

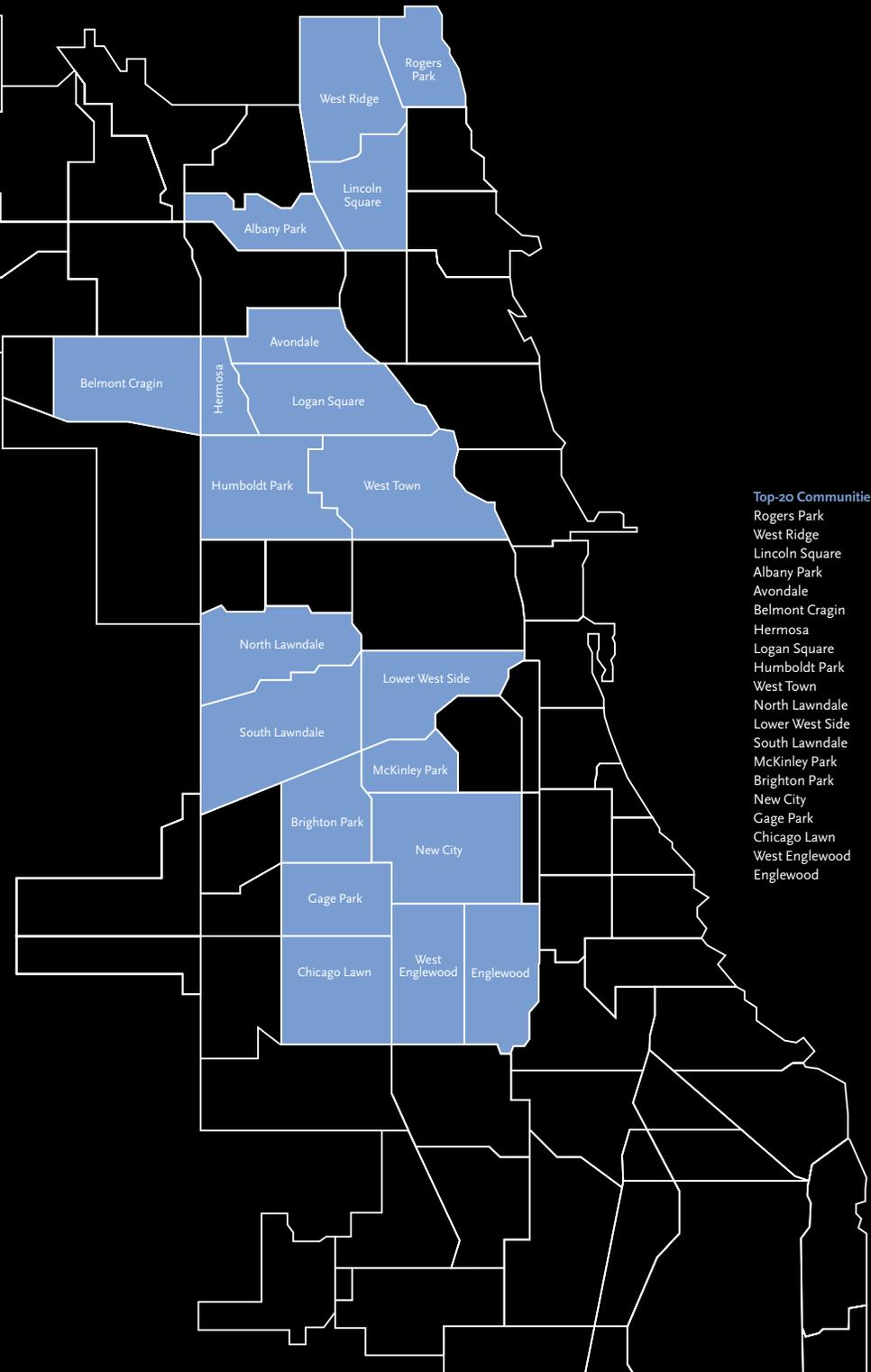
Planning for  
Chicago's Children in  
the New Century

Early Childhood Care and Education Fact Book



# An Asset Analysis of Child Care Supply in 20 Chicago Neighborhoods

The Illinois Facilities Fund is pleased to publish this *Early Childhood Care and Education Fact Book*, a planning document for Chicago neighborhoods. Funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and The Prudential Foundation, this book's purpose is to document early childhood care and education assets currently available to low-income families in 20 Chicago communities. These assets, which vary in type and quantity among the communities, are the essential building blocks for increasing licensed child care for Chicago's children.



### Top-20 Communities

- Rogers Park
- West Ridge
- Lincoln Square
- Albany Park
- Avondale
- Belmont Cragin
- Hermosa
- Logan Square
- Humboldt Park
- West Town
- North Lawndale
- Lower West Side
- South Lawndale
- McKinley Park
- Brighton Park
- New City
- Gage Park
- Chicago Lawn
- West Englewood
- Englewood

### Background

In 1998, welfare reform, demographic changes, and increasing numbers of women in the labor force pointed clearly to the need for a study to determine where the City of Chicago should dedicate its resources to help low-income parents obtain subsidized licensed child care while they accept or retain employment. The Chicago Department of Human Services contracted with IFF to conduct the first comprehensive needs assessment for licensed, full-day, full-year care for all 77 Chicago community areas: the *Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment*. The study, which ranked all 77 communities in terms of need, documented significant disparities among communities in the availability of licensed care for subsidy-eligible low-income families. Clearly, established child care choices were not available to parents in many community areas.

### What Is Choice?

The State will provide a child care subsidy certificate for a low-income Brighton Park mother to use a child care center for her four-year-old son. But if there are no full-day child care centers in Brighton Park—and there are not—does the mother have choice? Brighton Park is one of several community areas where full-day, and even part-day care, is virtually non-existent. At the time of the IFF study, which ranks community areas in order by need for additional licensed child care, 18 percent of the City's subsidy-eligible preschool (infant to 5 years old) population received care in licensed settings, but in the 10 highest-ranked community areas only 6.6 percent could be served within any reasonable geographic proximity to their homes. For three- to five-year-olds—the group that needs to prepare for school—the disparity is even greater. Only seven percent of eligible children could participate in licensed child care in the top 10 neighborhoods, compared with 25 percent for the City as a whole.

To address this unequal distribution of supply, Mayor Richard M. Daley included a plan for a Chicago Children's Capital Fund in his Early Child Care and Education Plan, which was unveiled in February 2000. The Children's Capital Fund will combine public and private funds for child care center expansion and new construction, and will combine federal, state and local funds for program operations.

### Setting Goals

The IFF believes that no plan can be successful without a goal. How much licensed care in homes and centers constitutes choice? In the *Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment*, the IFF proposed that available licensed child care should serve or be available

to a minimum of 35 percent of the subsidy-eligible children in every community area. This goal is 17 percent higher than the level of service the City provided in 1998. In many of the communities detailed in this Fact Book where there is little or no licensed care, the amount of new child care needed to meet the 35 percent goal is even greater. Planning for increases in these communities is essential.

### Asset-Based Planning

The first step in planning for the growth of licensed care is to document existing assets on which to build. The ability to increase licensed child care largely depends on the availability of existing assets. For example, conversion of part-day Head Start to full-day, full-year child care is only possible if a community has Head Start centers. Increasing licensed homes requires a readily licensable housing stock. Available vacant land is essential for constructing new child care centers. Not surprisingly, these assets vary greatly among the communities in this Fact Book. These programs all become part of the building process for adding to the child care supply and transforming the community's early childhood education programs into a coordinated, mutually-supportive system.

### Organization of the Information

This *Early Childhood Care and Education Fact Book* is meant to serve as a planning tool for community organizations, churches, businesses, schools, foundations, and City and State officials to increase the supply of early childhood care and education for Chicago's children. It documents the assets available in each community and suggests opportunities for increasing licensed care using those assets. Unless specifically indicated or noted, all discussion of need in this publication refers to subsidy-eligible children. Each double page in this book presents information on one of the 20 highest-need Chicago community areas. So that communities can establish their own goals for serving two very different groups, infant/toddlers and children who should be preparing for kindergarten (three- to five-year olds), the supply of child care for these age groups is presented separately. The "Working Toward the Goal" tables delineate community needs, current plans including Chicago Children's Capital Fund projects, and options for increasing licensed care to meet the 35 percent goal.

The most recent data available have been used in this book. With any project comprised of demographic and other data, what is presented can only be a snapshot in time. Communities are dynamic and much of the data will be quickly eclipsed by changes. This Fact Book gives readers who are committed to Chicago's children a starting point to meet the challenges ahead.

# About Our Data

The following presents a step-by-step guide to the methodology for data analysis used in this publication, how and where each separate data estimate was obtained and/or calculated, and the assumptions used in its calculation.

## Data

Data for this publication are compiled from numerous sources, some of which are continually changing (e.g. the number of child care slots). All information and data are accurate as of the date they were provided to the IFF. The IFF used the most up-to-date data available. Only certain data from the 2000 Census were available when this publication was being prepared. The only data from the 2000 U.S. Census used were *Total Population* and *Population by Race and Hispanic Origin* for each community area.

Data on supply of child care were collected from several sources, and reconciled by telephone survey where discrepancies were discovered. The data sources used for this report are:

Claritas Marketing, Inc., March 2001

- Income estimates and demographic projections for 2000 for the 20 community areas

U.S. Bureau of the Census

- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Labor Force statistics
- 2000 Census - Redistricting Data Summary File, Tables PL1, PL2, PL3, and PL4

City of Chicago Department of Human Services

- Public and Private Child Development Programs by Community Area (January 2000) and Head Start/Child Care Delegate Agency & Site Directory (2000)
- All licensed and license-exempt centers, including private-pay child care centers
- All Head Start centers, including those operated by Ounce of Prevention and in Chicago Public Schools
- State of Illinois Pre-K Programs, including those in Chicago Public Schools

- Early Head Start and Family Child Care Homes Network Directory (June 2000)

- All licensed family child care homes

Day Care Action Council of Illinois and Child Care Initiatives of Jane Addams/Hull House Association (2000)

- Cook County Childcare Resource and Referral Database of all licensed and license-exempt centers, all State of Illinois Pre-K Programs, including those in Chicago Public Schools, all Head Start centers, including those operated by Ounce of Prevention and in Chicago Public Schools, and all licensed family child care homes

Telephone Interviews with Private-Pay Providers (Summer and Fall, 2000)

- The use of child care certificates

Sources for information on community area history, housing stock, public school capital improvements and community organizations also varied and included primary research (windshield surveys, interviews with real estate professionals and representatives of community organizations) as well as secondary research from various publications and websites, including:

Local Community Fact Book Chicago Metropolitan Area (1990) (Chicago Fact Book Consortium, University of Illinois, Chicago, 1995)

Chicago Public Schools Capital Improvement Plan 2000-2004

Chicago Tribune

Chicago Sun-Times

## Demand for Child Care

Several assumptions and formulas were used to determine the demand for child care in the 20 community areas profiled in this publication.

In the 1999 *Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment*, the IFF developed and presented a methodology for determining child care demand that accounts for changes in population and the working status of parents. The methodology assumes that not all parents require child care and therefore the number of children needing care is only counted in those families where either both parents work or the only parent works. The methodology also accounts for child care need among parents who are securing employment under welfare reform. Thus, the demand for child care is not based on the gross number of preschool children; it is based on assumptions about need.

In addition to measuring child care need based on the work status of parents, the IFF methodology measures need among families eligible to receive State and federal child care subsidies.

### Children

Child care need is measured for children from birth to five years old (preschool children). After-school and summer care for children between six and 12 years old (the age through which the State will subsidize care) is not discussed in this publication.

The total number of preschool children is further broken into two age categories that correspond to Census classifications:

Infants and Toddlers	birth to 36 months old
3-5 year-olds	36 months to 5 years of age

IFF obtained projections for age group and other demographic data from Claritas Marketing, Inc. and used Census 2000 data where available. At the time this publication went to print, Total Population data was available from Census 2000, but not broken down by age group. To determine the number of children in the Infant/Toddler and three- to five-year-old age groups, Claritas data were used to first determine what percent each age group comprised of Claritas' projections for the total population. These percentages were then applied to the actual Census 2000 Total Population figures for each community area to obtain the number of children in each age group.

### Potential Demand for Child Care

Potential child care demand is determined in part by the labor force status of parents, a measure recorded by the U.S. Census Bureau. As of the date of this publication, the labor force statistics for 2000 had not been released. Claritas does not provide projections of this statistic. Therefore, labor force data is derived from the 1990 Census. The following categories of families were the basis of the analysis:

- Two-parent families, one parent in labor force
- Two-parent families, both in labor force
- One-parent families, in labor force
- One-parent families, not in labor force

The following percentages of the above categories were then used to determine potential child care demand:

- 0 percent of two-parent families with one parent working
  - 100 percent of two-parent families with both parents working
  - 100 percent of one-parent families with parent working
  - 45 percent of one-parent families with parent not working
- The sum of these equals *Target Families* multiplier

Forty-five percent of children in one-parent, non-working families are added to working-parent families to factor in increasing demand for full-day child care from families moving from welfare to work.

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program (TANF) work mandates require that 45 percent of non-working, single parents must work by the end of 2001. The children of these parents, therefore, will need child care and are added to the potential demand.

It is assumed that two-parent families in which only one parent works do not require care. Although the non-working parents may be involved in activities requiring child care, such as school or other training, there are no meaningful ways of measuring such activities.

The number of preschool children in a community area is multiplied by the target family multiplier to determine the number of children in each age group potentially requiring child care. Because the exact demand is impossible to ascertain, the term *potential demand* is used in this publication when referring to the children in target families. Part-time employment, differing work shifts, in-home work, and other non-traditional work arrangements will reduce the overall actual demand for full-day child care.

### Income of Families

This publication focuses on the number of children in families at three distinct income levels: those who earn less than the federal poverty level, those who earn 50 percent or less of state median income (SMI), and those who earn between 50 percent and 80 percent of SMI.

The federal poverty level is set by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and adjusted periodically. It is the same for all families in the United States, regardless of variances in the cost of living in different communities. Children in families with incomes at or below the federal poverty level for their family size qualify for Head Start programs, regardless of the working status of the parents. Demand for Head Start is thus calculated differently than demand for other subsidized care. Instead of measuring the number of target families (defined above) as the initial demand, the IFF uses the number of all families with children. The number of Head Start eligible families is measured by taking the percentage of people living in poverty according to 2000 Claritas Marketing, Inc. income projections and multiplying that number by *all* families with children.

The State of Illinois sets the qualifying family income for subsidized child care at 50 percent of SMI or below. Unless specifically indicated or noted, all discussion of need in this publication refers to subsidy-eligible children.

The number of subsidy-eligible children is estimated using a four-step process:

- The average family size by community area is obtained from the Census and rounded up.
- 50 percent of the SMI based on the average family size is determined using Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) income guidelines.
- The percentage of target families with incomes 50 percent or below the SMI for the average family size is calculated using Claritas income projections. This percentage is the income multiplier.
- The total number of children who potentially need full-day child care services is multiplied by the income multiplier to estimate the number of children potentially needing and qualifying for subsidized child care.

Data on families earning between 50 percent and 80 percent of SMI were derived using the same methodology, but using the 80 percent of SMI income level.

## Child Care Assets

### Full-Day Child Care Assets

Licensed, full-day child care slots referred to in this publication include all full-day slots in licensed child care centers (subsidized and private-pay), licensed home providers, and license-exempt child care centers (schools, colleges and government facilities).

To determine the number of certificates in use at private-pay centers, the IFF contacted or attempted to contact every private-pay center in the top 20 community areas to determine how many certificates were in use at these locations. The Full-Day Child Care Asset chart lists the number of certificates, and thus the number of subsidized slots in private-pay centers, that IFF was able to identify.

The number of additional licensed home slots that IFF projects could be absorbed in each community area was based on correlated variables derived using the following process: 1) A ratio of the total number of single-family housing units to licensed homes was calculated for all community areas. The number of single-family homes in each community was then multiplied by the mean ratio for all 77 community areas to predict the number of homes the community could absorb. 2) A ratio of the number of families to licensed homes was calculated for all community areas. The number of families in each community was then multiplied by the mean ratio to predict the number of homes the community could absorb. 3) The two projections were then averaged to select the final projection. The existing number of homes in the community area was subtracted from the projected number to give the number of additional homes that could be expected to be developed. This number of new homes is multiplied by an average of four slots per home to project the number of new slots that could be gained. Unlicensed and license-exempt home slots are not included.

### Part-Day Child Care Assets

Part-day assets described in this publication include Head Start, Early Head Start, and Pre-K programs. Data on the numbers of these slots and programs were obtained from the sources listed above.

# Glossary of Terms Used in This Fact Book

**Certificate.** Child care certificates (also known as “vouchers”) are subsidies that “travel” with the eligible child to any child care provider selected by the child’s family, including licensed homes, private-pay centers, and license-exempt home-care settings. The charts and tables in this publication do not include certificates used in license-exempt home settings. In the City of Chicago, subsidy-eligible families obtain certificates from the Day Care Action Council of Illinois.

**Children’s Capital Fund.** Established by a City of Chicago Ordinance in August of 2000, the Chicago Children’s Capital Fund (CCF) is a public-private partnership between the City of Chicago and the Illinois Facilities Fund as part of Mayor Richard M. Daley’s Early Child Care and Education Plan. CCF’s mission is to increase licensed child care both in homes and centers in the 20 communities in Chicago with the greatest need for subsidized child care and the fewest choices for parents, as identified in the 1999 *Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment*.

**Collaboration slots.** Programs in which part-day program resources are combined with other resources to create a full-day, full-year child care slot. Specifically, part-day Head Start or Pre-K slots are combined with State-subsidized child care slots.

**Family Resource Center.** Family Resource Centers offer full-day, full-year, licensed, subsidized child care for children from 12 weeks to five years old and often provide after-school care for children through age 12. These centers additionally offer a variety of other services to families such as health screening and job counseling.

**Full-day child care.** An early childhood care or education program or combination of programs that provides licensed care for five or more hours per day, year round.

**Head Start.** Head Start is a child development program that has served low-income children and their families since 1965. Children between the ages of three and five from families that meet the federal poverty guidelines are eligible for Head Start services. The Early Head Start program serves low-income pregnant women and families with infants and toddlers from birth to age three. The vast majority of Head Start programs operate part-day (three hours per day) and part-year (nine months) schedules. Most Head Start centers serve 34 children per classroom by providing a morning session for 17 children and then an afternoon session for an additional 17 children.

**Head Start Conversion.** Conversion is the process of combining State child care subsidies with part-day Head Start slots to provide full-day, full-year care for subsidy-eligible children (also known as collaboration). Collaboration class rooms serve 20 children for a full day instead of 34 children for part of the day.

**Infant/Toddler.** Children between 12 weeks and 36 months of age are classified as infant/toddlers.

**Licensed child care.** Child care centers and homes that are licensed by the State of Illinois. Licensing requirements include but are not limited to curriculum, staffing ratios and qualifications, and health and safety requirements.

**License-exempt care.** License-exempt care includes care of a child by a relative or a person not related to the child in the child’s home or outside the child’s home. This care is eligible for State subsidy through certificates (see definition above), as long as no more than three children are cared for at one time by the same provider. Regulation of this type of care is limited to completion of a health form by the caregiver and criminal background check by the State. There are no other safety or health checks performed and no verification that the number of children cared for is limited to three.

**License-exempt child care centers.** Child care centers in public schools, colleges, park districts, and government facilities that are exempt from licensing.

**Licensed Homes.** Up to eight children from birth to age 12 can be cared for in a private home by a provider that has met certain licensing criteria established by the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois. The majority of children served in licensed homes are younger than three years old.

**Licensed Home Network.** A network of privately operated licensed homes sponsored by a child care agency. Within the network, licensed homes are eligible for and receive training and other resources.

**Multi-family housing.** Residential buildings comprised of more than one unit. Housing in multi-family buildings is often more difficult to license because of space, height, outdoor play, and other health and safety requirements.

**Part-day child care.** Programs which provide care to eligible children for two to three hours per day. Many part-day programs do not operate year round. Head Start (see above) and Pre-K are examples of part-day programs.

**Pre-K.** Pre-Kindergarten programs are funded by the Illinois State Board of Education. In Chicago, the Chicago Public Schools (CPS) operate the majority of Pre-K programs, which are part-day and part-year. A select number of Pre-K slots are contracted to nonprofit providers and can be combined with State-funded child care subsidies to provide full-day, full-year care. In order to qualify, children must be determined at risk of educational failure.

**Preschool.** All children from 12 weeks to five years of age are considered preschoolers. In this Fact Book, age breakdowns are made for infant/toddlers (see definition) and three- to five-year-olds.

**Private-pay center.** Licensed child care centers operated by for-profit or nonprofit providers which do not receive subsidies for low-income children through contracts with Chicago or Illinois Departments of Human Services. Families pay for the child care services directly or with a combination of certificate and parent co-pay. The majority of private-pay centers in the top-20 community areas accept at least some child care certificates.

**Subsidy-eligible family/child.** Families with incomes below 50 percent of the State’s median income based on the size of the family are eligible for child care subsidies. Please see the *About Our Data* section for more detail on eligibility for subsidies and how IFF calculated the number of eligible families requiring child care.

**Top-20 community of highest need.** The 1999 *Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment* prepared by the IFF for the City of Chicago Department of Human Services ranked all 77 of Chicago’s community areas in terms of their relative need for full-day, full-year subsidized child care. The top-20 communities of highest need were those community areas that were determined to have the greatest need for additional full-day, full-year subsidized child care services.

# Understanding the Community Area Summaries in This Fact Book

- Community Area Name and Number.** Chicago is divided into 77 community areas, each comprised of several census tracts. Many community areas in Chicago share a name with a commonly known neighborhood, but actual boundaries of the community area may differ from the neighborhood geographic area.
- Community Background and Characteristics.** These paragraphs provide brief context for the examination of child care and community resources in each of the community areas. Each narrative contains information about the community area's proximity to other top-20 communities, demographic changes, quality and type of housing stock, community institutions, and transportation access.
- Total Number of Residents.** Figures for 1990 are from the 1990 U.S. Census. Figures for 2000 are from the 2000 U.S. Census.
- Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care.** This figure represents the number of children age birth to five years who, based on the work status of parents, may require full-day, full-year child care. For a detailed discussion of how these figures were derived, please refer to the *About Our Data* pages of this document.
- % of Children Qualifying for Head Start.** All children in families below the federal poverty level qualify for Head Start, regardless of the work status of parents. These figures represent the percentage and actual number of children in families that meet the income guidelines.
- % of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income.** The State of Illinois provides child care subsidies to families earning 50% or less of the state median income, based on family size. These figures represent the percentage and actual number of families who qualify for child care subsidies.
- % of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income.** Currently, families earning between 50% and 80% of state median income are not eligible for child care subsidies. Data on these families are included to document the number of children who do not qualify for some kind of child care subsidy even though they would qualify for many other forms of government assistance. These families have the greatest difficulties finding affordable child care.
- Map of Community Area.** Boundaries and major streets are shown for each of the community areas highlighted. Icons illustrate the locations of items described in the map legend.
- Race and Ethnicity Chart.** Using the categories adopted by the 2000 U.S. Census, this chart and table illustrate the racial and ethnic make-up of each community area.
- Existing Child Care Assets—Part-Day Child Care Assets.** This chart shows the breakdown of the various types of part-day child care resources and actual number of slots of each type that currently exist in the community.

## Community Area 22

# Logan Square

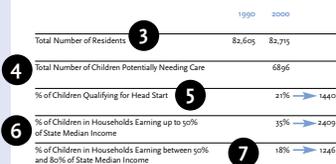
### Community Characteristics

Generally thought of as a low-income community, Logan Square today is a rapidly changing neighborhood. One thing that has not changed is the need for child care. Logan Square ranked second in need in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. Located on the northwest side of the City, Logan Square shares borders with four other top-20 communities: Avondale on the north, Hermosa on the west, and Humboldt Park and West Town on the south. On the east, Logan Square is bordered by one of Chicago's wealthiest communities—Lincoln Park. As housing prices have increased in that neighborhood, its residents have moved west—into Logan Square's eastern sections. Home prices and rents in the eastern portion of Logan Square have steadily increased in recent years, forcing many lower-income families west as well.

Housing is generally thought by real estate agents and housing developers to be of good quality. Multi-family housing dominates in the western portions of the community in particular, and comprises more than two-thirds of the housing units. Vacant land is scarce and the area is densely populated.

Logan Square boasts several actively engaged community organizations. Logan Square Neighborhood Association, Casa Central, Chase House, the YMCA, and several other neighborhood-based organizations serve the area and work on issues of housing, education, health, child care, and security. Logan Square is served by three CTA Blue Line stops, nine major bus routes, and the Kennedy Expressway.

### Population Trends and Characteristics

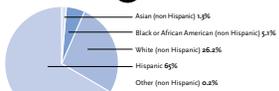


### Legend

- Licensed Homes in a Network
- Full-Day Head Start
- Part-Day Head Start
- Subsidized Full-Day
- Private Pay Full-Day
- Pre-K in Chicago Public Schools
- Head Start in Chicago Public Schools
- RT Stop
- Bus Route



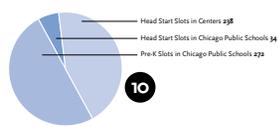
### Race and Ethnicity



Residents are predominantly Latino, of Mexican and Puerto Rican descent. In recent years, the population has increased slightly, and this trend is expected to continue. Chicago Public Schools constructed a new middle school within the last four years and new elementary schools are planned for the area's western portions.

### Existing Child Care Assets

#### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (544 Slots)

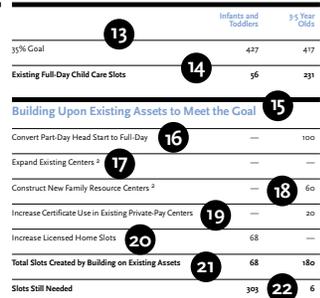


#### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (287 Slots)



### Working Toward the Goal

As this community area's eastern section gentrifies and lower-income families move west and north, the child care needs in those sections will only intensify. Coupled with the scarcity of vacant land, this situation presents one of the greater challenges for child care providers and families in need of care in their own community. This community has abundant part-day care. To the greatest extent possible, part-day Head Start slots should be converted to full-day slots. A new Family Resource Center would greatly improve the child care landscape. Vacant parcels should be identified for new center opportunities. Efforts to demolish or secure vacant buildings for new schools could be coordinated toward the same end. Providers and community organizations should step up efforts to recruit licensed home providers into networks. These efforts will only have a moderate effect on meeting infant/toddler demand because of limitations presented by the predominantly multi-family housing stock.



- Conversion of part-day Head Start slots would significantly increase full-day care opportunities
- New Family Resource Center(s) are particularly needed to meet demand for infant/toddler care
- Efforts to increase licensed homes will have moderate impact on meeting demand.



**11 Existing Child Care Assets—Full-Day Child Care Assets.** This chart shows the breakdown of the various types of full-day child care resources and actual number of slots of each type that currently exist in the community. Slots

available for each age group—infant/toddlers and three- to five-year-olds—are also shown.

**12 Working Toward the Goal.** The narrative summarizes the IFF's observations and recommendations for

meeting the need for child care in each community area. The table below this paragraph sets forth, in numerical analysis, options for meeting each community's child care goals.

**13 35% Goal.** The IFF proposes that to provide real choice for working parents, subsidized, licensed, full-day slots should serve 35 percent of subsidy-eligible children. This number represents the

number of children in each age group (infant/toddlers and three- to five-year-olds) who must be served to meet that goal.

**14 Existing Full-Day Slots.** These numbers represent the total of all full-day slots for each

age group that currently exist in the community. This total is derived by adding together the various types of full-day slots for each age group.

**15 Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal.** This table provides suggestions for meeting the 35% goal by proposing increases or changes in the types of subsidized child care slots that are currently available in each community.

**16 Convert Part-Day Head Start Slots to Full-Day.** Through combining part-day Head Start funding with State-subsidized child care, a full-day collaboration slot can be created. (Please see *Glossary for more detail on Head Start conversion*.) The IFF proposes that 75 percent of the existing part-day Head Start slots in nonprofit Head Start centers be converted to full-day collaboration slots. This level of conversion is suggested only when the community contains other part-day resources (i.e., part-day Head Start and Pre-K in public schools) to serve part-day demand.

**17 Expand Existing Centers.** This number represents an estimated number of new children that could be served by adding slots and classrooms to existing child care centers. This estimate is based on responses to the Chicago Children's Capital Fund Request for Proposals (RFP) to expand existing centers in each community area.

**18 Construct New Family Resource Center.** This number represents an estimated number of new children that could be served by constructing new child care centers using the Family Resource Center model. (Please see the *Glossary for more detail on Family Resource Centers*.) This estimate is based on responses to the Chicago Children's Capital Fund RFP and other factors such as available land and buildings.

**19 Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers.** This number represents an estimated number of new children that could be served in existing private-pay child care centers if private-pay providers accepted additional child care subsidy certificates. (Please see the *Glossary for more detail on child care subsidy certificates*.) Based on existing certificate acceptance rates, the IFF estimated how many additional children could be served in each community area if certificate acceptance increased at private-pay centers.

**20 Increase Licensed Home Slots.** This number represents an estimated number of new children that could be served in additional licensed homes. The number of new homes was estimated by the IFF using a formula based on the number of housing units in the community area, the percentage of single family homes in the community area, and the number of eligible children in the community area. The number of new homes was multiplied by an average of four slots per home to estimate the number of new children to be served.

**21 Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets.** These figures represent the total number of additional slots/children that could be served if the efforts to expand full-day care described in items 16-20 are undertaken.

**22 Slots still needed.** Subtracting existing slots (Item 14) and Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets (Item 21) from the 35% Goal results in this figure, which represents the number of slots still needed to meet the service goal of 35 percent.

# Rogers Park

## Community Characteristics

Like its neighbor West Ridge, the north side community of Rogers Park is a true melting pot of Chicago's diverse ethnic culture. The community also shares a border with Evanston, the first suburb north of the City. With the lake as its eastern border and the CTA Red Line a few blocks inland, Rogers Park has begun to gentrify.

Housing is of mixed variety and quality. The majority of housing units are multi-family and the number of rental units is decreasing as these buildings are converted to condominiums. Home sales have steadily increased in price and volume in recent years. Well over half of the housing was constructed prior to 1950. The area is densely settled and vacant land is scarce.

Rogers Park proudly proclaims its access to Lake Michigan as one of its greatest assets for families seeking recreation opportunities. Additionally, there are two other parks with play lots for children.

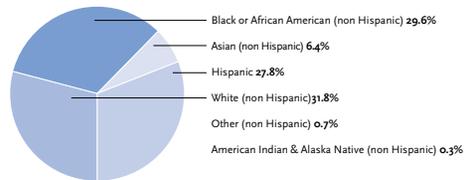
Loyola University provides an institutional anchor for commercial activity in the southeast section of the community. Rogers Park also has several community organizations providing services and advocacy on a wide variety of civic issues including affordable housing, education reform, historic preservation, economic development, and care for children and the elderly. Among the active organizations are Rogers Park Community Action Network, Howard Area Community Center, Rogers Park Community Council, Family Matters, and Loyola University Center for Urban Research and Learning.

Because of school overcrowding in the area, many residents are actively engaged in advocating for expansion and construction of new schools. Rogers Park is served very well by public transportation. Five major bus routes and four El stops service the community. There is also one Metra stop, providing access to the Loop and northern suburbs.

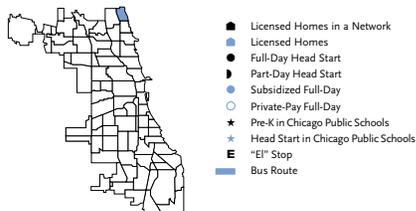
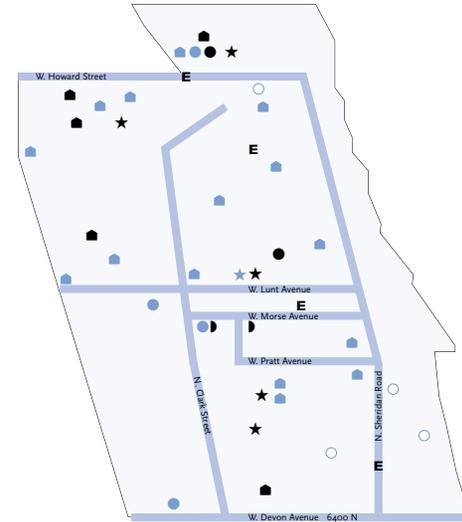
## Population Trends and Characteristics

	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	60,378	63,484
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		4135
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	13%	551
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	30%	1225
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	17%	715

## Race and Ethnicity

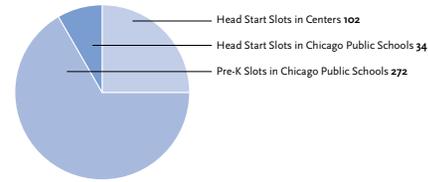


Despite the decrease in population that often accompanies gentrification in dense neighborhoods, Rogers Park's population has increased slightly in recent years. Many apartment buildings have been converted to condominiums in the eastern sections of the community, driving families seeking affordable housing west. Overcrowding continues in the elementary schools and need for child care persists as families with young children relocate to the western sections of the community. The Chicago Public Schools have committed to constructing at least three new elementary schools in the area.

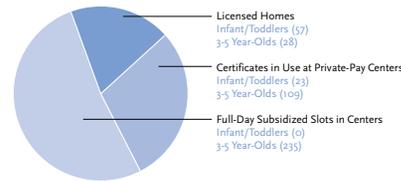


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (408 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (452 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

This community has no center-based subsidized care for infants and toddlers. There are several private-pay providers in the area, many of which readily accept child care certificates. The number of licensed homes appears to be at the maximum. Even with increased use and acceptance of certificates in centers and homes, the area's needs cannot be met by existing providers. Like West Ridge, the scarcity of vacant land that might be available for a new center exacerbates this problem. The area has some center-based part-day Head Start, which should be converted to full-day where possible. Any vacant parcels or buildings should be identified as sites for future new centers. Linkages with the Chicago Public Schools efforts to secure land for new schools should also be explored, and new schools should include Pre-K.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	212	216
Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots	80	372
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	40
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	48	0
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	0	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots	0	0
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>Goal Met</b>

- Construct or develop new Family Resource Center if vacant land/buildings can be identified.
- Convert part-day Head Start slots to full-day where possible.
- Encourage increased acceptance of certificates by private providers.

<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 75% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> No proposals to expand existing centers were received for Rogers Park. One CCF proposal for a new Family Resource Center was received for Rogers Park which included two infant classrooms serving eight children each, two toddler classrooms serving eight children each, and a two-year-old classrooms serving eight children each.

# West Ridge

## Community Characteristics

Located on the City's northern border, West Ridge boasts one of the most diverse immigrant populations in Chicago. The community is home to the City's growing Eastern European, Indian, and Pakistani populations which are joined by growing Central American and Mexican immigrant populations. Expansion of subsidized child care in West Ridge will require sensitivity to meeting language and other needs of the community's diverse population. The area also borders two other top-20 communities: Rogers Park on the east and Lincoln Square on the south.

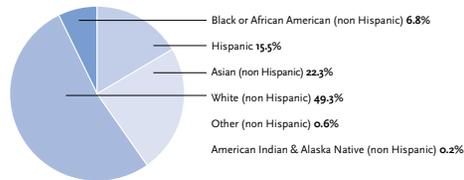
Housing is of mixed variety and quality. Almost half of the housing is single-family. Home sales have steadily increased in price and volume in recent years. Almost half of the housing was constructed prior to 1950. The area is densely settled and vacant land is scarce.

West Ridge has three major parks within its borders that provide recreation opportunities for residents. Because of school overcrowding in the area, many residents are actively engaged in advocating for expansion and construction of new schools. West Ridge is served by seven major bus routes.

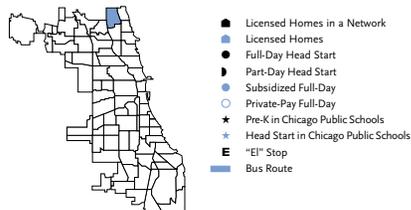
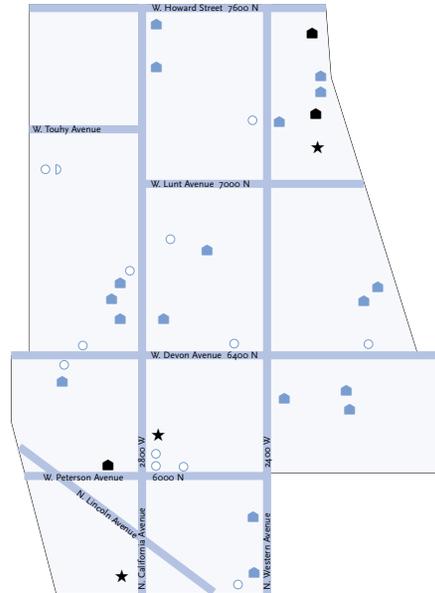
### Population Trends and Characteristics

	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	65,374	73,199
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		3865
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	15%	→ 588
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	27%	→ 1045
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	18%	→ 648

### Race and Ethnicity



Though the population declined in the 1970s, immigration by a myriad of ethnicities and nationalities led to steady population increases in the 1980s and 1990s. Between 1990 and 2000, West Ridge's population grew 11.8 percent, and is expected to continue to rise in the near term. Elementary schools in West Ridge and neighboring Rogers Park are overcrowded. The Chicago Public Schools has committed to constructing at least one new elementary school in the area.

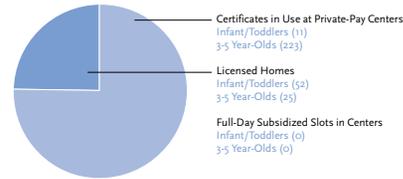


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (204 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (311 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

This community has numerous private-pay child care centers which accept a large number of child care certificates, but the area's needs cannot be met by existing providers without expansion. The scarcity of vacant land available for a new center and increasing population exacerbate this problem. Expansion of any of these existing centers to include infant/toddlers should be pursued. Links with the Chicago Public Schools efforts to secure land for new schools should also be explored, and Pre-K should be included in plans for new schools. The number and quality of single-family homes suggest that more licensed home providers could be recruited to increase service levels for infants and toddlers. Efforts should be made to partner with religious, service, or civic organizations representing the different ethnic populations to better recruit licensed home providers to provide culturally appropriate care.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	180	186
Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots	63	248
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	0
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	18	40
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	6	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots	84	0
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Goal Met</b>

- Recruit additional licensed home providers to improve service levels for infants and toddlers.
- Expand existing center to include infant/toddler care.
- Encourage private-pay providers to accept more certificates.

<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 50% of licensed home slots provided by CDAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> One CCF proposal to expand an existing center was received. No CCF proposals for new centers that included a designated site were received.

# Lincoln Square

## Community Characteristics

Located on the north side of the City and sharing boundaries with two other top-20 communities, Lincoln Square is undergoing significant change in demographics as its eastern sections gentrify. Bounded by the Metra commuter tracks on the east and the north branch of the Chicago River on the west, this community is well-located for access to both the Loop and the northern suburbs.

Housing is generally of good quality and is of mixed variety. The majority of housing units are multi-family, although there are large areas where single-family homes and owner-occupied two-flats predominate. The number of rental units is decreasing as many six- and 12-flat buildings are converted to condominiums. Well over half of the housing was constructed prior to 1950. There is little vacant land.

Lincoln Square has a variety of institutions which contribute to its cultural and recreational richness. The community's commercial

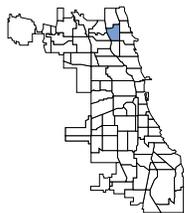
heart is Lincoln Avenue, several blocks of which were converted to a pedestrian-friendly mall in 1978. The Lincoln Square Chamber of Commerce actively pursues initiatives to improve the climate for businesses in the area. The Old Town School of Folk Music recently moved to the area, and the Chicago Public Library constructed the Sulzer Regional Library in 1985. There are three major parks with many recreational programs and facilities and several "pocket parks" in the area. Two hospitals (Ravenswood and Swedish Covenant) currently operate child care programs.

Lincoln Square is well-served by public transportation. Four CTA Brown Line El stops are within its boundaries. There is also one Metra stop, providing access to the Loop and northern suburbs. Nine major bus routes serve the community.

## Population Trends and Characteristics

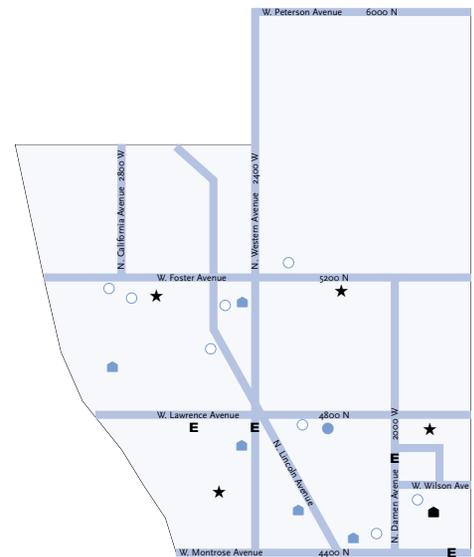
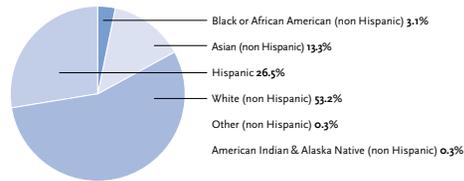
	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	44,891	44,574
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		2500
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	15%	381
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	31%	777
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	21%	528

Lincoln Square continues to evolve. Once proclaimed to be "a touch of Europe" in the heart of Chicago, it was populated by German, Greek and Swedish families who owned and operated the businesses along Lincoln Avenue. As these residents moved away, they were replaced over the years by many Latino and Korean families. In recent years gentrification has begun to displace these families. Access to the El has brought first-time homebuyers and young families to the area. The overall population of the community has generally declined and this trend is expected to continue for the next several years. Nevertheless, there continues to be some overcrowding in the elementary schools and a great need for child care as families with young children relocate to the northern and western sections of the community. The Chicago Public Schools recently constructed additions to two of the community's four elementary schools. A third school will be replaced.



- Licensed Homes in a Network
- Licensed Homes
- Full-Day Head Start
- Part-Day Head Start
- Subsidized Full-Day
- Private-Pay Full-Day
- ★ Pre-K in Chicago Public Schools
- ★ Head Start in Chicago Public Schools
- E "El" Stop
- Bus Route

## Race and Ethnicity

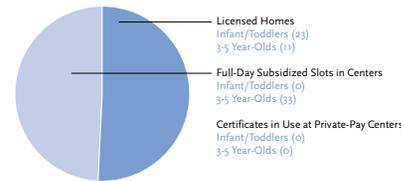


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (170 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (67 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

This community has one provider of center-based subsidized care for preschool children and no center-based subsidized care for infants and toddlers. There are several private-pay providers in the area, many of which accept child care certificates. The hospital-based providers should be encouraged to expand their operations and take more certificates. Due to the high quality of the housing stock, there is significant opportunity to increase the number of licensed homes. Even with increased use and acceptance of certificates in private centers and homes, the area's needs cannot be met by existing providers. Development of a new Family Resource Center should be pursued if a site can be identified in the northwestern portion of the community where lower-income families reside.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	135	137
<b>Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	0
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	20	20
Increase Licensed Home Slots	40	20
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>

- Increase certificate acceptance at private-pay centers.
- Step up recruitment of licensed home providers.
- Construct small Family Resource Center if vacant land/building can be identified in the northwestern portion of the community.



<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 75% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> No CCF proposals to expand existing centers or construct new centers were received for Lincoln Square.

# Albany Park

## Community Characteristics

Albany Park's Chamber of Commerce advertises this north side neighborhood as "well-located" midway between O'Hare Airport and Chicago's Loop. Bounded on the east and north by the Chicago River, Albany Park shares a border across the river to the east with another top-20 community: Lincoln Square.

Housing in Albany Park is of generally good quality. More than two-thirds of the housing units are multi-family. The eastern third of the community contains one of Chicago's wealthier enclaves of single-family homes known as Ravenswood Manor. Due in part to sales in this neighborhood, and to developer interest in condominium conversion of some multi-family buildings, home sales have steadily increased

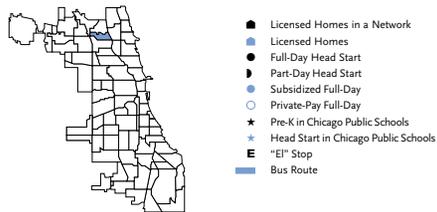
in price and volume in recent years. Vacant land is scarce.

Albany Park has several strong community organizations. The Albany Park Chamber of Commerce has existed in some form for more than 75 years, and takes an active role in promoting the diverse cultures of the community as assets that attract business and consumers. The nonprofit North River Commission has worked on housing, education and economic development initiatives for 25 years. The Albany Park Community Center dominates the child care field in the area, providing the community's only source of subsidized child care.

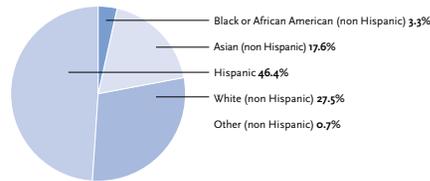
The CTA Brown Line makes its last three stops in the eastern half of Albany Park. Seven major bus routes also serve this community area.

### Population Trends and Characteristics

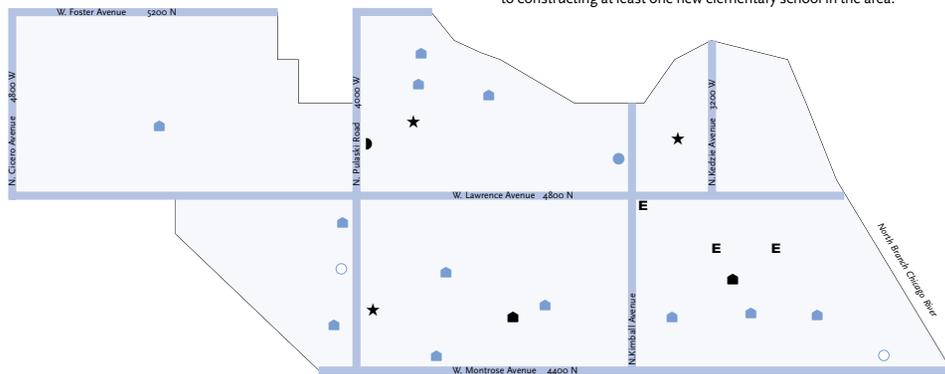
	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	49,501	57,655
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		40,466
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	14%	→ 564
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	27%	→ 1105
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	20%	→ 795



### Race and Ethnicity

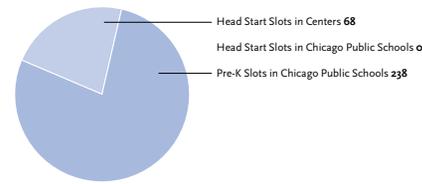


Albany Park has been both a point of entry for immigrant families (primarily Asian) and a destination for young professionals seeking to become homeowners. The population has increased significantly since 1990 and the trend is expected to continue, despite the effects of gentrification. The area is home to a large Asian community comprised mainly of Korean families. A significant Latino population also continues to grow. These two groups comprise over half the population, with the remainder made up of white ethnic groups and a small African-American population. Elementary schools in the area are crowded, and several have recently undergone expansion. The Chicago Public Schools has committed to constructing at least one new elementary school in the area.

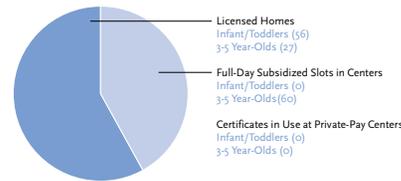


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (306 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (143 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

Albany Park has few child care assets. A single agency serves low-income families with limited full-day care. Increasing licensed homes can increase slots for infants and toddlers, but the impact will not be great because multi-family housing, the dominant housing type, is more difficult to license. A new Family Resource Center will have the greatest impact on meeting community need. The western portion of the community has the greatest need and little licensed care. Efforts should concentrate on identifying buildings for rehabilitation into centers. Depending on availability of land and buildings, development may have to concentrate on two smaller centers to meet demand. Linkages with Chicago Public Schools efforts to identify land for new schools should also be explored.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	193	194
<b>Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	0
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	43	100
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	0	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots	48	16
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>Goal Met</b>

- Create one larger or two smaller Family Resource Centers to increase infant/toddler care.
- Recruit additional licensed homes in the northwest portion of community.



<sup>2</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. The 68 center-based Head Start slots are in a center that will be closed in the near future. Includes 75% of licensed home slots provided by DGAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>3</sup> No proposals to expand existing centers were received for Albany Park. One CCF proposal for a new Family Resource Center was received for Albany Park, which included one classroom for 12 infants, one classroom for 15 toddlers, one classroom for 16 two-year-olds, and five classrooms for 20 three- to five-year-old children each.

# Belmont Cragin

## Community Characteristics

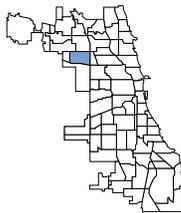
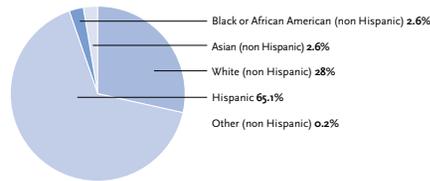
Belmont Cragin is located on the City's northwest side and shares its eastern border with Hermosa, another top-20 community. The community boundaries roughly are: Belmont Avenue on the north; Grand Avenue on the south; Cicero Avenue on the east and Narragansett on the west. The majority of the housing was built in the 1930s, and is dominated by single- and two-family dwellings. According to area real estate agents, the housing stock is generally of good quality and

single-family home sales have steadily increased in volume and price since 1998. Belmont Cragin has an active Chamber of Commerce. The area's major recreational resource, Riis Park recently received a multi-million-dollar facelift, and several streets and parkways have been improved with resurfacing and new lighting since 1999. The area is served by nine major bus routes.

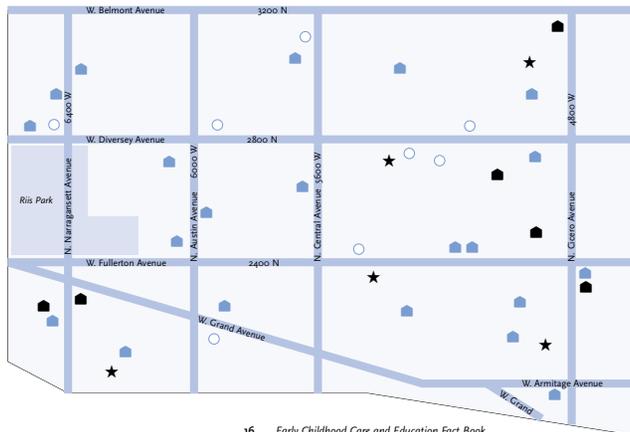
## Population Trends and Characteristics

	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	56,787	78,144
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		4913
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	14%	692
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	28%	1372
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	18%	891

## Race and Ethnicity



- Licensed Homes in a Network
- Licensed Homes
- Full-Day Head Start
- Part-Day Head Start
- Subsidized Full-Day
- Private-Pay Full-Day
- ★ Pre-K in Chicago Public Schools
- ★ Head Start in Chicago Public Schools
- "El" Stop
- Bus Route



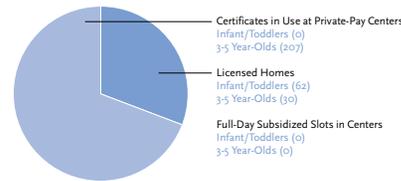
Belmont Cragin experienced one of the highest rates of growth in the last decade (34 percent) and has shifted from a largely white ethnic neighborhood to one that is more than half Latino. Many of the new Latino residents have relocated from other Latino neighborhoods to the south and east (Humboldt Park and Logan Square) and this trend is expected to continue. Five community elementary schools have received or will receive additions to alleviate overcrowding. A new elementary school is also scheduled to be constructed.

## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (306 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (299 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

Like so many other community areas which have experienced significant demographic changes, Belmont Cragin has few child care assets on which to build. There are numerous private-pay centers in the community. The use of certificates in private-pay centers is already at high levels, but none of these centers provides infant/toddler care. A new Family Resource Center will have the greatest impact on need. Vacant land and/or buildings for rehabilitation should be identified. If a larger center cannot be developed, two smaller centers will be easily absorbed by growing demand. The predominantly single-family housing stock is ideal for creating licensed homes, which could greatly increase infant/toddler care.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	239	242
Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots	62	237
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	0
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	0	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots	96	0
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>5</b>

### Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal

- Develop one large or two small Family Resource Centers in rehabilitated buildings to increase care for all ages.
- Recruit licensed home providers to increase infant/toddler care.
- Encourage private-pay providers to increase certificate acceptance.



<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 50% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> No CCF proposals to expand existing centers or construct new centers were received for Belmont Cragin.

# Hermosa

## Community Characteristics

Located on the northwest side of the city, Hermosa is surrounded by four of the other top-20 communities: Avondale and Logan Square on the east, Belmont Cragin on the west, and Humboldt Park on the south.

The majority of the housing was built between 1900 and 1920, and is almost evenly divided between single-family homes and multi-family units. Single-family homes predominate on the residential side streets, while multi-family buildings alternate with commercial

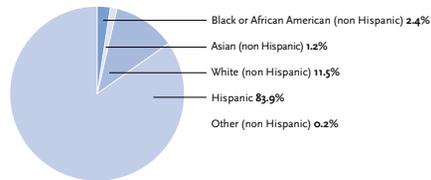
buildings along the major thoroughfares in the area: Belmont, Diversey, Fullerton, Armitage, and Pulaski. According to area real estate agents, the housing stock is generally of good quality and single-family home sales have steadily increased in volume and price since 1998.

A new 6,000-square-foot library was developed on the southern border of Hermosa in 1996. Two major parks—Hermosa and Kelvyn—also serve the area. The community has excellent access to public transportation with two Metra commuter-rail stops and five major bus routes.

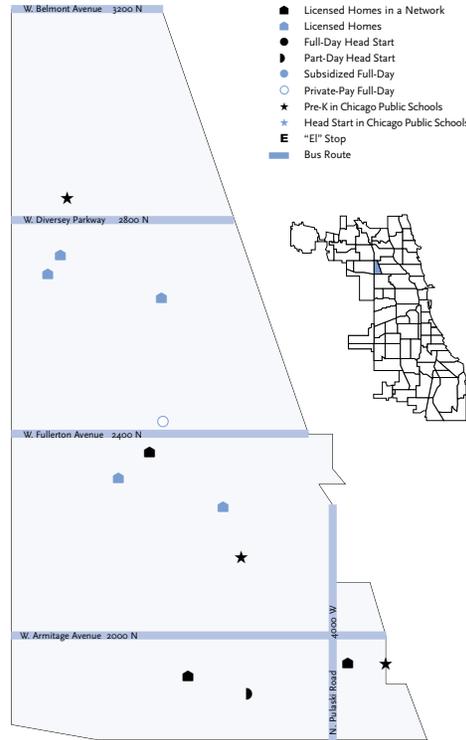
### Population Trends and Characteristics

	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	23,131	26,908
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		2396
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	17%	41%
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	29%	70%
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	18%	43%

### Race and Ethnicity

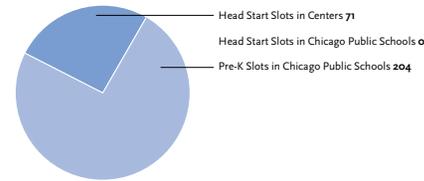


Hermosa has shifted from a largely white ethnic (Polish, Swedish, and German) neighborhood to one that is almost exclusively Latino. Population numbers have increased by more 15 percent since 1990, as families from Logan Square, West Town, and Humboldt Park have moved west and north. Chicago Public Schools has constructed annexes for two elementary schools, and a new school is planned for the area to relieve overcrowding.

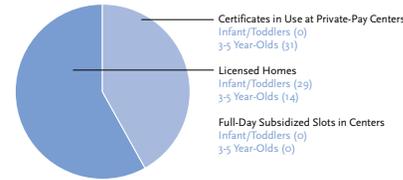


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (275 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (74 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

Infant and toddler care is the greatest need in Hermosa. Because Hermosa is completely surrounded by other high-need communities and has no full-day subsidized center-based care, a new Family Resource Center is needed. Chicago Public Schools plays a significant role in early childhood education, operating part-day Pre-K programs in all of the schools. Schools scheduled for expansion and construction should include additional Pre-K classrooms. Because of the abundant part-day care in the public schools, conversion of Head Start slots to full-day care would improve service for three- to five-year-olds without any detrimental effect on part-day service. The quality of the housing stock should allow for expansion of licensed home providers and networks to serve more infants and toddlers.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	123	124
Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots	29	45

### Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal

Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	40
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	33	40
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	0	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots	16	8
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>Goal Met</b>

- Construct a new Family Resource Center with infant/toddler classrooms.
- Convert part-day Head Start slots to full-day to the greatest extent possible.
- Expand licensed home care where possible.



<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 75% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> No CCF proposals to expand existing centers were received for Hermosa. One CCF proposal was received for a new Family Resource Center, serving 33 infants and toddlers and 40 three- to five-year-olds. No site was identified in the proposal.

# Avondale

## Community Characteristics

Avondale is located on the north side of the city and is bounded by the Chicago River to the east, Pulaski Road to the west, Addison Street to the north, and Diversey Parkway to the south. It shares its southern border with two other top-20 community areas: Logan Square and Hermosa. The Kennedy Expressway runs through the center of the community.

Housing is of generally modest quality. Roughly one-third of the housing is single-family and the rest of the units are predominantly small multi-family buildings containing two to six units. Most of the housing was constructed prior to 1950. Home sales have steadily increased in price and volume in recent years as real estate

developers discover the area's good access to public transportation.

Several new condominium and townhome developments have been completed in the last three years near the Kennedy Expressway. Developers are also using access to the Chicago River as a selling point.

Many Avondale residents consider their neighborhood to be an extension of Logan Square.

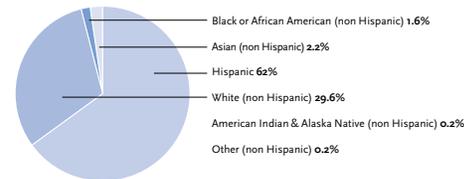
A few small parks provide recreation opportunities, and several major shopping malls serve as commercial anchors.

Avondale has good public transportation access. Two CTA Blue Line El stops serve the community, as well as six major bus routes.

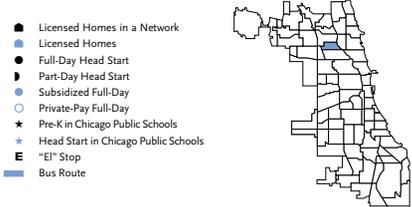
### Population Trends and Characteristics

	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	35,579	43,083
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		2,454
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	17%	411
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	31%	758
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	17%	427

### Race and Ethnicity



Avondale's population has increased greatly since 1990 and this trend is expected to continue. Once a Polish neighborhood, the area's Latino population has grown significantly. Latino families made up 37 percent of the population in the 1990 census and grew to 61 percent in 2000. This increase in population may be due to the gentrification forces in the North Center and Logan Square communities, which are pushing lower-income families north and west. The Chicago Public Schools has completed two elementary school additions and has committed to constructing new elementary schools to relieve overcrowding.

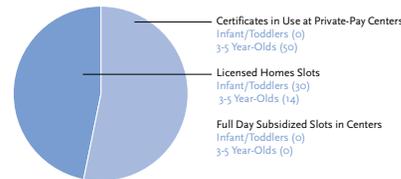


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (170 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (94 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

Avondale has few child care assets. It has no center-based subsidized care, no Head Start and only one private-pay provider. The number of licensed homes is estimated to be close to the maximum that could be expected. Development of a new Family Resource Center will have the greatest impact on need. Because vacant land is scarce, development efforts should focus on identifying buildings for rehabilitation. Linkages with the Chicago Public Schools' efforts to secure land for new schools should also be explored.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	132	133
<b>Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	0
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	100
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	0	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots	16	8
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>Goal Met</b>

- **Development of a new Family Resource Center will have the greatest impact on meeting need.**



<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 75% of listed licensed homes, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> There are no existing centers in Avondale. One CCF proposal was received for a new center, serving 100 three- to five-year-olds in five classrooms.

# Logan Square

## Community Characteristics

Generally thought of as a low-income community, Logan Square today is a rapidly changing neighborhood. One thing that has not changed is the need for child care. Logan Square ranked second in need in the 1999 *Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment*. Located on the northwest side of the City, Logan Square shares borders with four other top-20 communities: Avondale on the north, Hermosa on the west, and Humboldt Park and West Town on the south. On the east, Logan Square is bordered by one of Chicago's wealthiest communities—Lincoln Park. As housing prices have increased in that neighborhood, its residents have moved west—into Logan Square's eastern sections. Home prices and rents in the eastern portion of Logan Square have steadily increased in recent years, forcing many lower-income families west as well.

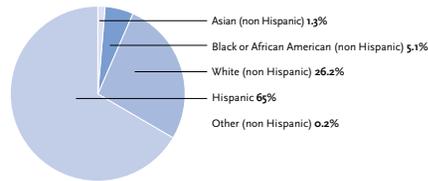
Housing is generally thought by real estate agents and housing developers to be of good quality. Multi-family housing dominates in the western portions of the community in particular, and comprises more than two-thirds of the housing units. Vacant land is scarce and the area is densely populated.

Logan Square boasts several actively engaged community organizations. Logan Square Neighborhood Association, Casa Central, Chase House, the YMCA, and several other neighborhood-based organizations serve the area and work on issues of housing, education, health, child care, and security. Logan Square is served by three CTA Blue Line stops, nine major bus routes, and the Kennedy Expressway.

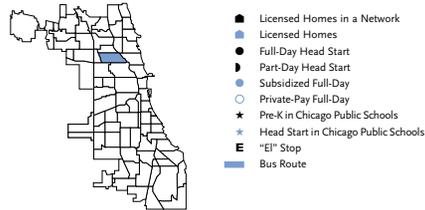
## Population Trends and Characteristics

	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	82,605	82,715
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		6896
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	21%	→ 1440
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	35%	→ 2409
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	18%	→ 1246

## Race and Ethnicity

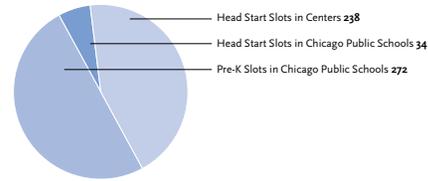


Residents are predominantly Latino, of Mexican and Puerto Rican descent. In recent years, the population has increased slightly, and this trend is expected to continue. Chicago Public Schools constructed a new middle school within the last four years and new elementary schools are planned for the area's western portions.

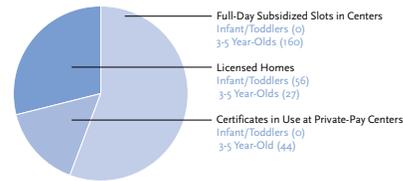


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (544 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (287 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

As this community area's eastern section gentrifies and lower-income families move west and north, the child care needs in those sections will only intensify. Coupled with the scarcity of vacant land, this situation presents one of the greater challenges for child care providers and families in need of care in their own community. This community has abundant part-day care. To the greatest extent possible, part-day Head Start slots should be converted to full-day slots. A new Family Resource Center would greatly improve the child care landscape. Vacant parcels should be identified for new center opportunities. Efforts to demolish or secure vacant buildings for new schools could be coordinated toward the same end. Providers and community organizations should step up efforts to recruit licensed home providers into networks. These efforts will only have a moderate effect on meeting infant/toddler demand because of limitations presented by the predominantly multi-family housing stock.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	427	417
Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots	56	231
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	—	100
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	—	—
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	—	60
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	—	20
Increase Licensed Home Slots	68	—
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>6</b>

### Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal

- Conversion of part-day Head Start slots would significantly increase full-day care opportunities.
- New Family Resource Center(s) are particularly needed to meet demand for infant/toddler care.
- Efforts to increase licensed homes will have moderate impact on meeting demand.



<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 75% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 *Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment*. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> No proposals to expand existing centers were received for Logan Square. One center which is already under construction includes three classrooms for three- to five-year-olds. It is included in the above totals.

# Humboldt Park

## Community Characteristics

Humboldt Park is located on the city's west side and shares borders with three other top-20 communities: Logan Square and Hermosa on the north and West Town on the east. The community boundaries are roughly: North Avenue on the north, the Union Pacific Railroad tracks on the south, Kedzie Boulevard on the east, and the Belt Railway on the west.

The majority of the housing was built before the 1930s and is dominated by smaller dwellings—single-family homes and small multi-family dwellings with fewer than 10 units. The housing stock is of mixed quality with older frame dwellings being in poorer condition than brick structures. The southeast and southwest corners of the community have little or no residential development, as they have

been the site of industrial uses and railroad yards for many years. Single-family home sales have increased slightly in volume and price since 1998. A recent initiative launched by the City's Department of Housing promises to acquire, rehabilitate, and market vacant homes in the community. The program will be administered by the Near Northwest Neighborhood Network, a community-based organization.

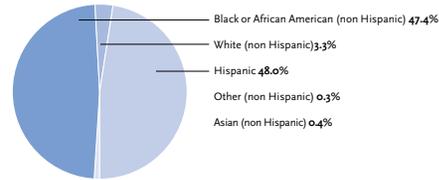
As its name suggests, one of Humboldt Park's major institutions and assets is the 207-acre park of the same name which forms the eastern boundary of the community area. The community also received a new public library in 1996, after younger residents of the community organized to replace one that had burned down. The area is served by six major bus routes.

### Population Trends and Characteristics

	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	67,573	65,836
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		6258
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	29%	→ 1833
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	46%	→ 2862
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	23%	→ 1418

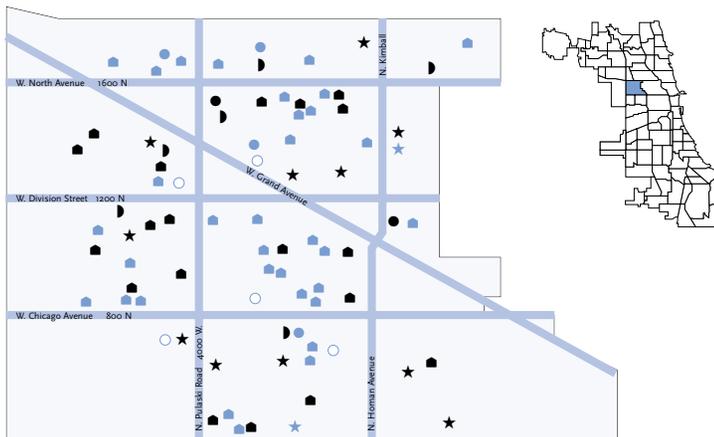
Humboldt Park has long been a working-class neighborhood. Since the 1970s, the faces of those working-class residents have changed from white to brown and black, as Latino and African-American families have moved in. The community today is comprised almost exclusively of these two racial and ethnic groups. African-American families have settled mainly in the southern and western portions of the community, while Latino families have clustered in the northern portions.

### Race and Ethnicity



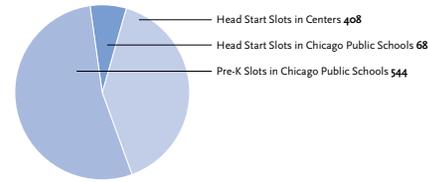
The population of Humboldt Park has declined slightly in the last 10 years, and this trend is expected to continue. Nevertheless, due to the influx of families with young children, several of the public schools have become overcrowded. One new elementary school will be constructed in the northeastern portion of the community and another elementary school in that area is scheduled to receive an addition.

- Licensed Homes in a Network
- Licensed Homes
- Full-Day Head Start
- Part-Day Head Start
- Subsidized Full-Day
- Private-Pay Full-Day
- ★ Pre-K in Chicago Public Schools
- ★ Head Start in Chicago Public Schools
- E "E" Stop
- Bus Route

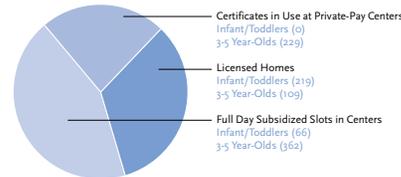


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (1020 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (985 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

The need for infant and toddler care in Humboldt Park is among the greatest in the city. The number of existing licensed homes—traditionally the source of most infant and toddler care—is at the saturation point. More home providers should be networked to improve access to resources. The need for care is greatest in the northwestern sections of the community, near the borders of Logan Square and Hermosa, where little subsidized care currently exists and where the population has increased. Existing providers should explore expansion to include infant/toddlers. Use of certificates at private-pay centers is at high levels. Part-day care for three- to five-year-olds is abundant: Chicago Public Schools operates Pre-K programs in more than a dozen schools. Part-day Head Start slots could be converted to increase full-day service for three- to five-year-olds.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	50%	497
<b>Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	180
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	0	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots <sup>3</sup>	0	0
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>Goal Met</b>

- Existing providers should explore expansion to include infant/toddler classrooms.
- Conversion of part-day Head Start slots to full-day will further increase service to 3-5 year-olds.
- Existing licensed homes should be networked.



<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 75% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> No CCF proposals to expand existing centers were received for Humboldt Park. Two CCF proposals for new centers were received for Humboldt Park, but are not included above.

<sup>3</sup> With 328 slots in 50 licensed homes, it is not likely that Humboldt Park can increase the number of homes.

# West Town

## Community Characteristics

West Town is located on the city's near northwest side and shares borders with two other top-20 communities: Logan Square on the north and Humboldt Park on the west. The community boundaries roughly are: North Avenue on the north, the Union Pacific Railroad tracks on the south, the north branch of the Chicago River on the east, and Humboldt Park on the west.

The majority of the housing was built before the 1930s. Like its neighbor to the west, Humboldt Park, the area is dominated by smaller dwellings—single-family homes and small multi-family buildings. There is a fair amount of new construction in the northeast section of the community. The older housing stock is of mixed quality and varies block by block. Single-family home sales have increased in volume and price

since 1998, although this increase is largely due to increased interest in the gentrifying neighborhoods. Vacant land is scarce and expensive.

West Town shares Humboldt Park, which forms the area's western boundary. Major commercial centers are located near the Blue Line El along Milwaukee and along Western Avenue. Many community-based organizations such as Association House, Bickerdike Community Development Corp., Erie Neighborhood House, Chicago Commons, and Northwestern University Settlement House work on education, housing, crime, and child care in the community.

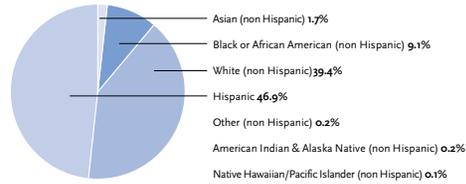
The CTA Blue Line makes four stops in West Town along Milwaukee Avenue. Ten major bus routes serve the area. The Kennedy Expressway runs along the eastern border of the community.

### Population Trends and Characteristics

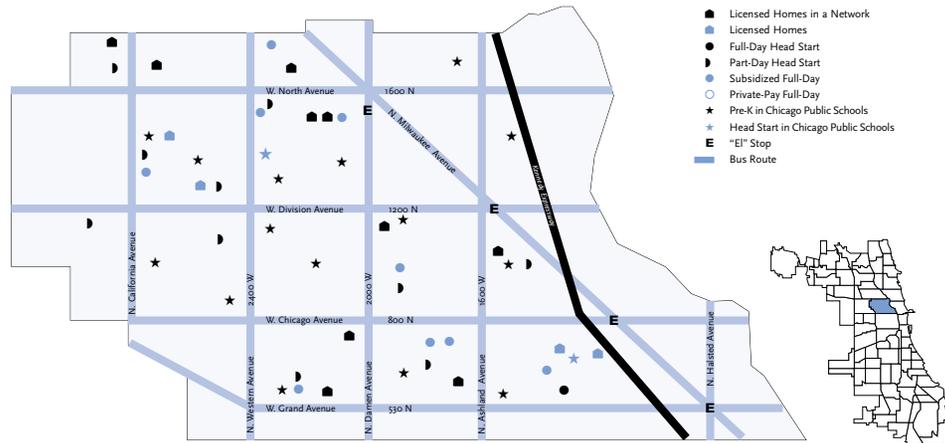
	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	87,703	87,435
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		6885
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	27%	1826
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	42%	2919
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	17%	1176

West Town is a rapidly changing and diverse neighborhood. Various sections—primarily the neighborhoods known as Bucktown, Wicker Park, and Ukrainian Village—are undergoing significant gentrification, forcing many lower-income residents west and north. According to the 2000 Census, population numbers remained virtually the same since 1990, although the racial and ethnic makeup of the

### Race and Ethnicity

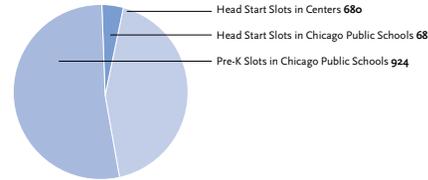


community changed considerably: the white population decreased while the Latino population grew. Overall density is generally expected to decline in coming years, but will remain higher in the western portions of the community. At least one elementary school in the northwest section of the community requires an addition to alleviate overcrowding.

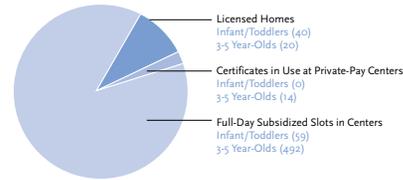


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (1672 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (625 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

The greatest need for child care in West Town is in the northwest quarter of the community where many low-income families with young children have moved as a result of gentrification in the eastern and southern sections of the community. Infant and toddler care is the greatest need, and efforts should be made to expand licensed home care, in addition to creating more center-based slots for these age groups. Part-day care is abundant in Chicago Public Schools and in Head Start centers which together provide more than 1,600 part-day slots. To the greatest extent possible, Head Start providers should seek to convert center-based part-day slots into full-day slots.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	518	503
<b>Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>526</b>
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	300
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	0	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots	52	0
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>Goal Met</b>

- Providers should consider adding infant/toddler classrooms or converting 3-5 year-old classrooms into infant/toddler classrooms.
- Conversion of part-day Head Start slots to full-day will have greatest impact on service to 3-5 year-olds.
- Recruitment of more licensed homes should be attempted.

<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 75% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> No CCF proposals to expand existing centers or construct new centers were received for West Town.

# North Lawndale

## Community Characteristics

North Lawndale is located on the City's west side, and is bounded roughly by Taylor Street on the north, the Burlington Northern railroad tracks on the south, the Penn Railroad on the east and the Belt Railway on the west. It shares borders with two other top-20 communities: South Lawndale and Lower West Side.

Housing is of mixed quality. Much of the older stock is in poor condition, and many older dwellings are multi-family. Approximately one-fourth of the units are single-family. Many new housing developments, with mixed-income residents, have been constructed in the community's northern portion in the past several years.

North Lawndale is a community undergoing revival. If developers and neighborhood activists are successful, declining population and job loss are over. Pyramid West Development Corp. is actively engaged in bringing more commercial enterprise to the area, the latest example of which is a 10-screen movie theatre complex.

Near the former site of Sears headquarters at Homan and Arthington are more than 200 condominiums, townhomes, and rental apartments in a development called Homan Square. Lawndale Christian Development Corporation has been actively engaged in affordable housing development and recently, with the Carole Robertson Center for Learning, developed the Jubilee Family Resource Center at 3701 West Ogden. The center will provide child care for 247 children.

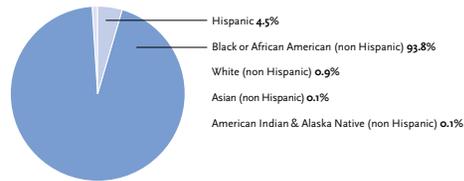
Douglas Park provides recreational opportunities for area residents. Mount Sinai Hospital, located on the eastern edge, is also an active community member, providing jobs, health care, and many programs to area residents. Another child care center, providing subsidized care for 100 pre-school children and operated by Gads Hill Center, will open in late 2001 in space owned by the hospital on Ogden Avenue. Eight major bus routes and four CTA El stops serve this community area.

## Population Trends and Characteristics

	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	47,296	41,768
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		3728
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	42%	→ 1559
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	57%	→ 2135
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	17%	→ 618

North Lawndale's population today is almost exclusively African-American and low-income. Until the late 1960s, North Lawndale had among the largest populations of Eastern European families in the city and was among the most densely populated. But as African-American families moved to the area, most white

## Race and Ethnicity

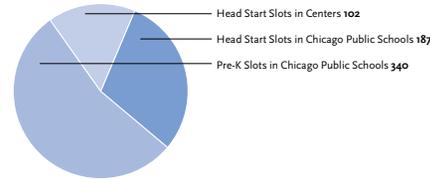


families moved to other neighborhoods. The area experienced significant population decline between 1970 and 1990. Population declined further in the 1990s, but the rate of decline has now dropped sharply, as evidenced by new housing and commercial development described above.

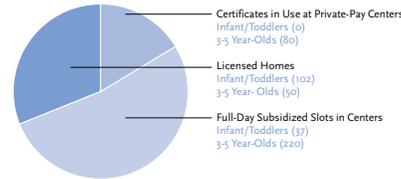


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (629 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (489 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

Since 1998 child care services in North Lawndale have increased: the YMCA opened a new center in early 2001, two more child care centers will open in 2001, and one existing center is expanding to include infants and toddlers.

With many private-pay slots, part-day programs in Chicago Public Schools, and several Head Start classrooms, North Lawndale has many assets in place. Conversion of part-day Head Start would help meet the need for three- to five-year-olds. As in many other high-need communities, North Lawndale's greatest challenge is full-day care for infants and toddlers. Given the quality and number of homes suitable for licensing, little increase in licensed homes can be expected. As housing stock improves, more licensed homes could meet these needs. Existing centers should explore expansion to serve infant/toddlers.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	379	369
Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots	139	350
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	80
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	12	0
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	70	180
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	0	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots	0	0
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>Goal Met</b>

- Expansion of existing centers to add infant/toddler classrooms should be explored.
- Centers with part-day Head Start slots should consider conversion where possible.



<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 100% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> One CCF proposal to expand an existing center was received for North Lawndale which included one classroom for 12 infant/toddlers. No CCF proposals for new centers were received, but two new centers, described above, will open in 2001-2002.

# South Lawndale

## Community Characteristics

South Lawndale, known to its residents and most Chicagoans as Little Village, is located on the southwest side and is bounded by Western Avenue to the east, the railroad tracks and the city limits to the west, the Burlington Northern railroad tracks to the north, and the Stevenson Expressway to the south. It shares borders with four other top-20 community areas: North Lawndale to the north, Lower West Side and McKinley Park on the east, and Brighton Park on the south.

Housing is of mixed quality. Almost two-thirds of the units are smaller multi-unit buildings with two or three units. More than half of the dwellings were built before 1940, and another third were built before 1960. Home sales have increased steadily in price and volume in recent years. Vacant land is scarce, as are vacant buildings.

Several community organizations, including The Resurrection Project and the Little Village Community Development Corporation,

are working with residents to increase and develop homeownership opportunities.

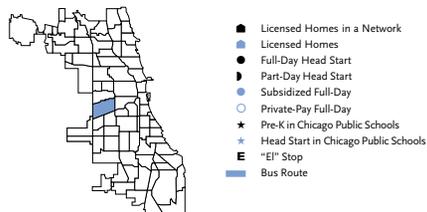
Many community organizations in addition to those listed above are actively engaged in the civic life of Little Village, working on education reform, crime reduction, and child care. An active Chamber of Commerce works to improve the climate for area businesses, many of which are located along the community's major commercial corridor: 26th Street from Kedzie to Kostner. Piotrowski Park, in the southwest corner of South Lawndale, is the only major recreation area within community boundaries, but many residents take advantage of Douglas Park, located just to the north of the community.

The City of Chicago has designated a TIF District in the northwest corner of the community to bolster commercial and residential development. The CTA Blue Line makes one stop in South Lawndale. The area is served by six major bus routes.

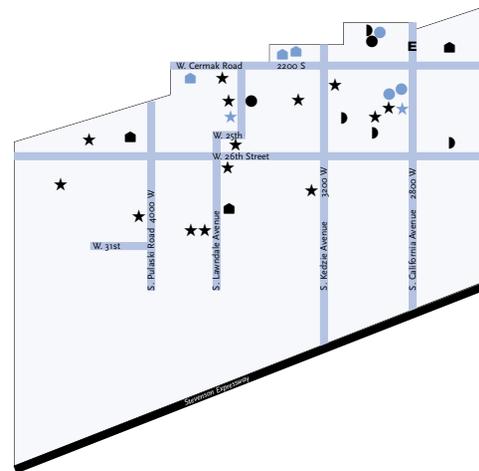
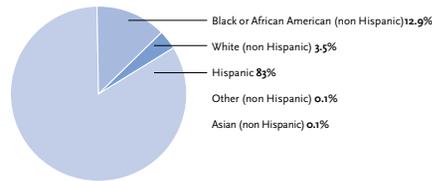
## Population Trends and Characteristics

	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	81,155	91,071
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		7,253
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	20%	→ 1,472
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	36%	→ 2,645
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	29%	→ 2,125

South Lawndale's population has increased significantly (12 percent) since 1990 and this trend is expected to continue. The community's Latino population has continued to grow, and the area—which was once home to a large Eastern European population—is now more than 80 percent Latino. The remainder of the population is comprised mostly of African-American families who live in the northwestern corner of the community, near the border of North Lawndale. Three new public schools have been built in the last five years and Chicago Public Schools has committed to construct at least three more schools by 2004.

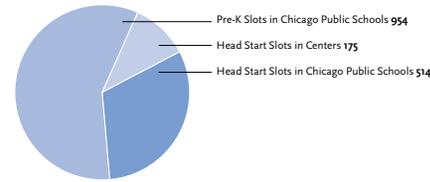


## Race and Ethnicity

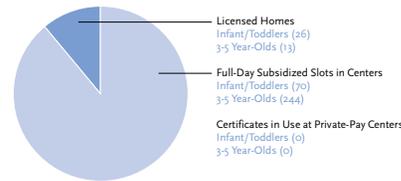


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets\* (1,643 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets\* (353 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

South Lawndale ranked as the community with the highest need in the 1999 *Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment*. With the 2000 Census showing a significant increase in population, the need will only intensify. By operating close to 1,000 part-day Pre-K slots, Chicago Public Schools makes a significant contribution to preschool education in the community. The recent expansion of the Carole Robertson Center for Learning has increased full-day opportunities in the eastern half of the community, but no full-day option exists for families west of Kedzie Avenue. Development of an additional Family Resource Center in the western portion of the community is needed. Additionally, conversion of a large portion of the community's 500 part-day Head Start slots in nonprofit centers will increase service. Despite a preponderance of multi-family dwellings, a significant increase in licensed home slots is possible because few have been developed.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	427	454
Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots	96	257
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	220
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	46	60
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	0	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots	75	37
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>317</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>Goal Met</b>

- Convert part-day Head Start slots to full-day to increase service for 3-5 year-olds.
- Develop new Family Resource Center with infant/toddler classrooms west of Kedzie Avenue.
- Step up recruitment efforts for licensed home providers.



<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 100% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 *Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment*. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> No CCF proposals to expand existing centers were received for South Lawndale. Several CCF proposals for new centers were received for South Lawndale. One proposed center serving 16 infants, 20 toddlers, 20 two-year-olds and 60 three- to five-year-olds is included in the above totals.

# Lower West Side

## Community Characteristics

Known to its residents and most Chicagoans as Pilsen, the Lower West Side community is centrally located just south and west of the Loop. It is home to one of the city's oldest enclaves of Latino families and shares borders with four other top-20 communities: North and South Lawndale to the west, Brighton Park to the southwest, and McKinley Park to the south.

Housing is of mixed quality and is predominantly multi-family units in two- and three-flat buildings. Housing prices have increased, but real estate agents report that turnover among long-time residents is rare. The eastern sections of the area are targeted by developers for condominium development, which will increase the density of this community even more.

For over 10 years, The Resurrection Project, a community development corporation, has worked to organize and improve all aspects of community life. More than 100 new homes for families with modest incomes have been developed by this organization.

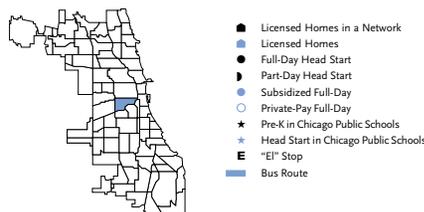
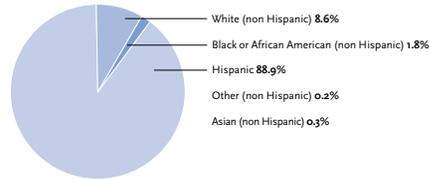
Pilsen/Lower West Side has several other organizations actively engaged in education reform, child care, homeownership, and community safety, including El Valor and Gads Hill Center. Three chambers of commerce operate to improve the climate for business, particularly around the 18th Street commercial center. One existing child care center operated by El Hogar Del Niño is expanding and the additional space is scheduled to open in late 2001. Three CTA Blue Line stops and seven major bus routes serve this community area.

### Population Trends and Characteristics

	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	45,654	44,031
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		3863
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	24%	→ 935
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	42%	→ 1623
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	27%	→ 1026

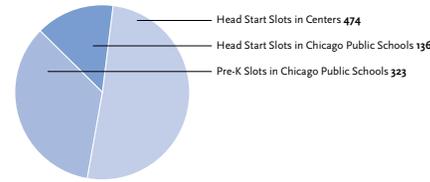
With its prized location close to downtown Chicago, Pilsen is grappling with the inevitable gentrification pressures that come with proximity to transportation and commerce. The community remains overwhelmingly (88 percent) Latino—mostly Mexican, but residents and real estate agents have noticed an influx of white families seeking housing values in recent years. Population numbers have decreased slightly since 1990, making Pilsen/Lower West Side one of a few Latino communities that did not experience expansive growth in the last decade. Nevertheless, schools in the area are overcrowded. Two new elementary schools are planned and two existing elementary schools have or will receive additions.

### Race and Ethnicity

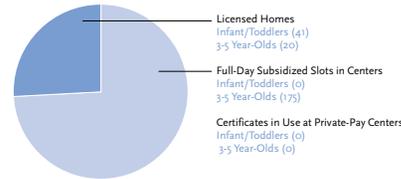


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (933 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (236 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

With large numbers of part-day Head Start slots and many Chicago Public Schools offering Pre-K programs, Pilsen/Lower West Side can meet the 35 percent goal for three- to five-year-olds by converting many of the part-day Head Start slots to full-day. The larger challenge for this community will be to meet the acute need for infant/toddler care. The housing stock is primarily multi-family, and therefore more difficult to license. Increasing the number of licensed homes to serve infants and toddlers will be difficult, but must be attempted. Coordination of recruitment efforts with strong local churches or organizations could have positive results. Development of at least one Family Resource Center with infant/toddler classrooms will have the greatest impact on increasing service for this age group.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	292	277
Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots	41	195
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	200
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	20	200
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	16	120
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	0	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots	20	0
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>520</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>Goal Met</b>

- Develop a Family Resource Center with infant/toddler classrooms.
- Convert most part-day Head Start slots to full-day.
- Recruit more licensed homes with help from local churches or organizations.



<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 100% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> No CCF proposals to expand existing centers were received for Lower West Side. One center is currently undergoing a major expansion, adding 20 infant/toddler slots and 200 three- to five-year-old slots. Several CCF proposals were received for Lower West Side. One is included above which contains one infant classroom for eight children, one toddler classroom for eight children and 6 three- to five-year-old classrooms for 20 children each.

# Brighton Park

## Community Characteristics

Located on the southwest side of the City, Brighton Park is one of the fastest growing communities in Chicago, having increased in population by 39 percent since 1990. It shares borders on the north, east, and south with four other top-20 communities: South Lawndale, McKinley Park, New City, and Gage Park.

The majority of the housing was built before 1940 and is almost evenly divided between single- and multi-family dwellings. The housing stock is well-maintained. Single-family home sales have steadily increased in volume and price since 1996. Vacant land is scarce.

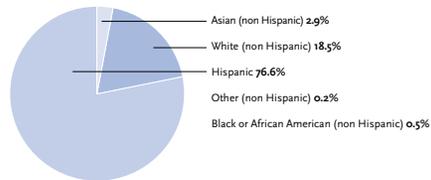
The Brighton Park Community Council is actively engaged in a variety of civic issues related to improving the area. For recreation, residents take advantage of Kelly Park. Five Holy Martyrs Roman Catholic Church on 43rd and Francisco has been and remains a central institution for Polish families in Chicago.

Two CTA Orange Line stops serve Brighton Park, although the stations technically lie outside of the community area boundaries. Eight bus routes also serve the area.

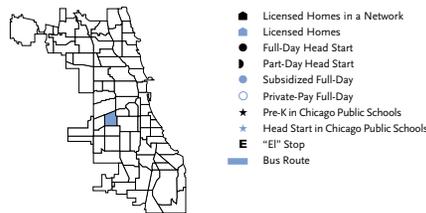
### Population Trends and Characteristics

	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	32,207	44,912
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		3377
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	17%	→ 559
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	32%	→ 1078
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	22%	→ 732

### Race and Ethnicity



Once a stronghold of the Polish immigrant community, the area now has a majority of Latino families. With a lower median age and larger families, the growing Latino population in the community has significantly increased the need for child care. Growth is expected to continue. Chicago Public Schools has committed to constructing one new elementary and one new high school in the area.

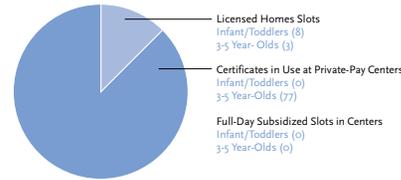


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (170 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (88 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

Like other communities that experienced significant demographic changes, Brighton Park has few child care assets to build on. Only one privately run child care center serves the community. Brighton Park is in great need of subsidized center-based care. A new Family Resource Center would greatly alleviate need. Additionally, because of the high quality of housing stock and predominance of single-family homes, licensed homes and networks should be aggressively pursued. Schools recently constructed and scheduled for construction should be brought into the child care planning process. Because vacant land is scarce, buildings that could be rehabilitated should be identified.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	189	188
<b>Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	0
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	24	60
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	0	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots	48	24
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>24</b>

- **Development of a new Family Resource Center will have the greatest impact on need.**
- **Expansion of the number of new licensed homes has great potential for meeting the need for infant/toddler care.**

<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 75% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> One CCF proposal for a new Family Resource Center was received for Brighton Park. It included one infant classroom for six children, one toddler classroom for 12 children, and three classrooms with 20 three- to five-year-olds each. No site was identified for this proposed center.

# McKinley Park

## Community Characteristics

McKinley Park is located a few miles southwest of the Loop and is bounded by the south fork of the Chicago River to the east, Western Avenue to the west, the Stevenson Expressway to the north, and Pershing Road to the south. It has been described as the geographic center of the City and is surrounded on three sides by other top-20 community areas: Lower West Side, South Lawndale, Brighton Park, and New City.

Housing is of generally good quality, and is divided equally between single-family and small multi-family buildings containing two to four units. Home sales have steadily increased in price and volume in recent years. Almost all of the housing was constructed prior to 1940. Some new townhome and condominium developments have been constructed since the opening of the CTA Orange Line stations along

Archer Avenue. Like several of its neighboring communities, McKinley Park participates in the Southwest Home Equity Assurance program that insures property values for an extended time.

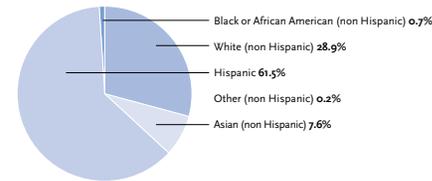
McKinley Park is home to one of the City's oldest parks, which bears the same name. The park has recently been renovated, and residents make use of the recreational facilities. A new state-of-the-art Chicago Public Library also recently opened in the area. The McKinley Park Civic Association is actively engaged in improving the neighborhood's security, recreational opportunities, and commercial opportunities.

McKinley Park has good public transportation access. Two CTA Orange Line El stops service the community, as well as six major bus routes.

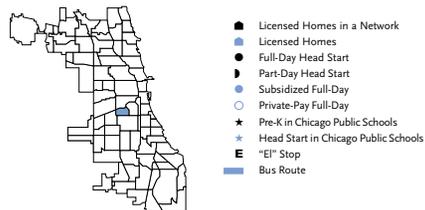
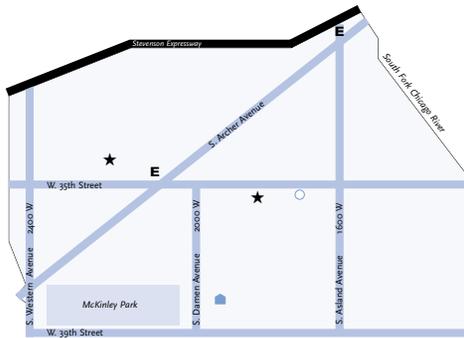
### Population Trends and Characteristics

	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	13,297	15,962
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		1099
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	15%	170
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	29%	315
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	21%	232

### Race and Ethnicity

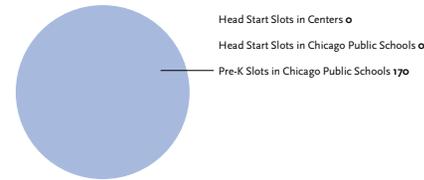


McKinley Park's population has increased in recent years and this trend is expected to continue. Once a predominantly German and Polish neighborhood, the area's Latino population has grown in recent years. Though the schools do not appear to suffer from overcrowding, the Chicago Public Schools constructed one replacement elementary school in 1998, and will construct another in the next few years. A third elementary school will move into one of the old school buildings after it has been renovated.

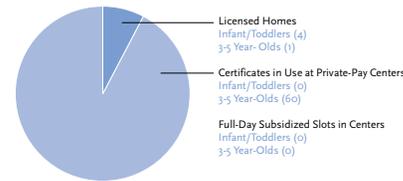


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (170 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (65 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

This community has a single private-pay provider that accepts child care certificates, but offers no infant/toddler care. This provider should be encouraged to expand, if possible, to serve infant/toddlers. There are fewer licensed home providers than the area could support based on the income levels and number and quality of single-family homes. Recruitment of licensed home providers will contribute greatly toward meeting the goal for infant/toddlers.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	55	55
Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots	4	61
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	0
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	0	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots	24	12
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>Goal Met</b>

- Quality and quantity of single-family homes present a significant opportunity to increase licensed home care for infants and toddlers.
- Encourage private-pay provider to expand service to include infant/toddlers.



<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 75% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> No CCF proposals to expand existing centers or construct new centers were received for McKinley Park.

# New City

## Community Characteristics

Located on the south side and home to Chicago's stockyards, New City was once the City's industrial center. A portion of New City is still known to residents as Back of the Yards. Bounded roughly by Western Avenue, Pershing Road, Garfield Boulevard, and Canal Street, the area shares borders with five of the top-20 communities: McKinley Park and Brighton Park on the north and west, Gage Park on the southwest, and West Englewood and Englewood on the south. The large area to the north and east of Ashland and 47th Street that was once occupied by the stockyards is now home to an industrial campus that houses dozens of large manufacturing firms.

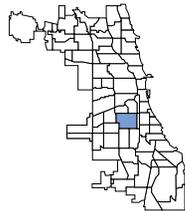
Housing is generally thought by real estate agents and housing developers to be of moderate quality, having suffered from poor maintenance. One-third of the housing is single-family; the remainder is smaller multi-family units. Because of poor maintenance, many buildings have been destroyed by fire or demolished, and there is an abundance of vacant lots.

One major park, Sherman, and two smaller parks—Cornell and Davis Square—serve the area. A new Family Resource Center, serving approximately 200 children, is scheduled to open in the fall of 2001. The area is served by one El stop and nine major bus routes.

### Population Trends and Characteristics

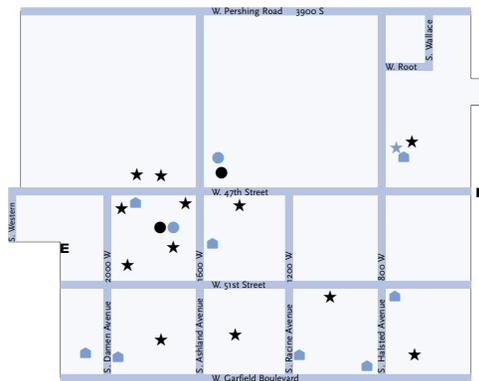
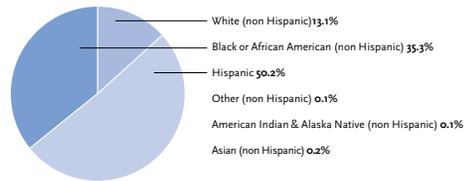
	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	53,226	51,721
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		4656
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	30%	1379
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	46%	2150
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	23%	1093

New City was once occupied primarily by Polish and Lithuanian immigrants who worked in the stockyards. Since the stockyards closed in the early 1970s the area has become home to African-Americans, who live primarily south of the 49th Street railroad tracks, and Latinos who live north of the tracks. Population figures indicate a slight downward trend that is expected to continue, but the number of school-age children has grown. Two new elementary schools have been built within the last five years. A new high school is also planned.



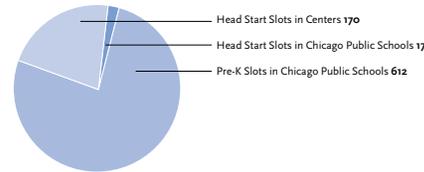
- Licensed Homes in a Network
- Licensed Homes
- Full-Day Head Start
- Part-Day Head Start
- Subsidized Full-Day
- Private-Pay Full-Day
- ★ Pre-K in Chicago Public Schools
- ★ Head Start in Chicago Public Schools
- E "El" Stop
- Bus Route

### Race and Ethnicity

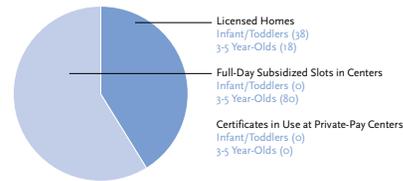


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (799 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (136 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

Abundant vacant land presents the opportunity for construction of a Family Resource Center in the southern portion of New City. Care should be taken to avoid competition with the existing and planned centers in nearby Englewood. The moderate quality of single-family housing stock makes recruiting for licensed home operators challenging. Partnerships with the City's Department of Housing and/or Neighborhood Housing Services for home improvements should be explored. Chicago Public Schools operates several Pre-K programs in area schools, playing a role in the provision of part-day care. Part-day Head Start slots in centers should be converted to full-day where possible.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	381	372
Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots	38	98
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	120
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	15	60
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	62	80
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	0	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots	48	24
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>Goal Met</b>

- Construct new Family Resource Center with infant/toddler classrooms.
- Convert part-day Head Start slots to full-day where possible.
- Link government home-improvement initiatives to efforts to increase licensed home care slots.



<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 100% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> Two CCF proposals to expand existing centers were received for New City, including slots for 15 infants and 80 three- to five-year-olds. A new Family Resource Center is scheduled to open in the fall of 2001 which will serve 16 infants, 46 toddlers, and 80 three- to five-year-olds. It is included in the table above.

# Gage Park

## Community Characteristics

Located on the City's southwest side near Midway Airport, Gage Park shares borders with four other top-20 communities: Brighton Park to the north, New City and West Englewood to the east, and Chicago Lawn to the south.

Housing is of generally good quality. Almost two-thirds of the homes are single-family, many of which are bungalows more than 70 years old. Most of the multi-family housing is two- and three-flat buildings. Housing prices have increased, though not as dramatically as in other parts of the city. Homes in the northern and western sections have sold for higher prices than those in the southern sections. Residential neighborhoods are known for the carefully manicured lawns

and tree-lined streets. The Southwest Home Equity Assurance Program has worked with more than 3,000 homeowners in Gage Park and surrounding southwest side communities by offering value insurance for single-family homes.

Gage Park has several community organizations which are actively engaged in preserving the community. A shopping center, developed in the mid-1990s, has increased commercial activity near 57th Street and Kedzie Avenue. For recreation, Gage Park residents frequent the park which shares the community's name, and Senka Park. The community is served by two Orange Line El stops and six major bus routes.

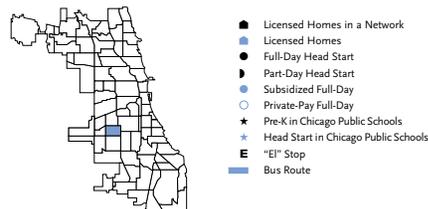
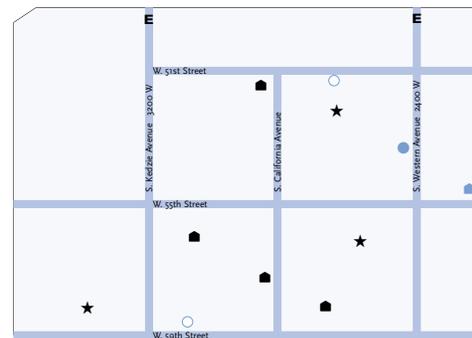
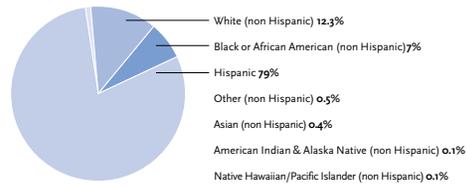
### Population Trends and Characteristics

	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	26,957	39,193
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		2668
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	15%	399
% of Children in Household Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	26%	695
% of Children in Household Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	18%	472

Gage Park was among the fastest growing communities in Chicago in the 1990s, growing by 45 percent. This growth is largely due to the influx of Latino families, who comprised 39 percent of the population in 1990, and now comprise 79 percent of the community. These new residents, with lower median ages and larger family sizes, have replaced many older, white ethnic families. The African-American population also increased slightly. Within the community borders these ethnic and racial groups are segregated. African-American families reside mainly in the southeastern corner of the community, near the border of West Englewood.

Five of the elementary schools in the area have received annexes or additions as part of the Chicago Public Schools first efforts to alleviate overcrowding under its Capital Improvement Plan in the mid 1990s. One new school is planned for the area.

### Race and Ethnicity

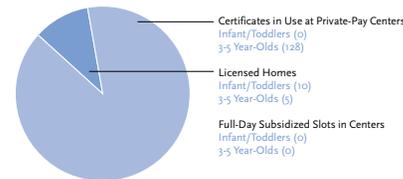


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (306 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (143 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

Gage Park has few child care assets on which to build. Use of child care certificates in private-pay centers provides the vast majority of licensed service. However, these centers provide no infant/toddler care. Gage Park's best prospects for meeting the need for infant/toddler service is the expansion of licensed homes, because of the high quality and abundance of single-family homes. Success in expanding homes will depend on increasing participation from the growing Latino population. A new Family Resource Center will also help meet the goal.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	123	121
<b>Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	0
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	10	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots	62	30
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>Goal Met</b>

- Quality and quantity of single-family homes present a significant opportunity to increase licensed home care for infants and toddlers.
- Construct a new Family Resource Center with infant/toddler classrooms.



<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by DCAC and CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 50% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> No CCF proposals to expand existing centers or construct new ones were received for Gage Park.

# Chicago Lawn

## Community Characteristics

Located on the City's southwest side near Midway Airport, this diverse community shares borders with two other top-20 communities: West Englewood to the east and Gage Park to the north.

Housing is of generally good quality. Just over half of the units are single-family homes. Most of the multi-family units are of brick construction and are located on corner lots. Housing prices are stable and have increased, though not as dramatically as in other parts of the City. The Southwest Home Equity Assurance Program offers more than 3,000 homeowners financial security for their home investments.

Chicago Lawn is also home to several long-standing community organizations that are active in housing and economic development. Southwest Community Congress and Greater Southwest Development Corporation are two such organizations.

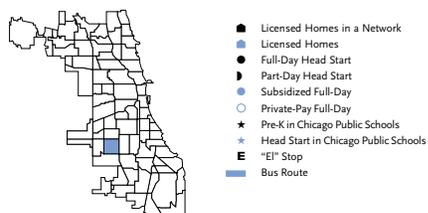
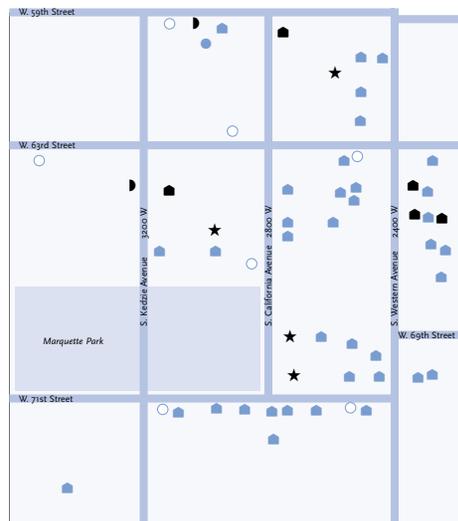
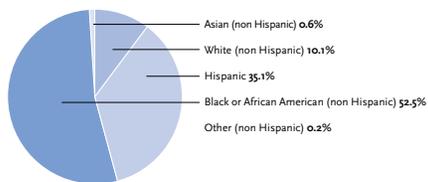
The area is also home to several well-known large businesses: both Nabisco and Kool-Aid have plants in the community. Other commercial activity is centered around the neighborhood's two major commercial strips: 63rd and 71st Streets between California and Western Avenues. These areas offer a wide range of East European, Middle Eastern, and Far Eastern restaurants, as well as shops and boutiques.

For recreation, Chicago Lawn residents flock to the 300+ acre Marquette Park, located near the center of the community. Though the park is remembered for the open housing marches and other protests that took place there in the 1960s and 1970s, it is now a flourishing center of youth and adult outdoor activity. Six major bus routes serve this community area.

### Population Trends and Characteristics

	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	51,243	61,412
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		4554
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	18%	→ 827
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	33%	→ 1494
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	19%	→ 879

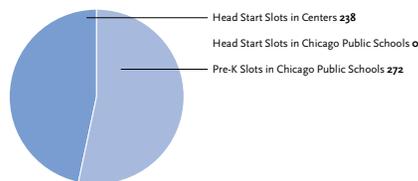
### Race and Ethnicity



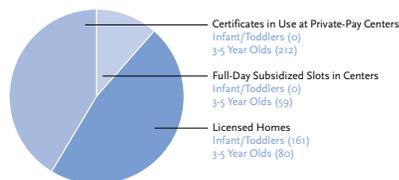
Chicago Lawn's population has changed significantly in the last two decades—growing by 20 percent since 1990 and shifting from a largely white ethnic neighborhood to one that is now comprised mainly of Latino, African-American, and Arab-American families. Within the community borders, these ethnic and racial groups are fairly segregated. African-Americans comprise more than 50 percent of the population according to the 2000 Census, and live primarily east of Western Avenue. Arab-American families have tended to settle west of Kedzie Avenue. Latino families have clustered near the northern boundary. Elementary schools in the area are crowded, and several have recently undergone expansion. The Chicago Public Schools has committed to constructing at least one new elementary school in the area.

## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (510 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (512 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

Chicago Lawn has a variety of child care assets on which to build. Each must be analyzed in order to meet the increased demand that has resulted from rapid population growth. Use of child care certificates in private-pay centers is already at high levels. These centers provide no care for infant/toddlers, but providers could be encouraged to accept greater numbers of certificates for the three- to five-year-old age group. The area is also close to saturation with licensed home providers. Because of the high quality of the housing stock, however, additional homes could be recruited from the western portion of the community, where there are currently few providers. A new Family Resource Center, including infant/toddler classrooms, will have the greatest impact on need. Chicago Public Schools operates almost 300 part-day Pre-K slots, playing a significant role in preschool education in the community. Conversion of some of the part-day Head Start classrooms in the nonprofit centers will also have a considerable impact on service, without greatly affecting availability of part-day care.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	263	260
<b>Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>351</b>
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	100
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	15	0
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	8	60
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	0	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots	24	0
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>Goal Met</b>

- Construct a new Family Resource Center with infant/toddler classrooms.
- Recruit more licensed homes in western half of community to increase infant/toddler care.
- Examine conversion of part-day Head Start slots to full-day.

<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 75% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> One CCF proposal to expand an existing center was received for Chicago Lawn, which included one classroom for 15 infant/toddlers. One CCF proposal for a new center was received for Chicago Lawn, which included classrooms for eight infants and 60 three- to five-year-olds.

# West Englewood

## Community Characteristics

West Englewood is located on the south side of the City and is bounded by Racine Avenue to the east, the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks (west of Leavitt Street) to the west, Garfield Boulevard to the north, and the Belt Railroad Tracks (75th Street) to the south. It is surrounded on three sides by four other top-20 communities: Englewood on the east, New City on the north, and Gage Park and Chicago Lawn on the west.

Housing is of modest quality. More than half of the housing is single-family homes. Multi-family housing is mostly two- and three-flat apartment buildings that were built before 1910. Home sales have increased only slightly in price and volume in recent years. Vacant land is abundant, and there is an ample supply of vacant buildings. Neighborhood Housing Services and other community

organizations are working with residents to increase homeownership opportunities.

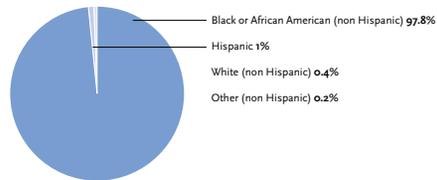
Ogden Park, located along the community's eastern border, and Lindbloom Park in the northwest corner, provide recreation opportunities for residents. The community has many churches, which are working hard to improve the community's reputation by focusing on eradicating drugs and crime. The City of Chicago has planned a new public library and other commercial projects at 63rd Street and Ashland Avenue.

West Englewood is served by the CTA Green Line and eight major bus routes.

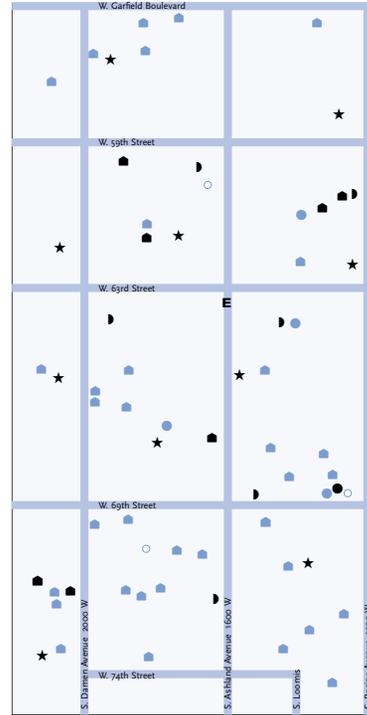
### Population Trends and Characteristics

	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	52,772	45,282
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		3913
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	27%	→ 1042
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	41%	→ 1597
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	20%	→ 774

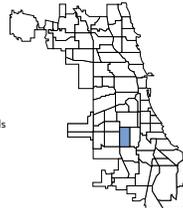
### Race and Ethnicity



West Englewood has experienced a significant decline in population since 1990. The decline is expected to continue. The community is almost exclusively African-American and the median income falls below 50 percent of the state median. Real estate agents report that middle class African-American families have begun to trickle into the neighborhood seeking easy access to downtown and bargain prices for the once-grand homes that still exist. The Chicago Public Schools constructed an annex to alleviate overcrowding at one school in the southeast section of the community.

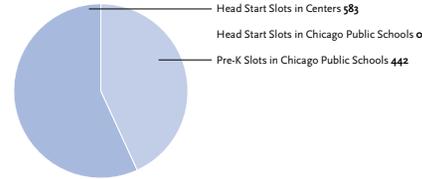


- Licensed Homes in a Network
- Licensed Homes
- Full-Day Head Start
- Part-Day Head Start
- Subsidized Full-Day
- Private-Pay Full-Day
- ★ Pre-K in Chicago Public Schools
- ★ Head Start in Chicago Public Schools
- E "E!" Stop
- Bus Route

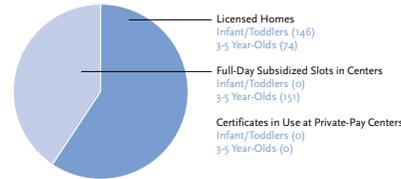


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (1025 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (371 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

Abundant vacant land and access to public transportation make West Englewood an ideal location for a new Family Resource Center. New construction of a child care facility will also bring jobs and much-needed capital investment to the community. There is already an abundance of part-day care through Pre-K in schools. Therefore, part-day Head Start slots could be converted to full-day to meet this need. The varying quality of the housing stock means that increasing the number of licensed home providers may be challenging but it should be attempted. Child care providers already operating in the area should seek to bring licensed homes into networks to improve access to resources for these providers.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	279	280
<b>Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full Day	0	140
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	0	0
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	70	120
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	0	20
Increase Licensed Home Slots	0	0
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>280</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>Goal Met</b>

- **Construct new Family Resource Center with infant/toddler classrooms.**
- **Conversion of part-day Head Start slots to full-day will further increase service to 3-5 year-olds.**
- **Network licensed home providers to increase access to quality resources.**



<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 100% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> No CCF proposals to expand existing centers or build new centers were received for West Englewood. One Family Resource Center has been approved by the Empowerment Zone Coordinating Council and is currently in predevelopment; it is included above. The center will contain two infant classrooms, four toddler/two-year-old classrooms, and six classrooms for three- to five-year olds.

# Englewood

## Community Characteristics

Located on the City's south side, Englewood is bounded by Garfield Boulevard (55th Street) to the north, 75th Street/76th Street/Belt Railroad to the south, the Dan Ryan Expressway to the east and Racine Avenue to the west. It is bordered on the west and north by two other top-20 communities: West Englewood and New City.

Housing stock in Englewood is of mixed quality, ranging from modestly well-kept two-flats and single-family homes in the southwest quadrant, to boarded-up homes in the northern portions of the community. More than two-thirds of the housing units are multi-family. Most homes are brick or frame bungalows. Several community and City efforts are underway to improve the availability of quality affordable and market-rate housing.

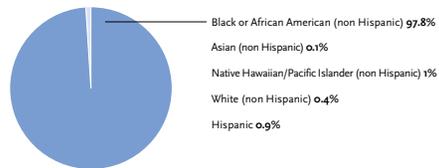
Englewood has more than 120 houses of worship within its borders, ranging from small congregations to large archdiocese-owned Catholic church buildings. Several community-based organizations, including the Englewood Conservation Community Council, work on issues of housing, health care, and child care and seek to bring both public and private resources to assist in their efforts.

The City of Chicago has designated the central portion of the community as a Tax Increment Financing (TIF) District and as the location for a new Kennedy-King City College with the hope of revitalizing the commercial area, which was once a center of commerce on the south side. The area is served by three CTA stops—two on the Red Line and one on the Green Line, as well as eight major bus routes.

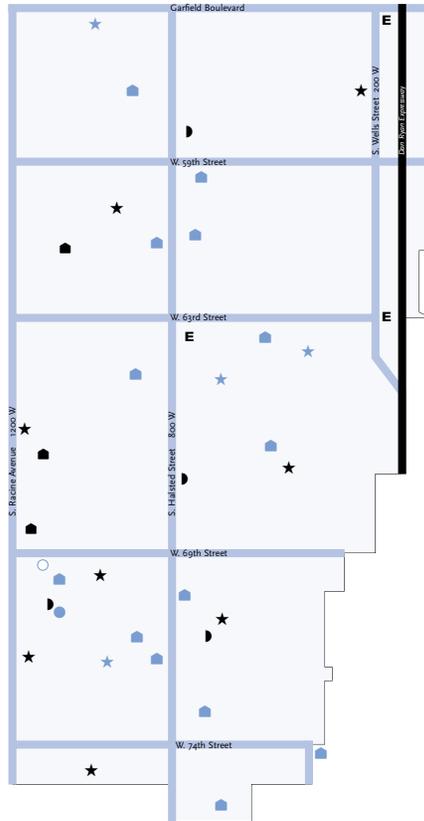
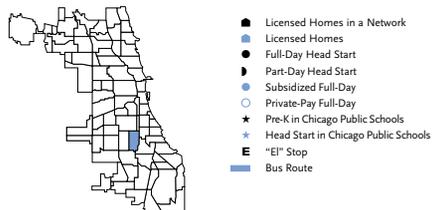
### Population Trends and Characteristics

	1990	2000
Total Number of Residents	48,434	40,222
Total Number of Children Potentially Needing Care		3649
% of Children Qualifying for Head Start	39%	→ 1439
% of Children in Households Earning up to 50% of State Median Income	58%	→ 2120
% of Children in Households Earning between 50% and 80% of State Median Income	15%	→ 546

### Race and Ethnicity

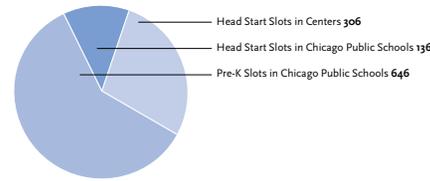


Englewood's population consists largely of African-Americans with only nominal representation by other ethnic and racial groups. The community has experienced continued population decreases, declining 35 percent from 1970 to 1980, and another 18 percent by 1990. This trend continued with the 2000 Census. Many residents of the community are low-income. Several of the public schools in the community are declining in enrollment.

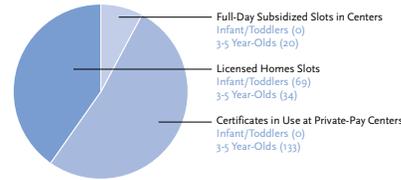


## Existing Child Care Assets

### Part-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (1088 Slots)



### Full-Day Child Care Assets<sup>1</sup> (256 Slots)



## Working Toward the Goal

Because of the abundant part-day Pre-K resources available through Chicago Public Schools, every effort should be made to convert part-day Head Start programs in centers to full-day programs. This conversion will go a long way toward meeting the need for care in the three- to five-year-old age group in Englewood. One new Family Resource Center is planned for neighboring West Englewood. Another Family Resource Center with infant/toddler classrooms is needed in the northern portion of Englewood or the southern portion of New City. Care should be taken in locating a new Englewood child care facility so as not to compete with existing centers. Because of the modest quality of the housing stock, recruiting for additional licensed home providers will be challenging. Existing providers and other community organizations, particularly churches, can be involved in increasing outreach for this effort.

	Infants and Toddlers	3-5 Year Olds
35% Goal	374	368
<b>Existing Full-Day Child Care Slots</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>Building Upon Existing Assets to Meet the Goal</b>		
Convert Part-Day Head Start to Full-Day	0	140
Expand Existing Centers <sup>2</sup>	15	20
Construct New Family Resource Centers <sup>2</sup>	66	80
Increase Certificate Use in Existing Private-Pay Centers	0	0
Increase Licensed Home Slots	36	0
<b>Total Slots Created by Building on Existing Assets</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>240</b>
<b>Slots Still Needed</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>Goal Met</b>

- Conversion of part-day Head Start slots to full-day will have great impact on meeting the need for 3-5 year-olds.
- A new Family Resource Center with infant/toddler classrooms should be constructed.
- Community organizations and churches could be involved in recruiting licensed home providers to meet need for infant/toddler care.

<sup>1</sup> Based on 2000 data provided by CDHS, Day Care Action Council, and IFF research. Includes 100% of licensed home slots provided by DCAC and CDHS, per the methodology set forth in the 1999 Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment. The number of certificates in use at private centers is based upon a survey of existing private-pay centers as of August 22, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> Two CCF proposals to expand existing centers were received for Englewood. One is included in the above table which proposed one classroom for 15 toddlers and one classroom for 20 three- to five-year-olds. Two proposals for new centers were received. Both are technically outside of the community area boundaries, but will serve Englewood residents. One, included in the above table, will have two infant classrooms with eight children each, two toddler classrooms with 10 children each, two classrooms for two-year-olds with 15 children each, and four classrooms for three- to five-year-olds with 20 children each.

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