Brightmoor Community Needs Assessment

Report to the Max M. and Marjorie S. Fisher Foundation

Prepared by Data Driven Detroit
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I. Introduction to report and data sources

The Brightmoor community of Detroit experiences many challenges, including high rates of poverty, unemployment, residential vacancy, and teenage pregnancies. Though this community on the northwest side of Detroit has also experienced significant population loss, it remains home to a vibrant community of residents who are devoted to their neighborhood. The Brightmoor Alliance, Pastors Alliance, Food Pantry Alliance, and the Brightmoor Community Center, as well as neighborhood organizations such as Neighbors Building Brightmoor, are all working to provide local opportunities for residents. Beginning in 2008, The Max M. and Marjorie S. Fisher Foundation invested in a range of programs in Brightmoor. The principal focus of this investment has been the education of children younger than five years old. As the end of the five-year funding cycle approaches, the Board of Directors felt that future investments would benefit from a systematic assessment of Brightmoor’s existing needs and assets. The following report, compiled by Data Driven Detroit (D3), provides the information to help guide future investments by the Foundation. This report is broken down into descriptions of:

- Current demographic conditions
- Challenges
- General assets
- Early childhood assets

While Brightmoor is the main focus of the report, wherever possible we include data for the city of Detroit and Cody Rouge, a neighboring community facing similar challenges. Demographic data used in this report come primarily from the United States Decennial Census and the American Community Survey, each of which provides a wealth of local demographic data that illustrates population and housing characteristics at the sub-neighborhood - census tract or block group level. Throughout the report, these characteristics are illustrated in tables and maps. In addition, extra maps and data not used in the report can be found in the appendices at the end of the report.

Many local residents and community stakeholders were generous with their time and knowledge of local assets. We wish to thank Kirk Mayes, Edmund Lewis, and Richetta Akins of the Brightmoor Alliance; Cindy Eggleton, Kristen Bolds, Jamie Greene, Annette Kinsey, Chelita Lucas, and Dave Wood of United Way for Southeastern Michigan; Pastor Larry Simmons of Baber Memorial Baptist Church; Pam Weaver of Development Centers, Inc.; Lynn Burdell and Charles Small of Don Bosco Hall; Kenyetta Campbell of the Cody Rouge Community Action Council; Jeff Adams of City Mission; Denise Smith of Rising Advocates for Young Children; Brightmoor Residents Billie Hickey and Gwen Shivers; Kijuwana Wright of Little Scholars of Detroit; Peter Lisiecki of the Brightmoor Community Center; Tahirah Barnett of Second Grace United Methodist Church Head Start; and Keith Bennett of Goodwill Industries of Greater Detroit.
II. Current demographic conditions

Location
Brightmoor is a four square mile neighborhood on the northwest edge of Detroit. Its primary boundaries, shown in green on Figure 1, are railroad tracks to the south, Fenkell and Puritan streets to the north, the M39/Southfield Freeway to the east, and the Detroit City limits on the west. Brightmoor was founded in the early 1920s as a residential area for white factory workers. It was incorporated into the City of Detroit in 1926.

Cody Rouge is a slightly larger neighborhood immediately south of Brightmoor. It is bounded on the north by the railroad tracks, on the east by the M39/Southfield Freeway, and on the west and the city limits of Detroit. Though Cody Rouge is larger in size and population than Brightmoor, it provides a useful context for this Brightmoor-centered report and is included in many analyses.

Population count
As of the 2010 Census, the population of Brightmoor was 12,836. This represents a 36% decline since the 2000 Census. As shown in Figure 2, every Brightmoor block group experienced population decline during this decade. In some instances, more than 50% of the 2000 population had left by 2010. (Because analysis at the community level can obscure differences within a community, many of the maps in this report present
data at the census tract or census block group level. Figures 17 and 18 in the Appendix define the census tract and block group boundaries.)

Population loss also occurred in Cody Rouge during this decade, with only two block groups, at opposite ends of Warren Avenue, recording gains.

While the city of Detroit lost about 25% of its population, Brightmoor and Cody Rouge served as bookends, with Brightmoor losing at a higher rate (36%) and Cody Rouge losing less (18%).

More significant were the population loss differentials across age groups – particularly children – as shown in Table 1. In both neighborhoods, the three age groups younger than 15 years of age experienced population loss rates greater than the neighborhood totals. In addition, the greatest loss of population was experienced in the ‘5-9 years of age’ cohort, the age group that marks initial entry into formal schooling.

The ‘under 5 years of age’ cohort dropped by 47.5 percent in Brightmoor (to 1,061 in 2010) and by 25.3% percent in Cody Rouge (to 2,862). Figure 3 illustrates the areas of concentration of these children in the two communities. Such losses can be attributed to a decreasing number of births across the city, resulting from fewer women of childbearing age, decreasing teenage birth rates and the choice of having fewer children. The loss in the ‘5 to 9 years of age’ cohort is more a factor of individuals choosing to leave the community when their child enters the K-12 system. This cohort marked the largest percentage loss of any in Brightmoor – 58.3 percent.

In Cody Rouge, only the ‘25 to 34 years of age’ cohort exceeded the 36.3 percent loss experienced for 5 to 9 year olds. Brightmoor experienced significant loss (49.9%) in the ‘10 to 14 years of age’ cohort as well, while Cody Rouge was much more successful in holding on to them, losing only 19.6 percent of their 2000 total. Finally, while 15-17 year olds dropped by one quarter in Brightmoor, they actually increased in Cody Rouge. The result of these trends leaves Brightmoor with close to half the children they had 10 years previous, with all segments experiencing significant loss. While Cody Rouge was able to hold on to its teenage population, the younger cohorts have gotten smaller. As a result there will be decreasing numbers in the older groups moving forward, while
trends in the younger population will be determined by education options, early childhood resources and general governmental service delivery.

While this needs assessment focuses on children, it is important to note that the prime working-age population, between 25 and 44 years of age, experienced a large decrease in both neighborhoods as well. This is also the prime child-bearing years, thus pointing to an expectation of fewer future births. The baby boom generation, 45 to 64 years of age, increased to the point that it now represents almost a quarter of the population in each neighborhood.

Race and ethnicity
Brightmoor, like the rest of Detroit, is a predominantly African-American community. In the last decade, the African-American population of Brightmoor declined 31.8%, as shown in table 2 (see next page). Larger percentage losses in the White, Latino, Native American, and Asian populations resulted in an increase in the African American share of the neighborhood’s population from 81 to 86 percent. While the White population decreased by 56.9 percent, the Asian population nearly moved out in its entirety, dropping from 304 in 2000 to only 21 in 2010. The Cody Rouge neighborhood also experienced the largest decreases in their White and Asian populations – 55.7 and 79.7 percent, respectively. The African American population remained relatively constant, thus allowing its share of the total population to rise from 64.6 to 78.3 percent. The relatively small loss experienced by the Latino population allowed it also to increase its overall share from 3.9 to 4.3 percent.

Figure 3. 2010 Population 0-4 Years, by Census Block Group
Table 1. **2000 and 2010 Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX BY AGE</th>
<th>Brightmoor</th>
<th>Cody Rouge</th>
<th>City of Detroit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>20,044</td>
<td>12,836</td>
<td>-36.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 years</td>
<td>2,022</td>
<td>1,061</td>
<td>-47.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 9 years</td>
<td>2,564</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>-58.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14 years</td>
<td>2,035</td>
<td>1,019</td>
<td>-49.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 17 years</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>-25.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 years</td>
<td>1,942</td>
<td>1,634</td>
<td>-15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years</td>
<td>3,565</td>
<td>1,753</td>
<td>-50.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>2,976</td>
<td>1,707</td>
<td>-42.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 64 years</td>
<td>3,032</td>
<td>3,039</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>-12.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Decennial Census, 2000 and 2010

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Table 2. **2000 and 2010 Race and Ethnicity Distributions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brightmoor</th>
<th>Cody Rouge</th>
<th>City of Detroit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>20,044</td>
<td>12,836</td>
<td>-36.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>-31.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>19,745</td>
<td>12,631</td>
<td>-36.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>2,727</td>
<td>1,715</td>
<td>-56.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>16,197</td>
<td>11,046</td>
<td>-31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American /Alaska Native</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>-44.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-93.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian and Other PI</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-75.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Race</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-58.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi- Race</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>-14.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Decennial Census, 2000 and 2010
Table 3. 2000 and 2010 Household Numbers and Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brightmoor</th>
<th>Cody Rouge</th>
<th>City of Detroit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total households</td>
<td>6,925</td>
<td>4,898</td>
<td>-29.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family households</td>
<td>4,572</td>
<td>3,062</td>
<td>-33.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband-wife family</td>
<td>1,629</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>-49.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other family</td>
<td>2,943</td>
<td>2,238</td>
<td>-24.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male householder, no wife present</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>-20.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female householder, no husband present</td>
<td>2,449</td>
<td>1,847</td>
<td>-24.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfamily households</td>
<td>2,353</td>
<td>1,836</td>
<td>-22.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Householder living alone</td>
<td>1,867</td>
<td>1,477</td>
<td>-20.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male householder</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>-16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female householder</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>-25.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Householder not living alone</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>-26.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Decennial Census, 2000 and 2010

Table 4. 2000 and 2010 Household Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brightmoor</th>
<th>Cody Rouge</th>
<th>City of Detroit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total households</td>
<td>6,925</td>
<td>4,898</td>
<td>-29.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with 1+ people &lt; 18 yrs</td>
<td>3,380</td>
<td>1,932</td>
<td>-42.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family households</td>
<td>3,328</td>
<td>1,910</td>
<td>-42.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband-wife family</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>-62.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female householder, no husband</td>
<td>2,068</td>
<td>1,343</td>
<td>-35.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male householder, no wife</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-58.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with 1+ people 65 yrs+</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>-10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-person household</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>-11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-or-more-person household</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>-9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family households</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>-8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfamily households</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-18.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Decennial Census, 2000 and 2010

Family and household formation

Not surprisingly, household trends, shown in Table 3, follow the neighborhood population trends. While Brightmoor lost a higher share of its households than the city as whole (29.3 and 19.9 percent, respectively), Cody Rouge’s rate was slightly less (19.1 and 19.9 percent, respectively). These decreases were not uniform throughout the two communities, as Figure 4 demonstrates. Most strikingly, the Brightmoor block group containing the Smith Homes subsidized housing actually experienced an increase in households over the decade. It is nestled in the side of a large area with the greatest loss of households in
Brightmoor. While it experienced an increase in households, its population decreased as a result of single-person households replacing multi-person families.

Family households, which include two or more people living together and related by blood, marriage, or adoption, decreased at a higher rate than nonfamily households citywide and in Brightmoor. The primary family type driving change across all three areas was husband-wife (married couple) families, as their rate of loss was greater in both Brightmoor (down 49.4 percent) and Cody Rouge (down 39.0 percent) than it was citywide (down 35.3 percent). While Brightmoor experienced significant, though lower rates of loss for both single male- and single female-headed families, Cody Rouge experienced virtually no change. The result of these shifts was that married couple families decreased, between 2000 and 2010, as a share of all households across the city and especially in the two neighborhoods. Their share decreased from 23.5 to 16.8 percent in Brightmoor, and from 33.0 to 24.9 percent in Cody Rouge. Single female-headed families showed the largest increase in share of total households in Cody Rouge, 29.2 to 35.8 percent. This was easily the dominant family structure in both neighborhoods.

Nonfamily households, particularly men living alone, experienced an increase in their share of the total in both neighborhoods. Single female households increased their share in Brightmoor, but experienced a slight decrease in Cody Rouge. The fact that 1-person households, which tend to skew toward elderly residents living alone, represent more than one of every four households in these neighborhoods is significant when evaluating community program and service needs. Table 4 allows us to better understand family structure trends as they relate to families with at least one child residing in the household. Family households account for nearly all of the households with children in Brightmoor and the city as a whole. These households decreased at a higher rate than families in general and thus represented a smaller share of total households in 2010. Both neighborhoods also experienced large differentials between the percentage drop in married couple and single mother families. Single female-headed families with children were four times as numerous in Brightmoor as married couples. The ratio was two
to one in Cody Rouge. While single male-headed families also experienced large decreases, their share was minimal.

The neighborhoods differed in direction when one views households with persons 65 years of age or older. Brightmoor lost these households at a lower rate than either Cody Rouge or the city as a whole, resulting in their overall share increasing from 11.8 to 15.0 percent of total households. “Elderly” households decreased at a faster rate in Cody Rouge, resulting in a drop in share from 18.8 to 17.7 percent. The neighborhoods mirrored each other in structure of these households, as persons 65 years and over were less apt to live alone, and more apt to live with another family member. The citywide trend, where these households also make up a greater share of all households, was just the opposite.

Figure 5 shows a count of all households, by Census Block Groups, in Brightmoor and Cody Rouge in 2010.

**Housing**

The economic downturn has had a devastating impact on housing across the Detroit metropolitan area. As suburban housing prices fell, Detroit residents were increasingly able to relocate to suburban areas with better schools and a higher degree of perceived safety. By 2010, as shown in Table 5, 22.8 percent of the city’s housing stock was vacant. The neighborhoods served as bookends once again, with Brightmoor’s vacancy rate at 29.4 percent and Cody Rouge’s at 21.8 percent.

These numbers represent a doubling in Brightmoor and a tripling in Cody Rouge since 2000. It is extremely difficult to maintain neighborhood cohesion and strength with such significant vacancy. While the majority of the vacant units in the neighborhood were available for rent, they are not typical rental stock. Instead, most are single-family homes where the quality and value are so low that owners can only get money out of them by renting. In a city that once led the nation in owner-occupancy, Brightmoor and Cody Rouge are part of a trend of a gradually decaying city and neighborhood housing stock.
Table 5. Housing Units by Tenure and Presence of Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brightmoor</th>
<th>Cody Rouge</th>
<th>City of Detroit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total housing units</td>
<td>7,782</td>
<td>6,940</td>
<td>-10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied</td>
<td>6,925</td>
<td>5,843</td>
<td>-13.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter-occupied</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>2,042</td>
<td>138.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total occupied housing units</td>
<td>6,925</td>
<td>4,898</td>
<td>-29.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner occupied</td>
<td>3,136</td>
<td>2,149</td>
<td>-31.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With a mortgage or a loan</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1,301</td>
<td>-50.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner free and clear</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>-63.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter occupied</td>
<td>3,789</td>
<td>2,747</td>
<td>-27.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total vacant housing units</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>2,042</td>
<td>138.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For rent</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>210.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For sale only</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>93.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented or sold, not occupied</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>-47.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other vacant</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-28.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total occupied housing units</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>4,898</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner-occupied</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2,149</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With children under 18 years</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1,352</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renter-occupied</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2,749</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With children under 18 years</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1,313</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1,436</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Decennial Census, 2000 and 2010

The last portion of Table 5 shows the tenure (owner- vs. renter-occupied) of households with children. While we are unable to track trends (due to unavailable data in 2000), we can see that better than 2 of 3 children (1,313 vs. 617 in Brightmoor live in renter-occupied units. In Cody Rouge the households with children are relatively evenly split (slightly in favor of renters) between owners and renters.

While the renter-occupancy rates would indicate neighborhoods made up of many apartment units, the housing structure numbers clearly show that single family homes are the dominant housing type in both Brightmoor and Cody Rouge (Table 6). They account for 78.5 and 87.2 percent of the total housing stock, respectively. Multi-unit buildings (also referred to as apartment buildings) containing 5 or more units, account for 13.6 percent of Brightmoor’s housing stock and only 7.4 percent of that in Cody Rouge.

Table 6. Housing Structure Type and Period of Residency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brightmoor</th>
<th>Cody Rouge</th>
<th>City of Detroit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total housing units</td>
<td>8,204</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>20,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-unit, detached</td>
<td>6,438</td>
<td>78.5%</td>
<td>17,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-unit, attached</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 4 units</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 19 units</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 or more units</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved in 2000 or later</td>
<td>6,198</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>16,849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved in 2005 or earlier</td>
<td>2,107</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
<td>3,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved in 2000 to 2004</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>4,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved in 1990 to 1999</td>
<td>1,143</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>4,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved in 1980 to 1989</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>1,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved in 1970 to 1979</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>1,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved in 1969 or earlier</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>1,334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey
Table 7. Educational Attainment for Persons 25 Years and Over

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brightmoor</th>
<th>Cody Rouge</th>
<th>City of Detroit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population 25 years and over</td>
<td>9,938</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>28,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 9th grade</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>1,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th to 12th grade, no diploma</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>4,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate (includes equivalency)</td>
<td>3,926</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
<td>10,786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college, no degree</td>
<td>2,563</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>7,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate's degree</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>2,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate or higher</td>
<td>7,846</td>
<td>78.9%</td>
<td>23,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree or higher</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>2,885</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Since data on length of residency were collected over a 5-year period (the 2005-09 American Community Survey), our most recent period of movement is a five-year span – a period not illustrative of the high degree of transience in other Detroit neighborhoods. Nevertheless, the data we are able to analyze demonstrate that Brightmoor is much more transient than Cody Rouge. In fact, Brightmoor shows far more transience than the city as a whole. More than one-third of households had moved into Brightmoor during the course of data collection compared to only 21.7 percent in Cody Rouge. The differences were much less in the remaining categories, though Cody Rouge households were much more likely to have been in place prior to 2000.

Educational attainment

The City of Detroit has one of the lowest college graduation rates of any major city in the country at 12.1 percent. While this is a reflection of the low graduation rates in the Detroit Public Schools, it is also a reflection of Detroit’s inability to attract those with a college degree to live within the city limits. In spite of deficiencies, there are a number of Detroit residents who go on to receive their Bachelors and graduate degrees. Once received, however, these graduates are attracted to either live in the suburbs of the Detroit metropolitan area or in other areas of the country.

Table 7 reveals that while both Brightmoor and Cody Rouge have higher high school graduation rates than the city as a whole, they are home to lower shares of college graduates. The divergence occurs because both show higher rates of residents with some college, but no degree, as well as those who have obtained Associates degrees.

Table 8. Labor Force and Employment by Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brightmoor</th>
<th>Cody Rouge</th>
<th>City of Detroit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population 16 years and over</td>
<td>12,128</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>34,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In labor force</td>
<td>6,963</td>
<td>57.4%</td>
<td>20,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>5,417</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
<td>16,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>1,546</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>4,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males 16 years and over</td>
<td>5,186</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>15,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In labor force</td>
<td>3,273</td>
<td>63.1%</td>
<td>10,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>2,327</td>
<td>71.1%</td>
<td>7,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>2,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females 16 years and over</td>
<td>6,942</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>18,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In labor force</td>
<td>3,690</td>
<td>53.2%</td>
<td>10,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>3,090</td>
<td>83.7%</td>
<td>9,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>1,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own children under 6 years</td>
<td>1,912</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>4,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All parents in family in labor force</td>
<td>1,292</td>
<td>67.6%</td>
<td>2,531</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Employment and Income

Accurate estimates of employment/unemployment/underemployment rates are difficult to obtain, as the Department of Labor does not survey small areas to any degree, and calculations do not include those who have given up looking for a job. The Michigan Department of Labor Market Information (LMI) provides estimates for the City of Detroit, estimates that have shown an "official" unemployment rate running between 20 and 25 percent over the last 6 years, with a gradually decreasing overall labor force. The best source we have at the neighborhood level is the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey. However, since the data are collected over a period of 5 years, and the unemployment rate is rather time-sensitive, one can only make observations of the neighborhoods relative to the city as a whole.

Table 8 provides data collected by the Census Bureau during the 2005-2009 period. It is clear that the Detroit number is considerably less than that reported by the Labor Department. This is quite possibly due to the methodological differences between tracking unemployment claims and estimating (Labor) and conducting in-person interviews (Census). While the rate is low, more important is the fact that the rates in both Brightmoor and Cody Rouge are higher. Such a differential, if applied to
LMI estimates, would result in rates for our neighborhoods in the 35 percent range. Another important point to be made is that the unemployment rate for males is considerably higher than that of females across all areas. The disconnect that African American males have with the labor market in Detroit is a major problem that is played out in acts of criminal behavior, absence of fathers in the home, and homelessness.

There are few employment opportunities within Brightmoor, and this situation is not expected to change noticeably in the near future. A Data Driven Detroit study conducted for Goodwill Industries found that of the four fastest growing job sectors in the Detroit area, none is operating in Brightmoor. The study further revealed that the majority of employed Brightmoor residents have long commutes to their jobs. Figure 6, using the most recent data available (2009), illustrates the distances employed Brightmoor residents commuted to their jobs in Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb Counties. Each blue dot in Figure 6 represents five Brightmoor residents working at that location. Besides highlighting the long distances many Brightmoor residents commute to their jobs, the map implicitly calls attention to the added costs associated with such distances – costs that low wage earners can ill afford. One must also take into account that these distances are made even longer by the poor public transportation system available to Detroit residents. Access to a vehicle is a must in such situations but the cost of car ownership – registration, insurance, fuel – are too much for a large number of households to handle.

The announcement of a new Meijer store being developed on the grounds of the closed Redford High School represents a possible future source of jobs for Brightmoor residents. These will be relatively low-paying jobs and will not come online before mid-2013 at the earliest.

The availability of jobs and the skills to fill them are directly related to the income that an individual can earn. The past decade was particularly difficult on Detroiters. Though the median household income for Detroiters was already low compared to its neighbors, the past decade’s recession brought a 33 percent decrease in the income of the average
Detroit household. As can be seen in Table 9, almost 29 percent of Detroit households had incomes less than $15,000 in 2009, and the average household’s income was just under $40,000. Cody Rouge household incomes were higher than city averages, as only 21 percent fell below $15,000 and the average was $4,300 higher. The picture in Brightmoor was just the opposite. One-third of all households had incomes less than $15,000 and half were below $25,000. The average household income was $6,400 below that of the city.

Table 9. Household and Family Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brightmoor Estimate</th>
<th>Brightmoor Percent</th>
<th>Cody Rouge Estimate</th>
<th>Cody Rouge Percent</th>
<th>City of Detroit Estimate</th>
<th>City of Detroit Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total households</td>
<td>6,198</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>16,849</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>317,734</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than $10,000</td>
<td>1,399</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td>2,383</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>60,857</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 to $14,999</td>
<td>648</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>1,109</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>23,797</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000 to $24,999</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>2,904</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>47,828</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 to $49,999</td>
<td>1,699</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>4,899</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>89,581</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 to $74,999</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>3,152</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>46,109</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000 to $99,999</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>1,188</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>22,572</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 or more</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>1,124</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>20,990</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean household income (2009 dollars)</td>
<td>$33,442 (X)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$44,137 (X)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$39,838</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With earnings</td>
<td>4,370</td>
<td>70.5%</td>
<td>12,520</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
<td>220,309</td>
<td>69.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Social Security</td>
<td>1,485</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>4,307</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>95,303</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With retirement income</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>3,523</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td>68,299</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits (past 12 mths)</td>
<td>2,324</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
<td>3,911</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>88,878</td>
<td>28.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean family income (2009 dollars)</td>
<td>$37,018 (X)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$50,457 (X)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$45,370</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

The major sources of income followed the amounts quite closely. Cody Rouge had the highest share of households with earnings from employment, while Brightmoor far exceeded the others with food stamp benefits. While not collected, one can assume that other social service payments were quite high in Brightmoor, and less so in Cody Rouge. It is also apparent that both social security payments and retirement income are important components of income in the city as a whole, and these neighborhoods in particular.

Poverty

The City of Detroit led all others across the country in its decrease in poverty during the decade of the 1990s. Unfortunately, the recession that began in Michigan in the early part of the last decade eliminated those gains, leaving the city’s poverty rate higher than what the 1990 Census had found. Table 10 illustrates that a third of all Detroit residents lived in households with an income below the poverty line. While families as a whole fared better, those with children did much worse. This resulted in a child poverty rate of 46.5 percent over the 2005-2009 timeframe. A recent 2010 release for the City of Detroit shows that rate is now over 56 percent.

As was the case with income, the Cody Rouge neighborhood was considerably better than the city in terms of poverty, while Brightmoor was significantly worse. While still much higher than is desired, only three in ten Cody Rouge children lived in a poverty situation. Brightmoor’s rate was almost double that at 54.9 percent. High poverty communities have a wide variety of other child-related liabilities attached. These will be explored in detail in the “Challenges” section later in the report.

Table 10. Poverty Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brightmoor Estimate</th>
<th>Brightmoor Percent</th>
<th>Cody Rouge Estimate</th>
<th>Cody Rouge Percent</th>
<th>City of Detroit Estimate</th>
<th>City of Detroit Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All families</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families with female householders, no husband present</td>
<td>35.1%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With related children under 18 years</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>49.6%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All people</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18 years</td>
<td>54.9%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>46.5%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 years and over</td>
<td>39.2%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Housing Affordability and Household Income

The general rule of housing affordability is that housing costs should be less than 30 percent of one’s income. Annual results from the American Community Survey have shown that a continually increasing share of Detroit residents are exceeding 30 percent, with a majority of renters
hitting 50 percent or above. Unfortunately, neither yearly data nor reliable counts for shares over 30 percent (35%+, 40%+, 50%+, etc.) are available for our neighborhoods. As a result, we must use the 30 percent or above value as our threshold.

When looking at home owners (Table 11), we clearly see, not surprisingly, a large difference between those who are paying a mortgage and those who are not. While slightly below citywide averages, almost half of all mortgage-carrying homeowners are spending more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs. While the rates are much lower for those without a mortgage, they represent less than one-third of homeowners in each of the neighborhoods.

Table 11. Monthly Housing Costs and Affordability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brightmoor</th>
<th>Cody Rouge</th>
<th>City of Detroit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing units with a mortgage</td>
<td>1,831</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>7,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20.0 percent</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>2,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.0 to 29.9 percent</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>1,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.0 percent or more</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
<td>3,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing unit without a mortgage</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>3,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20.0 percent</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>72.6%</td>
<td>1,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.0 to 29.9 percent</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.0 percent or more</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>904</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brightmoor</th>
<th>Cody Rouge</th>
<th>City of Detroit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied units paying rent</td>
<td>3,234</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>5,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 20.0 percent</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.0 to 29.9 percent</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.0 percent or more</td>
<td>2,393</td>
<td>74.0%</td>
<td>3,707</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The share of renters in Cody Rouge who are spending 30 percent or more is essentially the same – 70.7 percent. Due to the fact that ownership rates are higher in Cody Rouge, the total renters in this category represent a smaller share of the total. Nevertheless, that total is quite significant – 3,707 households.

When homeowners and renters are combined, we find that the issue of affordability is a problem for over half of the households in both neighborhoods. 56.8 percent of all households in Brightmoor and 52.7 percent of households in Cody Rouge are spending more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs. The result is that, for many households in these communities, difficult choices must be made every day as to how decisions regarding other necessities – food, utilities, clothing, etc. – must be balanced with the need of maintaining a roof over their heads.

III. Challenges

One resident characterized life in Brightmoor simply: “Brightmoor equals ‘just to survive’.” Life in the community is a struggle for many residents, though it would be misleading to characterize all of Brightmoor negatively because there are also stable and thriving portions of the community. The purpose of this section, however, is to summarize the challenges that Brightmoor families with young children face in order to identify available assets and relieve daily stressors.

At the most basic level, many Brightmoor residents are struggling to obtain food, shelter, clothing, heating and lighting, medical care, and the income to purchase these essentials. The immediacy of these tasks can overshadow other long-term considerations, such as education. Many parents are poorly equipped to handle the demands of raising children who are ready to succeed in school. Often the parents are young, poorly educated, single, and have poor job prospects. Substance abuse can complicate already difficult situations. Many have little knowledge of parenting practices or where to get help with raising their children.
These problems are compounded by the isolation many families experience as they struggle with immediate daily demands, often in neighborhoods where they are physically isolated from other homes. A sense of belonging to a community, identifying with a community, can be difficult in a transient neighborhood. One resident lamented that in such a community, people often feel as if there is no one to turn to for help; they are on their own. The transience of the Brightmoor population, as well as the physical isolation of many, makes the effective distribution of information related services difficult at best. In addition, low literacy levels complicate use of the information that does exist. Finally, the physical appearance of many blocks in Brightmoor does not encourage people to want to live there or, if they already do, to be proud of their neighborhood. Crime is also a deterrent to community engagement as it causes residents to fear leaving their homes.

211 Data

Data from United Way’s 2-1-1 help line is a resource to refer callers to appropriate service organizations. Data taken from 2-1-1 calls that originate in the Brightmoor area paint a picture of individuals and families under severe financial pressure. These data are available only by ZIP Code. The ZIP Code overlapping Brightmoor boundaries (48223) includes a comparable, though somewhat larger, area than the geographic definition found in the rest of this report. The Cody Rouge ZIP code encompasses too much area beyond the boundaries of Cody Rouge. As a result, data presentation at the ZIP level would not be accurately descriptive of the resident needs. Therefore, we only present Brightmoor data in this section. These data represent the number of calls per category from residents in ZIP Code 48223 for 2011. The data represent actual calls and are not unduplicated by individual, as an individual may have called multiple times. Not all calls made to 2-1-1 during this period are represented in Table 12, as it only accounts for the most frequent request categories.

The most frequent type of call to 2-1-1 from ZIP Code 48223 concerned utility bill assistance, overwhelmingly for gas service payments. It has been claimed that numerous Brightmoor residents have received utility shutoff notices and have experienced difficulty getting through to the utility company when attempting to resolve the problem. The Heat and Warmth Fund (T.H.A.W.), a nonprofit organization set up to provide immediate utility bill assistance to low-income households, is often the second referral source for help. While T.H.A.W. funding has recently been restored after a hiatus, T.H.A.W. eligibility and priority rules often constitute another barrier. There are four T.H.A.W. sites serving

Table 12: 2-1-1- Calls from ZIP Code 48223 in 2011, by Quarter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total calls from ZIP Code 48223 during 2011 across all categories = 3,763</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Service Payment Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Service Payment Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Service Payment Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing/Shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent Payment Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless Shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Search Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Rehabilitation Grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient Health Facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Supportive Services</td>
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<td>Income</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tax Organizations and Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Assistance Programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Material Goods</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Clothing Provision</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Furniture Provision</td>
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* Only categories and subcategories with the largest number of entries are included in the table. The sum of the subcategories is smaller than the total number in a category.

Source: United Way for Southeastern Michigan, January 2012
residents of Brightmoor. They are located at Rosedale Park Baptist Church; Fellowship Chapel; Brightmoor Alliance; and Citadel of Praise.

The free home weatherization program provided by the WARM Training Center is a longer-term solution for lowering utility bills. However, residents are required to be at home during the day for WARM technicians to enter, which can be another barrier, particularly for single parent households if the parent is employed during the day.

The second most common type of call from this area was inquiries about food pantries. This was followed by calls asking about rent payment assistance, further underscoring the need in the Brightmoor area for the essentials.

Maternal and child health - Table 13 provides birth characteristics – mothers and infants – by geographic area for births occurring in 2008 and 2009. D3 received detailed birth files from the state and analyzed them by residence of mother. The first points to be made are that over one-fifth of the new mothers were younger than 20 years of age (teenage births), and around one-third had not completed high school. This held true for all three areas - Brightmoor, Cody Rouge, and the City of Detroit. The capacity to cope with parental responsibilities is certainly limited when the new mother is in her teens. Not only do childbirth and motherhood decrease the likelihood of going on to college, they often lead to dropping out of high school. Such a scenario often marks the beginning of a difficult future of unemployment, government assistance, and a lack of resources to bring to the task of childcare. In addition, 4 of every five new mothers (84% in Brightmoor) were not married at the time of the birth.

Stress is also present when single parents are trying to raise children alone. Providing full-day care for pre-school children, and before- and after-school care when in school, is expensive, especially when a large majority of single parents are working low wage jobs (if employed at all), often outside the normal 9-5 workday hours.

Prenatal care is a predictor of healthy birth outcomes. As Table 13 shows, half of the new mothers in these communities received less than adequate prenatal care. In addition, in all three locations, 10-15% of
babies born in 2008 or 2009 were of low birth weight (less than 2500 grams), a known risk factor of future health and development problems.

Once children are born, current health data for small geographic areas, like neighborhoods, can be difficult to find. While data on a number of issues are not routinely collected, or reported, many that are collected tend to be aggregated and reported at large geographic areas – city, county and, sometimes, ZIP Code. The following statistics represent ZIP Code 48223. According to 2008 data from the Michigan Department of Community Health, 54.8% of children ages 0-4 in Brightmoor were enrolled in Medicaid. This is lower than the Detroit average (66.6%) but higher than the tri-county average (40.9%). 65.2% of infants less than 1 year of age received support from WIC (Women Infants and Children).

Michigan Care Improvement Registry data from 2008 show that 55% of young children in Brightmoor have received appropriate immunizations, a rate that is similar to that of Detroit but lower than the tri-county average. 31.6% of kids aged 0-5 were tested for elevated lead. This was the lowest percentage for any Detroit ZIP code. Emergency room use, especially for asthma-related complications, occurred more frequently in Brightmoor than the city or metropolitan average.

**Medical care**

Figure 7 clearly illustrates the scarcity of medical resources in Brightmoor and Cody Rouge. There is one full-service family practice clinic that recently re-opened in Brightmoor. The medical director is an obstetrician/gynecologist. This clinic, Brightmoor Medical, is located in the northern part of the community. Brightmoor formerly had both a free medical clinic and a dental clinic, but both moved out of the area. The free clinic lost federal funding. A second family practice clinic recently moved out of the community.

In interviews with residents and caregivers, dental problems were identified as a major problem for children in Brightmoor, causing children to miss school and daycare.

Medical care has been identified as one of the most significant needs of children in Cody Rouge. There is no obstetrician/gynecologist listed in Cody Rouge. All the physicians are family practice or internal medicine physicians. Cody Rouge does have a free clinic, the Juanita Reeves Free Clinic, which provides health care to low-income and uninsured patients. Henry Ford Health System’s Health Alliance for Neighborhood Kids (H.A.N.K.) is a mobile pediatric clinic serving four sites in Cody Rouge. As in Brightmoor, dental problems and affordable dental service were identified as substantial concerns.
**Crime**

The crime data used in this report have been provided to Data Driven Detroit through a Memorandum of Understanding. Individual records have been aggregated to the block group level (to maintain confidentiality) by D3. The categories used conform to those employed by the FBI in their Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system, which collects information on criminal activity at the national, state, county and municipal levels. The violent crime rates depicted in Figure 8 consist of the following Part I offenses: homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault and robbery. Figure 23 in the map appendix provides property crime rates that include the following Part I offenses: motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny and burglary.

**Transportation**

Transportation is a significant obstacle for many families with young children in Brightmoor. Approximately one quarter of the households in Brightmoor having no vehicle available to them. In addition, the high cost of owning a vehicle for those who do and an inadequate public bus system for those who do not, leaves many residents of this community with no reasonable way to access services.

Figure 9 shows the DDOT public bus routes in Brightmoor. There are two east-west routes (Schoolcraft and Fenkell) located one mile apart, and just one north-south route on Evergreen Road, near the eastern border of Brightmoor. The north-south route on Telegraph Road is two miles west of Evergreen. Moreover, the bus schedules are not convenient and have been made more so recently by budget cuts. For example, buses on Schoolcraft run every 50 minutes until early afternoon; run every 35 minutes until late afternoon; then go on a 55-minute schedule. It is well known that DDOT buses have been running on erratic schedules in the last few months, making public transportation even less reliable as a means of getting to work, school, medical visits, etc.
Access to information
Transience, isolation, and low literacy levels are among the barriers to receiving the information that could substantially improve the quality of life for families and young children in Brightmoor. For example, one woman we interviewed – a single parent of two young children struggling to make ends meet on a very limited income – was aware of only one of the food pantries in Brightmoor. Such a lack of knowledge could make the difference between feeding one’s family and going hungry.

Getting information out to people in Brightmoor is a problem in part, according to one interviewee, because so many people are constantly moving. It was alleged that it is not unusual for a renter to make the first or second rent payment, find they are unable to afford it, and move to another rental unit in Brightmoor.

A related issue is the medium through which the message is delivered. Much information about organizations that can provide help comes through the internet and many households in Brightmoor have no computer or internet access. Many are operating without the electricity to power one even if they have it. There is no public library in Brightmoor. The Redford Branch of the Detroit Public Library has computers and is used by Brightmoor residents, but it is not located in Brightmoor.

Physical environment
More than one Brightmoor resident stressed the importance of the appearance of the physical environment on individuals’ outlook and behavior. As one person expressed it, “how can a person be expected to be positive when walking past tall grass on vacant lots and trash dumps, maneuvering around water flowing down streets?” Young people especially, another resident stated, need to see improvement in the environment to be able to believe that they themselves can change. Vacant lots are a prominent feature of Brightmoor’s landscape. Data Driven Detroit’s 2009 mapping of all residential parcels in Detroit

Figure 9. DDOT Bus Routes

[Image of DDOT Bus Routes map]
revealed the extent of the issue in Brightmoor and Cody Rouge (Figure 10). As Figure 10 shows, the mid-section of Brightmoor has vacant lot rates of 50-100%. Vacant lots pose a host of ancillary problems. Illegal dumping, often of bulk items such as large appliances, occurs frequently in the community. It has been claimed that this is the work of nonresidents of Brightmoor. Regardless, the presence of piles of trash and bulk items degrades the physical appearance of neighborhood and contributes to Brightmoor residents’ perception that they and their community are held in low esteem by their more affluent neighbors in the metropolitan area.

One interviewee commented that cleaning up the physical environment would be the best way to make residents proud of living in Brightmoor. Such cleaning is occurring in many parts of the neighborhood. In fact, a number of vacant lots and vacant houses have been put to productive use in Brightmoor. Numerous vacant lots have been converted to community gardens; a burned out house has become a stage; the outside walls of abandoning and deteriorating buildings have been used as artists’ canvasses; and the grounds of one razed school building have become an “edible playscape”. Brightmoor has become a true testing ground for a number of gardening and “urban farming” initiatives.

IV. Assets

The first section of this report reviewed the types of challenges facing families and children living in Brightmoor and Cody Rouge. The present section examines the resources available to address these challenges.
Food
While Figure 11 shows nine food pantries in Brightmoor, there are several just outside the boundaries of the area that are open to Brightmoor residents. Within Brightmoor, Mt. Vernon Missionary Baptist Church, on Burt Road south of Fenkell, opened a client choice pantry in November, 2011. This pantry, in which patrons can select food items from the shelves, is operated by Gleaners Community Food Bank and is open three days a week. Forgotten Harvest operates a mobile pantry at God Land Unity Church on Schoolcraft.

City Mission has a food pantry run by Forgotten Harvest that is open to anyone, although most of its patrons are Brightmoor residents. The pantry is open every Friday and distributes 80-90 pounds of food per family per week. Their pantry stocks more than food, recognizing that there are so many basic needs besides food being unmet in the community. Rising Advocates for Young Children operates a basic needs pantry for families of children in Rising’s childcare providers collaborative. Relying on donations and sometimes on the generosity of the childcare providers themselves, this pantry, located in the Village of Shiny Stars Childcare Center, offers nonfood items such as diapers. It is open the third Saturday of every month. There are no formal food pantries in Cody Rouge at this time.

Community gardens are thriving in Brightmoor, providing not only food for residents but also some opportunities for young people to learn principles of urban gardening and, in one case, to make money during the summer selling produce at the Northwest Farmers Market. In addition, during the summer, many childcare providers take their very young children to the gardens to let them experience firsthand the growth of food. Gwen Shivers, a member of Rising’s childcare providers’ network, conducts most of her summer day care activities in “Miss Gwen’s Edible Playscape” where children play among the vegetables.

The organization “Neighbors Building Brightmoor (NBB)” was started by residents actively involved in community gardening. In their end of 2011 newsletter NBB reported that 2011 saw eleven community or market gardens begun, resulting in a total of 34,000 square feet “…under cultivation by the end of the summer. Market Gardeners (including
youth) sold over $7,000 of fresh organic produce at local farmer’s markets and to restaurants and other wholesale outlets.”

There are no major chain supermarkets in Brightmoor, though the aforementioned Meijer project will help. Nevertheless, transportation will still be a problem for many residents. Cody Rouge has three good size grocery stores and one that qualifies as a grocery store but is an overgrown party store. Cody Rouge is home to a farmers’ market.

Convenience stores are, however, plentiful in both communities. As a result, many of the residents are left to do their grocery shopping in convenience and party stores, which typically have a limited selection of food – particularly fresh fruit and vegetables – often have sanitary and food violations, and charge higher prices than full-line supermarkets.

Healthcare
As the earlier discussion noted, there is a scarcity of medical care resources in Brightmoor. One project, however, seeks to improve this situation for women and children in Brightmoor. In 2008, the CEOs of four major health systems in this area made a commitment to work collaboratively on a project called “Sew Up the Safety Net for Women and Children (SUSN),” a program dedicated to reducing infant mortality and improving maternal health. Brightmoor is one of the three communities targeted by the project.

Two “Community & Neighborhood Navigators” have begun identifying and recruiting at-risk women in Brightmoor for participation in the project. Connecting these at-risk women with resources, including United Way’s 2-1-1 line, is a principal task of the Navigators. According the Henry Ford Health Systems website, “Pregnant participants will be supported with home visits and wrap-around interventions. Non-pregnant and postpartum participants will be connected with local resources that address needs related to education, employment, housing, food access, and other social determinants of health. The latter group will also benefit from monthly group sessions led by health system professionals on topics including parenting, pre-interconception planning and nutrition.” The Brightmoor Alliance is working closely with Sew Up the Safety Net.
Schools

Schools are one of the most critical assets of any community. There are 6 schools in Brightmoor and 14 schools in Cody Rouge, as shown in Figure 12. Test scores are often used by real estate services when assisting new homebuyers and by parents when choosing a school for their child. Schools can serve as anchors for community programming for both children and adults. Of course, most importantly they provide a community’s children with the tools they need for future success.

Table 14 examines 3rd grade MEAP scores averaged over three years (2009-11) for elementary schools in Brightmoor and Cody Rouge. (These scores are considerably lower than scores shown in prior years. That is because in 2011, Michigan revised the standards for passing the test, significantly raising the scores needed to pass the tests.)

Table 14. Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding Standards on 3rd Grade Reading and Math MEAP Tests, 2009-2011 Average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% Meeting/Exceeding Standard</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brightmoor</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Detroit Community Schools - Elementary</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit Leadership Academy</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gompers Elementary School</td>
<td>57.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murphy Elementary School</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cody Rouge</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Arbor Trail Magnet Middle School</td>
<td>51.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carver Elementary School</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixon Elementary School</td>
<td>73.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mann Elementary School</td>
<td>39.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrendale Charter Academy</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State of Michigan</strong></td>
<td>66.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Educational Performance and Information, MEAP Downloadable Data Files, Analysis by Bettie Landauer-Menchik
One immediately sees that there is wide variation within both communities. In Brightmoor, Gompers Elementary stands out for its scores. Recently moved into a new building, the new Gompers School consolidated students from Vetal Elementary, Harding School, and the old Gompers. Gompers has been noted for several years as an excellent school and, with the 2011-12 school year, it has successfully attracted many students who had previously attended school outside Brightmoor.

Figure 13, illustrating data for the 2010-11 school year (before the Gompers move), displays the areas of Detroit in which Gompers Elementary School students live. Clearly, the largest numbers live in Brightmoor, Cody Rouge, and the immediate surrounding areas. However, Gompers has also attracted a substantial number of students from other western and northern parts of Detroit.

The two high schools with a 12th grade in Brightmoor and Cody Rouge are Detroit Community Schools – High School in Brightmoor and Cody College Preparatory Upper School of Teaching and Learning in Cody Rouge. The former school had a four-year graduation rate in 2010 of 82.7%, while the latter had a rate of 70.0%.
Religious institutions
Churches serve as anchor institutions in Brightmoor and Cody Rouge and are spread liberally throughout both communities (Figure 14). There are 50 of them, according to data from the Brightmoor Pastors Alliance and the Cody Rouge Community Action Alliance. The Pastors Alliance, an organization within the Brightmoor Alliance, has a membership of 22 individuals. The Cody Rouge Faith Alliance includes representatives from 13 churches.

Because of their centrality to life in Brightmoor, churches have the potential to have a major influence on the lives of young children and their families. At present, however, Brightmoor churches do not directly offer programs for children ages 0 – 5. A significant barrier to developing programs for any age group is lack of money. Churches, like most institutions, are feeling the effects of the recession on their funds, constraining their outreach activities. Nonetheless, a number of churches in Brightmoor are food pantry sites. Again, because of the importance of churches in Brightmoor residents’ lives, they are an excellent venue for communication of information about services and community events.

Subsidized housing
Both Brightmoor and Cody Rouge have one subsidized housing development (Figure 15). Smith Homes in Brightmoor has 156 units, all open to families. Eight units are barrier free. Plymouth Square in Cody Rouge has 280 units, with 202 reserved for seniors.

Rouge Woods, subsidized housing built in 2011, is located on the north side of Fenkell, technically outside the boundary of Brightmoor. It has 23 units and is open to families.

Adult Education and Workforce Development
Table 7 showed that 21 percent of adults aged 25 or older in Brightmoor had less than a high school diploma in 2005-2009. Furthermore, Table 13 demonstrated that just over one-third of Brightmoor mothers who gave
birth in 2008–09 had not graduated from high school. While people at all educational levels have lost jobs in the current recession, the least well educated have been hit the hardest. There are some opportunities in Brightmoor and Cody Rouge for residents to obtain G.E.D. preparation classes and job training, but they are not abundant.

Development Centers Incorporated (DCI) is a contract agency for the City of Detroit’s Workforce Development Department. DCI is contracted to provide job search and placement services, which are offered through DCI’s JET-VET (Jobs Education and Training – Vocational Education and Training) program. While the JET-VET administrative office is located on McNichols Road, participants can choose a site for their training. According to DCI, JET-VET’s most popular training programs are in health care, culinary, and hospitality services. Examples of other courses are truck driving and several computer-related jobs.

City Mission Academy, located on Schoolcraft Road in Brightmoor, is planning to offer a workforce training program in urban agriculture and light construction. At present, City Mission has a computer room that residents can use to submit résumés or do other job search activities, but they do not have a formal training program.

Rising Advocates for Young Children in Brightmoor runs a summer daycare training program with a grant from the Max M. and Marjorie S. Fisher Foundation. This program not only teaches job skills but also prepares Brightmoor youth for working with young children, a critical need in Brightmoor.

Goodwill Industries of Greater Detroit is proposing to open a Center for Working Families in Brightmoor by June, 2012. The center will offer two programs: “Flip the Script” for troubled, low-income young men 16-30 who are motivated to turn their lives around, and “Flip the Script Women’s Services.” The Goodwill website describes the program for women: “Program administrators and staff are experienced in identifying and addressing the root causes, obstacles and barriers that adversely affect the lives and maturation of single moms, returning female citizens, and women dealing with chronic unemployment, underemployment and emotional trauma.... Additionally single mothers can take advantage of Flip the Script’s latest program service Beyond Jobs which offers a range of opportunities including career development, placement assistance and life coaching.”

In Cody Rouge, the Don Bosco Hall Community Resource Center offers GED and college preparation courses and some job training.

Figure 15. Subsidized Housing

V. Early childhood assets

Programs for Young Children, Their Parents, and Other Caregivers

Development Centers, Inc. (DCI), with its focus on children ages 0 – 5 and their families, is the pre-eminent organization in the region for all these types of programs and one that has gained the trust of Brightmoor families. DCI is dedicated to preventing early childhood problems and strengthening families of 0-5 year olds. While serving both Brightmoor and Cody Rouge, DCI’s headquarters are located on Telegraph Road, just west of the western boundary of Brightmoor. About half of DCI’s staff is mental health workers. Its infant and young child mental health services are provided in clients’ homes and at the agency. DCI offers playgroups for infants at the Telegraph location, at its Early Childhood and Family Resource Center on the campus of the Detroit Leadership Academy on W. Davison Street in Brightmoor, and at the Redford Township Community Center. These free “Play and Learn” groups are aimed at strengthening the bonds between mothers and their young children. DCI also has programs for new parents, although some of them have recently lost funding (“After Baby Comes”) or are dependent on federal funds that are uncertain to continue (“Early On”).

DCI is also the hub organization in Brightmoor and Cody Rouge for United Way’s Early Learning Communities (ELC). ELCs offer childcare training through a wide variety of classes at no cost to participants. In addition, ELCs offer networking opportunities and resource libraries. ELCs’ initial target audience was informal childcare providers; that is, those individuals who are not licensed and registered childcare providers. Generally, these caregivers fall into the Relative and Aide category. Starting in 2010, Relative and Aide providers were required to obtain training from the ELCs in order to be eligible for a stipend from the State of Michigan for children in their care who receive Medicaid benefits. In practice, any childcare provider, from licensed centers to parents, may participate in the ELC training, and they are increasingly being encouraged to take advantage of this service. The Brightmoor ELC is located in the Telegraph Road headquarters; in Cody Rouge, it is in the Community Resource Center.

When the Brightmoor ELC was first established, it was located in the Shurly Family Resource Center, where the new Gompers Elementary-Middle School now sits. To make way for the new Gompers building, the Shurly Family Resource Center was razed in what has been described as “a devastating blow” to the Brightmoor community, which was using the center as a community hub for children and adults. One interviewee described the decision to raze the Shurly Center, without moving its location to an equally convenient site, as one more huge blow to Brightmoor and further evidence of the community’s powerlessness.

Rising Advocates for Young Children, affiliated with the Brightmoor Alliance and a Fisher Foundation grantee, is a network of 23 highly trained childcare providers. Rising’s mission is advocating for the most appropriate and educationally sound care for children 0 – 5 years of age. The group takes a broad view of what good care means. In keeping with that view, Rising has established a Basic Need Pantry and the Summer Enhancement Program, which included an inner-city farm for young children last year. The program also sponsored 17-year-olds interested in childcare as a career to “apprentice” in some of Rising’s highest quality childcare providers’ homes. The Fisher Foundation supported the Summer Enhancement Program.

There is an effort to form a childcare alliance similar to Rising in Cody Rouge, but it is just getting started.

It has been claimed that older siblings in Brightmoor are frequently the only caregivers of their younger siblings during the day. We asked United Way whether there are efforts by United Way or other organizations of which they are aware to provide these older siblings with the kind of training provided by the Early Learning Centers. They responded that “[s]ome ELC’s have had participation by older siblings, but this hasn’t been (to our knowledge) an actively pursued group.
Babysitting class is what stands out as the most needed. DCI has offered Zumba and other exercise classes in an attempt to get more young teenage mothers or siblings who are raising younger siblings into training. However, this is not considered to be enough. There should be more programs targeting this age group if they are indeed the main caregivers."

**Reading and Literacy Programs**

United Way for Southeastern Michigan currently offers “Imagination Library,” a reading program for children 0 – 5. Each month a free book is mailed to the child’s home. The program also provides a free newsletter, a website, and other learning materials for parents. At present, there are 127 Brightmoor children enrolled in the program.

“The Reading Village in a Box” is another United Way reading program that will be launched in March, 2012. Also for children ages 0 -5, this program employs Reading Navigators to work with the families to tailor the program to the child’s needs. Parents are asked to read to their child for 20 minutes every day. Reading Navigators also will connect the family to community resources.

**Childcare Resources**

There are three types of licensed childcare providers included in this analysis: (1) childcare centers, including Head Start centers; (2) registered family homes, usually with a licensed capacity of six children: and (3) licensed group homes, typically licensed to have twelve children. In addition, there are unlicensed providers, also called Relative and Aide providers. Relative and aide providers are informal caregivers now mandated to receive training through the Early Learning Communities program in order to receive a subsidy from the Michigan Department of Social Services for caring for children from families receiving state aid.

There is one Head Start program in Brightmoor, although a second Head Start program, located on the north side of Fenkell, technically outside the border of Brightmoor, serves many Brightmoor children. Informal caregivers predominate in the community (Figure 16). (The providers mapped respect the boundaries of the area, but there are other providers outside the community that are considered part of Brightmoor.) The ratio of childcare providers, licensed and unlicensed, to the number of children 0-4 in a community is an invalid indicator of the availability of childcare for this age group in a community because many providers care for school age children as well as the younger ones.

In both Brightmoor and Cody Rouge, unlicensed providers are the dominant type of childcare provider. Almost all of the informal providers in Brightmoor and Cody Rouge have received training through the Early Learning Communities. This confirms the importance of the Early Learning Community program to provide professional development support to this large network of informal providers that care for the majority of low income children.

There are two Head Start centers in Cody Rouge.
Access to information

As noted earlier, a number of factors, among them transience and families having to resolve immediate crises, work against receiving Information about service providers. In addition, much of this information is available principally through the internet. It takes time, training and experience, not to mention access to the internet to receive such information. The Brightmoor Alliance, the Brightmoor Community Center, Neighbors Building Brightmoor, and organizations in Cody Rouge (Don Bosco Hall Community Resource Center, the Cody Rouge Community Action Alliance, the Joy-Southfield Community Development Corporation) all publish e-newsletters with information about services available in their community. The Brightmoor Alliance e-newsletter also contains postings about jobs in the region as well as a list of food pantries and their hours available to Brightmoor residents. The Brightmoor Alliance puts up flyers in gas stations, convenience stores, and schools, sites visited regularly by Brightmoor residents. Monthly meetings of the Brightmoor Alliance are good sources of information about community resources and events.

In Cody Rouge, the staff of the Don Bosco Hall Community Resource Center walks the community in spring, summer, and fall passing out information about the community and services. In both communities, Development Centers, Inc. distributes informational sheets about its early childhood programs and services.

It has been suggested, though, that the most effective way of reaching families with young children is one-to-one personal contact, made possible by a centralized, updated, comprehensive database with data on every young child in Brightmoor – a database accessible to all parties involved in working with the community’s young children, enabling all the parties to collaborate and eliminating redundant programs. Such a database does not exist at present.

United Way for Southeastern Michigan Michigan’s (UWSEM) 2-1-1 On the Go! (OTG) program in Brightmoor, funded by the Fisher Foundation, uses a one-on-one approach to getting information and connections to
Brightmoor residents, with a focus on families with very young children. Drawing upon their experience with the 2-1-1 OTG program working with homeless individuals in Detroit, UWSEM’s program in Brightmoor is coordinated by a person intimately familiar with the community, forging links with residents, businesses, and community organizations. The 2-1-1 OTG coordinator is given a vehicle with visible 2-1-1 identification and the technology to access the 2-1-1 call center’s database of community resources. The 2-1-1 coordinator has been a key player in the dissemination of information about the Development Center’s Early Learning Communities and early childhood education programs. From July – November 2011, 2-1-1 On the Go went door to door in Brightmoor contacting families and caregivers with children aged 0-5. This Brightmoor Backpack and Food Initiative distributed food and backpacks filled with school supplies and information about the ELC for this initiative. United Way reported that ninety-nine families were referred to the DCI as a result of this effort.

Finally, the Michigan Benefits Access Initiative (MBAI), which may launch a pilot program this year in Brightmoor, will use technology to streamline the application process for aid. This initiative was motivated by the recognition that each year millions of dollars of aid for needy families go unclaimed because of the onerous application process. In addition, many people do not know that the benefits exist or that they would be eligible.
VI. Concluding remarks

The Max M. and Marjorie S. Fisher Foundation, as well as a number of other organizations, have worked diligently over the recent past to assure that all children in Brightmoor enter school prepared to learn and succeed. While great strides have been made in this effort, there are numerous barriers standing in the way of achieving the ultimate goal. The primary barrier appears to be the situations in which children are being raised. Families with children are dominated by young mothers, who, because they are often poorly educated, under- or unemployed, and unmarried, are raising their children alone and have to struggle with the immediate problems of paying bills and keeping food on the table. Spending quality time with their children and providing the support they need for success must often take a back seat.

Isolation, both physical and psychological, constitutes another barrier. In portions of Brightmoor, dominated by vacant land and vacant structures, those people who remain in occupied homes are physically isolated. The transience of households often makes connection to neighbors and to information an unattainable goal, leaving families psychologically isolated and feeling that they are on their own to solve their problems. Such isolation also contributes to the difficulty organizations have in distributing information about available resources. Inadequate or unreliable means of transportation reinforces this situation, in many cases making obtaining essentials such as groceries a challenge.

Childcare providers can provide a stimulating, warm environment that can be an antidote to the stresses the child encounters at home. Most of the childcare providers in Brightmoor are relatives, friends, or neighbors, not childcare professionals. While there is no denying that many informal providers are excellent, trained professionals are better equipped to lay the foundation for a child’s later success in school. On the basis of what we have learned, we have five recommendations:

(1) At present, there is no single database containing information on all young children and their families in Brightmoor available for sharing across providers. Development of a database would allow organizations to track these children across programs, ensure the one-on-one attention they need and link these services to their families, and their families to additional community resources. Such a database would also enable tracking of children over time with the possibility of evaluating the efficacy of interventions. Such a community effort (a “Brightmoor Promise” for youth) would strengthen the safety net and help to stabilize the community.

(2) It is imperative that Brightmoor families, especially those with young children, have access to the kinds of information and services that could make their lives less stressful. Often, “access” means transportation. Transportation can be a particular problem in regard to getting children to childcare, allowing children to pursue after school enrichment activities and accessing health services. Because quality childcare may not exist within easy walking distance or at convenient times for an employed parent, transportation programming should be a prime consideration for funders and providers.

(3) In spite of all the work that has been done to date, there is an obvious need for more quality, affordable childcare centers accessible to Brightmoor families. The fact that so many informal caregivers in Brightmoor have received early childhood training through the Early Learning Centers is an extremely important adjunct to the formal system. It is important that this effort be expanded to include older siblings and babysitters with responsibilities for children ages 0 – 5.

(4) Many organizations in Brightmoor, not currently focused on early childhood issues, could play an important role in mentoring young children and strengthening family relationships. Churches, for example, because of their stature in the community and the nature of their work, could be influential in shaping the direction of the lives of young children. More formal planning through an organization of community churches, such as the Brightmoor Pastoral Alliance, could lead to additional enrichment programming for young children throughout the neighborhood.
The organizations currently working on early childhood issues in Brightmoor would do well to collaborate to maximize their effectiveness. It is gratifying that some groups are already doing that. Expanded and continued coordination and collaboration will show families in Brightmoor and across the city that “Kids Truly Matter Here.”
VII. Map appendix

Figure 17. Brightmoor and Cody Rouge Census Tracts (2010)

Figure 18. Brightmoor Cody Rouge Census Block Groups
Figure 21. 2010 Housing Vacancy Rate by Census

Figure 22. 2010 Renter Occupied Housing Units by Census
Figure 23. Property Crimes Per 10,000 Residents in 2010
### VIII. Asset appendix

#### Subsidized Housing Units

**Brightmoor and Cody Rouge Neighborhoods**  
**Detroit, MI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Street Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip</th>
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Source: Michigan State Housing Development Authority, August 2011; Data Driven Detroit, 2011  
Note: Table represents all units in multifamily developments.  
Neighborhood boundaries defined by Skillman Good Neighborhoods

#### Food Pantries

**Brightmoor and Cody Rouge Neighborhoods**  
**Detroit, MI**

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Source: Pantrynet.org, findafoodpantry.org; Data Driven Detroit, 2011  
Note: Neighborhood boundaries defined by Skillman Good Neighborhoods

#### Farmer's Markets

**Brightmoor and Cody Rouge Neighborhoods**  
**Detroit, MI**

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Source: Data Driven Detroit, 2011  
Note: Neighborhood boundaries defined by Skillman Good Neighborhoods
### SCHOOLS
Brightmoor and Cody Rouge Neighborhoods
Detroit, MI

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Source: Skillman Excellent Schools, 2010; Data Driven Detroit, 2011

Note: Neighborhood boundaries defined by Skillman Good Neighborhoods
## GROCERY STORES AND CONVENIENCE STORES

Brightmoor and Cody Rouge Neighborhoods
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Source: Church Council, 2010; Brightmoor Pastors Alliance; Data Driven Detroit, 2011

Note: Neighborhood boundaries defined by Skillman Good Neighborhoods
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