

STATE OF THE DETROIT CHILD: *2010*



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F O U N D A T I O N

A voice for Detroit children since 1960

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Introduction

The well-being of Detroit's children reflects the whole city's health. During the past decade, the average Detroiters suffered large income declines, losing nearly one-third of household income, due to high levels of home foreclosures, middle-class flight, and job loss. Opportunities to rebuild family wealth have been few and far between: official unemployment rates have been in the double digits for years, and are currently as high as 50 percent as a result of the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression. Now, many residents who were able to make a good living in manufacturing with a high school diploma or less are faced with an economy which requires advanced training up to post-secondary education. Families navigating the financial insecurity of job loss, unemployment, foreclosure, or the simple stress of uncertain times, cannot hide the enormity of these events from their children.

Detroit's children struggled in 2010. As measured by their status on indicators of health, development, academic achievement, and family and community resources, Detroit's children are faring far worse than the average Michigan child. A comparison of child well-being in Detroit to national averages reveals nothing less than a state of crisis for Detroit's children.

Recently, national media attention has focused on all that is wrong with Detroit. Over the last few years, Detroit's promise has inspired investors, social entrepreneurs, and national leaders to become stakeholders in the city's future. Today, Detroit is a hotbed of innovative projects and initiatives directed toward reimagining, rebuilding, and revitalizing the city. Initiatives focused on land use, workforce development, transportation, and education are in their very early stages. However, Detroit's children cannot afford to wait for these efforts to reinvigorate the city. As children worry about their families' futures, their futures, shaped by a lack of resources, support, and opportunity are at risk. Targeted investment in Detroit kids today is necessary so they can be productive citizens and active participants in the city's turnaround.

Background and Purpose

This report is as much about today's child as it is about how well Detroit's children will be prepared to navigate the Detroit of the future. Children can only thrive physically, emotionally, and academically when parents, extended families, communities, and schools provide the complex network of supports they need. The State of the Child 2010 report is designed to provide baseline information for policy-makers, educators, child advocates, and community stakeholders to guide current benchmarking and future decision-making. Its purpose is three-fold:

- To direct attention to the current state of, and changes in, children's health and well-being;
- To galvanize the community to work towards addressing the identified unmet needs ; and
- To inform program and policy decisions affecting children's lives.

Organization of Report

The well-being markers discussed here represent five dimensions of a healthy childhood:

- Family Economic Security
- Early Childhood Development
- Health and Access to Health Care
- Education
- Safety

This report highlights critical issues requiring concentrated and coordinated community attention. Specific solutions will arise from the willingness of the community to take action to improve outcomes for children in their neighborhoods and in the city at large. For each dimension, the report examines elements which signal need or drive positive outcomes. In addition, within each of the five dimensions, there is an emphasis on the factors that support the well-being of boys of color living in Detroit, specifically African American and Hispanic males under the age of 18. As an initial effort, this report relays the indicators most relevant to improving opportunities for children and youth in the city of Detroit. Indicators were compiled from the most recent national, state, and municipal data. The indicators presented in this report were chosen based on four factors:

- The measure communicates health or need over multiple dimensions of a child's life.
- The measure is linked strongly to child well-being based on substantial research.
- The measure can be updated to reveal trends over time.
- The measure can be analyzed as a representation of a large share of the population.

In Focus: Boys of Color

- To the extent possible, given available secondary data sources, this report provides an overview of the status of boys of color in Detroit.

This report is a summary of trends related to children's well-being rather than an extensive data book. Detailed statistics for Detroit and the tri-county area can be found at detroitkidsdata.org, an online resource that provides a wide range of regularly updated indicators of children's health and well-being in Detroit and the tri-county area. The Annie E. Casey Foundation's datacenter.kidscount.org also provides Detroit statistics, in addition to state and national numbers

Key Findings

Except where noted, the following statistics are from 2009.

Economic Security

- Detroit's official unemployment rate was just under 25 percent. Academics and city officials estimated the real rate was as high as 50 percent.
- The majority of families with children were headed by a single female. Children living in female-headed families experienced far higher rates of poverty than children in families headed by married couples or by single males.
- Just over half of Detroit's children under 18 lived in poverty, compared to less than one in four children statewide.
- More than half of Detroit households with children under 18 participated in Michigan's Food Assistance Program, previously known as food stamps.
- In Detroit, a high school education did not protect families against poverty: only a college education provided a statistically significant buffer.¹
- During the last decade in Detroit, family and individual incomes fell by one-third while housing costs rose by nearly one-fifth.
- The highest concentrations of children in Detroit live in Chadsey Condon and Southwest neighborhoods while parts of Brightmoor, Northend Central, and Cody Rouge have among the lowest concentrations of children (see Appendix A).

Early Childhood Development

- The 2010 Right Start Michigan Report ranked Detroit as "high risk" due to the city's rank on indicators signaling a higher probability of developmental delays and health problems in the first 5 years of life.
- 39.7 percent of 3 and 4 year olds, or 14,460 children, were enrolled in nursery school or preschool.
- Roughly 8,000 Detroit children age 0 to 5 were enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start

Health & Access to Health Care

- 94 percent of Detroit's children and youth had health insurance.² 64.5 percent of Detroit's children and youth were covered by Medicaid.³
- 58 percent of Detroit children age 19 to 35 months received all recommended immunizations.
- 14.8 of every 1,000 infants born in Detroit died prior to their first birthday, a rate nearly double the state rate of 7.5 infant deaths.
- 2.5 percent of all Detroit children tested had elevated blood lead levels.

Education

- Comparing Detroit Public School students' state and national test scores to scores of students statewide and in urban districts nationwide, it is clear Detroit Public Schools (DPS) are in crisis.
- The majority of all Detroit schools failed to meet federal standards of Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) from 2006 through 2009 although the district met AYP during the 2009-2010 school year.
- DPS enrollment declined precipitously over the last decade, as families moved out of the city while those families who stayed increasingly sent their children to public schools other than DPS.

- Nearly four in five DPS students received free or reduced price meals at school.
- Detroit charter schools educate disproportionately fewer special education students than their share of all Detroit public school students suggests they should.

Safety

- The rate of child abuse or neglect in Detroit just barely exceeded the state rate but Detroit children were placed in out-of-home care at twice the state rate.
- Detroit had a violent crime rate four and a half times the national, and four times the Michigan, rate.
- The death rate for Detroit children 1 to 14 years of age was nearly 6.5 times the state rate. For the 15 to 24 age cohort, Detroit's death rate was 2.2 times the state rate.
- Males represented 80 percent of the deaths of Detroiters age 15 to 24.

Demographic Overview

Most of the data in the demographic section comes from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, or ACS. The ACS annually surveys a sample of the U.S. population and constructs estimates with a 90 percent confidence interval. This means if all Detroiters were surveyed, the full population counts would fall within the bounds (estimate +/- margin of error) reported by ACS 90 percent of the time.⁴

Population Change

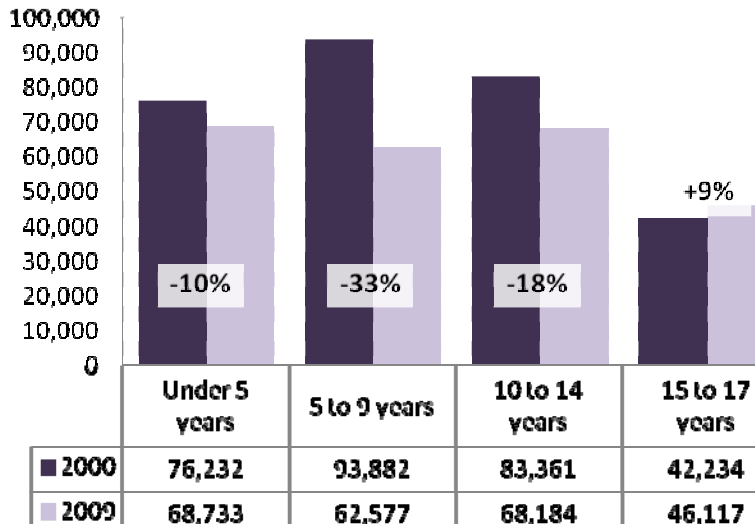
According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey,⁵ Detroit’s total population in July 2009 was 910,848, including 245,611 children and youth age 0 to 17.⁶ Total births in Detroit have been declining steadily since 1990. The 2009 total of 11,119 births represented a drop of 54 percent since 1990.⁷

In 2009, 78 percent of all children and youth in Detroit were African American, 10 percent were Hispanic or Latino, 9 percent White, and 4 percent other races.⁸ Approximately 3 percent of Detroit’s children and youth were foreign-born.⁹ Detroit’s population of children and youth has declined at a higher rate than the city’s population as a whole. Between 2000 and 2009, Detroit’s total population decreased by approximately 4 percent, but the population of children and youth under the age of 18 dropped by 17 percent.¹⁰ Proportionately, children and youth made up 27 percent of Detroit in 2009, compared to 31 percent in 2000.¹¹

Between 2000 and 2009, the number of children in each age subgroup, with the exception of teenagers between age 15 and 17, decreased. The 15 to 17 age group grew by 9 percent, likely a result of the higher number of births occurring in the early-mid 1990’s.¹² The greatest decrease occurred in the elementary school age cohort of 5 to 9 years, where the population fell by a third - dropping by 31,305 children.¹³

Age Distribution, Population Under 18 Detroit, 2000 and 2009

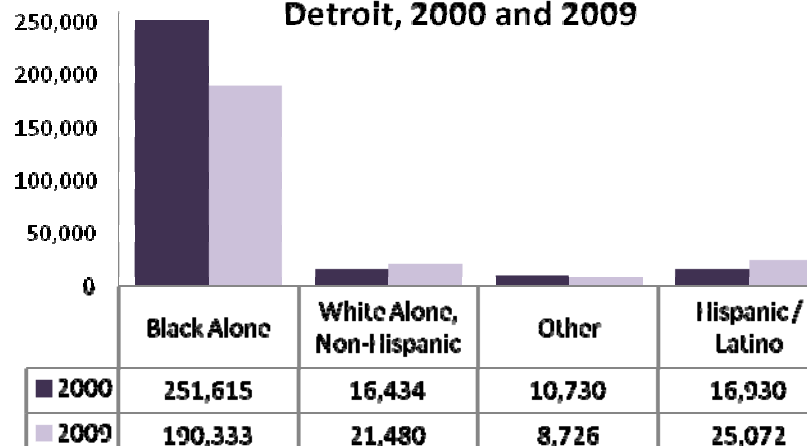
Figure 1



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SF1, (2000); 2009 American Community Survey

Figure 2

Child & Youth Population by Race/Ethnicity Detroit, 2000 and 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SF1, (2000); 2009 American Community Survey

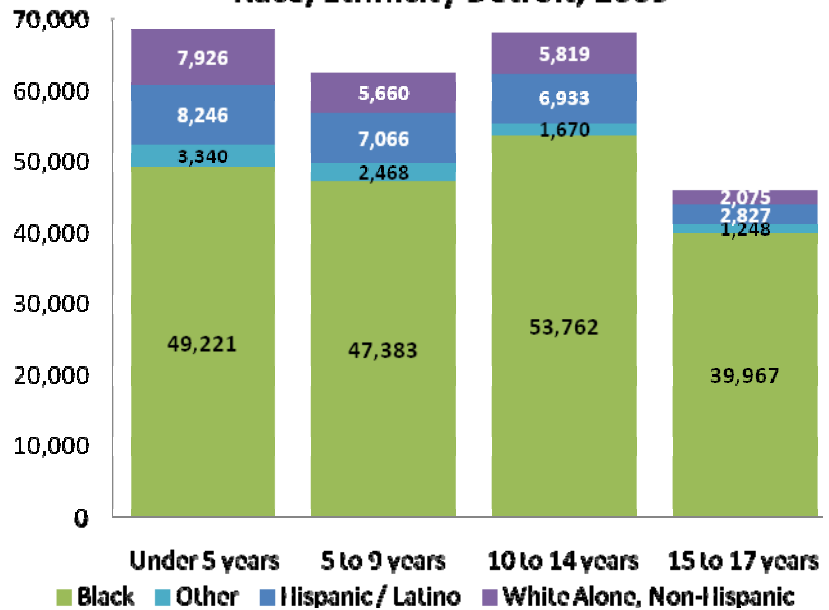
Racial/Ethnic Composition of Children and Youth

Between 2000 and 2009, the number of African American children and youth in Detroit decreased by approximately 61,282, or by 24 percent.¹⁴ In contrast, the number of White and Hispanic children increased, by 5,046 (31 percent) and 8,142 (48 percent), respectively.¹⁵ Many of the children identified as White are most likely persons of ethnic origins - Middle Eastern primarily - who cannot be isolated in Census Bureau data broken out by race and age.

The vast majority of Detroit's children and youth are African American (see Figure 3). As was the case for the total youth population, the largest segment of African American children was between the ages of 10 and 14.¹⁶ This group made up approximately 28 percent of the African American population under age 18.¹⁷ Among Whites, other races, and Hispanics/Latinos, the largest numbers of children were under the age of 5.¹⁸

Figure 3

Child & Youth Population by Age and Race/Ethnicity Detroit, 2009



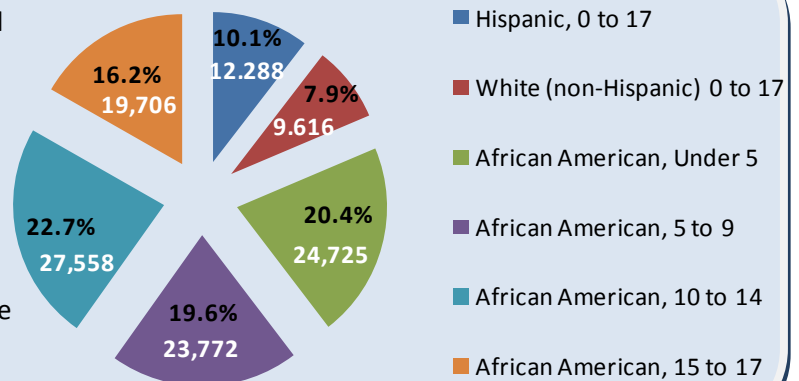
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SF1, (2000); 2009 American Community Survey

In Focus: Boys of Color

In order to improve the health and well-being of all children in Detroit, it is critical that we pay special attention to boys and young men of color. As will be seen in later sections of the report, boys and young men of color are at higher risk for a variety of negative educational and health outcomes. In 2009, 92 percent of males under the age of 18 were African American, Hispanic or Latino, or a race other than White.¹⁹

Figure 4

Detroit Males By Age and Race, 2009

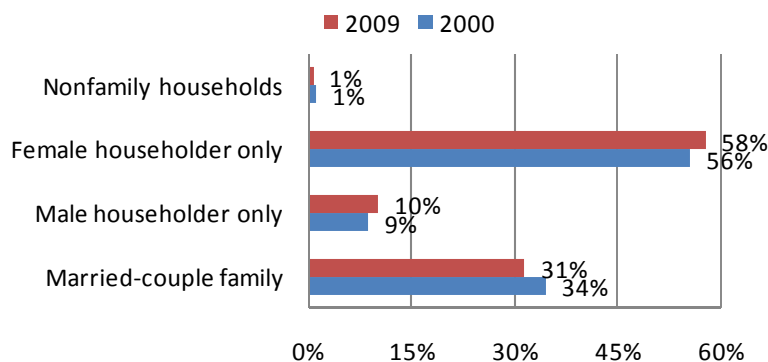


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B01001, B01001H

Family Structure

35.6 percent, or 112,929, of Detroit's households, and 32.3 percent of households statewide, had at least one person under the age of 18 in 2009.²⁰ If households contain two or more people related by birth, marriage, or adoption, the Census Bureau classifies them as a family. In 2009, 59.4 percent of Detroit families and 48.2 percent of Michigan families had related children under 18. In 2009, 31.3 percent of Detroit families had incomes below the poverty level, compared with 11.6 percent of families statewide.²¹ For families with related children under 18, the poverty rates were higher: 42.5 percent in Detroit and 18.8 percent statewide.²²

Figure 5 Living arrangements of Detroit children under 18, 2000 - 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census & 2009 American Community Survey

Nearly two-thirds of Detroit’s children lived in a family headed by a single adult during 2009.²³ The majority (58.3 percent) of children lived in single female-headed families, an increase from 54.8 percent in 2000.²⁴ 8.2 percent of Detroit children lived in a household headed by a single male in 2009, a slight increase from 7 percent in 2000.²⁵ The percent of children living in married couple families decreased from 38.3

percent in 2000 to 33.4 percent in 2009. In 2009, the poverty rate for single male-headed families with children was 7.8 percent, while the rate for single female-headed households with children was 56.1 percent.²⁶ The low proportion of families with a male householder in poverty reflects the very small number of total male-headed households, not their relative affluence.²⁷ Only 22.4 percent of families in poverty were married-couple families.²⁸

In addition, children live in nonfamily households or with their grandparents. A very small portion of children lived in nonfamily households, .6 percent, in 2009.²⁹ In 2009, 12.7 percent of all Detroit children lived with a grandparent.³⁰ Of these children, six in ten lived with a grandparent who was responsible for their care. The poverty rate for grandparents in these grandparent-led families was 35.6 percent.³¹ The median income in grandparent-led families (\$32,024) slightly exceeded the median income of all families (\$31,017).³² Nine in ten children living with a grandparent also had a parent present in the home. In households with a grandparent, but without a parent, median income fell below the figure for all families.³³ The number of Detroit grandparents living with their own grandchildren under 18 years fell by 15.2 percent between 2000 and 2009.³⁴

Children and youth under 18 years of age in 2009:

Living with grandparents: 31,241

- 52.6 percent are less than 6 years old
- 23.7 percent between 6 and 11
- 23.7 percent between 12 and 18

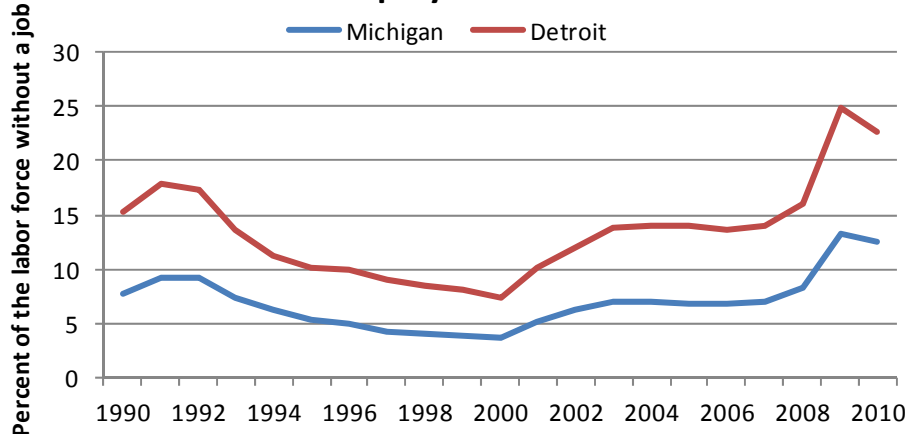
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, B10001

Family Employment and Income

In the last 20 years, Detroit’s official unemployment rate only dipped below double-digits from 1997 to 2000 (see Figure 6). Detroit’s official unemployment rate for 2009 was just under 25 percent.³⁵ Accounting for

Figure 6

Unemployment Rate



Source: Michigan Department of Energy, Labor, and Economic Growth, Labor Market Information, Data Explorer, Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

jobless Detroiters left out of the official count, academics and Detroit city officials estimated the real unemployment rate in 2009 was as high as 50 percent.³⁶ Among family households with children under 18 years old, 63.8 percent had at least one adult employed or in the armed forces.³⁷

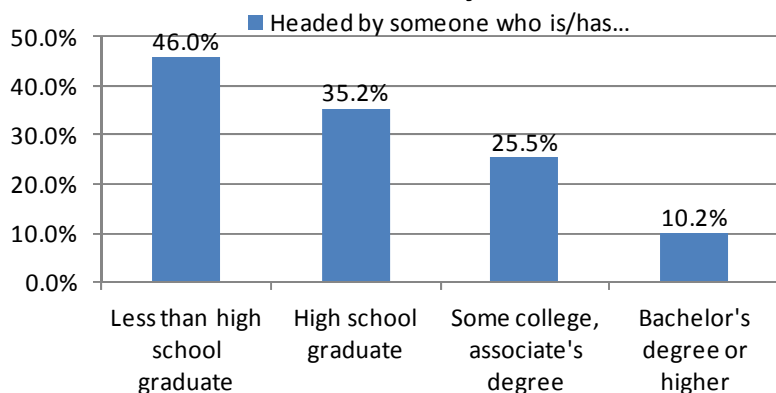
Detroit families with own children and youth under age 18:

- Married couple households with at least one spouse employed or in the armed forces: **79.4 percent**
- Single male headed households employed or in armed forces: **59.8 percent**
- Single female headed households employed or in the armed forces: **55.8 percent**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B23007

Among households with no children under 18, a lower proportion, 53.4 percent, had at least one adult employed or in the armed forces.³⁸ The lower employment rate among these households likely reflects the large number of retirees in households with no children.

Figure 7 Families in Poverty, Detroit 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B17018

Adjusted for inflation, the average and median measures of household income showed approximately the same decline for Detroit residents, dropping by nearly one-third between 2000 and 2009.³⁹ Families fared slightly better over this period: average family income fell by just over 29 percent and median family income fell by just under 29 percent.⁴⁰ In 2009, Detroit families reported a median income of \$31,017 and an average income of \$41,444.⁴¹

The ACS found approximately one-third of Detroit families in poverty were headed by a high school graduate in 2009. Another one-third of families in poverty were headed by someone with less than a high school diploma.⁴² Startlingly, 28.8 percent of families in poverty were headed by someone with some college or an associate's degree.⁴³

In total, only 16.8 percent of Detroit families were headed by someone with less than a high school education.⁴⁴ However, of all families headed by someone with less than a high school degree, 46 percent were in poverty. 35.2 percent of families headed by someone with a high school degree were in poverty. One in four families headed by someone with some college or an associate's degree fell below the poverty line. However, for families headed by someone with a bachelor's or higher, only one in ten families lived in poverty during 2009.

Children Living in Poverty

In 2009, 16.2 percent of all Michigan residents were living in poverty, compared to 36.4 percent of Detroiters.⁴⁵ The poverty rate for all children under 18 was 22.5 percent statewide and 50.8 percent in Detroit.⁴⁶ As Figure 5 shows, poverty rates are slightly higher for Detroit children younger than 12 compared to children 12 and

older.⁴⁷ From 2000 to 2009, the percent of African American children and youth under 18 in Detroit living in poverty jumped from 34.7 percent to 50.4 percent, a staggering rise.⁴⁸

Detroit’s low income population also far outpaces Michigan’s by another measure: food assistance. In 2009, more than half of Detroit households with children under 18 years (53 percent) participated in Michigan’s Food Assistance Program, previously known as

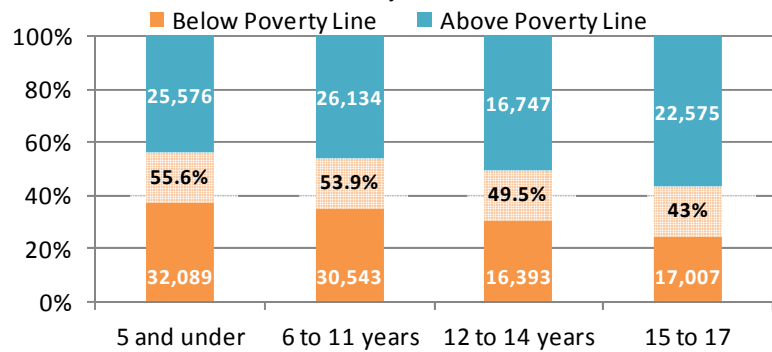
food stamps.⁴⁹ A family of four making 130% of the poverty line, or \$28,665 or less a year in 2009, qualified for food assistance. Of the Detroit households with children receiving food assistance, nearly 60 percent fell below the poverty level at some point in the prior year.⁵⁰ During FY 2010, an average of 761,746 children and 1,014,622 adults statewide received benefits through Michigan’s Food Assistance Program.⁵¹ Together, the total adult and child recipients represent 17.8 percent of state residents.⁵² In the state as a whole, the average monthly recipients increased from 580,208 in FY 2000 to 1,776,268 in FY 2010.⁵³

Housing

At the same time family and individual incomes were falling over the last decade in Detroit, housing costs rose. Adjusted for inflation, monthly housing costs in Detroit rose by just under 20 percent. In 2009, the median monthly housing cost for Detroit homeowners with mortgages was \$1,169.⁵⁴ Within the city of Detroit, the home ownership rate was 54 percent in 2009. Homeowners without mortgages paid a median monthly cost of \$433 while renters paid a median monthly cost of \$749.⁵⁵ The majority of homeowners with mortgages and renters, and 29 percent of homeowners without mortgages, spent 30 percent or more of their household income on housing.⁵⁶ This likely

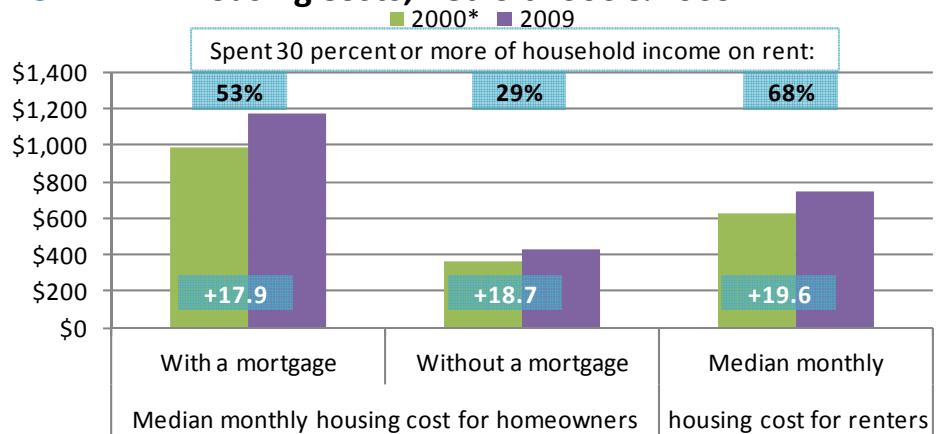
indicates an under-supply of subsidized housing in the city: low-income families who qualify for housing vouchers, commonly known as Section 8, pay a maximum of 30 percent of their monthly adjusted income for housing.

Figure 8 Poverty Status of Children & Youth, Detroit, 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B17001B

Figure 9 Housing Costs, Detroit 2000 & 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census & 2009 ACS.

*2000 costs inflation-adjusted

Early Childhood Well-Being

The developmental importance of rich, engaging learning experiences that prepare young children for school cannot be overstated. Economic research on the school achievement gap shows racial disparities in school performance begin before children enter kindergarten, as early as age two.⁵⁷ Intervention can eliminate these differences, though, and the earlier the intervention the more effective and less costly it is. Within the economics of human development field, the abilities supporting school performance are grouped into cognitive, what we commonly think of as academic skills, and noncognitive, what we think of as social or life skills. The Nobel-prize-winning economist James Heckman finds early intervention can improve both cognitive and noncognitive skills whereas later intervention improves primarily noncognitive skills.⁵⁸ However, some researchers argue the effects of early childhood education can diminish over time if K-12 schools fall short.⁵⁹ The National Head Start Association counters that sounder studies find many benefits of Head Start last for life, regardless of school quality later-on. These benefits can be seen in lower special education enrollment, drop-out rates, mortality rates, and crime rates among Head Start students compared with groups of their peers who did not attend Head Start.⁶⁰

The Right Start Indicators

Right Start Detroit ⁶¹	2000	2006- 2008	Change
Births to women under age 20	18.2%	20.5%	↑
Births to teens who are already mothers	26.0%	20.3%	↓
Births to mothers who are unmarried	70%	76.1%	↑
Low birth weight babies	14.0%	13.2%	↓
Pre-term births	17.1%	15.3%	↓
	2000	2008	
Births to mothers who have no high school diploma or GED	N/A	35.0%	
Births to mothers who received late or no pre-natal care	N/A	5.0%	

In its Right Start in Michigan 2010 Report, the Michigan League for Human Services outlined eight key indicators of infant and maternal health which are closely correlated with school readiness risk factors – factors, which affect the well-being of children at birth and strongly indicate the potential incidence of developmental delays and health problems in the first five years of life. Detroit, along with 12 other cities, ranked as “high risk” among the 69 Michigan communities reviewed, reflecting relatively large shares of mothers and newborns at risk on nearly every factor. Some of these indicators, while still high compared to other communities, have shown some improvement. From 2000 to 2008, the incidence of repeat teen births, births of low birth weight babies, and preterm births decreased substantially. Teenage births,

however, continued to increase, as did the percent of births to unmarried women. Both trends, coupled with low levels of education, point to large numbers of infants who will be starting life at a distinct disadvantage.

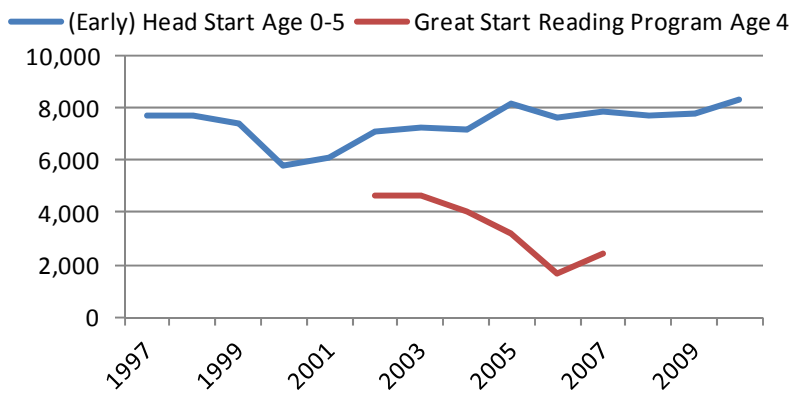
Early Child Care and Development

Detroit has many early education initiatives working to improve school readiness. However, the impact of these efforts is difficult to measure since Michigan does not require districts to assess the readiness of students as they enter kindergarten. This is a missed opportunity to assess and address early child care needs.⁶² There is

hope on the horizon: the United Way for Southeastern Michigan and Great Start Collaborative Wayne conducted pilot tests of an Early Development Instrument (EDI) in a Detroit neighborhood and the City of Inkster. Plans call for wider implementation of the instrument in this coming year.

High quality child care is particularly important for young children living in poverty, as it provides opportunities to interact with teachers and peers, and to build motor, verbal, and literacy skills. In 2009, only 39.7 percent of 3 and 4 year olds, or 14,460 children, were enrolled in nursery school or preschool.⁶³

Figure 10 Early Childhood Education Enrollment



Source: Detroit Department of Human Services, Child Development

Since the mid-1960s, the federal early childhood learning program Head Start has provided educational, health, nutritional, social, and other services to low-income children and their families. Since the mid-1990s, the federal Early Head Start program has extended care to 0 to 2 year olds. In 2009, roughly 8,000 Detroiters were enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start.⁶⁴ The vast majority of these students were 3 to 5 year olds enrolled in Head Start. The City of Detroit receives federal

funding for most, but not all, of these students. Lack of funding greatly limits access and serves to explain, to a large degree, why only 1 in 10 Detroit children 5 and under enrolled in Head Start programs in 2009.

Michigan’s Early Childhood Investment Corporation and its Great Start programs are a newer, state-level school readiness supplement. The Wayne County Great Start Collaborative fills gaps in early child care and development services for children in Detroit and the rest of Wayne County. The average number of Detroit children enrolled in the Great Start Reading Program decreased by 40 percent from 2004 to 2007 (see Figure 8).⁶⁵

Child Health and Access to Health Care

There is a growing body of research whose authors, namely Harvard Medical School's Jack Shonkoff, find poverty causes health problems through neurochemical changes in the way the brain reacts to stress.⁶⁶ Children in poverty have an increased risk of physical changes—from diabetes to hypertension and heart disease to cancer to depression and substance abuse—in adolescence and adulthood. The neurochemical changes underlying these physical conditions can be at least partially undone later in life, but, as is generally true throughout the public health field, treatment costs more than prevention. Children with access to preventive and on-going healthcare are more likely to be healthy and successful in school. Barriers to accessing child health services in Detroit include a shortage of primary care physicians, poverty, lack of insurance, social isolation, and inadequate transportation services.

Health Insurance

Despite these barriers, 95.8 percent of children 5 years and younger and 93 percent of children age 6 to 17 were insured in the city of Detroit in 2009.⁶⁷ From 2008 to 2009, Detroit had one of the highest rates of insured children in cities nationwide, in large part due to Detroit's high population of families in poverty who qualify for state public health benefits such as Medicaid and MICHild. In 2009, 72.7 percent of insured children 5 years of age and younger and 64.9 percent of children between 6 and 17 were insured through Medicaid.⁶⁸ The share of children insured through Medicaid increased from the previous year, when 67 percent of children under age 6 and 58 percent of children ages 5 to 17 were insured through Medicaid.⁶⁹ In 2009, 2 percent of Detroit children were reported to have special health care needs.⁷⁰

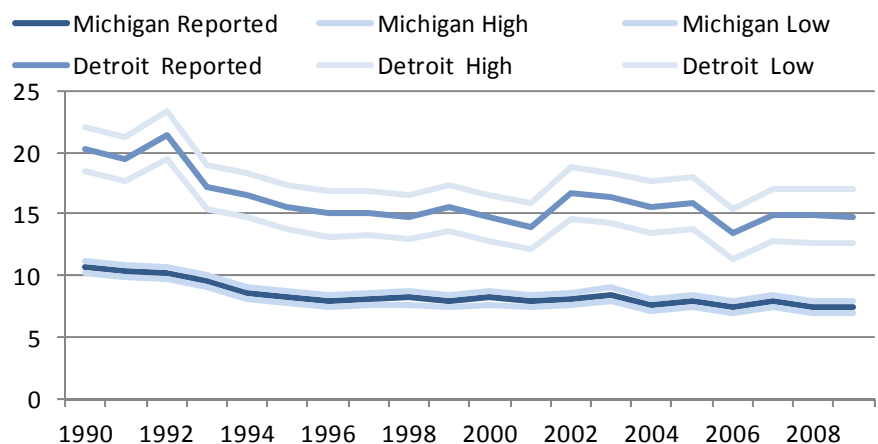
Infant Immunization

Children who are not immunized are at risk for contracting preventable diseases, such as measles and hepatitis, several of which can be fatal. In Detroit, from 2005 to 2007, the percentage of children age 19 to 35 months who received all recommended immunizations climbed from 44 percent to 62 percent, but dipped in 2008 to 59 percent, and again in 2009 to 58 percent, or 10,229 children age 19 to 35 months.⁷¹

Infant Mortality

In 2009, between 14.8 of every 1,000 infants born in Detroit died prior to their first birthday, a rate nearly double the state rate of 7.5 infant deaths.⁷² Detroit's infant mortality rate dropped 25 percent between 1990 and 2009 (see Figure 9). The decline statewide during this period was closer to 30 percent.

Figure 10 Infant Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births



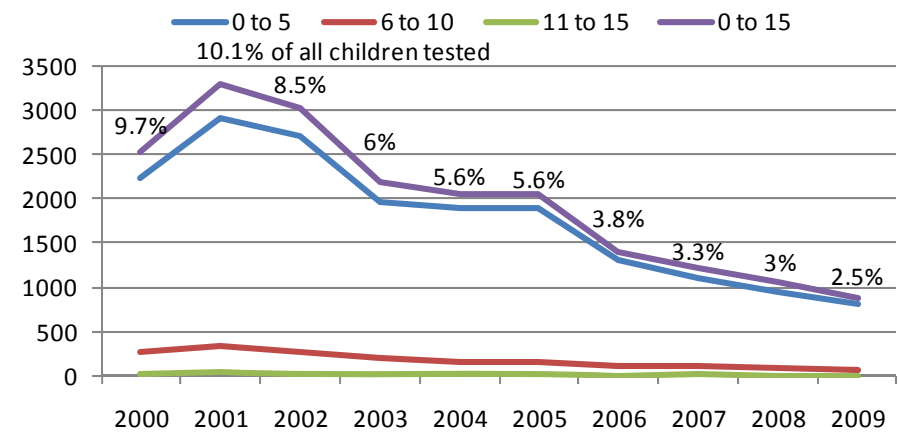
Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records & Health Statistics Section, 1990-2009 Michigan Resident Birth and Death Files

The rate in Detroit and statewide has been relatively stable since 1996 indicating the city has not made much progress relative to the state in the past decade and a half.

Elevated Lead Levels

Children living in housing built prior to 1970 are at risk of lead poisoning through exposure to lead paint. In Detroit, 87 percent of children live in homes constructed prior to 1970.⁷³ Early intervention can help reduce or eliminate lasting damage. Testing children for elevated blood lead levels is the key step in knowing when to intervene since children do not exhibit symptoms of lead poisoning until relatively high levels of lead are already in the blood. Of 0 to 5 year olds tested for lead poisoning in 2009, 810 had elevated blood lead levels. (More than 10 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood is considered an elevated blood lead level, the level where lead can negatively impact health). 57 of the 6 to 10 year olds, and 6 of the 11 to 15 year olds, tested in 2009 also had elevated blood lead levels. The percent of tested children with elevated blood lead levels declined substantially over the last decade, falling by nearly 75%. The total number of children tested started at 25,832 in 2000, peaked at 37,144 in 2007, and fell slightly to 35,114 in 2009. The vast majority of those tested throughout the decade were 5 or under. In 2009, 30,278 children 5 and under were tested, representing more than one-third of all Detroit children 0 to 5.⁷⁴

Figure 12 Elevated Blood Lead Levels in Detroit Children



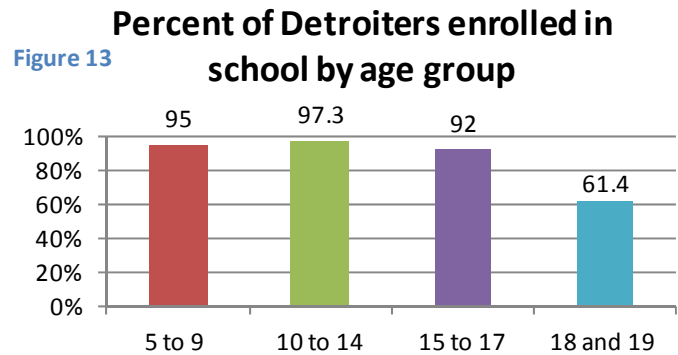
Source: Michigan Department of Community Health Data Warehouse, Lead Specimen table, 2000-2009

Education

When children succeed in school, it is often a sign their needs are being met in other areas of their lives. The shockingly low standardized test scores and graduation rates for students in the majority of DPS schools are a sign of dysfunction across institutions meant to support children. In the context of academic literature on the causes of poverty, Detroit students are held back by failures in both their schools and in their neighborhoods. Previous sections of this report have pointed to the difficult circumstances that many Detroit children must face at home. Turning to schools, we will report quantitative measures of educational experience.⁷⁵

Enrollment

According to U.S. Census Bureau survey estimates, over 90 percent of 5 to 17 year old Detroiters were enrolled in school in 2009 (see Figure 13).⁷⁶ During the fall 2009 count, 122,355 students attended K-12 public schools in Detroit.⁷⁷ Of these students, 28 percent attended charter schools in the city.⁷⁸ Residents of Detroit can also attend public school districts (schools of choice) and charter schools outside city limits, as more than one in six did during the 2009-2010 school year.⁷⁹ In addition, 3,557 Detroit residents attended home school, were in a juvenile detention facility, or attended other non-private school formats in 2009.⁸⁰ None of these statistics capture the number of Detroit residents attending private school, inside or outside the city.⁸¹ The 2009 American Community Survey estimates private school enrollment ranged from 5 to 7.6 percent, or roughly 8,688 to 13,845, of all Detroit residents in K-12.⁸² This leaves approximately 7,000 to 23,000 students missing from official enrollment counts.⁸³

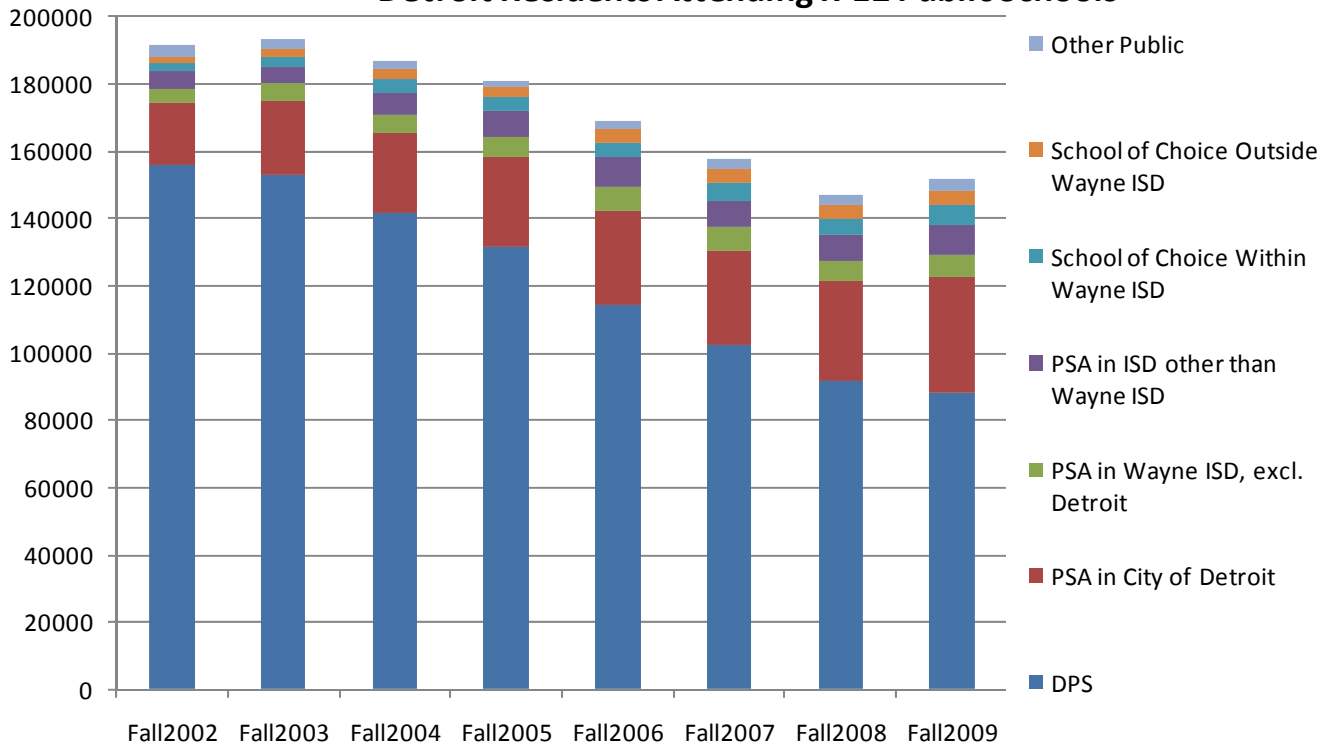


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey, Subject Table 1401 on School Enrollment

Figure 14 illustrates the school enrollment trend from 2002 to 2009. During this period, DPS enrollment declined by 68,305 students. Of this drop, 28,457 students remained in the City of Detroit but attended public schools other than DPS. The rest, 39,848 students, left for private schools or moved out of the city.⁸⁴ Given the disproportionate decline in Detroit's 0 to 17 population during the last decade mentioned in the demographics section, it is likely most of the decline was out-migration. While the DPS enrollment drop-off appears to stabilize at nearly 87,000 in 2009, by 2010, the district lost 14,000 more students.⁸⁵

Figure 14

Detroit Residents Attending K-12 Public Schools



Source: Center for Educational Performance & Information, Non-Resident Student Data Tool

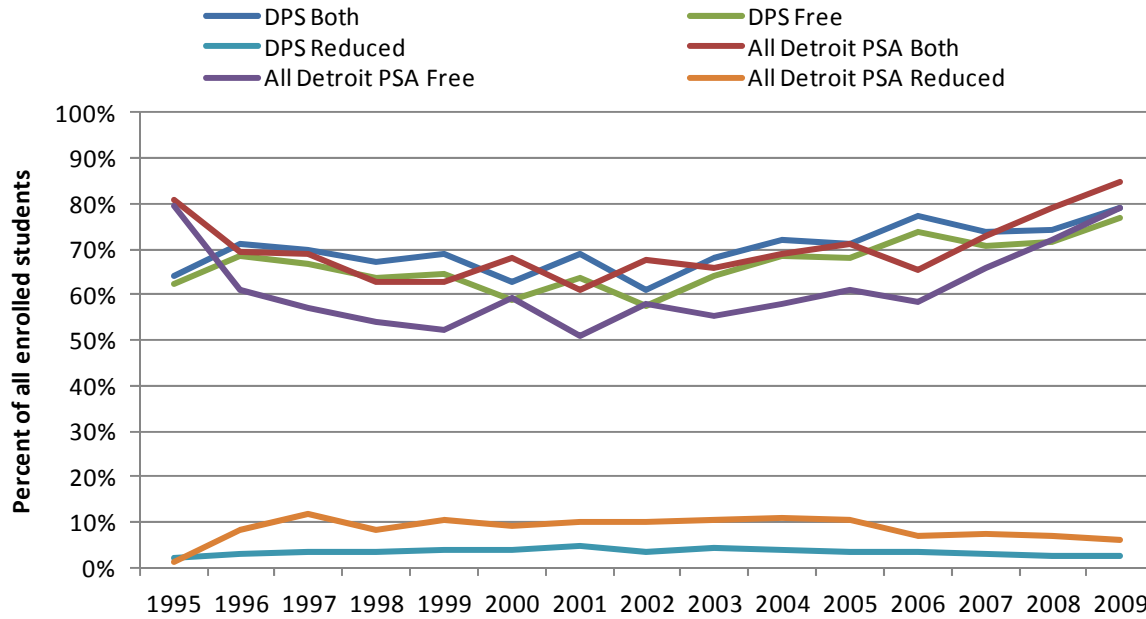
During the 2009-2010 school year, 88 percent of Detroit public school students were African-American.⁸⁶ Hispanic students and white students made up 8.2 percent and 2.5 percent of the population, respectively.

Free or Reduced Price Meals

The Detroit student population is primarily low-income. Nearly four in five DPS students received free or reduced price meals at school in 2009. Students in families with income less than 185 percent of the poverty level (\$40,793 a year for a family of four in 2009) qualify for reduced price lunch.⁸⁷ Students in families with income less than 130 percent of the poverty level (\$28,665 a year for a family of four in 2009) qualify for free lunch. Nearly all of the DPS students who receive this meal subsidy qualify for free lunch. The proportion of charter students receiving reduced price lunch has been two to three times higher than the proportion of DPS students receiving reduced price lunch. There is some confusion surrounding the exact proportion of charter students receiving free or reduced price lunch. By contacting charter elementary and middle schools, MSU professor Sharif Shakrani found 65 percent of students qualified for free or reduced price meals. The state education statistics agency, CEPI, reported 85 percent of all charter students received free or reduced price meals in 2009.⁸⁸ Regardless of the exact proportion, the overwhelming majority of public school students in Detroit come from families living on less than 130 percent of the poverty line.

Figure 15

Students Receiving Free or Reduced Price Meals



Source: Center for Educational Performance and Information, Free and Reduced Lunch Counts, District Level, Fall 1995 - Fall 2009

The Drop-Out Crisis in Detroit

Detroit’s true graduation rate has been a point of contention for years, but no matter the total, far too few Detroit children leave school prepared to enter the workforce or attend college. Education Secretary Arne Duncan has called the DPS drop-out rate “devastating” and told the *Detroit Free Press* in November 2010 that DPS is “arguably the worst urban school district in the country now.”⁸⁹ DPS was also arguably the worst urban school district in the country in 2002-2003 when a widely publicized Gates Foundation-funded study found the DPS graduation rate was the lowest in the country. From 2002 to 2009, the number of DPS students fell by 43.7 percent while the number of charter students (inside and outside the city) increased by 82.3 percent. Charter school graduation rates vary widely, as can be seen for the class of 2009 in Appendix A.

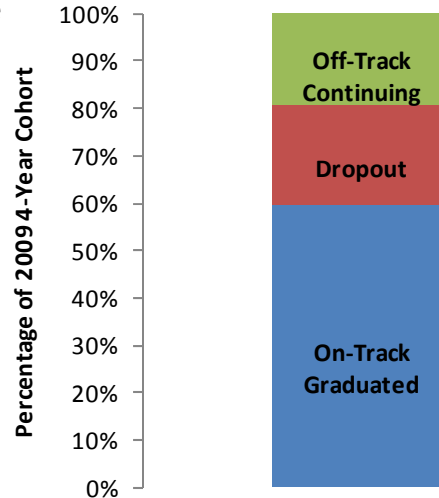
For the class of 2003, the DPS graduation rate ranged from 21.7 to 44.5 percent depending on the methodology used;⁹⁰ for the class of 2004, the DPS graduation rate ranged from 24.9 percent to just over 60 percent.⁹¹ Michigan State University’s Education Policy Center found 32 percent of the DPS class of 2006 graduated in 4 years using a new, federally-mandated cohort methodology.⁹² During the same year, DPS reported a 66.8 percent graduation rate under the old methodology, Retention Rate Calculation.⁹³ In 2007, the state of Michigan began using this cohort four-year graduation rate which incorporates three kinds of students likely to be left out in other methods: students who transfer between public schools anywhere in Michigan, students who leave school (permanently and temporarily), and students who graduate later than their original classmates.⁹⁴ Using this cohort methodology, DPS found slow but steady progress from 2007, when 58 percent of 9th graders graduated with their class, to 2010, when 62 percent of 9th graders graduated with their class.⁹⁵

Figure 16 provides an example of the cohort methodology. Of the 10,658 students slated to have graduated as part of the 2008 cohort, 60 percent graduated high school in four years. Approximately 15 percent dropped out prior to graduation and 10 percent were “off-track continuing”, signaling both their potential to graduate in 5 years or more and their risk to drop-out.⁹⁶ Among Detroit high schools, 69 percent less than half their students and 73 percent graduate fewer than three in five of their students.⁹⁷

In Focus: Boys of Color

There is a pronounced gender disparity in the class of 2010’s graduation rate: 69.8 percent of African American females and only 54.6 percent of African American males graduated in four years.⁹⁸ Since DPS students are predominantly African American, the gender disparity across all races is almost exactly the same.

Figure 16 2009 DPS Graduation Rate



Source: Center for Educational Performance and Information, 2009 Cohort 4-Year Graduation Rates

Academic Proficiency

The state of Michigan annually assesses students in grades 3 through 9 using the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP), which is linked to the Michigan Curriculum Framework. Students are assessed in reading, mathematics, writing, and English/language arts in grades 3 through 8. Detroit third-graders performance in 2009, while lower than the state averages, is relatively high with 86 percent of students meeting expectations in reading and 79 percent meeting expectations in math (see Figure 14). As students progress through the system, the percentage of students demonstrating proficiency drops dramatically. In 2009, the percent of Detroit Public School students meeting MEAP math and reading proficiency standards significantly trailed the percent of proficient students.

Figure 17

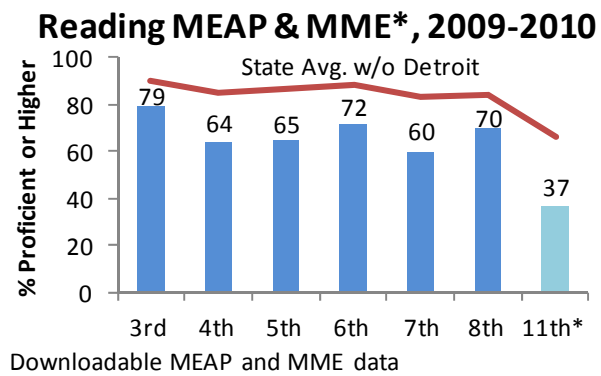
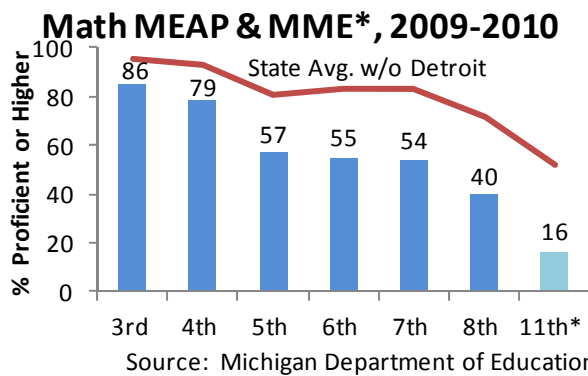
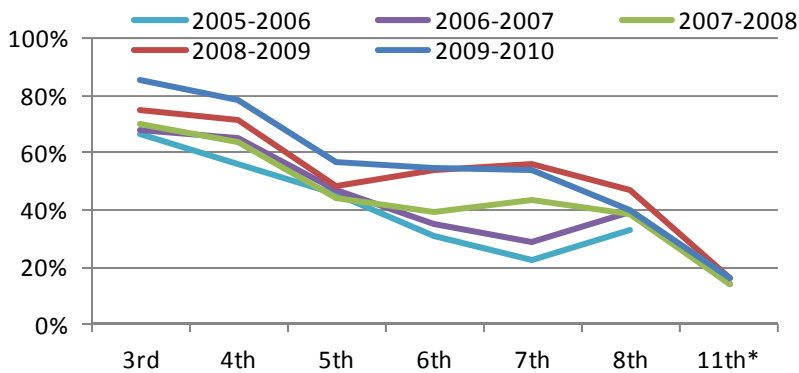
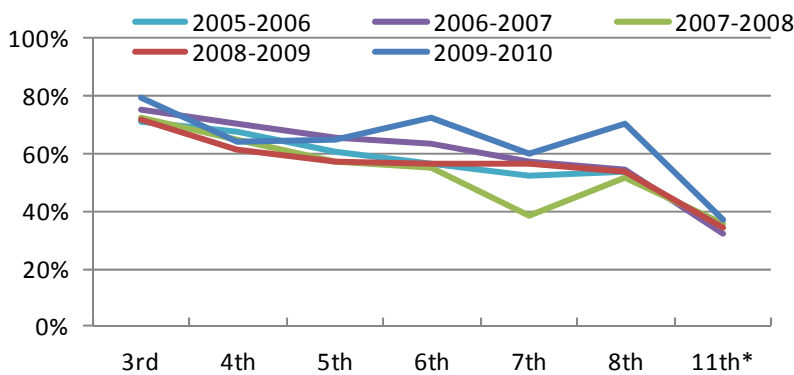


Figure 18 DPS Math MEAP & MME* Proficiency



DPS Reading MEAP & MME* Proficiency



Source: Michigan Department of Education, MEAP and MME Downloadable Data Files, 2005-2010

From 2005 to 2009, DPS demonstrated marked improvement in math test scores and minor improvement in reading test scores. Detroit public schools are consistently behind state averages for students meeting or exceeding standards on both the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) and Michigan Merit Examination (MME). By third grade, one-quarter of Detroit students are already behind grade level. By eighth grade, nearly half of Detroit students are behind grade level in math and in reading.

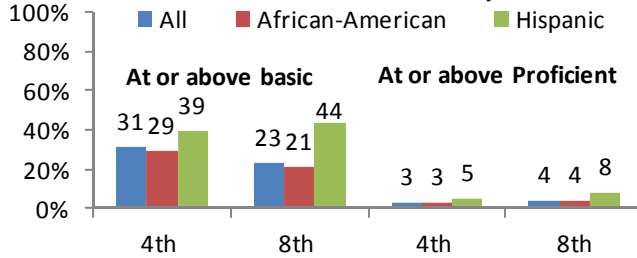
From 2006 to 2009, the Detroit Public School district did not meet federal standards for Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) under the No Child Left Behind Act. AYP requires increases in MEAP tests scores and a variety of other factors, from number of students

participating in the MEAP to graduation rates. Two of every five school buildings are designated as “in need of improvement” and one in five has been classified as “failing” for more than seven years. In 2009-2010, enough DPS elementary and middle schools made AYP to push the district as a whole over the 50 percent threshold while the majority of high schools still fell short.⁹⁹

The percent of DPS students considered “college ready” by the ACT in all test subjects was 1.2 percent in spring 2010.¹⁰⁰ Statewide, 16 percent of students were college ready in all subjects. More DPS students were considered college ready on individual subject tests: 25.5 percent in English, 12.5 percent in Reading, 5.8 percent in Mathematics, and 2.1 percent in Science. At Renaissance, 10.8 percent of students were college ready in all subjects. Even at Cass Tech, only 4.4 percent of students were college ready in all subjects.

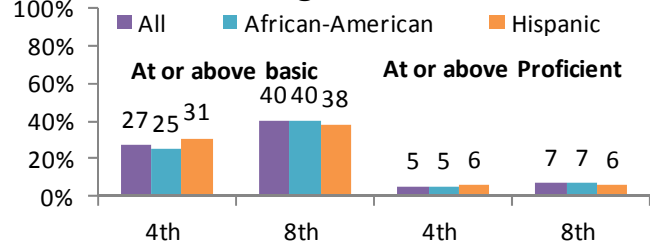
In 2009, Detroit Public School students scored the lowest scores in the 30 year history of a respected national math and reading test.¹⁰¹ The National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) reports the percent of students taking the test at or above two achievement levels: basic and proficient. The percent of DPS fourth and eighth graders at or above proficient on math, reading, and science assessments was in the single digits.¹⁰² Between 1 in 4 and 1 in 3 DPS 4th graders scored at or above the Basic level in math, reading, and science. Approximately 1 in 5 DPS eighth graders scored at or above Basic in math and science while 2 in 5 did so in reading. There is some racial variation within these results: Hispanic DPS students consistently outscore African-American DPS students in math and science, but not reading.¹⁰³

Figure 18 DPS Math NAEP Scores, 2009



Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Statistics, National Assessment of Education Progress

DPS Reading NAEP Scores, 2009



Education Sciences, National Center for Education District Summary Table for Detroit

Attendance Is Strongly Linked to Achievement

DPS attendance rates and student achievement rates decline concurrently over time as students move through school. The average DPS attendance rate during the 2008-2009 school year was 89 percent for elementary school students, 83 percent for middle school students, and 74 percent for high school students. During the 2008-2009 school year, DPS elementary school students missed an average of 18 out of 170 school days, middle schoolers missed an average of 30, and high schoolers missed an average of 46.¹⁰⁴ A student's current level of proficiency, attendance rate, and conduct are strong predictors of future academic successes or struggles. The Parthenon Group found that a 25 percent increase in school attendance is correlated with nearly a half-level improvement (.43 and .4 respectively) on the MEAP math and reading exams, which are graded on four levels.¹⁰⁵

Post-Secondary Educational Attainment

Many Detroit students who successfully graduate on time and enroll in post-secondary training or education discover they are academically unprepared for advanced coursework. Research compiled by the Parthenon Group estimates only 12 percent of the Detroit Public School class of 2008 will complete college.¹⁰⁶ The U.S. Census Bureau reports that over the course of a lifetime college graduates earn two to three times as much as those with a high school diploma and three to five times as much as those with less than 12 years of education. In Detroit in 2009, 11 percent of youth age 16 to 19 were not high school graduates and were not enrolled in school. For these students, particularly young men of color, future prospects are grim.

Limited English Proficient Students (LEP)

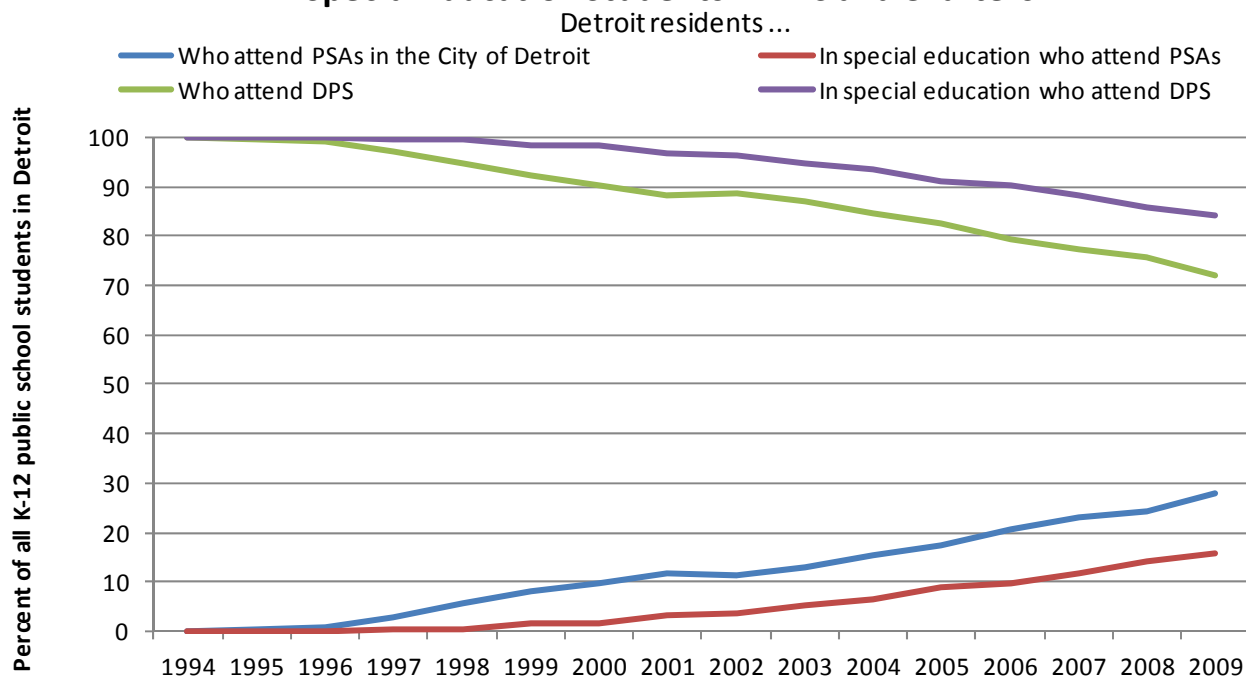
In 2009, approximately 8,127 children and youth between 5 and 18 years of age lived in linguistically isolated Detroit households. 1,491 children lived in households where English was not the primary language spoken at home and reported that they "did not speak English well or at all."¹⁰⁷ Despite the small number of students for whom English is not the native language, low functional literacy, as evidenced by low reading scores, is an issue that goes well beyond children whose native language is not English.

Children with Disabilities

In 2009, 18,463 of Detroit’s children and youth age 0 to 26 had been diagnosed with a physical, cognitive, or emotional disability.¹⁰⁸ According to the 2007 National Health Survey, 12 percent of children with learning disabilities lived in families earning an income of \$20,000 or less while only 8 percent of learning disabled children lived in families with incomes of \$75,000 or more. Children living in poverty are at a higher risk of developing a learning disability due to a variety of environmental and health factors.¹⁰⁹ Children under age 5 living in impoverished families often lack access to early learning resources that help them build school readiness skills.¹¹⁰ Upon school entrance, these developmental delays contribute to academic delays which can prevent children from progressing at grade level. Special education as a share of total K-12 enrollment in the Detroit Public Schools reached 17 percent during the 2009-2010 school year. Statewide, 14.2 percent of all K-12 public school students were enrolled in special education during 2009-2010.¹¹¹ Detroit charter schools educate disproportionately fewer special education students than their share of all Detroit public school students suggests they should (see Figure 19).

Figure 19

Special Education Students in DPS and Charters



Source: Center for Educational Performance and Information, Special Education Counts, District Special Education Enrollment 1994-1995 through 2009-2010, Revised November 2010

The vast majority of public school alternatives do not offer special education services,¹¹² and special programs tend to be cost prohibitive, thus relegating parents of these children to the traditional public system. It has also been documented that a disproportionate share of boys of color tend to be labeled learning disabled, due to their more gregarious nature, so that teachers can move them out of the standard classroom setting. Such labels often set the stage for gradual educational disengagement, leading to more drop-outs.¹¹³ Students with disabilities graduated at a significantly lower rate, 45.8 percent, than their peers in the DPS class of 2010.¹¹⁴

Safety & Community

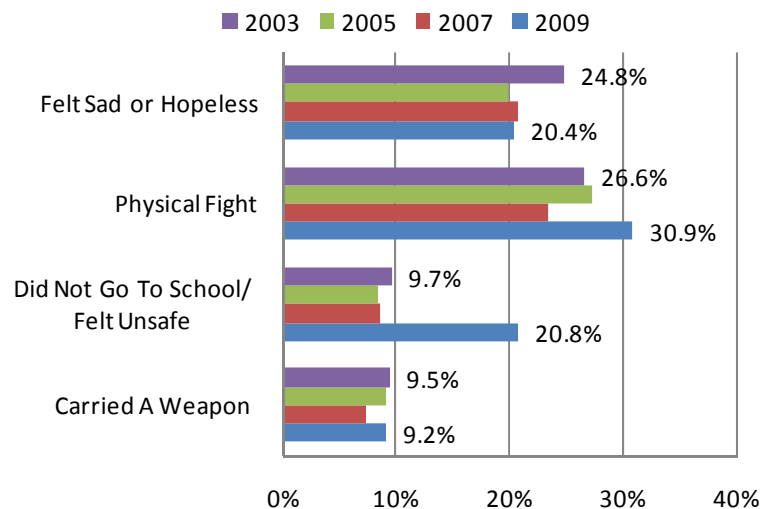
A young person’s development is affected not only by the quality of their school environment and family circumstances, but also by community conditions. Children require adult supervision and support during the after-school hours when they are most likely to engage in high-risk behavior. The 2009 America After3PM Survey by the Afterschool Alliance found Michigan lagged behind the nation in the availability of afterschool programs and in the rate of adult supervision provided afterschool. From 2004 to 2009, interest and enrollment in afterschool programs increased statewide. However, the percentage of children in the care of their siblings rose from 14 percent to 16 percent and the percentage of children caring for themselves increased from 27 percent to 31 percent.¹¹⁵ Barriers to participation in afterschool programs included limited program offerings and poor access to transportation. Such barriers tend to be more concentrated in low-income urban areas such as Detroit.

Youth Risk Behaviors

The annual Youth Behavioral Risk Survey, conducted by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, collects information about youth attitudes, perceptions of safety, emotional well-being, risk behaviors and health status. In 2009, the Youth Behavior Risk Survey of 1,457 Detroit high school youth reported higher rates of risky behavior, social-emotional problems, and fear of violence than youth nationally or in the state as a whole. Detroit students were more likely to¹¹⁶:

- Carry a weapon on school property
- Avoid school, because they felt unsafe
- Be threatened on school property with a weapon one or more times
- Be in a physical fight on school property one or more times and to be injured in a physical fight
- To consider and attempt suicide
- To have sexual intercourse prior to the age of 13 and not to use birth control during intercourse

Figure 20 DPS high school students surveyed on safety risk factors, 2003 - 2009



Source: Centers for Disease Control Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

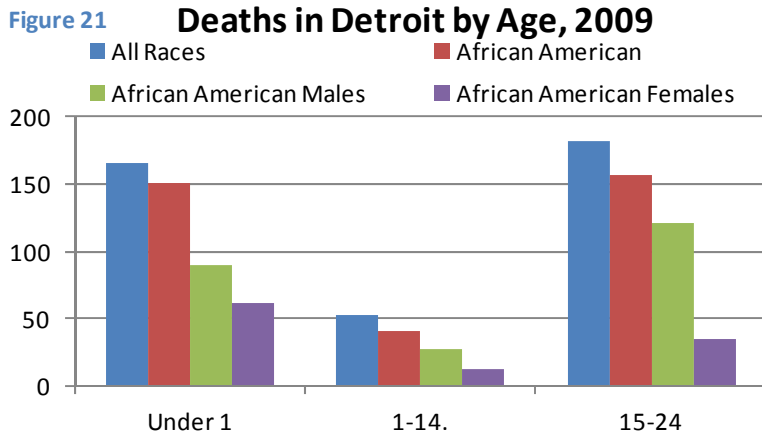
Child Abuse & Neglect

Children who have been maltreated may experience long-term effects such as aggression, poor self-esteem, inappropriate behavior, withdrawal, and other socio-emotional problems. Neglect is the most frequently reported type of maltreatment and the most common reason for a child’s removal from their family home and their entry into foster care. Detroit registered 3,309 confirmed cases of abuse or neglect of children age 0 to 17 during Fiscal Year 2009, a rate of 14.1 per 1,000 children.¹¹⁷ Michigan registered 30,799 confirmed cases of abuse or neglect, a rate of 12.9 per 1,000 children. During the same year, Detroit children were placed in out-of-home care as a result of abuse at a rate of 11 per 1,000 children, more than double the state rate of 5.3. Detroit, and the state as a whole, registered a lower rate of children in out-of-home care in 2009 than in 2000

and 2008. Detroit alone saw a lower rate of confirmed victims in 2009 than in 2000 and 2008; however, in absolute terms, the state rate of confirmed victims has consistently been lower than the Detroit rate.

Youth Violence and Crime

In 2009, Detroit had a violent crime rate four and a half times the national, and four times the Michigan, rate.¹¹⁸



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records & Health Statistics Section, 2009 Michigan Resident Death File,

Death rates in Detroit are much higher than rates statewide.¹¹⁹ In 2009, the death rate for Detroit children 1 to 14 years of age was 116 per 100,000 children age 1 to 14, compared to the state average of 18 per 100,000. The rates for children under 1 (often referred to as infant mortality) were 1,360 and 711 per 1,000, respectively. Mortality rates for the 15 to 24 age cohort were 155 and 70, respectively.

In Focus: Boys of Color

There is a gender disparity in Detroit death rates, as shown in Figure 19. Looking at counts, rather than rates, males account for an increasingly disproportionate share of all African American deaths as age increases – from 50 percent of infant deaths to 80 percent of deaths for persons 15-24 years of age.

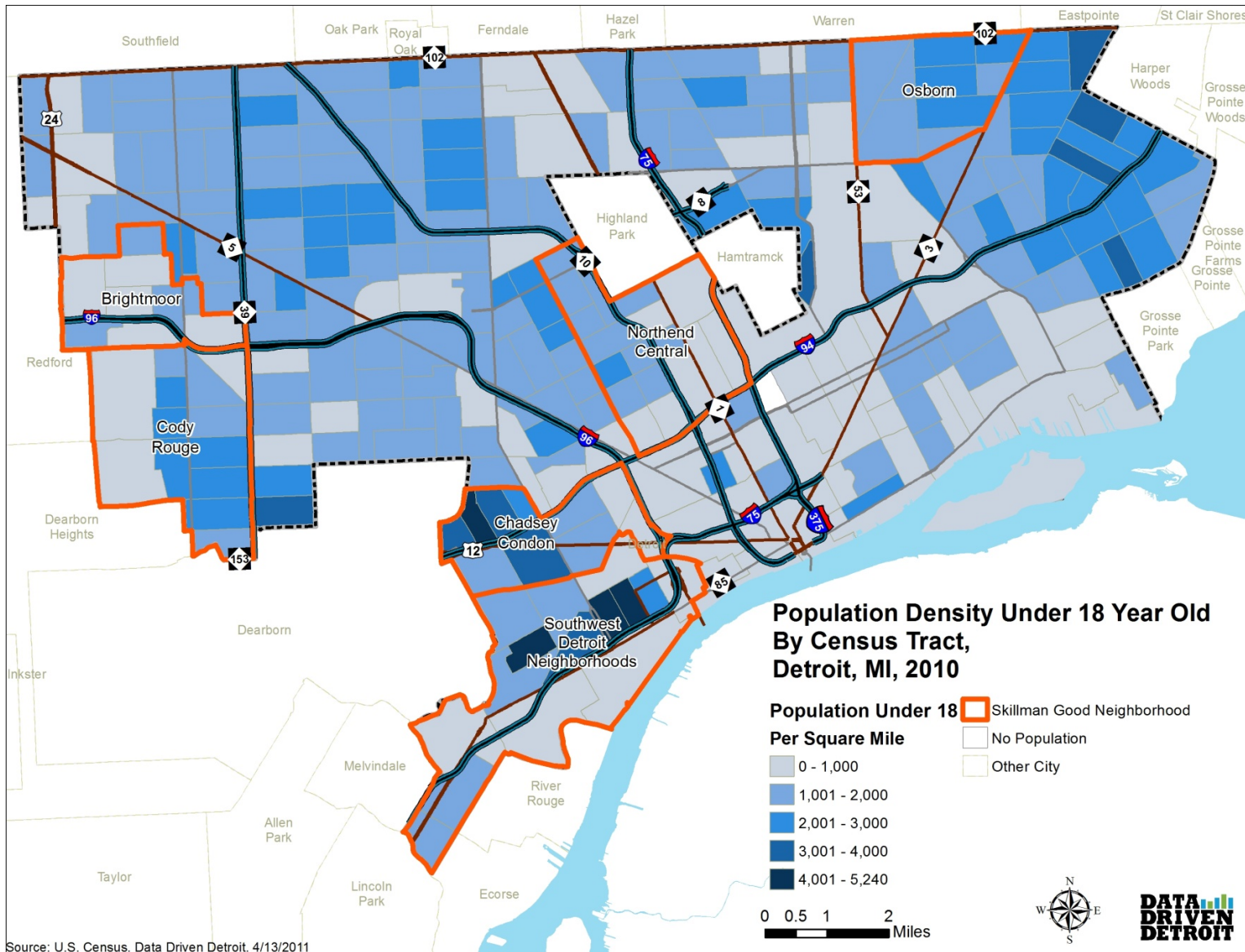
Conclusion

This report highlights a few specific intervention opportunities. In order to reach the most vulnerable Detroiters, one approach is to invest in young men of color, who die at a far higher rate than Detroit women and graduate high school at a far lower rate. The reasons behind the decline in elevated blood lead levels could have implications for public health in Detroit more generally: since the number of Detroiters tested has been consistent over the last decade, it is more likely an effective public awareness and lead remediation campaign led to the lower lead poisoning rate than sampling variability. Given the very high health insurance rates for children, there must be barriers beside cost to immunizations, preventing infant deaths, and reducing the risk factors Right Start in Michigan identifies. Since a relatively small portion of young children are enrolled in nursery or preschool, and since early childhood education is extremely cost-effective, quality programs like Head Start and Great Start can be expanded to enroll many more children. Investigating why charters schools educate disproportionately fewer special education students than their share of all students suggests they should could reveal ways to restructure charter lotteries or recruitment efforts.

It may be necessary to secure existing government social safety net supports in the political arena, or make up potential cuts to families. A very high percentage of Detroit children are insured through Medicaid, receive state and federal food subsidies, and benefit from earned income tax credits. In addition, housing subsidies help Detroit families escape a double bind. If housing costs rise above 30 percent of monthly income, they are more likely to cut back on the necessities of daily life, but if cheap housing is in poor condition, or in a neighborhood filled with foreclosures and vacant, open, and dangerous houses, family members' mental, emotional and physical health may be negatively impacted.

The data reveal nothing less than a depression in the city of Detroit. A broader, more far-reaching policy approach to improving the state of the child in Detroit would tackle jobs and education regionally. With the spread of jobs, students, and increasingly, former Detroit residents, to the metro Detroit suburbs, it is less and less practical to confront inequality in the city alone. Half of Detroit's children live in poverty, and a quarter to half its workforce is unemployed: the city needs both short-term job creation and investment in long-term economic growth. As the OneD Scorecard highlighted, in 2009, the Detroit region ranked 38th out of 54 metropolitan areas for the highest percent of the population age 25 and over with a Bachelor's degree or higher and 26th out of 54 for the population age 25 and over with a high school diploma or higher. In the same year, the Detroit region ranked 37th out of 54 metros for the highest per capita personal income. The revitalization of Michigan, the Detroit region and, especially, Detroit, hinges on increasing high school and college graduation rates and post-secondary enrollment in order to attract well-paying skilled jobs. Detroit's population loss over the last decade was disproportionately made up of children, particularly children age 5 to 9. In addition to signaling a lower birth rate, this decline in elementary school age children indicates many parents have decided their children's best education opportunities are outside Detroit. With so many of the children still living in Detroit leaving DPS for charters inside and outside the city, and for schools of choice outside the city, education may be most effectively addressed as a regional issue, particularly since inner-ring suburban schools are increasingly racially segregated.

Appendix A: Detroit Child Density By Census 2010 Tract



Appendix B: Detroit PSA 2009 Graduation Rates¹²⁰

District/Building Name	1st Time 9th Grade in Fall 2005	(+) Transfers In	(-) Transfers Out & Exempt	Cohort	On-Track Graduated	Drop-outs (Reported & MER)	Off-Track Cont.	Other Completed (GED, etc.)	Graduation Rate	Drop-out Rate
Allen Academy	51	17	31	37	31	<10	<10	<10	83.8%	8.1%
Casa Richard Academy	19	25	9	35	15	16	<10	<10	42.9%	45.7%
Casa Richard Academy	19	28	9	38	15	18	<10	<10	39.5%	47.4%
Cesar Chavez Academy	144	71	77	138	86	43	<10	<10	62.3%	31.2%
Cesar Chavez High School	144	65	78	131	86	37	<10	<10	65.7%	28.2%
Charlotte Forten Academy	*36	33	24	45	17	28	<10	<10	37.8%	62.2%
Charlotte Forten Academy	*36	43	23	56	18	37	<10	<10	32.1%	66.1%
Covenant House Life Skills Center Central	<10	91	0	91	<10	31	57	<10	3.3%	34.1%
Covenant House Life Skills Center Central	<10	194	0	194	<10	93	92	<10	4.6%	47.9%
Covenant House Life Skills Center East	<10	115	4	117	13	45	59	<10	11.1%	38.5%
Covenant House Life Skills Center East	<10	190	3	193	20	92	81	<10	10.4%	47.7%
Covenant House Life Skills Center West	<10	92	0	94	<10	47	44	<10	3.2%	50.0%
Covenant House Life Skills Center West	<10	166	0	168	<10	99	62	<10	4.2%	58.9%
Detroit Academy of Arts and Sciences	197	107	110	194	142	37	15	<10	73.2%	19.1%
Detroit Academy of Arts and Sciences High School	197	93	122	168	137	18	13	<10	81.6%	10.7%
Detroit Community Schools	85	87	35	137	108	22	<10	<10	78.8%	16.1%
Detroit Community Schools-High	85	87	36	136	108	21	<10	<10	79.4%	15.4%

School										
Detroit Midtown Academy	65	47	42	70	47	<10	16	<10	67.1%	10.0%
Detroit Midtown Academy	65	57	40	82	50	15	17	<10	61.0%	18.3%
Eaton Academy	38	33	23	48	47	<10	<10	<10	97.9%	2.1%
Eaton Academy	38	33	20	51	47	<10	<10	<10	92.2%	7.8%
George Crockett Academy	18	1	8	11	11	<10	<10	<10	100.0%	0.0%
George Crockett Consortium High School	18	1	8	11	11	<10	<10	<10	100.0%	0.0%
Hope of Detroit Academy	28	0	11	17	12	<10	<10	<10	70.6%	23.5%
Hope of Detroit Academy Consortium High School	28	0	12	16	12	<10	<10	<10	75.0%	18.8%
Life Skills Center of Metropolitan Detroit	<10	124	3	129	<10	60	60	<10	7.0%	46.5%
Life Skills Center of Metropolitan Detroit	<10	203	2	209	15	112	82	<10	7.2%	53.6%
Marvin L. Winans Academy of Performing Arts	60	48	20	88	74	12	<10	<10	84.1%	13.6%
Michigan Health Academy	30	23	15	38	32	<10	<10	<10	84.2%	10.5%
Michigan Health Academy	30	25	15	40	32	<10	<10	<10	80.0%	15.0%
Michigan Technical Academy	30	64	21	73	52	13	<10	<10	71.2%	17.8%
Michigan Technical Academy High School	30	62	22	70	52	10	<10	<10	74.3%	14.3%
Oakland International Academy	<10	19	8	20	18	<10	<10	<10	90.0%	5.0%
Oakland International Academy-Middle/High School	<10	19	8	20	18	<10	<10	<10	90.0%	5.0%
Old Redford Academy	130	72	78	124	98	23	<10	<10	79.0%	18.6%

Old Redford Academy- High	130	71	81	120	98	19	<10	<10	81.7%	15.8%
Ross Hill Academy	38	10	27	21	12	<10	<10	<10	57.1%	33.3%
Ross/Hill Academy- High	38	9	27	20	12	<10	<10	<10	60.0%	30.0%
Universal Academy	32	14	16	30	25	<10	<10	<10	83.3%	6.7%
Universal Academy	32	15	16	31	26	<10	<10	<10	83.9%	6.5%
University Preparatory Academy	117	49	31	135	123	<10	<10	<10	91.1%	3.7%
University Preparatory Academy (PSAD)- High School	117	48	32	133	122	<10	<10	<10	91.7%	3.0%
Voyageur Academy	52	40	18	74	62	11	<10	<10	83.8%	14.9%
Voyageur Consortium High School	52	38	23	67	62	<10	<10	<10	92.5%	6.0%
Weston Preparatory Academy	89	39	69	59	44	<10	10	<10	74.6%	8.5%
Weston Preparatory Academy	89	40	69	60	44	<10	10	<10	73.3%	10.0%
Winans Academy High School	60	47	21	86	73	12	<10	<10	84.9%	14.0%

¹ The difference between the number of families lead by a high school graduate in poverty in 2009 and the number of families lead by a college graduate was statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

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- ² Derived margin of error: 1.26%. U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2009, Detailed Table B27001
- ³ Derived margin of error: 2.2%. U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2009, Detailed Table B27007
- ⁴ ACS data is also subject to nonsampling variability, further limiting the accuracy of the data.
- ⁵ There is a great deal of uncertainty regarding Detroit's population total. The local regional planning organization, the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG), put Detroit's July 2010 population total at 772,419. As the 2010 Census grimly confirmed, the 2009 count was likely much closer to SEMCOG's estimate than to the Census Bureau's.
- ⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS
- ⁷ Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records & Health Statistics Section, Michigan 2009 Birth File. Historical data from Kurt Metzger, "The Status of Young Children in Wayne County" presentation for Great Start Collaborative - Wayne, July 30, 2010. $((24129-11119)/ 24129)*100 = 53.9\%$
- ⁸ Rounding pushes the total reported here to 101%. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS
- ⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS
- ¹⁰ Comparisons between Census and ACS data are based on Data Driven Detroit aggregations of Census variables to match ACS variables. More precise information is available on request. U.S. Census Bureau 2000 SF1; 2009 ACS
- ¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau 2000 SF1; 2009 ACS
- ¹² U.S. Census Bureau 2000 SF1; 2009 ACS
- ¹³ U.S. Census Bureau 2000 SF1; 2009 ACS
- ¹⁴ U.S. Census Bureau 2000 SF1; 2009 ACS
- ¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau 2000 SF1; 2009 ACS
- ¹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS
- ¹⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS
- ¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS
- ¹⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS
- ²⁰ Detroit margin of error: 1.5%. Michigan margin of error: 0.3%. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Subject Table S1101
- ²¹ Margin of error for Michigan: 0.3%. Margin of error for Detroit: 2.1. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Subject Table S1702.
- ²² Margin of error for Michigan: 0.6%. Margin of error for Detroit: 2.9. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Subject Table S1702.
- ²³ The Census Bureau measures used in this section refer to families with "own children", that is, legal dependents (biological child, adopted child, stepchild) and not more distant relatives, foster children, or other unrelated children.
- ²⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, SF 1, Detailed Table P36; 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B09002. (SF 3 Detailed Table P16 provides a within-decimal place match)
- ²⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, SF 1, Detailed Table P36; 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B09002
- ²⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B17010
- ²⁷ Using the 2009 ACS margins of error, the change from 2000 was between -16.3% and 24.5%.
- ²⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B17010
- ²⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B09005
- ³⁰ Estimated percent: 59.9%. Derived margin of error: 8.4%. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B10002.
- ³¹ Derived margin of error: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B10059
- ³² Margin of error: \$4,147. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B10010, B19113
- ³³ Median income estimate: \$26,591. Margin of error: \$11,803. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B10010
- ³⁴ Data Driven Detroit comparison of Census 2000 and 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B10050. Even accounting for the 2009 ACS margin of error (1.82 to 28.72 percent decline), the number of grandparent caretakers fell at the 90% confidence level.
- ³⁵ Michigan Department of Energy, Labor, and Economic Growth, Labor Market Information, Data Explorer, Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
- ³⁶ The most frequently reported unemployment rate is based on the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey of households. People are counted as unemployed if they are jobless, actively looked for work in the previous four weeks, and are available for work. Thus, the unemployment rate does not count the number of people employed in part-time or temporary positions for economic reasons (the underemployed) and the number of people who want work but have given up looking (discouraged workers). In addition, the unemployment rate does not include people not in the labor force. 50% figure from Mike Wilkinson, "Nearly half of Detroit's workers are unemployed", *The Detroit News*, December 16, 2009, page 1A
- ³⁷ Derived margin of error: 2.74%. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table, B23007

- ³⁸ Derived margin of error: 2.2%. The difference is just barely statistically significant at the 90% confidence level. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table, B23007
- ³⁹ When adjusting for the margin of error in 2009 ACS, the range of median income loss fell between 28.5 and 34.2 percent at the 90% confidence level. Average income loss fell between 27.7 and 32.7 percent. Data Driven Detroit comparison of 2000 Census and 2009 ACS median and average income measures.
- ⁴⁰ Here, families include families with and without children under 18. When adjusting for the margin of error in 2009 ACS data, the range of median income loss fell between 25.8 and 31.9 percent. Average income loss fell between 26.4 and 32.3 percent.
- ⁴¹ Median income margin of error: \$1,337. Average family income = \$7,803,779,700/188297 families = \$41,444. Margin of error for aggregate family income: \$343,620,386. Margin of error for families: 5,296. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B19113, B19127.
- ⁴² The proportion of households in poverty headed by a high school graduate (34.4 percent) is slightly higher than the proportion of households in poverty headed by an individual with less than a high school education (32.9 percent). While the margins of error for a 90% confidence interval do not change the direction of this relationship, the difference between the proportions is not statistically significant—the difference is due to the role of chance in the sampling process.
- ⁴³ Margins of error: 4.06% for less than a high school diploma, 3.38% for a high school diploma; 3.51% for some college or an associate’s degree
- ⁴⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B17018. Margin of error: 1.62%
- ⁴⁵ Margin of error for the state: .3%. Margin of error for Detroit: 2%. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Subject Table S1701. Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months for Michigan and Detroit
- ⁴⁶ Margin of error for the state: .7%. Margin of error for Detroit: 3.8%. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Subject Table S1701. Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months for Michigan and Detroit
- ⁴⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS
- ⁴⁸ Margin of error: 5.5%. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B17001B.
- ⁴⁹ Even after accounting for the margin of error of 2.7%, the majority of households with children received food assistance. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Subject Table S2201. Food Stamps/SNAP
- ⁵⁰ The exact estimate is 59.8% with a margin of error of 2.5. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Subject Table S2201.
- ⁵¹ Michigan Department of Human Services, Trend Report (DHS Pub-64), Trend Table 24, FY 2009 - 2011
- ⁵² $((761746+1014622)/9969727)*100 = 17.8$. State population estimate from U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS
- ⁵³ 745,886 in 1998; 653,887 in 1999. Michigan Department of Human Services, Monthly Trend of Key Statistics, Table 13. Food Stamps: Households, Payment, Persons, and Applications, FY 2000.
- ⁵⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B25088. Margin of error: \$23
- ⁵⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B25088. Margin of error: \$16
- ⁵⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS
- ⁵⁷ See work by James Heckman and Roland Fryer
- ⁵⁸ See Cunha, Heckman, Lochner, and Masterov 2006
- ⁵⁹ National Head Start Association, Head Start Facts, “Myth of the Fade-Out Effect”.
- ⁶⁰ National Head Start Association, Head Start Facts, “Myth of the Fade-Out Effect”.
- ⁶¹ Michigan League for Human Services, Right Start in Michigan 2010: The Other Half
- ⁶² Editorial Projects in Education Research Center, Education Week, Quality Counts 2009: Portrait of a Population, 2009.
- ⁶³ Margin of error: 6.5 percent. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Subject Table S1401
- ⁶⁴ Enrollment counts courtesy of Virginia Saleem, Manager II, Child Development, Detroit Department of Human Services
- ⁶⁵ Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center, Detroit Profile, Children Age 4 in GSRP
- ⁶⁶ See research by Harvard Medical School professor Jack Shonkoff and others cited in Paul Tough, “The Poverty Clinic”, *The New Yorker*, March 21, 2011
- ⁶⁷ Margin of error age 0 to 5: 1.42%. Margin of error age 6 to 17: 1.72%. Estimate for all children 0 to 17: 94%, Margin of error: 1.5%. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B27001
- ⁶⁸ Margin of error age 0 to 5: 2.93%. Margin of error age 6 to 17: 2.93%. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Detailed Table B27007
- ⁶⁹ Nielsen Claritas, Michigan Department of Community Health, Medicaid Office, 2009
- ⁷⁰ Nielsen Claritas, Michigan Department of Community Health, Medicaid Office, 2009

⁷¹ Detroit Kids Data, Measure: Immunizations – 431331 19-35m (%) from Michigan Department of Community Health

⁷² At a 95% confidence interval, the Detroit rate ranges from 12.6 to 17 per 1,000 while the state rate ranges from 7 to 8. Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records & Health Statistics Section, 1990-2009 Michigan Resident Birth and Death Files

⁷⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Subject Table S0901. Children Characteristics, Children under 6 years (.33*244623 = 80,726; .319*244623 = 78035; .341*244623 = 83416; 30278/78035 = .363; 30278/83416 = .38)

⁷⁵ Specifically, this section updates measures used in two recent evaluations of DPS by the Council of the Great City Schools and the Parthenon Group, includes historical data, and adds new measures.

⁷⁶ Margin of error: 1.7percent for 5 to 9 year olds, 1percent for 10 to 14 year olds, 2.6percent for 15 to 17 year olds, 5.7percent for 18 and 19 year olds. U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 ACS, Subject Table 1401

⁷⁷ Center for Educational Performance and Information, Non-Resident Student Data Tool

⁷⁸ The state of Michigan records statistics for two kinds of public schools in Detroit: Public School Alternatives (commonly known as charter schools) and the Detroit City School District (commonly known as Detroit Public Schools). The Center for Educational Performance and Information (CEPI) publishes data for districts and schools, thus all the charter data was aggregated from individual records of charter districts and schools based on CEPI's list of charters with Detroit addresses.

⁷⁹ Schools of choice are public schools in districts outside the student's home school district.

⁸⁰ Using CEPI's Non-Resident Student Data Tool, select: Report Filter as ResidentLEAName: Detroit City School District, Column Labels as Collection, Values as Sum of StudentCount, and Row Labels as Operating District Name

⁸¹ CEPI reports private school student counts, but not student addresses, so there is no way to definitively count the number of Detroit residents enrolled in charter schools.

⁸² 2009 ACS, Subject Table 1401. High end of the range: (Detroit residents enrolled in K-12 estimate + margin of error) * (Percent of these students in private school + margin of error). Low end of the ranges: (Detroit residents enrolled in K-12 estimate - margin of error) * (Percent of these students in private school - margin of error).

⁸³ The ACS estimate of the population enrolled in K-12 schools ranged from 172,670 to 183,266. Subtracting out student counts from CEPI, there are 20,867 to 31,463 missing students. Subtracting out ACS estimates of private school enrollment, there are 7,000 to 23,000 missing students.

⁸⁴ DPS students lost to private schools or out-migration = (DPS 2002 – DPS 2009) + (Other Public 2002 – Other Public 2009)

⁸⁵ 2010-2011 DPS enrollment figure from Jeff Jones, personal communication, March 16, 2011

⁸⁶ Center for Educational Performance and Information, Data and Reports, Public Student Counts, 2009-2010 Pupil Headcount Data (Michigan Student Data System), District Enrollment Data

⁸⁷ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Child Nutrition Programs—Income Eligibility Guidelines, Notice in the Federal Register, Vol. 74, No. 58, March 27, 2009

⁸⁸ As with all CEPI charter data, the free and reduced lunch count for all Detroit charters was constructed by adding individual charter counts.

⁸⁹ Jonathan Oosting, "Education Secretary calls Detroit Public Schools 'arguably the worst' as Robert Bobb continues to push deficit relief plan, *MLive.com*, November 18, 2010

⁹⁰ Then-DPS Superintendent William Coleman quoted in Detroit Public School News Article "Study published in Education Week is erroneous", June 21 2006

⁹¹ The Gates Foundation funded a study by *Education Week's* Editorial Projects in Education (EPE) Research Center which constructed high school graduation rates from federal survey data. The U.S. Department of Education conducts an annual census of public schools and school districts, the Common Core of Data (CCD). The EPE Research Center used the Cumulative Promotion Index (CPI) method to calculate graduation rates from CCD data. Taking the 2006-2007 school year as an example, $CPI = (10^{th} \text{ graders, fall 2007}/9^{th} \text{ graders, fall 2006}) * (11^{th} \text{ graders, fall 2007}/10^{th} \text{ graders, fall 2006}) * (12^{th} \text{ graders, fall 2007}/11^{th} \text{ graders, fall 2006}) * (\text{Diploma recipients, spring 2007}/12^{th} \text{ graders, fall 2006})$. This study was criticized for failing to account for students who left DPS to attend another school district, underestimating the graduation rate. Michigan's education statistics agency, the Center for Educational Performance and Information, also implies that the CPI uses an "event rate" which counts a student who drops out multiple times in each year the student drops out. Center for Educational Performance and Information, "Cohort Graduation and Dropout Rates Frequently Asked Questions," April 22, 2010, pg. 7. However, the EPE Research Center study did not incorporate students who dropped out before high

school, overestimating the graduation rate. DPS graduation rate from then-DPS Superintendent Lamont Stachel quoted in Detroit Public School News Article “Study on District’s graduation rate is wrong”, June 15, 2007

⁹² Karen Bouffard, “Detroit Schools Graduation Rate: 32percent”, *The Detroit News*, February 28, 2008

⁹³ Detroit Public School News Article, “DPS reaches 62 percent graduation rate, the highest since state began new cohort methodology in 2007”, February 22, 2010

⁹⁴ Charters schools are public schools so the cohort four-year graduation rate should incorporate those DPS students who leave for charters. However, the cohort four-year graduation rate excludes public school students who transfer out-of-state, to private school, or to home-school.

⁹⁵ “DPS reaches 62 percent graduation rate, the highest since state began new cohort methodology in 2007”, Detroit Public Schools News Article, February 22, 2011, <http://detroitk12.org/news/article/2238/>

⁹⁶ In 2006-2007 the Detroit Public Schools began calculating graduation rates based upon the education attainment of a school class over four years. Individual students are tracked upon entering 9th grade and determined each year to be “on-track” to graduate on time, “off-track” but still in school with intention to graduate, and those who have dropped out of the cohort.

⁹⁷ Michigan Department of Education; Alliance for Excellent Education; Columbia University Teachers College; US Census Bureau

⁹⁸ Detroit Public School News Article, “DPS reaches 62 percent graduation rate”, February 22, 2011

⁹⁹ Michigan Department of Education, 2009-2010 Michigan School Report Card

¹⁰⁰ The ACT college ready benchmarks: 18 in English, 21 in Reading, 22 in Mathematics, 24 in Science. Percent of students who are college ready at Renaissance: 84.8 in English, 51.6 in Reading, 38.6 in Mathematics, and 15.2 in Science. Percent of students who are college ready at Cass Tech: 72 in English, 37.7 in Reading, 23.6 in Mathematics, and 7.6 in Science. Michigan Department of Education, “ACT School and District College Readiness Report”, Spring 2010

¹⁰¹ Ryan Beene, “Detroit Public Schools post worst scores on record in national assessment”, *Crain’s Detroit Business*, December 8, 2009

¹⁰² The standard errors are all less than two and do not bump the scores up into double-digits.

¹⁰³ There were only enough African-American and Hispanic students taking the test to report scores by race/ethnicity for these two groups. Detroit was the only one of 17 participating urban districts without enough white students taking the test to reliably report their scores. While science scores by race/ethnicity are not available, Hispanic DPS students’ science scores were comparable to average scores across urban school districts while African-American students’ scores were lower. National Center for Education Statistics (2011). *The Nation’s Report Card: Trial Urban District Assessment Science 2009* (NCES 2011-452). National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C.

¹⁰⁴ Total school days from The Center for Michigan, School Daze II – Michigan School Instruction Calendars, 2008-2009. Attendance data is only available to researchers with access to internal DPS data. The Parthenon Group, “*Taking Ownership*” High-Level Plan Recommendations Presentation to ???, March 12, 2010

¹⁰⁵ The Parthenon Group, “*Taking Ownership*” High-Level Plan Recommendations Presentation, March 12, 2010

¹⁰⁶ The Parthenon Group, “*Taking Ownership*”, 2010

¹⁰⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2009. A linguistically isolated household is one in which no member 14 years old and over (1) speaks only English or (2) speaks a non-English language and speaks English very well. In other words, all household members 14 years old and over have at least some difficulty with English.

¹⁰⁸ Kids Count ACS 2009: Children with Disabilities. The definition of a disability set forth in the American with disabilities Act of 19190, ADA states: “The term disability means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limit one or more of the major life activities of (an) individual.

¹⁰⁹ For example, lead poisoning is possible from buildings painted before the 1970s which have not been child-proofed. Since this description fits many Detroit, but not middle- and upper-income suburban, buildings, Detroit children are at a higher risk of being lead poisoned and developing a learning disability. In addition, health disparities beginning before birth put Detroit children at an increased risk of developing a learning disability. Children born preterm, at low birth weight (under five and one-half pounds), or to a mother who smoked during pregnancy, are at a developmental disadvantage from the time of their birth.

¹¹⁰ Great Start Collaborative Report

¹¹¹ Center for Educational Performance and Information, Special Education Counts, District Special Education Enrollment 1994-1995 through 2009-2010, Revised November 2010

¹¹² Right Start in Michigan Report 2010

¹¹³ ACLU of Michigan, Reclaiming Michigan's Throwaway Kids: Students Trapped in the School to Prison Pipeline, 2009

¹¹⁴ Detroit Public School News Article, "DPS reaches 62 percent graduation rate", February 22, 2011

¹¹⁵ America After3PM, Michigan After3PM Report, 2008-2009.

¹¹⁶ Michigan and National 2009 Youth Risk Behavioral Survey.

¹¹⁷ Michigan League for Human Services, Kids Count in Michigan Data Book 2010, pg. 23 and 107

¹¹⁸ Violent crime rate of 1966.9 per 100,000 in Detroit = $17868/(908441/100000)$. The national violent crime rate was 429.4 per 100,000. Michigan's violent crime rate was 497 per 100,000. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigations, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, Uniform Crime Reports, Crime in the United States 2009, Table 1, 5, and 8. From the Expanded Homicide Data Table 3, there were 923 murder offenders under 18 nationwide in 2009, a rate of 3.96 per 100,000 ($923/(307006550/100000) = 3.96$ per 100,000). There is no corresponding rate for Detroit.

¹¹⁹ Data in this paragraph from Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records & Health Statistics Section, 2009 Michigan Resident Death File

¹²⁰ Only PSAs which reported 2009 graduation rates are included. "< 10" Indicates that there were less than ten or zero students in the cohort or in a status at the building for two count days or the district for one count day. Center for Educational Performance and Information, 2009 Cohort Four-Year and 2008 Cohort Five-Year Graduation and Dropout Rates