highest-need neighborhoods are the 10 neighborhoods with the highest overall service gap and the highest mean rank across the program types. As illustrated in Map 1, Detroit's highest-need neighborhoods are mainly clustered in the northeastern and southwestern sections of the city. Chadsey is ranked as the neighborhood with the highest-need for ECCE slots.

To serve all demand, Detroit needs 23,239 additional seats in licensed centers and/or homes. More than half of this need (11,793 slots) is concentrated in the 10 highest-need neighborhoods. While it is significant to note that 51 percent of the city's need is in 10 out of 54 neighborhoods, it is more startling that the level of

concentration jumps to 80 percent when looking at care for ages 3 to 5.

Need for ECCE in the top 10 neighborhoods can be seen across program types. Table 12 presents the top 10 highest-need neighborhoods and each of their program type rankings. A few neighborhoods may rank well in one or two categories, but most rank in the top 10 for all program types and age groups

This table illustrates how the approach to addressing need in each neighborhood should be nuanced. For example, within Evergreen, increasing the availability of infant and toddler care should be prioritized above increasing the availability of 3- to 5-year-old care.

**Table 12. Program Rankings for the Top 10 Highest-Need Neighborhoods**

2013	Ages 0-2				Ages 3-5					Final Overall Rank
Neighborhood	General Care	Subsidized Care	Early Head Start	Overall	General Care	Subsidized Care	Great Start	Head Start	Overall	
Chadsey	10	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rouge	5	6	3	3	3	6	9	3	4	2
Vernor Junction	17	8	9	8	9	9	2	9	3	3
Finney	3	11	14	7	2	10	3	14	4	4
Burbank	1	1	4	5	4	3	4	3	6	5
Springwells	14	12	13	10	5	14	5	12	2	6
Mt. Olivet	2	5	6	4	6	5	8	7	8	7
Brooks	7	2	1	2	8	1	7	2	11	8
Denby	4	3	5	6	7	4	6	5	7	9
Evergreen	6	7	8	9	12	12	15	8	14	10

---

# How to Use the Neighborhood Profiles

---

The following profiles introduce detailed, neighborhood-level information. They are meant to serve as a planning tool for community stakeholders and an aid in strategic decision-making at the neighborhood level.

## 1. Neighborhood Name and Overall Ranking

The city's Planning & Development Department has divided Detroit into 54 neighborhoods. This report provides detailed profiles for the 10 neighborhoods exhibiting the greatest need for early childhood care and education services.

## 2. Demographics

The paragraphs under the Demographics heading provide brief context for the examination of child care resources in each of the high-need neighborhoods. Each narrative contains information about the community area's population of young children, the number of young children in need of care, and a picture of young children eligible for subsidized programs, contextualizing many of the indicators found in the Population Characteristics, and Demand & Supply tables.

## 3. Population Characteristics

This table outlines demographic information for each neighborhood as well as for the city as a whole. Figures are from Esri and the U.S. Census.

## 4. General Population

The total number of children, by age group, living in each neighborhood and in Detroit. Figures are from Esri.

## 5. Poverty

The percentage of the population, from birth to age 5, living below 185 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). This is a common cutoff for many assistance programs, including the Free and Reduced Lunch program. Figures are from the U.S. Census.

## 6. Race and Ethnicity

Using the categories adopted by the U.S. Census, this table illustrates the racial and ethnic makeup of each neighborhood, as well as the city overall.

## 7. Demand & Supply

This table presents the number of children who, based on the work status of parents, may require a slot in a licensed child care facility (demand). For a detailed discussion of how these figures were derived, please refer to Appendix A. This table also presents the number of slots currently available in licensed child care facilities (supply). These figures are shown by age group and program type at the neighborhood level.

## 8. Overall Early Education and Care

The demand and supply, by age group, of all children in the neighborhood.

## 9. General Child Care

The demand and supply, by age group, of children not eligible for any kind of assistance program.

## 10. Subsidized Child Care

The demand and supply, by age group, of children eligible for Michigan's Child Development and Care program (CDC). Eligibility for the CDC program is based on income and a parent's inability to provide care because they are working or completing high school, for instance.

## 11. Head Start

The demand and supply, by age group, of children eligible for federally-funded Head Start and Early Head Start programs that promote the school readiness of children in low-income families. Head Start and Early Head Start programs serve children living in households with incomes lower than 100 percent FPL.

## 12. Great Start Readiness Program

The demand and supply, by age group, of children eligible for the Great Start Readiness Program (GSRP), Michigan's state-funded school readiness program for 4-year-olds who are at risk for low educational attainment. GSRP predominately serves 4-year-old children in families with incomes between 100 percent and 250 percent FPL.

## 13. Service Gap Findings

The paragraphs under Service Gap Findings provide brief context for the examination of the need for child care in each neighborhood.

## 14. Meeting the Need

The figures shown in this table, discussed in detail in numbers 15 through 18, relate how a neighborhood is doing in terms of providing the demanded child care slots. The gaps in service, shown by age group and program type, can identify areas of focus where a concentration of resources will have an impact on the largest number of young children in need.

## 15. Neighborhood Gap

The service gap—the difference between supply and demand—is identified by age group and program type, for each neighborhood.

## 16. Neighborhood Service Level

The service level—supply divided by demand—is identified by age group and program type, for each neighborhood.

## 17. Neighborhood Need Rank

The need rank—from 1 to 54—is identified for each age group and program type.

## 18. Citywide Service Level

As a comparative point, the service level for the city as a whole is identified by age group and program type.

## Chadsey 1 Highest-Need Neighborhood 1

### Demographics

According to demand data calculations, Chadsey has 2,674 children, from birth to 5 years old:

Of these 2,674 children, roughly 52 percent (1,401) are in the infant to toddler age range, and roughly 48 percent (1,273) are in the 3- to 5-year-old age range.

Of 1,401 infants and toddlers, 65 percent (906) are in need of licensed child care. This figure is based on an algorithm identifying children in need of child care based on the work status of parents as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Of 1,273 3- to 5-year-olds, 90 percent (1,147) are in need of licensed child care.

Eighty percent (727) of infants and toddlers needing child care in Chadsey are eligible for Early Head Start. This means that 727 infants and toddlers who need child care in Chadsey fall below the federal poverty line.

Thirty-three percent (375) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Chadsey are eligible for the Great Start Readiness Program. Fifty-nine percent (672) are eligible for Head Start.

Thirty-seven percent (429) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Chadsey are eligible for subsidized care, as are 27 percent (244) of infants and toddlers needing child care.

### Service Gap Findings

Chadsey has 63 infants and toddlers and 281 3- to 5-year-olds currently being served by licensed care. Thirteen infants and toddlers and 12 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access subsidized care. Three infants and toddlers and 34 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access Early Head Start and Head Start programs, respectively. Seventy-nine 4-year-olds are able to access the Great Start Readiness Program.

With only 63 licensed slots available for infants and toddlers, Chadsey has a gap of 843 slots and a service level of 7 percent. Compare this to Detroit's citywide service provision of 4,135 licensed slots for infants and toddlers, with a service gap of 16,947 and a service level of 20 percent. Chadsey's service gap places it as the top ranked neighborhood, overall, in need of infant and toddler care.

Chadsey also ranks as the neighborhood most in need of 3- to 5-year-old care with a gap of 866 and a service level of 24 percent. The citywide service level is 72 percent. Almost 14 percent of Detroit's entire gap for 3- to 5-year-old care is located in this one neighborhood.

Chadsey is also ranked as the neighborhood most in need of Head Start and Great Start Readiness Program slots. It fares slightly better, ranking second in its need for Early Head Start space. However, it is only providing three slots in a neighborhood demanding 727. Overall, Detroit has a low provision of Early Head Start space. Citywide, there are 160 Early Head Start slots available, meeting 1 percent of the need.

**Provider Performance**  
In 2017, four of six licensed child care centers operating in the Chadsey neighborhood were participating in the Quality Rating and Improvement System. Of these four centers, two received a rating of four stars, which is the second highest rating; one received a rating of three stars; and one center's rating was being determined.

An additional 12 licensed child care centers are located within 1 mile of Chadsey's border. Of these 12 centers, five received a rating of four stars, and one received a rating of three stars. The remaining six were not participating in the Quality Rating and Improvement System.

### Meeting the Need

	Chadsey Gap	Chadsey Service Level	Chadsey Need Rank	Citywide Service Level
<b>Overall Early Education and Care</b>				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	315	14%	10	24%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	625	20%	1	55%
<b>General Child Care</b>				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	315	14%	10	24%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	625	20%	1	55%
<b>Subsidized Child Care</b>				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	231	5%	4	22%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	417	3%	1	15%
<b>Head Start</b>				
Early Head Start	724	0%	2	1%
Head Start	638	5%	1	19%
<b>Great Start Readiness Program</b>				
Great Start Readiness Program	296	21%	1	57%

Sources: US Single Year Age Data 2013, United States Census; United States Department of Health and Human Services; Michigan Department of Human Services; Michigan Department of Education; City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department

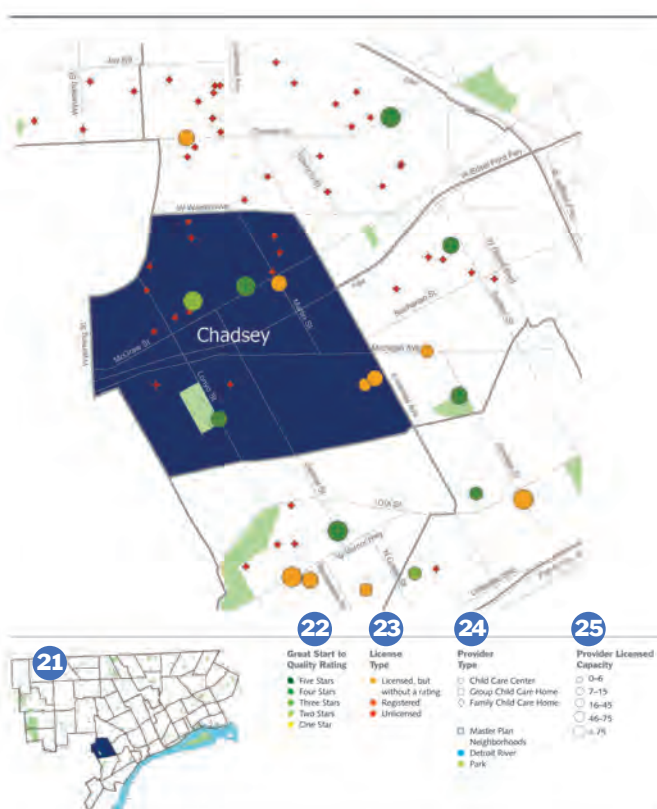
### Population Characteristics

<b>General Population</b>		Chadsey	Citywide
Number of Children, Ages 0-5	1,401	28,510	
Number of Children, Ages 3-5	1,273	25,767	
<b>Poverty</b>			
% Pop. At or Below 180% FPL	84%	79%	
<b>Race and Ethnicity</b>			
Hispanic	54%	7%	
Black (non-Hispanic)	12%	81%	
Asian (non-Hispanic)	2%	1%	
White (non-Hispanic)	27%	8%	
Other (non-Hispanic)	5%	3%	

### Demand & Supply

<b>Overall Early Education and Care</b>		Demand	Supply
0-2-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	906	63	
3-5-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	1,147	281	
<b>General Child Care</b>			
0-2-Year-Olds	365	50	
3-5-Year-Olds	781	156	
<b>Subsidized Child Care</b>			
Subsidy Eligible 0-2-Year-Olds	244	13	
Subsidy Eligible 3-5-Year-Olds	429	12	
<b>Head Start</b>			
Eligible for Early Head Start	727	3	
Eligible for Head Start	672	34	
<b>Great Start Readiness Program</b>			
Eligible for CSRP	375	79	

## Providers Serving Chadsey 20



## 19. Provider Performance

This narrative details the number of providers operating within the neighborhood as well as within a 1-mile radius of the neighborhood. The providers are identified by their participation in Michigan's QRIS.

## 20. Map of Providers Serving the Neighborhood

A map showing the location of all child care providers in the neighborhood as well as within a 1-mile radius. Each provider is symbolized by a variety of factors designed to assist the reader in understanding not just the availability of child care, but availability by license and provider type, capacity of the provider, and a provider's Great Start to Quality

Rating. Neighborhood boundaries and major streets also are shown.

## 21. Inset

This inset map provides geographic context of the neighborhood's location within Detroit.

## 22. Great Start to Quality Rating

If participating, each provider is shown by its Great Start to Quality rating, Michigan's QRIS.

## 23. License Type

Those not participating in the QRIS are colored by their license type, i.e. licensed but without a rating, registered, or unlicensed. There are providers who are

in the process of receiving a QRIS rating. These are shown as "licensed, but without a rating."

## 24. Provider Type

Each provider is identified by type, i.e. child care center, group child care home, or family child care home.

## 25. Provider Licensed Capacity

The capacity of providers is shown by the size of each provider's symbol. Providers serving a larger number of children have a larger symbol.

# Chadsey

## Highest-Need Neighborhood 1

### Demographics

According to demand data calculations, Chadsey has 2,674 children, from birth to 5 years old.

Of those 2,674 children, roughly 52 percent (1,401) are in the infant to toddler age range, and roughly 48 percent (1,273) are in the 3- to 5-year-old age range.

Of 1,401 infants and toddlers, 65 percent (906) are in need of licensed child care. This figure is based on an algorithm identifying children in need of child care based on the work status of parents as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Of 1,273 3- to 5-year-olds, 90 percent (1,147) are in need of licensed child care.

Eighty percent (727) of infants and toddlers needing child care in Chadsey are eligible for Early Head Start. This means that 727 infants and toddlers who need child care in Chadsey fall below the federal poverty line.

Thirty-three percent (375) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Chadsey are eligible for the Great Start Readiness Program. Fifty-nine percent (672) are eligible for Head Start.

Thirty-seven percent (429) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Chadsey are eligible for subsidized care, as are 27 percent (244) of infants and toddlers needing child care.

### Service Gap Findings

Chadsey has 63 infants and toddlers and 281 3- to 5-year-olds currently being served by licensed care. Thirteen infants and toddlers and 12 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access subsidized care. Three infants and toddlers and 34 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access Early Head Start and Head Start programs, respectively. Seventy-nine 4-year-olds are able to access the Great Start Readiness Program.

With only 63 licensed slots available for infants and toddlers, Chadsey has a gap of 843 slots and a service level of 7 percent. Compare this to Detroit's citywide service provision of 4,135 licensed slots for infants and toddlers, with a service gap of 16,947 and a service level of 20 percent. Chadsey's service gap places it as the top ranked neighborhood, overall, in need of infant and toddler care.

Chadsey also ranks as the neighborhood most in need of 3- to 5-year-old care with a gap of 866 and a service level of 24 percent. The citywide service level is 72 percent. Almost 14 percent of Detroit's entire gap for 3- to 5-year-old care is located in this one neighborhood.

Chadsey also is ranked as the neighborhood most in need of Head Start and Great Start Readiness Program slots. It fares slightly better, ranking second in its need for Early Head Start space. However, it is only providing three slots in a neighborhood demanding 727. Overall, Detroit has a low provision of Early Head Start space. Citywide, there are 160 Early Head Start slots available, meeting 1 percent of the need.

### Provider Performance

In 2013, four of six licensed child care centers in the Chadsey neighborhood were participating in the Quality Rating and Improvement System. Of these four centers, two received a rating of four stars, which is the second highest rating; one received a rating of three stars; and one center's rating was being determined.

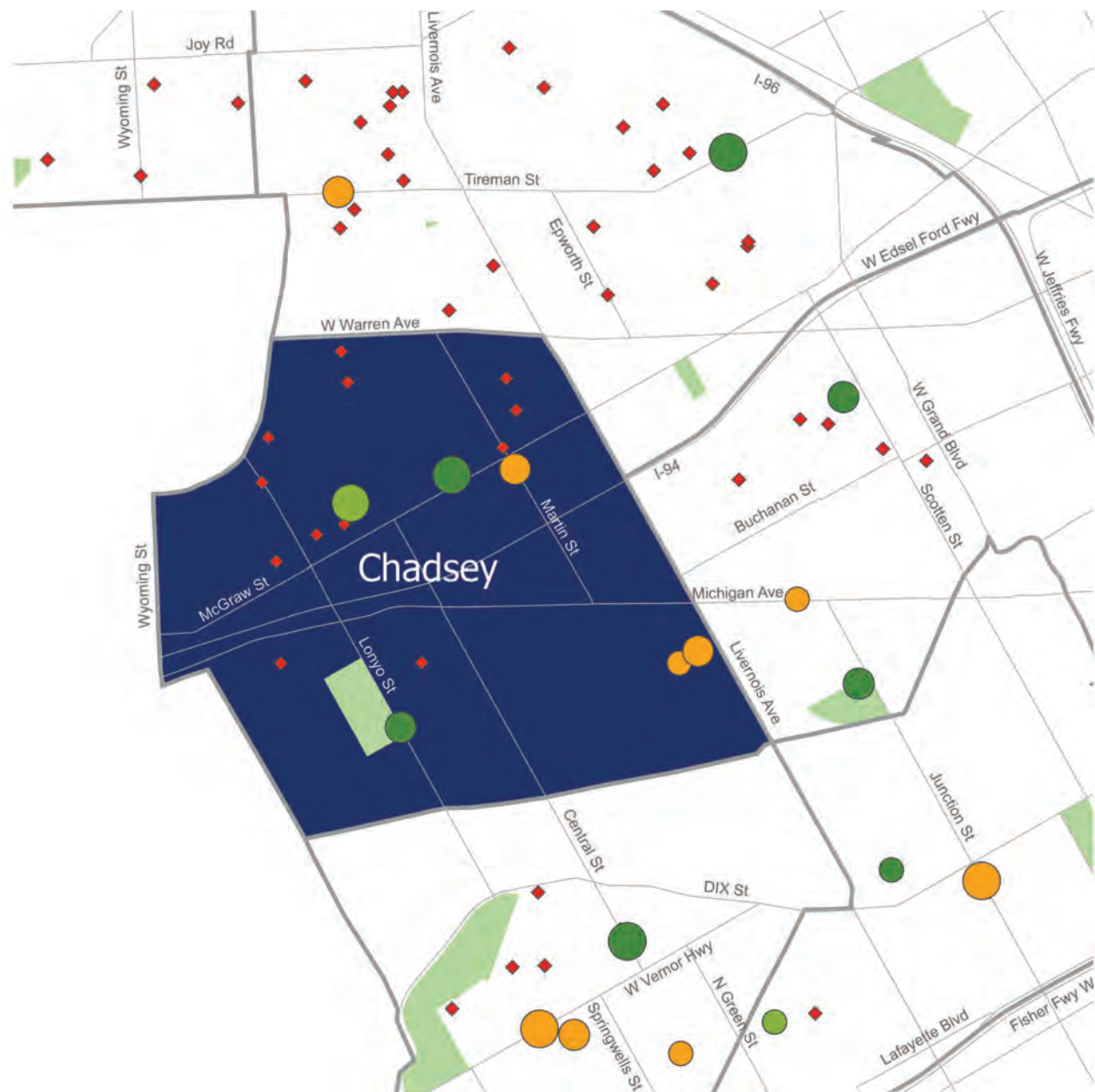
An additional 12 licensed child care centers are located within 1 mile of Chadsey's border. Of these 12 centers, five received a rating of four stars, and one received a rating of three stars. The remaining six were not participating in the Quality Rating and Improvement System.

Population Characteristics	Chadsey	Citywide
General Population		
Number of Children, Ages 0-2	1,401	28,510
Number of Children, Ages 3-5	1,273	25,767
Poverty		
% Pop Ages 0-5 Below 185% FPL	84%	79%
Race and Ethnicity		
Hispanic	54%	7%
Black (non-Hispanic)	12%	81%
Asian (non-Hispanic)	2%	1%
White (non-Hispanic)	27%	8%
Other (non-Hispanic)	5%	3%
Demand & Supply		
Chadsey		
Overall Early Education and Care		
	Demand	Supply
0-2-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	906	63
3-5-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	1,147	281
General Child Care		
0-2-Year-Olds	365	50
3-5-Year-Olds	781	156
Subsidized Child Care		
Subsidy Eligible 0-2-Year-Olds	244	13
Subsidy Eligible 3-5-Year-Olds	429	12
Head Start		
Eligible for Early Head Start	727	3
Eligible for Head Start	672	34
Great Start Readiness Program		
Eligible for GSRP	375	79

Meeting the Need	Chadsey Gap	Chadsey Service Level	Chadsey Need Rank	Citywide Service Level
Overall Early Education and Care				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-843	7%	1	20%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-866	24%	1	72%
General Child Care				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-315	14%	10	24%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-625	20%	1	55%
Subsidized Child Care				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-231	5%	4	22%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-417	3%	1	15%
Head Start				
Early Head Start	-724	0%	2	1%
Head Start	-638	5%	1	19%
Great Start Readiness Program				
Great Start Readiness Program	-296	21%	1	57%



Providers Serving Chadsey



Great Start to Quality Rating	License Type	Provider Type	Provider Licensed Capacity
● Five Stars	● Licensed, but without a rating	○ Child Care Center	○ 0-6
● Four Stars	● Registered	□ Group Child Care Home	○ 7-15
● Three Stars	● Unlicensed	◇ Family Child Care Home	○ 16-45
● Two Stars			○ 46-75
● One Star			○ > 75
		□ Master Plan Neighborhoods	
		■ Detroit River	
		■ Park	

Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. U.S. Census. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.

# Rouge

## Highest-Need Neighborhood 2

### Demographics

According to demand data calculations, Rouge has 1,979 children, from birth to 5 years old.

Of those 1,979 children, roughly 52 percent (1,027) are in the infant to toddler age range, and roughly 48 percent (952) are in the 3- to 5-year-old age range.

Of 1,027 infants and toddlers, 77 percent (786) are in need of licensed child care. This figure is based on an algorithm identifying children in need of child care based on the work status of parents as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Of 952 3- to 5-year-olds, 89 percent (843) are in need of licensed child care.

Seventy-seven percent (602) of infants and toddlers needing child care in Rouge are eligible for Early Head Start. This means that 602 infants and toddlers who need child care in Rouge fall below the federal poverty line.

Thirty percent (257) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Rouge are eligible for the Great Start Readiness Program. Sixty-six percent (560) are eligible for Head Start.

Forty-one percent (342) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Rouge are eligible for subsidized care, as are 30 percent (235) of infants and toddlers needing child care.

### Service Gap Findings

Rouge has 77 infants and toddlers and 328 3- to 5-year-olds currently being served by licensed care. Thirty-three infants and toddlers and 35 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access subsidized care. Eleven infants and toddlers and 77 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access Early Head Start and Head Start programs, respectively. Ninety-three 4-year-olds are able to access the Great Start Readiness Program.

With 77 licensed slots available for infants and toddlers, Rouge has a gap of 709 slots and a service level of 10 percent. Compare this to Detroit's citywide service provision of 4,135 licensed slots for infants and toddlers, with a service gap of 16,947 and a service level of 20 percent. Rouge's service gap places it as the third ranked neighborhood, overall, in need of infant and toddler care.

Rouge ranks as the fourth highest-need neighborhood for 3- to 5-year-old care with a gap of 515 and a service level of 39 percent. The citywide service level is 72 percent.

Within 3- to 5-year-old care, Rouge is serving 36 percent of Great Start Readiness Program demand but just 14 percent of Head Start demand. Rouge's Head Start service gap is 483. This is 94 percent of Rouge's total 3- to 5-year-old service gap.

### Provider Performance

In 2013, two of 13 licensed child care centers and licensed group child care homes in the Rouge neighborhood were participating in the Quality Rating and Improvement System. Both of these received a rating of four stars, which is the second highest rating.

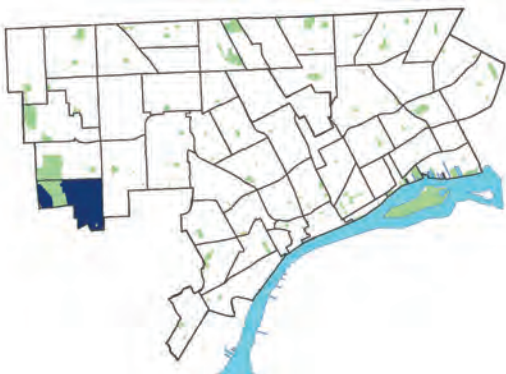
An additional 14 licensed child care centers and licensed group child care homes are located within 1 mile of Rouge's border. Of these providers, four received the second highest rating. The remaining 10 were not participating in Quality Rating and Improvement System.

Meeting the Need	Rouge Gap	Rouge Service Level	Rouge Need Rank	Citywide Service Level
Overall Early Education and Care				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-709	10%	3	20%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-515	39%	4	72%
General Child Care				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-359	11%	5	24%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-408	23%	3	55%
Subsidized Child Care				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-202	14%	6	22%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-307	10%	6	15%
Head Start				
Early Head Start	-591	2%	3	1%
Head Start	-483	14%	3	19%
Great Start Readiness Program				
Great Start Readiness Program	-164	36%	9	57%

Population Characteristics	Rouge	Citywide
General Population		
Number of Children, Ages 0-2	1,027	28,510
Number of Children, Ages 3-5	952	25,767
Poverty		
% Pop Ages 0-5 Below 185% FPL	72%	79%
Race and Ethnicity		
Hispanic	7%	7%
Black (non-Hispanic)	67%	81%
Asian (non-Hispanic)	1%	1%
White (non-Hispanic)	22%	8%
Other (non-Hispanic)	3%	3%

Demand & Supply	Rouge	
Overall Early Education and Care	Demand	Supply
0-2-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	786	77
3-5-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	843	328
General Child Care		
0-2-Year-Olds	402	43
3-5-Year-Olds	533	125
Subsidized Child Care		
Subsidy Eligible 0-2-Year-Olds	235	33
Subsidy Eligible 3-5-Year-Olds	342	35
Head Start		
Eligible for Early Head Start	602	11
Eligible for Head Start	560	77
Great Start Readiness Program		
Eligible for GSRP	257	93

Providers Serving Rouge



Great Start to Quality Rating	License Type	Provider Type	Provider Licensed Capacity
● Five Stars	● Licensed, but without a rating	○ Child Care Center	○ 0-6
● Four Stars	● Registered	□ Group Child Care Home	○ 7-15
● Three Stars	● Unlicensed	◇ Family Child Care Home	○ 16-45
● Two Stars		□ Master Plan Neighborhoods	○ 46-75
● One Star		■ Detroit River	○ > 75
		■ Park	

Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. U.S. Census. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.

# Vernor Junction

## Highest-Need Neighborhood 3

### Demographics

According to demand data calculations, Vernor Junction has 1,820 children, from birth to 5 years old.

Of those 1,820 children, roughly 54 percent (987) are in the infant to toddler age range, and roughly 46 percent (833) are in the 3- to 5-year-old age range.

Of 987 infants and toddlers, 67 percent (659) are in need of licensed child care. This figure is based on an algorithm identifying children in need of child care based on the work status of parents as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Of 833 3- to 5-year-olds, 91 percent (759) are in need of licensed child care.

Eighty percent (526) of infants and toddlers needing child care in Vernor Junction are eligible for Early Head Start. This means that 526 infants and toddlers who need child care in Vernor Junction fall below the federal poverty line.

Thirty-five percent (268) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Vernor Junction are eligible for the Great Start Readiness Program. Fifty-nine percent (445) are eligible for Head Start.

Forty percent (301) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Vernor Junction are eligible for subsidized care, as are 30 percent (195) of infants and toddlers needing child care.

### Service Gap Findings

Vernor Junction has 56 infants and toddlers and 242 3- to 5-year-olds currently being served by licensed care. Five infants and toddlers as well as five 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access subsidized care. Two infants and toddlers and 26 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access Early Head Start and Head Start programs, respectively. Seventy-two 4-year-olds are able to access the Great Start Readiness Program.

With 56 licensed slots available for infants and toddlers, Vernor Junction has a gap of 603 slots and a service level of 8 percent. Compare this to Detroit's citywide service level of 20 percent. Vernor Junction's service gap places it as the eighth ranked neighborhood, overall, in need of infant and toddler care.

Vernor Junction ranks as the third highest-need neighborhood for 3- to 5-year-old care with a gap of 517 and a service level of 32 percent. The citywide service level is 72 percent.

Vernor Junction is serving 27 percent of Great Start Readiness Program demand but just 6 percent of Head Start demand and almost 0 percent of Early Head Start demand. The gaps in the provision of subsidized care are also substantial in Vernor Junction indicating that low-income children in this neighborhood have difficulty accessing child care.

### Provider Performance

In 2013, five of seven licensed child care centers in the Vernor Junction neighborhood were participating in the Quality Rating and Improvement System. Four of these five centers received a rating of four stars, and one of these five centers received a rating of three stars.

An additional 14 licensed child care centers and licensed group child care homes are located within 1 mile of Vernor Junction's border. Five of these providers received the second highest rating of four stars. The remaining nine were not participating in the Quality Rating and Improvement System.

Population Characteristics	Vernor Junction	Citywide
General Population		
Number of Children, Ages 0-2	987	28,510
Number of Children, Ages 3-5	833	25,767
Poverty		
% Pop Ages 0-5 Below 185% FPL	86%	79%
Race and Ethnicity		
Hispanic	75%	7%
Black (non-Hispanic)	8%	81%
Asian (non-Hispanic)	<1%	1%
White (non-Hispanic)	15%	8%
Other (non-Hispanic)	2%	3%
Demand & Supply		
Overall Early Education and Care		
	Demand	Supply
0-2-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	659	56
3-5-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	759	242
General Child Care		
0-2-Year-Olds	277	48
3-5-Year-Olds	499	140
Subsidized Child Care		
Subsidy Eligible 0-2-Year-Olds	195	5
Subsidy Eligible 3-5-Year-Olds	301	5
Head Start		
Eligible for Early Head Start	526	2
Eligible for Head Start	445	26
Great Start Readiness Program		
Eligible for GSRP	268	72

Meeting the Need	Vernor Junction Gap	Vernor Junction Service Level	Vernor Junction Need Rank	Citywide Service Level
Overall Early Education and Care				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-603	8%	8	20%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-517	32%	3	72%
General Child Care				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-229	17%	17	24%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-359	28%	9	55%
Subsidized Child Care				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-190	3%	8	22%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-296	2%	9	15%
Head Start				
Early Head Start	-524	0%	9	1%
Head Start	-419	6%	9	19%
Great Start Readiness Program				
Great Start Readiness Program	-196	27%	2	57%



## Providers Serving Vernor Junction



### Great Start to Quality Rating

- Five Stars
- Four Stars
- Three Stars
- Two Stars
- One Star

### License Type

- Licensed, but without a rating
- Registered
- Unlicensed

### Provider Type

- Child Care Center
- Group Child Care Home
- ◇ Family Child Care Home
- Master Plan Neighborhoods
- Detroit River
- Park

### Provider Licensed Capacity

- 0-6
- 7-15
- 16-45
- 46-75
- > 75

Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. U.S. Census. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.

# Finney

## Highest-Need Neighborhood 4

### Demographics

According to demand data calculations, Finney has 2,102 children, from birth to 5 years old.

Of those 2,102 children, roughly 51 percent (1,072) are in the infant to toddler age range, and roughly 49 percent (1,030) are in the 3- to 5-year-old age range.

Of 1,072 infants and toddlers, 67 percent (715) are in need of licensed child care. This figure is based on an algorithm identifying children in need of child care based on the work status of parents as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Of 1,030 3- to 5-year-olds, 86 percent (883) are in need of licensed child care.

Sixty-nine percent (491) of infants and toddlers needing child care in Finney are eligible for Early Head Start. This means that 491 infants and toddlers who need child care in Finney fall below the federal poverty line.

Thirty-one percent (275) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Finney are eligible for the Great Start Readiness Program. Fifty-two percent (462) are eligible for Head Start.

Thirty-eight percent (339) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Finney are eligible for subsidized care, as are 32 percent (228) of infants and toddlers needing child care.

### Service Gap Findings

Finney has 87 infants and toddlers and 368 3- to 5-year-olds currently being served by licensed care. Forty-five infants and toddlers as well as 45 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access subsidized care. Twelve infants and toddlers and 128 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access Early Head Start and Head Start programs, respectively. Eighty-two 4-year-olds are able to access the Great Start Readiness Program.

With 87 licensed slots available for infants and toddlers, Finney has a gap of 628 slots and a service level of 12 percent. Finney's service gap places it as the seventh ranked neighborhood, overall, in need of infant and toddler care.

Finney ranks as the fourth highest-need neighborhood for 3- to 5-year-old care with a gap of 515 and a service level of 42 percent. The citywide service level is 72 percent.

Finney is serving 30 percent of Great Start Readiness Program demand and 28 percent of Head Start demand, much greater than the citywide Head Start service level of 19 percent.

While Finney is serving more children in Head Start and Early Head Start programs relative to the other highest-need neighborhoods, it still has great need in both infant and toddler general care as well as 3- to 5-year-old general care, ranking as the third and second highest-need neighborhood, respectively, for these categories.

### Provider Performance

In 2013, five of 19 licensed child care centers and licensed group child care homes in the Finney neighborhood were participating in the Quality Rating and Improvement System. Four of these five centers received a rating of four stars, and one received a rating of three stars.

An additional 12 licensed child care centers and licensed group child care homes are located within 1 mile of Finney's border. One of these providers received the second highest rating of four stars and two providers received three stars. The remaining nine were not participating in the Quality Rating and Improvement System.

### Meeting the Need

#### Overall Early Education and Care

0 to 2-Year-Olds	-628	12%	7	20%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-515	42%	7	72%

#### General Child Care

0 to 2-Year-Olds	-387	10%	3	24%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-487	20%	2	55%

#### Subsidized Child Care

0 to 2-Year-Olds	-183	20%	11	22%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-294	13%	10	15%

#### Head Start

Early Head Start	-479	2%	14	1%
Head Start	-334	28%	14	19%

#### Great Start Readiness Program

Great Start Readiness Program	-193	30%	3	57%
-------------------------------	------	-----	---	-----

### Population Characteristics

	Finney	Citywide
--	--------	----------

#### General Population

Number of Children, Ages 0-2	1,072	28,510
Number of Children, Ages 3-5	1,030	25,767

#### Poverty

% Pop Ages 0-5 Below 185% FPL	70%	79%
-------------------------------	-----	-----

#### Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic	1%	7%
Black (non-Hispanic)	84%	81%
Asian (non-Hispanic)	<1%	1%
White (non-Hispanic)	10%	8%
Other (non-Hispanic)	5%	3%

### Demand & Supply

	Finney
--	--------

#### Overall Early Education and Care

	Demand	Supply
--	--------	--------

0-2-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	715	87
3-5-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	833	368

#### General Child Care

0-2-Year-Olds	429	42
3-5-Year-Olds	605	118

#### Subsidized Child Care

Subsidy Eligible 0-2-Year-Olds	228	45
Subsidy Eligible 3-5-Year-Olds	339	45

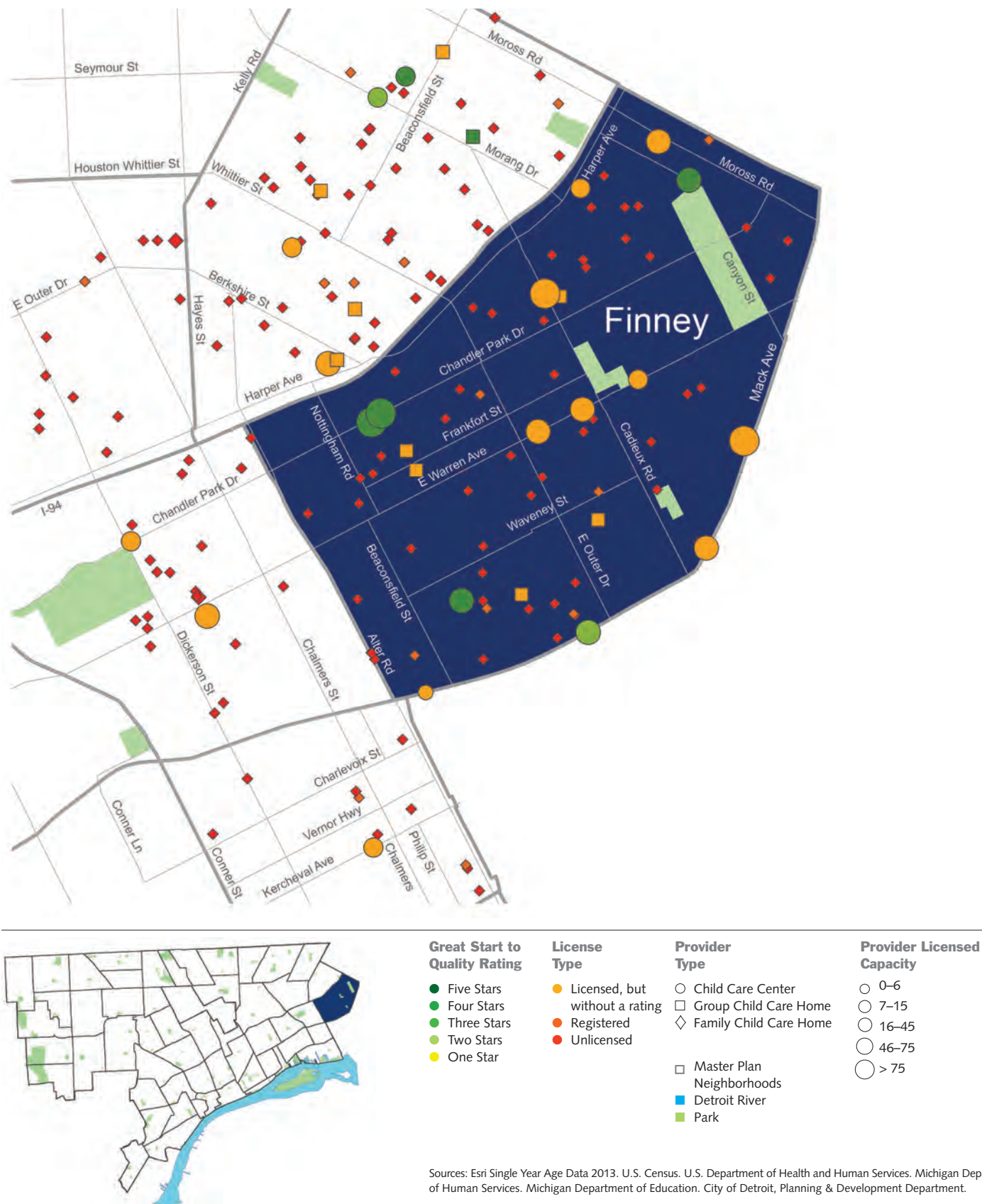
#### Head Start

Eligible for Early Head Start	491	12
Eligible for Head Start	462	128

#### Great Start Readiness Program

Eligible for GSRP	275	82
-------------------	-----	----

Providers Serving Finney





# Burbank

## Highest-Need Neighborhood 5

### Demographics

According to demand data calculations, Burbank has 1,735 children, from birth to 5 years old.

Of those 1,735 children, roughly 53 percent (915) are in the infant to toddler age range, and roughly 47 percent (820) are in the 3- to 5-year-old age range.

Of 915 infants and toddlers, 81 percent (740) are in need of licensed child care. This figure is based on an algorithm identifying children in need of child care based on the work status of parents as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Of 820 3- to 5-year-olds, 91 percent (746) are in need of licensed child care.

Seventy-seven percent (573) of infants and toddlers needing child care in Burbank are eligible for Early Head Start. This means that 573 infants and toddlers who need child care in Burbank fall below the federal poverty line.

Thirty-four percent (255) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Burbank are eligible for the Great Start Readiness Program. Sixty-nine percent (516) are eligible for Head Start.

Fifty-four percent (406) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Burbank are eligible for subsidized care, as are 40 percent (297) of infants and toddlers needing child care.

### Service Gap Findings

Burbank has 60 infants and toddlers and 232 3- to 5-year-olds currently being served by licensed care. Thirty-eight infants and toddlers as well as 39 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access subsidized care. Thirty-three 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access Head Start programs, and 70 4-year-olds are able to access the Great Start Readiness Program. There are no Early Head Start slots in the Burbank neighborhood, leaving all those eligible for the program without access.

With 60 licensed slots available for infants and toddlers, Burbank has a gap of 680 slots and a service level of 8 percent. Burbank's service gap places it as the fifth ranked neighborhood, overall, in need of infant and toddler care.

Burbank ranks as the sixth highest-need neighborhood for 3- to 5-year-old care with a gap of 514 and a service level of 31 percent. The citywide service level is 72 percent.

Burbank is serving 27 percent of Great Start Readiness Program demand with a service gap of 185, and 6 percent of Head Start demand with a service gap of 483. The neighborhood is not meeting any Early Head Start demand. All 573 slots demanded therefore comprise the service gap.

Burbank ranks as the top neighborhood in need of both general infant and toddler care and subsidized infant and toddler care, with service gaps of 416 and 259, respectively.

### Provider Performance

In 2013, four of nine licensed child care centers in the Burbank neighborhood were participating in the Quality Rating and Improvement System. One of these centers received a rating of four stars, and the remaining three centers received a rating of three stars.

An additional 20 licensed child care centers and licensed group child care homes are located within 1 mile of Burbank's border. Two of these providers received the second highest rating of four stars; one provider received three stars; and one provider received two stars. The remaining 16 were not participating in the Quality Rating and Improvement System.

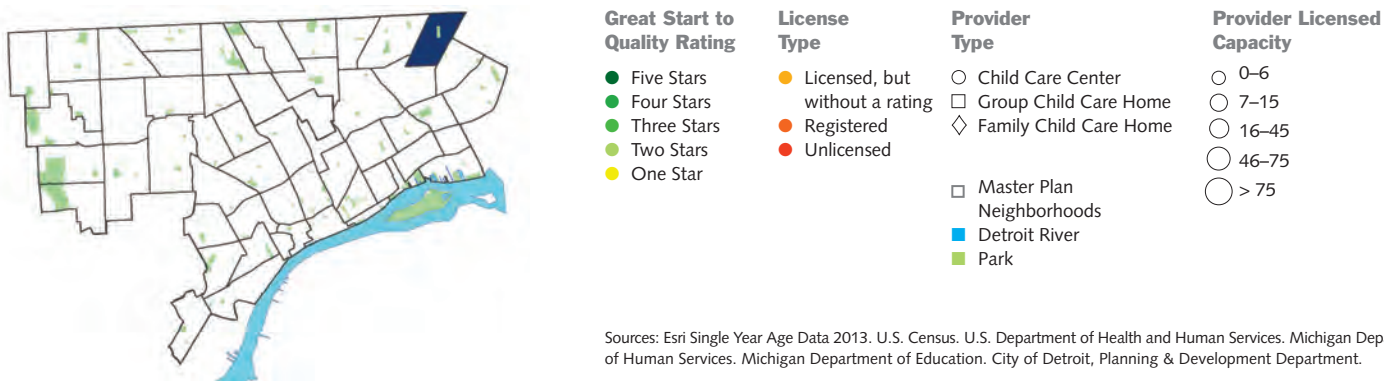
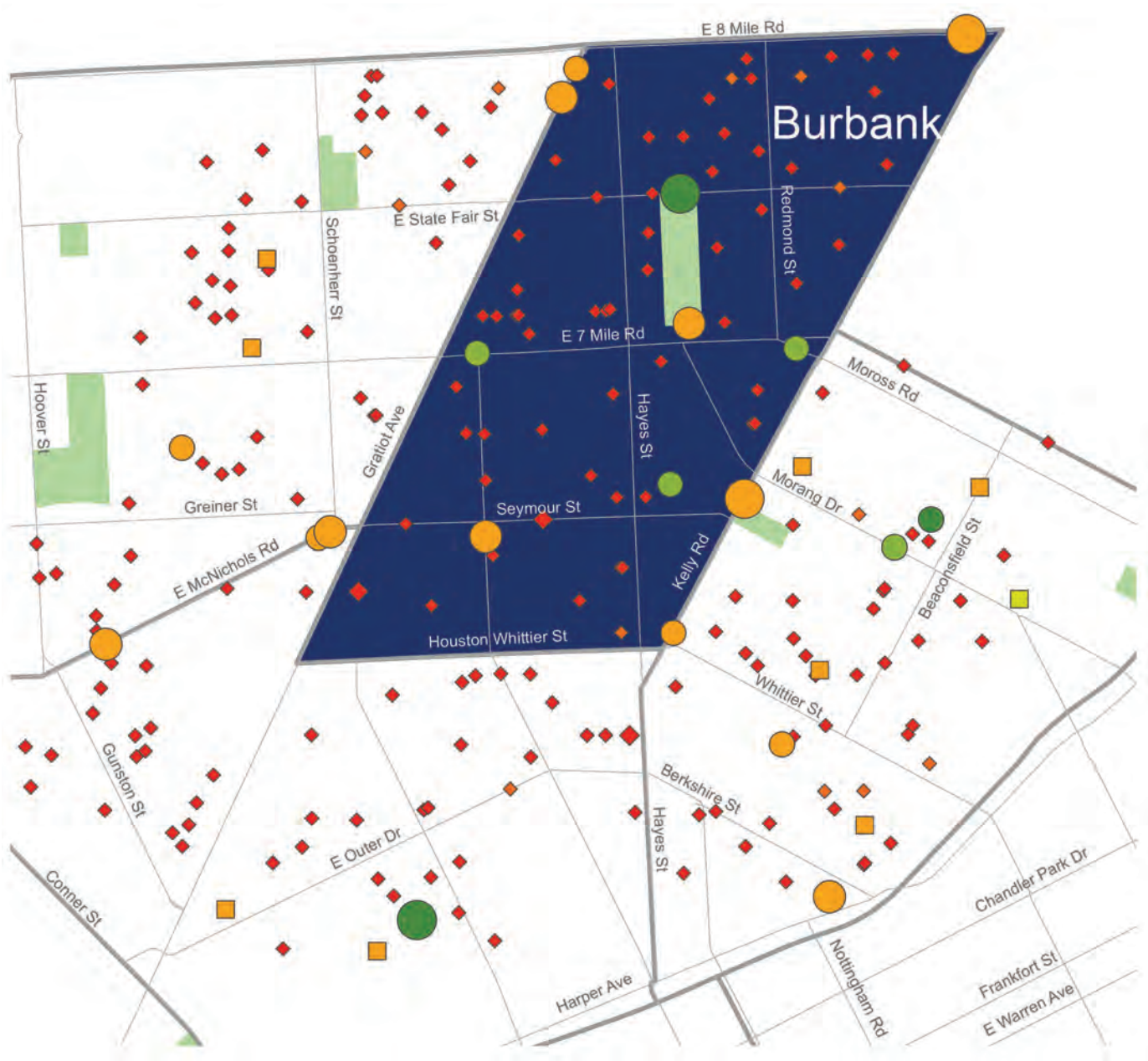
Meeting the Need	Burbank Gap	Burbank Service Level	Burbank Need Rank	Citywide Service Level
Overall Early Education and Care				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-680	8%	5	20%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-514	31%	6	72%
General Child Care				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-416	7%	1	24%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-399	19%	4	55%
Subsidized Child Care				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-259	13%	1	22%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-367	10%	3	15%
Head Start				
Early Head Start	-573	0%	4	1%
Head Start	-483	6%	3	19%
Great Start Readiness Program				
Great Start Readiness Program	-185	27%	4	57%

Population Characteristics	Burbank	Citywide
General Population		
Number of Children, Ages 0-2	915	28,510
Number of Children, Ages 3-5	820	25,767
Poverty		
% Pop Ages 0-5 Below 185% FPL	79%	79%
Race and Ethnicity		
Hispanic	0%	7%
Black (non-Hispanic)	82%	81%
Asian (non-Hispanic)	<1%	1%
White (non-Hispanic)	12%	8%
Other (non-Hispanic)	6%	3%

Demand & Supply	Burbank	
Overall Early Education and Care	Demand	Supply
0-2-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	740	60
3-5-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	746	232
General Child Care		
0-2-Year-Olds	448	32
3-5-Year-Olds	492	93
Subsidized Child Care		
Subsidy Eligible 0-2-Year-Olds	279	38
Subsidy Eligible 3-5-Year-Olds	406	39
Head Start		
Eligible for Early Head Start	573	0
Eligible for Head Start	516	33
Great Start Readiness Program		
Eligible for GSRP	255	70



Providers Serving Burbank



Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. U.S. Census. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.

# Springwells

## Highest-Need Neighborhood 6

### Demographics

According to demand data calculations, Springwells has 1,765 children, from birth to 5 years old.

Of those 1,765 children, roughly 53 percent (936) are in the infant to toddler age range, and roughly 47 percent (829) are in the 3- to 5-year-old age range.

Of 936 infants and toddlers, 68 percent (632) are in need of licensed child care. This figure is based on an algorithm identifying children in need of child care based on the work status of parents as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Of 829 3- to 5-year-olds, 89 percent (735) are in need of licensed child care.

Seventy-seven percent (486) of infants and toddlers needing child care in Springwells are eligible for Early Head Start. This means that 486 infants and toddlers who need child care in Springwells fall below the federal poverty line.

Thirty-three percent (241) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Springwells are eligible for the Great Start Readiness Program. Fifty-eight percent (429) are eligible for Head Start.

Thirty-eight percent (279) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Springwells are eligible for subsidized care, as are 29 percent (183) of infants and toddlers needing child care.

### Service Gap Findings

Springwells has 43 infants and toddlers and 212 3- to 5-year-olds currently being served by licensed care. Three infants and toddlers as well as three 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access subsidized care. Thirty-one 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access Head Start programs, and 62 4-year-olds are able to access the Great Start Readiness Program. Three infants and toddlers are able to access Early Head Start space in the Springwells neighborhood.

With 43 licensed slots available for infants and toddlers, Springwells has a gap of 589 slots and a service level of 7 percent. Springwells' service gap places it as the 10th ranked neighborhood, overall, in need of infant and toddler care.

Springwells ranks as the second highest-need neighborhood for 3- to 5-year-old care with a gap of 523 and a service level of 29 percent. The citywide service level is 72 percent.

Springwells is serving 26 percent of Great Start Readiness Program demand with a service gap of 179, and 7 percent of Head Start demand with a service gap of 398. The program areas in which Springwells ranks highest are in overall 3- to 5-year-old care, general 3- to 5-year-old care (with a rank of fifth), and GSRP care (also with a rank of fifth).

### Provider Performance

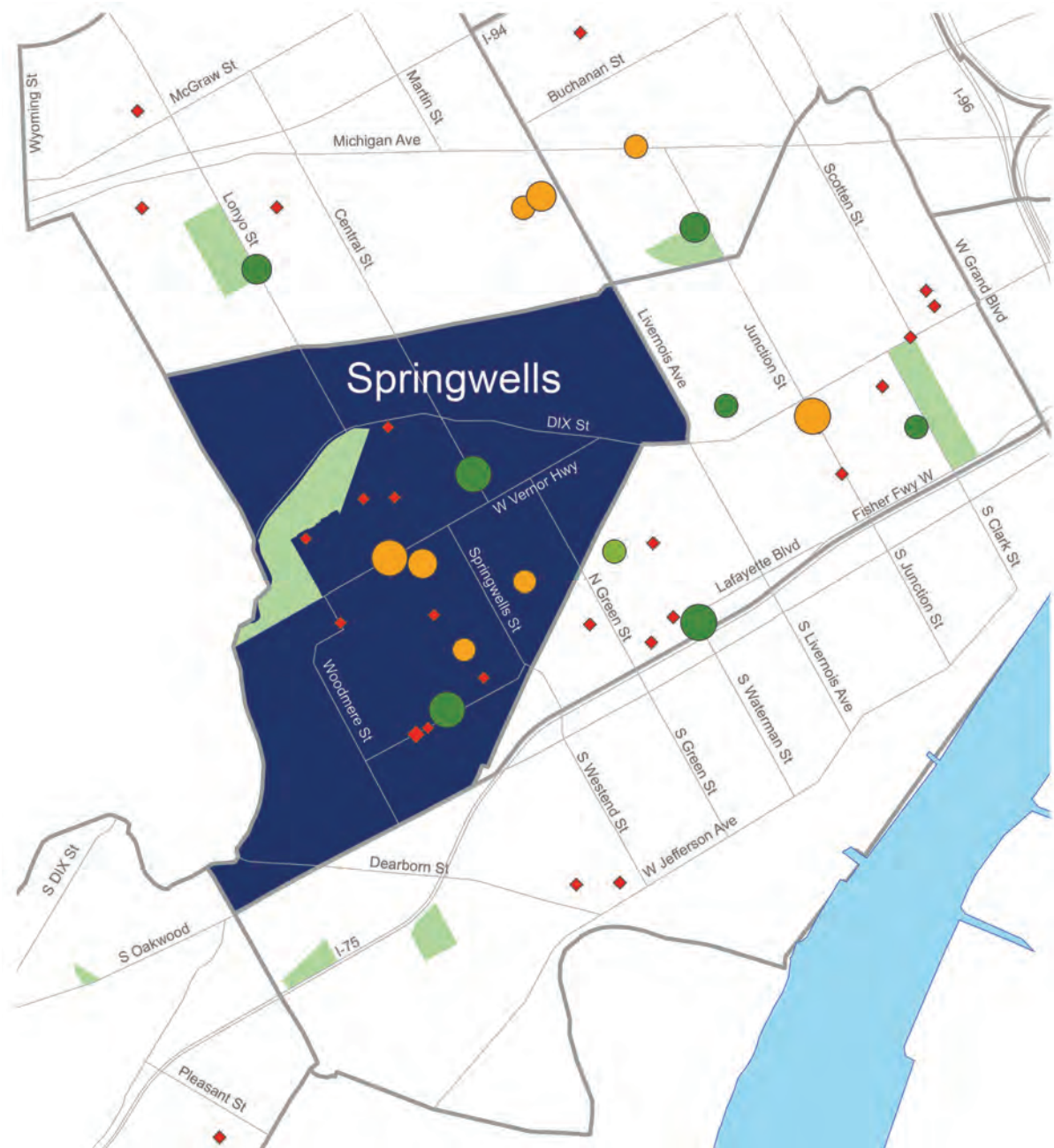
In 2013, two of six licensed child care centers in the Springwells neighborhood were participating in the Quality Rating and Improvement System. Both centers received a rating of four stars.

An additional 10 licensed child care centers are located within 1 mile of Springwells' border. Five of these centers received the second highest rating of four stars, and one received three stars. The remaining four were not participating in the Quality Rating and Improvement System.

Meeting the Need	Springwells Gap	Springwells Service Level	Springwells Need Rank	Citywide Service Level
<b>Overall Early Education and Care</b>				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-589	7%	10	20%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-523	29%	2	72%
<b>General Child Care</b>				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-268	12%	14	24%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-377	24%	5	55%
<b>Subsidized Child Care</b>				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-180	2%	12	22%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-276	1%	14	15%
<b>Head Start</b>				
Early Head Start	-483	1%	13	1%
Head Start	-398	7%	12	19%
<b>Great Start Readiness Program</b>				
Great Start Readiness Program	-179	26%	5	57%

Population Characteristics			Springwells	Citywide
General Population				
Number of Children, Ages 0-2		936	28,510	
Number of Children, Ages 3-5		829	25,767	
Poverty				
% Pop Ages 0-5 Below 185% FPL		76%	79%	
Race and Ethnicity				
Hispanic		69%	7%	
Black (non-Hispanic)		5%	81%	
Asian (non-Hispanic)		<1%	1%	
White (non-Hispanic)		22%	8%	
Other (non-Hispanic)		4%	3%	
Demand & Supply				
Overall Early Education and Care		Demand	Supply	
0-2-Year-Olds Needing Child Care		632	43	
3-5-Year-Olds Needing Child Care		735	212	
General Child Care				
0-2-Year-Olds		306	38	
3-5 Year-Olds		493	116	
Subsidized Child Care				
Subsidy Eligible 0-2-Year-Olds		183	3	
Subsidy Eligible 3-5-Year-Olds		279	3	
Head Start				
Eligible for Early Head Start		486	3	
Eligible for Head Start		429	31	
Great Start Readiness Program				
Eligible for GSRP		241	62	

# Providers Serving Springwells



**Great Start to Quality Rating**  

Five Stars

Four Stars

Three Stars

Two Stars

One Star

**License Type**  

Licensed, but without a rating

Registered

Unlicensed

**Provider Type**  

Child Care Center

Group Child Care Home

Family Child Care Home

Master Plan Neighborhoods

Detroit River

Park

**Provider Licensed Capacity**  

0-6

7-15

16-45

46-75

> 75

Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. U.S. Census. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.



# Mt. Olivet

## Highest-Need Neighborhood 7

### Demographics

According to demand data calculations, Mt. Olivet has 1,996 children, from birth to 5 years old.

Of those 1,996 children, roughly 53 percent (1,061) are in the infant to toddler age range, and roughly 47 percent (935) are in the 3- to 5-year-old age range.

Of 1,061 infants and toddlers, 73 percent (771) are in need of licensed child care. This figure is based on an algorithm identifying children in need of child care based on the work status of parents as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Of 935 3- to 5-year-olds, 87 percent (816) are in need of licensed child care.

Seventy-one percent (547) of infants and toddlers needing child care in Mt. Olivet are eligible for Early Head Start. This means that 547 infants and toddlers who need child care in Mt. Olivet fall below the federal poverty line.

Thirty-three percent (267) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Mt. Olivet are eligible for the Great Start Readiness Program. Sixty percent (490) are eligible for Head Start.

Forty-five percent (367) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Mt. Olivet are eligible for subsidized care, as are 35 percent (272) of infants and toddlers needing child care.

### Service Gap Findings

Mt. Olivet has 82 infants and toddlers and 325 3- to 5-year-olds currently being served by licensed care. Fifty-one infants and toddlers as well as 52 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access subsidized care. Forty-seven 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access Head Start programs, and 96 4-year-olds are able to access the Great Start Readiness Program. There are no Early Head Start slots in the Mt. Olivet neighborhood, leaving all those eligible for the program without access.

With 82 licensed slots available for infants and toddlers, Mt. Olivet has a gap of 689 slots and a service level of 11 percent. Mt. Olivet's service gap places it as the fourth ranked neighborhood, overall, in need of infant and toddler care.

Mt. Olivet ranks as the eighth highest-need neighborhood for 3- to 5-year-old care with a gap of 491 and a service level of 40 percent. The citywide service level is 72 percent.

Mt. Olivet is serving 36 percent of Great Start Readiness Program demand with a service gap of 171, and 10 percent of Head Start demand with a service gap of 443. The neighborhood is not meeting any Early Head Start demand. All 547 slots demanded therefore comprise the service gap.

The program areas in which Mt. Olivet ranks highest are in general infant and toddler care with a rank of second, and in overall infant and toddler care with a rank of fourth highest-need.

### Provider Performance

In 2013, none of the five licensed child care centers and the three licensed group child care homes in the Mt. Olivet neighborhood participated in the Quality Rating and Improvement System. However, one registered family child care home was participating and received a rating of three stars.

An additional 20 licensed child care centers and licensed group child care homes are located within 1 mile of Mt. Olivet's border. Five of these providers participated in the Quality Rating and Improvement System. Two of the five received the second highest rating of four stars, and three received three stars. The remaining 15 licensed providers were not participating. However, an additional registered family child care home was participating and received one star.

### Meeting the Need

	Mt. Olivet Gap	Mt. Olivet Service Level	Mt. Olivet Need Rank	Citywide Service Level
<b>Overall Early Education and Care</b>				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-689	11%	4	20%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-491	40%	8	72%
<b>General Child Care</b>				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-405	10%	2	24%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-369	27%	6	55%
<b>Subsidized Child Care</b>				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-221	19%	5	22%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-315	14%	5	15%
<b>Head Start</b>				
Early Head Start	-547	0%	6	1%
Head Start	-443	10%	7	19%
<b>Great Start Readiness Program</b>				
Great Start Readiness Program	-171	36%	8	57%

### Population Characteristics Mt. Olivet Citywide

#### General Population

Number of Children, Ages 0-2	1,061	28,510
Number of Children, Ages 3-5	935	25,767

#### Poverty

% Pop Ages 0-5 Below 185% FPL	80%	79%
-------------------------------	-----	-----

#### Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic	1%	7%
Black (non-Hispanic)	91%	81%
Asian (non-Hispanic)	2%	1%
White (non-Hispanic)	4%	8%
Other (non-Hispanic)	2%	3%

### Demand & Supply

#### Mt. Olivet

Overall Early Education and Care	Demand	Supply
0-2-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	771	82
3-5-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	816	325

#### General Child Care

0-2-Year-Olds	449	44
3-5-Year-Olds	504	135

#### Subsidized Child Care

Subsidy Eligible 0-2-Year-Olds	272	51
Subsidy Eligible 3-5-Year-Olds	367	52

#### Head Start

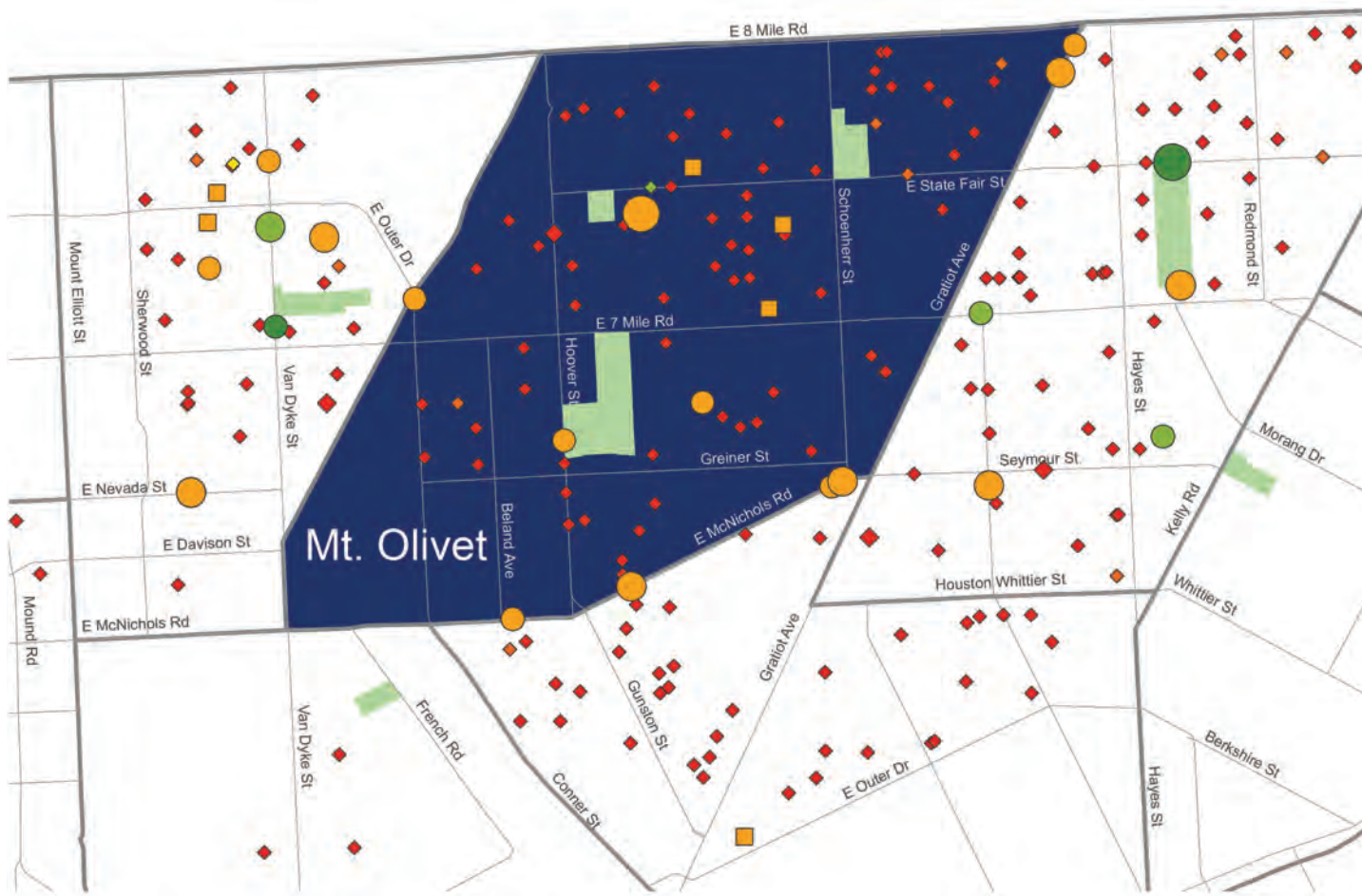
Eligible for Early Head Start	547	0
Eligible for Head Start	490	47

#### Great Start Readiness Program

Eligible for GSRP	267	96
-------------------	-----	----



## Providers Serving Mt. Olivet



- ## Great Start to Quality Rating

- Five Stars
- Four Stars
- Three Stars
- Two Stars
- One Star

- License Type**

- Licensed, but without a rating
- Registered
- Unlicensed

- Provider Type**

- Child Care Center
  - Group Child Care Home
  - ◇ Family Child Care Home
- 
- Master Plan
  - Neighborhoods
  - Detroit River
  - Park

- ### Provider Licensed Capacity

- ☐ 0-6  
☐ 7-15  
☐ 16-45  
☐ 46-75  
☐ > 75

Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. U.S. Census. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.

# Brooks

## Highest-Need Neighborhood 8

### Demographics

According to demand data calculations, Brooks has 2,165 children, from birth to 5 years old.

Of those 2,165 children, roughly 53 percent (1,138) are in the infant to toddler age range, and roughly 47 percent (1,027) are in the 3- to 5-year-old age range.

Of 1,138 infants and toddlers, 78 percent (882) are in need of licensed child care. This figure is based on an algorithm identifying children in need of child care based on the work status of parents as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Of 1,027 3- to 5-year-olds, 91 percent (934) are in need of licensed child care.

Eighty-three percent (733) of infants and toddlers needing child care in Brooks are eligible for Early Head Start. This means that 733 infants and toddlers who need child care in Brooks fall below the federal poverty line.

Thirty-five percent (328) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Brooks are eligible for the Great Start Readiness Program. Seventy-one percent (660) are eligible for Head Start.

Fifty-one percent (481) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Brooks are eligible for subsidized care, as are 37 percent (326) of infants and toddlers needing child care.

### Service Gap Findings

Brooks has 136 infants and toddlers and 562 3- to 5-year-olds currently being served by licensed care. Seventy infants and toddlers as well as 64 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access subsidized care. Ninety 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access Head Start programs. Three infants and toddlers are able to access Early Head Start programs, and 152 4-year-olds are able to access the Great Start Readiness Program.

With 136 licensed slots available for infants and toddlers, Brooks has a gap of 746 slots and a service level of 15 percent. Brooks' service gap places it as the second ranked neighborhood, overall, in need of infant and toddler care.

Brooks ranks as the 11th highest-need neighborhood for 3- to 5-year-old care with a gap of 372 and a service level of 60 percent. The citywide service level is 72 percent.

Brooks is serving 46 percent of Great Start Readiness Program demand with a service gap of 176, and 14 percent of Head Start demand with a service gap of 570. The neighborhood is serving almost 0 percent of Early Head Start demand. Seven-hundred-thirty of the 733 slots demanded comprise the service gap in this program area.

The program areas in which Brooks ranks highest and should therefore focus include overall infant and toddler care with a rank of second; in subsidized care for both age groups with a rank of second for infants and toddlers and the highest rank for 3- to 5-year-old subsidized care; and in both Early Head Start and Head Start service provision, with the highest rank for Early Head Start and a rank of second for Head Start.

### Provider Performance

In 2013, three of the 15 licensed child care centers and licensed group child care homes in the Brooks neighborhood participated in the Quality Rating and Improvement System. All three centers received the second highest rating of four stars.

An additional 38 licensed child care centers and licensed group child care homes are located within 1 mile of Brooks' border. Ten of these providers participated in the Quality Rating and Improvement System. Nine of the 10 received the second highest rating of four stars, and one provider received three stars. The remaining 28 licensed providers were not participating. However, a registered family child care home was participating in the rating system and received three stars.

### Meeting the Need

#### Overall Early Education and Care

	Brooks Gap	Brooks Service Level	Brooks Need Rank	Citywide Service Level
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-746	15%	2	20%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-372	60%	11	72%

#### General Child Care

0 to 2-Year-Olds	-349	20%	7	24%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-362	42%	8	55%

#### Subsidized Child Care

0 to 2-Year-Olds	-256	21%	2	22%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-417	13%	1	15%

#### Head Start

Early Head Start	-730	0%	1	1%
Head Start	-570	14%	2	19%

#### Great Start Readiness Program

Great Start Readiness Program	-176	46%	7	57%
-------------------------------	------	-----	---	-----

### Population Characteristics Brooks Citywide

#### General Population

Number of Children, Ages 0-2	1,138	28,510
Number of Children, Ages 3-5	1,027	25,767

#### Poverty

% Pop Ages 0-5 Below 185% FPL	87%	79%
-------------------------------	-----	-----

#### Race and Ethnicity

Hispanic	4%	7%
Black (non-Hispanic)	77%	81%
Asian (non-Hispanic)	0%	1%
White (non-Hispanic)	17%	8%
Other (non-Hispanic)	2%	3%

### Demand & Supply Brooks

#### Overall Early Education and Care Demand Supply

0-2-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	882	136
3-5-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	934	562

#### General Child Care

0-2-Year-Olds	434	85
3-5-Year-Olds	623	261

#### Subsidized Child Care

Subsidy Eligible 0-2-Year-Olds	326	70
Subsidy Eligible 3-5-Year-Olds	481	64

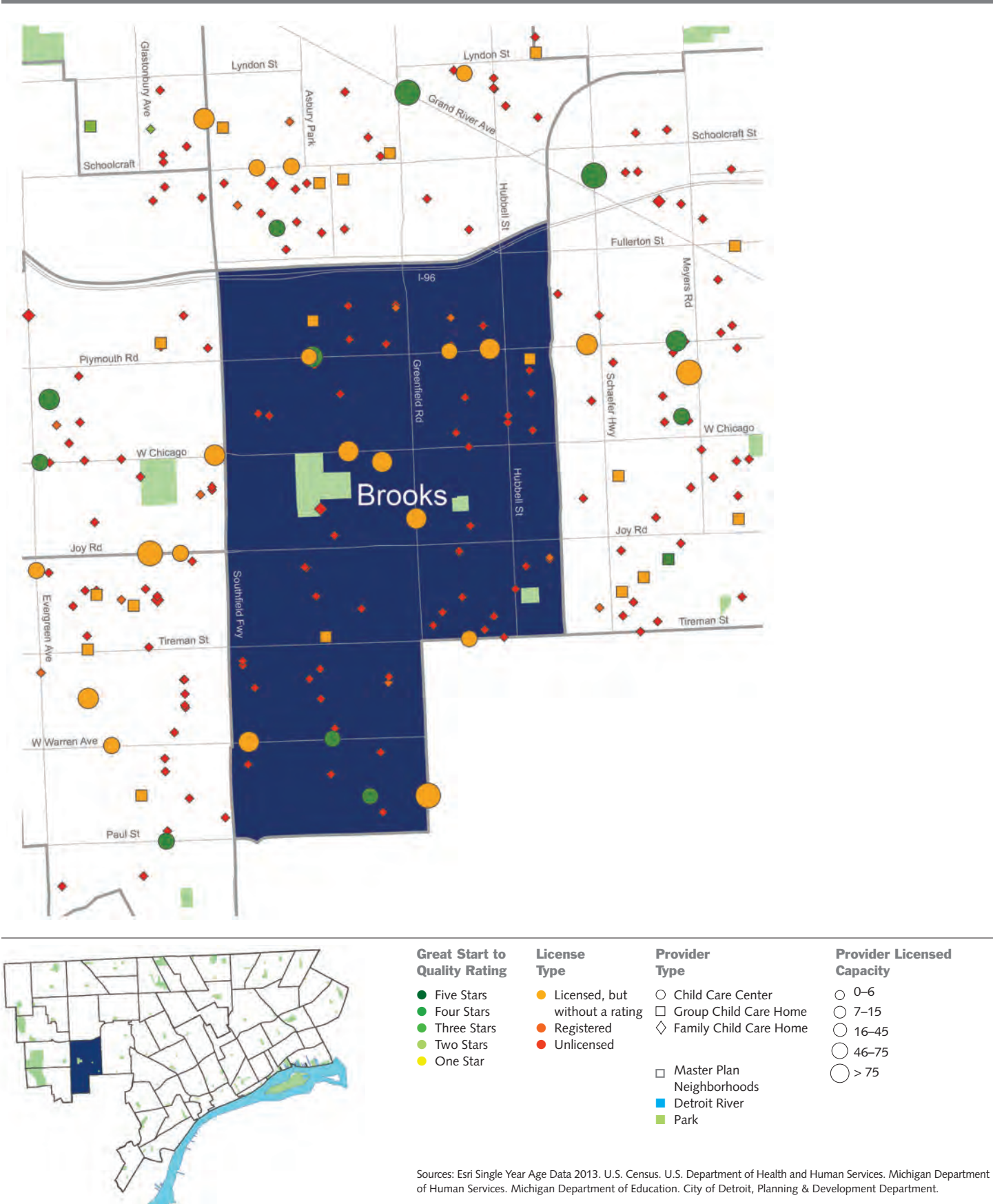
#### Head Start

Eligible for Early Head Start	733	3
Eligible for Head Start	660	90

#### Great Start Readiness Program

Eligible for GSRP	328	152
-------------------	-----	-----

Providers Serving Brooks





# Denby

## Highest-Need Neighborhood 9

### Demographics

According to demand data calculations, Denby has 1,655 children, from birth to 5 years old.

Of those 1,655 children, roughly 53 percent (874) are in the infant to toddler age range, and roughly 47 percent (781) are in the 3- to 5-year-old age range.

Of 874 infants and toddlers, 81 percent (704) are in need of licensed child care. This figure is based on an algorithm identifying children in need of child care based on the work status of parents as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Of 781 3- to 5-year-olds, 91 percent (707) are in need of licensed child care.

Eighty-one percent (571) of infants and toddlers needing child care in Denby are eligible for Early Head Start. This means that 571 infants and toddlers who need child care in Denby fall below the federal poverty line.

Thirty-four percent (240) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Denby are eligible for the Great Start Readiness Program. Seventy-two percent (506) are eligible for Head Start.

Fifty-three percent (372) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Denby are eligible for subsidized care, as are 39 percent (278) of infants and toddlers needing child care.

### Service Gap Findings

Denby has 51 infants and toddlers and 203 3- to 5-year-olds currently being served by licensed care. Thirty-two infants and toddlers as well as 32 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access subsidized care. Thirty 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access Head Start programs, and 63 4-year-olds are able to access the Great Start Readiness Program. There are no Early Head Start slots in the Denby neighborhood, leaving all those eligible for the program without access.

With 51 licensed slots available for infants and toddlers, Denby has a gap of 653 slots and a service level of 7 percent. Denby's service gap places it as the sixth highest-need neighborhood, overall, for infant and toddler care.

Denby ranks as the seventh highest-need neighborhood for 3- to 5-year-old care with a gap of 504 and a service level of 29 percent. The citywide service level is 72 percent.

Denby is serving 26 percent of Great Start Readiness Program demand with a service gap of 177, and 6 percent of Head Start demand with a service gap of 476. The neighborhood is serving 0 percent of Early Head Start demand. All 571 slots demanded therefore comprise the service gap.

The program areas in which Denby ranks highest and should therefore focus include subsidized care for infants and toddlers with a rank of third, and subsidized care for 3- to 5-year-olds with a rank of fourth. Denby also ranks as the fourth highest-need neighborhood for infant and toddler general care.

### Provider Performance

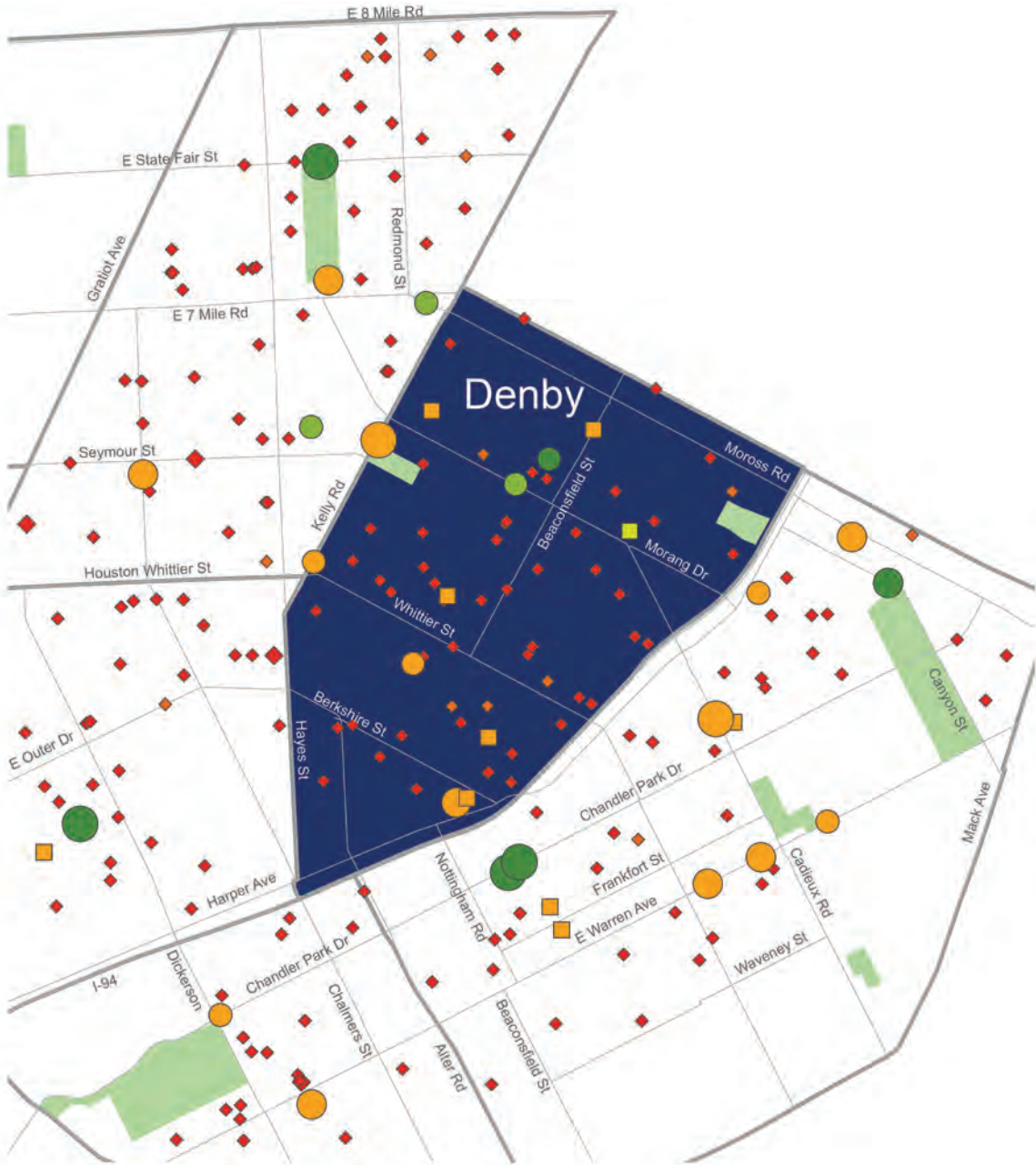
In 2013, three of the 12 licensed child care centers and licensed group child care homes in the Denby neighborhood participated in the Quality Rating and Improvement System. One provider received the second highest rating of four stars. One provider received three stars, and one provider received two stars.

An additional 21 licensed child care centers and licensed group child care homes are located within 1 mile of Denby's border. Seven of these providers participated in the Quality Rating and Improvement System. Five of the seven received the second highest rating of four stars, and two providers received three stars. The remaining 14 licensed providers were not participating.

Population Characteristics	Denby	Citywide
General Population		
Number of Children, Ages 0-2	874	28,510
Number of Children, Ages 3-5	781	25,767
Poverty		
% Pop Ages 0-5 Below 185% FPL	80%	79%
Race and Ethnicity		
Hispanic	1%	7%
Black (non-Hispanic)	90%	81%
Asian (non-Hispanic)	<1%	1%
White (non-Hispanic)	4%	8%
Other (non-Hispanic)	5%	3%
Demand & Supply		
Overall Early Education and Care		
Demand		
0-2-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	704	51
3-5-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	707	203
Supply		
General Child Care		
0-2-Year-Olds	409	28
3-5-Year-Olds	447	80
Subsidized Child Care		
Subsidy Eligible 0-2-Year-Olds	278	32
Subsidy Eligible 3-5-Year-Olds	372	32
Head Start		
Eligible for Early Head Start	571	0
Eligible for Head Start	506	30
Great Start Readiness Program		
Eligible for GSRP	240	63

Meeting the Need	Denby Gap	Denby Service Level	Denby Need Rank	Citywide Service Level
Overall Early Education and Care				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-653	7%	6	20%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-504	29%	7	72%
General Child Care				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-381	7%	4	24%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-367	18%	7	55%
Subsidized Child Care				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-246	12%	3	22%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-340	9%	4	15%
Head Start				
Early Head Start	-571	0%	5	1%
Head Start	-476	6%	5	19%
Great Start Readiness Program				
Great Start Readiness Program	-177	26%	6	57%

# Providers Serving Denby



Great Start to Quality Rating	License Type	Provider Type	Provider Licensed Capacity
● Five Stars	● Licensed, but without a rating	○ Child Care Center	○ 0-6
● Four Stars	● Registered	□ Group Child Care Home	○ 7-15
● Three Stars	● Unlicensed	◇ Family Child Care Home	○ 16-45
● Two Stars			○ 46-75
● One Star			○ > 75
		□ Master Plan Neighborhoods	
		■ Detroit River	
		■ Park	

Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. U.S. Census. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.

# Evergreen

## Highest-Need Neighborhood 10

### Demographics

According to demand data calculations, Evergreen has 1,832 children, from birth to 5 years old.

Of those 1,832 children, roughly 53 percent (965) are in the infant to toddler age range, and roughly 47 percent (867) are in the 3- to 5-year-old age range.

Of 965 infants and toddlers, 77 percent (743) are in need of licensed child care. This figure is based on an algorithm identifying children in need of child care based on the work status of parents as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Of 867 3- to 5-year-olds, 88 percent (765) are in need of licensed child care.

Seventy-three percent (543) of infants and toddlers needing child care in Evergreen are eligible for Early Head Start. This means that 543 infants and toddlers who need child care in Evergreen fall below the federal poverty line.

Thirty-two percent (247) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Evergreen are eligible for the Great Start Readiness Program. Sixty-four percent (486) are eligible for Head Start.

Forty-five percent (348) of 3- to 5-year-olds needing child care in Evergreen are eligible for subsidized care, as are 34 percent (256) of infants and toddlers needing child care.

### Service Gap Findings

Evergreen has 143 infants and toddlers and 529 3- to 5-year-olds currently being served by licensed care. Fifty-eight infants and toddlers as well as 57 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access subsidized care. Fifty-five 3- to 5-year-olds are able to access Head Start programs, and 145 4-year-olds are able to access the Great Start Readiness Program. There are just two Early Head Start slots in the Evergreen neighborhood, leaving most of those eligible for the program without access.

With 143 licensed slots available for infants and toddlers, Evergreen has a gap of 600 slots and a service level of 19 percent. Evergreen's service gap places it as the ninth highest-need neighborhood, overall, for infant and toddler care.

Evergreen ranks as the 14th highest-need neighborhood for 3- to 5-year-old care with a gap of 236 and a service level of 69 percent. The citywide service level is 72 percent.

Evergreen is serving 59 percent of Great Start Readiness Program demand with a service gap of 102, and 11 percent of Head Start demand with a service gap of 431. The neighborhood is serving almost 0 percent of Early Head Start demand. Of the 543 slots demanded, 541 comprise the service gap.

The program areas in which Evergreen ranks highest and should therefore focus fall mostly in the infant and toddler age range. Infant and toddler general care is ranked sixth highest, and infant and toddler subsidized care in Evergreen is ranked seventh highest in terms of need. Both Early Head Start and Head Start service provision also should be a focus, with each ranking eighth.

### Provider Performance

In 2013, three of the 17 licensed child care centers and licensed group child care homes in the Evergreen neighborhood participated in the Quality Rating and Improvement System. Two providers received the second highest rating of four stars. One provider received two stars. In addition, a registered family child care home was participating and received a rating of three stars.

An additional 32 licensed child care centers and licensed group child care homes are located within 1 mile of Evergreen's border. Eight of these providers participated in the QRIS. One of these providers received the highest rating of five stars. Six received the second highest rating of four stars, and one provider received three stars. The remaining 24 licensed providers were not participating. However, a registered family child care home was participating and received a rating of three stars.

### Meeting the Need

	Evergreen Gap	Evergreen Service Level	Evergreen Need Rank	Citywide Service Level
<b>Overall Early Education and Care</b>				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-600	19%	9	20%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-236	69%	14	72%
<b>General Child Care</b>				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-357	21%	6	24%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-226	55%	12	55%
<b>Subsidized Child Care</b>				
0 to 2-Year-Olds	-198	23%	7	22%
3- to 5-Year-Olds	-291	16%	12	15%
<b>Head Start</b>				
Early Head Start	-541	0%	8	1%
Head Start	-431	11%	8	19%
<b>Great Start Readiness Program</b>				
Great Start Readiness Program	-102	59%	15	57%

### Population Characteristics

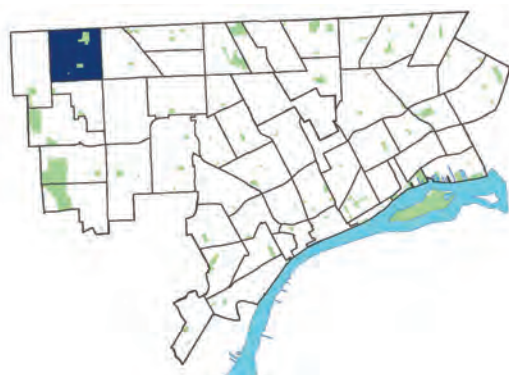
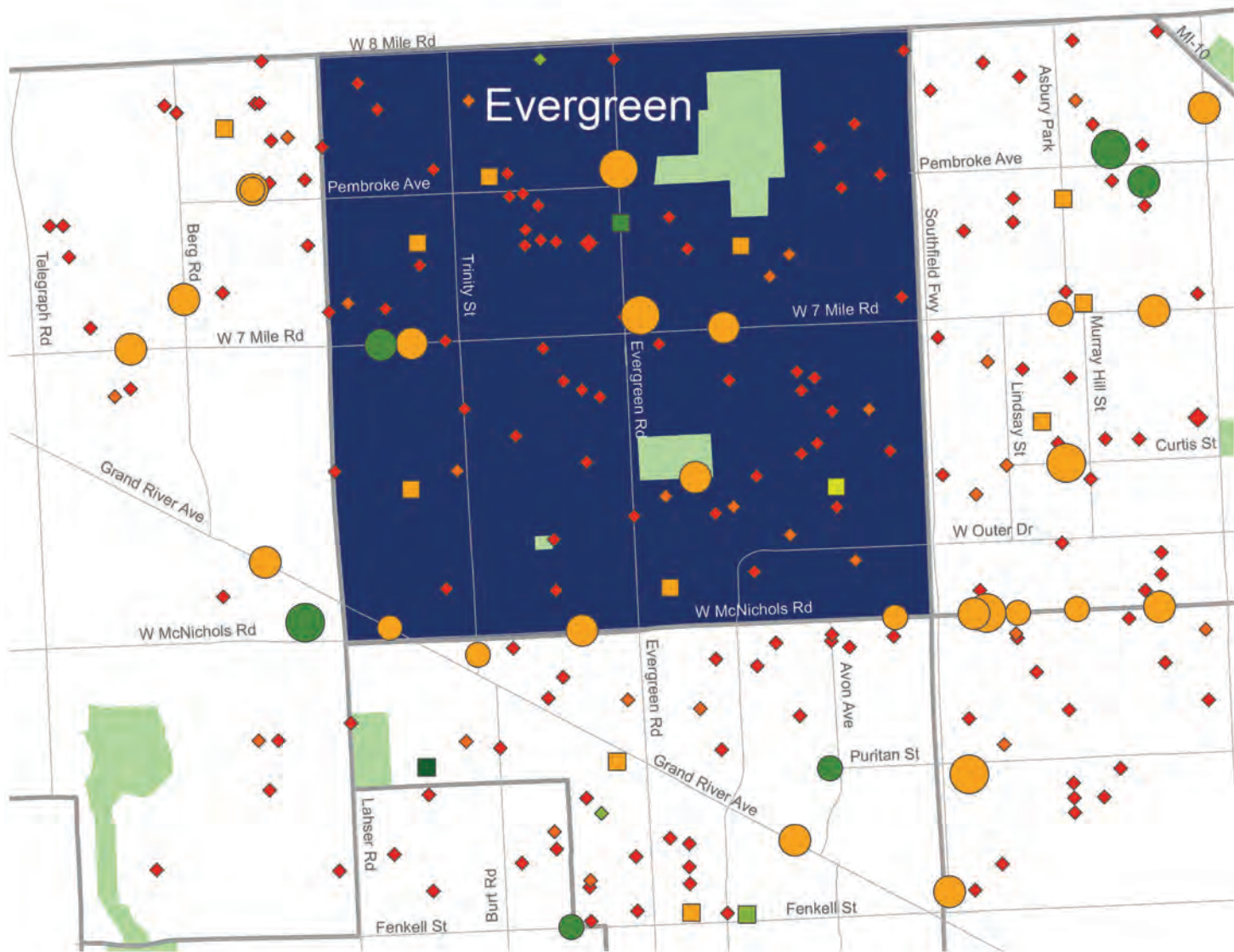
	Evergreen	Citywide
<b>General Population</b>		
Number of Children, Ages 0-2	965	28,510
Number of Children, Ages 3-5	867	25,767
<b>Poverty</b>		
% Pop Ages 0-5 Below 185% FPL	74%	79%
<b>Race and Ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic	1%	7%
Black (non-Hispanic)	91%	81%
Asian (non-Hispanic)	0%	1%
White (non-Hispanic)	4%	8%
Other (non-Hispanic)	4%	3%

### Demand & Supply

	Demand	Supply
<b>Overall Early Education and Care</b>		
0-2-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	743	143
3-5-Year-Olds Needing Child Care	765	529
<b>General Child Care</b>		
0-2-Year-Olds	452	95
3-5-Year-Olds	502	276
<b>Subsidized Child Care</b>		
Subsidy Eligible 0-2-Year-Olds	256	58
Subsidy Eligible 3-5-Year-Olds	348	57
<b>Head Start</b>		
Eligible for Early Head Start	543	2
Eligible for Head Start	486	55
<b>Great Start Readiness Program</b>		
Eligible for GSRP	247	145



## Providers Serving Evergreen



- ## Great Start to Quality Rating

- Five Stars
- Four Stars
- Three Stars
- Two Stars
- One Star

- License Type**

- Licensed, but without a rating
- Registered
- Unlicensed

- Provider  
Type**

- Child Care Center
- Group Child Care Home
- ◇ Family Child Care Home
- Master Plan Neighborhoods
- Detroit River
- Park

- ### Provider Licensed Capacity

- ☐ 0-6  
☐ 7-15  
☐ 16-45  
☐ 46-75  
☐ > 75

Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2013. U.S. Census. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.

---

# Recommendations

---

A coordinated strategy is needed to close the service gap in early childhood care and education in Detroit and add quality, full-day, full-year capacity. To have the greatest impact on increasing and improving its early childhood care and education slots, Detroit should:

## **1. Focus investments for expanded capacity in the highest-need neighborhoods.**

Based on the concentration of need in these neighborhoods, focused investments here will reach the largest number of children in need of child care. The detailed profiles provided in this report were designed to assist Detroit stakeholders and residents in establishing standards for their areas, setting goals, and using data to mobilize resources and catalyze action.

## **2. Increase participation in the Quality Rating and Improvement System by helping providers with staff, management, engagement, and programs.**

The provision of early childhood care and education includes providing developmentally appropriate educational materials and guidance. Research has informed the growing consensus that exposure to high-quality early learning opportunities engenders

greater social, emotional, and educational development throughout a child's educational career. Michigan's Quality Rating and Improvement System for early childhood care and education—known as Great Start to Quality—is being adopted by a growing number of providers. However, a majority of providers across the city still do not participate. Helping more providers to meet the criteria for the Great Start to Quality system—which bases its ratings on staff qualifications and experience, family and community engagement, administration and management, learning environment, and curriculum and instruction—is essential to improving opportunities for Detroit's young children.

## **3. Promote blended funding for programs to achieve higher-quality.**

Funding for early childhood care and education is a complicated process with different regulations for different funding sources. In order to secure higher-quality programs, state and federal agencies have created policies and practices that serve to tie historically disparate funding streams together. Implementing these mechanisms by investing in center management and programmatic infrastructure can move Detroit toward the goal of providing more comprehensive care to a broader group of children.

---

#### **4. Create a facilities renovation program to increase quality in the near-term.**

Many local early childhood care and education providers require immediate improvements to their spaces. To begin to increase the quality of ECCE and lay a foundation for blended funding, Detroit should inventory its program center quality and capacity in order to identify near-term facility improvement and expansion opportunities. For example, the growth of Early Head Start is constrained in Detroit due to the lack of facilities that meet federal standards. An immediate effort to improve a substantial number of these facilities to meet the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' standards would facilitate the rapid growth of Early Head Start and support increased quality and blended funding.

#### **5. Create three new high-quality, blended-funded family resource centers in Detroit's 10 Highest-Need Neighborhoods.**

The construction of three new, large family resource centers that serve children from birth to 12 years of age, including after-school and summer programs, would provide models for center program and facility quality for all of Detroit. These new centers should be strategically located in the northeast, south central, and west clusters of Detroit—where the 10 highest-need neighborhoods are located—and provide jobs and benefits to parents, families, and the broader community. By locating these centers where they can serve children living in neighborhoods of greatest need, the centers can serve as an example to the entire Detroit community of the difference that a high-quality, blended-funded facility can make in each community.



---

## Appendix A: Detailed Methodology

---

The methodology for this report is a supply and demand needs assessment. It subtracts demand for early childhood care and education (ECCE) slots from the 2013 capacity of licensed ECCE providers (supply) for each neighborhood. The difference between supply and demand is called the service gap.

The larger the service gap, the greater the need for licensed child care space in that neighborhood. Each neighborhood is ranked based on its service gap, with the neighborhood with the largest service gap (the highest-need neighborhood) ranked as number 1. Detroit's Master Plan Neighborhoods are the neighborhoods used in this study.

To clarify the type of ECCE services needed, the analysis is further divided into two age groups: birth to 2-year-olds (also referred to as infants and toddlers), and 3- to 5-year-olds (excluding 5-year-olds enrolled in kindergarten). To provide an overview of the ECCE system, the report has multiple rankings: a systemwide service gap rank; a systemwide service gap rank for each age group; and a program-specific service gap rank for each age group. The rankings by these programs—the Child Development and Care (CDC) Program, called subsidized care; Head Start; Early Head Start; and the Great Start Readiness Program—provide deeper nuance of Detroit's ECCE system. The systemwide service gap rank and the systemwide service gap rank by age group include all programs.

For the individual programs, supply is calculated based on reported program funding data, and demand is calculated based on eligibility requirements for each program. Because some children are eligible for more than one program, the overall service gap ranks by age group removes the overlap. The systemwide service gap rank is the mean rank of both age group's

service gap. The formula used to calculate supply and demand for each age group and each program is distinct. Therefore, each is explained in detail below.

### Supply

Supply is the capacity of licensed child care providers—both licensed child care centers and licensed group child care homes. The capacity of licensed providers is distributed across Detroit based on the area served by the provider. In most cases, the capacity is distributed across a 4-mile radius. This is based on a data sample of provider enrollment showing that 75 percent of children in Detroit travel up to 4 miles to their provider. For centers providing Head Start and Early Head Start educational programs, the capacity is distributed across the corresponding Head Start Service Area, provided by the City of Detroit Information Technology Services Department (ITSD), Geographic Information Systems Sales & Service Center.

To assess each program's quality ratings and, in turn, the supply of quality care, the study ideally would use Michigan's Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS), known locally as Great Start to Quality. This would require that most, if not all, providers participated in the system. However, in 2013 only 27 percent of licensed providers participated. At present, the QRIS is included for analytical purposes throughout the report. Lacking higher participation in Michigan's QRIS, the study uses the requirements of obtaining and maintaining a license as a baseline of quality.

Although supply includes only licensed providers, many registered, license-exempt, and unlicensed providers offer quality care to children. In recognition of the invaluable role played by registered, license-exempt, and unlicensed providers receiving a subsidy

---

in Detroit's ECCE system, they are included in the analysis throughout the report. However, unlicensed homes that do not participate in subsidized care, cannot be included in the study because they do not report their activities to a government agency. Therefore, no governmental or non-governmental entities maintain databases with their information.

In calculating supply for individual programs, the count includes only the providers participating in the target program. If a center is participating in multiple programs, due to braiding or blending funding, double counting is avoided because slots are proportioned accordingly to each program. ECCE providers that do not participate in federal and state programs are referred to as general care providers and count toward the service gap calculation for general care. The subsidized slots in a general care center are subtracted from the center's supply and credited to the program-specific capacity of subsidized care.

The licensing data used in this study is from the end of 2013 and the beginning of 2014. It includes the Great Start Readiness Program centers that emerged from the first rounds of funding in Q1 2014, but it does not reflect the later 2014 shifts in Head Start and Early Head Start. Nonetheless, stakeholders agreed that the general number and distribution of Head Start slots would remain essentially the same. The increase in Early Head Start slots is not provided.

## **Demand**

Demand is the number of young children, living in a neighborhood, who are likely to need early childhood care and education services. The purpose and eligibility requirements of each program are used to estimate the number of children who need service. Because eligibility requirements for programs

overlap, some children are eligible for more than one program. In the overall service gaps by age, the formula used to count children eliminates the double counting due to overlap.

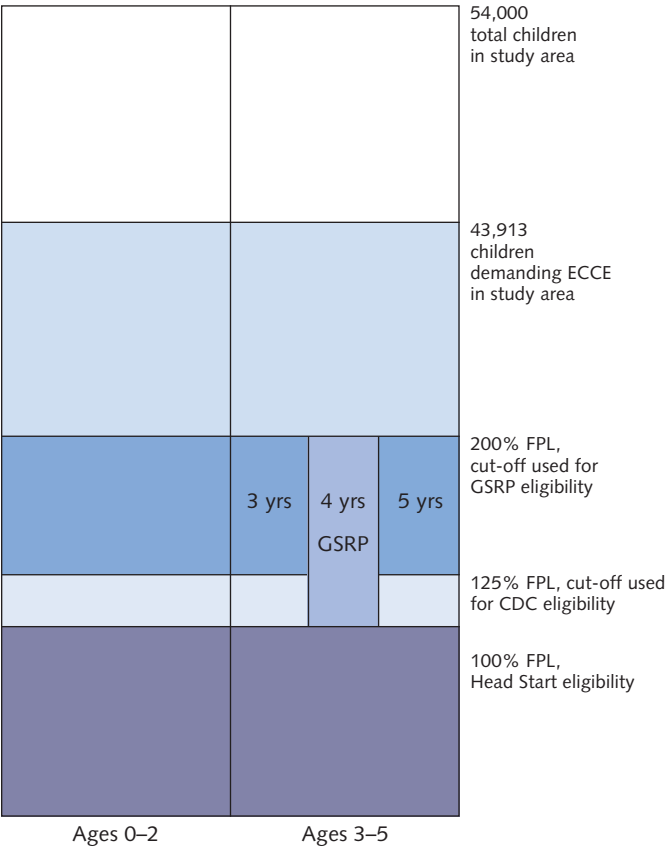
## **Early Head Start, Head Start, and Great Start Readiness Programs (GSRP)**

Early Head Start, Head Start, and the Great Start Readiness Program (GSRP) were established to improve the long-term educational outcomes of low-income children. Demand for these programs includes all eligible children for each respective program. To estimate the number of children eligible for the program, the methodology generally uses the data collected from the U.S. Census' long-form survey. For Early Head Start and Head Start programs, all children in households with incomes below the federal poverty level (FPL) are counted. Although the Great Start Readiness Program targets 4-year-olds below 250 percent FPL, the U.S. Census only reports at 200 percent FPL and 300 percent FPL. Therefore, the study counts all children below 200 percent FPL, taking the more conservative number.

To estimate how many children are eligible for each program, social-economic proxies are used. When overall demand is calculated, children who are eligible for multiple programs are counted toward only one of the programs, as illustrated in the chart on page 68.

With the shifting population in much of Detroit, we could not rely on U.S. Census data to accurately count the number of eligible children in each neighborhood. Instead, the study uses 2013 demographic projections from Esri. Esri uses Experian; the U.S. Postal Service (USPS); Metrostudy, a Hanley Wood company; and several ancillary sources to provide what is considered the most accurate population count in the industry.

Demand for ECCE



However, Esri does not provide the nuanced income cuts necessary to estimate the number of children in each neighborhood by program. Therefore, the study used U.S. Census data on income to calculate the proportion of children eligible for each program by census tract, and multiplied this by the Esri figures for children in each census tract. We then aggregated this census tract count to find the number of children eligible for each program in each neighborhood.

Subsidized Care and General Care

The subsidized care program was designed to assist low-income working parents with child care. Eligible children are identified based on the proxy of 125 FPL. Using a multiplier, the study then reduces the number of children counted for demand. This multiplier identifies the proportion of children

who might request early childhood care and education services based on family composition and parent work status. General care includes all children who are not eligible for any state or federal programs and similarly is reduced by a multiplier that estimates the number likely to need early education and care services. In Detroit, for example, the use of a multiplier identified approximately 10,000 children who are not likely to need ECCE services.

The multiplier (see chart) is derived from variables in the *Early Childhood Program Participation (ECP)* survey, which is part of the *National Household Education Surveys Program* and conducted by the U.S. Department of Education, Institute for Educational Sciences (IES), and National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). To identify cases that reflect the patterns and trends of care for Detroit families, the methodology is filtered for survey respondents in large Midwestern urban centers. The subset of data was aggregated and manipulated to identify families with children in paid center care, paid in-home care, or paid out-of-house care. This methodology removed all children cared for by a parent or an unpaid relative. These are the families that tend to place limited demand on the ECCE system.

The data was aggregated to create family type and work status variables that mirrored the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey: families with both parents working; two-parent families with one parent working; families with neither parent working; one-parent families with the parent working; and one-parent families with the parent not working.

The all-income child care multiplier includes children from families of all income levels. For the subsidized child care multiplier, it is necessary to identify children from families who might be eligible.



To do this, we selected cases in the ECPP survey in which the respondent participated during the past 12 months in an income-based government program, such as WIC, TANF, Food Stamps, and others. Many of these programs have eligibility requirements similar to those used to determine child care assistance recipients.

With these new variables, multipliers were created that allow demand to be calculated using the specific trends and patterns based on age group, family structure, work status, and income, whether all-income care or subsidized care. For example, only 6 percent of infants and toddlers in all-income, two-parent households with one parent working are likely to place demand on the ECCE system. Families with this structure tend to have the non-working parent care for their children. Similarly, there are no infants and toddlers in two-parent households with neither parent working who participate in paid early child care programs. However, 61 percent of infants and toddlers in one-parent households with that parent working are considered to demand a slot in a licensed child care facility in the neighborhood in which they live.

The final formula for subsidized care demand and general care demand multiplies the 2013 demographic projections from Esri by the proportion of children in a census tract, as identified by the U.S. Census, and then multiplies that by the multiplier. A separate calculation was made for each family structure and employment status category.

With these program-specific formulas for supply and demand, a service gap is identified for each program. To identify the overall service gap by age group, the overlap in eligibility requirements is eliminated. The two overall service gap ranks by age group are averaged to identify the systemwide service gap and thus the highest-need neighborhoods.

Family Type	All-income Child Care		Subsidized Child Care	
	Infant and Toddler (ages 0-2)	Preschool (ages 3-5)	Infant and Toddler (ages 0-2)	Preschool (ages 3-5)
2 parent, both working	49%	64%	27%	47%
2 parent, one working	6%	66%	13%	42%
2 parent, neither working	0%	100%	0%	35%
1 parent, working	61%	67%	49%	73%
1 parent, non-working	0%	17%	39%	55%

---

# Appendix B: Data Sources

---

Data used to prepare this report were collected from the following sources:

## **Michigan Department of Human Services Statewide Text File of Child Care Facilities, November 12, 2013**

Database of providers including:

All licensed child care centers, licensed group child care homes, and registered family child care homes

## **Michigan Department of Education**

Database of providers including:

Unlicensed child care providers enrolled through the Child Development and Care Program  
Providers participating in the Quality Rating and Improvement System

## **City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department**

Master Plan Neighborhoods

## **Esri Demographics**

2013 Population by Single Year Age and Sex

## **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Head Start Head Start Locator, September 24, 2013**

List of all Head Start centers

## **U.S. Census Bureau 2008-2012 American Community Survey**

# Appendix C: 2015 Update

## 2015 Key Findings

- Detroit has approximately 56,000 children from birth to 5 years old, 81 percent of whom need child care (45,753). Of these children, 40 percent have access to a slot in a licensed or registered child care facility (18,203).
- The city needs approximately 28,000 additional licensed and registered slots to serve all of its children who need access to early childhood care and education services. This is the overall service gap.

## Citywide Service Gap

2015	Total Number of Children	Number of Children Needing Care	Available Licensed Slots	Service Gap	Percent of Service Gap
Ages 0-2	29,586	22,065	2,200	-19,865	72%
Ages 3-5	26,733	23,688	16,003	-7,685	28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,319</b>	<b>45,753</b>	<b>18,203</b>	<b>-27,550</b>	<b>100%</b>

- A large portion of slots needed (45 percent) is concentrated in 10 communities. For 3- to 5-year-olds, 70 percent of slots needed are located in these 10 communities. These are the highest-need communities and are numbered from 1-10 on the Overall Service Gap, 2015 Update map (see page 73).

## Highest-Need Neighborhoods Service Gap

2015	Total Number of Children	Number of Children Needing Care	Available Licensed Slots	Service Gap	Percent of Service Gap
Ages 0-2	10,331	7,509	428	-7,081	36%
Ages 3-5	9,312	8,280	2,924	-5,356	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,643</b>	<b>15,789</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>-12,437</b>	<b>45%</b>

## Change Over Time

IFF updated the ECCE study for Detroit in 2015.

While the data shifted slightly in response to increased Early Head Start and Great Start slots, the analysis and recommendations remain largely unchanged.

- Since 2014, the population of children ages 0-5 increased by 4 percent, or 2,042 children; and, the number of children in need of care subsequently increased to 1,840 children.
- As in the previous analysis, the highest-need areas are mostly located in northeast and southwest Detroit. In fact, eight of the 10 areas that were highest-need in 2014 remain highest-need in 2015.
- Two neighborhoods, Evergreen and Springwells, fell to 11 and 12, respectively; and two neighborhoods not previously in the highest-need areas, Nolan and Pershing, entered the top 10.
- Nolan and Pershing entered the top 10 in part because of significant increases in their 0- to 5-year-old population. Other neighborhoods with a significant increase in 0- to 5-year-old population, relative to most Detroit neighborhoods, included Pembroke, Grant, Palmer Park and Burbank. These neighborhoods are all located along the northern border of Detroit.
- Early Head Start slots increased by 254 percent (406 slots) through the Early Head Start conversion. Head Start slots increased by 12 percent (335 slots) through the Head Start rebid process, and the Great Start Readiness Program expansion led to an 85 percent increase in slots (3,736 slots). (See table on page 72).
- Although Early Head Start programs grew by 406 slots, demand for those slots increased by 337 children. As a result, the net gain of Early Head Start slots was 69.
- Ultimately, roughly 16,000 children needed access to Early Head Start then, and roughly 16,000 children need access to Early Head Start now.



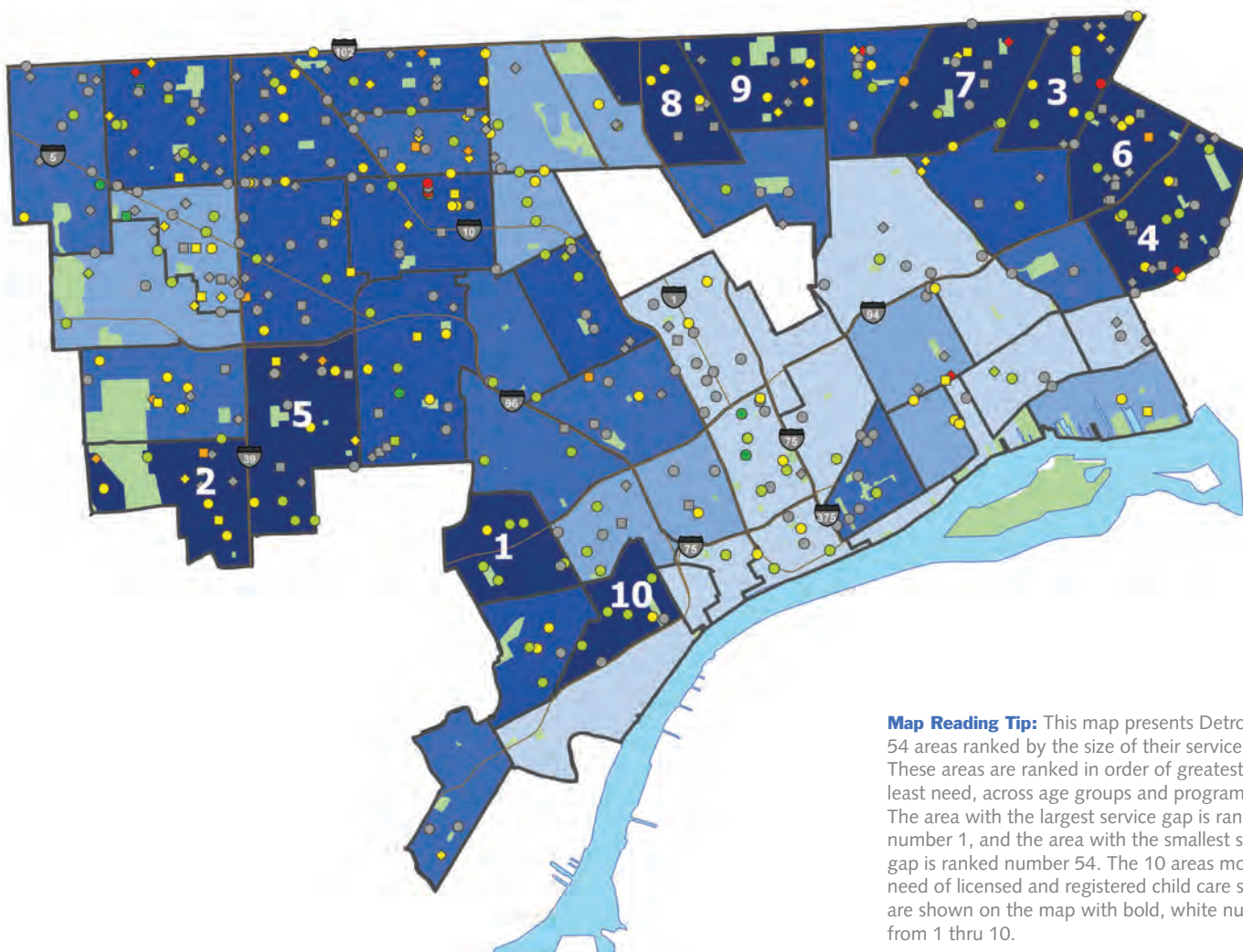
## Detroit's Changing Demand and Service Gap

	Ages 0-2					Ages 3-5						Total	
	Population	Overall	Early Head Start	General Care	Subsidized Care	Population	Overall	Great Start	Head Start	General Care	Subsidized Care	Population	Overall
<b>Demand</b>													
2013	28,510	21,082	16,196	11,192	7,341	25,767	22,831	7,633	14,556	14,502	10,381	54,277	43,913
2015	29,586	22,065	16,533	11,062	7,425	26,733	23,688	7,503	14,876	14,256	10,484	56,319	45,753
Difference	1,076	983	337	-130	84	966	857	-130	320	-246	103	2,042	1,840
% Change	4%	5%	2%	-1%	1%	4%	4%	-2%	2%	-2%	1%	4%	4%
<b>Service Gap</b>													
2013	na	-16,947	-16,036	-8,470	5,751	na	-6,289	-3,252	-11,838	-6,482	-8,842	na	-23,236
2015	na	-19,865	-15,967	-10,358	-5,424	na	-7,685	614	-11,823	-11,058	-8,541	na	-27,550
Difference	na	-2,918	69	-1,888	327	na	-1,396	3,866	15	-4,576	301	na	-4,314
% Change	na	17%	-0.4%	22%	-6%	na	22%	-119%	-0.1%	71%	-3%	na	19%

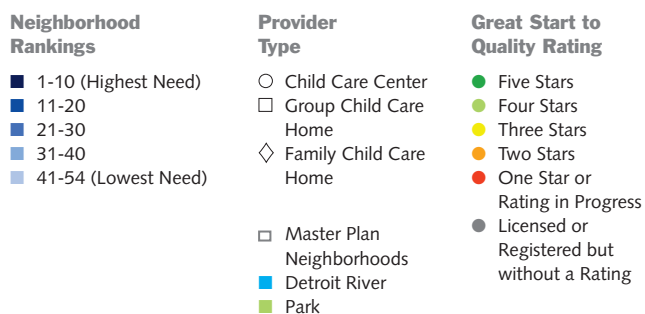
## Program Quality

- Forty-eight percent of licensed and registered providers in Detroit participate in Great Start to Quality. Eighty-nine percent of all participating providers received a rating of three stars or better.
- In infant and toddler care in 2014, 14 percent of licensed and registered providers (57 providers) were participating in Great Start to Quality. These providers offered 782 slots to the Detroit community, representing 18 percent of capacity. Now, 37 percent of licensed and registered providers (96) offer 953 slots (43 percent of capacity).
- This represents a 68 percent increase in the number of participating providers and a 22 percent increase in the capacity of participating providers.
- Of participating infant and toddler providers, 78 percent received a three star rating or better.
- In 3- to 5-year-old care in 2014, 23 percent of licensed and registered providers (112) were participating in Great Start to Quality. These providers offered 5,564 slots, representing 33 percent of capacity. Now, 50 percent of licensed and registered providers (221) offer 10,577 slots (66 percent of capacity).
- This represents an amazing 97 percent increase in the number of participating providers and a 90 percent increase in the capacity of participating providers.
- Of participating 3- to 5-year-old providers, 89 percent received at least three stars.

## Overall Service Gap, Licensed Providers 2015 Update



**Map Reading Tip:** This map presents Detroit's 54 areas ranked by the size of their service gap. These areas are ranked in order of greatest to least need, across age groups and program types. The area with the largest service gap is ranked number 1, and the area with the smallest service gap is ranked number 54. The 10 areas most in need of licensed and registered child care slots are shown on the map with bold, white numbers from 1 thru 10.



Sources: Esri Single Year Age Data 2014. US Census. US Department of Health and Human Services. Michigan Department of Human Services. Michigan Department of Education. City of Detroit, Planning & Development Department.

---

---





