



City of Phoenix

**HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT
2022 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT**



CITY OF PHOENIX
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2022 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

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City of Phoenix Human Services Department 2022 Community Assessment

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Executive Summary

In accordance with federal Head Start and Community Services Block Grant requirements, the City of Phoenix Human Services Department (HSD) has completed the 2022 Community Assessment. The 2022 Community Assessment identifies the needs and resources available to meet the needs of individuals and families served by HSD programs and service gaps. The report and accompanying appendices provide HSD and with current information from published sources as well as input from service users and other stakeholders to inform strategic planning.

The report contains a demographic overview and information in 11 service domains that discuss specific topics relevant to HSD's client population and service planning. Each domain includes an overview of key results, identification of service needs and gaps, an analysis of data and topic related indicators, and a summary of community perspectives gathered through surveys and focus groups. An overview of each section is provided below.

Demographic Overview

This section provides information about the Phoenix residents, including the population distribution by age, race ethnicity, household income, poverty status, and educational attainment. When available, the information is presented at the planning village level to allow for more targeted review of area of need.

Since the 2019 Community Assessment, the Phoenix's population has grown by 72,000 residents and is the fifth most populous city in the United States. The growth in population will place additional demands on HSD services. The growth in certain populations will influence the types of services that are needed and how these services are delivered. For example, growth in the number of seniors will increase the number of congregate and home-delivered meals.

Phoenix's strong economy and additional federal supports (e.g., stimulus payments) helped to reduce the percentage of households in poverty by 3.7 percentage points compared to the 2019 Community Assessment, while increasing the median household income from \$52,080 to \$60,914. However, one in six residents continue to live below the federal poverty level.

Access to reliable transportation is a barrier for some Phoenix residents, as a lack of transportation reduces access to quality schools, nutritious food outlets, higher-paying jobs, and health care.



Early Learning

This section describes preschool enrollment rates by planning village, the Early Head Start and Head Start eligible population by service provider area, the availability of licensed child care options, and programs that assist families to access child care.

HSD has funding to support enrollment of only 29 percent of the eligible child population for Head Start and only three five percent of children eligible for Early Head Start. Those families who participate in the Early Head Start and Head Start programs report a high level of satisfaction with the quality of instruction received, quality of child care offered, and convenience of location.

There are a number of programs that assist low-income families to access early learning and child care programs. Although the Arizona Department of Economic Security's child care subsidy program funding has nearly doubled in the last few years, the funding is still inadequate to meet the needs of low-income families. This challenge was evident in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey administered as part of the assessment more than a quarter of the respondents reported having issues getting child care services.

In addition to Early Head Start and Head Start, Phoenix is home to more than 375 licensed child care providers with capacity for more than 46,000 children. However, the cost for many of these programs is a barrier for many low-income families and the inability to get affordable child care is demonstrated in Phoenix's low preschool enrollment rate of 33.9 percent compared to the nationwide rate of 47.3 percent.

Education

This section describes the availability and quality of district and charter schools in Phoenix, including district and village level details regarding AzMERIT proficiency as well as information regarding the availability and cost of post-secondary education for Phoenix residents.

Phoenix has 291 district schools serving more than 196,000 students and 168 public charter schools serving almost 58,000 students. Arizona's open enrollment and school choice policies ensure that students and families have a variety of educational options. Charter schools generally outperform district schools with 66 percent of charter schools receiving a school letter grade of 'A' or 'B', compared to 51 percent of district schools. More students with a disability, a need for financial assistance through the free and reduced-price lunch program, and children who are English Language Learners attend district schools than a charter school.

Students have low proficiency levels in standardized testing in the 2020-21 school year. Citywide, fewer than 35 percent of students in all district schools achieved proficiency in math



and English Language Arts based on the AzMERIT assessments, while over 43 percent of charter school students achieved proficiency in math, and English Language Arts.

While educational attainment is directly correlated with higher levels of income and reduced unemployment, both keys to greater levels of self-sufficiency, less than half of the State's 2020 graduating cohort enrolled in a two or four-year college following graduation, which substantially lags the national college enrollment rate of nearly 66 percent.

Employment

This section highlights Phoenix's unemployment rates since 2012, employment by industry, job growth by major industry, projected job growth through 2030, and employment services available to job seeking residents.

Phoenix's unemployment rate has fully recovered from the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior to March 2020 (before the start of the pandemic), the unemployment rate was around 4 percent, it spiked in April 2020 at 13.9 percent and has steadily decreased and is now at 3.6 percent. Since 2018, Phoenix has added nearly 150,000 jobs, and is projected to add almost 170,000 jobs by 2030.

A crucial support for Phoenix's growing economy is the availability of employment assistance programs like ARIZONA@WORK and community providers like Chicanos Por La Causa, Jewish Family and Children's Services, Neighborhood Ministries, and the YMCA. The programs help develop the workforce needed by Phoenix employers.

Income Management and Self Sufficiency

This section includes an overview of household incomes, an overview of the living wage estimates for Phoenix residents of various household compositions, changes in the consumer price index, and public assistance programs.

Since the 2019 Community Assessment, there has been a four percentage point decrease in the number of Phoenix households earning in the bottom three income brackets and an equal increase in the number of households in the top three brackets. Despite these gains, many families continue to earn a wage that is below the cost of living in Phoenix. Public assistance programs, including TANF, Social Security, rental assistance, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Women, Infants and Children (WIC), and Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) are important supports for low-income residents. The consumer price index, at 10.9 percent, is the highest rate in over 40 years and has offset the increase in household incomes.



Housing

This section discusses home costs, rent costs, the supply of affordable housing, changes in the fair market value of rents, and housing programs in the city .

Over the last 10 years, median sales prices in Phoenix have increased from \$102,000 to \$397,000 with dramatic increase in the last two years. From 2012 to 2020 the average yearly increase was 10.2 percent; however, the last two years have seen increases of 19 and 29.3 percent. While the increased median sales price demonstrates a strong recovery for the Phoenix housing market, it has exacerbated the issue of affordable housing for low-income Phoenix residents. Currently, the Phoenix area has only 21 affordable units for every 100 low-income households. The Arizona Department of Housing reports the State needs as many as 270,000 additional affordable housing units to address the housing needs of low-income households. To help address this shortfall, the city created its first-ever Housing Phoenix Plan, which establishes a goal of creating or preserving 50,000 homes by 2030.

The current fair market rent for a two-bedroom home in Phoenix is \$1,311, representing a 38.9 percent increase since 2017; a family of four with income at the federal poverty level would have to use 57 percent of their income for housing costs. Rents are projected to increase another 20 percent in 2022.

The City's Housing Department provides critical supports to thousands of individuals and families in the city, with over 5,000 city-owned units of public and affordable housing and almost 7,000 housing choice vouchers to assist low income residents. However, as of December 20218, there are more than 16,000 individuals on waiting lists for the city's housing choice vouchers.

Nearly 40 percent of respondents to the Resident and Client Community Survey and 60 percent of participants in the Provider and Partner survey identified affordable housing as one of the greatest challenges they faced in their neighborhoods

Nutrition

This section discusses the various public and community programs in place to reduce hunger and improve nutrition, including free and reduced-price meals for students, SNAP, WIC, the home-delivered meals program, and food banks and pantries located across the city.

Nearly one in five Phoenix residents live more than one mile from nutritious food outlets. Additionally, One in nine residents across Maricopa County were considered food insecure in the most recently published data from 2019; however, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is expected that number will grow to one in seven. Lack of access to sufficient and nutritious food



contributes to hunger for some, and promotes obesity for others when their primary foods are non-nutritious. Food assistance programs, therefore, remain critical to the city's low-income individuals and families.

Over 60 percent of students attending a district school in Phoenix received a free or reduced-price meals in the 2021-22 school year. Since 2018, the number of households in Phoenix receiving SNAP benefits increased by 26 percent from 99,597 to 125,507 which represents 21.4 percent Phoenix households. The average monthly benefit per household in Arizona was \$492.85 in March 2022. This is almost double the average monthly benefit of \$247.90 in the 2019 Community Assessment.

Phoenix is home to 43 food banks, food pantries, soup kitchens, and emergency food box distributors, which is an important asset to the city's residents considering 27 percent of the participants in the 2021 Resident and Client Community survey conducted as part of the assessment utilized the services in the last year.

HSD operates a home-delivered meals program for low-income homebound residents aged 60 years and older and to disabled adults, reaching an average of nearly 1,800 participants daily. HSD estimates that it will serve more than 560,000 home-delivered meals in fiscal year 2021. Residents participating in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey who receive home-delivered meals through HSD value the service, and reported high levels of satisfaction with the program, with all scores over 4 on a 5 point scale.

Health

This section describes health insurance rates for Phoenix residents, the type and availability of health care providers in Phoenix, birth and maternity statistics, mental health information, and other health-related data.

The percentage of Phoenix residents with health insurance has improved from 82 percent in 2014 to almost 87 percent in 2020. The insured rate for children is even higher at 93 percent. The city is home to 30 hospitals, 29 federally qualified health centers, 347 assisted living centers, and 510 outpatient surgery and treatment centers. However, ten of the city's planning villages are designated by the Arizona Department of Health Service (ADHS) as medically underserved areas meaning the area has some combination of too few primary care providers, high poverty, a high infant mortality rate, or high unemployment.

Mental and behavioral health supports are as important as physical health care for low-income individuals, especially because rates of mental illness are highest among adults living below the federal poverty level. The State continues to rank near the bottom for mental health supports for adults at 35th and 49th for children among all states which is five and six spots lower than the



2018 study. Unsheltered homeless populations in Phoenix cite substance abuse and mental health issues as the primary barriers to holding a job or living in stable housing.

Safety

This section discusses crime related statistics, changes in crime rates, and data regarding the Phoenix's police and fire services,

While property crime rates in Phoenix have decreased by nearly 22 percent in the past 10 years, violent crime rates have increased by 26.4 percent. Participants in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey rated drug use as the greatest challenge, ranked not enough police presence third, and property crimes (such as theft) as the fourth greatest challenge. Fewer than one in five respondents indicated a positive police presence was among the greatest strengths of the neighborhood.

Emergency Services

This section discusses emergency assistance available to Phoenix residents, including the city's Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), rental assistance, Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), and homeless services.

Phoenix maintains strong partnerships with community partners to assist individuals and families facing emergencies, such as utility shut-off or evictions. Presently, LIHEAP funding serves less than 2 percent of the eligible population. More than one in four Family Service Center participants completing the 2021 Resident and Client Survey, identified by rental/mortgage assistance, and home repair as services they had not received but would be the most helpful.

According to the 2022 annual point in time count, there were 3,096 homeless individuals living on the streets in Phoenix on January 25, 2022. This is a 30 percent increase in the number of unsheltered individuals from the 2020 point in time count.

Services for Seniors

This section describes the demographics of Phoenix residents older than 60 and supports available through HSD senior centers, income supports available through Social Security, and services available through the Area Agency on Aging.

There are almost 270,000 individuals in the City of Phoenix who are 60 years of age or older, more than one in six Phoenix residents. As a group, older individuals are more affluent than other age groups. The senior poverty rate of 11 percent is substantially less than the overall 16.2



percent poverty rate. Importantly, 96 percent of seniors completing the 2021 Resident and Client Survey indicated they have health insurance. Income supports for older residents in Phoenix include Social Security, which more than 153,000 retirees in the city received in 2020. In Phoenix, there are over 60,000 residents over the age of 65 with a disability, which is approximately one-third of the population in this age group.

Residents that attend the Phoenix's senior centers report a high degree of satisfaction with all areas receiving a score of 4 or better on a 5 point scale.

Services for Youth

This section describes community amenities available to Phoenix's youth and their families, and select services available to youth by the city and other community partners.

Phoenix offers many options for young people to access recreational, athletic, artistic, and educational pursuits outside of school hours, including more than 30 afterschool sites, 223 parks, 17 libraries, 33 community centers, and 29 public pools, and seven museums. Non-profit and charitable organizations such as the YMCA and Boys and Girls Club offer additional afterschool activities, including sports and recreation, art programs, homework assistance, and job training. Residents participating in the 2021 Resident and Client reported a lack of afterschool activities as the third greatest challenge facing their neighborhoods.

Introduction

The Human Services Department (HSD) provides a comprehensive array of education and social services to help people achieve their highest level of self-sufficiency. Programs include early childhood education, emergency rent and utility assistance and case management, employment services (including career counseling and job placement services), services for seniors, services for victims of crime, services for individuals experiencing homelessness, and community initiatives.

Some of these programs are funded at least in part by federal funds, including Head Start and the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG). Both of these grants require grantees to conduct periodic community assessments.

Specifically, the law establishing the CSBG requires (*emphasis added*):

An assurance that the State will secure from each eligible entity in the State, as a condition to receipt of funding by the entity through a Community Services Block Grant made under this chapter for a program, *a community action plan* (which shall be submitted to the Secretary, at the request of the Secretary, with the State plan) *that includes a community-needs assessment for the community served*, which may be coordinated with community-needs assessments conducted for other programs¹

Related federal guidance requires assessments to be conducted every three years, the collection of current data related to poverty, and the compilation of information collected directly from low-income individuals.² The assessment is expected to support the agencies' work to further the following three national goals:

1. Individuals and families with low incomes are stable and achieve economic security
2. Communities, where people with low incomes live, are healthy and offer economic opportunity
3. People with low incomes are engaged and active in building opportunities in communities.

Federal Head Start regulations require grantees to conduct assessments that describe community strengths, needs, and resources, and include at a minimum:³

- (i) The number of eligible infants, toddlers, preschool-age children, and expectant mothers, including their geographic location, race, ethnicity, and languages they speak, including:

1 42 United States Code § 9908(b)(11).

2 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Community Services. (August 18, 2017). CSBG Dear Colleague Letter Update on CSBG Performance Management. Retrieved from <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/resource/csbg-dear-colleague-letter-update-on-csbg-performance-management>.

3 45 CFR 1302.11(b)(1)



- (A) Children experiencing homelessness in collaboration with, to the extent possible, McKinney-Vento Local Education Agency Liaisons (42 U.S.C. 11432 (6)(A));
 - (B) Children in foster care; and
 - (C) Children with disabilities, including types of disabilities and relevant services and resources provided to these children by community agencies;
- (ii) The education, health, nutrition, and social service needs of eligible children and their families, including prevalent social or economic factors that impact their well-being;
 - (iii) Typical work, school, and training schedules of parents with eligible children;
 - (iv) Other child development, child care centers, and family child care programs that serve eligible children, including home visiting, publicly funded state and local preschools, and the approximate number of eligible children served;
 - (v) Resources that are available in the community to address the needs of eligible children and their families;
 - (vi) Strengths of the community

In addition, Head Start regulations provide that:⁴

A program must annually review and update the community assessment to reflect any significant changes including increased availability of publicly-funded pre-kindergarten- (including an assessment of how the pre-kindergarten available in the community meets the needs of the parents and children served by the program, and whether it is offered for a full school day), rates of family and child homelessness, and significant shifts in community demographics and resources.

A program must consider whether the characteristics of the community allow it to include children from diverse economic backgrounds that would be supported by other funding sources, including private pay, in addition to the program's eligible funded enrollment. A program must not enroll children from diverse economic backgrounds if it would result in a program serving less than its eligible funded enrollment.

The regulation further requires that Head Start grantees use this information to help determine program objectives, services, recruitment areas, and priorities.

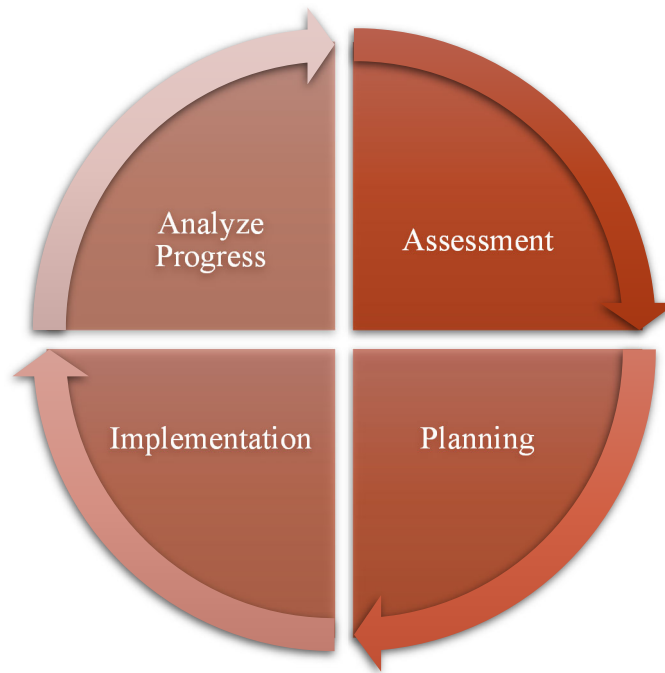
This community assessment has been conducted to comply with the above requirements. In addition to meeting federal requirements, undertaking a regular assessment of the community affords HSD the opportunity to understand the needs of the individuals and families it serves, to identify the strengths of its programs as well as potential gaps, and to support strategic and services planning.

⁴ 45 CFR 1302.11(b)(2), (3).



The community assessment process provides an ongoing feedback loop to inform HSD leaders as to changes in the Phoenix community composition, strengths, and needs to ensure services and resources are allocated effectively and efficiently. The diagram in Figure 1 illustrates the community assessment cycle.⁵

Figure 1: Community Assessment and Strategic Planning Cycle



HSD has adopted multiple strategies for planning, implementing, and evaluating progress toward its goals. Among these strategies are:⁶

1. Priority Area: Strengthen the safety net of social services available to protect those who are most vulnerable or in crisis.

Strategies

- Enhance the support and delivery systems of core services including shelter, utility assistance, housing, and food to vulnerable populations.
- Expand access to city and non-profit programs providing essential services.
- Enhance the coordination of emergency programs to streamline client access to services.

⁵ Adapted from guidance issued by the Early Childhood National Centers on Program Management and Fiscal Operations. Retrieved from <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/planning-cycle-handout-from-compliance.pdf>.

⁶ City of Phoenix. (n.d.). Social Services Delivery Strategic Plan. Retrieved from <https://www.phoenix.gov/citymanager/strategicplan/study-areas/social-services-delivery>.



- Increase the effectiveness of existing and new programs through the implementation of innovative service delivery models with increased emphasis on accountability and performance-based assessments.

2. Priority Area: Enhance the quality of life for low-income or at-risk individuals and families.

Strategies

- Promote linkages to job training and other employment and educational resources empowering low-income households to realize a livable wage.
- Enhance the community's capacity to provide at-risk populations, including the disabled, elderly, and chronically homeless, with access to supportive services leading to greater self-sufficiency.
- Develop performance-based measures, such as a "Return on Investment" (ROI) to promote effective program management and responsible fiduciary stewardship of fiscal resources.
- Create safe and affordable housing opportunities for all Phoenix residents by strengthening programs and services that enhance opportunities for households to gain and/or retain housing meeting their economic, social, and cultural needs.

3. Priority Area: Build healthy, caring communities.

Strategies

- Engage faith and community-based organizations by promoting awareness of social services issues and developing their ability to actively respond to these needs.
- Maximize the impact of the faith and community-based organizations' participation on the health and capacity of social services networks by leveraging their increased support through coordinated planning and strategic partnerships.
- Enhance and expand the formal and informal networks connecting the social services sector (non-profits, faith community, etc.) to individuals and families in high-need neighborhoods.
- Develop new and innovative mechanisms to improve the alignment and efficiency of local and citywide social services resources to meet neighborhood needs.
- Strengthen communities by promoting a broad and diverse continuum of programs and services.

Data Sources and Methodologies

A variety of data sources have been incorporated in the community assessment including:

- American Community Survey data
- Service data from federal, state, and city agencies
- Surveys of HSD clients, customers, and community partners.



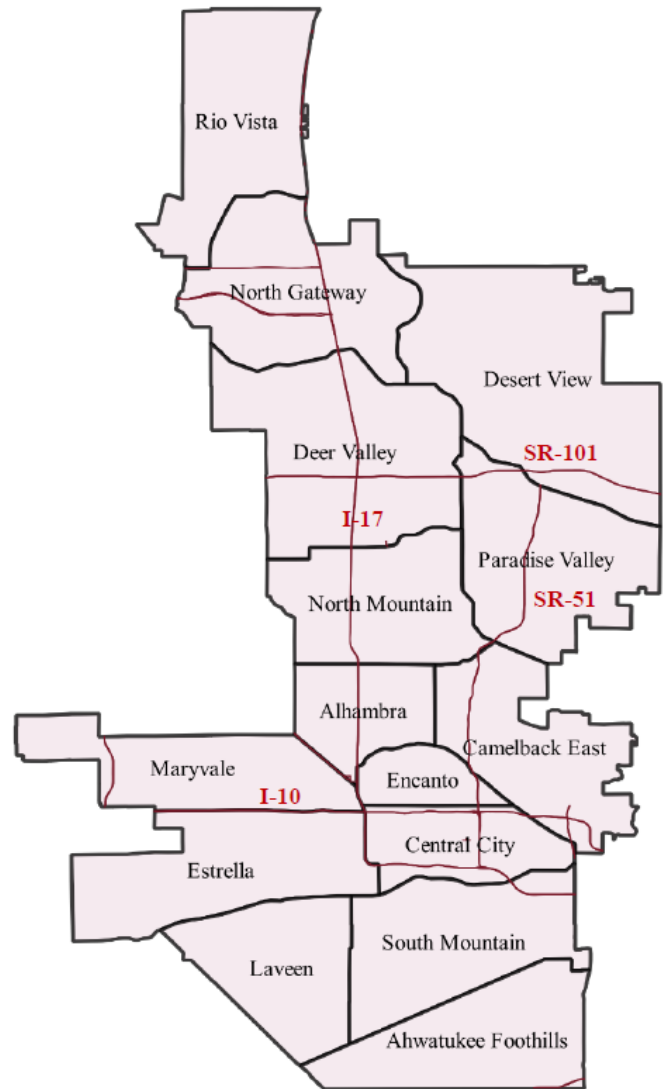
- Secondary research to identify other relevant information from other public sources, non-profit organizations, and trade groups

In order to compile the most current demographic data, this report relies on the U.S. Census Bureau's five-year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates for the period of 2016 through 2020, unless otherwise noted. The ACS is an ongoing survey that collects information from approximately one percent of American households each year and uses this sample to develop full population estimates. The five-year ACS data produced a Phoenix population estimate of 1,670,133, which is about 4.5 percent more than reported in the 2019 assessment. Detailed information regarding the ACS tables used and methodologies employed is provided in Appendix A.

Phoenix is a large and diverse city. Data is therefore presented in terms of individual areas of the city whenever possible. Specifically, this assessment relies on Phoenix's 15 planning villages to summarize data available at either the census tract or zip code level. Figure 2 illustrates village boundaries and Appendix A includes discussion of the methodology used to apportion data across the villages. Additionally, data relevant to the Early Head Start and Head Start programs is presented according to the programs' specific service areas.

In order to provide a thorough overview of the emergency assistance programs available to low-income individuals and families and how the demand for these programs has changed in recent years, the assessment gathered enrollment data from a number of government agencies, including:

Figure 2: Phoenix Planning Villages





- City of Phoenix Human Services and Housing Departments
- Arizona Departments of Child Safety (DCS), Economic Security (DES), Education (ADE), and Health Services (ADHS), the Arizona Early Childhood Development and Health Board (First Things First), and the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG)
- Federal Social Security Administration and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Stakeholder Engagement

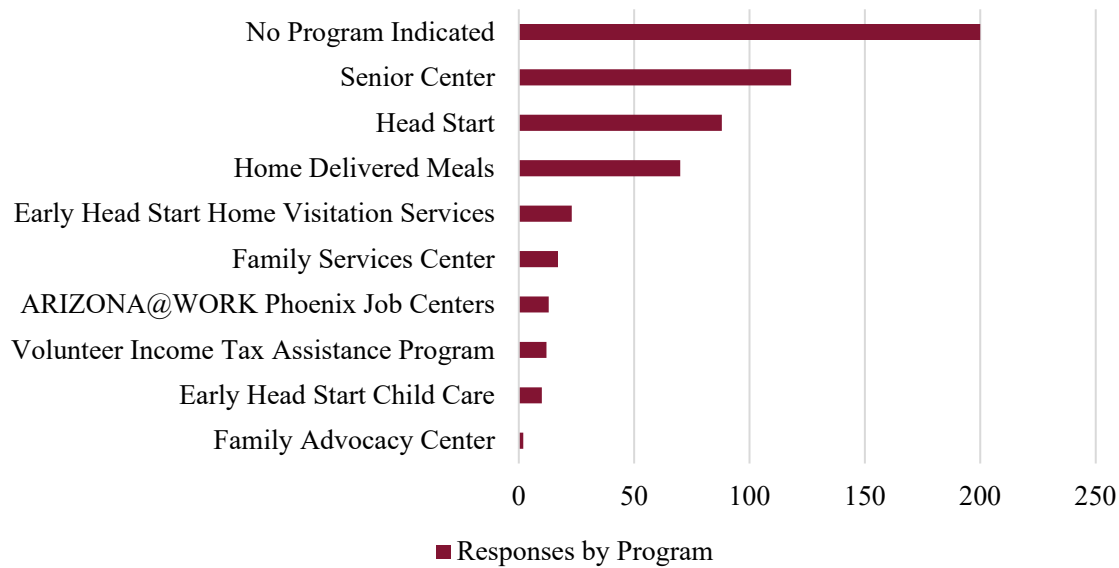
Input received directly from city residents, HSD clients and customers, community partners, Human Services Commissioners, and service providers through two community surveys and a series of focus groups provided firsthand information regarding the strengths and needs of the Phoenix neighborhoods and residents.

The 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey sought to gauge respondents' opinions regarding their communities' strengths and challenges, the types of services they need and use, and their satisfaction with HSD services specifically. The surveys were made available in written form and online in English and Spanish at Head Start education service provider sites, senior centers, and family services centers. The survey contained 25 multiple choice questions covering Human Service Department programs, opinion of their community, services utilized, and demographic information. A combined 479 client surveys (424 English and 55 Spanish) were completed. As illustrated in Figure 3, the majority of responses among those who reported receiving HSD services were provided by recipients of Head Start, senior center, or home-delivered meals services.⁷

⁷ Although 479 surveys were completed, the sum of responses across programs exceeds this total because some individuals receive more than one HSD service.

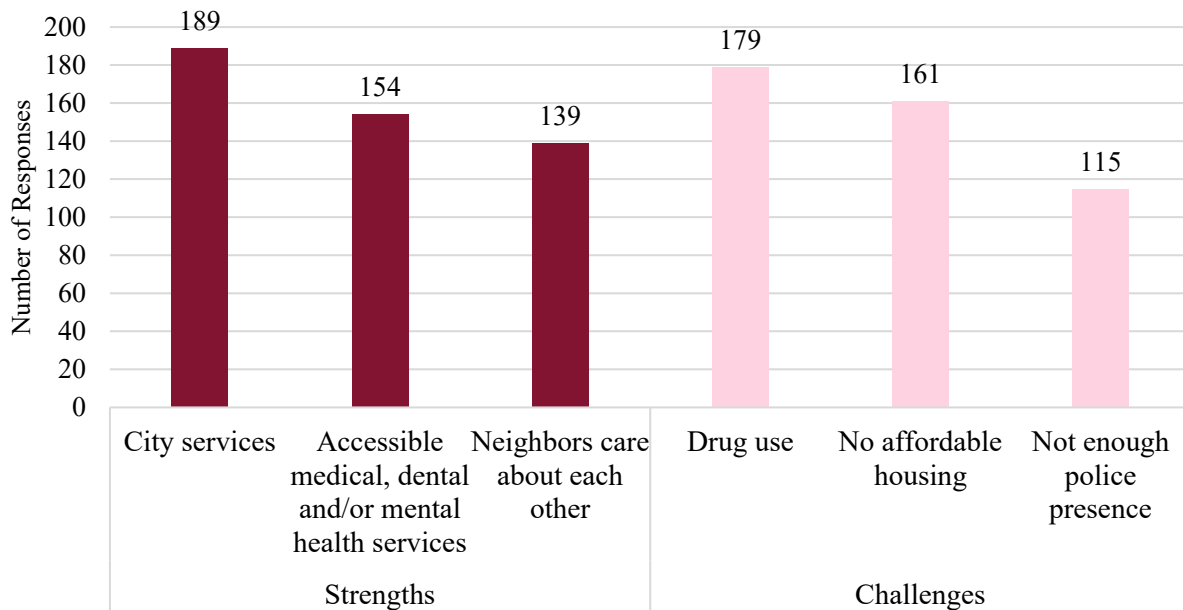


Figure 3: Client Survey Responses by HSD Program



Respondents reported the top three strengths in their neighborhoods and communities as well as the top three challenges they face as illustrated in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Top 3 Strengths and Challenges Reported by Residents and Clients



More than 40 percent of clients and customers ranked city services as the greatest strength as was the case in the 2019 Community Assessment, while more than 30 percent of all respondents felt



accessible medical care (including dental and mental health care) and good neighbors were among the city's top strengths. The greatest reported challenges are drug use (selected by 179 respondents), lack of affordable housing (161), and insufficient police presence (115), and the next highest reported challenge was property crimes (114) which could relate to insufficient police presence. In comparison to the 2019 Community Assessment, drug use remains the greatest challenge reported by clients and customers, while property crimes and public transportation ranked 2nd and 3rd most pressing challenges in 2019 but ranked 5th and 12th in the 2021 survey.

Another note, which will be discussed later in the Housing section, is that affordable housing was identified as one of the three greatest strengths in the 2019 survey but is now one of the biggest challenges as housing and rental prices in Phoenix have increased dramatically in the last few years. There were important differences in opinions across the client groups. For example, while accessible medical care was ranked as the greatest strength by all respondents, it was ranked 4th by Head Start families, which ranked good schools as the greatest strength.

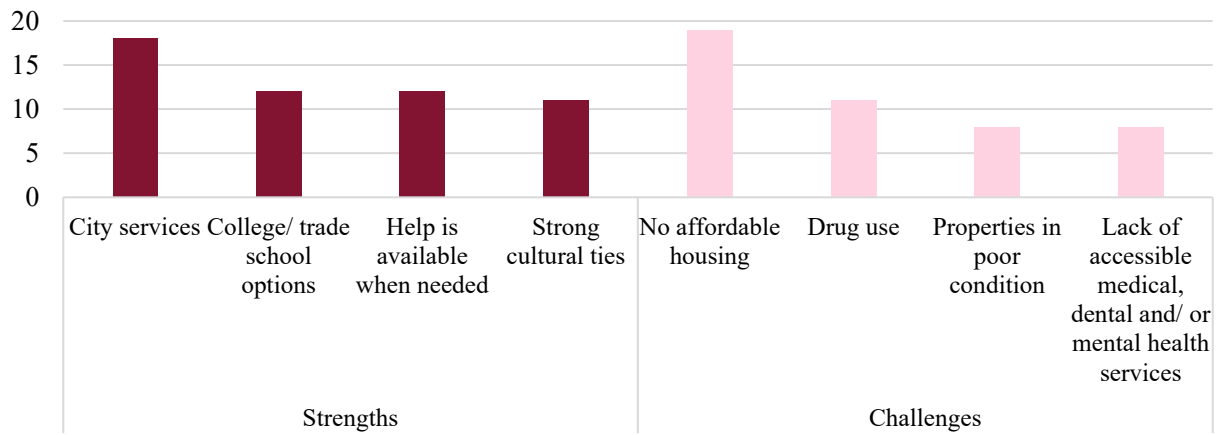
The 2021 Provider and Partner Survey was available in English and Spanish, and was administered electronically to HSD community partners and service providers. The survey contained five multiple choice and six opened question that allowed providers and partners the people they serve, opinion about the community they deliver services, service needed by the clients they serve, and HSD services. A total of 37 responses were received from local businesses and community partners (25), health care industry representatives (4), education stakeholders, including Head Start and Early Head Start (2), government representatives (3), and other stakeholders (3). Figure 5 illustrates the top four neighborhood strengths and challenges reported by the community partners and providers responding to the survey.^{8,9}

8 Community partners and providers reported ties in both the strengths and challenges sections of the survey. Accordingly, the chart presents the top four strengths and challenges rather than the top three.

9 The detailed tabulations of survey responses are included in Appendix I.



Figure 5: Top 4 Strengths and Challenges Reported by Partners and Providers



As figure 5 indicates, respondents to the 2021 Provider and Partner Survey had several issues ranked similarly such as city services being the top strength and drug use and lack of affordable housing as greatest challenges. However, they diverged in their opinions when compared to responding clients and customers in several ways. For example, while clients and customers identified accessible medical services among the city’s greatest strengths, community partners and providers listed it among the greatest challenges.

To gain additional input from clients, customers, community partners, and other stakeholders, a series of four focus groups were facilitated in December 2021 and January 2022. The purpose of each focus group, number of participants, and discussion topics are described in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Focus Group Compositions and Discussion Topics

Focus Group	Participants	Discussion Topics
Early Head Start (EHS)/ Head Start (HS)	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of school readiness • Goals and benefits for children • Training and supports provided to parents • Access to health care • Other important services for Head Start families
Community Partners	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most effective services in assisting residents to break free from poverty • Primary barriers for families and resident to getting out of poverty, and achieving self-sufficiency • Impact of COVID-19 on residents and service delivery



Senior Centers	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior center programming • Perspectives of virtual services due to COVID-19 impacts • Availability of other support services for seniors (e.g., tax services, home repairs, case management) • Potential improvements to senior center sites and services
Human Services Commission	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers for clients/ families to achieving self-sufficiency • HSD strategies or services changes as the result of the COVID-19 pandemic • Development of community partnerships

Feedback from Head Start and Early Head Start, senior center, and community partners regarding HSD program services was positive. Participants agreed that Phoenix is an enjoyable place to live and raise families; however, they reported concerns that the continued rise in housing and rent costs will impact low-income families and individuals’ ability to achieve self-sufficiency, and may result in a need for even more city support services. Participants from Head Start and Early Head Start focus groups reported that the respective programs provide a rich educational and social experience and has resulted in positive academic and social growth for their children. Participants from the senior center focus group indicated that among the primary reasons they regularly attend a senior center was the life balance the centers provide, the sense of community they promote, and the opportunities for socialization.

HSD clients participating in the focus groups generally reported needs in the following areas:

- Additional resources and information regarding the array of services and supports available through the city and community partners, as well as additional assistance in navigating the systems
- More youth employment services
- The need to return to in-person programming for seniors
- Increased income levels to access services as the cost of living is increasing faster than the income levels required to access city programs for low-income households

Feedback received from community partners and Human Services Commission focus groups included:



- Housing is the most significant issue facing low-income households, and increased resources are needed to prevent homelessness
- Service providers and Commission members felt it was important that city services include case management to get a more comprehensive assessment of the client's overall needs
- Eligibility for income-based services has not kept up with the cost of living increases. As a result, individuals with public assistance benefits may be hesitant to take a job if it means losing out on more valuable assistance benefits
- Recommended agencies should look at options to gradually reduce benefits as people become employed or have increased wages
- Cross-service coordination is the recommended way to serve low-income clients and help them break free of the poverty cycle; however, the current system is not well coordinated, and clients must go to multiple agencies (e.g., city, state, county, and non-profits) often having to provide the same information repeatedly which can be intimidating for individuals
- Community partners also suggested the city allocate resources (e.g., rental and utility assistance) to partner agencies to enhance wraparound services and better service coordination.

Insights gained from the community surveys and focus groups were informative in the identification of community needs and assets and are discussed throughout this report.



Demographic Overview

Planning and monitoring the effectiveness of HSD services requires an understanding of the community being served.¹⁰ Demographics of the city's residents influence *what* types of services are needed (for example, programming for infants and toddlers will differ from programming for seniors), *where* the services are located, and *how* services are delivered.

Highlights

Key Results and Figures

- *Phoenix is the 5th largest city in the nation.* Phoenix gained over 72,000 residents since the 2019 community assessment
- *Employment rates are increasing.* The percentage of residents aged 16 and older who are employed increased from 61.6 percent to 64.7 percent
- *Poverty rates are decreasing.* The percentage of households living in poverty decreased from 17.4 percent to 13.7 percent; individuals living in poverty decreased even more, going from 21.0 percent to 16.2 percent
- *Increases in household income assist families in meeting their basic needs.* The median household income in the city increased almost 17 percent, from \$52,080 to \$60,914
- *Phoenix is growing slightly more diverse.* The minority populations now represent 57.7 percent of total Phoenix residents compared to 56.3 percent in the 2019 assessment.

Needs and Gaps

- *Phoenix is one of the fastest-growing cities in the country.* Population projections indicate the city will grow by over 320,000 by 2040, which represents almost a 20% increase, and will increase demands for HSD services
- *One in six residents live in poverty.* Phoenix's overall poverty rate continues to decline; however, nearly one in four children live in poverty
- *More than one in three households are non-English-speaking.* The city will need to address linguistically isolated households as the Hispanic population is the fastest growing racial or ethnic group and a substantial proportion of this population does not speak English; the percentage of households that sometimes or always speak Spanish at home grew from 27.0 percent in 2019 Community Assessment to 30.3 percent for the 2022 Community Assessment

¹⁰ National Association for State Community Services Programs. (July 2011). A Community Action Guide to Comprehensive Community Needs Assessments. Retrieved from <https://nascsp.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/needs-assessment-final-8.22-print-to-pdf.pdf>.



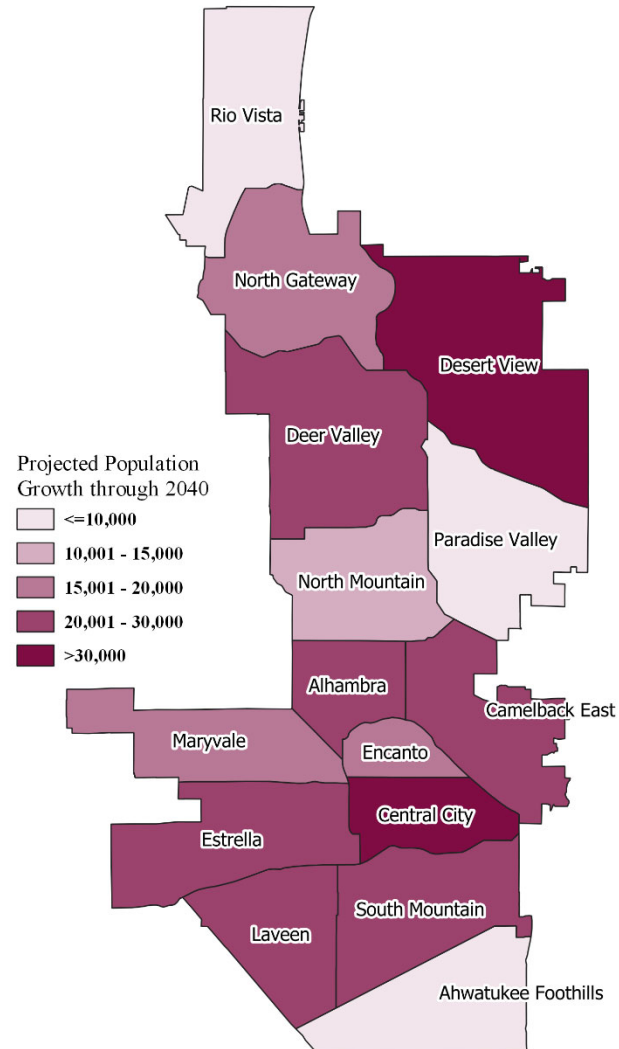
- *Transportation is critical.* Access to reliable transportation is a barrier for some Phoenix residents, as a lack of transportation reduces access to quality schools, nutritious food outlets, higher-paying jobs, and health care.

Data and Indicators

In 2020, Phoenix was home to nearly 1.7 million residents,¹¹ making it the fifth-most populous city in the country. Over the last decade, Phoenix has added more than 260,000 residents which is the highest numeric increase in population across all U.S. cities.¹² The Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) estimates that Phoenix will grow by over 182,000 or nearly 11.1 percent by 2030 and grow by another 138,000 between 2030 and 2040.¹³ At this rate, Phoenix would grow to 1.8 million residents by 2030 and over 2 million by 2040. Figure 7 illustrates the projected population growth for each planning village from 2020 to 2040. As the figure illustrates, two villages – Desert View, and Central City – are each expected to add more than 30,000 residents and four villages (Deer Valley, Estrella, Laveen, and South Mountain) are expected to add more than 25,000 residents.

In 2020, there were 584,766 households in Phoenix.¹⁴ In Census parlance, each household has a single ‘householder’ who is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned or rented. A

Figure 7: Projected Population Growth by Planning Village (2020-2040)



11 American Community Survey. (2016-2020 5-Year Estimates). Table S0101: Age and Sex. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

12 Fastest-Growing Large Cities. Retrieved from <https://www.consumeraffairs.com/homeowners/fastest-growing-cities.html>.

13 Unpublished data provided by the Maricopa Association of Governments.

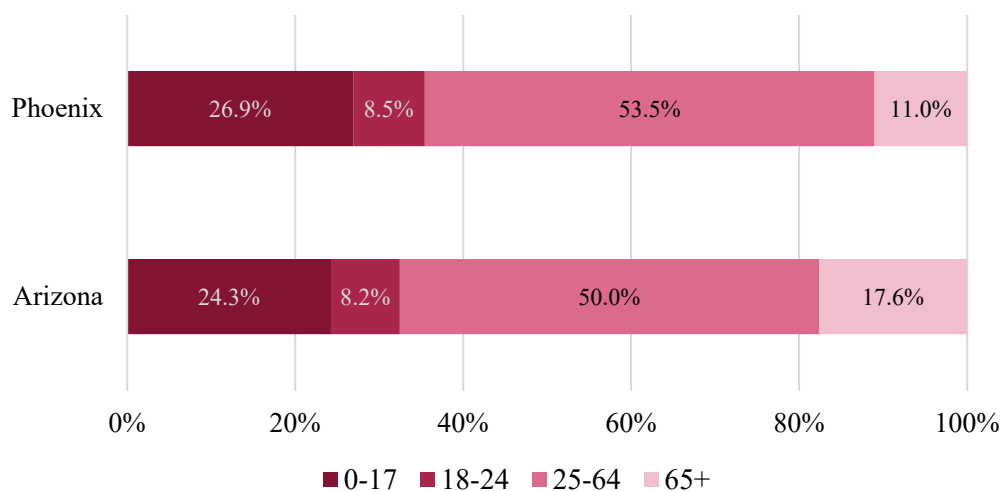
14 American Community Survey. (2016-2020 5-Year Estimates). Table S1101: Households and Families. Retrieved from data.census.gov.



family household is defined as one in which at least one member of the household is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. About 63.9 percent of total Phoenix households, or 373,422, are considered family households. Of these, 246,302 households are led by a married couple, representing 42.1 percent of all households. Of the remaining family households, more than twice as many are led by a female (86,716) than a male (40,405). In comparison, non-family households are slightly more likely to be led by a male (108,295) than a female (103,049).

Figure 8 provides the age distribution within Phoenix and the State. Compared to Arizona overall, Phoenix has a larger proportion of children and working-age adults (25 through 64 years-old) and a smaller proportion of seniors. In total, there are 449,962 children under 18 living in Phoenix, including 117,222 children under five, and 184,538 seniors 65 years and older.

Figure 8: Comparison of the Age Distribution of Residents in Phoenix and Arizona



There are significant differences in the age distribution across Phoenix neighborhoods. For example, more than a third of all residents in the Estrella, Laveen, and Maryvale planning villages are children, while Desert View, Paradise Valley, and Rio Vista planning villages are home to the largest proportions of adults aged 65 and older. This older age group comprises 15.0 percent more of the population within these villages. Figure 9 provides the total number of residents by village and the distribution by age grouping.



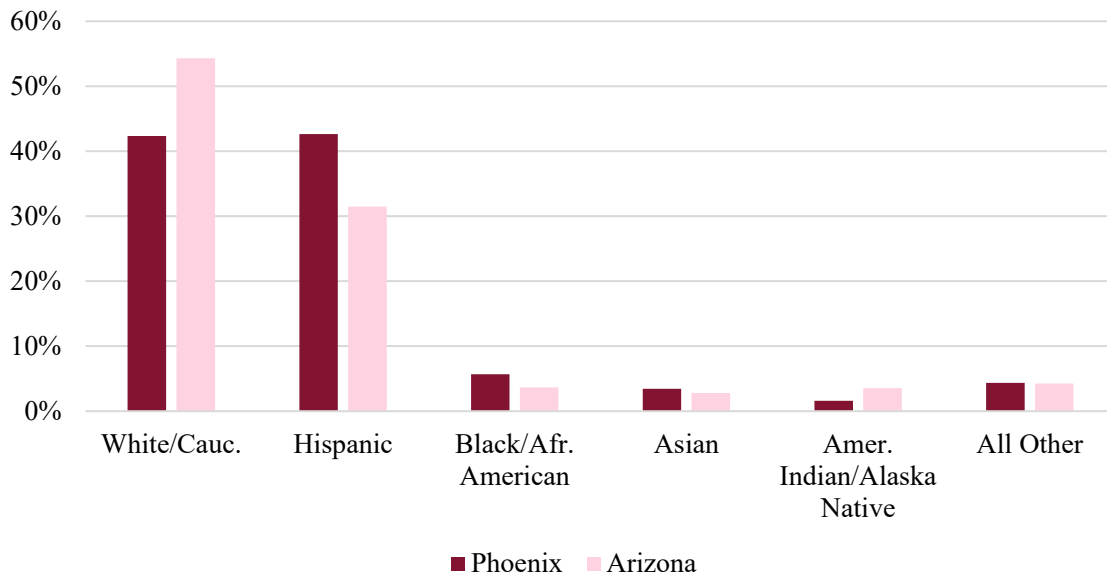
Figure 9 – Total Residents and Age Distribution by Planning Village

Village	Residents	0-17	18-24	25-64	65+
Ahwatukee Foothills	84,327	24.3%	6.9%	56.1%	12.7%
Alhambra	144,605	29.9%	8.9%	50.7%	10.4%
Camelback East	147,279	21.3%	7.7%	58.2%	12.7%
Central City	58,589	28.2%	11.4%	51.9%	8.4%
Deer Valley	183,790	23.8%	7.5%	56.1%	12.5%
Desert View	63,992	26.4%	6.0%	52.7%	15.0%
Encanto	59,009	21.3%	7.9%	60.6%	10.2%
Estrella	98,892	33.2%	10.3%	52.2%	4.3%
Laveen	65,941	34.7%	7.3%	51.0%	7.0%
Maryvale	251,657	33.3%	11.0%	48.8%	6.9%
North Gateway	18,674	27.1%	5.0%	56.3%	11.6%
North Mountain	178,600	24.2%	9.0%	53.0%	13.8%
Paradise Valley	180,066	21.1%	6.3%	55.6%	16.9%
Rio Vista	2,930	19.2%	3.5%	60.8%	16.5%
South Mountain	131,781	29.3%	8.7%	52.5%	9.5%

Phoenix is more racially diverse than the State as a whole. As illustrated in Figure 10, Arizona residents who are white/ Caucasian represent more than 54.3 percent, Hispanic 31.5 percent, African American 3.6 percent, and Asian 2.8 percent of the state residents; however, for the city they represent 42.3 percent, 42.6 percent, 5.7 percent, and 3.4 percent respectively.



Figure 10: Racial and Ethnic Composition of Phoenix and Arizona



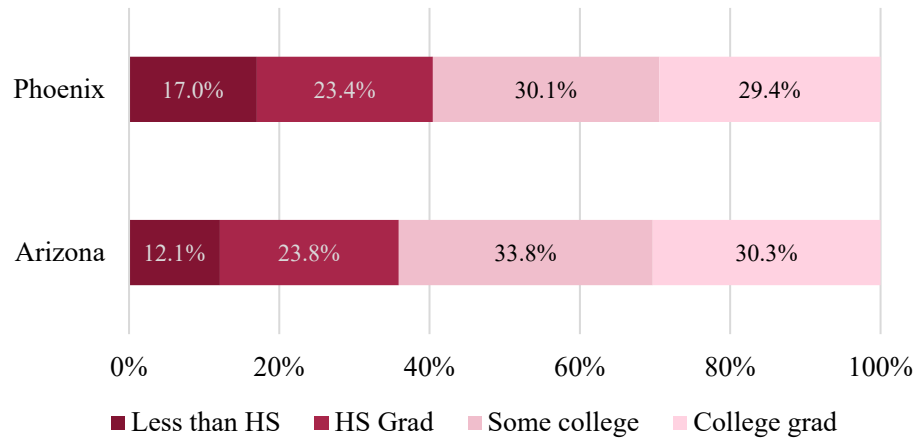
Phoenix’s racial diversity is evident in the primary language spoken in Phoenix households. More than one-third of Phoenix residents (572,993) older than 5 years old primarily speak a language other than English at home. Most of these residents (471,061) primarily speak Spanish. In the Maryvale and Estrella villages – more than half of the residents primarily speak a language other than English. Households are considered ‘linguistically isolated’ if no one in the household over the age of 14 is reported as speaking English ‘very well’. In Phoenix, 30,832 households (5.2 percent of all households), are linguistically isolated, with most primarily speaking Spanish. The number of linguistically isolated households decreased since the 2019 Community Assessment, from 6.4 percent of all Phoenix households to 5.2 percent.

12.1 percent of Phoenix residents are not United States citizens (the Census does not ask whether non-citizens have legal status) compared to 7.2 percent statewide. In the Alhambra, Central City, Estrella, and Maryvale villages, more than 15 percent of residents are non-citizens. The number of non-citizens in Phoenix declined by almost 9,100 (4.3 percent) since the 2019 Community Assessment.



Figure 11 compares the educational levels of Phoenix residents over the age of 25 years to the statewide numbers for the same age group. The city’s educational attainment levels improved slightly since the 2019 Community Assessment, although results continue to trail the State as whole. For example, 29.4 percent of residents 25 years of age and older have a bachelor’s degree or higher, compared to 28.1 percent in the 2019 Community Assessment. The statewide college graduation rate is slightly higher, at 30.3 percent. The number of adults without a high school diploma or general equivalency diploma in Phoenix decreased to 17.0 percent from 18.7 percent in the 2019 Community Assessment. This percentage continues to be significantly higher than the statewide total of 12.1 percent.

Figure 11: Highest Educational Attainment of Residents 25 Years and Older



A greater proportion of Phoenix’s population of residents 16 years of age and older have jobs than the State overall, likely due to the city’s younger population and relative concentration of job opportunities compared to the rest of the State. Of Phoenix residents who are 16 years of age or older who are in the labor force, 64.7 percent are employed, compared to 57.4 percent statewide. These ratios represent increases from the 2019 Community Assessment, when 61.6 percent of Phoenix residents and 55.4 percent of Arizonans in this age group were employed. In the Ahwatukee Foothills, Camelback East, Deer Valley, Desert View, Encanto, Estrella, North Gateway, and Paradise Valley planning villages, more than 65 percent of residents 16 years and older are employed. By comparison, only 53.9 percent of the residents older than 16 years in Rio Vista are employed, likely due to the relatively high proportion of residents in the village who are 65 or older.

The annual median income of Phoenix households is \$60,914, which is 1.0 percent less than the \$61,529 statewide median.¹⁵ However, Phoenix’s median income represents a 16.9 percent

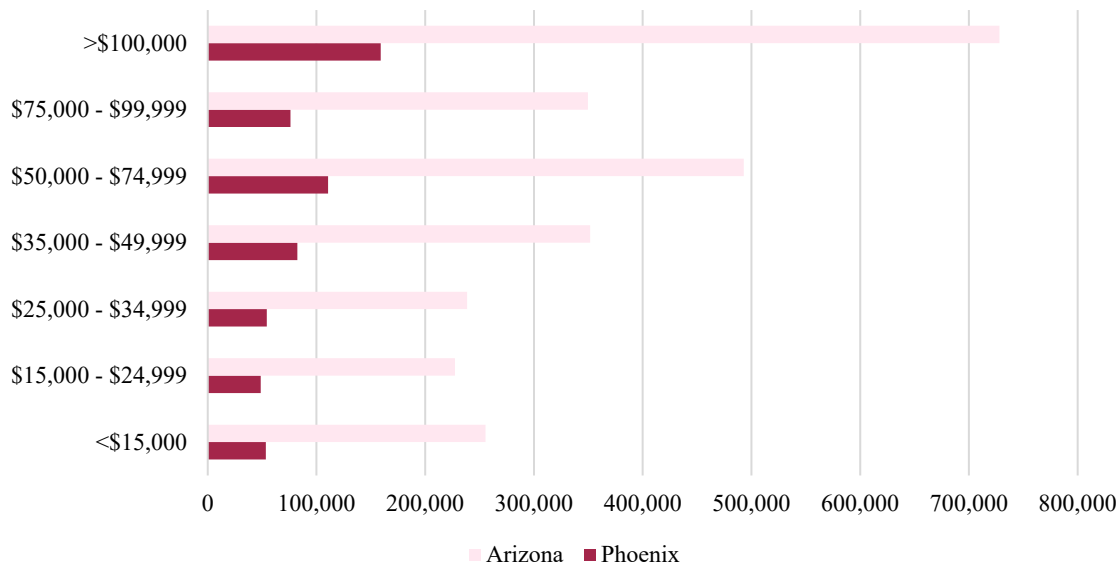
¹⁵ American Community Survey. (2016-2020 5-Year Estimates). Table S1903: Median Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2020 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars). Retrieved from data.census.gov.



increase from the 2019 Community Assessment, which was \$52,080.¹⁶ Figure 12 notes the number of households at various income ranges for both Phoenix and the State.

Incomes vary widely across the city. Although households earning less than \$15,000 annually represent only 9.1 percent of all Phoenix households, they comprise 22 percent of Central City households. At the other end of the spectrum, nearly 57 percent of Desert View households earn more than \$100,000 annually. Figure 12 describes the income of households in Phoenix and the State by income level.

Figure 12: Household Income Ranges for Phoenix and Arizona



The rate of residents living in poverty across the city improved markedly since the 2019 Community Assessment. Of Phoenix’s 1,670,133 residents, 16.2 percent (270,849) are living in poverty, a decrease of 4.8 percentage points compared to the 21.0 percent poverty rate reported in the 2019 Community Assessment. As Figure 13 illustrates, two of the city’s 15 planning villages, Alhambra and Central City, have rates of poverty exceeding 25 percent. However, since the 2019 Community Assessment, only Ahwatukee Foothills village saw an increase in the overall percentage of residents living in poverty, while the rest have decreased.

¹⁶ Based on American Community Survey 2016-2020 estimates.



Figure 13: Percent of Residents Living in Poverty by Village

Village	Total Residents	Total in Poverty	Pct. in Poverty	Pct. in Poverty – 2019 Report	Pov. Rate Inc. (▲)/ Dec. (▼)
Ahwatukee Foothills	84,327	5,397	6.4%	4.8%	▲
Alhambra	144,605	36,265	25.1%	30.9%	▼
Camelback East	147,279	19,189	13.0%	19.3%	▼
Central City	58,589	19,636	33.5%	43.7%	▼
Deer Valley	183,790	19,354	10.5%	11.1%	▼
Desert View	63,992	2,715	4.2%	4.6%	▼
Encanto	59,009	10,969	18.6%	23.8%	▼
Estrella	98,892	18,158	18.4%	27.0%	▼
Laveen	65,941	8,664	13.1%	16.7%	▼
Maryvale	251,657	54,128	21.5%	35.3%	▼
North Gateway	18,674	359	1.9%	4.5%	▼
North Mountain	178,600	32,682	18.3%	21.5%	▼
Paradise Valley	180,066	17,688	9.8%	11.5%	▼
Rio Vista	2,930	171	5.8%	9.6%	▼
South Mountain	131,781	25,475	19.3%	27.0%	▼

Poverty is inversely proportional to age; that is, poverty tend to decrease as age increases. Children are significantly more likely to live at or below the federal poverty level than adults or seniors, with children experiencing the highest poverty rates of all age groups. Figure 14 illustrates the rate of poverty among various age groups. As the chart demonstrates, almost one in four young children in Phoenix live in poverty, and they are two times more likely to live in poverty than individuals over 55 years of age. Like the overall poverty rate, the rate for young children has improved in recent years, declining to 24 percent compared to 32.1 percent in the 2019 Community Assessment.

Figure 14: Phoenix Poverty Rates by Age Group

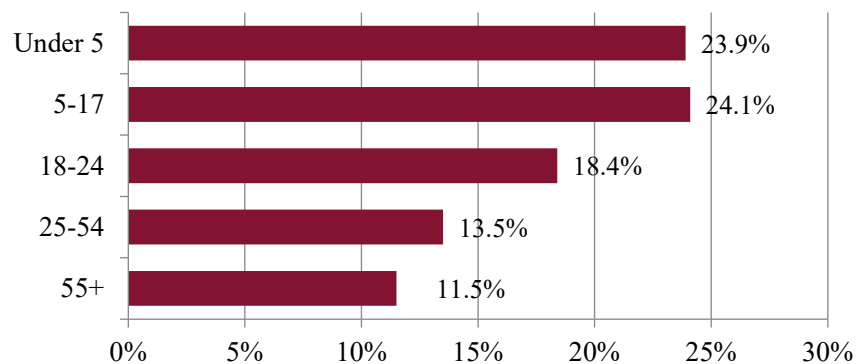
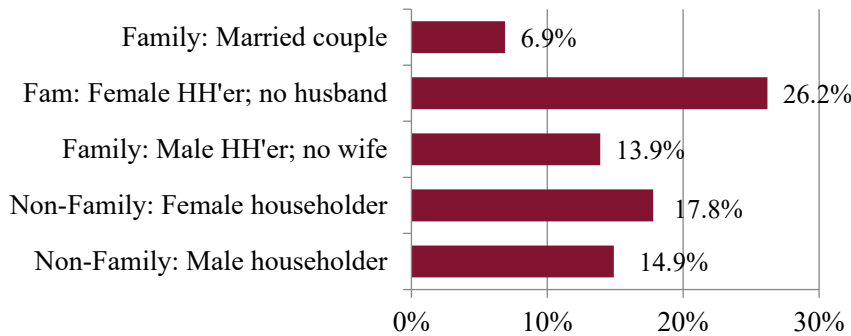




Figure 15: Phoenix Poverty Rates by Household Type

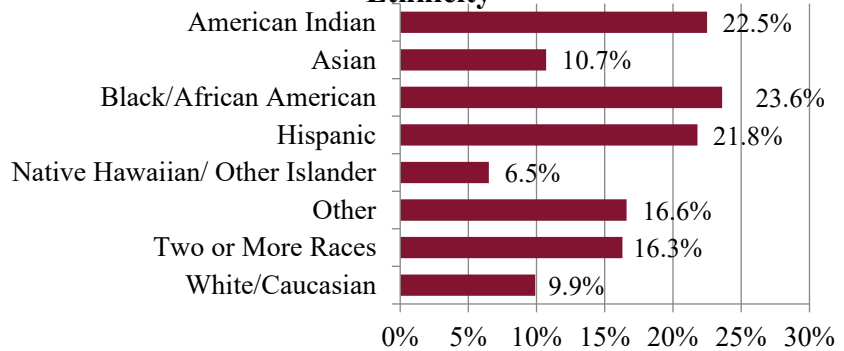


As shown in Figure 15, household composition is a strong predictor of poverty. Households headed by unmarried females are far more likely to be living in poverty than any other household type. One in four of such households live in poverty. In comparison, only 6.9

percent of homes headed by a married couple live in poverty.

There are also significant differences in poverty rates across racial and ethnic groups as depicted in Figure 16. Poverty rates for the American Indian, Hispanic, and Black/African American populations exceed 20 percent, compared to 10.7 percent for the Asian population and 9.9 percent for the White/Caucasian population. The poverty rate for non-citizens is 22.9 percent which is substantially higher than the 15.3 percent rate for citizens.

Figure 16: Phoenix Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity



There is a predictable correlation between educational attainment and poverty, as shown in

Figure 17: Phoenix Poverty Rates by Education

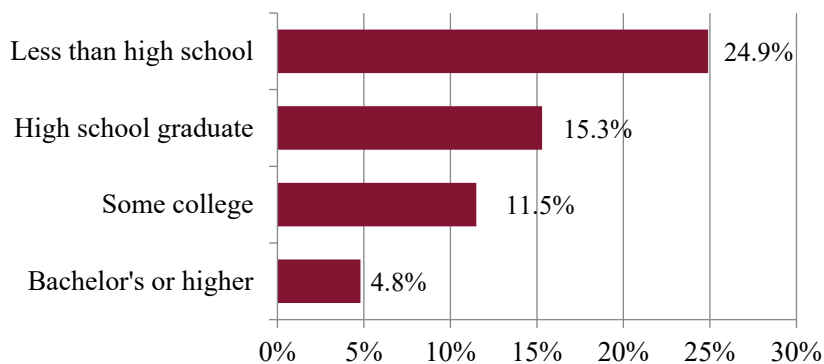


Figure 17. Nearly a quarter of residents who have not completed high school live in poverty. Each successive level of educational attainment significantly reduces the likelihood of living in poverty, with just under 5 percent of college graduates living in poverty.



Access to reliable transportation is an important asset to Phoenix residents of all demographic backgrounds. Lack of access to a personal vehicle or a weak public transportation infrastructure adds to the burdens many low-income individuals already face, and may contribute to perpetuating short and long-term poverty for some. For example, a lack of access to reliable transportation:

- Limits the options families have for school choice¹⁷
- Prevents individuals and families from accessing nutritious food outlets, especially those living in areas classified as ‘food deserts’¹⁸
- Narrows the market of available employment options¹⁹
- Compromises access to health care and other community and social services, potentially leading to poorer management of chronic illness, poorer health outcomes, and limited access to needed social services²⁰

Figure 18 details the percentage of households that lack access to a personal vehicle as well as the proportion of residents 16 and older in each planning village that use public transportation for work.²¹

17 Chingos, M. and Blagg, K. (March 31, 2017). Who Could Benefit from School Choice? Mapping Access to Public and Private Schools. Retrieved from <https://www.brookings.edu/research/who-could-benefit-from-school-choice-mapping-access-to-public-and-private-schools/>.

18 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). Transportation and Food Access. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/healthtopics/healthyfood/transportation.htm>.

19 Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. (n.d.). A Perspective from Main Street: Long-Term Unemployment and Workforce Development. Retrieved from <https://www.federalreserve.gov/communitydev/barriers-for-workers.htm>.

20 Syed, S, Gerber, B., and Sharp, L., National Center for Biotechnology Information. (December 13, 2014). Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4265215/>.

21 American Community Survey. (2016-2020 5-Year Estimates). Table S2504 – Physical Housing Characteristics for Occupied Housing Units and Table B08134 – Means of Transportation to Work by Travel Time to Work.



Figure 18: Percent of Households Without a Vehicle and Percent of Residents Using Public Transportation for Work

Village	Households Without a Vehicle	Residents Using Public Transportation for Work
Ahwatukee Foothills	2.3%	1.5%
Alhambra	12.7%	6.3%
Camelback East	9.4%	3.5%
Central City	19.6%	5.5%
Deer Valley	3.3%	1.2%
Desert View	2.4%	0.5%
Encanto	11.1%	4.3%
Estrella	4.3%	1.6%
Laveen	2.1%	1.9%
Maryvale	7.2%	3.2%
North Gateway	1.4%	0.7%
North Mountain	9.3%	4.0%
Paradise Valley	3.4%	1.8%
South Mountain	9.1%	3.1%

As the figure illustrates, at least ten percent of households in the Alhambra, Central City, and Encanto planning villages do not have a vehicle. Sufficient access to public transit routes is a critical need for individuals without access to a vehicle. Not surprisingly, residents in villages with higher rates of households lacking a vehicle utilize public transportation for commuting to work at the highest rates. Even in these villages however, only a small proportion of residents use public transportation.

The modest use of public transportation may be due to Phoenix’s relatively limited infrastructure. According to AllTransit’s Performance Score, which considers transit connectivity, access to land area and jobs, and frequency of services, Phoenix ranked 17th out of 32 municipalities with at least 500,000 residents.²² The Transit Score produced by Walk Score, which measures locations based on how convenient they are to public transportation considering distance, service level, and mode (e.g., rail, bus, etc.), gives Phoenix a score of 36 out of 100,

²² AllTransit Rankings. (2019). Retrieved from <https://alltransit.cnt.org/rankings/>.



and identifies Phoenix as a “car-dependent city.”²³ However, as with any large city there are areas within the city that have better access such as Central City and Encanto, and other areas such as Estrella and Laveen have fewer public transportation options. Another contributing factor to low transportation usage was the suspension of in-person learning and Governor Ducey’s stay at home orders that were issued in March of 2020.²⁴

Individuals who rely on public transportation are somewhat restricted in their access to community resources, including jobs, health care and community services, higher-quality schools, and nutritious food outlets compared to residents with a personal vehicle. Additionally, public transportation users endure longer transportation times to access the same destinations as those with a personal vehicle. The added commute times for residents using public transportation reduces the time they could spend on other activities, such as working, seeking additional training and education, attending after-school activities, and spending time with family. Commute times for individuals using public transportation to get to work are, on average, nearly twice as long as commute times for individuals using a personal vehicle.²⁵

The cost of public transportation is a barrier for some low-income residents. Participants in the family services centers focus group identified transportation assistance, such as free bus passes, among the services they received that best helped them meet their basic daily needs. Similarly, participants in the community partners focus group identified transportation assistance among the most effective services in assisting low-income individuals to find work, stay employed, and advance their careers. The community partners also indicated the lack of 24-hour bus service and limited weekend service limits access to jobs that operate 7 days a week and/or 24 hours a day. While the city offers a number of subsidized public transportation options for seniors and people with disabilities and the city’s public transit provider, Valley Metro, offers free or reduced fares to seniors, people with disabilities, and children. There is no discount available to low-income adults. Additionally, participants in Phoenix’s Homeless Service Provider Program for approved 501(c)3 non-profit organizations, schools or government agencies serving individuals who are homeless may purchase Full Local fare All-Day, 7-Day, 15-Day and 31-Day transportation passes at half price for their clients.²⁶

Community Perspectives

There are notable differences in the opinions Phoenix residents have about the greatest strengths and challenges facing their neighborhoods when viewed by race and ethnicity. Figures 19 and 20 illustrate the top three strengths and top three challenges participants in the 2021 Resident and

23 Walk Score. (n.d.). Walk Score – Living in Phoenix. Retrieved from <https://www.walkscore.com/AZ/Phoenix>.

24 Governor Ducey’s Executive Orders. Retrieved from:
<https://azgovernor.gov/file/34365/download?token=6YdWos-F>

25 Maciag, M. (February 2017). Riding Transit Takes Almost Twice as Long as Driving. Retrieved from
<https://www.governing.com/topics/transportation-infrastructure/gov-transit-driving-times.html>.

26 Retrieved from: <https://www.valleymetro.org/fares/reduced-fare-program>.



Client Community Survey reported by race and ethnicity. As the figures illustrate, Asian residents were the only racial/ethnic class to identify a lack of accessible medical, dental, or mental health services among the three greatest challenges, while residents of mixed/ multiple races were the only group to identify religious communities among the greatest strengths of their neighborhoods.²⁷

Figure 19: Greatest Strengths Reported by Residents in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey, by Race/ Ethnicity							
	Asian	Hispanic	White	Black/ African American	Native American	Other	Mixed/ Multiple
Greatest Strengths							
Affordable housing	•			•	•		
City services (such as parks and libraries)		•	•	•	•		•
Strong families		•		•			•
Help is available when needed	•					•	
Good schools		•		•	•		•
Public transportation				•	•		•
Medical, dental and/or mental health services			•			•	•
College/ trade school options							
Strong cultural ties							
Good jobs							
Access to employment services and resources							
Neighbors care about each other	•		•				
Religious communities							•
Positive police presence						•	

²⁷ Although residents were asked to report the top three strengths and top three weaknesses, in some cases there were equal response counts within a given category resulting in a ‘tie’. As such, the chart displays the top three strengths and challenges by race/ ethnicity including instances where there were ties, resulting in counts of greater than three.



Figure 20: Greatest Challenges Reported by Residents in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey, by Race/ Ethnicity

	Asian	Hispanic	White	Black/ African	Native America	Other	Mixed/ Multiple
Greatest Challenges							
Lack of after school activities						•	
Drug use		•	•	•	•		
Lack of good jobs							
No affordable housing		•	•	•			•
Not enough police presence			•	•			
Properties in poor condition/ neighborhood blight	•				•	•	
Property crimes (such as theft)		•					•
Residents do not work together							•
Lack of transportation							
Violent crimes							
Not enough community resources or activities	•					•	
School dropouts						•	
Juvenile crime/ gangs					•		
Lack of access to employment/ job resources							
Lack of parent involvement							
Lack of good schools							
Lack of accessible medical, dental and/ or mental health services	•						

Figure 21 lists the top three most frequently cited needs by race/ethnicity, illustrating some similarities and differences across racial/ethnic groups.²⁸ For example, all racial and ethnic groups identified dental care among their greatest needs, while only the Native American population identified English instruction among their greatest needs.

²⁸ Participants in the survey were not limited to three selections, so the results represent the three most-frequently cited needs reported by residents. In some cases, the number of responses by need were equal, resulting in a 'tie' which will result in more than three selections for some races/ ethnicities. Options that did not fall into the top three selections for any of the racial/ ethnic groups are excluded from the table.



Figure 21: Most Frequently Cited Needs in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey, by Race/ Ethnicity

	Asian	Hispanic	White	Black/ African	Native America	Other	Mixed/ Multiracial
Most Frequently Cited Needs							
Child care		•					•
Dental care	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
English instruction					•		
Utility assistance				•			
Home repair		•	•		•	•	•
Transportation	•						
Rental/mortgage assistance				•			
Food assistance					•		•
Employment assistance/ job training							
Literacy services							
Homeless shelter services							
Senior centers	•		•				
Substance abuse/mental health services					•		
Domestic violence services							
Human trafficking services							
Behavioral health services							
Senior/Adult Day Care						•	
Legal assistance							
Financial education					•		
Health care/health insurance							
Independent living aid (homemaker assistance)							
Refugee services							
Crime victim services							
Full day Head Start							
Half day Head Start							
Tax Preparation							



Domain 1: Early Learning

Among the factors leading to intergenerational poverty – that is, children living in poverty becoming adults living in poverty – is the access young children have to high-quality early learning opportunities before they start kindergarten.

Education is broadly seen as a key intervention to lift someone out of poverty. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is more than preparation for primary school. It aims at the holistic development of a child’s social, emotional, cognitive, and physical needs in order to build a solid and broad foundation for lifelong learning and wellbeing. ECCE has the possibility to nurture caring, capable and responsible future citizens.²⁹ According to Red Nose Day, “When it comes to test scores, low-income students, on average, do not perform as well in school as their middle- and high-income peers. This is known as the ‘achievement gap’, and it has nothing to do with intelligence. Rather, this achievement gap can be explained by a lack of resources, both directly and indirectly related to education.”³⁰ The Urban Institute reiterates existing research that finds “children who are born poor and are persistently poor are significantly more likely to be poor as adults, drop out of high school, have teen premarital births, and have patchy employment records than those not poor at birth.”³¹ Although young children living in poverty benefit the most from quality early care and education,³² large numbers go unserved due to limitations in funding for programs such as Early Head Start, Head Start, and child care subsidies. The availability and accessibility of high-quality early learning opportunities is; therefore, a particularly important consideration when planning and coordinating services for young children.

Highlights

Key Results and Figures

- *Head Start and Early Head Start are important assets to young children.* High-quality early learning programs offered through the city and partnering with Early Head Start, Head Start, and child care providers are critical assets to young children and their families in achieving school readiness

29 Retrieved from Red Nose Day.org <https://www.nu.edu/resources/why-is-early-childhood-education-important/>

30 <https://rednoseday.org/news/poverty-and-education-early-interventions#:~:text=Not%20only%20are%20early%20education%20programs%20beneficial%20for,in%20better%20education%2C%20health%2C%20social%20and%20economic%20outcomes.>

31 Ratcliffe, C., and McKernan, S. The Urban Institute. (September 2012). Child Poverty and its Lasting Consequence. Retrieved from <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/32756/412659-Child-Poverty-and-Its-Lasting-Consequence.PDF>.

32 Schmit, S., Matthews, H., Smith, S., and Robbins, T. Center for Law and Social Policy and National Center for Children in Poverty. (November 2013). Investing in Young Children: A Fact Sheet on Early Care and Education, Participation, Access, and Quality. Retrieved from http://nccp.org/publications/pdf/text_1085.pdf.



- *Parents rate the quality of Head Start and Early Head Start services favorably.* Participants in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey rated the quality of instruction their children received through Early Head Start a 4.2 and Head Start as a 4.6 on a 5.0 scale
- *Child care assistance funding has significantly improved since 2018.* The Arizona Department of Economic Security's child care subsidy program is an important form of support for families that qualify. Funding has increased from \$98.4 million in fiscal year 2018 to \$185.4 million in fiscal year 2022. The increased funding allowed DES to eliminate the waiting list, increase the number of child care slots, and increase the monthly reimbursement amount.
- *Additional programs for child care assistance are also available.* First Things First offers an important supplement to families in need of affordable child care, offering child care scholarships to low-income families, while working with providers to improve quality through its Quality First program

Needs and Gaps

- *Preschool enrollment rates in Phoenix lag the State and the country.* Only 33.9 percent of three- and four-year-olds in Phoenix are enrolled in preschool, compared to enrollment rates of 37.6 percent across Arizona and 47.3 percent nationwide
- *Quality child care programs are costly and may be unaffordable to many low-income families.* Lower-income families struggle to afford quality child care, as the cost of center-based care may represent as much as 51 percent of the total earnings of a family of three living at the poverty level
- *Many low-income families are eligible for child care assistance, but funding is inadequate to meet the demand.* There is a significant gap between the number of young children who could benefit from quality early learning programs and supports to help these children access the programs; for example:
 - More than a quarter of participants in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey who received Head Start services indicated that child care was among the services they most needed but could not access
 - Phoenix receives funding to serve only 3 percent of eligible infants and toddlers in Early Head Start and just over a quarter of eligible preschool-aged children in Head Start
 - The DES child care subsidy provides funding for 8,275 children under five in the Head Start education service provider area. First Things First funds over 1,100 scholarships while there are 28,000 children under five living in poverty in the same coverage area



Data and Indicators

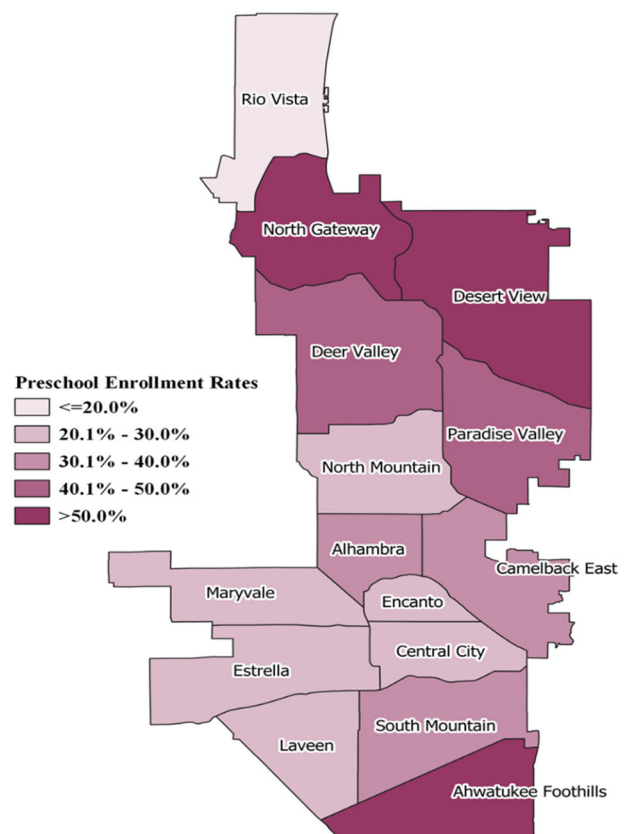
Arizona and the City of Phoenix lag the United States in preschool enrollment. Nationally, 47.3 percent of three- and four-year-old children are enrolled in preschool, compared to 37.6 percent statewide and 33.9 percent in the city.³³ The city’s rate is up slightly from the 32.7 percent reported in the 2019 Community Assessment. Arizona continues to rank sixth to last out of 52 states (including Puerto Rico and Washington D.C.) for preschool enrollment which is the same ACS ranking as the 2019 Community Assessment.³⁴

Figure 22 highlights preschool enrollment rates for three- and four-year-old children in Phoenix. Three villages within the city outpace the State and country in preschool enrollment – Ahwatukee, Desert View, and North Gateway. Conversely, the Rio Vista village has a preschool enrollment rate that is less than half of the national average. The City’s Early Head Start and Head Start programs provide crucial support to prepare low-income children to succeed in school, but limited funding restricts the reach of these programs.

Early Head Start provides family-centered services for low-income families. The programs are designed to promote the development of children, and to enable their parents move toward self-sufficiency in meeting early childhood development needs. Early Head Start programs promote the physical, cognitive, social, and emotional development of infants and toddlers through safe and developmentally enriching caregiving.³⁵ HSD has Early Head Start funding for 300 home-based slots and 188 child care partnership slots, enabling service for only 2.9 percent of eligible infants and toddlers in the service area.

Head Start promotes school readiness for children in low-income families by offering educational,

Figure 22: Preschool Enrollment Rates for 3- and 4-year-olds by Planning Village



33 American Community Survey. (2016-2020 5-Year Estimates). Table S1401: School Enrollment.

34 Ibid.

35 U.S. Department of Health & Human Services – Early Childhood Learning & Knowledge Center. (n.d.). About the Early Head Start Program. Retrieved from <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/programs/article/about-early-head-start-program>.



nutritional, health, social, and other services.³⁶ In the City of Phoenix, responsibility for Head Start services is divided between multiple grantees. HSD covers the largest part of the city and is funded for 2,963 Head Start slots.³⁷ HSD contracts with six education service providers to deliver the programs. The other Head Start grantees that cover a portion of the city are Maricopa County, Chicanos Por La Causa, and Southwest Human Development.

Figure 23 illustrates the ratio of eligible children for Early Head Start and Head Start by education service provider. Overall, HSD’s funded slots serve only 29 percent of the estimated number of low-income three-to-four-year-olds and 3 percent of eligible birth-to-three-year-olds living in the city’s service area.

Figure 23: Estimated Eligible Population and Service Levels for Phoenix Early Head Start and Head Start by Education Service Provider

	Alhambra	Booker T. Washington	Deer Valley	Fowler	GPUL	Washington	Total – All Phoenix Education Svc. Providers	Early Head Start Service Areas
Slots	354	633	100	130	1,145	601	2,963	488
Est. Eligible Pop.	2,041	1,863	614	413	3,265	1,923	10,118	16,863
Pct. Served	17%	34%	16%	31%	35%	31%	29%	3%

As the figure illustrates, the majority of providers can service approximately 1/3rd of the eligible children in their service area; however, Alhambra and Deer Valley can only serve about 1/6th of their eligible service area. In addition to Early Head Start and Head Start programs, there are numerous child care providers located in the education service providers’ service areas. The Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) is responsible for licensing most child care facilities in the State, including child care centers (facilities providing paid care to five or more children), small group homes (residential locations in which paid care is provided to between five and ten children), and public schools providing child care services, including Head Start providers. As of January 1, 2022, there were a total of 377 ADHS-licensed child care providers with capacity for more than 46,000 children in the area covered by the Head Start education

36 U.S. Department of Health & Human Services – Early Childhood Learning & Knowledge Center. (n.d.). Head Start Program Facts Fiscal Year 2019. Retrieved from <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/no-search/hs-program-fact-sheet-2019.pdf>.

37 Ibid.



service providers, as summarized in Figure 24.³⁸ Providers in the service area added nearly 9,000 slots since the 2019 Community Assessment. Additionally, families may receive child care from small family homes with four or fewer children that are certified by DES or non-certified relative providers,³⁹ which are not captured in the table.

Figure 24: DHS-Licensed Child Care Providers and Capacity by Education Service Providers' Service Area

		Alhambra	Booker T. Washington	Deer Valley	Fowler	Greater Phx Urban League (GPUL)	Washington	Total – Phoenix Service Area
Centers	Providers	18	61	48	4	30	51	212
	Slots	2,032	5,767	8,042	754	3,448	6,285	26,328
Public Schools	Providers	6	27	38	9	20	30	130
	Slots	690	4,612	6,402	463	2,675	5,083	19,925
Group Homes	Providers	0	10	4	2	15	4	35
	Slots	0	95	40	20	150	40	345
Total	Providers	24	98	90	15	65	85	377
	Slots	2,722	10,474	14,484	1,237	6,273	11,408	46,598

Provider capacity, however, does not guarantee access for low-income families. According to DES' latest Child Care Market Rate Survey 2018, the median daily cost of center-based child care in Maricopa County is \$45 for infants; \$40 for one and two-year-olds; and \$34 for three-, four-, and five-year-olds.⁴⁰ Assuming 21.7 weekdays per month, the monthly cost ranges from \$738 to \$977 per month. For a family of three living at the poverty level (\$1,919 per month),⁴¹ the cost of center-based child care for a single child ranges from 38 percent to 51 percent of their

38 Arizona Department of Health Services. (2022). Listing of Licensed Child Care Facilities. Retrieved from: <https://azdhs.gov/licensing/index.php#databases>.

39 Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2022). Arizona Child Care Development and Fund (CCDF) Plan for FFY 2022-2024. Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/sites/default/files/media/Arizona-CCDF-State-Plan-FFY-2022-2024.pdf?time=1649530875640>.

40 Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2018). 2018 Child Care Market Rate Survey. Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/file/14277/download>.

41 U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. (2022). U.S. Federal Poverty Guidelines Used to Determine Financial Eligibility for Certain Federal Programs – 2022 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia. Retrieved from <https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines>.



total earnings. Consequently, low-income families often require assistance in order to access paid child care.

The primary child care assistance program in Arizona is the subsidy program administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. The program provides subsidies for children up to twelve years of age to attend child care. Eligibility for the subsidy includes families receiving cash assistance when child care is necessary to support their job development efforts, families transitioning from cash assistance to employment, low-income working families earning up to 165 percent of the federal poverty level, and families involved with the Department of Child Safety (DCS). The subsidies are intended to remove the lack of child care as a barrier to employment and, except for DCS-involved families, recipients must be employed or looking for work while receiving cash assistance.

Funding for child care subsidies program has been increased significantly in recent years, rising from \$98.4 million in fiscal year 2018 to \$185.4 million in fiscal year 2022,⁴² with the increased funding coming from the federal Child Care and Development Fund Block Grant and COVID-19 CARES Act funding. As a result of these funding increases, the statewide number of children receiving assistance has increased 24.6 percent, from 19,100 to 23,800 between July 2018 and June 2022.⁴³ The additional, funding allowed DES to eliminate the waiting list and increase the average monthly reimbursement rate from \$360 to \$444, a 23.3% increase.⁴⁴

First Things First (FTF) was created by Proposition 203, a citizen initiative approved by voters in November 2006. The proposition also created a new 80-cent per pack of cigarettes tax to fund the agency. FTF funds a variety of early childhood development and health programs for Arizona children through five years of age intended to ensure they begin school healthy and ready to succeed. First Things First created Quality First to work with child care and preschool providers across Arizona to improve the quality of their early learning settings. Through its Quality First program, FTF partners with child care and preschool providers across Arizona to improve the quality of early learning. Participation is voluntary, but providers that choose to participate are provided with access to additional funding for educational materials, financial support for teachers for continuing education in early childhood development, and access to specialized support. Quality First providers also undergo an assessment that considers, among other factors, staff qualifications, learning environments, and group sizes, and are awarded a star rating based on the assessment.⁴⁵

42 State of Arizona. (January 2021). FY2022 Appropriations Report. Retrieved from <https://www.azleg.gov/jlbc/22baseline/22BaselineSingleFile.pdf>. Excludes CCDF funding appropriated to DCS and First Things First.

43 Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security, Child Care Administration.

44 Ibid.

45 Arizona First Things First. (n.d.). What is Quality First? Retrieved from <https://qualityfirstaz.com/parents/what-is-quality-first/>.



Additionally, FTF funds scholarships for low-income families to attend Quality First providers. Quality First scholarships are based on family income levels and are generally made available to parents who are working, looking for work, or improving work skills through training or education.⁴⁶ Figure 25 details the number of Quality First providers in the City’s Head Start service area (including 15 home-based and 161 center-based providers), their ratings, reported enrollment, and the number of scholarship slots available as of January 2022.

Figure 25: FTF Quality First Providers, Enrollments, Scholarships, and Ratings (as of January 2022)

	Alhambra	Booker T. Washington	Deer Valley	Fowler	GPUL	Washington	Total – Phoenix Education Svc. Providers
Providers	9	51	16	8	42	50	176
Enrolled	441	1,974	868	249	2,352	2,204	8,088
Scholarships	112	314	100	20	302	287	1,135
<u>Ratings</u>							
<i>1 Star</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>2 Star</i>	0	7	1	1	7	4	20
<i>3 Star</i>	3	16	5	5	6	16	51
<i>4 Star</i>	4	11	5	2	13	12	47
<i>5 Star</i>	0	8	2	0	5	4	19

Despite the number of early learning and child care programs – Early Head Start, Head Start, child care subsidies, and Quality First scholarships – they are only able to meet a fraction of the need within the city.

Community Perspectives

Given the limited availability of child care support for lower-income families, it is not surprising that many Phoenix families struggle to access quality child care. Over a quarter (28 percent) of the residents participating in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey and receiving Head Start services indicated that child care was among the services they most needed but could not access.

⁴⁶ Arizona First Things First. (n.d.). Quality First Scholarships. Retrieved from <https://qualityfirstaz.com/parents/paying-for-child-care/>.



Participants in the Head Start, and Early Head Start focus groups similarly indicated that child care was among their greatest needs, while access to affordable child care was among the top-cited barriers to finding and keeping a good job. Participants in the Partners focus group indicated child care assistance is key for low-income families. Child care is expensive and prevents some adults from going to work at minimum wage jobs.

Those that are able to participate in the Early Head Start and Head Start programs report high degrees of satisfaction across multiple domains as illustrated in Figure 26.

**Figure 26: Early Head Start and Head Start Program Satisfaction Ratings – 2021
 Resident and Client Community Survey**

	EHS – In Home Services	EHS – Child Care	Head Start
Convenience of Socialization	4.2	N/A	N/A
Convenience of Location	4.4	4.1	4.6
Hours of Operation	4.3	4.1	4.4
Quality of instruction	4.7	N/A	4.6
Availability and quality of classroom services	N/A	N/A	4.5
Availability and quality of other support services	4.2	4.1	4.4
Quality of child care	N/A	4.0	N/A
Availability and quality of child care services	N/A	4.1	N/A

On a five-point scale with five representing the highest level of satisfaction, no rating item scored below a 4.0, indicating that parents greatly value the quality Head Start and Early Head Start programs.



Domain 2: Education

The economic value of increased levels of educational attainment is clear: income levels increase significantly as educational attainment levels rise, while unemployment rates decrease.⁴⁷ Individuals with a four-year degree earn a median wage that is 67 percent more than the median wage earned by individuals with only a high school diploma.⁴⁸ Additionally, educational attainment is often predictive of lifelong poverty. Children who are living with a parent who has not completed high school are more likely to repeat a grade, experience low educational achievement, and to drop out of high school – factors that significantly increase the risk that the child will live in poverty as an adult.⁴⁹

Highlights

Key Results and Figures

- *Phoenix has a variety of district and charter school options, promoting school choice.* Arizona’s open enrollment and school choice policies ensure that students and families have a variety of educational options; the city is home to 291 district schools serving more than 196,000 students and 168 public charter schools serving almost 58,000 students
- *Charter school enrollments are on the rise.* Since the 2019 Community Assessment, the proportion of students enrolled in a charter school in Phoenix compared to a district school increased from 20.7 percent to 22.8 percent
- *Charter schools generally outperform district schools.* Charter schools in Phoenix are more likely to receive a school letter grade of ‘A’ or ‘B’ (66 percent compared to 51 percent of district schools in the city)
- *District schools tend to serve more higher-need populations than charter schools.* District schools are more likely to enroll students with special needs, English language learners, and students that access free or reduced-price meals
- *Post-secondary education options are an important asset to Phoenix residents.* Phoenix is home to a wide range and growing number of public and private universities, trade schools, and degree-granting institutions to assist students of various backgrounds and interests with enhancing their skillsets and income potential

47 United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. (June 2021). Education Pays. Retrieved from <https://www.bls.gov/careeroutlook/2021/data-on-display/education-pays.htm>.

48 Ibid.

49 National Center for Education Statistics. (May 2017). The Condition of Education – Risk Factors and Academic Outcomes in Kindergarten Through Third Grade. Retrieved from https://nces.ed.gov/programs/coe/indicator_tgd.asp.



Needs and Gaps

- *Only one in three students in Phoenix demonstrate proficiency on standardized State tests.* Citywide, fewer than 35 percent of students in all district schools achieved proficiency in math and English Language Arts based on the 2020-21 AzMERIT assessments, while over 43 percent of charter school students achieved proficiency in math, and English Language Arts
- *Recent assessment results have shown a dramatic drop in English and math scores.* The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted learning in Arizona specifically, with English and math scores plummeting. In order to help students ‘catch-up,’ the State of Arizona announced a \$100 million AZ OnTrack Summer Camp initiative for the summer of 2022 that is designed to address these learning gaps and losses that have occurred as a result of the pandemic
- *The rising cost of college tuition is a barrier for many.* One factor that may dissuade college enrollment is the rising cost of tuition in each of the State’s public universities, where tuition averages almost \$12,000 per year; increased investments in need-based aid by Arizona’s public universities has helped to offset the rising costs for eligible low-income students
- *Transportation is a key need for families to access higher quality education options.* Although Arizona’s open enrollment and school choice laws allow students and families to have the right to a variety of education options, few districts and charter schools pay for transportation outside of the district or charter-area boundaries, effectively limiting school choice for many families without access to reliable transportation

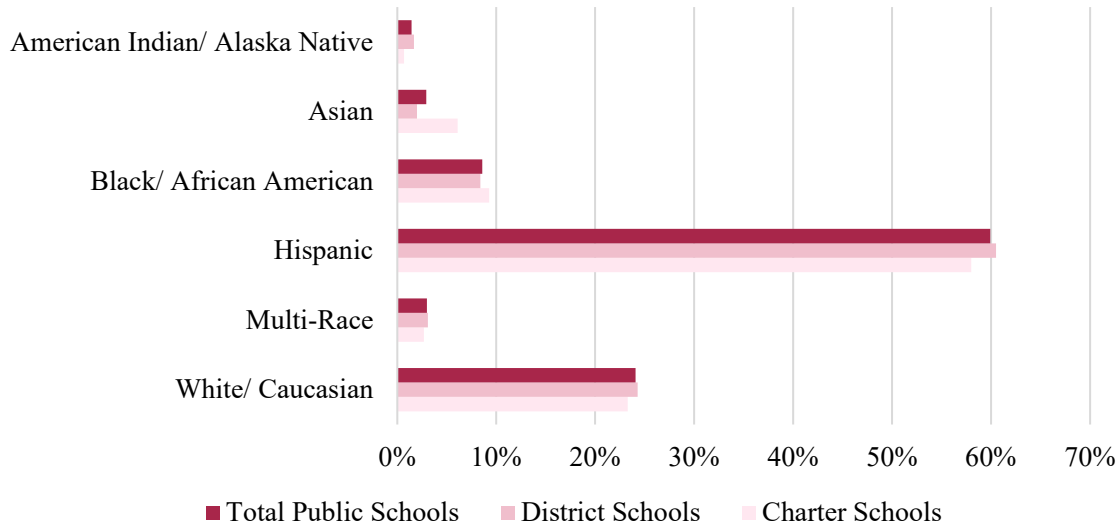
Data and Indicators

There are 27 school districts with boundaries that include at least one school within the city limits. In several instances, only a small portion of the city falls into a district’s boundaries. Across the 27 districts, there are 291 district schools located in Phoenix serving more than 196,000 students. Additionally, there are 168 charter schools in the city serving 57,935 students.

Like Phoenix residents overall, students in schools within the city are a diverse group. Figure 27 compares the racial/ethnic composition of Phoenix students.



Figure 27: Distribution of Students Attending Public Schools in Phoenix by Race/ Ethnicity (FY2020-21 School Year)

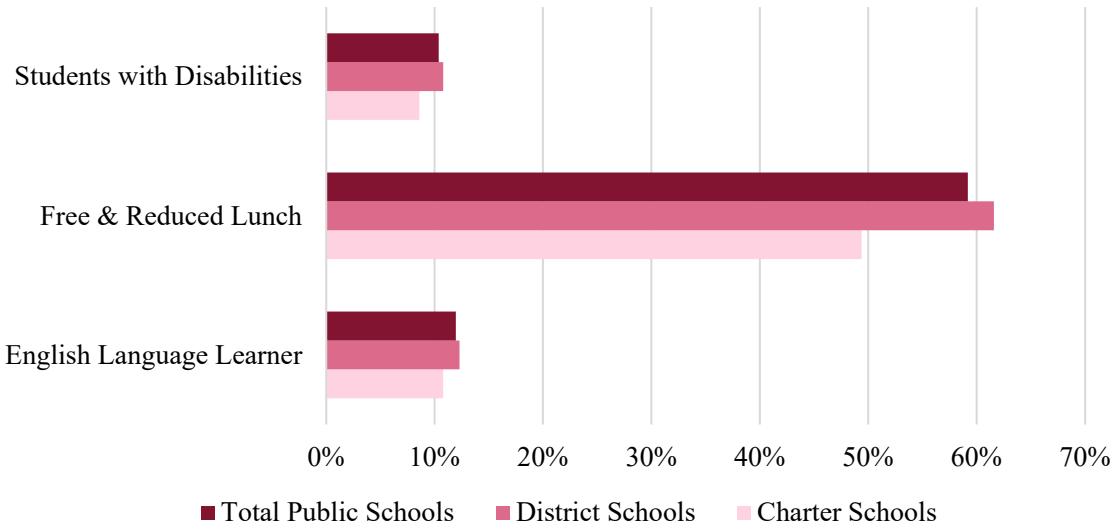


Across all Phoenix schools, children of Hispanic descent account for about 60 percent of all students. In terms of public-school choice, Hispanic, White/ Caucasian, American Indian/ Alaska Native, and ‘Multi-Race’ students are more likely to attend district schools, while Asian and African American students attend charter schools at a high percentage.

Schools also serve many students who have a disability, are English language learners (ELL), or have a financial need for free or reduced-price meals. Figure 28 details the proportion of students attending district and charter schools in Phoenix with a need for such support.



Figure 28: Students in Public Schools Located within the City of Phoenix



More than 60 percent of students in Phoenix district schools receive free or reduced-price meals, meaning their families' incomes are less than 185 percent of the federal poverty level, translating to \$42,605 for a family of three in the current school year. 15 of the 27 school districts have more than 80 percent of their students qualify for free or reduced lunches. More than 12 percent of all students are ELL, and more than 10 percent receive special education services. Notably, students with disabilities, ELL, and special education students, are all more likely to attend district schools than charter schools. Additionally, there were nearly 1,900 children experiencing homelessness who attended district or charter schools in Phoenix throughout the 2021-22 school year.

To evaluate performance, schools receive a grade from the Arizona Department of Education based on multiple factors, including year-to-year student academic growth; proficiency on English language arts, math, and science standardized testing; academic growth of English language learners; high school graduation rates; and other factors.⁵⁰ Figure 29 illustrates the distribution of grades (A-F) for district schools that received a grade as of October 2020 in each district serving the city.⁵¹ As the table demonstrates, one in five graded schools received an "A" grade, with schools receiving a "B" or "C" at over 30 percent, 14 percent a "D" and just over 2 percent of schools received an "F".

50 Arizona State Board of Education. (n.d.). A-F Letter Grades. Retrieved from <https://azsbe.az.gov/f-school-letter-grades>.

51 According to the Arizona State Board of Education, "2019-2020 letter grades are the same as those awarded in the 2018-2019 school year" due to school closures from COVID-19-19. Additionally, HB 2402 "paused A-F letter grades for the 2020-2021 school year." (See <https://azsbe.az.gov/f-school-letter-grades>, retrieved April 1, 2022.



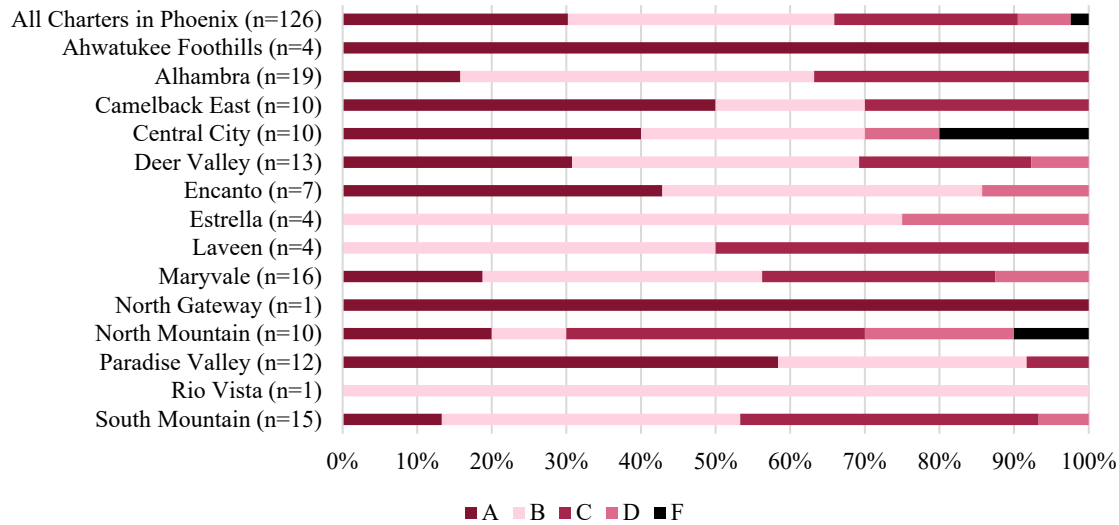
Figure 29: Distribution of Grades by School District ("n" = ct. of rated schools in each district)



Figure 30 presents the grade distribution by Phoenix planning village for charter schools located in city boundaries. As the table demonstrates, charter schools generally out-perform district schools. For example, nearly two-thirds of charter schools in the city received a letter grade of “A” or “B”, compared to only half of district schools in the city.



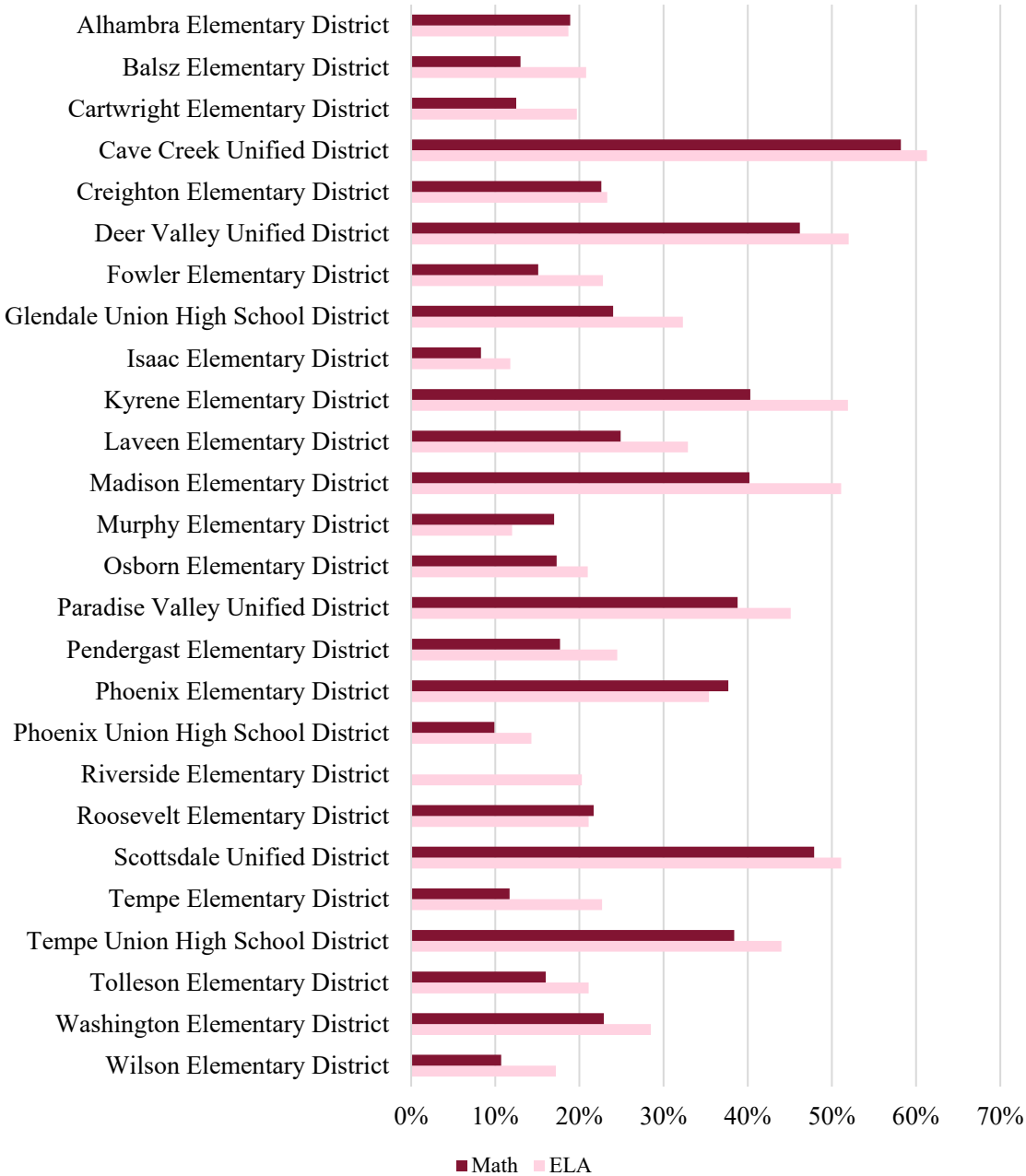
Figure 30: Distribution of Grades by Village for Charter Schools
("n" = Ct. of rated schools in each Village)



AzMERIT measures student proficiency in English Language Arts (ELA) and math. In the 2020-21 school year, the percentage of students achieving proficiency in ELA ranged from 11.8 percent in the Isaac Elementary School District to 61.3 percent in the Cave Creek Unified District for all students attending schools in the Phoenix boundaries. Math proficiency ranged from 8.3 percent in the Isaac Elementary School District to 58.2 percent in the Cave Creek Unified District. Across all grades and districts, 35.0 percent passed the ELA assessment and 31.9 passed the math assessment, meaning about two-thirds of all children in district schools in Phoenix do not meet basic proficiency requirements. Figure 31 highlights the percentage of children achieving ELA and math proficiency by district.



Figure 31: ELA and Math Proficiency by School District - All Students (District Schools, 2020 - 2021 School Year)

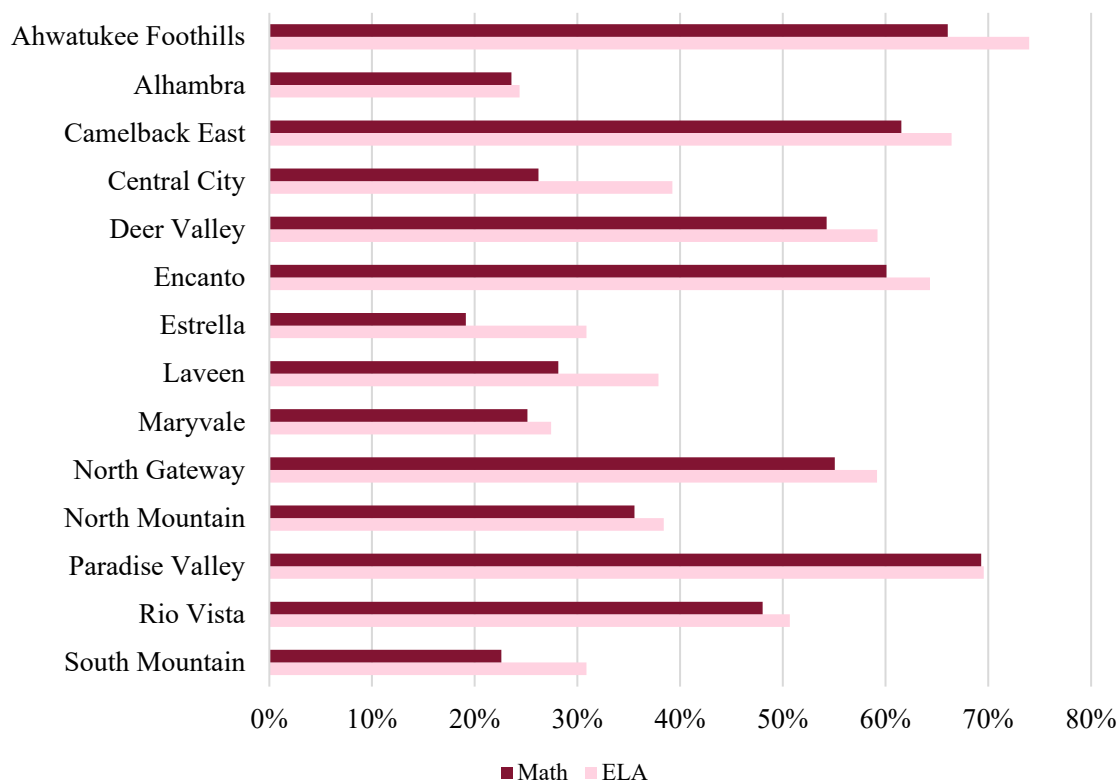


With few exceptions, more students achieve proficiency in ELA than math. Additionally, within a school district, proficiency may vary widely by grade. For example, in the Madison Elementary District, 61.5 percent of children in 4th grade passed the ELA assessment while only 41.3 percent of 7th graders in the district received a passing score.



Charter schools in Phoenix outperform district schools in ELA, where 44.7 percent of students achieved ELA proficiency (compared to 35.0 percent in district schools) and math, where 43.2 percent of students achieved proficiency (compared to 31.9 percent in district schools). Figure 32 illustrates the percentage of children attending charter schools in Phoenix that received passing scores in ELA and math, by planning village. Charter schools located in Alhambra, Central City, Estrella, Laveen, Maryvale, North Mountain, and South Mountain villages fall below the average ELA and math proficiencies across all charter schools in Phoenix.

Figure 32: ELA and Math Proficiency by Planning Village - All Students (Charter Schools, 2020 - 2021 School Year)



More recent assessment results have shown how dramatically the pandemic has impacted learning in Arizona specifically, with English and math scores plummeting for students across the state. In order to help students ‘catch-up’ Governor Ducey announced a \$100 million AZ OnTrack Summer Camp initiative that has been designed to address these learning gaps and losses that have occurred as a result of the pandemic. The camps can be up to eight weeks in duration and there is no cost for camp registration to Arizona families.⁵²

⁵² Retrieved from AZ OnTrack Summer Camp: <https://azontrack.com>



Arizona law allows students to apply for admission to any public school, which is an important asset to students and families seeking a better-quality education, sometimes outside of their district or charter-area boundaries. However, as described in the Demographic Overview domain, a lack of adequate transportation may inhibit access to better quality schools as schools do not offer transportation outside of their boundaries.

The influence of school quality is a strong predictor of whether high school graduates from any given school will enroll in college. The statewide four-year high school graduation rate in 2021 was 76 percent, meaning one in four high school students in the State do not graduate in four years, compared to 81 percent for district and charter schools located in Phoenix.⁵³ Only, 46 percent of Arizona's high school graduates enrolled in college compared to 66 percent nationwide. According to the Arizona Board of Regents (ABOR), more than 212,000 students enrolled in Arizona's public universities in the fall of 2021, the largest enrollment in Arizona's public universities history, and a 4 percent increase over the fall of 2020. Most of the growth was in online programs and the growth has been influenced by COVID-19 pandemic. Online students now comprise 1/3 of the total enrollment.⁵⁴ ABOR further reports the following:⁵⁵

- Future demographic trends pose challenges to continued efforts to increase enrollment and educational attainment as a result of declining Arizona birth rates. By 2025, it is expected that the number of Arizona high school graduates will begin to decline, resulting in lower enrollment numbers for the universities.
- Enrollment of black, Hispanic, and Native American students increased by 2.7 percent from the fall of 2020, and they now represent 29.6 percent of enrolled students.

Phoenix and neighboring cities offer a variety of traditional and vocational post-secondary educational options. The Maricopa County Community College District (MCCCD) has 10 campuses, three Skill Centers, and an Adult Basic Education center, collectively serving more than 93,500 students in fiscal year 2021-22 with 57 percent coming from minority populations.⁵⁶ MCCCD serves recent high school graduates as well as those seeking to gain occupational skills and lifelong education. In school year 2020-21, the MCCCD awarded more than 22,000 transfer degrees, certificates, and occupational awards.⁵⁷ In addition, 35 percent of enrolled students

53 Arizona Department of Education. (2021). Cohort 2021 Four Year Graduation Rate Data. Retrieved from <https://www.azed.gov/accountability-research/data/>.

54 Arizona Board of Regents. (2022). Fall Enrollment Report (Fiscal Year 2022). Retrieved from https://www.azregents.edu/sites/default/files/reports/fall_enrollment_report-2022.pdf.

55 Ibid.

56 Maricopa County Community College District. (2021). Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021. Retrieved from <https://district.maricopa.edu/sites/default/files/documents/MCCCD%20ACFR%20FY21%20without%20signatures.pdf>.

57 Maricopa County Community College District. (2022). 2021-2022 Fast Facts. Retrieved from <https://www.maricopa.edu/about/institutional-data/dashboards/fastfacts>.



intended to transfer to a university after leaving, while 22 percent intended to enter the job market or utilize the training they received to advance in the job market.

According to the MCCCDC's reports, 90 percent of enrollment in 2021-22 came from Maricopa County residents. Figure 33 highlights enrollment for the 2020-21 year by school, and further illustrates a significant *decrease* in the overall enrolled population from the 2013-14 school year to the currently reported year.

Figure 33: Historical Enrollment in Maricopa Community College District, by School (FY14-FY21)

	FY21	FY20	FY19	FY18	FY17	FY16	FY15	FY14	% Chg 2014-FY21
Phoenix*	14,469	16,807	16,719	17,335	17,100	17,382	17,804	19,008	(23.9%)
Glendale	20,920	25,913	26,054	27,350	27,263	27,947	29,306	30,926	(32.4%)
GateWay*	7,371	7,776	7,685	7,660	7,876	8,495	9,592	10,444	(29.4%)
Mesa	25,089	30,236	29,837	30,010	30,154	30,770	33,238	36,054	(30.4%)
Scottsdale	11,706	13,271	13,022	13,652	14,023	14,760	14,770	15,384	(23.9%)
Rio Salado*	33,734	42,086	41,496	42,716	43,882	45,317	46,836	48,333	(30.2%)
South Mtn.*	5,205	6,022	5,877	5,909	5,707	5,772	6,159	6,801	(23.5%)
Chand.-Gilb.	17,704	20,133	19,552	19,559	19,402	19,040	19,225	19,297	(8.3%)
Parad. Vily.*	9,656	11,793	12,170	12,427	12,586	12,516	13,314	14,198	(32.0%)
Estrella Mtn.	11,828	14,262	13,772	13,715	13,080	12,571	12,994	13,009	(9.1%)
Skill Centers	913	924	1,005	1,138	1,190	1,461	1,752	1,681	(45.7%)
Adult Basic Ed.	3,427	6,070	8,188	9,389	9,655	10,003	10,310	11,244	(69.5%)
Total	162,022	195,293	195,377	200,860	201,918	206,034	215,300	226,379	(28.4%)

*Campus(es) in Phoenix City boundaries.

Each of the State's three public universities – Arizona State University (ASU), the University of Arizona (U of A), and Northern Arizona University (NAU) – has some presence in Phoenix. ASU has a downtown Phoenix campus, which includes colleges of law, nursing, teaching, journalism, health, and public programs. The University of Arizona opened a medical school in Phoenix in 2007. NAU has partnerships with several community colleges, allowing students to

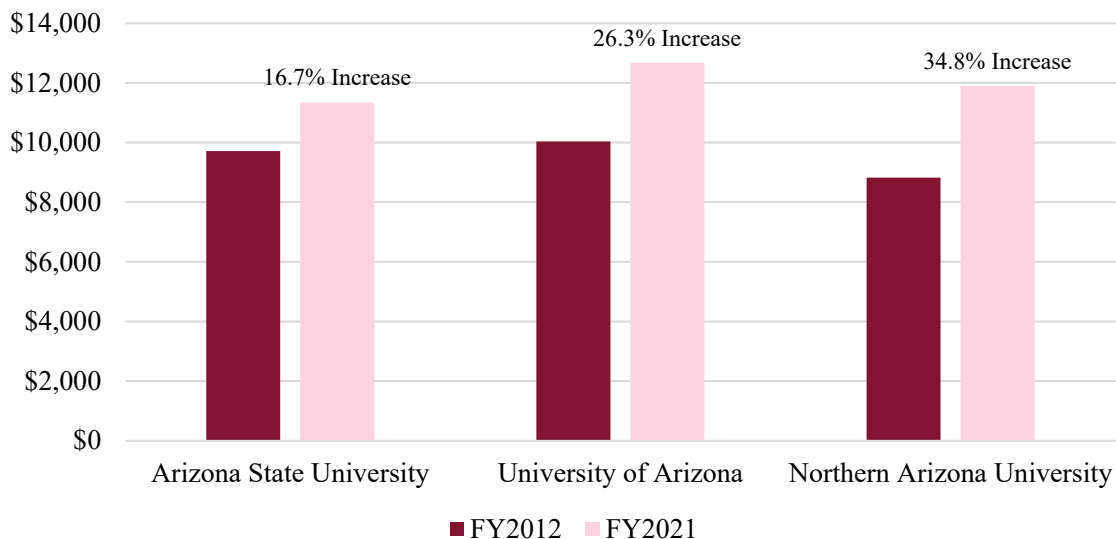


complete two- and four-year degrees, including degrees in elementary education, business administration, interdisciplinary studies, and other degrees and certificates at sites throughout Phoenix.

Phoenix is also home to a number of private vocational programs and degree-granting institutions licensed by the Arizona State Board for Private Postsecondary Education ranging from small, specialized schools in areas such as massage therapy and polygraph science, to large universities such as Grand Canyon University.

One factor that may dissuade otherwise college-ready high school graduates from pursuing a post-secondary education is the increasing cost of tuition. Figure 34 compares the average annual cost of tuition for students receiving the in-state tuition rates through one of the three Arizona public universities (main campuses).⁵⁸

Figure 34: 10-Year Historical Cost of Attending an Arizona Public University (fiscal years 2012 - 2021)



As the chart indicates, tuition costs have increased between 17 percent and 35 percent for the three public universities since Fiscal Year 2012. Arizona’s public universities have taken steps to offset the increased cost of attendance by increasing need-based funding. Since 2017, systemwide financial aid from all sources has increased 21 percent from \$2.6 billion to \$3.1 billion and the percent of undergraduates receiving financial aid increased from 74 percent to 80 percent.⁵⁹ According to the Arizona Board of Regents, however, the amount of financial need that is met through need-based funding for eligible students in 2021 was only 55.6 percent, a rate

58 Arizona Board of Regents. (2021). Arizona University System Undergraduate Base Tuition and Mandatory Fees at the Main Campuses of ASU, NAU and UA. Retrieved from https://www.azregents.edu/sites/default/files/reports/TUIHIS_Thru-Fall-2020_Board-Approved.pdf.

59 Arizona Board of Regents. (2021). Financial Aid Report Fiscal Year 2021. Retrieved from https://www.azregents.edu/sites/default/files/reports/2021-financial_aid_report.pdf.



that has increased minimally from the 54.4 percent in 2017.⁶⁰ MCCCDCD's tuition rates have grown similarly, increasing 23.2 percent, from \$74.00 per credit hour in fiscal year 2012 to \$85.00 in fiscal year 2019, a rate that was maintained through fiscal year 2021.⁶¹

Community Perspectives

Nearly one in three of the respondents in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey identified good schools among the top three strengths in their communities.

Participants in the community partners and human service commissioners focus groups identified education and job skills training among the services that are needed by low-income individuals to obtain good paying jobs that could lead them out of poverty. Educational attainment has a correlation to poverty, individuals that graduate high school have a 37 percent lower rate of poverty. Twelve percent of the Early Head Start and family services centers participants that completed 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey reported using high school equivalency classes in the previous year.

60 Ibid.

61 Maricopa County Community College District. (2021). Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021. Retrieved from <https://district.maricopa.edu/sites/default/files/documents/MCCCDCD%20ACFR%20FY21%20without%20signatures.pdf>.



Domain 3: Employment

Steady employment has extensive value to individuals and families beyond the income it generates. Employment is linked to a number of positive outcomes, including improved physical and mental health, access quality child care and education for children, eating more nutritious foods, and greater housing stability. In contrast, unemployed individuals face increased health risks such as depression, insomnia, high blood pressure, heart disease, and diabetes.⁶²

Highlights

Key Results and Figures

- *Unemployment rates are under four percent.* Phoenix's unemployment rate has fully recovered from the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior to March 2020 (before the start of the pandemic), the unemployment rate was around 4 percent, it spiked in April 2020 at 13.9 percent and has steadily decreased with the last five months having a rate of under 4 percent
- *The Phoenix job market is growing.* Since 2018, the city added nearly 150,000 jobs, with trade, transportation, utilities, and education and health care having the largest growth. It is projected that Phoenix will add an almost 170,000 jobs by 2030
- *Publicly-funded employment assistance programs for adults and youth are important services to city residents.* Job placement and employment assistance programs, such as ARIZONA@WORK, and the youth employment such as Pathways to Success and Phoenix R.I.S.E, are important supports to Phoenix residents who are unemployed or underemployed

Needs and Gaps

- *Employment assistance programs may not be reaching some who need these services.* One in five who receive services at a family service center and are participants in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey indicated employment assistance and job training were services they desired but had difficulty accessing, while 11 percent of all responding clients identified a lack of good jobs in Phoenix amongst the three greatest challenges in their neighborhood
- *More youth employment services are needed.* Focus group participants believed it is important that the city focus resources on employment services for young adults through job training, internships, and skills development

⁶² U.S. News and World Report (July 24, 2020). Health Effects of Unemployment Retrieved from <https://health.usnews.com/wellness/articles/health-effects-of-unemployment>.



- *Transportation is a key barrier to accessing employment.* Community partners focus group participants indicated that transportation was a key barrier for low-income families toward obtaining or maintaining employment. Many households lack reliable transportation and public transportation is not available to some large employers that are located in outlying areas.

Data and Indicators

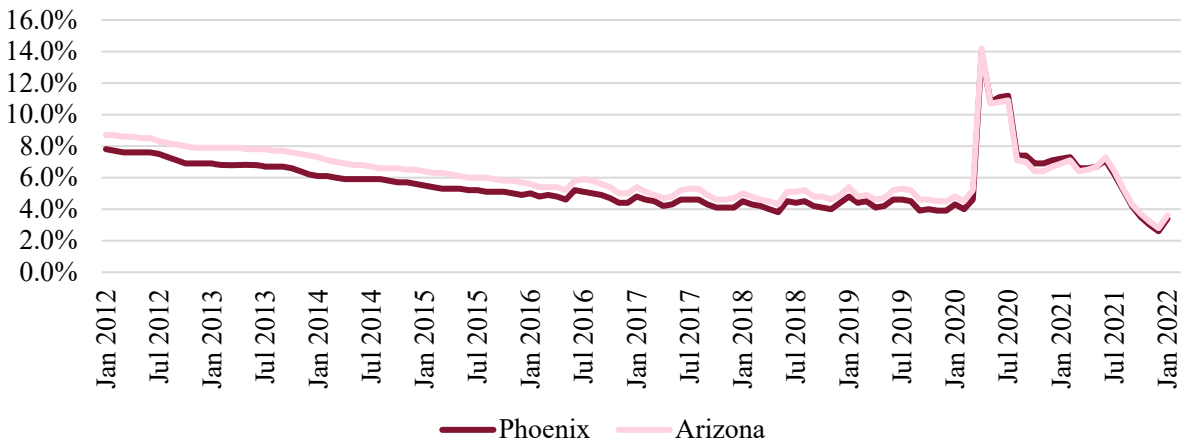
Phoenix's unemployment rate had shown a consistent decline since January 2012 when the rate was 7.8 percent to a low of 4.0 percent in February 2020. However, in March 2020 the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic struck Phoenix, the state, and the entire nation. The result of business shutdowns, stay at home orders, and increasing infection rates caused the unemployment rate to spike to 13.9 percent in April 2020. However, the availability of the federal payment protection plan for small employers along with the shift by many businesses to a remote allow employees to work from home allowed employment to recover quickly.

The unemployment rate stayed above 10 percent for only four months, then remained at between 6.2 and 7.4 percent for the 12-month period between August 2020 and July 2021. In May 2021, Governor Ducey announced that the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance stipend of \$300 per week would end effective July 10, 2021. The elimination of the supplement meant the weekly maximum payment would return to the pre-pandemic amount of \$240 per week which is the lowest payment amount in the nation. This resulted in more people returning to the workforce. The unemployment rate has continued to decline from 7.1 percent in June 2021 to 3.3 percent in February 2022. The unemployment rate for the last five months has been below 3.5 percent which is below the 4.0 percent pre-pandemic level. The trend over the past ten years is displayed in Figure 35.⁶³

⁶³ Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity. (2022). 2012 to 2022 Seasonally Adjusted LAUS Data for State & Metro Areas. Retrieved from <https://www.azcommerce.com/oeo/labor-market/unemployment/>.



Figure 35: Unemployment Rate, Jan. 2012 - Jan. 2022 (seasonally adjusted)



While the unemployment rate is an efficient measure of understanding the health of the job market, it does not consider individuals who are no longer seeking employment due to discouragement or individuals who have achieved part-time employment but desire full-time employment. One of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic is being called the ‘Great Resignation’ as many people are choosing not to return to the workforce. It is estimated that nationwide, in 2021, 48 million people quit their jobs, with Arizona having the 8th highest rate of 3.2 percent of job resignations.⁶⁴ The labor force participation rate, which is the percentage of all people of working age who are employed or are actively seeking work, has improved since the 2019 Community Assessment, increasing 3.1 percentage points, from 61.6 percent to 64.7 percent.⁶⁵ Among Phoenix residents older than 16 years and living in poverty, only 34.7 percent are working.

Phoenix’s economy is large and diverse. The greater Phoenix area (defined as Maricopa and Pinal Counties) supports jobs across a variety of industries, as illustrated in Figure 36.⁶⁶ Using federal Bureau of Labor Statistics industry definitions, the greater Phoenix area’s largest industry by employment is trade, transportation, and utilities (more than 70 percent of this industry is comprised of retail and wholesale trade jobs) which accounts for over 20 percent, followed by professional and business services (with the largest share in administrative services), education and health services, and government. Total jobs in the Phoenix Metropolitan Statistical Area

64 Wallet Hub. States With the Highest Job Resignation Rates (March 17, 2022). Retrieved from <https://wallethub.com/edu/states-with-highest-job-resignation-rates/101077?msclkid=ceea00ddbd0611ecb4ebe13ca0d8c47c>

65 American Community Survey. (2016-2020 5-Year Estimates) - Table B17005 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Individuals by Sex by Employment Status.

66 Arizona Department of Commerce, Office of Economic Opportunity. Retrieved from <https://www.azcommerce.com/oeo/labor-market/industry-employment/>.



(MSA) as of February 2022 totaled 2,269,300, which is over 35,000 more than the February 2020 pre-pandemic number of 2,233,500 indicating a strong economy in the city.

Over 150,000 jobs have been added since 2018, and the largest gain in employment during this period was in trade, transportation, and utilities, which added more than 56,000 jobs. The construction industry grew at the fastest rate, but still accounted for only 6 percent of total jobs in the area.

Figure 36: 2022 Employment by Industry in Phoenix MSA

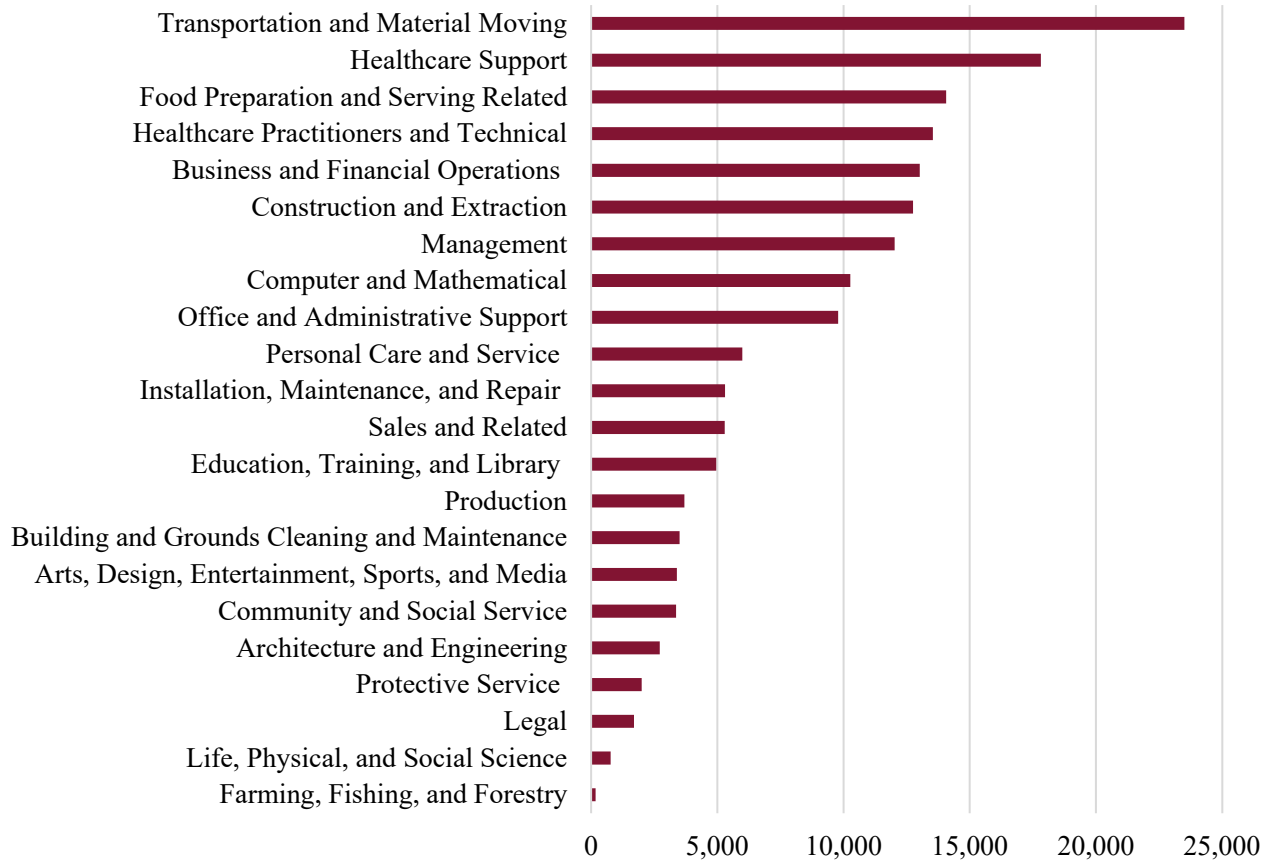
Industry	2018		2022		% Chg. 2018- 2022
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	401,400	19.1%	457,900	20.2%	14.1%
Professional/ Business Services	356,300	17.0%	379,000	16.7%	6.4%
Education/ Health Services	319,900	15.2%	351,500	15.5%	9.9%
Government	240,400	11.4%	242,900	10.7%	1.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	230,100	10.9%	226,100	10.0%	(1.7%)
Financial Activities	190,100	9.0%	215,100	9.5%	13.2%
Manufacturing	130,600	6.2%	141,200	6.2%	8.1%
Construction	126,600	6.0%	140,700	6.2%	11.1%
Other Services	65,600	3.1%	71,400	3.1%	8.8%
Information	37,300	1.8%	40,600	1.8%	8.8%
Natural Resources/ Mining	3,200	0.2%	2,900	0.1%	(9.4%)
Total	2,101,500		2,269,300		

The State’s Office of Economic Opportunity forecasts continued job growth in the greater Phoenix area between 2020 and 2030. Its most recent reporting estimates that Phoenix will add 169,671 jobs by 2030.⁶⁷ Figure 37 presents this estimate by industry. As the chart illustrates, the largest additions are projected for transportation and material moving occupations (23,503 new jobs), health care support occupations (17,816 new jobs), and food preparation and serving related occupations (14,063 new jobs).

⁶⁷ Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity. Employment Projections – 2020-2030 City of Phoenix Occupation Projections Tables. Retrieved from <https://www.azcommerce.com/media/5hdgt0cn/ltop-04-2020to2030.xlsx>.



Figure 37: Projected Change in Number of Jobs in Phoenix by Major Industry, 2020-2030



The Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) provides insight into the employers located within Phoenix through its Employer Database. The database includes information from employers with at least five employees. The 2020 database includes 17,189 employers located within the City of Phoenix that collectively employ more than 730,000 individuals⁶⁸

The MAG employer database also illustrates where the major employment centers are within the Phoenix. The Central City village has the greatest number of jobs as it encompasses downtown Phoenix and Sky Harbor Airport. The next largest numbers of jobs are in Camelback East (which includes the Biltmore Corridor), and Deer Valley (with major employers including American Express and Mayo Clinic).

As described in the Demographics Overview domain, transportation remains a key barrier for individuals without access to a reliable form of transportation in accessing a broader job market

⁶⁸ Maricopa Association of Governments. (2020). <https://azmag.gov/Programs/Maps-and-Data/Employment/Business-Jobs-and-Industry-Explorer>



and better-paying jobs. Public transportation is a critical asset to individuals without a personal vehicle, but still limits job choice to locations along a public transportation route and within a reasonable commute time from their residence.

A number of programs funded through the city, state, and other local agencies and non-profits assist job-seeking residents with job placement services. ARIZONA@WORK is a public and private partnership with 12 regional areas and 47 offices across the State that assists both employers and job seekers with job placement services at no charge. The Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) is Arizona's lead workforce agency, administering the ARIZONA@WORK program in collaboration with program partners and grantees, such as HSD, across the State using federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) funding. HSD administers its ARIZONA@WORK program through three primary service sites in the north, south, and west parts of Phoenix, and a fourth location downtown where employers can partner with the program to develop job placement services.⁶⁹ The city has taken steps to extend opportunities to access the ARIZONA@WORK program by offering services online and conducting virtual appointments for job seekers.⁷⁰ HSD estimates that it will have served 65,000 individuals and trained 3,600 individuals by the end of fiscal year 2022 through its ARIZONA@WORK program.⁷¹

In addition to employment assistance programs offered to adults, the city offers a number of employment assistance options for youth between 16 and 24 years of age at no cost to participants, including: ⁷²

- The Pathways to Success program offers services to youth to get back into school, or to begin college or career preparation through a variety of services including skills training, tutoring, career readiness, and education planning;
- The Youth R.I.S.E Program is a summer employment program for youth ages 16 to 24 that provides training and up to 80 hours of paid internship work to learn the general aspects of working in a business.

Four non-profits offer WIOA youth employment assistance programs to local residents including Chicanos Por La Causa, Jewish Family and Children's Services, Neighborhood Ministries, and the YMCA. These programs provide career coaching, resume development, job training, and job placement services.

69 ARIZONA@WORK. (n.d.). Local Area – City of Phoenix locations. Retrieved from <https://www.arizonaatwork.com/phoenix>.

70 ARIZONA@WORK Retrieved from <https://arizonaatwork.com/employarizona>.

71 City of Phoenix. (2022). City of Phoenix Inventory of Programs. Retrieved from https://www.phoenix.gov/budgetsite/budget-books/2020-21_Citywide_Inventory_Of_Programs.pdf.

72 City of Phoenix and ARIZONA@WORK. (n.d.). Youth Job Seekers (City of Phoenix). Retrieved from <https://arizonaatwork.com/locations/city-phoenix/youth-job-seekers>.



Community Perspectives

Nearly one in twelve of all participants in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey indicated employment assistance and job training were services they desired but had not received in the 12 months leading up to the survey. Approximately 1 in 5 respondents who received homeless and family services centers services indicated employment assistance and job training were services that would be most helpful. Finally, survey participants that received services from ARIZONA@WORK rated the quality of services at a 3.7 out of 5.0.

Participants in the 2021 Provider and Partner Survey identified the availability of job training and wrap-around employment services among the most effective programs to help low-income individuals break free from poverty. Focus group participants believed it is important that the city focus resources on employment services for young adults through job training, internships, and skills development. These services will be beneficial in generating lasting employment, as a lack of work experience and insufficient job training were also barriers to finding good jobs.



Domain 4: Income Management and Self-Sufficiency

Self-sufficiency means an individual or family can afford their basic necessities, including housing, food, health care, education, transportation, and other standard commodities without relying on any form of public assistance.

Each year, the United States Department of Health and Human Services updates the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) guidelines that define poverty based on the number of people in a household. The 2022 guidelines are expressed in Figure 38. As discussed later in this domain, the FPL is used to determine eligibility for a number of public benefit programs, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the State’s cash assistance program, but it is not a particularly good measure of an individual or family’s ability to afford all of their basic needs. For example, although the FPL is set at \$23,030 for a family of three, the annualized fair market rent for a 2-bedroom home in Phoenix in 2022 would require more than 68 percent of the household income, leaving little for health care, child care, food, transportation, and other basic necessities.

Figure 38: 2022 Federal Poverty Guidelines⁷³

Persons in Household	Household Income Threshold
1	\$13,590
2	\$18,310
3	\$23,030
4	\$27,750
5	\$32,470

As a result, lower-income individuals and families – including many that have incomes above the poverty level – often rely on public assistance to afford basic necessities.

Highlights

Key Results and Figures

- *The distribution of incomes is moving in a positive direction.* Since the 2019 Community Assessment, there has been a 4-percentage point decrease in the number of households earning in the bottom three income brackets and an equal increase in the number of households in the top three brackets
- *The State’s minimum wage is increasing.* Recent increases in the State’s minimum wage have helped many individuals and families with additional income; however, the increased income may result in recipients losing eligibility for public assistance programs
- *Public assistance programs offer important income supplements to low-income residents.* Public assistance benefits, including TANF, Social Security, rental assistance, and LIHEAP are important benefits for low-income residents

⁷³ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. (2022). 2022 Poverty Guidelines. Retrieved from <https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines>.



Needs and Gaps

- *Purchasing power remains flat.* Despite large gains in the job market since the Great Recession, the purchasing power of the average hourly wage has not changed in nearly 30 years, meaning many individuals and families are economically immobile⁷⁴
- *Inflation has risen dramatically in the last 12 months.* The consumer price index has jumped 10.9 percent in the Phoenix area, the highest rate in over 40 years. Additionally, some of the most critical items needed by families such as housing, food, utilities, and gas have risen at even higher rates leaving low-income families with fewer resources to meet basic needs
- *Individuals and families rely on public assistance to meet their basic needs.* Although there was a 3.7 percent reduction in the number of individuals in Phoenix living at or below the FPL, many more individuals and families in Phoenix have incomes that are below a living wage and may still rely on some form of public assistance to afford their basic necessities.
- *Arizona has imposed one of the most restrictive lifetime limits for recipients of TANF cash assistance in the country.* In 2016, the State legislature approved a lifetime limit for TANF beneficiaries of just 12 months – the most restrictive time limit in the country. More recently, the law was amended to extend benefits by 12 additional months for families that are in full compliance with all work activity and school attendance requirements of the program.
- *Low-income residents need financial education classes and improved case management strategies.* Participants in the partners and Human Services Commission focus groups group believed case management and the availability of wraparound services are key to assisting residents and clients reach higher levels of self-sufficiency.

Data and Indicators

A total of 79,871 households across the city are considered to be in poverty (13.7 percent of all Phoenix households), a rate that ranges widely from village to village. Fewer than 5 percent of households in the Desert View and North Gateway planning villages are living in poverty, while nearly 30 percent of the households in Central City are in poverty. This is a reduction of almost 4 percent from the 17.4 percent of Phoenix households in poverty in the 2019 Community Assessment. A major factor in the reduction in households in poverty were measures taken by the federal government including:

⁷⁴ Pew Research Center. (August 7, 2018). For Most U.S. Workers, Real Wages Have Barely Budged in Decades). Retrieved from <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/08/07/for-most-us-workers-real-wages-have-barely-budged-for-decades/>.



- A first round of stimulus checks authorized by the federal CARES Act in March 2020, with distributions including \$1,200 per adult and \$500 per child for eligible households which were defined as single individuals with incomes of less than \$99,000, heads of household with incomes of less \$136,500, and married couples with incomes of less than \$198,000.
- A second round of stimulus checks authorized by the federal Consolidated Appropriations Act in December 2020, which included \$600 per adult and \$600 per child for eligible households which were defined as single individuals with incomes of less than \$87,000, heads of household with incomes of less \$124,500, and married couples with incomes of less than \$174,000.
- Increased federal unemployment benefit payments. Between March 2020 and July 2020, eligible individuals benefitted from the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation supplement, which provided an additional \$600 per week. This supplement ended in July 2020 and was replaced with the federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance stipend of \$300 per week.⁷⁵

Children are most likely to live in poverty and are most susceptible to the lasting consequences of being raised in an impoverished home. According to research conducted by Cornell University, growing up living in poverty causes anxiety, depression, and stress for children, which can later affect earnings potential and health outcome as adults.⁷⁶ Over 50 percent of children in poverty end up being in the bottom 20 percent of income as adults. Of the city's 449,962 children under 18 years-old, more than 23 percent live in poverty.

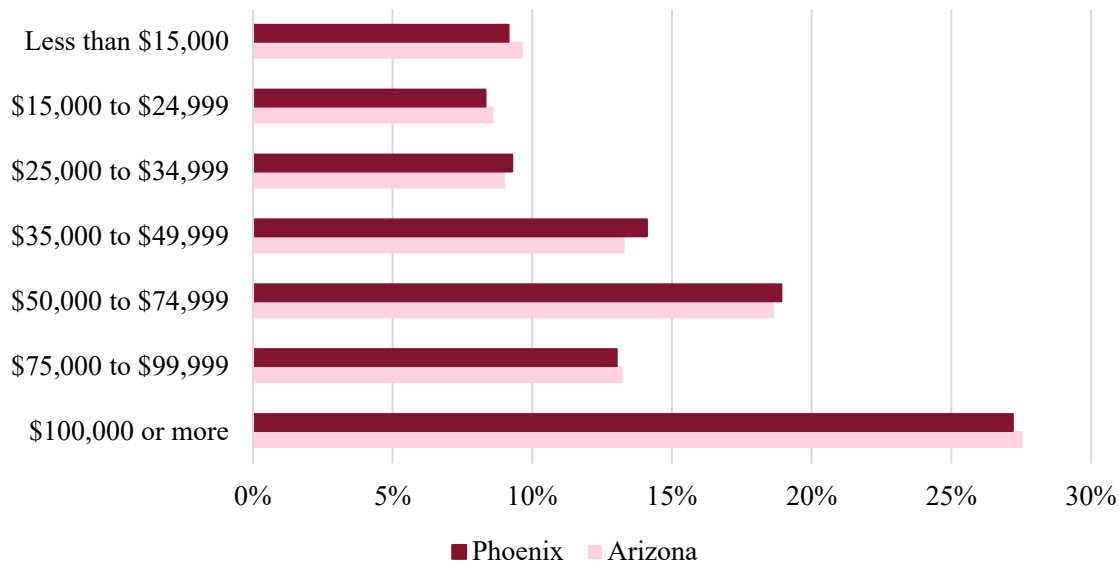
The proportion of households living at various income levels in the city show more similarities than differences to the State. Figure 39 illustrates these similarities while highlighting that a slightly higher proportion of families in Phoenix have incomes in the two lowest income brackets compared to the State, while a slightly lower proportion of Phoenix families have incomes in the two highest brackets.

75 Arizona Department of Economic Security. (n.d.). Unemployment Insurance Under CARES Act. Retrieved May 2021 from [https://des.az.gov/services/employment/unemployment-individual/ui-extension-cares-act#:~:text=PUA%20provides%20up%20to%2039,a\)\(3\)\(A](https://des.az.gov/services/employment/unemployment-individual/ui-extension-cares-act#:~:text=PUA%20provides%20up%20to%2039,a)(3)(A).

76 Cornell Research. Damaging Effects of Poverty on Children. Retrieved from <https://research.cornell.edu/news-features/damaging-effects-poverty-children>.



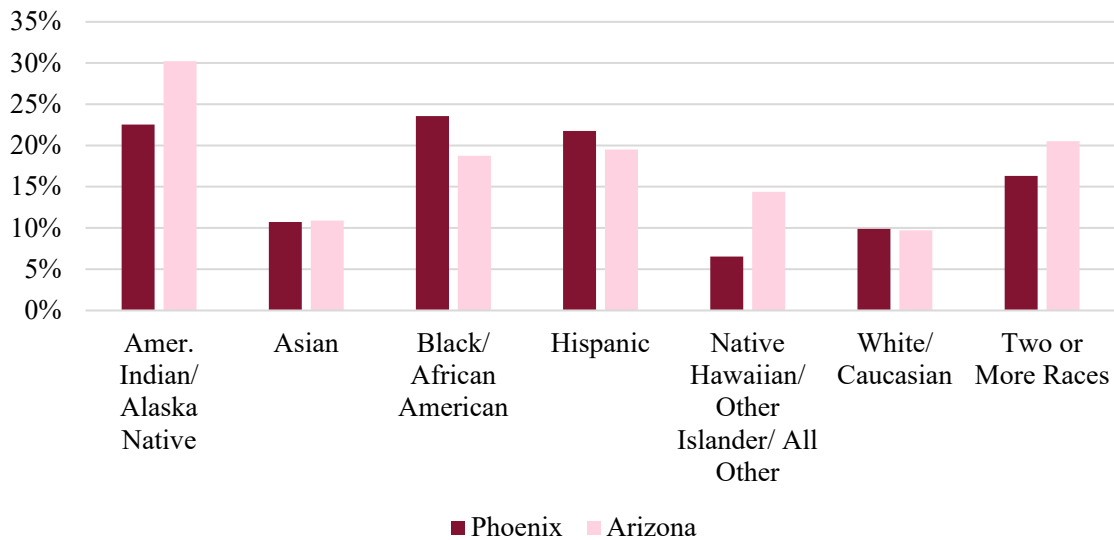
Figure 39: Household Incomes in Phoenix and the State



Since the 2019 Community Assessment, there has been a 4-percentage point decrease in the number of Phoenix households earning in the bottom three income brackets, and an equal increase in the number of households earning in the top three income brackets.

There is considerable variation in poverty rates when measured by race and ethnicity, as demonstrated in Figure 40. As the figure illustrates, more than a one in five of the city’s Hispanic, Black/African American, and American Indian residents live in poverty.

Figure 40: Percent of Residents Living in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity





While the FPL provides a useful benchmark for measuring poverty and is used for determining eligibility for a host of public benefit programs, it does not capture the actual cost of living, and because it is a uniform standard for the entire country, it ignores the variability in cost of living from one region to another.⁷⁷ In response, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) developed a living wage calculator that uses market-based research to estimate the income level that would be necessary to meet basic needs, including food, child care, health insurance, housing, transportation, and other basic necessities such as clothing and personal care items.⁷⁸ The living wage calculator also differs from the FPL thresholds by estimating the living wage for varying family compositions (whereas the FPL is only measured by number of people in a household), such as one adult with one, two, or three dependent children, two working adults with up to three dependent children, and two adults, one of whom works and the other whom does not with up to three dependent children. In comparison, the FPL is determined based solely on household size, without regard to family composition or geography. The table in Figure 41 compares MIT’s current annual living wage estimate for the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) to MIT’s living wage estimate presented in the 2019 Community Assessment.

Figure 41: Current Living Wage Estimates Compared to 2019 Community Assessment⁷⁹

Household Composition	Current Living Wage*	Living Wage – 2019 Needs Assessment*	Percent Change since 2019
1 Adult	\$32,056	\$24,752	29.5%
1 Adult, 1 Child	\$61,230	\$51,854	18.1%
1 Adult, 2 Children	\$73,639	\$63,669	15.7%
1 Adult, 3 Children	\$95,710	\$83,034	15.3%
2 Adults (1 works)	\$51,690	\$39,686	30.3%
2 Adults (1 works), 1 Child	\$60,832	\$48,797	24.7%
2 Adults (1 works), 2 Children	\$68,596	\$54,413	26.1%

*Required annual income before taxes.

77 The FPL is not intended to capture the cost of living; rather, it is a measure of “pre-tax cash income against a threshold that is set to three times the cost of a minimum food diet in 1963 and adjusted for family size” Source: Institute for Research on Poverty. (n.d.). How is Poverty Measured? Retrieved from <https://www.irp.wisc.edu/resources/how-is-poverty-measured/>.

78 Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (n.d.). Introduction to the Living Wage Model. Retrieved from <http://livingwage.mit.edu/pages/about>.

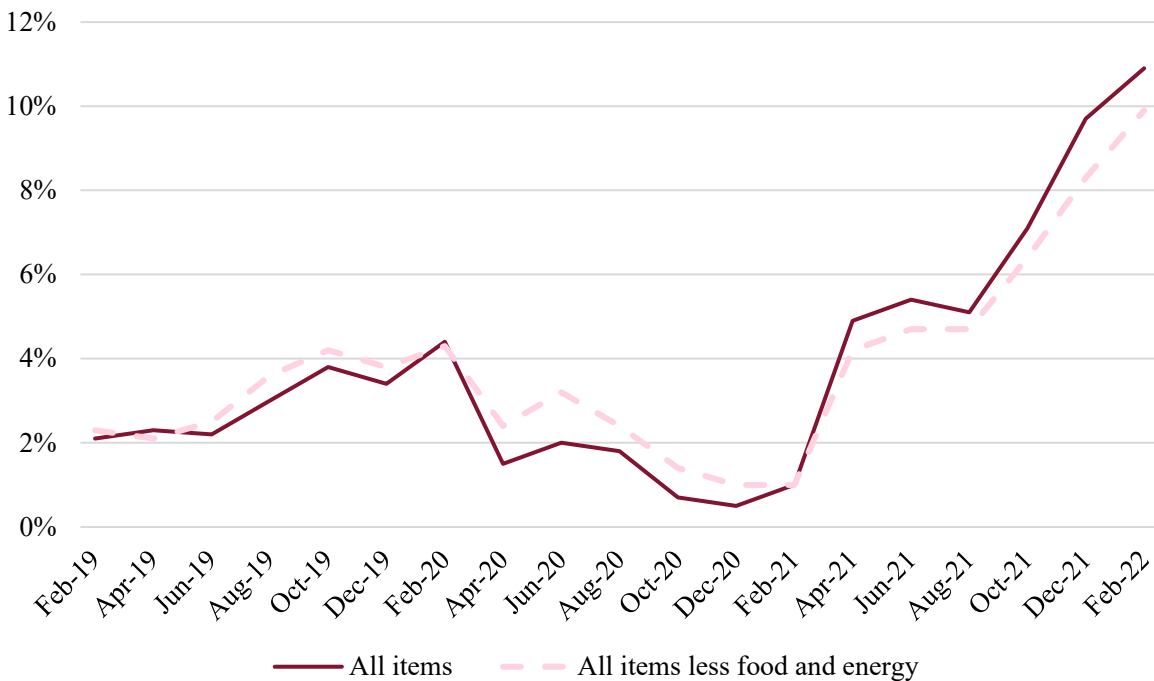
79 Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (n.d.). Living Wage Calculation for Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ. Retrieved from <http://livingwage.mit.edu/metros/38060>.



The table indicates that the living wage in the city has increased by between 15 and 30 percent in the past three years, based on household composition. During this time period, the median income for a Phoenix household increased by only 17 percent.

Over the last 12 months, the consumer price index (a measure of inflation) jumped 10.9 percent in the Phoenix area, the highest rate in over 40 years and 2.4 percent higher than the national average of 8.5 percent. Figure 42 provides a three-year history of inflation for the Phoenix area. Additionally, prices for some of the most critical items needed by families have risen even higher including housing (12.4 percent), food such as meat, poultry, and fish (16.2 percent), household utilities (13.5 percent), clothing (15.5 percent), and the largest increase is vehicle fuel costs at 44 percent.⁸⁰ These increases are mitigating any income increases households have received over the last year as the wage increases are being required to pay for higher cost of necessary daily living items.

Figure 42: Over-the-year percent change in CPI-U, Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ, February 2019–February 2022



⁸⁰ United State Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumer Price Index, Phoenix area — February 2022. Retrieved from https://www.bls.gov/regions/west/news-release/consumerpriceindex_phoenix.htm



Recent increases in Arizona’s minimum wage have assisted many individuals and families in

Figure 43: Arizona Minimum Wage Increases, 2017-2020⁸¹

	Min. Wage
Pre-Proposition 206	\$8.05
January 1, 2017	\$10.00
January 1, 2018	\$10.50
January 1, 2019	\$11.00
January 1, 2020	\$12.00
January 1, 2021*	\$12.15
January 1, 2022	\$12.80

*Beginning January 1, 2021 and every year thereafter, min. wage will adjust by the change in the consumer price index for all urban consumers, U.S. city average for all items.

Phoenix and across the State. Proposition 206 was approved by voters in the 2016 general election and provided for an increase in the minimum wage from \$8.05 per hour to \$10.00 on January 1, 2017, followed by incremental increases in the minimum wage in subsequent years, as illustrated in Figure 43.

Today, the minimum wage of \$12.80 per hour (\$26,624 per year assuming a 2,080-hour work year) translates to only 36.2 percent of the before-tax living wage for an adult with two children. While minimum wage changes are a general improvement for residents working in low-wage jobs, supplemental supports are still needed to fill the gap between income and the

cost of living in Phoenix for many individuals and families. For example, a single adult working in a full-time, minimum wage job who has just one child will only earn 43.4 percent – less than half – of the living wage needed to meet their basic needs, including the cost of child care.

A variety of public benefit programs exist to help low-income individuals and families meet their basic needs. The primary programs include cash benefit programs, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Social Security, and unemployment insurance, and non-cash programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as Food Stamps), Women, Infants and Children (WIC), child care subsidies, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and rental assistance. TANF assistance is described below, while discussion of other programs appears in their relevant section of this report (for example, child care subsidies were described in the early learning domain and SNAP is included in the Nutrition domain).

The TANF cash assistance program provides a cash stipend to low-income families in order to help them meet their living expenses. To qualify, families must have dependent children, have countable income that does not exceed 130 percent of the current FPL, and cooperate with the Jobs employment program and child support enforcement.⁸² The state benefit limit restricts the lifetime limit for TANF beneficiaries of just 12 months – the most restrictive time limit in the

81 A.R.S. § 23-363.

82 With the exception of ‘hardship’ exemptions, most TANF recipients in Arizona are limited to one year of benefits in their lifetime. In addition, cases where only children are receiving the TANF cash assistance benefit are not subject to these time limits.



country.⁸³ More recently, the law was amended to extend benefits by 12 additional months for families that are in full compliance with all work activity and school attendance requirements of the program.⁸⁴ Due to the program's restrictive eligibility, only a small proportion of the city's low-income households receive benefits. Arizona's maximum benefit for a single-parent family of three is \$278 per month,⁸⁵ the eighth lowest in the country when measured as a percent of the FPL for a single-parent family of three, and ninth-lowest when measured as a percentage of fair market rent.⁸⁶ Since 2016, there has been a 24.5 percent reduction in the number of Phoenix households receiving cash assistance. Only 2,013 households received the benefit as of June 2021.

As discussed in the Services for Seniors domain, the Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance Program (OASDI), more commonly referred to as Social Security, is another form of financial assistance for eligible residents. The latest data from the Social Security Administration indicates there are over 216,000 Phoenix residents receiving this benefit, which is almost 13 percent of all residents, a 7 percent increase since the 2019 Community Assessment.

Community Perspectives

Almost 60 percent of the participants in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey who utilized the family services centers indicated they or somebody in their household used some form of cash or non-cash supplemental income support, including SNAP, supplemental security income, WIC, TANF, and unemployment insurance.

Participants in the community partners focus group expressed that public assistance benefit programs are necessary for low-income residents, but there needs to be better coordination of services between government agencies to more effectively serve clients and many clients are not aware of all the services that are available. In addition, they noted that although the increase in the State's minimum wage has helped many Phoenix residents, in certain cases it may render them ineligible for supports such as AHCCCS and SNAP when their income becomes too high to meet eligibility requirements.

83 Arizona Department of Economic Security <https://des.az.gov/services/child-and-family/cash-assistance/frequently-asked-questions-cash-assistance>.

84 Ibid.

85 Arizona Department of Economic Security. (April 2022). Cash Assistance (CA) Income Eligibility Guidelines. Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/services/child-and-family/cash-assistance/cash-assistance-ca-income-eligibility-guidelines>.

86 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. (January 22, 2019). Policy Brief: Despite Recent Increases in Some States, TANF Cash Benefits Are Still Too Low. Retrieved from <https://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/policy-brief-despite-recent-increases-in-some-states-tanf-cash>.



Domain 5: Housing

The National Low Income Housing Coalition indicates that three of four households in Arizona that make less than 30 percent of the area median income (less than \$26,500 per year for a family of four) are severely cost-burdened, meaning they are spending more the 50 percent of their income on housing.⁸⁷ While several programs are in place to assist low-income renters with rental subsidies and other rental assistance, funding for such programs reach only a fraction of eligible individuals and families.

Housing plays a critical role in providing stability for low-income families. Conversely, eviction can have enduring effects on a family's ability to obtain basic necessities such as food, clothing, and medicine, can cause depression among mothers, and a strong body of evidence links inadequate housing and homelessness to child abuse and neglect. For lower-income families with limited savings, a sudden job loss or an unexpected expense can compromise their ability to pay rent, which may lead to eviction. For children, housing instability can lead to frequent school moves, high rates of absenteeism, and low test scores.⁸⁸

Highlights

Key Results and Figures

- *Phoenix's public housing programs are a critical support to beneficiaries.* The City's Housing Department manages over 1,300 public housing units and almost 3,900 affordable housing units, as well as almost 7,000 housing choice vouchers which are used to address the housing needs of low-income residents
- *Housing and rental costs have risen dramatically in the last few years.* Since 2020, both housing and rental costs have increased by more than 50%
- *City plan for the housing shortage.* Phoenix has developed a housing plan with the goal of creating or preserving 50,000 housing units by 2030
- *Phoenix provides incentive payments for landlords to accept housing choice vouchers.* The city provided \$1.5 million for payments of up to \$2,000 for landlords accepting a housing choice vouchers.

⁸⁷ National Low Income Housing Coalition. Housing needs by State. Retrieved from <https://nlihc.org/housing-needs-by-state/arizona>.

⁸⁸ Cunningham, M.K. The Urban Institute. (June 26, 2016). Reduce Poverty by Improving Housing Stability. Retrieved from <https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/reduce-poverty-improving-housing-stability>.



Needs and Gaps

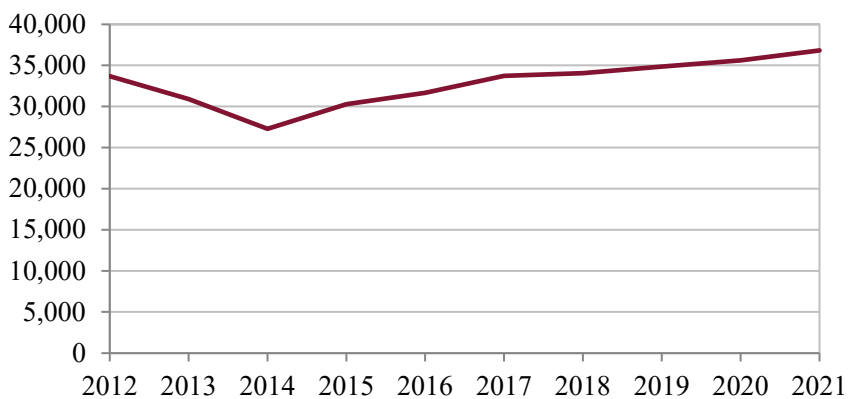
- *Homeownership for low-income residents in Phoenix is increasingly out of reach.* Since 2012, the median home sales price in Phoenix has risen more than 230 percent, making homeownership out of reach for low-income families
- *Significant additional rental assistance funding was received during the COVID-19 pandemic, but more assistance is needed.* The eviction moratorium ended in August 2021, and rental costs increased more than 30 percent last year
- *Low-income villages have the highest percentage of rentals.* In four villages – Alhambra, Camelback East, Encanto, and Central City – more than half of residents live in rental properties. Living in a rental property can lead to a more transient population, contributing to unstable living conditions for young children and increased homelessness.
- *There is an insufficient supply of affordable housing in the Phoenix.* Phoenix’s rental housing supply has only 21 affordable units for every 100 low-income households, while more than 16,000 families remain on the waiting list for a housing choice voucher. Statewide there is a shortage of 270,000 affordable housing units
- *The cost of rentals in the city has increased significantly.* The current fair market rent for a two-bedroom home in Phoenix is \$1,311, representing a 38.9 percent increase since 2017; a family of four with income at the federal poverty level would have to use 57 percent of their income for housing costs

Data and Indicators

Phoenix has significant stocks of both rental and owner-occupied housing. American Community Survey estimates indicate that

55.8 percent of Phoenix residents live in owner-occupied housing.⁸⁹ In four villages – Alhambra, Camelback East, Encanto, and Central City – more than half of residents live in rental properties. Central City has the highest rental property rate at 75 percent.

Figure 44: Single Family Home Sales in Phoenix, 2012 - 2021



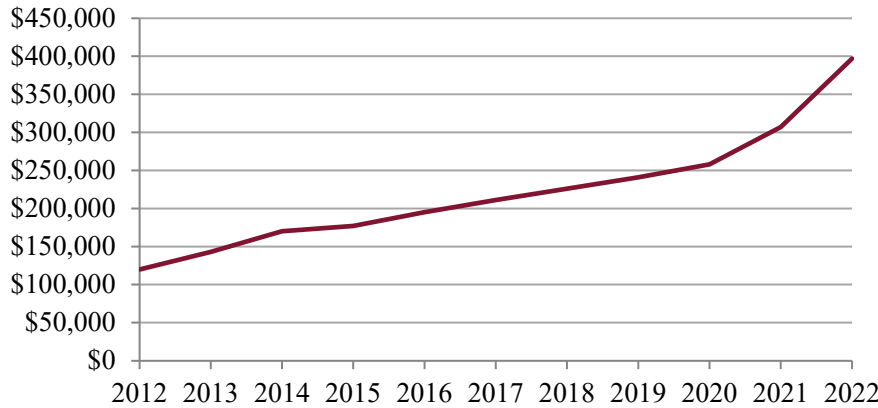
⁸⁹ See Appendix A for discussion of the American Community Survey. Appendix E includes owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing for each village.



Figure 44 notes the number of single-family home sales in Phoenix since 2012. Since 2014, sales have increased steadily with the number of single-family home sales increasing from 27,000 to almost 37,000 in 2021.

Since 2012, the Phoenix housing prices have risen every year. From 2012 to 2020 the average yearly increase was 10.2 percent; however, the last two years have seen an increase of 19 and

Figure 45: Median Single Family Home Values in Phoenix, 2012 - 2022

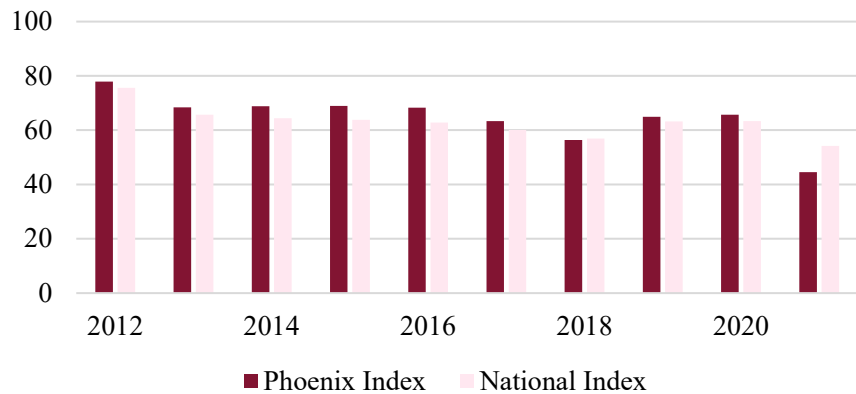


29.3 percent. From 2012 to 2022, median sales prices steadily increased from \$120,000 to \$397,000, as detailed in Figure 45.⁹⁰ Similar to the increase in housing costs, the cost of renting increased dramatically. For 2021, rental costs increased by almost 30% and is projected to increase by 20% in 2022.⁹¹

While the increased median sales price demonstrates a strong recovery for the Phoenix housing market, it has exacerbated the issue of affordable housing for low-income Phoenix residents. The Phoenix area’s rental housing supply has only 21 affordable units for every 100 low-income households.⁹² This

compares to the national average of 37 units and ranks Phoenix as having the fourth most severe shortage of affordable rental homes of the nation’s 50 largest metropolitan areas, with only Las Vegas, Houston, and Los Angeles having less affordable homes.

Figure 46: Housing Opportunity Index Phoenix MSA, 2012 - 2021



90 Zillow.com. (Accessed April 12, 2022). Phoenix Home Prices & Values. Retrieved from <https://www.zillow.com/phoenix-az/home-values/>.

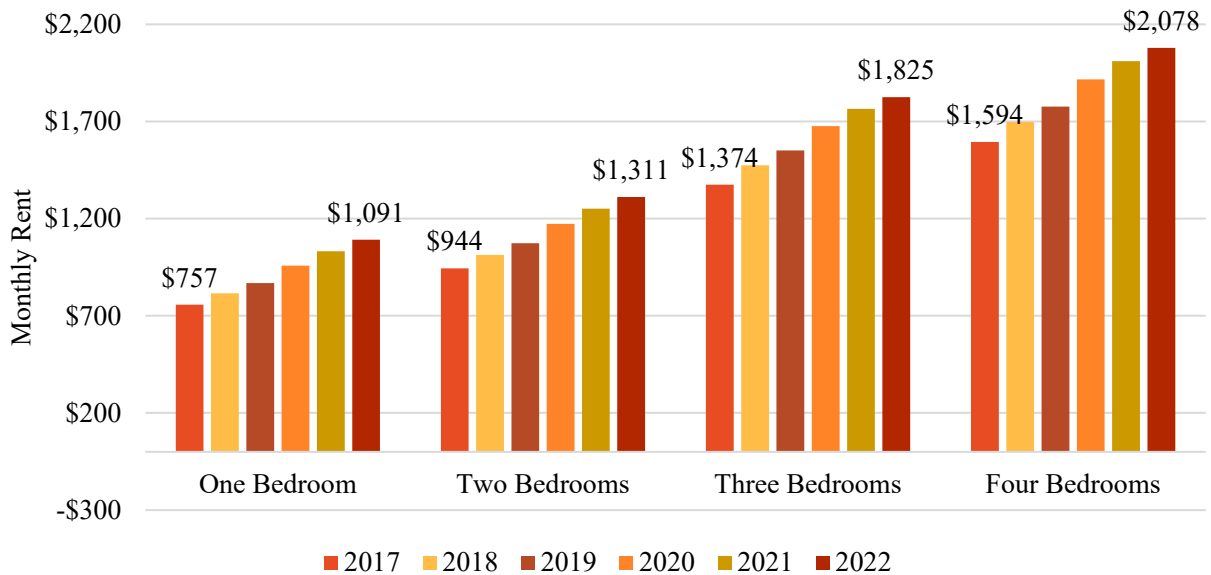
91 Reagor, Catherine. AZ Republic article March 19, 2022. \$800 rent hikes squeeze tenants. https://arizonarepublic-az.newsmemory.com/?token=7464c7f569c3067ccc2c89c4a4b93fb9&cnum=272fb4a8-b1d7-e311-91c7-90b11c341ce0&fod=1111111-0&selDate=20220412&licenseType=paid_subscriber&

92 NLIC.org Housing Gaps. Retrieved from https://reports.nlihc.org/sites/default/files/gap/Gap-Report_2021.pdf



The Housing Opportunity Index (HOI) measures the share of homes sold in an area that are affordable for a family earning the local median income, based on standard mortgage underwriting criteria.⁹³ As demonstrated in Figure 46, since 2012 when almost 78 percent of the homes were affordable for families earning the city’s median income, the index has steadily declined. In 2021, only 44.5 percent of the available housing was affordable for families earning the city’s median income, a decline of almost 43 percent over the last 10 years.

Figure 47: Fair Market Rents by Home Size, 2017 - 2022 (Phoenix MSA)



In addition to a less affordable buyer’s market, the cost of rental properties continues to rise. From 2019 to 2022 rental prices for a two-bedroom housing unit increased by more than \$200 per month, or 22 percent. The fair market rental (FMR) cost for various home sizes in the greater Phoenix area are displayed in Figure 47.⁹⁴ As the chart illustrates, the FMR, which includes utilities, is \$1,311 in 2022. FMR is currently set at the 40th percentile, which is the dollar amount below which 40 percent of the standard-quality rental housing units are rented. The monthly income for a family of four living at the poverty level is \$2,313, which means that a family would have to use 57 percent of their income to afford housing at the FMR rate. This is considered a “severe rent burden” which HUD defines as spending more than 50 percent of income on rent. HUD believes any percentage above 30 percent of income is a cost burden and

93 Wells Fargo and the National Association of Home Builders. Housing Opportunity Index (4th Quarter Reports – 2022). Retrieved from <https://www.nahb.org/news-and-economics/housing-economics/indices/housing-opportunity-index>.

94 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2022). Fair Market Rents. Retrieved from <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html>.



may result in families having difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and medical care.⁹⁵

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Centers for Disease Control issued a moratorium on evictions that was in place from September 4, 2020, through August 26, 2021. It was believed the end of the moratorium would result in an unprecedented number of eviction filings by landlords. However, this has not been the case as eviction filings have remained below the pre-pandemic historic levels. The pre-pandemic average monthly eviction filings were just over 5,300 and in the seven months since lifting of the moratorium, the city has averaged just over 4,500.⁹⁶

To assist lower-income families to access affordable housing, the City's Housing Department manages almost 5,000 city-owned units of public and affordable housing, as well as over 7,000 housing choice vouchers. The Housing Department reports these programs provide homes for more than 35,000 residents.⁹⁷ Additionally, there are over 16,000 affordable units in Phoenix, almost 7,600 of which the Housing Department developed with HOME funds through partnerships with other agencies. While such supports are of critical importance to beneficiaries, the demand for housing assistance greatly exceeds the supply. For example, there were more than 16,000 individuals on waiting lists for the city's housing choice vouchers as of December 2021. With Phoenix's dramatic increase in housing rental costs, it has been difficult for people with housing choice vouchers to find housing. To help address this issue the city provided \$1.5 million for incentive payments to landlords to accept housing choice vouchers. The incentive payment can be up to \$2,000.

The Arizona Department of Housing reports the State needs as many as 270,000 additional affordable housing units to address the housing needs of low-income households.⁹⁸ To help address this shortfall, the city created its first-ever Housing Phoenix Plan, which establishes a goal of creating or preserving 50,000 homes by 2030.⁹⁹

95 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (n.d.). Rental Burdens: Rethinking Affordability Measures Retrieved from

https://www.huduser.gov/portal/pdredge/pdr_edge_featd_article_092214.html?msclkid=d80168bebaa711eca6765839386741ec.

96 Evictionlab.org. Accessed (April 6, 2022). Retrieved from <https://evictionlab.org/eviction-tracking/phoenix-az/>.

97 City of Phoenix Housing Department (unpublished data).

98 Reagor, Catherine. Arizona Republic (January 30, 2022). Retrieved from

<https://www.azcentral.com/story/money/real-estate/catherine-reagor/2022/01/30/phoenix-affordable-housing-why-home-arizona-fighting-nimbyism/9202979002/>

99 City of Phoenix. Housing Phoenix. Retrieved from

https://www.phoenix.gov/housingsite/Documents/Final_Housing_PhX_Plan.pdf



Community Perspectives

Nearly 40 percent of respondents to the Resident and Client Community Survey and 60 percent of participants in the Provider and Partner survey identified affordable housing as one of the greatest challenges they faced in their neighborhoods, and it was ranked as the 2nd greatest challenge for residents and the top issue for service providers and community partners. For family services center clients completing the survey, over 50 percent identified the lack of affordable housing one of the greatest challenge their neighborhood is facing.

Participants in the community partners and Human Services Commission focus groups believe that housing is the biggest issue facing low-income households. There is a significant shortage of affordable housing, and the city should continue to invest in developing more affordable housing.



Domain 6: Nutrition

Food insecurity is the lack of reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable and nutritious foods and is associated with a host of physical and mental health risks. While food insecurity has direct and indirect impacts on the physical and mental health of people of all ages, food insecurity is especially detrimental to the health, development, and well-being of children in the short and long terms. Children suffering from food insecurity face increased behavioral and social-emotional problems, developmental risk, poor educational performance, and other health issues. Adults suffering from food insecurity are at increased risk of chronic diseases such as hypertension, coronary heart disease, asthma, and diabetes.¹⁰⁰ Nationally, the proportion of older adults reporting food insufficiency (sometimes or often not having enough to eat) increased during the pandemic and peaked at 6 percent in December 2020. As a demonstration of this increase in need, a survey conducted by Meals on Wheels found that home-delivered meals programs serving older adults were serving an average of 77 percent more meals and 47 percent more older adults in July 2020 compared to March 2020.¹⁰¹

A nutritious diet is the foundation of a healthy lifestyle, contributing to positive health outcomes and reduced risks for a host of chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, obesity, and osteoporosis. Obesity is among the emerging health epidemics that continue to plague the state and nation where current estimates are 42.4 percent of adults are obese which is up from 30.5 percent in 2000.¹⁰² Childhood obesity is a serious health problem in the United States where 1 in 5 children and adolescents are affected. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the rate of obesity doubled for children ages 2 to 19.¹⁰³

Highlights

Key Results and Figures

- *Public nutrition assistance programs are available.* Food assistance and support programs such as SNAP, WIC, and free and reduced meals for students remain important assets to Phoenix residents
- *Food banks and similar outlets provide a lifeline to hungry residents.* Across Phoenix, there are more than 40 food banks, food pantries, and emergency food box distributors,

100 Food Research & Action Center. (December 2017). The Impact of Poverty, Food Insecurity, and Poor Nutrition on Health and Well-Being. Retrieved from <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/hunger-health-impact-poverty-food-insecurity-health-well-being.pdf>

101 Food Research & Action Center. (May 2021). Hunger, Poverty, and Health during COVID-19-19: Older Adults. Retrieved from https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/HPH_Older-Adults_2021.pdf.

102 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (March 2022). Adult Obesity Facts. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/adult.html>

103 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Children, Obesity, and COVID-19-19. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/children-obesity-COVID-19-19.html>



which are clustered in higher poverty areas such that residents may more easily access this important source of nutritional support

- *Home-delivered meals are critical for homebound seniors and senior center participants.* With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March of 2020, daily congregate meals were suspended as the 15 senior centers were closed for all in-person activities
- *Home-delivered meal recipients in Phoenix are very satisfied with the service.* Residents receiving home-delivered meals through HSD value the service, and reported high levels of satisfaction with the program, with all scores over 4 on a 5 point scale.

Needs and Gaps

- *Many Phoenix residents live in a food desert.* Nearly one in five Phoenix residents live more than one mile from nutritious food outlets. However, there is a disparity in villages as more than four in ten residents in Rio Vista, Desert View, and Central City live in a one-mile food desert compared to less than 6 percent for Maryvale and Alhambra
- *Some residents face food insecurity.* One in nine residents across Maricopa County were considered food insecure in the most recently published data from 2019; however, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is expected that number will grow to one in seven
- *Adult obesity rates are climbing.* Since 2011, the obesity rate in Arizona has grown from 25.1 to 30.9 percent
- *Food assistance programs do not reach all who need them.* 17 percent of the 2021 Resident and Client Community survey respondents indicated they needed additional food assistance.

Data and Indicators

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines “food security” as access at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life.¹⁰⁴ Across Maricopa County, the food insecurity rate for all residents was 11.7 percent in 2019¹⁰⁵ compared to 14.3 percent in the previous assessment, and 16.3 percent for children compared to the previous assessment rate of 21.1 percent.¹⁰⁶ These rates were the lowest in more than 20 years, however, in March of 2020 the

104 United States Department of Agriculture. (n.d.). Food Security in the U.S. – Overview. Retrieved April 29, 2022 from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/>.

105 2019 Figures: Feeding America. (2022). Map the Meal Gap: Feeding America. (2022). Retrieved from <https://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2019/overall/arizona/county/maricopa>

106 2019 Figures: Feeding America. (2022). Map the Meal Gap Child Food Insecurity in Maricopa County in 2019. Retrieved from <https://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2019/child/arizona/county/maricopa>



COVID-19 pandemic began, and it is estimated the food insecurity rate for all residents in 2021 will rise to 13.9 percent and 20.0 percent for children.¹⁰⁷

Access to quality foods for some low-income families is as much a function of income as proximity to nutritious food outlets. Almost one in three of all Phoenix residents live in a one-mile food desert, defined as an area that does not have access to fresh fruits and vegetables, whole grains, and other nutritious foods. This is a significant increase from the one in five residents in the previous assessment.

According to the USDA, research has shown that food deserts can negatively affect health outcomes and are most prominent in low-income, rural areas, and areas that have a lower number of food retailers providing fresh produce at affordable prices.¹⁰⁸ People living in food deserts may therefore be more reliant on fast-food restaurants offering a more affordable but limited variety of foods. The lack of access to healthy foods and easy access to fast foods is linked to poor diets that are high in sugar, sodium, and unhealthful fats. This can contribute to diet-related conditions including higher incidence of obesity, high blood pressure, and cardiovascular disease.¹⁰⁹

Figure 48 illustrates the percentage of the total population by village living in a one-mile food desert.¹¹⁰ The chart demonstrates large differentials with planning villages. More than four in ten residents in Rio Vista, Desert View, and Central City live in a one mile food desert compared to less than one in twenty for Maryvale and Alhambra.

107 The Impact of Coronavirus on Food Insecurity. Retrieved from <https://feedingamericaaction.org/resources/state-by-state-resource-the-impact-of-coronavirus-on-food-insecurity/>

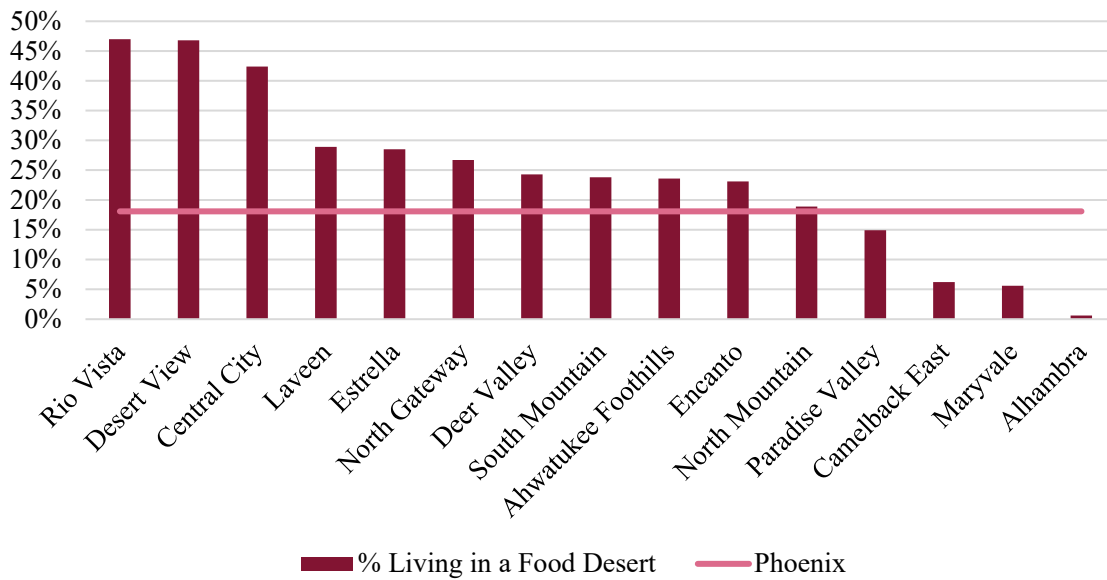
108 Medical News Today article dated June 22, 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/what-are-food-deserts#definition>

109 Ibid.

110 Food Desert data is extracted from the USDA's Food Access Research Atlas Data Download (April 2021 and retrieved from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/download-the-data.aspx>) while population numbers are from ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table S0101 Age and Sex.



Figure 48: Percent of Residents Living in a One-Mile Food Desert



Between 2011 and 2020, Arizona’s adult obesity rate increased from 25.1 percent to 30.9 percent, while the percentage of obese adolescents (students in grades 9 – 12) grew from 10.9 percent in 2011 to 13.3 percent in 2019.¹¹¹ These increases represent a greater than 20 percent increase in the percentage of adults and adolescents in the last ten years.

Food supports for households in Phoenix include public benefit programs like free and reduced-price meals for school-aged children, Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP), Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program, as well as government and community-based food outlets such as food banks and pantries, and the home-delivered meals provided by the City’s senior programs.

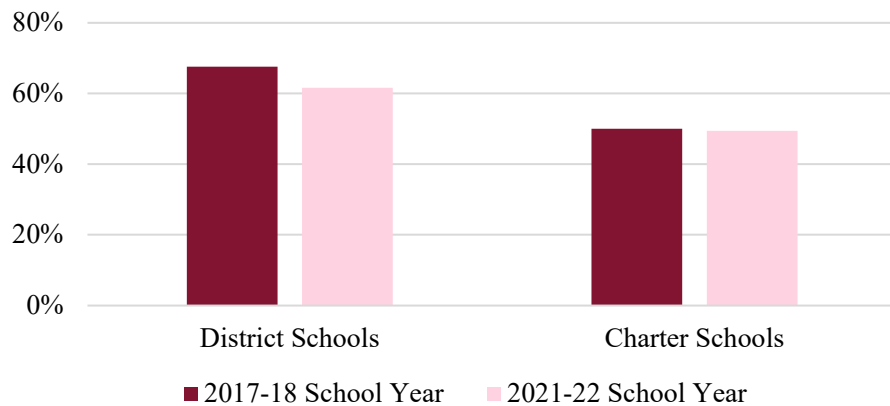
111 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity: Data, Trends and Maps for Arizona (2020). Retrieved April 29, 2022 from https://nccd.cdc.gov/dnpao_dtm/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=DNPAO_DTM.ExploreByLocation&rdRequestForwarding=Form.



The free and reduced-priced lunch program is available to students from low-income families. For the 2021-22 school year, free meals were available to students from households with incomes below 130 percent of the federal poverty level, while reduced-priced meals were available to students from households with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the FPL.¹¹² Figure 49 details the percentage of children attending district and charter schools within Phoenix boundaries receiving

free and reduced-price meals during the 2021-22 school year compared to the data presented in the 2019 Community Assessment. As the figure details, there was only a minor change in the percentage of charter school students receiving free and reduced-price meals

Figure 49: Percent of Students in Phoenix District and Charter Schools Receiving Free and Reduced Price Meals



between the 2017-18 school year and 2021-22 school year, while there was a 6 percentage point decrease for district school students. However, the numbers are difficult to compare as the 2021-22 school year was still impacted by COVID-19 as some schools began the school year with the availability of remote learning.

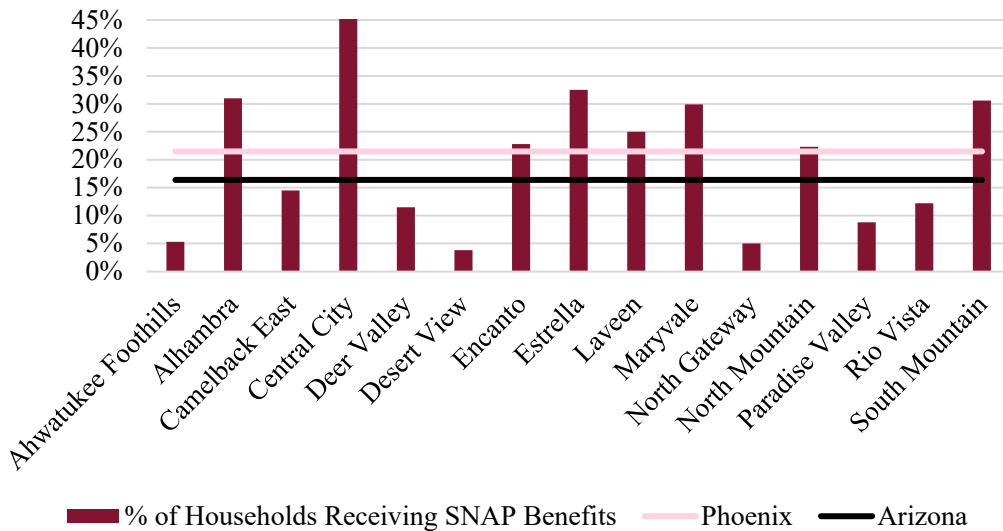
SNAP provides funds to low-income households to purchase food. Households generally qualify for SNAP benefits if their gross monthly incomes are below 130 percent of the federal poverty level, or if their net monthly incomes are at 100 percent of the federal poverty level.¹¹³ Figure 50 details the percentage of households by planning village receiving SNAP benefits in 2021.

112 Federal Register, 86 FR 12594 (March 4, 2021). Department of Agriculture FNS Child Nutrition Programs: Income Eligibility Guidelines. Retrieved from <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/03/04/2021-04452/child-nutrition-programs-income-eligibility-guidelines>.

113 United States Department of Agriculture. (2022). Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Fiscal Year 2022 Income Eligibility Standards. Retrieved from <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/recipient/eligibility>.



Figure 50: Percent of Households Receiving SNAP Benefits by Village



SNAP caseloads across Phoenix have increased significantly since the 2018 data reported in the last community assessment, with the largest increase coming in 2021 and 2022 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Since 2018, the number of households in Phoenix receiving SNAP benefits increased by 26 percent from 99,597 to 125,507. As a percentage of total Phoenix households, 21.4 percent received SNAP benefits in fiscal year 2022 compared to 18.0 percent of households in fiscal year 2018.¹¹⁴

SNAP benefit amounts are authorized based on a formula that considers gross household income, allowable deductions (for housing costs and dependent care, for example), and the number of eligible household members. The average monthly benefit per household in Arizona was \$492.85 in March 2022,¹¹⁵ This is almost double the average monthly benefit of \$247.90 in the 2019 Community Assessment. The increase is due to additional pandemic funding and an increase in food costs as computed by the federal government’s “Thrifty Food Plan” which uses a “market basket” approach to determine the types of foods and their cost to “support a healthy diet through nutritious meals and snacks at home” on a limited budget.¹¹⁶ This increase in the benefit amount is a critical support for low-income families. As discussed in the Income Management and Self-Sufficiency domain, food costs in the Phoenix area have increased by more than 10 percent in the last year with some food categories having even higher increases such as a 13 percent

114 Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security

115 Arizona Department of Economic Security. (March 2022). Family Assistance Administration Statistical Bulletin February 2019. Retrieved from dbme-statistical_bulletin-3-2022.pdf.

116 United States Department of Agriculture. USDA Food Plans: Cost of Food (2021). Retrieved from <https://www.fns.usda.gov/cnpp/usda-food-plans-cost-food-reports>



increase in fruit and vegetables and 16.2 percent for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs, which are important for nutritional eating.¹¹⁷

WIC provides vouchers to pregnant, postpartum (up to six months), breastfeeding women, and mothers of infants and children under five years of age who are at nutritional risk to allow them to purchase certain nutritional foods. The program also provides nutrition education and referrals to health and social services. Eligible applicants must have gross household incomes at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty level and must meet a state residency requirement, and be individually determined to be at “nutritional risk” by a health care professional.¹¹⁸ Statewide, WIC participation has declined from 133,547 in fiscal year 2018 to 130,318 in fiscal year 2021.^{119,120}

In addition to public benefit programs, Phoenix residents in need of additional food support have a variety of options. According to the Arizona Food Bank Network, there are 43 food banks, food pantries, soup kitchens, and emergency food box distributors located within the city.¹²¹ The majority of sites are located in the south and central parts of Phoenix, with minimal or no food bank resources in Laveen, Estrella, and Ahwatukee villages.

The Arizona Department of Economic Security uses The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) federal program to supplement the diets of low-income Americans by providing them with emergency food at no cost. Thirty-two organizations are contracted by DES to distribute food purchased by the state to individuals in the city.¹²²

HSD operates a home-delivered meals program for low-income homebound residents aged 60 years and older and to disabled adults, reaching an average of nearly 1,800 participants daily. HSD estimates that it will serve more than 560,000 home-delivered meals in fiscal year 2021.¹²³ This is a significant increase in the number of home-delivered meals, and it is a result of

117 United State Bureau of Labor Statistics. Consumer Price Index, Phoenix area — February 2022. Retrieved https://www.bls.gov/regions/west/news-release/consumerpriceindex_phoenix.htm

118 United States Department of Agriculture. (n.d.). Women, Infants and Children (WIC). Retrieved from <https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/wic/wic-fact-sheet.pdf>.

119 United States Department of Agriculture. (2022). Annual State Level Data FY2016-2022 – Total Participation. Retrieved from <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wic-program>.

120 Previous Community Assessment reports have included village-level caseloads for WIC programs. However, this report does not include this detail as the data was not made available by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

121 Figure excludes HSD Family Service and Senior Centers. Arizona Food Bank Network). Retrieved from <https://azfoodbanks.org/>.

122 Arizona Department of Economic Security. The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). Retrieved from <https://azdes.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Nearby/index.html?appid=9baf043b57c448088f07e0c63c9c1531&distance=19&find=85033%252C%2520Phoenix%252C%2520AZ%252C%2520USA>

123 City of Phoenix Human Service Department data (2021).



suspending daily afternoon meals at its 15 senior centers; in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Community Perspectives

Participants in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey who indicated they had received home-delivered meal services through HSD reported high levels of satisfaction with the program, with all scores over 4 on a five point scale. The highest ratings of 4.4 were for the professionalism of the staff, and being treated fairly, respectfully, and courteously. Almost 3 in 10 participants in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey indicated they or someone in their household had used a food bank, dining hall, or soup kitchen service in the 12 months leading up to the survey. Survey respondents who indicated they had received homeless services family services centers, and Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program (VITA) services utilized food banks at the highest rates for all services in the survey – 71 percent, 41 percent, and 42 percent, respectively. Additionally, almost 17 percent of survey respondents indicated they needed additional food assistance but had not received the service.

Participants in the senior centers focus group all cited that congregate meals provided at the senior centers are among the top reasons they attend, and they were looking forward to the return of in-person meals at the centers. They expressed appreciation for the home-delivered meals, but missed the socialization they received with congregate center meals.



Domain 7: Health

A healthy population is an important community asset as healthy residents live longer and are more economically productive.¹²⁴ According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, low-income individuals who need medical care are often unable to afford medical fees, premiums, and copayments, a problem that is amplified for families living in the deepest states of poverty.¹²⁵

Adults in poor health may be unable to attend work for extended periods, which can result in lost wages and even lost employment. Residents in low-income neighborhoods are at increased risk for mental illness, chronic disease, higher mortality, and lower life expectancy.¹²⁶ Children raised in poverty are at greater risk of poor health and the negative effect on health continues into adulthood.¹²⁷ Children who live in poverty are at greater risk of food insecurity and poor nutrition, illness and inadequate health care, and intellectual and cognitive deficits.¹²⁸

Highlights

Key Results and Figures

- *Health insurance participation rates are high.* The percentage of Phoenix residents with health insurance has improved from 82 percent in 2014 to almost 87 percent in 2020. The insured rate for children is even higher at 93 percent. Public health insurance programs such as AHCCCS are an important support, as three-in-ten insured residents have public insurance
- *Birth rates for teen mothers have decreased.* Of Phoenix's 22,142 births in 2019, 6.2 percent were to teen mothers, an improvement since 2016 when 7.4 percent of births in Phoenix were to teen mothers
- *There is a broad inventory of health care providers across the city.* Phoenix is home to a broad range of health care service providers and clinics to meet the physical and

124 World Health Organization. (n.d.). Health and Development. Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/hdp/en/>.

125 United States Department of Health & Human Services. (July 16, 2015). Financial Condition and Health Care Burdens of People in Deep Poverty. Retrieved from <https://aspe.hhs.gov/basic-report/financial-condition-and-health-care-burdens-people-deep-poverty>.

126 Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Retrieved from <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-health/interventions-resources/poverty>

127 American Academy of Pediatrics. Mediators and Adverse Effects of Child Poverty in the United States. Retrieved from <https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/137/4/e20160340/81481/Mediators-and-Adverse-Effects-of-Child-Poverty-in>

128 Southland. Effects Of Poverty On Family (February 7, 2022) Retrieved from <https://soulandland.com/poverty/effects-of-poverty-on-family/>



behavioral health needs of Phoenix residents, including 30 hospitals, nearly 350 assisted living centers, and 375 residential behavioral health centers

- *Most Phoenix residents feel healthy.* 84 percent of Phoenix-area participants in the Arizona Department of Health Services' Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey reported having good, very good, or excellent health in the most recent survey
- *New nationwide mental health crisis hotline.* On July 16, 2022, a new 988 mental health crisis line will go live. The hotline will be a 24/7 operation.

Needs and Gaps

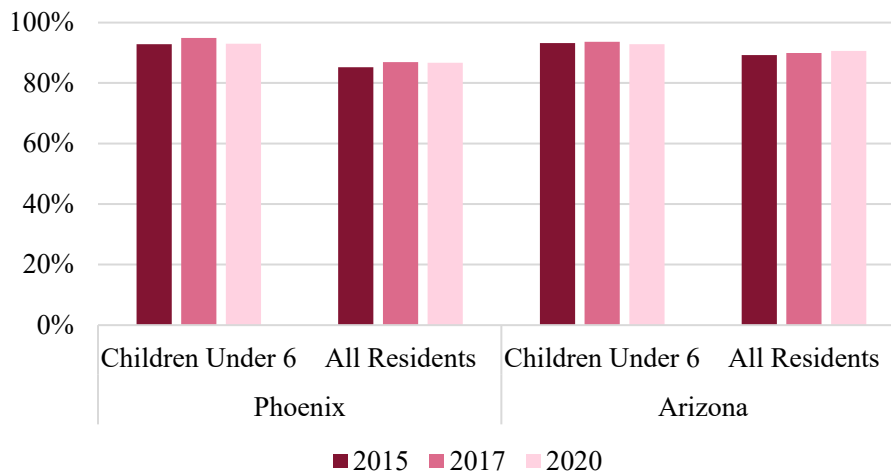
- *Most villages are considered medically underserved.* Despite the broad inventory of health care providers across Phoenix, ten of the 15 planning villages are designated by ADHS as Medically Underserved Areas
- *Additional primary care providers are needed in Central City.* Central City continues to have the highest Primary Care Area (PCA) score of all the city's planning villages, indicating relatively low access to primary care physicians
- *Despite improved health insurance participation rates, many cannot access needed services with existing coverage.* Although the rate of insured residents remains high, nearly 40 percent of the participants in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey indicated there was a health care, dental, or mental health service they needed but could not access
- *The cost of care is a barrier to some who seek medical assistance.* One in seven participants in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System survey reported that they were unable to see a physician in the 12 months prior to the survey due to the cost of care
- *Arizona ranks poorly for mental health supports.* As a State, Arizona ranked 35th for adults and 49th for children's mental health supports
- *Homeless populations need mental health assistance.* Unsheltered homeless populations in Phoenix and across Maricopa County cite substance abuse and mental health issues as primary barriers to holding a job or living in stable housing.



Data and Indicators

A primary determinant of health care affordability is the financial support provided through health insurance when medical services are needed. Since the implementation of the Affordable Care Act in January 2014, the percentage of Phoenix residents with health insurance has improved from 82 percent to almost 85 percent, while statewide insurance rates have reached 90 percent, as detailed in Figure 51.¹²⁹ As the figure shows, children under six years of age in the Phoenix are generally insured at even higher rates – almost 93 percent in 2020. Health insurance coverage for all city residents and children have had small reductions of one and two percent

Figure 51: Percent of Phoenix and Arizona Residents Insured, 2015-2020



since the 2019 Community Assessment. This is notable because a large body of evidence has shown that children’s health insurance coverage has long-term benefits for children and their families, improving health outcomes, educational attainment, and even adult earnings.¹³⁰

According to the Arizona Department of Health Services, almost 1.3 million COVID-19 cases and 17,305 deaths have occurred incurred in Maricopa County since the beginning of the pandemic.¹³¹ Studies have shown that 27 to 33 percent of COVID-19 cases turn in to long COVID.¹³² Long COVID effects include fatigue, shortness of breath, brain fog (can’t think clearly), headaches, chest pains, and loss of smell and taste.¹³³

Public insurance, such as AHCCCS, provides coverage to half of the insured children under six years of age, and 38.2 percent of all Phoenix residents, while private insurance accounts for 50

129 ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B27001 Health Insurance Coverage Status by Sex by Age; B27002 Private Health Insurance Status by Sex by Age; B27003 Public Health Insurance Status by Sex by Age.

130 New York Times October 9, 2020 Article. Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/10/09/upshot/children-losing-health-insurance.html>.

131 Arizona Department of Health Services. COVID-19-19 Date (May 4, 2022). Retrieved from <https://azdhs.gov/COVID-1919/data/index.php>

132 UC Davis Health. Retrieved from <https://health.ucdavis.edu/news/headlines/studies-show-long-haul-COVID-19-19-afflicts-1-in-4-COVID-19-19-patients-regardless-of-severity/2021/03>

133 National Institutes of Health. Retrieved from <https://recoverCOVID-19.org/long-COVID-19>



percent of the coverage for insured children under six years and 61.8 percent of the coverage for all Phoenix residents. However, there are wide variations of coverage across city villages. For Ahwatukee, Desert View, North Gateway, and Rio Vista more than 3/4 of children under 6 are covered by private health insurance while more than 2/3 of children under 6 are covered by public insurance in Alhambra, Central City, and Maryvale villages.

A variety of demographic factors are correlated with insured rates. For example, household income is a key driver of insured rates in Phoenix, as only 80.5 percent of individuals in household with incomes between \$25,000 and \$49,999 are insured, while 91.4 percent of individuals in households earning over \$100,000 per year are insured.¹³⁴ Similarly, lower levels of educational attainment are correlated with lower insured rates. For Phoenix residents 26 to 64 years of age who have not completed high school, the insured rate is 62.3 percent, and for residents that have completed high school the insured rate is 76.5 percent, compared to the 94 percent rate for Phoenix residents with at least a bachelor’s degree.¹³⁵ Racial and ethnic insured rate disparities also exist. For example, 75.8 percent of Hispanic residents in Phoenix are insured compared to more than 85.6 percent of White residents.¹³⁶

Figure 52: Healthcare Service Centers Located in Phoenix¹³⁷

Type	Count of Locations	Type	Count of Locations
Assisted Living Center and Homes	347	Hospice	68
Behavioral Health and Counseling	95	Hospitals	30
Behavioral Health Residential	375	Home Health	65
Federally Qualified Health Centers	29	Outpatient Surgery and Treatment Centers	510
Group Homes for Developmentally Disabled	268	Speech, Language, and Hearing	1,323

¹³⁴ American Community Survey. (2016-2020 5-Year Estimates). Table B27015 Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type by Household Income

¹³⁵ American Community Survey. (2016-2020 5-Year Estimates). Table B27019 Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type by Age by Educational Attainment.

¹³⁶ American Community Survey. (2016-2020 5-Year Estimates). Table C27001 Health Insurance Coverage Status by Age and Race

¹³⁷ Arizona Department of Health Services. Provider & Facility Databases as of April 4, 2022. Retrieved from <https://azdhs.gov/licensing/#databases>.

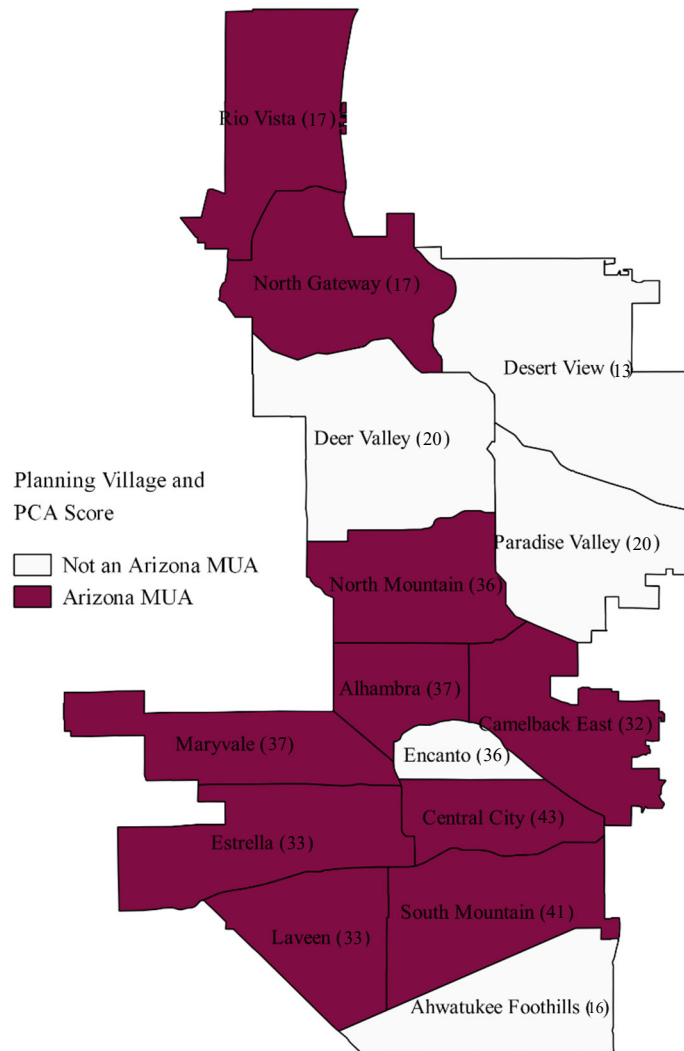


Access to health care extends beyond health insurance, as the availability of health care providers, such as physician offices, clinics, and hospitals, may also impede access. Phoenix is home to a broad range of health care service locations to meet the physical and behavioral health needs of Phoenix residents, as illustrated in Figure 52. Despite the number of providers, residents without access to reliable transportation may find it difficult to access health care appointments, or miss scheduled appointments if public transportation is not available.

Even with the number of medical providers in the city, several planning villages are categorized as a medically underserved areas (MUAs), meaning the area has some combination of too few primary care providers, high poverty, a high infant mortality rate, or high unemployment. The Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) publishes a report on underserved areas wherein regions, including planning villages, are categorized as Arizona MUAs and provided with a primary care area (PCA) score, where higher scores signify a greater medical underservice.¹³⁸ The map in Figure 53 identifies the planning villages considered to be Arizona MUAs as well as the PCA score for each village.¹³⁹ As the figure illustrates, 10 of the 15 planning villages are classified as Arizona MUAs, while nine villages have PCA scores above 30.

ADHS tracks various statistics related to Arizona births.¹⁴⁰ In 2019, there were 22,143 births in Phoenix, an 8.6 percent

Figure 53: Villages Designated as MUAs and PCA Scores



138 Arizona Department of Health Services. Arizona Medically Underserved Areas biennial report <https://azdhs.gov/documents/prevention/health-systems-development/data-reports-maps/reports/azmua-biennial-report.pdf>.

139 Arizona Department of Health Services. Primary Care Area Statistical Profiles (February 2021). Retrieved from <https://azdhs.gov/prevention/health-systems-development/data-reports-maps/index.php#statistical-profiles-pca>.

140 Arizona Department of Health Services. Retrieved from <https://pub.azdhs.gov/health-stats>.



decrease over the 24,239 Phoenix births in previous community assessment.¹⁴¹ Of the 2019 births:

- Almost 70 percent received prenatal care in the first trimester
- 7.5 percent were considered low birth-weight
- 6.2 percent were to teen mothers
- 50.1 percent were born unwed mothers.

The Arizona Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a telephone survey administered by ADHS and partially funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The 2020 BRFSS included almost 2,200 respondents living in Phoenix. Key takeaways from the survey are included in Figure 54.

Figure 54: BRFSS Survey – Key Results¹⁴²

Survey Measure	% of Respondents
% reporting good, very good, or excellent health	84.2%
% with health care coverage	85.1%
% visiting a doctor for a routine checkup in the previous 2 years	87.6%
% reporting needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost	13.5%
% reporting participation in physical activities/ exercise in previous month	76.4%
% reporting receiving a flu shot or vaccine in the previous 12 months	44.2%

Additionally, BRFSS survey results varied considerably between planning villages. For example, 93 percent of the participants living in the Desert View village reported having good, very good, or excellent health, compared to only 76.5 percent of the residents in Maryvale. Similarly, 94.4 percent of Ahwatukee respondents have health care coverage but only 72.2 percent of Central City residents have coverage.

Mental health and substance use disorders are a growing problem across the country and affect low-income populations at higher rates than higher-income populations.¹⁴³ Mental Health America, a community-based non-profit group, ranks states in mental health services for adults and youth, measuring the prevalence of mental health illnesses as well as mental health supports available to residents of each state. Rankings are based on a combination of factors, including number of individuals with substance use disorders, number of individuals with any mental

141 Most recent data available through ADHS as of January 2022.

142 Arizona Department of Health Services provided data (January 2022) .

143 Retrieved from: https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/report_2720/Spotlight-2720.html



illness who did not receive treatment or who are uninsured, and other metrics. Figure 55 illustrates the State’s 2022 ranking compared to the 2018 ranking all states across the key measurement areas.

Figure 55: Arizona’s Mental Health Rankings for Adults and Youth¹⁴⁴

	Arizona 2018 Ranking	Arizona 2022 Ranking
Adult Measurements		
<i>Overall ranking</i>	30th	35th
Any mental illness (AMI)	32nd	18th
Substance use disorder in past year	18th	9th
Serious thoughts of suicide in past year	22nd	36th
AMI but did not receive treatment	49th	37th
AMI but report an unmet need	31st	42nd
AMI reporting unmet need	22nd	31st
Cognitive disability did not see a doctor due to costs	40th	39th
Youth Measurements		
<i>Overall ranking</i>	43rd	49th
Substance use disorder in the past year	39th	43rd
At least one major depressive episode in the past year	42nd	40th
Severe major depressive episode	10th	28th
Major depressive episode who did not receive mental health services	36th	48th
Severe major depressive episode who received some consistent treatment	36th	47th
Private insurance that did not cover mental or emotional problems	43rd	42nd
Students identified with emotional disturbance for an individualized education plan	27th	27th

As the chart indicates, Arizona fares poorly in mental health services for both adults and youth, and generally ranks in the lowest quartile (ranking 37 or lower) when compared to other states.

144 Mental Health America. The State of Mental Health in America 2022. Retrieved from <https://www.mhanational.org/issues/2022/ranking-states>.



Additionally, since the 2019 Community Assessment the overall ranking for both adults and children have gone down with children's measurements now ranking 49th out of the 50 states and the District of Columbia with only Idaho and Nevada having a lower ranking. Additionally, Arizona ranks 48th in availability of a mental health workforce. Mental health issues increased significantly during initial stages of the COVID-19 pandemic with people experiencing anxiety, depressions, and suicidal thoughts.¹⁴⁵

On July 16, 2022, a new national 988 mental health crisis line will go live. Similar to the 911 number used for emergencies, 988 will be a nationwide number with funding from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).¹⁴⁶ The 24/7 statewide hotline will be operated by Solari Crisis & Human Services.

In the 2020 point-in-time homeless report, substance abuse and mental illness were identified as primary issues for unsheltered homeless individuals. These issues are barriers to holding a job or finding stable housing.¹⁴⁷

According to American Community Survey data, there are 179,527 residents in Phoenix with a disability, including disabilities related to hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living disabilities. Services for disabled residents are offered through a variety of public and private forums. For example, the DES provides services such as physical, occupational, and speech therapies through its Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) to infants and toddlers with developmental delays and disabilities. While children and adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities may receive residential, personal care, day service, and other needed supports administered by the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD). From 2018 to 2021, DDD's caseload for Phoenix residents of all ages increased by 7.8 percent, from 10,059 in fiscal year 2019 to 10,839 in fiscal year 2021. AzEIP caseloads for infants and toddlers in Phoenix was 1,173 as of October 2021, with the most kids being served in the Maryvale, Deer Valley, and North Mountain villages.

145 Mental Health America. COVID-19 and Mental Health: A Growing Crisis. Retrieved from <https://mhanational.org/sites/default/files/Spotlight%202021%20-%20COVID-19-19%20and%20Mental%20Health.pdf>

146 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/988>

147 Maricopa Association of Governments. 2020 Point-in-Time Homeless Count Report. Retrieved from <https://azmag.gov/Portals/0/Documents/MagContent/PIT-Count-Report-2020.pdf?ver=AiZpbG6pLfFUL6eOkvmc9A%3d%3d>. The street count was not conducted in 2021 due to COVID-19 and the 2022 street count took place on January 25, 2022 but the detailed report has not been released.



Community Perspectives

One third of the participants in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey ranked accessible medical, dental, and/or mental health services among the three greatest strengths of their neighborhoods. However, one quarter of the community partner survey respondents indicated that lack of accessible health care, dental, or mental health service was among the three greatest challenges for the neighborhoods they serve. Additionally, 25 percent of partner respondents indicated that mental health services were among the most important services being requested.

For health care, only 81 percent of respondents to the 2021 Resident and Client Community survey indicated they have health insurance which is a decrease of 4 percentage points from the 85 percent reported in 2019 survey. As in the previous survey, dental care at 47 percent continues to be identified as the service that was not received but would be the most helpful.

Key takeaways from the focus groups conducted as part of the Community Assessment included:

- Senior center participants reported a need for mental health services, as many seniors faced isolation due to the stay-at-home order and closure of senior centers due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Some participants also indicated they have a lack of computer/internet services which also limited their social interactions (e.g., could not participate in remote classes offered by senior center staff).
- Head Start and Early Head Start participants reported high satisfaction with caseworkers and indicated they did not have any issues accessing the health and dental care services they needed. They did indicate the need better access to and awareness of mental health services.
- Both community partners and Human Services Commissioners reported a need for more mental health services and indicated mental health issues are a significant barrier for clients achieving self-sufficiency.



Domain 8: Safety

All Phoenix residents value and deserve to live in safe neighborhoods. People living in households in the U.S. that have an income level below the federal poverty level have more than double the rates of violent victimization compared to individuals in high-income households.¹⁴⁸ In neighborhoods that are unsafe, children watch more television, take part in fewer after-school activities, and are more likely to be overweight than children in safer communities.¹⁴⁹

Highlights

Key Results and Figures

- *Property crime rates are decreasing.* Property crime rates in Phoenix have decreased by nearly 22 percent in the past 10 years
- *Fire and rescue are valuable services to Phoenix residents.* The Phoenix Fire Department also provides an important service for city residents, responding to more than 220,000 calls for service, including more than 193,000 calls for emergency medical services in 2021
- *The City of Phoenix is increasing mental health supports.* Three programs have been created that provide crisis intervention and crisis stabilization; non-crisis outreach for behavioral health, and substance abuse; and support for family members of those killed in an officer involved shooting and those who witness the incident
- *Phoenix provides caseworker support for 911.* The City of Phoenix has placed caseworkers in the 911 call centers to assist with dispatch of the appropriate responses to the call.

Needs and Gaps

- *Violent crime rates are increasing.* Violent crime rates in Phoenix increased by 26.4 percent since 2010 but have declined 8 percent in the last two years.
- *City crime rates are higher than both the state and national averages.* Phoenix's violent crime and property crimes rates continue to be significantly higher than both state and nationwide averages

148 Vittana.org. 26 Poverty and Crime Statistics (January 3, 2017). Retrieved from <https://vittana.org/26-poverty-and-crime-statistics#:~:text=What%20Poverty%20and%20Crime%20Statistics%20Look%20Like%20in,people%20compared%20to%200.8-2.5%20...%20More%20items...%20>

149 Cecil-Karb R, Grogan-Taylor A. Childhood body mass index in community context: neighborhood safety, television viewing, and growth trajectories of BMI. *Health and Social Work*. 2009;34(3):169-177.



- *Low-income residents believe more police resources are needed in their neighborhoods.* Participants in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey rated drug use as the greatest challenge, lack of police presence as the third, and property crimes as the fourth greatest challenge they face in their neighborhoods.

Data and Indicators

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Statistics provide city-level crime reporting across a long historical timeframe. The data tracks various forms of violent and property crimes that are reported by local law enforcement agencies – including the Phoenix Police Department – to the FBI. Violent crimes include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes include burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft. Figure 56 details the change in violent and property crime rates per 100,000 residents over the 10-year period between 2010 and 2019 for the city, state, and U.S.

Figure 56: Violent and Property Crime per 100,000 Residents in the City, State, and Nation (2010 – 2019)¹⁵⁰

	Violent Crime			Property Crime		
	Phoenix	Arizona	U.S.	Phoenix	Arizona	U.S.
2010	553	408	405	4,248	3,534	2,946
2019	699	455	367	3,315	2,441	2,110
% Change	26.4%	11.5%	(9.4%)	(22.0%)	(30.9%)	(28.4%)

Violent crime per 100,000 residents in Phoenix between 2010 and 2019 increased by 26.4 percent, compared to an increase over the same time period of 11.5 percent in the State and a 9.4 percent decrease across the U.S. However, the 699 per 100,000 residents is an 8 percent decrease since the 2017 high mark of 761. Property crime rates in Phoenix decreased by 22 percent between 2010 and 2019, compared to higher decreases in the Statewide property crime rate of 30.9 percent and the national decrease in property crime rate of 28.4 percent. The city’s violent crime and property crimes rate per 100,000 people are still significantly above both the state and nationwide averages.

Figure 57 compares violent and property crime rates per 100,000 people for the nation’s 10 largest cities. As the figure shows, Phoenix ranks in 7th violent crimes and 4th in property crimes. These rankings are both slight improvements from 2017 when the city was ranked 6th for violent crimes and 3rd for property crimes.

¹⁵⁰ FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics. Retrieved from <https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr>.



Figure 57: Comparison of Violent and Property Crime Rates per 100,000 for the 10 Largest Cities¹⁵¹

	Violent Crime	Rank (high to low)	Property Crime	Rank (high to low)
New York	571	8	1,460	10
Los Angeles	732	5	2,383	8
Chicago	943	2	2,983	6
Houston	1,072	1	4,319	2
Phoenix	699	7	3,315	4
Philadelphia	909	3	3,097	5
San Antonio	708	6	4,324	1
San Diego	362	10	1,883	9
Dallas	863	4	3,321	3
San Jose	438	9	2,420	7

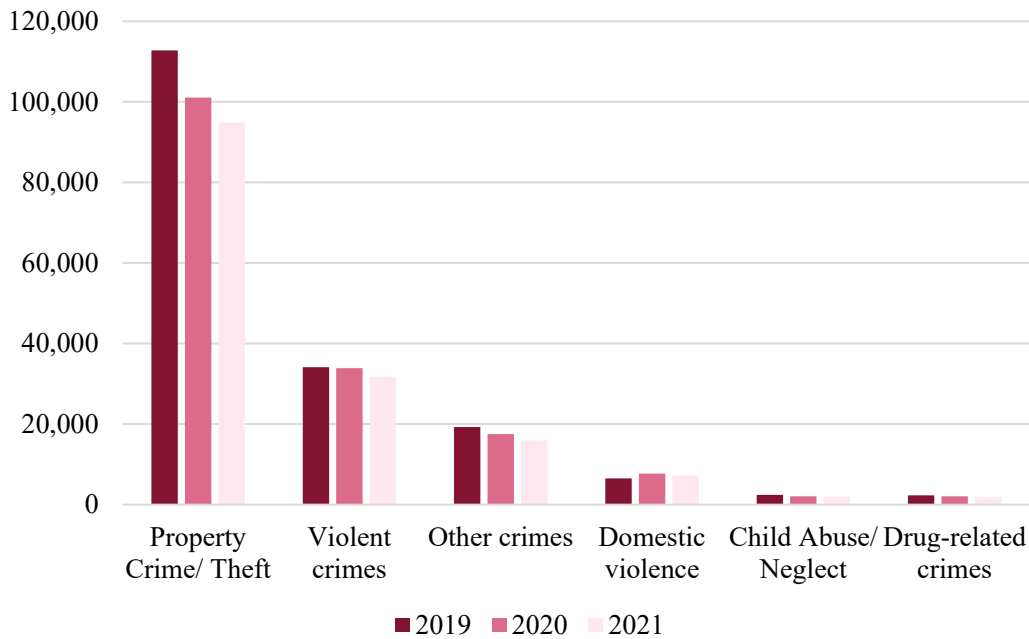
The City of Phoenix Police Department publishes data regarding calls for service across the city. Figure 58 illustrates the type of service calls received for 2019, 2020, and 2021.¹⁵² As the figures show, over 60 percent of the calls received are for property crime/theft (e.g., burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft) with violent crime calls as the next highest at just over 20 percent. The calls for each type of service are lower than 2019.

151 Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States – Tables 8 (Offenses Known by Law Enforcement by City, 2019). Retrieved from <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2019/crime-in-the-u.s.-2019/topic-pages/tables/table-8/table-8.xls/view>.

152 City of Phoenix Police Department. 2019-2021. Calls for Service (2019, 2020, 2011). Retrieved from <https://www.phoenixopendata.com/dataset/calls-for-service>.



Figure 58: Phoenix PD Service Calls 2019 to 2021



Reported crime rates represent just a fraction of actual crimes. According to the Pew Research Center, in 2019, only 41 percent of violent crimes in the U.S. were reported to police, while only 32.5 percent of property crimes were reported.¹⁵³ Of the crimes that are reported, only 45.5 percent of violent crimes are solved by police, and only 17.2 percent of property crimes are solved.¹⁵⁴

The Phoenix Police Department has established two full-time crisis intervention teams (CIT) and trained several hundred officers in crisis intervention support for individuals with mental health issues. They also work with behavioral health partners to connect members of the community to the proper crisis services.¹⁵⁵ The City of Phoenix developed three programs designed to provide mental health support to residents: (1) Community Assistance Program which provides 24-hour on-scene crisis intervention, crisis stabilization and/or victim assistance services in partnership with Phoenix Fire and Police Departments, (2) American Rescue Plan Act non-crisis outreach, behavioral health, substance abuse, physical health and transportation program which provides those services for uninsured and underinsured residents administered through Mercy Care, and (3) Family Critical Incident Support Program to support to family members in the area of

153 Pew Research Center. (November 20, 2020). What the data says (and doesn't say) about crime in the United States. Retrieved from <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/11/20/facts-about-crime-in-the-u-s/>.

154 Ibid.

155 City of Phoenix Police Department. Retrieved from <https://www.phoenix.gov/police/crisis-intervention-team#:~:text=For%20any%20crisis%20situation%20where%20a%20police%20officer,Phoenix%20Police%20Department%27s%20Crisis%20Intervention%20Team%3A%20KTAR%20News>



assistance and education on the investigative process, education on trauma, therapy and support referrals of those killed in an officer involved shooting and those who witness the incident.

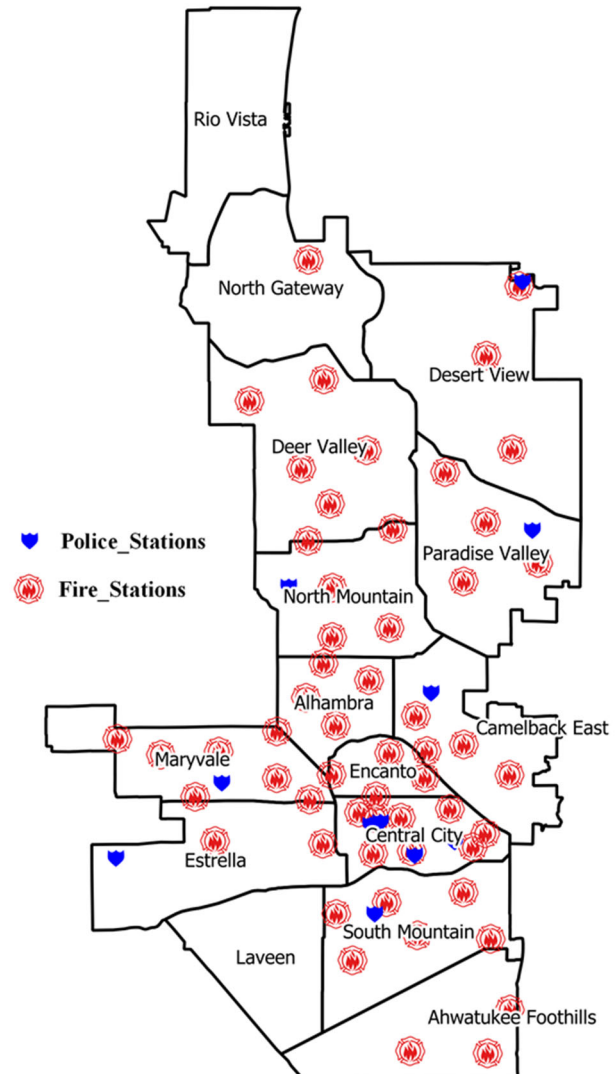
Another critical public safety service in the city are fire and rescue services offered by the Phoenix Fire Department. In 2021, there were 59 fire stations. Figure 59 illustrates the locations of the police and fire stations located in the city.¹⁵⁶

According to Phoenix Fire Department reports, the Department received a total of 221,720 calls in 2021, including 193,914 calls for emergency medical service, 21,497 calls for fires, and 6,309 calls for all other reasons (including special operations).¹⁵⁷ Call data published by the Phoenix Fire Department for 2021 further illustrates the importance of the fire and rescue operations provided by the Department, which responded to more than 800 calls for gunshot wounds, 6,400 calls related to assaults, and almost 6,300 calls related to overdose victims.¹⁵⁸

Community Perspectives

Safety is a high priority for Phoenix residents. When asked about the greatest challenges facing their neighborhoods, participants in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey rated drug use as the greatest challenge, ranked not enough police presence third, and property crimes (such as theft) as the fourth greatest challenge. Fewer than one in five respondents indicated a positive police presence was among the greatest strengths of the neighborhood. Community partner survey

Figure 59: Phoenix Fire and Police Stations



¹⁵⁶ Source of stations in map: Phoenix Fire Department. (n.d.). Fire Station Locations and Apparatus. Retrieved from <https://www.phoenix.gov/fire/about-us/locations-and-apparatus>.

¹⁵⁷ Analysis of 2021 Calls for Service data published by the City of Phoenix. Retrieved from <https://www.phoenixopendata.com/dataset/calls-for-service-fire/resource/fd71de06-a495-4731-b318-9b3d19a640b2>.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.



respondents also ranked drug use (2nd) and property crimes (5th) as significant challenges in their neighborhoods.



Domain 9: Emergency Services

Emergency assistance services funded through federal programs such as the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) are intended to keep families out of poverty. Beginning in 2011, the Census Bureau began publishing the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), which extends the official poverty measure by taking into account many of the government programs designed to assist low-income families and individuals that are not included in the official poverty measure. The 2020 data indicated stimulus payments enacted as part of economic relief legislation related to the COVID-19 pandemic, moved 11.7 million individuals out of poverty, social security impacted 26.5 million individuals, and unemployment insurance kept 5.5 million people out of poverty.¹⁵⁹

Highlights

Key Results and Figures

- *The city is working with neighborhoods and businesses impacted by homelessness.* The Human Services Department works with impacted city departments to develop the PHX C.A.R.E.S. (Community, Action, Response, Engagement Services) process to offer education and resources to address blight and unsheltered homeless individuals and families
- *Phoenix is collaborating with community partners to improve emergency services.* The city has strong partnerships with community and faith-based organizations which allows it to leverage additional resources
- *Phoenix is working with community and regional partners to address the growing homeless population.* The city has developed a strategic plan to address homelessness and currently commits \$20 million annually and will have an additional \$10 million of Coronavirus Relief Fund¹⁶⁰
- *Phoenix dedicated \$35 million for homelessness solutions in the areas of shelters, rapid rehousing, outreach services, mental health services, and emergency rental assistance in FY 2021-2022.*

Needs and Gaps

- *LIHEAP funding is insufficient to meet the demand.* The city's LIHEAP funding allocation serves less than 2 percent of eligible Phoenix residents

¹⁵⁹ U.S Census Bureau. The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020 (September 14, 2021). Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2021/demo/p60-275.html>

¹⁶⁰ City of Phoenix Human Services. Retrieved from <https://www.phoenix.gov/humanservicessite/Documents/Homeless%20Strategies%20Final%20Report.pdf>



- *One-time LIHEAP COVID-19 funding will end in federal fiscal year 2022. Additional Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) funds officially expire in September 2024 but will likely be exhausted by the end of calendar year 2022.* The city was able to provide rent and utility assistance to an additional 13,500 clients with one-time coronavirus funding
- *Unsheltered homeless populations are increasing.* According to the 2022 annual point in time count, there were 3,096 homeless individuals living on the streets in Phoenix on January 25, 2022.¹⁶¹ This is a 30 percent increase in the number of unsheltered individuals from the 2020 point in time count
- *Increased wraparound services and case management are desired.* Both clients and community partners indicate services and outcomes could be improved through case management and wraparound services. They also believe it would be helpful in the short term to continue to provide services to allow time for clients to stabilize as they transition to self-sufficiency

Data and Indicators

More than 270,000 Phoenix residents, 16 percent of the city’s population, live in poverty. This is a reduction of five percentage points from the 2019 Community Assessment. Factors that contributed to the reduction include COVID-19 stimulus payments, enhanced unemployment payments, and the distribution of federal child care payments to families. There are a variety of government programs (e.g., TANF, SNAP, and LIHEAP) that provide assistance to low-income individuals and families. Responsibility for these programs is divided among the federal, state, and city governments. Many of these programs, however, reach only a fraction of residents living in poverty. For example, residents with income less than 150 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for LIHEAP assistance. An estimated 423,000 Phoenix residents are under 150 percent of the FPL; however, with available funding the City of Phoenix can only serve approximately 7,000 residents, less than 2 percent of eligible residents.¹⁶²

Phoenix provides emergency assistance support, including rental assistance and LIHEAP, to low-income families through three family services centers: the John F. Long center at 51st Avenue and Osborn Road, the Travis L. Williams center at Central Avenue and Broadway Road, and the Sunnyslope center at 9th Avenue and Hatcher Road. In fiscal year 2021, it was estimated that these centers provided emergency services to over 21,000 eligible families. However, with the elimination of one-time funding that was provided through American Rescue Plan Act

161 Arizona Republic – Jessica Boehm (March 11, 2022).

<https://www.azcentral.com/story/news/local/phoenix/2022/03/11/metro-phoenix-street-homelessness-increases-33-percent-2020/7003478001/>.

162 American Community Survey. (2016-2020 5-Year Estimates). Table C17002: Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months.



(ARPA) and Cares Act, HSD estimates it will only be able to serve 14,000 eligible families in fiscal year 2022 which is a 33 percent reduction.¹⁶³

Emergency investigation and case management services offered through the State's Department of Child Safety (DCS) are critically important in protecting the welfare of children suffering neglect and abuse. Since 2019, the number of reported cases of neglect and abuse in Maricopa County has decreased 5.8 percent from 27,736 in 2019 to 26,140 in 2021.¹⁶⁴

When DCS does not believe a child can be in a safe home environment, they remove the child and place them in foster care. Between fiscal years 2019 and 2021, the number of Arizona children in foster care increased 1.4 percent to 13,507.¹⁶⁵ Over 40 percent of the children in foster care are placed with a relative. When a child cannot be returned home, CPS seeks a permanent placement, usually guardianship – in which legal parents' rights have not been severed – or adoption. In 2021, there were 2,378 children adopted and 634 guardianships.¹⁶⁶ Statewide, 2,203 children are waiting to be adopted with an average length in out-of-home care prior to adoptive placement of eight months.¹⁶⁷

Information regarding individuals experiencing homelessness who seek shelter is collected through the federal HUD's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HUD publishes annual homeless assessment reports for various areas, including the City of Phoenix/Mesa region, that summarize data relating to individuals who received shelter and estimates for unsheltered.¹⁶⁸

In January 2020, over 7,400 individuals were identified as experiencing homelessness which is a 17.8 percent increase over the 6,300 reported in 2018. Of this total, approximately half were in shelters and the other half were unsheltered (mainly on the streets). 27.9 percent were individuals in families and 72.1 percent were single individuals. Males represented 61 percent of the total homeless population and females are 39 percent. By race, 61 percent were White compared to 42 percent of all city residents, and 27 percent were Black/African American compared to 6 percent of the city residents.

163 City of Phoenix. (n.d.). Citywide Inventory of Programs 2020-21 Adopted Budget. Retrieved from https://www.phoenix.gov/budgetsite/budget-books/2020-21_Citywide_Inventory_Of_Programs.pdf.

164 Department of Child Safety. Retrieved from <https://dcs.az.gov/news-reports/performance-measures>

165 Ibid.

166 Ibid.

167 Department of Child Safety. (December 31, 2021). Semi-Annual Child Welfare Report. Retrieved from <https://dcs.az.gov/news-reports/performance-measures>.

168 Maricopa Association of Governments. (January 2020). 2020 Point-in-Time Report <https://azmag.gov/Portals/0/Documents/MagContent/PIT-Count-Report-2020.pdf?ver=AiZpbG6pLfFUL6eOkvmc9A%3d%3d>.



The identification of unsheltered persons is gathered in an annual point-in-time street count that is coordinated by the MAG. It is conducted by volunteers who attempt to count the number of individuals who are homeless and not in a shelter on a given night. According to the 2022 Homeless Street Count, there were 3,096 homeless individuals living on the streets in Phoenix on January 25, 2022.¹⁶⁹ This continues a multi-year increase in the number of unsheltered individuals, growing over 300 percent from the 771 counted in 2014. From the 2020 point in time count (there was no 2021 count due to the COVID-19 pandemic), there was a 30 percent increase in unsheltered individuals in the city.

The Human Services Department Homeless Services Division provides emergency shelter, rapid-rehousing (Housing First), street outreach and supportive service components for homeless families, youth, and individuals through city programs and contracts with local community providers.¹⁷⁰ The city spends around \$20 million annually on homeless services, but dedicated \$35 million in FY 2021-22. The city expects to provide emergency shelter services to 3,800 families with children, almost 1,100 women, over 4,500 men, and 100 medically vulnerable individuals in fiscal year 2022.¹⁷¹ Additionally, the city estimates it will provide rental assistance to more than 11,600 households, and utility assistance to approximately 12,300 households. These are significant increases in the number of people served and comes as a result of the federal ARPA and CARES Act funding. The ARPA Emergency Rental Assistance funding provided over \$100 million in one-time funding for rental and utility assistance. Although the deadline to utilize the funding is September 2024, it is anticipated the funding will be exhausted by December 31, 2022; thereby resulting in a significant decrease in the number of households that can be served in fiscal year 2023.

Supportive homeless/housing services include wraparound housing stabilization services for 165 youth, homeless navigation services for 120 individuals, and rent/utility deposits for 100 veterans moving into permanent housing, while providing outreach services to 2,370 additional individuals and 190 homeless veterans.¹⁷² Rapid rehousing assistance was provided to 862 individuals and families experiencing homelessness to move them into permanent housing. The services were provided through contracts with community partners.

MAG has approved Pathways Home, the Regional Homelessness Action Plan for Local and Tribal Governments which includes the development of 770 new shelter beds and 1,225 new permanent housing units.¹⁷³

169 Ibid.

170 City of Phoenix. (n.d.). Homeless Services. Retrieved from <https://www.phoenix.gov/humanservices/programs/homeless>.

171 City of Phoenix. (n.d.). Citywide Inventory of Programs 2020-21. Retrieved from https://www.phoenix.gov/budgetsite/budget-books/2020-21_Citywide_Inventory_Of_Programs.pdf

172 Ibid.

173 Maricopa Association of Governments. Local Governments Unite to Reduce Homelessness. Retrieved from <https://azmag.gov/Newsroom/MAG-News/local-govts-unite-to-reduce-homelessness>



Community Perspectives

As detailed in the Figure 60 resident and client survey respondents generally reported satisfaction with services provided at the family services centers with scores ranging between 3.8 and 3.9 on a five-point scale.

Figure 60: Family Services Centers Satisfaction Ratings

	Rating
Convenience of Location	3.8
Hours of Operation	3.8
Quality of instruction/ Services	3.8
Treated fairly, respectfully, and courteously	3.9
Professionalism of staff	3.9
Provided with helpful information and resources	3.9

The three most utilized services for this group were rent and utility assistance (65 percent), food stamps (59 percent), and food banks (41 percent). These are the same three services identified in the 2019 survey.

More than one in four Family Service Center participants completing the 2021 Resident and Client Survey, identified by rental/mortgage assistance, and home repair as services they had not received but would be the most helpful.

Community partners and Human Service Commission members expressed concerns about barriers faced by clients including a lack of awareness of services, and the need for case management services to assist with navigating the social services system. They believed a key to a successful transition from poverty was coordinated wraparound services.



Domain 10: Services for Seniors

Although COVID-19 forced many older adults into isolation, over three-quarters of adults over 50 still want to remain in their homes for the long term — a number that has been consistent for more than a decade.¹⁷⁴ Many older adults have a strong desire to maintain connections to their communities and their friends. Remaining in their communities enables older adults to make social interactions part of their daily lives.¹⁷⁵ Since having an active social life can help older adults prevent dementia, maintaining community connections and important friendships can contribute to better health and higher quality of life.¹⁷⁶ Services such as personal care, meal delivery, help with household chores, and transportation are services that help seniors age in place. Providing these types of services to maintain seniors in their homes is less costly than care and services provided in an institutional setting.

Highlights

Key Results and Figures

- *Senior centers were closed for much of 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.* During the closure, seniors were able to get their meals delivered to their homes and many recreation and socialization programs were delivered remotely
- *Senior centers play a vital role in the socialization, recreation, and nutritional needs of Phoenix seniors.* Survey results indicate participants are highly satisfied with services provided at the senior centers
- *Seniors have more financial resources than other age groups.* As a group, Phoenix’s seniors are more affluent than other age groups. The senior poverty rate of 11 percent is substantially less than the city’s overall 16.2 percent poverty rate
- *Most seniors in Phoenix have health insurance.* Senior survey respondents indicated 96 percent have health insurance.

Needs and Gaps

- Participants in the senior center focus group noted a few issues that should be reviewed by HSD:

174 AARP. Despite Pandemic, Percentage of Older Adults Who Want to Age in Place Stays Steady (November 18, 2021). Retrieved from <https://www.aarp.org/home-family/your-home/info-2021/home-and-community-preferences-survey.html>

175 AgingInPlace. Retrieved from <https://aginginplace.org/aging-in-place-vs-assisted-living/>

176 Retirement Living. Benefits of Aging in Place (July 9, 2021). Retrieved from <https://www.retirementliving.com/5-benefits-of-aging-in-place>



- *Return to in-person programming.* Senior centers have now reopened, but members of the focus group indicated virtual classes were not as good as in-person, they do not participate as much as when classes were in the centers, and some seniors do not have the technology to allow them to participate virtually
- *Virtual classes should be available across all senior centers.* Participants indicated they could only attend virtual classes for their specific senior center, but prefer to have the option of being able to attend any virtual classes that were being offered regardless of the senior center delivering the class
- *Improved awareness about other city programs.* Participants were not aware of other city programs such as VITA tax services and Neighborhood Services home appliance replacement/repair
- *More field trips.* Participants identified taking field trips as one of their favorite senior center activities and want the city to offer more trips. They expressed their appreciation of the educational and social aspects of field trips.
- *Additional housing and rental assistance.* Senior and community partners stated the greatest need for seniors is housing and rental assistance. The rapid increase in housing and rental costs has significantly impacted seniors as many are on fixed incomes.
- *Many seniors have a disability.* One-third of Phoenix residents aged 65 and older have a disability, with the greatest share attributed to an ambulatory disability.

Data and Indicators

There are almost 270,000 individuals in the City of Phoenix who are 60 years of age or older, more than one in six Phoenix residents. This is a significantly smaller proportion than the State as a whole, in which 23.6 percent of residents are 60 years or older. Phoenix has more than 186,000 households with at least one resident over the age of 60 years, with over 40% (over 75,000 seniors) living alone. Paradise Valley, North Mountain, and Deer Valley planning villages have the largest number of seniors, with each having more than 33,500 seniors.

Of Phoenix residents 60 and older, 33% are currently employed. As would be expected, employment decreases as age increases. The employment rate is 58 percent for individuals between 60 and 64 years and falls to 29 percent and 8 percent among those between 65 and 74 years and older than 75 years of age, respectively.

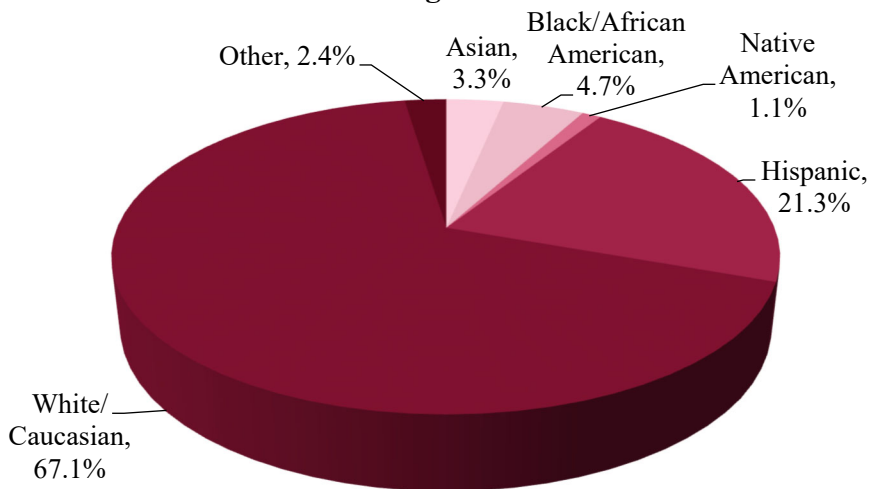
As a group, older individuals are more affluent than other age groups. The senior poverty rate of 11 percent is substantially less than the city's overall 16.2 percent poverty rate. However, the poverty rate for seniors does vary across planning villages with Desert View, North Gateway, and Rio Vista at less than five percent while 34.9 percent of seniors living in Central City are in poverty.



There are 46,700 Phoenix households in which a grandchild is living with one or more grandparents of any age. For grandparents 60 and older, almost 40 percent are financially responsible for the grandchild(ren). In most of these homes, a parent is present, but apparently are unable to provide financially for the child.

There are 12,145 households in which grandparents and grandchildren reside together in Maryvale, which is almost one in five of all households in this village. Estrella, Laveen, and South Mountain have similarly high proportions of these households. These are also the villages that have some of the highest poverty rates in the city, which may explain the number of multi-generational homes.

Figure 61: Race/Ethnicity of Phoenix Residents 60 Years of Age and Older



The racial/ethnic composition of older Phoenix residents is much different than the city overall, as illustrated by Figure 61. Citywide, 42.3 percent of all residents are White, while 67 percent of the older population over the age of 60 years is White.

Conversely, individuals of Hispanic descent comprise 42.6 percent of the total population, but only 21.3 percent of the older age

groups. Seniors of non-Caucasian descent have twice the poverty rate as older White residents.

Figure 62: Percent of Phoenix Residents Age 65 and Older with a Disability by Disability Type

Type of Disability	% of Residents
All Disabilities	34.0%
Hearing Difficulty	14.0%
Vision Difficulty	7.0%
Cognitive Difficulty	8.1%
Ambulatory Difficulty	22.3%
Self-care Difficulty	7.4%
Independent Living Difficulty	14.2%

overall age cohort with the disability.

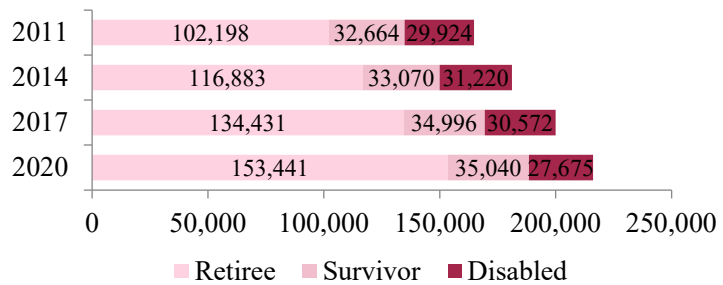
The American Community Survey captures information about the population of residents with a disability aged 65 and older, including the nature of the disability. Across Phoenix, there are over 60,000 residents in this age group with a disability, approximately one-third of the overall population in this age group. Figure 62 describes the nature of disabilities residents in this age group have within the city, and the percentage of residents in the



Probably the best-known support for older individuals is Social Security. The income support program provides monthly payments for, to use its acronym, Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI). As of December 2020, over 1.43 million Arizonans were receiving Social Security benefits, an increase of 9.4 percent compared to 1.31 million recipients in December 2017.¹⁷⁷ As of December 2020, 1,079,667 individuals were retirees, 116,638 were survivors, and 146,576 were individuals with disabilities. Aggregate monthly benefits for all recipients in the State totaled \$2.11 billion.

Figure 63 compares the number of Social Security recipients in Phoenix in December 2011 to 2020. Between 2017 and 2020, the number of Social Security recipients in Phoenix increased 8 percent to 216,157. As a percent of total Social Security recipients, Desert View, North Gateway, Ahwatukee Foothills, Rio Vista, and Paradise Valley had the highest proportions of retirees, while Central City, Maryvale, Alhambra, Encanto, and Estrella had the highest rates of individuals with disabilities.

Figure 63: Social Security Recipients in Phoenix, 2011 - 2020



The Area Agency on Aging, Region One provides an array of supportive services for seniors in Maricopa County including legal assistance, employment, housing, independent living supports, and nutrition. In 2020, they provided services to 124,000 people and received over 60,000 calls for assistance which is a 33 percent increase from the 2019 Community Assessment, provided over 500 classes for senior health promotion, and provided over 80,000 of respite services.¹⁷⁸

Phoenix’s 15 senior centers provide a number of services to seniors, including nutrition programs, educational opportunities, recreation and socialization programs, and transportation. However, the senior centers were closed beginning in March of 2020, due the COVID-19 pandemic and stayed closed for half of 2021 but have now reopened. During the closure, seniors were able to get their meals delivered to their homes and many recreation and socialization programs were delivered remotely. Senior centers normally receive approximately 120,000 volunteer hours annually which are critical for HSD’s efforts to provide programs at the senior centers. With senior centers now reopened, it is anticipated that 60,000 hour of volunteer services will be provided in the fiscal year 2021-22.¹⁷⁹

177 Social Security (2022). OASDI Beneficiaries by State and ZIP Code, 2020. Retrieved from https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/oasdi_zip/2020/index.html.

178 Area Agency on Aging (Region One). Compassion into Action 2020 Annual Report. Retrieved from https://www.aaaphx.org/wp-content/uploads/AR_2020-ff-compiled-compressed.pdf.

179 City of Phoenix. (2021). Inventory of Programs. Retrieved from https://www.phoenix.gov/budgetsite/budget-books/2020-21_Citywide_Inventory_Of_Programs.pdf.



Community Perspectives

The 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey demonstrated that respondents are highly satisfied with the services provided at the city’s fifteen senior centers as illustrated in Figure 64.

Satisfaction Measure	Rating
Convenience of Location	4.3
Hours of Operation	4.2
Quality of Instruction/ Service.	4.2
Availability and Quality of Other Support Services	4.0
Treated Fairly, Respectfully, and Courteously	4.5
Professionalism of Staff	4.5
Provided with Helpful Info. and Resources	4.3

In addition to access to senior centers, seniors completing the survey identified dental care, home repair, transportation, and tax preparation as their highest areas of need.

One very positive area for seniors is that 96 percent reported they have health insurance, with the majority receiving Medicare (55 percent) followed by 26 percent receiving health care through AHCCCS.

Focus group respondents suggested the following areas of change for senior centers:

- Return to in-person programming and on-site congregate meals. Virtual classes were not as good as in-person, and many did not participate as much as when classes were in the centers. Additionally, some seniors did not have the technology (e.g., internet or computers) to allow them to participate
- Virtual classes should be available across all senior centers. Participants indicated they could only attend virtual classes for their specific senior center, but preferred to have the option of being able to attend any virtual classes regardless of the senior center delivering the class
- Senior and community partners both expressed the greatest need for seniors is housing and rental assistance. The rapid increase in housing and rental costs have significantly impacted seniors as many are on fixed incomes



- Improved awareness about other city programs. Participants were not aware of other city programs such as VITA tax services, and Neighborhood Services home appliance replacement/repair, and expressed that these services would be beneficial for them
- More field trips. Participants identified taking field trips as one of their favorite senior center activities and want the city to offer more trips. They expressed their appreciation for the educational and social aspects of field trips
- Community partners indicated the city should look at reinstating the Senior Companion program as this service is an important support to allow older adults to age in place.



Domain 11: Services for Youth

Structured out-of-school activities, including sports and recreation, clubs, work, and similar activities, are associated with more positive and healthful outcomes for children. Research has found that youth who participate in organized activities have improved academic performance, fewer behavioral problems and improved health and well-being.¹⁸⁰ Conversely, youth who spend out-of-school time not participating in organized activities are at an increased risk of substance abuse, dropping out of school, and unhealthy eating habits leading to higher rates of obesity.¹⁸¹

Highlights

Key Results and Figures

- *Phoenix offers many diverse activities and resources for youth.* The city is home to a variety of recreational sites where youth can engage in a number of athletic, artistic, and educational pursuits outside of school hours, including more than 30 afterschool sites, 223 parks, 17 libraries, 33 community centers, and 29 public pools
- *Private organizations in the city are important assets for youth.* Non-profit and charitable organizations such as the YMCA and Boys and Girls Club offer additional out-of-school activities to supplement many of the services offered through the city and private providers.

Needs and Gaps

- *Youth in lower-income areas may not have sufficient access to quality afterschool activities.* Participants in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey listed a lack of afterschool activities as the third greatest challenge facing their neighborhoods, while participants receiving Early Head Start and Head Start services ranked a lack of after school activities as the first and second greatest challenge facing their neighborhoods, respectively.

180 ARISE Foundation. The Benefits of Participating in After-School Programs (February 14, 2022) Retrieved from <https://at-riskyouth.org/blogs/news/the-benefits-of-participating-in-after-school-programs>.

181 Tawana Bandy, B.S., and Kristin Anderson Moore, Ph.D. Non-Participation of Children and Adolescents in Out-of-School Time Programs: Child, Family, and Neighborhood FACTORS. Retrieved from <https://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/2009-39NonparticipationinOST.pdf>.



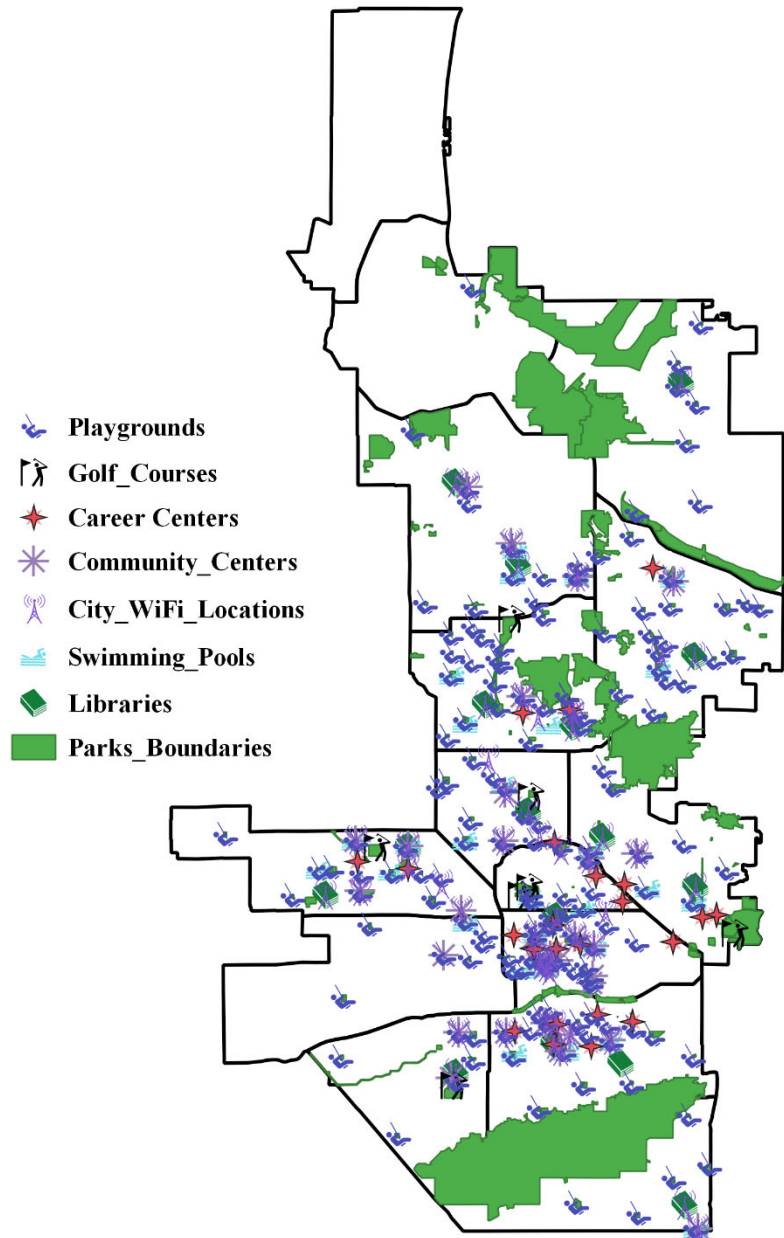
Data and Indicators

The City of Phoenix offers a host of services benefiting youth. The map in Figure 65 highlights amenities and locations, which include services and activities appealing to the broad interests of the youth living in Phoenix.¹⁸²

Figure 65: Location of City Amenities for Youth and Families

- 223 parks
- 158 playgrounds
- 29 swimming pools
- 33 community centers
- 25 career centers
- 53 city Wi-Fi spots
- 8 golf courses
- 17 public libraries¹⁸³

Additionally, the Phoenix Afterschool Center (PAC) Program, operated through the City's Parks and Recreation Department, is an important resource for families in need of structured afterschool care for children between six and 13 years old. The program is an affordable afterschool recreation and enrichment program offering sports, games, educational enrichment, arts and cultural



182 City of Phoenix. (n.d.). Interactive Parks Department Maps. Retrieved from <https://www.phoenix.gov/parks/parks/interactive-parks-map>.

183 Phoenix Public Library. (n.d.). Locations and Hours. Retrieved from <https://www.phoenixpubliclibrary.org/locations>



activities, civic and community involvement.¹⁸⁴ PAC programs are operated out of more than 30 school sites across Phoenix.

As discussed in the employment section, the city offers youth employment and summer youth programs which are important services for city youth residents. The youth employment services are operated by Chicanos Por La Causa, Jewish Family and Children's Services, Neighborhood Ministries, and the YMCA under contracts with HSD. These programs provide career coaching, resume development, job training, and job placement services.

In addition to services and recreational outlets funded by the city, a number of non-profit and community-based organizations also provide youth services. Through its four Phoenix locations, the YMCA offers athletic programs, swim lessons, fitness, day and overnight camps. Additionally, for teenage youth they offer leadership and training (e.g., lifeguard, CPR, and babysitting) programs.¹⁸⁵

The Boys and Girls Clubs has twelve locations in the city, offering a variety of afterschool programs such as homework assistance, arts, leadership development, education career development, work internships, and sports programs. The organization also hosts summer programs for youth and teens, including field trips, sports, arts, sciences, and leadership skills development.¹⁸⁶

Community Perspectives

One in five participants in the 2021 Resident and Client Community Survey listed a lack of afterschool activities as one of the greatest challenges facing their neighborhoods. One third of Head Start survey participants indicated both lack of afterschool activities and not enough community resources/activities as one of the greatest challenges facing their neighborhoods.

Participants in the community partners focus group, identified youth workforce development as an area the city should invest more resources. They believed summer youth programs, internships, and job training are important to build a future workforce and give youth practical and soft skills necessary for their future success.

184 City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department. (n.d.). Phoenix Afterschool Center (PAC). Retrieved from https://www.phoenix.gov/parkssite/Documents/PKS_PAC/PKS_PAC_Brochure.pdf.

185 The YMCA. Programs & Activities. Retrieved from <https://valleymca.org/programs-and-activities/>

186 Boys & Girls Club. Our Programs. Retrieved from <https://www.bgcaz.org/programs/>

Appendix A-I: Community Assessment Demographic Data Overview

Demographic data included in the City of Phoenix Human Services Department's 2022 Community Assessment has been adapted from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates for 2016 through 2020, representing the most recent ACS data available as of report publication. This Appendix provides a brief overview of the ACS and outlines the methodologies used to map the data and combine race and ethnicity data.

Background

The ACS differs from the decennial Census in several important ways:

- The ACS is an ongoing survey that provides data every year, compared to the Census, which is conducted once per decade
- The ACS collects much more detailed demographic data than the Census, which only gathers data regarding gender, age, race/ethnicity, and home ownership
- The ACS is an estimate based on a sample – about one percent of households are surveyed every year – compared to the Census, which aims to collect data from every household

The first two bullets highlight the primary benefits of the ACS and the reasons it was used in the Community Assessment: its timeliness and the depth of information it provides.

The ACS makes available two different estimate timeframes: one-year and five-year. The one-year estimates are the timeliest because they are based entirely on data collected over the past year compared to the five-year figures for which 20 percent of the estimate is based on data from five years ago, 20 percent is derived from four-year-old data, etc. The five-year estimates are derived from larger samples (that is, five years of surveys) so they will generally have a lower potential sampling error. Most importantly, data for individual census tracts are included only in the five-year estimates. In order to provide analyses at a sub-city level (i.e., across planning villages and Head Start service areas), the Community Assessment generally uses the five-year estimates.

Summarizing Data by Village/Head Start Service Area

Given the geographic size and diversity of the City, the Community Assessment summarizes demographic and caseload data at sub-City levels. Specifically, this data was reported for the City's fifteen planning villages and Head Start/ Early Head Start service areas. Allocation methodologies were developed to provide estimates for these smaller geographic areas.

Dividing the City into smaller areas allows service planning to take into consideration the unique characteristics of the City's neighborhoods. To facilitate this planning and taking advantage of already-defined regions, the Community Assessment details demographic and

caseload data within each of the City's 15 planning villages. The villages – and the planning committee within each – exist to assist the City in updating its General Plan; defining the future function, density, and character of subareas within the village; and commenting on proposals for new zoning or land use districts. A map outlining the boundaries of these villages is included as Figure 2 in the Community Assessment.

Data was similarly detailed for Early Head Start and Head Start education service areas. These service areas correspond to the boundaries of a school district or group of school districts, as described below:

- The Early Head Start service area includes the Alhambra, Cartwright, and Isaac Elementary School Districts
- The Head Start education service areas include the following:
 - Alhambra Elementary School District
 - Deer Valley Unified School District
 - Fowler Elementary School District
 - Washington Elementary School District
 - The Booker T. Washington education service area includes the Murphy, Phoenix, Roosevelt, and Wilson Elementary School Districts
 - The Greater Phoenix Urban League education service area includes the Cartwright, Isaac, Laveen, and Pendergast Elementary School Districts

Allocating information provided for census tracts and zip codes required the development of 'keys' to apportion the data. In brief, this process involved:

- Collecting 'shape files' that outline the location boundaries of the geographic areas for analysis (that is, the planning villages and Head Start service areas)
- Overlaying these shape files with City boundary, census tract, and zip code shape files
- Calculating the total land area that overlapped between sub-regional boundaries and census tracts or zip codes
- Applying these percentages to the census tract and zip code data to allocate the data to planning village and Head Start and Early Head Start service areas

An example can make the methodology clearer. In this example, an estimate of the number of service users – based on caseload estimates by zip code – is developed for 'Example' Unified School District (EUSD):

- An overlay analysis shows that all of zip code 12345 is within the city limits
 - Another overlay shows that only 50 percent of another zip code, 12346, lies within EUSD
 - The 12345 zip code is comprised of three census tracts
 - When distributing population counts and other data indicators to each of these zip codes, 100 percent of the population would be allocated to 12345, while only 50 percent of the population in 12346 would be allocated
-

The Community Assessment also includes ‘buffer analyses’ to determine the proximity of service locations to eligible individuals. Specifically, these analyses consider the locations of senior centers, family service centers, and Head Start sites and measure the percentage of eligible individuals within one mile and three miles of a location.

For Family Services Centers and senior centers, the service location was plotted and one-mile radius circles were drawn around each. The population that was within a covered radius was tallied by census tract. If a census tract was split by the border of the coverage radius, the census tract population was prorated by geographical area, which assumes a constant population density within a census tract. For example, if a census tract had 25 percent of its total land area within the coverage radius, 25 percent of the census tract population was included. This was repeated using a three-mile radius from the service location.

The Head Start analysis was similar, but also had to account for delegate agency boundaries. Children may only attend Head Start delivered by the delegate agency serving that child’s school district. Thus, if a child resides in School District 1, they can only attend Head Start programs delivered by the delegate agency for School District 1, even if they live nearer to a Head Start site in School District 2. To account for that requirement, the analysis was conducted separately for each of the nine delegate agencies, calculating the proportion of children within a one-mile and three-mile radius of a Head Start site within the school district in which they reside.

Race/Ethnicity

Many ACS tables can be filtered by racial group, allowing for analysis of demographic differences across races (for example, developing the racial distribution for children under five years of age living in poverty). However, ‘Hispanic/Latino’ is not a race, rather, it is considered an ethnicity and individuals must choose another race, typically ‘White/Caucasian’ or ‘some other’ race. In order to develop estimates of racial populations that include Hispanic/Latino a race rather than an ethnicity, a methodology was developed to adjust the race totals to account for individuals of Hispanic descent.

In brief, the methodology included the following steps:

- Query the demographic variable (e.g., age group) to establish a ‘control total’
- Query the same demographic variable with filters for each race, total individuals of Hispanic descent, and individuals of White/Caucasian descent who do not also identify as Hispanic
- Treat the total count of individuals of Hispanic descent as its own race category
- Add the total for each racial group (including Hispanic)
- If the total across racial groups is greater than the overall control (indicating that some individuals are being counted as both Hispanic and another race), adjust the number of individuals in the ‘other’ category such that the resulting total equals the control total
- If the ‘other’ category is reduced to zero and the sum of the racial groups still exceed the control total, prorate the remaining difference across the remaining races based on their proportional representation within the census tract

This calculation was performed at the census tract level in order to facilitate the detailed geographic analyses included in the Community Assessment.

This methodology provides a more complete portrayal of the racial/ethnic composition of the City and its neighborhoods than separately reporting race excluding those of Hispanic descent and the count of individuals of Hispanic descent. However, it is imprecise because the ACS separately records race and Hispanic ethnicity requiring assumptions regarding how to assign individuals to a single group. As the methodological description outlines, the analysis effectively counted anyone of Hispanic origin as 'Hispanic' rather than whatever race they selected. Given that 95 percent of individuals of Hispanic descent in Phoenix described themselves as White or some other race (and another five percent selected multiple races), this assumption appears reasonable and does not significantly undercount other races.

Appendix B: Additional Information Relating to Demographics

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Appendix B-I: Select Demographics of Phoenix Residents by Village

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatukee e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Lavean	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain
Total Residents	7,174,064	1,670,133	84,327	144,605	147,279	58,589	183,790	63,992	59,009	98,892	65,941	251,657	18,674	178,600	180,066	2,930	131,781
Total Households	2,643,430	584,766	32,644	49,137	65,389	21,615	70,431	24,249	25,607	24,679	18,024	65,772	6,888	67,867	71,983	908	39,572

Age

Under 5 years	431,224	117,222	4,182	11,355	8,769	4,222	11,347	4,778	3,194	9,340	6,040	20,243	1,239	12,678	9,870	103	9,860
% of Total	6.0%	7.0%	5.0%	7.9%	6.0%	7.2%	6.2%	7.5%	5.4%	9.4%	9.2%	8.0%	6.6%	7.1%	5.5%	3.5%	7.5%
5 to 14 years	927,468	239,112	11,735	22,196	16,973	8,079	23,257	9,406	6,714	17,177	12,463	44,680	3,117	22,342	20,233	400	20,338
% of Total	12.9%	14.3%	13.9%	15.3%	11.5%	13.8%	12.7%	14.7%	11.4%	17.4%	18.9%	17.8%	16.7%	12.5%	11.2%	13.7%	15.4%
15 to 19 years	478,165	117,036	5,684	12,065	6,996	5,290	11,503	3,362	3,333	7,951	5,486	23,577	875	10,304	9,970	73	10,568
% of Total	6.7%	7.0%	6.7%	8.3%	4.7%	9.0%	6.3%	5.3%	5.6%	8.0%	8.3%	9.4%	4.7%	5.8%	5.5%	2.5%	8.0%
20 to 24 years	491,151	118,345	4,664	10,527	10,000	5,639	11,492	3,150	4,011	8,581	3,691	22,954	760	14,064	9,389	88	9,335
% of Total	6.8%	7.1%	5.5%	7.3%	6.8%	9.6%	6.3%	4.9%	6.8%	8.7%	5.6%	9.1%	4.1%	7.9%	5.2%	3.0%	7.1%
25 to 34 years	986,787	269,412	11,891	21,534	29,908	11,604	30,959	6,889	11,698	18,154	10,141	37,573	2,936	27,754	26,945	438	20,988
% of Total	13.8%	16.1%	14.1%	14.9%	20.3%	19.8%	16.8%	10.8%	19.8%	18.4%	15.4%	14.9%	15.7%	15.5%	15.0%	15.0%	15.9%
35 to 44 years	882,115	230,910	10,227	21,061	20,705	7,657	24,476	9,396	9,027	15,684	10,257	34,519	2,918	23,882	23,439	524	17,138
% of Total	12.3%	13.8%	12.1%	14.6%	14.1%	13.1%	13.3%	14.7%	15.3%	15.9%	15.6%	13.7%	15.6%	13.4%	13.0%	17.9%	13.0%
45 to 54 years	850,945	210,901	13,725	16,911	19,417	6,013	24,496	9,903	8,796	10,455	8,077	29,335	2,640	21,265	23,302	405	16,162
% of Total	11.9%	12.6%	16.3%	11.7%	13.2%	10.3%	13.3%	15.5%	14.9%	10.6%	12.2%	11.7%	14.1%	11.9%	12.9%	13.8%	12.3%
55 to 64 years	864,005	182,658	11,506	13,862	15,747	5,158	23,212	7,533	6,225	7,311	5,166	21,438	2,027	21,694	26,428	413	14,938
% of Total	12.0%	10.9%	13.6%	9.6%	10.7%	8.8%	12.6%	11.8%	10.5%	7.4%	7.8%	8.5%	10.9%	12.1%	14.7%	14.1%	11.3%
65 to 74 years	729,598	113,658	6,916	9,246	10,553	2,924	14,917	5,948	4,174	2,692	3,205	10,512	1,647	13,690	18,606	360	8,269
% of Total	10.2%	6.8%	8.2%	6.4%	7.2%	5.0%	8.1%	9.3%	7.1%	2.7%	4.9%	4.2%	8.8%	7.7%	10.3%	12.3%	6.3%
75 years and over	532,606	70,880	3,798	5,848	8,211	2,004	8,132	3,627	1,837	1,546	1,415	6,826	516	10,927	11,883	125	4,185
% of Total	7.4%	4.2%	4.5%	4.0%	5.6%	3.4%	4.4%	5.7%	3.1%	1.6%	2.1%	2.7%	2.8%	6.1%	6.6%	4.3%	3.2%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table S0101 Age and Sex.

Household Composition

Family: Married couple	1,256,731	246,302	16,736	18,368	20,556	4,709	32,529	14,312	7,320	11,579	9,754	29,889	4,038	25,373	34,252	567	16,319
% of Total	47.5%	42.1%	51.3%	37.4%	31.4%	21.8%	46.2%	59.0%	28.6%	46.9%	54.1%	45.4%	58.6%	37.4%	47.6%	62.4%	41.2%
Family: Male HH'er; no spouse	144,505	40,405	1,772	3,598	2,941	1,213	4,273	969	1,469	2,529	1,783	7,464	287	4,860	3,508	38	3,701
% of Total	5.5%	6.9%	5.4%	7.3%	4.5%	5.6%	6.1%	4.0%	5.7%	10.2%	9.9%	11.3%	4.2%	7.2%	4.9%	4.2%	9.4%
Fam: Female HH'er; no spouse	319,500	86,716	3,490	8,990	7,283	4,155	8,362	1,745	2,424	5,063	3,097	14,481	541	10,804	7,518	39	8,724
% of Total	12.1%	14.8%	10.7%	18.3%	11.1%	19.2%	11.9%	7.2%	9.5%	20.5%	17.2%	22.0%	7.9%	15.9%	10.4%	4.3%	22.0%
Non-Family: Male householder	444,438	108,295	5,224	9,825	18,157	6,611	12,400	3,103	7,879	3,427	1,625	7,933	838	13,506	12,266	155	5,346
% of Total	16.8%	18.5%	16.0%	20.0%	27.8%	30.6%	17.6%	12.8%	30.8%	13.9%	9.0%	12.1%	12.2%	19.9%	17.0%	17.0%	13.5%
Non-Family: Female householder	478,256	103,049	5,423	8,356	16,452	4,928	12,867	4,121	6,514	2,080	1,766	6,004	1,184	13,324	14,439	110	5,482
% of Total	18.1%	17.6%	16.6%	17.0%	25.2%	22.8%	18.3%	17.0%	25.4%	8.4%	9.8%	9.1%	17.2%	19.6%	20.1%	12.1%	13.9%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B17017 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Household Type by Age of Householder.

Appendix B-I: Select Demographics of Phoenix Residents by Village

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatukee e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain
Total Residents	7,174,064	1,670,133	84,327	144,605	147,279	58,589	183,790	63,992	59,009	98,892	65,941	251,657	18,674	178,600	180,066	2,930	131,781
Total Households	2,643,430	584,766	32,644	49,137	65,389	21,615	70,431	24,249	25,607	24,679	18,024	65,772	6,888	67,867	71,983	908	39,572

Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaska Native	253,113	26,317	1,538	3,062	2,635	1,322	1,993	156	1,911	1,181	685	3,203	59	4,496	1,212	27	2,837
% of Total	3.5%	1.6%	1.8%	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%	1.1%	0.2%	3.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%	0.3%	2.5%	0.7%	0.9%	2.2%
Asian	200,089	57,238	5,283	5,141	4,277	979	9,901	5,125	1,945	1,156	2,572	2,230	936	5,701	9,523	166	2,302
% of Total	2.8%	3.4%	6.3%	3.6%	2.9%	1.7%	5.4%	8.0%	3.3%	1.2%	3.9%	0.9%	5.0%	3.2%	5.3%	5.7%	1.7%
Black/African American	261,816	94,856	5,224	9,972	7,992	5,218	5,355	1,324	2,708	5,816	9,506	11,121	556	10,469	4,570	9	15,016
% of Total	3.6%	5.7%	6.2%	6.9%	5.4%	8.9%	2.9%	2.1%	4.6%	5.9%	14.4%	4.4%	3.0%	5.9%	2.5%	0.3%	11.4%
Hispanic	2,258,104	712,279	13,085	73,666	47,533	33,120	34,575	4,864	25,452	76,151	32,169	195,268	2,277	57,435	34,625	364	81,694
% of Total	31.5%	42.6%	15.5%	50.9%	32.3%	56.5%	18.8%	7.6%	43.1%	77.0%	48.8%	77.6%	12.2%	32.2%	19.2%	12.4%	62.0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	11,503	2,909	187	85	233	1	291	15	30	219	23	615	0	360	295	0	554
% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
White/Caucasian	3,896,881	706,974	54,270	45,916	78,662	15,319	124,780	50,122	24,400	11,221	16,064	32,620	14,232	91,763	123,572	2,296	21,737
% of Total	54.3%	42.3%	64.4%	31.8%	53.4%	26.1%	67.9%	78.3%	41.3%	11.3%	24.4%	13.0%	76.2%	51.4%	68.6%	78.4%	16.5%
Two or More Races	265,329	63,177	4,317	6,149	5,422	2,358	6,275	2,197	2,329	2,841	4,462	5,965	560	7,602	5,737	68	6,894
% of Total	3.7%	3.8%	5.1%	4.3%	3.7%	4.0%	3.4%	3.4%	3.9%	2.9%	6.8%	2.4%	3.0%	4.3%	3.2%	2.3%	5.2%
Other	27,229	6,383	423	614	524	271	620	189	235	306	461	634	55	774	531	0	747
% of Total	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Tables B17020A - B17020I Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Age (and race or ethnicity)

Citizenship

Citizen	6,655,241	1,468,262	80,202	122,146	133,580	48,964	171,137	61,370	50,851	80,645	60,213	199,534	18,009	162,046	163,891	2,789	112,886
% of Total	92.8%	87.9%	95.1%	84.5%	90.7%	83.6%	93.1%	95.9%	86.2%	81.5%	91.3%	79.3%	96.4%	90.7%	91.0%	95.2%	85.7%
Non-Citizen	518,823	201,871	4,125	22,459	13,698	9,625	12,653	2,622	8,159	18,246	5,729	52,123	666	16,554	16,175	141	18,895
% of Total	7.2%	12.1%	4.9%	15.5%	9.3%	16.4%	6.9%	4.1%	13.8%	18.5%	8.7%	20.7%	3.6%	9.3%	9.0%	4.8%	14.3%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B05001 Nativity and Citizenship Status in the United States.

Language at Home (Residents 5 and Older)

English Only	4,939,526	979,918	66,904	72,498	99,892	28,351	136,496	51,253	34,802	34,676	36,752	83,135	15,384	117,963	132,828	2,254	66,731
% of Total	73.3%	63.1%	83.5%	54.4%	72.1%	52.1%	79.2%	86.6%	62.4%	38.7%	61.4%	35.9%	88.2%	71.1%	78.0%	79.7%	54.7%
Spanish	1,358,980	471,061	6,042	51,482	30,810	23,157	18,373	1,853	16,788	52,413	18,251	143,590	729	36,164	20,938	307	50,164
% of Total	20.2%	30.3%	7.5%	38.6%	22.2%	42.6%	10.7%	3.1%	30.1%	58.5%	30.5%	62.0%	4.2%	21.8%	12.3%	10.9%	41.1%
All Other Languages	444,334	101,932	7,199	9,270	7,807	2,859	17,574	6,108	4,225	2,462	4,899	4,689	1,322	11,795	16,429	266	5,026
% of Total	6.6%	6.6%	9.0%	7.0%	5.6%	5.3%	10.2%	10.3%	7.6%	2.7%	8.2%	2.0%	7.6%	7.1%	9.7%	9.4%	4.1%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table S1601 Language Spoken at Home.

Appendix B-I: Select Demographics of Phoenix Residents by Village

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatukee e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain
Total Residents	7,174,064	1,670,133	84,327	144,605	147,279	58,589	183,790	63,992	59,009	98,892	65,941	251,657	18,674	178,600	180,066	2,930	131,781
Total Households	2,643,430	584,766	32,644	49,137	65,389	21,615	70,431	24,249	25,607	24,679	18,024	65,772	6,888	67,867	71,983	908	39,572

Limited English Speaking (Households)

Spanish Only - Ling. Isolated	70,231	23,602	312	2,776	1,641	1,584	997	41	896	1,909	384	7,188	0	1,708	1,624	0	2,543
% of Total	2.7%	4.0%	1.0%	5.6%	2.5%	7.3%	1.4%	0.2%	3.5%	7.7%	2.1%	10.9%	0.0%	2.5%	2.3%	0.0%	6.4%
Other Lang. Only - Ling. Iso.	29,047	7,230	398	1,298	377	228	1,035	231	570	69	216	475	52	993	1,084	7	198
% of Total	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	2.6%	0.6%	1.1%	1.5%	1.0%	2.2%	0.3%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	1.5%	1.5%	0.8%	0.5%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table C16002 Household Language by Household Limited English Speaking Status.

Educational Attainment (Age 25+)

Less than high school graduation	587,919	183,693	1,626	20,555	11,104	10,675	9,753	1,171	7,507	17,574	5,515	51,249	478	15,706	10,159	239	20,381
% of Total	12.1%	17.0%	2.8%	23.2%	10.6%	30.2%	7.7%	2.7%	18.0%	31.5%	14.4%	36.6%	3.8%	13.2%	7.8%	10.6%	25.0%
High School graduates	1,151,988	252,395	8,378	21,423	20,050	8,469	29,283	4,858	7,567	18,416	10,818	43,615	1,690	30,292	23,927	503	23,108
% of Total	23.8%	23.4%	14.4%	24.2%	19.2%	24.0%	23.2%	11.2%	18.1%	33.0%	28.3%	31.1%	13.3%	25.4%	18.3%	22.2%	28.3%
Some college, associates degree	1,637,451	325,013	17,761	26,809	29,314	8,535	46,807	11,826	11,689	13,786	12,588	34,115	4,360	41,713	41,020	875	23,816
% of Total	33.8%	30.1%	30.6%	30.3%	28.0%	24.1%	37.1%	27.3%	28.0%	24.7%	32.9%	24.3%	34.4%	35.0%	31.4%	38.6%	29.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,468,698	317,318	30,298	19,674	44,074	7,680	40,349	25,440	14,994	6,067	9,340	11,224	6,156	31,499	55,499	648	14,375
% of Total	30.3%	29.4%	52.2%	22.2%	42.2%	21.7%	32.0%	58.8%	35.9%	10.9%	24.4%	8.0%	48.5%	26.4%	42.5%	28.6%	17.6%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table S1501 Educational Attainment.

Employment (Age 16 and Older in Civilian Labor Force)

Employed	3,285,183	835,105	45,393	68,081	84,396	29,004	97,110	33,597	32,247	46,992	29,780	112,839	9,791	86,586	97,617	1,283	60,388
% of Total	57.4%	64.7%	67.5%	62.8%	70.3%	63.6%	66.2%	68.8%	66.5%	66.2%	64.4%	62.0%	69.4%	61.1%	66.0%	53.9%	60.9%
Not Employed	2,435,773	454,919	21,837	40,328	35,705	16,599	49,645	15,254	16,213	24,012	16,468	69,174	4,312	55,147	50,369	1,097	38,761
% of Total	42.6%	35.3%	32.5%	37.2%	29.7%	36.4%	33.8%	31.2%	33.5%	33.8%	35.6%	38.0%	30.6%	38.9%	34.0%	46.1%	39.1%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B17005 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Individuals by Sex by Employment Status.

Appendix B-I: Select Demographics of Phoenix Residents by Village

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain	
Total Residents	7,174,064	1,670,133	84,327	144,605	147,279	58,589	183,790	63,992	59,009	98,892	65,941	251,657	18,674	178,600	180,066	2,930	131,781	
Total Households	2,643,430	584,766	32,644	49,137	65,389	21,615	70,431	24,249	25,607	24,679	18,024	65,772	6,888	67,867	71,983	908	39,572	
Income (Households)																		
Less than \$15,000	255,435	53,500	1,448	6,022	5,778	4,757	4,554	837	3,836	1,895	807	5,930	152	7,703	4,828	58	4,894	
% of Total	9.7%	9.1%	4.4%	12.3%	8.8%	22.0%	6.5%	3.5%	15.0%	7.7%	4.5%	9.0%	2.2%	11.3%	6.7%	6.4%	12.4%	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	227,362	48,684	1,295	5,809	5,943	3,073	5,331	769	1,994	1,700	764	6,697	118	7,008	4,965	26	3,192	
% of Total	8.6%	8.3%	4.0%	11.8%	9.1%	14.2%	7.6%	3.2%	7.8%	6.9%	4.2%	10.2%	1.7%	10.3%	6.9%	2.8%	8.1%	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	238,460	54,284	1,902	5,867	6,062	2,909	5,477	884	2,101	2,681	1,198	8,807	339	6,846	5,596	8	3,605	
% of Total	9.0%	9.3%	5.8%	11.9%	9.3%	13.5%	7.8%	3.6%	8.2%	10.9%	6.6%	13.4%	4.9%	10.1%	7.8%	0.9%	9.1%	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	351,643	82,471	2,820	7,979	9,691	2,962	9,413	1,919	3,832	4,059	2,173	12,071	590	10,486	8,565	33	5,877	
% of Total	13.3%	14.1%	8.6%	16.2%	14.8%	13.7%	13.4%	7.9%	15.0%	16.4%	12.1%	18.4%	8.6%	15.4%	11.9%	3.7%	14.9%	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	492,870	110,619	5,938	8,989	11,449	3,345	13,902	2,944	5,179	5,412	3,698	14,251	1,138	13,634	12,586	110	8,044	
% of Total	18.6%	18.9%	18.2%	18.3%	17.5%	15.5%	19.7%	12.1%	20.2%	21.9%	20.5%	21.7%	16.5%	20.1%	17.5%	12.1%	20.3%	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	349,662	76,133	4,544	5,060	7,522	1,848	10,346	3,127	3,364	3,880	3,359	8,582	974	8,178	10,262	142	4,944	
% of Total	13.2%	13.0%	13.9%	10.3%	11.5%	8.5%	14.7%	12.9%	13.1%	15.7%	18.6%	13.1%	14.1%	12.0%	14.3%	15.6%	12.5%	
\$100,000 or more	727,990	159,061	14,694	9,415	18,946	2,723	21,406	13,762	5,298	5,055	6,024	9,420	3,578	14,015	25,171	531	9,021	
% of Total	27.5%	27.2%	45.0%	19.2%	29.0%	12.6%	30.4%	56.8%	20.7%	20.5%	33.4%	14.3%	51.9%	20.7%	35.0%	58.4%	22.8%	

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table DP02 Selected Social Characteristics in the United States.

Appendix B-II: Select Demographics of Phoenix Residents Living in Poverty by Village*

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain
Total Residents	1,028,218	270,849	5,397	36,265	19,189	19,636	19,354	2,715	10,969	18,158	8,664	54,128	359	32,682	17,688	171	25,475
Total Households	339,007	79,871	1,965	9,717	7,850	6,401	6,157	968	4,572	3,816	1,869	12,520	170	10,675	5,949	57	7,185

Age

Under 5 years	93,297	28,029	422	4,553	1,655	2,182	1,905	79	632	1,967	868	6,654	4	3,318	1,137	0	2,653
% of Total	9.1%	10.3%	7.8%	12.6%	8.6%	11.1%	9.8%	2.9%	5.8%	10.8%	10.0%	12.3%	1.1%	10.2%	6.4%	0.0%	10.4%
5 to 14 years	184,739	57,977	1,161	7,888	3,461	3,961	3,054	440	1,914	4,628	2,523	13,509	16	6,465	3,000	40	5,916
% of Total	18.0%	21.4%	21.5%	21.8%	18.0%	20.2%	15.8%	16.2%	17.5%	25.5%	29.1%	25.0%	4.5%	19.8%	17.0%	23.2%	23.2%
15 to 17 years	51,266	16,447	206	2,718	868	1,081	1,129	78	427	842	409	4,333	5	1,395	975	20	1,962
% of Total	5.0%	6.1%	3.8%	7.5%	4.5%	5.5%	5.8%	2.9%	3.9%	4.6%	4.7%	8.0%	1.3%	4.3%	5.5%	11.5%	7.7%
18 to 24 years	144,600	30,466	590	4,336	1,782	2,591	3,257	323	963	2,075	739	5,989	118	3,510	1,588	0	2,605
% of Total	14.1%	11.2%	10.9%	12.0%	9.3%	13.2%	16.8%	11.9%	8.8%	11.4%	8.5%	11.1%	32.8%	10.7%	9.0%	0.1%	10.2%
25 to 34 years	137,539	37,892	730	4,724	3,305	2,736	3,252	233	2,032	2,311	1,430	6,133	15	5,117	2,809	4	3,061
% of Total	13.4%	14.0%	13.5%	13.0%	17.2%	13.9%	16.8%	8.6%	18.5%	12.7%	16.5%	11.3%	4.1%	15.7%	15.9%	2.5%	12.0%
35 to 44 years	109,065	32,657	762	4,278	2,110	1,973	2,145	490	1,222	3,317	1,325	6,858	54	3,711	1,829	41	2,542
% of Total	10.6%	12.1%	14.1%	11.8%	11.0%	10.0%	11.1%	18.1%	11.1%	18.3%	15.3%	12.7%	15.1%	11.4%	10.3%	24.0%	10.0%
45 to 54 years	90,859	25,175	386	3,481	2,101	1,694	1,660	324	1,554	1,393	610	4,411	37	3,234	1,728	15	2,547
% of Total	8.8%	9.3%	7.2%	9.6%	10.9%	8.6%	8.6%	11.9%	14.2%	7.7%	7.0%	8.1%	10.3%	9.9%	9.8%	8.7%	10.0%
55 to 64 years	101,071	22,609	513	2,219	1,822	1,578	1,840	295	1,382	832	405	3,780	54	3,408	2,186	51	2,243
% of Total	9.8%	8.3%	9.5%	6.1%	9.5%	8.0%	9.5%	10.9%	12.6%	4.6%	4.7%	7.0%	15.1%	10.4%	12.4%	30.1%	8.8%
65 to 74 years	63,850	11,329	258	1,371	1,012	937	681	194	462	544	205	1,518	5	1,495	1,263	0	1,384
% of Total	6.2%	4.2%	4.8%	3.8%	5.3%	4.8%	3.5%	7.2%	4.2%	3.0%	2.4%	2.8%	1.4%	4.6%	7.1%	0.0%	5.4%
75 years and over	51,933	8,269	369	697	1,073	904	432	259	381	249	151	941	52	1,029	1,172	0	561
% of Total	5.1%	3.1%	6.8%	1.9%	5.6%	4.6%	2.2%	9.5%	3.5%	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%	14.4%	3.1%	6.6%	0.0%	2.2%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B17001 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex and Age.

Household Composition

Family: Married couple	72,896	16,987	433	2,049	1,171	893	1,280	261	783	1,107	420	4,324	11	2,016	1,244	19	975
% of Total	21.5%	21.3%	22.0%	21.1%	14.9%	14.0%	20.8%	26.9%	17.1%	29.0%	22.5%	34.5%	6.2%	18.9%	20.9%	33.7%	13.6%
Family: Male HH'er; no spouse	21,519	5,622	94	640	365	277	499	6	129	300	291	1,016	0	773	357	2	873
% of Total	6.3%	7.0%	4.8%	6.6%	4.7%	4.3%	8.1%	0.6%	2.8%	7.9%	15.6%	8.1%	0.2%	7.2%	6.0%	2.7%	12.2%
Fam: Female HH'er; no spouse	79,505	22,738	386	3,377	1,447	1,869	1,399	94	731	1,369	897	4,427	10	3,222	1,024	9	2,477
% of Total	23.5%	28.5%	19.6%	34.8%	18.4%	29.2%	22.7%	9.7%	16.0%	35.9%	48.0%	35.4%	5.9%	30.2%	17.2%	16.4%	34.5%
Non-Family: Male householder	74,462	16,164	320	1,848	2,304	1,750	1,594	209	1,472	474	108	1,179	22	2,311	1,315	0	1,257
% of Total	22.0%	20.2%	16.3%	19.0%	29.4%	27.3%	25.9%	21.6%	32.2%	12.4%	5.8%	9.4%	13.2%	21.6%	22.1%	0.3%	17.5%
Non-Family: Female householder	90,625	18,360	732	1,803	2,563	1,612	1,384	398	1,456	567	153	1,575	127	2,354	2,007	27	1,603
% of Total	26.7%	23.0%	37.3%	18.6%	32.6%	25.2%	22.5%	41.2%	31.9%	14.9%	8.2%	12.6%	74.5%	22.0%	33.7%	46.9%	22.3%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B17017 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Household Type by Age of Householder.

Appendix B-II: Select Demographics of Phoenix Residents Living in Poverty by Village*

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain
Total Residents	1,028,218	270,849	5,397	36,265	19,189	19,636	19,354	2,715	10,969	18,158	8,664	54,128	359	32,682	17,688	171	25,475
Total Households	339,007	79,871	1,965	9,717	7,850	6,401	6,157	968	4,572	3,816	1,869	12,520	170	10,675	5,949	57	7,185
Race/Ethnicity																	
American Indian/Alaska Native	76,474	5,932	219	919	301	600	634	0	344	359	137	598	18	828	354	0	621
% of Total	7.4%	2.2%	4.0%	2.5%	1.6%	3.1%	3.3%	0.0%	3.1%	2.0%	1.6%	1.1%	5.0%	2.5%	2.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Asian	21,800	6,140	142	1,081	524	175	547	560	597	24	186	441	14	1,188	306	0	354
% of Total	2.1%	2.3%	2.6%	3.0%	2.7%	0.9%	2.8%	20.6%	5.4%	0.1%	2.1%	0.8%	3.9%	3.6%	1.7%	0.0%	1.4%
Black/African American	49,119	22,350	1,033	3,587	1,374	2,508	620	21	647	1,356	1,932	2,369	2	2,903	663	9	3,327
% of Total	4.8%	8.3%	19.1%	9.9%	7.2%	12.8%	3.2%	0.8%	5.9%	7.5%	22.3%	4.4%	0.6%	8.9%	3.7%	5.0%	13.1%
Hispanic	440,674	154,998	1,104	21,799	9,696	11,325	5,931	140	4,852	14,829	4,526	44,379	27	13,107	6,560	0	16,724
% of Total	42.9%	57.2%	20.5%	60.1%	50.5%	57.7%	30.6%	5.2%	44.2%	81.7%	52.2%	82.0%	7.5%	40.1%	37.1%	0.1%	65.6%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	1,654	190	0	15	13	0	0	0	6	2	0	30	0	55	40	0	28
% of Total	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
White/Caucasian	378,478	69,886	2,523	6,735	6,528	4,105	10,930	1,988	4,001	1,177	1,201	5,240	292	12,685	9,186	162	3,131
% of Total	36.8%	25.8%	46.8%	18.6%	34.0%	20.9%	56.5%	73.3%	36.5%	6.5%	13.9%	9.7%	81.2%	38.8%	51.9%	94.9%	12.3%
Two or More Races	54,433	10,297	359	1,960	705	811	608	5	476	360	616	951	6	1,741	549	0	1,149
% of Total	5.3%	3.8%	6.7%	5.4%	3.7%	4.1%	3.1%	0.2%	4.3%	2.0%	7.1%	1.8%	1.8%	5.3%	3.1%	0.0%	4.5%
Other	5,586	1,056	17	169	48	112	83	0	45	51	67	119	0	176	31	0	140
% of Total	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Tables B17020A - B17020I Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Age (and race or ethnicity)

Citizenship

Citizen	910,865	224,588	4,960	29,097	15,864	16,416	17,475	2,559	8,775	13,434	7,717	42,083	345	28,465	15,412	171	21,816
% of Total	88.6%	82.9%	91.9%	80.2%	82.7%	83.6%	90.3%	94.3%	80.0%	74.0%	89.1%	77.7%	96.1%	87.1%	87.1%	100.0%	85.6%
Non-Citizen	117,353	46,261	437	7,168	3,324	3,220	1,879	155	2,194	4,724	947	12,045	14	4,217	2,276	0	3,659
% of Total	11.4%	17.1%	8.1%	19.8%	17.3%	16.4%	9.7%	5.7%	20.0%	26.0%	10.9%	22.3%	3.9%	12.9%	12.9%	0.0%	14.4%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B17025 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Nativity.

Educational Attainment (Age 25+)

Less than high school graduation	141,697	45,730	233	5,822	3,174	4,163	2,114	123	2,201	4,594	833	11,313	22	4,246	2,101	0	4,791
% of Total	25.8%	33.4%	7.7%	35.5%	27.8%	43.8%	21.2%	6.9%	31.3%	52.5%	20.5%	48.2%	10.2%	24.0%	19.2%	0.0%	39.0%
High School graduates	160,974	38,491	734	4,520	3,461	2,400	2,625	134	1,655	2,212	1,382	6,898	77	5,783	2,461	16	4,134
% of Total	29.3%	28.2%	24.4%	27.6%	30.3%	25.3%	26.3%	7.5%	23.5%	25.3%	33.9%	29.4%	35.4%	32.7%	22.5%	13.1%	33.7%
Some college, associates degree	170,326	37,227	1,173	4,962	3,061	1,854	3,440	605	2,090	1,533	1,350	4,304	70	5,910	4,207	70	2,597
% of Total	31.0%	27.2%	39.0%	30.2%	26.8%	19.5%	34.5%	33.8%	29.7%	17.5%	33.1%	18.3%	32.0%	33.4%	38.4%	58.9%	21.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	76,587	15,272	869	1,103	1,725	1,083	1,785	929	1,088	418	510	974	49	1,762	2,191	33	752
% of Total	13.9%	11.2%	28.9%	6.7%	15.1%	11.4%	17.9%	51.9%	15.5%	4.8%	12.5%	4.1%	22.4%	10.0%	20.0%	28.0%	6.1%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B17003 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Individuals by Sex by Educational Attainment.

Appendix B-II: Select Demographics of Phoenix Residents Living in Poverty by Village*

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain	
Total Residents	1,028,218	270,849	5,397	36,265	19,189	19,636	19,354	2,715	10,969	18,158	8,664	54,128	359	32,682	17,688	171	25,475	
Total Households	339,007	79,871	1,965	9,717	7,850	6,401	6,157	968	4,572	3,816	1,869	12,520	170	10,675	5,949	57	7,185	
Employment (Age 16 and Older in Civilian Labor Force)																		
Employed	229,794	61,936	1,341	8,341	4,661	4,377	4,785	632	2,754	4,495	1,870	12,531	109	6,758	4,682	32	4,566	
% of Total	31.3%	34.7%	36.0%	36.8%	33.7%	33.5%	34.5%	28.8%	33.1%	39.4%	36.6%	38.4%	32.4%	30.5%	35.7%	24.9%	28.4%	
Not Employed	504,106	116,684	2,380	14,356	9,156	8,692	9,097	1,559	5,569	6,906	3,236	20,065	229	15,420	8,425	98	11,496	
% of Total	68.7%	65.3%	64.0%	63.2%	66.3%	66.5%	65.5%	71.2%	66.9%	60.6%	63.4%	61.6%	67.6%	69.5%	64.3%	75.1%	71.6%	

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B17005 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Individuals by Sex by Employment Status.

*The ACS does not determine poverty for the entire population. The analysis 'grosses-up' poverty counts based on the total population.

Appendix B-III: Calculated Poverty Rates for Select Demographics by Village

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain
Residents	14.3%	16.2%	6.4%	25.1%	13.0%	33.5%	10.5%	4.2%	18.6%	18.4%	13.1%	21.5%	1.9%	18.3%	9.8%	5.8%	19.3%
Households	12.8%	13.7%	6.0%	19.8%	12.0%	29.6%	8.7%	4.0%	17.9%	15.5%	10.4%	19.0%	2.5%	15.7%	8.3%	6.3%	18.2%

Age

Under 5 years	21.6%	23.9%	10.1%	40.1%	18.9%	51.7%	16.8%	1.7%	19.8%	21.1%	14.4%	32.9%	0.3%	26.2%	11.5%	0.0%	26.9%
5 to 14 years	19.9%	24.2%	9.9%	35.5%	20.4%	49.0%	13.1%	4.7%	28.5%	26.9%	20.2%	30.2%	0.5%	28.9%	14.8%	9.9%	29.1%
15 to 17 years	10.7%	14.1%	3.6%	22.5%	12.4%	20.4%	9.8%	2.3%	12.8%	10.6%	7.4%	18.4%	0.6%	13.5%	9.8%	26.8%	18.6%
18 to 24 years	29.4%	25.7%	12.7%	41.2%	17.8%	45.9%	28.3%	10.3%	24.0%	24.2%	20.0%	26.1%	15.5%	25.0%	16.9%	0.1%	27.9%
25 to 34 years	13.9%	14.1%	6.1%	21.9%	11.1%	23.6%	10.5%	3.4%	17.4%	12.7%	14.1%	16.3%	0.5%	18.4%	10.4%	1.0%	14.6%
35 to 44 years	12.4%	14.1%	7.4%	20.3%	10.2%	25.8%	8.8%	5.2%	13.5%	21.1%	12.9%	19.9%	1.9%	15.5%	7.8%	7.8%	14.8%
45 to 54 years	10.7%	11.9%	2.8%	20.6%	10.8%	28.2%	6.8%	3.3%	17.7%	13.3%	7.5%	15.0%	1.4%	15.2%	7.4%	3.7%	15.8%
55 to 64 years	11.7%	12.4%	4.5%	16.0%	11.6%	30.6%	7.9%	3.9%	22.2%	11.4%	7.8%	17.6%	2.7%	15.7%	8.3%	12.4%	15.0%
65 to 74 years	8.8%	10.0%	3.7%	14.8%	9.6%	32.1%	4.6%	3.3%	11.1%	20.2%	6.4%	14.4%	0.3%	10.9%	6.8%	0.0%	16.7%
75 years and over	9.8%	11.7%	9.7%	11.9%	13.1%	45.1%	5.3%	7.1%	20.7%	16.1%	10.7%	13.8%	10.0%	9.4%	9.9%	0.0%	13.4%

Household Composition

Family: Married couple	5.8%	6.9%	2.6%	11.2%	5.7%	19.0%	3.9%	1.8%	10.7%	9.6%	4.3%	14.5%	0.3%	7.9%	3.6%	3.4%	6.0%
Family: Male HH'er; no wife	14.9%	13.9%	5.3%	17.8%	12.4%	22.8%	11.7%	0.6%	8.8%	11.9%	16.3%	13.6%	0.1%	15.9%	10.2%	4.0%	23.6%
Fam: Female HH'er; no husband	24.9%	26.2%	11.1%	37.6%	19.9%	45.0%	16.7%	5.4%	30.1%	27.0%	29.0%	30.6%	1.9%	29.8%	13.6%	24.1%	28.4%
Non-Family: Female householder	16.8%	14.9%	6.1%	18.8%	12.7%	26.5%	12.9%	6.7%	18.7%	13.8%	6.6%	14.9%	2.7%	17.1%	10.7%	0.1%	23.5%
Non-Family: Male householder	18.9%	17.8%	13.5%	21.6%	15.6%	32.7%	10.8%	9.7%	22.4%	27.2%	8.7%	26.2%	10.7%	17.7%	13.9%	24.4%	29.2%

Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaska Native	30.2%	22.5%	14.2%	30.0%	11.4%	45.4%	31.8%	0.0%	18.0%	30.4%	20.0%	18.7%	30.6%	18.4%	29.2%	0.0%	21.9%
Asian	10.9%	10.7%	2.7%	21.0%	12.3%	17.9%	5.5%	10.9%	30.7%	2.0%	7.2%	19.8%	1.5%	20.8%	3.2%	0.0%	15.4%
Black/African American	18.8%	23.6%	19.8%	36.0%	17.2%	48.1%	11.6%	1.6%	23.9%	23.3%	20.3%	21.3%	0.4%	27.7%	14.5%	100.0%	22.2%
Hispanic	19.5%	21.8%	8.4%	29.6%	20.4%	34.2%	17.2%	2.9%	19.1%	19.5%	14.1%	22.7%	1.2%	22.8%	18.9%	0.0%	20.5%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	14.4%	6.5%	0.0%	17.8%	5.4%	20.7%	0.0%	0.0%	19.8%	1.1%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	15.3%	13.7%	0.0%	5.1%
White/Caucasian	9.7%	9.9%	4.6%	14.7%	8.3%	26.8%	8.8%	4.0%	16.4%	10.5%	7.5%	16.1%	2.0%	13.8%	7.4%	7.1%	14.4%
Two or More Races	20.5%	16.3%	8.3%	31.9%	13.0%	34.4%	9.7%	0.2%	20.4%	12.7%	13.8%	15.9%	1.1%	22.9%	9.6%	0.0%	16.7%
Other	20.5%	16.6%	4.0%	27.5%	9.1%	41.3%	13.4%	0.0%	19.2%	16.6%	14.5%	18.8%	0.0%	22.7%	5.8%	0.0%	18.7%

Citizenship

Citizen	13.7%	15.3%	6.2%	23.8%	11.9%	33.5%	10.2%	4.2%	17.3%	16.7%	12.8%	21.1%	1.9%	17.6%	9.4%	6.1%	19.3%
Non-Citizen	22.6%	22.9%	10.6%	31.9%	24.3%	33.5%	14.9%	5.9%	26.9%	25.9%	16.5%	23.1%	2.1%	25.5%	14.1%	0.0%	19.4%

Appendix B-III: Calculated Poverty Rates for Select Demographics by Village

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain	
Residents	14.3%	16.2%	6.4%	25.1%	13.0%	33.5%	10.5%	4.2%	18.6%	18.4%	13.1%	21.5%	1.9%	18.3%	9.8%	5.8%	19.3%	
Households	12.8%	13.7%	6.0%	19.8%	12.0%	29.6%	8.7%	4.0%	17.9%	15.5%	10.4%	19.0%	2.5%	15.7%	8.3%	6.3%	18.2%	
Educational Attainment (Age 25+)																		
Less than high school graduation	24.1%	24.9%	14.3%	28.3%	28.6%	39.0%	21.7%	10.5%	29.3%	26.1%	15.1%	22.1%	4.6%	27.0%	20.7%	0.0%	23.5%	
High School graduates	14.0%	15.3%	8.8%	21.1%	17.3%	28.3%	9.0%	2.8%	21.9%	12.0%	12.8%	15.8%	4.6%	19.1%	10.3%	3.1%	17.9%	
Some college, associates degree	10.4%	11.5%	6.6%	18.5%	10.4%	21.7%	7.3%	5.1%	17.9%	11.1%	10.7%	12.6%	1.6%	14.2%	10.3%	8.0%	10.9%	
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.2%	4.8%	2.9%	5.6%	3.9%	14.1%	4.4%	3.7%	7.3%	6.9%	5.5%	8.7%	0.8%	5.6%	3.9%	5.2%	5.2%	
Employment (Age 16+)																		
Employed	7.0%	7.4%	3.0%	12.3%	5.5%	15.1%	4.9%	1.9%	8.5%	9.6%	6.3%	11.1%	1.1%	7.8%	4.8%	2.5%	7.6%	
Not Employed	29.9%	30.8%	9.6%	43.5%	32.3%	51.8%	28.0%	10.3%	24.4%	35.9%	29.3%	25.4%	0.6%	38.8%	26.7%	0.0%	33.2%	

Appendix B-IV: Select Demographics of Phoenix Residents 60 Years of Age and Older by Village

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain
Total Residents	1,690,194	269,239	15,763	22,061	26,143	7,336	33,549	12,663	8,841	7,584	6,728	26,765	3,209	34,548	43,587	743	19,720
Total in Poverty	161,727	29,647	847	3,044	2,960	2,391	1,921	563	1,484	1,039	499	4,098	83	4,071	3,527	32	3,089

Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaska Native	34,327	3,060	56	270	391	136	166	7	339	95	42	596	7	589	122	0	244
% of Total	2.0%	1.1%	0.4%	1.2%	1.5%	1.9%	0.5%	0.1%	3.8%	1.2%	0.6%	2.2%	0.2%	1.7%	0.3%	0.0%	1.2%
Asian	32,211	8,969	713	855	569	197	1,528	409	372	186	426	493	146	1,287	1,572	0	216
% of Total	1.9%	3.3%	4.5%	3.9%	2.2%	2.7%	4.6%	3.2%	4.2%	2.5%	6.3%	1.8%	4.5%	3.7%	3.6%	0.0%	1.1%
Black/African American	36,023	12,556	489	1,180	864	799	635	189	313	694	950	1,589	133	1,175	461	12	3,072
% of Total	2.1%	4.7%	3.1%	5.3%	3.3%	10.9%	1.9%	1.5%	3.5%	9.1%	14.1%	5.9%	4.1%	3.4%	1.1%	1.6%	15.6%
Hispanic	238,865	57,445	1,546	5,290	3,837	3,039	2,552	431	1,848	4,269	2,223	14,501	195	4,554	2,569	22	10,569
% of Total	14.1%	21.3%	9.8%	24.0%	14.7%	41.4%	7.6%	3.4%	20.9%	56.3%	33.0%	54.2%	6.1%	13.2%	5.9%	3.0%	53.6%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	1,333	276	26	0	12	0	12	7	0	52	6	22	0	34	105	0	0
% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
White/Caucasian	1,305,599	180,701	12,683	13,845	19,962	2,867	28,205	11,557	5,792	2,098	2,680	8,660	2,670	26,228	38,147	709	4,598
% of Total	77.2%	67.1%	80.5%	62.8%	76.4%	39.1%	84.1%	91.3%	65.5%	27.7%	39.8%	32.4%	83.2%	75.9%	87.5%	95.4%	23.3%
Two or More Races	37,942	5,544	231	564	469	265	420	58	154	164	367	808	60	629	570	0	784
% of Total	2.2%	2.1%	1.5%	2.6%	1.8%	3.6%	1.3%	0.5%	1.7%	2.2%	5.5%	3.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.3%	0.0%	4.0%
Other	3,894	689	20	57	39	33	30	4	21	27	33	96	0	52	40	0	237
% of Total	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Tables B17020A - B17020I Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Age (and race or ethnicity)

Race/Ethnicity of Individuals in Poverty

American Indian/Alaska Native	8,740	497	12	16	13	76	23	0	52	16	0	122	7	110	24	0	24
% of Total	5.4%	1.7%	1.4%	0.5%	0.4%	3.2%	1.2%	0.0%	3.5%	1.5%	0.0%	3.0%	8.4%	2.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%
Asian	3,090	1,467	0	159	56	105	82	77	152	24	46	61	1	496	182	0	27
% of Total	1.9%	4.9%	0.0%	5.2%	1.9%	4.4%	4.3%	13.6%	10.2%	2.3%	9.3%	1.5%	1.1%	12.2%	5.2%	0.0%	0.9%
Black/African American	5,071	2,198	4	253	161	298	43	5	120	93	59	335	3	192	28	12	593
% of Total	3.1%	7.4%	0.5%	8.3%	5.4%	12.4%	2.2%	0.9%	8.1%	8.9%	11.8%	8.2%	3.6%	4.7%	0.8%	36.8%	19.2%
Hispanic	35,814	9,165	134	812	774	838	260	11	328	657	244	2,344	0	580	490	0	1,692
% of Total	22.1%	30.9%	15.8%	26.7%	26.1%	35.0%	13.5%	2.0%	22.1%	63.3%	49.0%	57.2%	0.0%	14.3%	13.9%	0.0%	54.8%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	153	37	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	18	0	0
% of Total	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
White/Caucasian	101,992	15,262	684	1,741	1,927	955	1,506	470	811	237	133	1,068	72	2,462	2,610	20	567
% of Total	63.1%	51.5%	80.8%	57.2%	65.1%	39.9%	78.4%	83.5%	54.7%	22.8%	26.6%	26.1%	87.0%	60.5%	74.0%	63.2%	18.4%
Two or More Races	6,228	819	12	58	14	107	6	0	13	11	16	146	0	225	170	0	40
% of Total	3.9%	2.8%	1.5%	1.9%	0.5%	4.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%	1.0%	3.1%	3.6%	0.0%	5.5%	4.8%	0.0%	1.3%
Other	639	202	0	5	3	13	0	0	7	2	1	15	0	7	4	0	145
% of Total	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	4.7%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Tables B17020A - B17020I Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Age (and race or ethnicity)

Appendix B-IV: Select Demographics of Phoenix Residents 60 Years of Age and Older by Village

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain
Total Residents	1,690,194	269,239	15,763	22,061	26,143	7,336	33,549	12,663	8,841	7,584	6,728	26,765	3,209	34,548	43,587	743	19,720
Total in Poverty	161,727	29,647	847	3,044	2,960	2,391	1,921	563	1,484	1,039	499	4,098	83	4,071	3,527	32	3,089

Employment Rates for Residents in the Labor Force

Employed	1,300,286	248,318	16,210	21,027	27,298	5,328	30,525	14,192	7,702	5,581	6,141	21,455	2,724	30,998	47,165	323	11,650
% of Total	76.9%	92.2%	102.8%	95.3%	104.4%	72.6%	91.0%	112.1%	87.1%	73.6%	91.3%	80.2%	84.9%	89.7%	108.2%	43.5%	59.1%
Not Employed	188,745	26,172	2,338	2,469	2,907	1,020	2,298	1,068	1,084	490	646	1,426	70	2,934	5,095	0	2,326
% of Total	11.2%	9.7%	14.8%	11.2%	11.1%	13.9%	6.8%	8.4%	12.3%	6.5%	9.6%	5.3%	2.2%	8.5%	11.7%	0.1%	11.8%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table S2301 Employment Status.

Composition of Households with One or More People 60 Years and Over

Total	1,125,688	186,232	10,569	16,122	19,482	5,941	22,963	8,216	6,858	5,137	4,972	17,766	2,176	23,605	29,052	452	12,921
Family: Married Couple	562,261	80,062	5,895	5,640	6,522	1,263	10,726	5,006	1,876	2,319	2,787	7,971	1,226	9,566	13,528	279	5,458
% of Total	49.9%	43.0%	55.8%	35.0%	33.5%	21.3%	46.7%	60.9%	27.4%	45.1%	56.0%	44.9%	56.4%	40.5%	46.6%	61.7%	42.2%
Family: Male HH'er; no spouse	39,428	9,199	391	836	648	242	1,189	250	315	493	382	1,449	68	1,216	703	0	1,018
% of Total	3.5%	4.9%	3.7%	5.2%	3.3%	4.1%	5.2%	3.0%	4.6%	9.6%	7.7%	8.2%	3.1%	5.2%	2.4%	0.0%	7.9%
Fam: Femal HH'er; no spouse	92,062	21,006	776	2,478	1,512	676	2,303	351	561	1,094	706	3,237	98	2,608	2,432	0	2,173
% of Total	8.2%	11.3%	7.3%	15.4%	7.8%	11.4%	10.0%	4.3%	8.2%	21.3%	14.2%	18.2%	4.5%	11.0%	8.4%	0.0%	16.8%
Non-Family	431,936	75,965	3,507	7,168	10,800	3,759	8,745	2,609	4,106	1,231	1,098	5,109	784	10,215	12,389	173	4,272
% of Total	38.4%	40.8%	33.2%	44.5%	55.4%	63.3%	38.1%	31.8%	59.9%	24.0%	22.1%	28.8%	36.1%	43.3%	42.6%	38.3%	33.1%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table S1101 Households and Families.

Grandparents Living with Grandchildren

Total Grandparents Living with Grandchildren	179,952	46,700	1,101	3,979	1,797	1,551	4,407	639	1,242	3,563	2,421	12,145	269	4,515	2,895	8	6,167
Responsible for Grandkids	62,526	14,736	478	1,402	486	514	1,442	67	414	1,178	644	3,392	67	1,831	1,024	0	1,796
No parent present	19,549	4,054	96	322	202	133	409	22	91	409	95	580	30	593	329	0	745
Grandparent 30-59 Years	9,275	1,865	74	178	107	63	189	17	72	226	63	238	26	197	86	0	327
Grandparent 60+ Years	10,274	2,189	22	144	95	70	219	5	19	182	32	342	3	395	243	0	418
Parent is present	42,977	10,682	382	1,081	284	381	1,033	46	322	770	549	2,812	37	1,239	695	0	1,051
Grandparent 30-59 Years	25,593	6,743	175	761	208	298	550	18	199	528	348	1,845	2	655	478	0	678
Grandparent 60+ Years	17,384	3,939	207	319	76	83	483	28	124	242	201	967	34	584	217	0	373
Not Responsible for Grandkids	117,426	31,964	623	2,576	1,311	1,037	2,965	572	829	2,385	1,776	8,754	203	2,684	1,871	8	4,371
Grandparent 30-59 Years	50,990	16,161	188	1,265	602	620	1,135	236	502	1,364	878	5,180	55	1,161	545	1	2,430
Grandparent 60+ Years	66,436	15,803	435	1,312	709	417	1,830	336	327	1,021	899	3,573	148	1,523	1,326	7	1,941

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B10051 Grandparents Living With Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years by Responsibility.

Appendix B-V: Projected Population Growth by Village, 2010 - 2050

	Phoenix	Ahwatukee Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain
Projected Population Growth - Overall																
2020 to 2030	182,152	2,862	13,674	13,712	17,033	15,671	23,306	9,428	19,281	16,593	12,158	6,675	7,676	5,824	1,348	16,912
2020 to 2040	320,909	4,904	21,085	21,297	35,457	25,041	54,488	17,620	27,578	26,007	18,311	15,320	13,993	8,259	5,519	26,029
2020 to 2050	422,325	6,217	23,742	25,656	42,057	33,819	83,932	22,876	32,660	30,255	24,228	26,598	17,728	9,807	9,406	33,344
2020 to 2055	461,273	6,559	23,867	26,616	43,512	37,082	96,926	24,202	34,861	31,616	26,392	33,529	18,492	10,288	11,502	35,829
Projected Annual Growth Rate																
Growth Rate, 2020-2030	11.1%	3.5%	9.7%	8.9%	29.8%	8.2%	36.0%	14.8%	21.6%	27.8%	5.5%	28.6%	4.4%	3.2%	25.3%	13.3%
Growth Rate, 2020-2040	19.6%	5.9%	14.9%	13.9%	62.0%	13.1%	84.2%	27.6%	30.9%	43.6%	8.2%	65.7%	8.0%	4.5%	103.5%	20.5%
Growth Rate, 2020-2050	25.8%	7.5%	16.8%	16.7%	73.5%	17.7%	129.7%	35.8%	36.6%	50.7%	10.9%	114.0%	10.2%	5.4%	176.4%	26.3%
Growth Rate, 2020-2055	28.2%	7.9%	16.9%	17.3%	76.1%	19.4%	149.8%	37.9%	39.1%	53.0%	11.9%	143.7%	10.6%	5.7%	215.7%	28.2%

Source: Unpublished population projections by census tract produced by the Maricopa Association of Governments.

Appendix C: Additional Information Relating to Education

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Appendix C-I: Enrollments for District Schools in Phoenix (2021-2022)*

District	Preschool		Kindergarten		1st Grade		2nd Grade		3rd Grade		4th through 6th Grade		7th and 8th Grade		9th through 12th Grade		Total (Masked)	
	Schools	Ct. Enrolled	Schools	Ct. Enrolled	Schools	Ct. Enrolled	Schools	Ct. Enrolled	Schools	Ct. Enrolled	Schools	Ct. Enrolled	Schools	Ct. Enrolled	Schools	Ct. Enrolled	Schools	Ct. Enrolled
Alhambra Elementary District	0	0	11	867	10	848	10	921	10	922	14	2,822	11	2,166	0	0	14	8,576
Balsz Elementary District	1	23	3	262	3	234	3	215	3	270	4	719	1	468	0	0	5	2,191
Cartwright Elementary District	2	273	17	1,542	17	1,621	17	1,692	17	1,480	18	4,759	10	3,417	0	0	23	14,817
Cave Creek Unified District	0	0	3	163	3	192	3	209	3	183	3	615	1	775	0	0	4	2,137
Creighton Elementary District	1	20	10	548	10	540	10	569	10	583	10	1,762	9	1,230	0	0	10	5,285
Deer Valley Unified District	16	578	18	1,184	18	1,196	18	1,310	18	1,325	18	4,093	9	1,951	3	4,333	22	16,033
Fowler Elementary District	4	121	6	394	6	390	6	391	6	402	8	1,187	3	848	0	0	8	3,733
Glendale Union High School District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9,732	6	9,732
Isaac Elementary District	1	150	9	586	9	568	9	582	9	486	11	1,704	4	1,169	0	0	12	5,245
Kyrene Elementary District	5	132	9	633	9	651	9	703	9	722	12	2,258	3	1,806	0	0	12	6,912
Laveen Elementary District	5	214	9	791	9	705	9	837	10	786	10	2,466	10	1,729	0	0	10	7,528
Madison Elementary District	4	213	5	590	5	601	5	623	5	632	8	1,868	4	1,253	0	0	8	5,780
Maricopa County Regional District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	39	1	56
Murphy Elementary District	2	58	3	148	3	135	3	112	3	143	3	375	3	300	0	0	3	1,271
Osborn Elementary District	4	78	3	318	3	303	3	317	3	295	3	790	1	528	0	0	6	2,631
Paradise Valley Unified District	10	339	25	1,740	25	1,723	26	1,849	26	1,713	26	5,417	9	4,379	7	9,979	41	27,213
Pendergast Elementary District	2	63	7	437	7	387	7	483	7	482	7	1,589	7	1,206	0	0	7	4,663
Phoenix Elementary District	4	249	15	512	14	528	14	555	14	545	14	1,734	14	1,233	0	0	15	5,384
Phoenix Union High School District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	27,721	18	27,730
Riverside Elementary District	1	13	1	56	1	71	1	83	1	79	2	255	2	213	0	0	4	803
Roosevelt Elementary District	3	92	16	730	17	717	17	727	17	787	17	2,384	17	1,863	0	0	19	7,305
Scottsdale Unified District	1	13	3	246	3	251	3	210	3	256	4	814	2	634	1	1,625	5	4,052
Tempe Elementary District	1	31	1	98	1	112	1	108	1	107	1	224	0	0	0	0	1	680
Tempe Union High School District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4,970	2	4,970
Tolleson Elementary District	2	40	2	141	2	143	2	144	2	105	2	389	2	334	0	0	2	1,296
Washington Elementary District	10	211	26	1,921	26	1,970	26	2,053	26	2,049	27	6,271	12	4,694	0	0	31	19,248
Wilson Elementary District	1	39	1	113	1	122	1	115	1	112	1	340	1	224	0	0	2	1,065

*School counts exclude grade cohorts that are masked within ADE's public data.

Appendix C-II: Grades for District Schools in Phoenix (2019-2020)*

	A	B	C	D	F	NR
Total Schools in Phoenix	54	78	84	35	6	1
<i>% of Schools in Phoenix**</i>	21.0%	30.4%	32.7%	13.6%	2.3%	
Alhambra Elementary District	1	2	4	3	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	10.0%	20.0%	40.0%	30.0%	0.0%	
Balsz Elementary District	0	3	1	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Cartwright Elementary District	3	5	7	4	1	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	15.0%	25.0%	35.0%	20.0%	5.0%	
Cave Creek Unified District	3	1	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Creighton Elementary District	0	1	4	2	1	1
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	0.0%	12.5%	50.0%	25.0%	12.5%	
Deer Valley Unified District	9	8	2	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	47.4%	42.1%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	
Fowler Elementary District	0	2	4	1	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	0.0%	28.6%	57.1%	14.3%	0.0%	
Glendale Union High School District	5	1	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Isaac Elementary District	0	3	3	3	1	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	0.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	10.0%	
Kyrene Elementary District	7	3	2	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	58.3%	25.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
Laveen Elementary District	1	5	2	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	12.5%	62.5%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Madison Elementary District	4	2	2	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Murphy Elementary District	0	0	1	2	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	
Osborn Elementary District	0	1	3	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Paradise Valley Unified District	9	15	7	5	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	25.0%	41.7%	19.4%	13.9%	0.0%	
Pendergast Elementary District	0	3	4	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	0.0%	42.9%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	
Phoenix Elementary District	1	2	6	4	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	7.7%	15.4%	46.2%	30.8%	0.0%	
Phoenix Union High School District	2	2	10	2	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	12.5%	12.5%	62.5%	12.5%	0.0%	
Riverside Elementary District	1	1	1	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	

Appendix C-II: Grades for District Schools in Phoenix (2019-2020)*

	A	B	C	D	F	NR
Total Schools in Phoenix	54	78	84	35	6	1
<i>% of Schools in Phoenix**</i>	21.0%	30.4%	32.7%	13.6%	2.3%	
Roosevelt Elementary District	0	2	5	7	3	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	0.0%	11.8%	29.4%	41.2%	17.6%	
Scottsdale Unified District	3	2	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Tempe Elementary District	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Tempe Union High School District	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Tolleson Elementary District	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	
Washington Elementary District	4	12	14	1	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	12.9%	38.7%	45.2%	3.2%	0.0%	
Wilson Elementary District	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in District</i>	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

*According to the Arizona State Board of Education, "2019-2020 letter grades are the same as those awarded in the 2018-2019 school year" due to school closures from COVID-19. Additionally, HB 2402 "paused A-F letter grades for the 2020-2021 school year." (See <https://azsbe.az.gov/f-school-letter-grades>, retrieved April 1, 2022.

**Includes schools with enrollments greater than 0 and a letter grade of A, B, C, D, or F.

Appendix C-III: Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity for District Schools in Phoenix (2021-2022)

	Asian	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	White/ Caucasian	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Multi-Race	Total (Masked)
Total Enrollment in Phoenix	3,884	3,264	16,254	117,124	47,120	44	5,958	196,336
<i>% of Students</i>	2.0%	1.7%	8.4%	60.5%	24.3%	0.0%	3.1%	
Alhambra Elementary District	325	99	806	6,822	325	0	86	8,576
<i>% of District Total</i>	3.8%	0.6%	4.9%	43.2%	3.6%	0.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Balsz Elementary District	0	136	505	1,346	107	0	60	2,191
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.0%	3.1%	12.0%	36.3%	4.5%	0.0%	2.7%	100.0%
Cartwright Elementary District	0	70	842	13,220	391	0	41	14,817
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.0%	0.2%	2.9%	46.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%
Cave Creek Unified District	14	0	0	304	1,686	0	86	2,137
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	43.1%	0.0%	3.9%	100.0%
Creighton Elementary District	0	87	278	4,433	312	0	55	5,285
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.0%	0.8%	2.7%	44.0%	5.5%	0.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Deer Valley Unified District	521	146	799	4,066	9,595	17	709	16,033
<i>% of District Total</i>	3.3%	0.5%	2.6%	13.4%	36.4%	0.1%	4.2%	100.0%
Fowler Elementary District	0	0	339	3,063	169	0	70	3,733
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	43.5%	4.3%	0.0%	1.8%	100.0%
Glendale Union High School District	314	271	837	5,077	2,911	0	288	9,732
<i>% of District Total</i>	3.2%	1.4%	4.4%	28.2%	22.5%	0.0%	2.9%	100.0%
Isaac Elementary District	0	0	198	4,897	15	0	0	5,245
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	48.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Kyrene Elementary District	274	218	681	1,966	3,026	0	686	6,912
<i>% of District Total</i>	4.0%	1.6%	5.1%	15.6%	28.5%	0.0%	9.0%	100.0%
Laveen Elementary District	147	152	1,436	4,701	741	0	255	7,528
<i>% of District Total</i>	2.0%	1.0%	9.8%	35.5%	8.7%	0.0%	3.3%	100.0%
Madison Elementary District	63	140	317	2,183	2,611	0	415	5,780
<i>% of District Total</i>	1.1%	1.2%	2.8%	19.9%	29.7%	0.0%	6.7%	100.0%
Maricopa County Regional District	0	0	21	31	0	0	0	56
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.0%	0.0%	19.4%	35.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Murphy Elementary District	0	0	96	1,138	0	0	0	1,271
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	47.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Osborn Elementary District	52	148	385	1,603	308	0	106	2,631
<i>% of District Total</i>	2.0%	2.9%	7.6%	34.5%	10.1%	0.0%	3.9%	100.0%
Paradise Valley Unified District	914	210	1,047	9,254	14,132	0	1,272	27,213
<i>% of District Total</i>	3.4%	0.4%	2.0%	17.8%	33.2%	0.0%	4.5%	100.0%
Pendergast Elementary District	40	33	314	3,740	367	0	80	4,663
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.9%	0.4%	3.4%	42.3%	7.2%	0.0%	1.7%	100.0%
Phoenix Elementary District	17	25	520	4,198	327	0	76	5,384
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.3%	0.2%	5.0%	42.0%	5.7%	0.0%	1.4%	100.0%
Phoenix Union High School District	347	597	2,583	22,548	1,140	13	375	27,730
<i>% of District Total</i>	1.3%	1.1%	4.7%	43.5%	3.9%	0.0%	1.3%	100.0%
Riverside Elementary District	0	30	94	592	36	0	0	803
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.0%	1.9%	6.2%	41.4%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Roosevelt Elementary District	15	72	835	5,978	140	0	27	7,305
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.2%	0.5%	5.8%	44.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.4%	100.0%
Scottsdale Unified District	102	82	242	1,459	2,032	0	71	4,052
<i>% of District Total</i>	2.6%	1.0%	3.1%	19.2%	33.0%	0.0%	1.7%	100.0%

Appendix C-III: Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity for District Schools in Phoenix (2021-2022)

	Asian	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	White/ Caucasian	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Multi-Race	Total (Masked)
Total Enrollment in Phoenix	3,884	3,264	16,254	117,124	47,120	44	5,958	196,336
<i>% of Students</i>	2.0%	1.7%	8.4%	60.5%	24.3%	0.0%	3.1%	
Tempe Elementary District	0	12	84	533	29	0	0	680
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.0%	0.9%	6.3%	42.9%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Tempe Union High School District	238	148	745	1,420	2,084	14	311	4,970
<i>% of District Total</i>	4.8%	1.5%	7.8%	16.1%	28.2%	0.3%	5.9%	100.0%
Tolleson Elementary District	17	0	163	1,008	53	0	34	1,296
<i>% of District Total</i>	1.3%	0.0%	6.4%	42.2%	3.8%	0.0%	2.6%	100.0%
Washington Elementary District	484	588	1,978	10,635	4,570	0	855	19,248
<i>% of District Total</i>	2.5%	1.6%	5.3%	30.1%	18.5%	0.0%	4.3%	100.0%
Wilson Elementary District	0	0	109	909	13	0	0	1,065
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	45.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

**Appendix C-IV: Special Populations in School Districts in Phoenix
 (2021-2022)**

	English Language Learner	Free & Reduced Lunch*	Homeless**	Students with Disabilities	All Students***
Total Students	28,497	143,119	1,271	25,137	232,247
<i>% of Students</i>	12.3%	61.6%	0.5%	10.8%	
Alhambra Elementary District	2,305	9,649	33	906	23,011
<i>% of District Total</i>	10.0%	41.9%	0.1%	3.9%	100.0%
Balsz Elementary District	547	2,225	149	292	2,332
<i>% of District Total</i>	23.5%	95.4%	6.4%	12.5%	100.0%
Cartwright Elementary District	4,468	14,469	80	1,512	16,580
<i>% of District Total</i>	26.9%	87.3%	0.5%	9.1%	100.0%
Cave Creek Unified District	12	187	0	310	2,654
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.5%	7.0%	0.0%	11.7%	100.0%
Creighton Elementary District	1,261	5,235	137	591	5,871
<i>% of District Total</i>	21.5%	89.2%	2.3%	10.1%	100.0%
Deer Valley Unified District	611	6,067	169	2,156	16,574
<i>% of District Total</i>	3.7%	36.6%	1.0%	13.0%	100.0%
Fowler Elementary District	787	3,602	0	436	4,678
<i>% of District Total</i>	16.8%	77.0%	0.0%	9.3%	100.0%
Glendale Union High School District	780	5,473	164	1,264	10,072
<i>% of District Total</i>	7.7%	54.3%	1.6%	12.5%	100.0%
Isaac Elementary District	1,976	6,166	0	703	6,551
<i>% of District Total</i>	30.2%	94.1%	0.0%	10.7%	100.0%
Kyrene Elementary District	137	2,001	0	894	7,734
<i>% of District Total</i>	1.8%	25.9%	0.0%	11.6%	100.0%
Laveen Elementary District	629	5,115	14	981	7,495
<i>% of District Total</i>	8.4%	68.2%	0.2%	13.1%	100.0%
Madison Elementary District	186	1,966	0	533	6,458
<i>% of District Total</i>	2.9%	30.4%	0.0%	8.3%	100.0%
Maricopa County Regional District	0	63	0	0	66
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.0%	96.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Murphy Elementary District	465	1,491	0	130	1,670
<i>% of District Total</i>	27.8%	89.3%	0.0%	7.8%	100.0%
Osborn Elementary District	366	3,061	0	384	3,402
<i>% of District Total</i>	10.8%	90.0%	0.0%	11.3%	100.0%
Paradise Valley Unified District	1,930	10,143	22	4,220	30,862
<i>% of District Total</i>	6.3%	32.9%	0.1%	13.7%	100.0%
Pendegast Elementary District	810	4,361	13	609	5,661
<i>% of District Total</i>	14.3%	77.0%	0.2%	10.8%	100.0%
Phoenix Elementary District	947	5,112	52	678	6,345
<i>% of District Total</i>	14.9%	80.6%	0.8%	10.7%	100.0%
Phoenix Union High School District	4,292	22,995	112	3,229	27,667
<i>% of District Total</i>	15.5%	83.1%	0.4%	11.7%	100.0%
Riverside Elementary District	72	766	0	99	909
<i>% of District Total</i>	7.9%	84.2%	0.0%	10.9%	100.0%
Roosevelt Elementary District	1,945	7,735	137	1,102	8,750
<i>% of District Total</i>	22.2%	88.4%	1.6%	12.6%	100.0%
Scottsdale Unified District	170	1,636	0	384	4,615
<i>% of District Total</i>	3.7%	35.4%	0.0%	8.3%	100.0%

**Appendix C-IV: Special Populations in School Districts in Phoenix
 (2021-2022)**

	English Language Learner	Free & Reduced Lunch*	Homeless**	Students with Disabilities	All Students***
Total Students	28,497	143,119	1,271	25,137	232,247
<i>% of Students</i>	12.3%	61.6%	0.5%	10.8%	
Tempe Elementary District	138	588	0	111	795
<i>% of District Total</i>	17.4%	74.0%	0.0%	14.0%	100.0%
Tempe Union High School District	45	679	26	395	5,577
<i>% of District Total</i>	0.8%	12.2%	0.5%	7.1%	100.0%
Tolleson Elementary District	238	1,365	36	113	1,685
<i>% of District Total</i>	14.1%	81.0%	2.1%	6.7%	100.0%
Washington Elementary District	3,090	19,890	85	2,992	22,970
<i>% of District Total</i>	13.5%	86.6%	0.4%	13.0%	100.0%
Wilson Elementary District	290	1,080	42	113	1,263
<i>% of District Total</i>	23.0%	85.5%	3.3%	8.9%	100.0%

* Due to the impacts of COVID-19, subsequent fiscal year data from 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 would not be comparable to prior year Community Needs Assessment reports, so the 2019-2020 data were utilized. . The public data set reports total enrollment and percent of enrollment eligible for Free and Reduced Price Lunch. Values below 2% were masked as "<=2%" and values above 98% were masked as ">=98%." To estimate the count of eligible children (imputed from the percent eligible and total enrollment figures), 1% was assumed when the value was >=2%, and 99% was used when the value was >=98%.

** Counts are masked when there were fewer than 10 homeless children enrolled in the District. Percent of total is not calculated for homeless students because the Department of Education calculates this on a rolling basis rather than as a point-in-time.

***The All Student count is taken from the total enrollment count in the Free and Reduced Price Lunch data, which is generally higher on a school-by-school basis than what is reported in Appendix C-1.

Appendix C-V: Enrollments for Charter Schools in Phoenix (2021-2022)*

	Preschool		Kindergarten		1st Grade		2nd Grade		3rd Grade		4th through 6th Grade		7th and 8th Grade		9th through 12th Grade		Total (Includes Counts Masked at School Level)	
	Schools	Ct. Enrolled	Schools	Ct. Enrolled	Schools	Ct. Enrolled	Schools	Ct. Enrolled	Schools	Ct. Enrolled	Schools	Ct. Enrolled	Schools	Ct. Enrolled	Schools	Ct. Enrolled	Schools	Ct. Enrolled
Total Charter Schools in Phoenix	0	0	82	4,668	82	4,772	84	4,879	83	4,764	100	13,502	74	8,408	69	16,199	168	57,935
Ahwatukee Foothills	0	0	1	93	2	143	2	136	2	147	3	749	3	484	2	612	4	2,373
Alhambra	0	0	9	409	8	339	8	368	9	429	11	1,093	7	673	10	2,678	22	6,095
Camelback East	0	0	6	353	6	386	6	404	6	396	7	1,068	5	553	7	1,481	12	4,701
Central City	0	0	3	149	3	150	4	174	4	184	6	682	4	528	5	1,188	11	3,126
Deer Valley	0	0	9	493	8	432	10	477	8	414	10	997	6	573	7	917	18	4,416
Desert View	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encanto	0	0	5	198	6	207	6	209	6	196	7	478	4	205	5	832	14	2,457
Estrella	0	0	2	179	2	245	2	208	2	234	2	681	2	459	4	1,151	6	3,168
Laveen	0	0	3	186	3	213	3	183	3	163	4	565	4	479	2	508	4	2,297
Maryvale	0	0	13	1,099	13	1,084	13	1,134	13	1,060	15	2,884	12	1,720	7	2,733	21	11,749
North Gateway	0	0	1	84	1	96	1	105	1	99	1	270	1	164	1	138	1	956
North Mountain	0	0	7	295	7	234	7	253	6	214	7	553	5	486	4	475	13	2,595
Paradise Valley	0	0	7	412	7	412	6	389	6	399	9	1,231	5	636	6	1,705	14	5,245
Rio Vista	0	0	1	30	1	26	1	45	1	31	1	108	1	89	1	139	1	468
South Mountain	0	0	15	688	15	805	15	794	16	798	17	2,143	15	1,359	8	1,642	27	8,289

*School counts exclude grade cohorts that are masked within ADE's public data.

Appendix C-VI: Grades for Charter Schools in Phoenix (2019-2020)*

	A	B	C	D	F	NR
Total Charter Schools in Phoenix	38	45	31	9	3	4
<i>% of Schools in Phoenix**</i>	30.2%	35.7%	24.6%	7.1%	2.4%	
Ahwatukee Foothills	4	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Alhambra	3	9	7	0	0	1
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	15.8%	47.4%	36.8%	0.0%	0.0%	
Camelback East	5	2	3	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	50.0%	20.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Central City	4	3	0	1	2	0
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	40.0%	30.0%	0.0%	10.0%	20.0%	
Deer Valley	4	5	3	1	0	0
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	30.8%	38.5%	23.1%	7.7%	0.0%	
Desert View	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>						
Encanto	3	3	0	1	0	1
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	42.9%	42.9%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	
Estrella	0	3	0	1	0	0
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	
Laveen	0	2	2	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Maryvale	3	6	5	2	0	0
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	18.8%	37.5%	31.3%	12.5%	0.0%	
North Gateway	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
North Mountain	2	1	4	2	1	0
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	20.0%	10.0%	40.0%	20.0%	10.0%	
Paradise Valley	7	4	1	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	58.3%	33.3%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
Rio Vista	0	1	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
South Mountain	2	6	6	1	0	2
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	13.3%	40.0%	40.0%	6.7%	0.0%	

*According to the Arizona State Board of Education, "2019-2020 letter grades are the same as those awarded in the 2018-2019 school year" due to school closures from COVID-19. Additionally, HB 2402 "paused A-F letter grades for the 2020-2021 school year." (See <https://azsbe.az.gov/f-school-letter-grades>, retrieved April 1, 2022.

**Includes schools with enrollments greater than 0 and a letter grade of A, B, C, D, or F.

Appendix C-VII: Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity for Charter Schools in Phoenix (2021-2022)

	Asian	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	White/ Caucasian	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Multi-Race	Total (Masked)
Total Enrollment	3,442	372	5,206	32,548	13,060	-	1,515	57,935
<i>% of Students</i>	6.1%	0.7%	9.3%	58.0%	23.3%	0.0%	2.7%	
Ahwatukee Foothills	533	0	116	393	1,152	0	140	2,373
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	22.8%	0.0%	5.0%	16.8%	49.4%	0.0%	6.0%	100.0%
Alhambra	94	13	603	4,591	464	0	61	6,095
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	1.6%	0.2%	10.4%	78.8%	8.0%	0.0%	1.0%	100.0%
Camelback East	450	13	361	1,463	2,077	0	215	4,701
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	9.8%	0.3%	7.9%	32.0%	45.4%	0.0%	4.7%	100.0%
Central City	27	0	309	2,080	510	0	87	3,126
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	0.9%	0.0%	10.3%	69.0%	16.9%	0.0%	2.9%	100.0%
Deer Valley	574	27	268	1,303	1,898	0	164	4,416
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	13.6%	0.6%	6.3%	30.8%	44.8%	0.0%	3.9%	100.0%
Desert View	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>								
Encanto	86	53	210	1,303	536	0	96	2,457
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	3.8%	2.3%	9.2%	57.0%	23.5%	0.0%	4.2%	100.0%
Estrella	30	0	352	2,547	155	0	16	3,168
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	1.0%	0.0%	11.4%	82.2%	5.0%	0.0%	0.5%	100.0%
Laveen	49	24	330	1,316	451	0	94	2,297
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	2.2%	1.1%	14.6%	58.1%	19.9%	0.0%	4.2%	100.0%
Maryvale	77	125	817	9,444	1,003	0	114	11,749
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	0.7%	1.1%	7.1%	81.6%	8.7%	0.0%	1.0%	100.0%
North Gateway	23	0	38	152	683	0	55	956
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	2.4%	0.0%	4.0%	16.0%	71.8%	0.0%	5.8%	100.0%
North Mountain	310	0	211	1,183	645	0	90	2,595
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	12.7%	0.0%	8.7%	48.5%	26.4%	0.0%	3.7%	100.0%
Paradise Valley	1,143	97	140	968	2,600	0	191	5,245
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	22.2%	1.9%	2.7%	18.8%	50.6%	0.0%	3.7%	100.0%
Rio Vista	0	0	0	63	361	0	29	468
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%	79.7%	0.0%	6.4%	100.0%
South Mountain	46	20	1,451	5,742	525	0	163	8,289
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	0.6%	0.3%	18.3%	72.3%	6.6%	0.0%	2.1%	100.0%

**Appendix C-VIII: Special Populations in Charter School Districts in Phoenix
 (2021-2022)**

	English Language Learner	Free & Reduced Lunch*	Homeless**	Students with Disabilities	Total (Includes Counts Masked at School Level)
Total Students	6,248	28,630	582	4,988	57,935
<i>% of Students</i>	10.8%	49.4%	1.0%	8.6%	
Ahwatukee Foothills	24	0	0	133	2,373
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	100.0%
Alhambra	1,268	4,576	136	582	6,095
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	20.8%	75.1%	2.2%	9.5%	100.0%
Camelback East	260	792	11	306	4,701
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	5.5%	16.8%	0.2%	6.5%	100.0%
Central City	270	2,014	70	281	3,126
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	8.6%	64.4%	2.2%	9.0%	100.0%
Deer Valley	180	981	0	366	4,416
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	4.1%	22.2%	0.0%	8.3%	100.0%
Desert View	0	0	0	0	0
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>					
Encanto	252	893	18	544	2,457
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	10.3%	36.3%	0.7%	22.1%	100.0%
Estrella	449	1,669	46	211	3,168
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	14.2%	52.7%	1.5%	6.7%	100.0%
Laveen	144	751	0	152	2,297
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	6.3%	32.7%	0.0%	6.6%	100.0%
Maryvale	2,016	8,874	133	1,043	11,749
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	17.2%	75.5%	1.1%	8.9%	100.0%
North Gateway	0	70	0	74	956
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	0.0%	7.3%	0.0%	7.7%	100.0%
North Mountain	158	1,032	0	223	2,595
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	6.1%	39.8%	0.0%	8.6%	100.0%
Paradise Valley	119	371	25	271	5,245
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	2.3%	7.1%	0.5%	5.2%	100.0%
Rio Vista	0	74	0	61	468
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	0.0%	15.8%	0.0%	13.0%	100.0%
South Mountain	1,108	6,534	143	741	8,289
<i>% of Schools in Village</i>	13.4%	78.8%	1.7%	8.9%	100.0%

* Due to the impacts of COVID-19, subsequent fiscal year data from 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 would not be comparable to prior year Community Needs Assessment reports, so the 2019-2020 data were utilized. The public data set reports total enrollment and percent of enrollment eligible for Free and Reduced Price Lunch. Values below 2% were masked as "<=2%" and values above 98% were masked as ">=98%." To estimate the count of eligible children (imputed from the percent eligible and total enrollment figures), 1% was assumed when the value was >=2%, and 99% was used when the value was >=98%.

** Counts are masked when there were fewer than 10 homeless children enrolled in the District. Percent of total is not calculated for homeless students because the Department of Education calculates this on a rolling basis rather than as a point-in-time.

Appendix D: Additional Information Relating to Employment

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Appendix D-I: Annual Employment in Phoenix MSA by Industry, 2012 - 2021

Industry	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*	2018	2019	2020	2021
Natural Resources and Mining	3,500	3,600	3,400	3,400	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,500	2,900	2,700
<i>Construction of Buildings</i>	15,600	16,700	16,800	17,400	20,200	22,300	27,000	27,300	27,700	28,600
<i>Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction</i>	12,800	12,900	12,800	12,600	12,700	13,400	14,800	14,500	14,900	15,300
<i>Specialty Trades Construction Contractors</i>	59,700	63,800	66,000	71,500	72,500	77,900	84,800	91,300	92,900	94,900
Construction	88,000	93,400	95,600	101,400	105,300	113,500	126,600	133,100	135,600	138,800
<i>Durable Goods</i>	90,500	89,900	90,200	88,700	89,100	90,700	96,400	98,300	99,000	100,800
<i>Nonurable Goods</i>	26,200	27,200	28,000	28,400	31,300	32,600	34,200	35,400	34,900	36,500
Manufacturing	116,700	117,100	118,100	117,100	120,400	123,300	130,600	133,700	133,900	137,400
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	78,000	77,800	77,600	78,200	78,200	79,500	80,200	82,800	81,800	84,700
<i>Retail Trade</i>	211,300	214,100	221,800	226,200	235,500	239,100	241,900	235,000	231,000	244,600
<i>Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities</i>	63,700	64,100	65,600	68,700	73,000	75,600	79,200	92,600	101,600	111,600
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	353,000	356,000	365,000	373,100	386,700	394,100	401,400	410,400	414,400	440,800
Information	31,100	33,200	34,800	35,400	36,000	35,800	37,300	40,600	37,900	39,900
<i>Finance and Insurance</i>	114,000	120,700	124,200	129,400	137,900	145,100	148,100	153,900	162,900	171,300
<i>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</i>	36,200	37,400	38,100	37,900	39,900	41,100	42,000	46,700	43,800	44,600
Financial Activities	150,200	158,200	162,400	167,400	177,800	186,200	190,100	200,600	206,600	215,900
<i>Professional, Scientific and Technical Services</i>	94,500	97,500	99,800	103,100	112,400	116,200	122,900	129,600	129,800	139,100
<i>Management of Companies and Enterprises</i>	24,800	25,800	26,400	27,700	28,900	29,100	29,500	31,800	29,600	30,800
<i>Administrative and Waste services</i>	166,800	178,600	182,300	189,900	197,300	199,500	203,900	210,500	198,900	201,000
Professional and Business Services	286,000	301,900	308,500	320,700	338,500	344,800	356,300	371,900	358,300	370,900
<i>Educational services</i>	44,400	44,600	45,900	48,300	47,800	50,100	55,000	56,800	53,000	52,800
<i>Health Care and Social Assistance</i>	211,100	216,300	222,800	231,300	246,600	257,200	264,900	282,200	283,100	291,000
Education and health services	255,500	261,000	268,700	279,600	294,400	307,300	319,900	339,100	336,100	343,800
<i>Arts, Entertainment and Recreation</i>	25,600	26,900	28,900	30,800	31,600	33,000	32,900	35,900	26,200	30,100
<i>Accommodations and food services</i>	157,700	164,700	170,200	174,500	183,900	189,600	197,300	197,400	167,100	183,600
Leisure and Hospitality	183,300	191,600	199,200	205,300	215,600	222,600	230,100	233,300	193,300	213,600
Other Services (except Public Administration)	62,300	63,700	64,500	68,200	65,600	65,600	65,600	70,300	62,700	68,100
Private Sector	1,529,700	1,579,600	1,620,000	1,671,600	1,743,400	1,796,400	1,861,100	1,936,500	1,881,700	1,971,900
Federal Government	21,800	21,700	21,600	21,800	22,400	22,900	22,900	23,300	24,800	24,100
State Government	45,000	45,400	46,100	47,000	47,800	48,500	50,800	51,000	51,300	51,700
Local Government	163,800	164,800	165,300	165,500	165,500	166,300	166,800	169,600	164,600	163,300
Government	230,600	231,900	233,000	234,300	235,800	237,700	240,400	243,900	240,700	239,100
Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment	1,760,300	1,811,500	1,853,000	1,906,000	1,979,200	2,034,100	2,101,500	2,180,400	2,122,400	2,211,000

Source: Arizona Commerce Authority, *Industry Employment and Wages*. Retrieved from <https://www.azcommerce.com/oeo/labor-market/industry-employment/>.

*2017 figures derived from a rounded average (to the nearest 100 employees) using monthly totals, as annualized figures were not available through the CES Data Query Tool.

Appendix E: Additional Information Relating to Housing

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Appendix E-I: Median Price of Home Sales in Phoenix Zip Codes, 2012 - 2021

Zip Code	Primary Village*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change ('12 - '21)
85044	Ahwatukee Foothills	\$183,000	\$214,500	\$231,225	\$240,968	\$251,500	\$262,500	\$291,000	\$303,795	\$339,800	\$422,438	130.8%
85045	Ahwatukee Foothills	\$282,500	\$333,440	\$325,100	\$327,250	\$338,500	\$335,950	\$360,000	\$385,500	\$444,000	\$551,000	95.0%
85048	Ahwatukee Foothills	\$245,500	\$281,500	\$288,000	\$291,238	\$297,500	\$320,000	\$337,538	\$355,700	\$402,125	\$479,875	95.5%
85012	Alhambra	\$206,875	\$233,500	\$307,238	\$344,938	\$386,500	\$394,250	\$348,535	\$371,750	\$444,250	\$366,250	77.0%
85013	Alhambra	\$150,500	\$177,280	\$211,625	\$237,000	\$267,450	\$269,850	\$304,750	\$320,250	\$329,500	\$423,750	181.6%
85015	Alhambra	\$87,400	\$109,000	\$137,450	\$154,875	\$169,225	\$199,225	\$215,750	\$225,475	\$263,000	\$310,000	254.7%
85017	Alhambra	\$44,025	\$65,813	\$80,450	\$104,000	\$134,125	\$153,700	\$174,700	\$188,500	\$217,500	\$278,000	531.5%
85019	Alhambra	\$60,000	\$86,375	\$106,450	\$125,250	\$150,000	\$165,853	\$183,250	\$206,000	\$231,375	\$291,750	386.3%
85008	Camelback East	\$76,250	\$107,125	\$127,875	\$141,750	\$182,175	\$193,500	\$219,500	\$250,000	\$277,500	\$336,850	341.8%
85014	Camelback East	\$120,875	\$160,025	\$185,500	\$212,600	\$225,025	\$264,625	\$267,000	\$288,750	\$326,500	\$407,500	237.1%
85016	Camelback East	\$158,000	\$205,063	\$228,500	\$247,750	\$280,750	\$300,000	\$327,000	\$345,000	\$391,625	\$462,500	192.7%
85018	Camelback East	\$271,875	\$346,125	\$375,000	\$416,500	\$449,750	\$468,750	\$568,000	\$492,750	\$685,000	\$787,500	189.7%
85251	Camelback East	\$174,750	\$207,225	\$206,500	\$230,000	\$257,475	\$277,250	\$298,675	\$333,875	\$376,550	\$457,500	161.8%
85003	Central City	\$236,500	\$291,250	\$331,250	\$325,550	\$346,000	\$394,500	\$409,750	\$399,950	\$420,000	\$525,500	122.2%
85004	Central City	\$156,975	\$240,500	\$223,750	\$224,750	\$242,525	\$277,125	\$263,500	\$298,950	\$317,500	\$372,500	137.3%
85007	Central City	\$145,250	\$157,700	\$201,000	\$214,950	\$200,425	\$291,225	\$280,500	\$324,463	\$356,250	\$391,250	169.4%
85034	Central City	\$55,750	\$55,000	\$106,000	\$134,000	\$114,500	\$183,250	\$221,000	\$206,500	\$214,750	\$298,000	434.5%
85023	Deer Valley	\$135,200	\$165,100	\$185,450	\$207,363	\$219,475	\$231,500	\$257,500	\$259,750	\$299,667	\$378,150	179.7%
85024	Deer Valley	\$168,000	\$204,750	\$223,475	\$232,000	\$260,250	\$270,701	\$280,250	\$301,000	\$354,500	\$413,125	145.9%
85027	Deer Valley	\$103,500	\$141,988	\$151,375	\$168,500	\$188,000	\$204,975	\$221,000	\$238,400	\$261,000	\$339,975	228.5%
85053	Deer Valley	\$111,750	\$136,625	\$149,000	\$166,975	\$185,975	\$204,500	\$224,725	\$238,750	\$263,950	\$352,500	215.4%
85083	Deer Valley	\$245,950	\$288,475	\$300,425	\$300,250	\$314,450	\$334,500	\$348,725	\$374,375	\$415,000	\$546,875	122.4%
85306	Deer Valley	\$120,475	\$148,500	\$147,500	\$182,750	\$206,475	\$220,450	\$231,000	\$247,000	\$277,475	\$361,250	199.9%
85308	Deer Valley	\$165,000	\$203,325	\$215,000	\$241,450	\$259,500	\$266,500	\$285,100	\$299,475	\$329,000	\$424,250	157.1%
85310	Deer Valley	\$198,000	\$241,750	\$241,450	\$270,200	\$268,775	\$282,500	\$306,500	\$320,000	\$350,000	\$463,750	134.2%
85383	Deer Valley	\$260,675	\$298,178	\$307,700	\$313,625	\$325,500	\$349,945	\$375,138	\$384,720	\$432,350	\$574,373	120.3%
85054	Desert View	\$251,950	\$286,500	\$294,375	\$353,975	\$352,475	\$334,250	\$341,875	\$407,500	\$423,647	\$434,125	72.3%
85255	Desert View	\$503,200	\$576,250	\$578,791	\$571,250	\$568,875	\$608,750	\$661,250	\$670,000	\$728,500	\$916,750	82.2%
85331	Desert View	\$313,913	\$357,500	\$390,875	\$388,500	\$425,138	\$429,948	\$459,950	\$456,000	\$555,000	\$698,750	122.6%
85006	Encanto	\$90,000	\$129,500	\$149,050	\$182,070	\$238,000	\$235,500	\$290,000	\$303,000	\$330,750	\$404,750	349.7%

Appendix E-I: Median Price of Home Sales in Phoenix Zip Codes, 2012 - 2021

Zip Code	Primary Village*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change ('12 - '21)
85009	Estrella	\$38,500	\$59,913	\$70,600	\$94,000	\$123,475	\$140,500	\$157,450	\$181,313	\$209,250	\$258,250	570.8%
85043	Estrella	\$86,375	\$122,750	\$132,500	\$149,250	\$161,950	\$189,950	\$206,475	\$219,950	\$245,625	\$330,000	282.1%
85353	Estrella	\$104,880	\$140,000	\$153,950	\$167,288	\$186,250	\$201,000	\$220,000	\$237,950	\$265,000	\$361,000	244.2%
85339	Laveen	\$124,950	\$159,864	\$172,125	\$180,369	\$199,950	\$218,998	\$241,375	\$255,850	\$288,500	\$401,500	221.3%
85031	Maryvale	\$46,275	\$76,859	\$93,450	\$112,750	\$136,500	\$150,000	\$178,000	\$192,500	\$219,750	\$284,650	515.1%
85033	Maryvale	\$57,502	\$83,500	\$102,875	\$127,450	\$142,500	\$161,250	\$180,075	\$196,500	\$221,375	\$293,000	409.6%
85035	Maryvale	\$51,975	\$78,500	\$105,225	\$126,500	\$144,250	\$160,250	\$177,125	\$199,125	\$219,500	\$294,375	466.4%
85037	Maryvale	\$80,250	\$118,500	\$128,700	\$143,000	\$160,000	\$175,475	\$194,250	\$212,500	\$234,500	\$313,750	291.0%
85305	Maryvale	\$165,125	\$191,500	\$209,000	\$211,500	\$236,250	\$253,975	\$264,750	\$297,600	\$327,500	\$408,750	147.5%
85307	Maryvale	\$98,000	\$133,200	\$142,400	\$158,225	\$173,951	\$193,000	\$212,500	\$251,250	\$275,250	\$366,848	274.3%
85085	North Gateway	\$233,500	\$277,225	\$307,000	\$312,475	\$326,748	\$327,218	\$351,024	\$385,000	\$417,500	\$525,000	124.8%
85086	North Gateway	\$237,450	\$255,500	\$281,125	\$295,250	\$294,000	\$315,000	\$342,450	\$353,000	\$401,500	\$517,500	117.9%
85020	North Mountain	\$111,500	\$154,500	\$159,414	\$195,750	\$188,625	\$229,875	\$240,250	\$252,750	\$294,200	\$343,625	208.2%
85021	North Mountain	\$127,213	\$178,725	\$209,000	\$224,950	\$234,500	\$267,375	\$295,750	\$306,250	\$340,500	\$386,250	203.6%
85029	North Mountain	\$92,475	\$130,625	\$141,175	\$153,950	\$175,000	\$189,750	\$209,500	\$224,250	\$247,750	\$334,950	262.2%
85051	North Mountain	\$76,050	\$116,000	\$120,000	\$146,475	\$157,250	\$174,750	\$200,950	\$214,270	\$239,975	\$301,500	296.4%
85304	North Mountain	\$116,975	\$150,250	\$165,000	\$178,250	\$195,250	\$217,250	\$233,750	\$243,750	\$280,000	\$364,000	211.2%
85022	Paradise Valley	\$130,450	\$179,150	\$193,225	\$218,975	\$228,625	\$240,975	\$251,715	\$267,875	\$301,000	\$370,000	183.6%
85028	Paradise Valley	\$239,375	\$287,500	\$299,000	\$317,500	\$336,125	\$358,475	\$385,500	\$400,000	\$454,825	\$575,000	140.2%
85032	Paradise Valley	\$133,944	\$172,975	\$185,788	\$203,500	\$227,500	\$243,700	\$263,250	\$273,000	\$307,500	\$385,000	187.4%
85050	Paradise Valley	\$234,975	\$271,125	\$279,250	\$291,700	\$315,750	\$325,375	\$347,700	\$360,250	\$406,500	\$490,000	108.5%
85253	Paradise Valley	\$940,000	\$1,178,750	\$1,175,500	\$1,161,875	\$1,145,000	\$1,296,061	\$1,399,000	\$1,435,245	\$1,625,000	\$2,336,250	148.5%
85254	Paradise Valley	\$304,750	\$371,344	\$389,000	\$398,000	\$412,500	\$435,000	\$452,500	\$489,125	\$565,000	\$729,500	139.4%
85087	Rio Vista	\$230,250	\$266,875	\$283,250	\$308,375	\$330,500	\$321,000	\$354,995	\$379,950	\$401,025	\$529,250	129.9%
85040	South Mountain	\$51,750	\$87,050	\$103,325	\$124,000	\$138,250	\$162,500	\$190,500	\$210,000	\$230,000	\$293,750	467.6%
85041	South Mountain	\$97,458	\$132,000	\$145,500	\$157,875	\$174,250	\$196,360	\$217,500	\$235,000	\$265,225	\$353,875	263.1%
85042	South Mountain	\$101,750	\$139,875	\$155,725	\$176,500	\$199,250	\$219,375	\$236,625	\$243,750	\$287,450	\$367,750	261.4%

Source: ARMLS Quarterly Market Watch Reports from <https://armls.com/statistics>.

*The Primary Village is assigned to the zip code with the greatest allocation percentage for all zip codes falling within the City's Planning Village Boundaries.

Appendix E-II: Number of Home Sales in Phoenix Zip Codes, 2012 - 2021

Zip Code	Primary Village*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change ('12 - '21)
85044	Ahwatukee Foothills	689	673	615	695	713	704	717	699	681	757	9.9%
85045	Ahwatukee Foothills	227	189	146	211	193	209	185	242	243	251	10.6%
85048	Ahwatukee Foothills	692	764	633	713	816	748	742	716	730	838	21.1%
85012	Alhambra	145	157	140	160	160	153	188	164	187	200	37.9%
85013	Alhambra	380	370	385	412	413	403	406	421	438	466	22.6%
85015	Alhambra	535	535	474	426	463	483	528	508	454	577	7.9%
85017	Alhambra	389	305	303	301	299	293	278	289	294	329	(15.4%)
85019	Alhambra	297	256	266	306	268	289	304	287	293	343	15.5%
85008	Camelback East	517	477	385	382	424	459	463	493	502	579	12.0%
85014	Camelback East	457	439	419	426	485	510	484	542	537	567	24.1%
85016	Camelback East	767	809	694	751	790	816	867	929	915	1,096	42.9%
85018	Camelback East	841	835	701	844	866	922	902	951	991	950	13.0%
85251	Camelback East	1,005	1,025	992	1,085	1,150	1,281	1,213	1,234	1,330	1,496	48.9%
85003	Central City	126	115	93	116	123	159	174	153	154	178	41.3%
85004	Central City	81	106	116	101	79	105	130	116	115	140	72.8%
85007	Central City	161	187	160	181	153	190	168	151	185	177	9.9%
85034	Central City	29	30	17	16	25	22	39	32	31	35	20.7%
85023	Deer Valley	590	495	424	491	515	545	570	562	561	591	0.2%
85024	Deer Valley	578	558	492	565	551	604	616	602	651	600	3.8%
85027	Deer Valley	715	611	574	581	637	647	678	677	656	732	2.4%
85053	Deer Valley	544	463	394	432	484	447	477	530	459	495	(9.0%)
85083	Deer Valley	419	449	361	379	435	458	466	485	452	394	(6.0%)
85306	Deer Valley	401	320	317	349	374	407	380	425	366	356	(11.2%)
85308	Deer Valley	1,246	1,287	1,147	1,219	1,272	1,261	1,250	1,353	1,296	1,265	1.5%
85310	Deer Valley	472	415	349	411	386	420	395	421	426	444	(5.9%)
85383	Deer Valley	1,145	1,133	1,031	1,302	1,353	1,589	1,719	1,860	2,001	1,791	56.4%
85054	Desert View	178	131	105	160	178	216	216	243	242	280	57.3%
85255	Desert View	1,263	1,233	1,068	1,209	1,181	1,320	1,488	1,357	1,644	1,738	37.6%
85331	Desert View	788	773	670	768	812	797	837	882	934	950	20.6%
85006	Encanto	330	288	230	248	280	314	289	263	320	325	(1.5%)

Appendix E-II: Number of Home Sales in Phoenix Zip Codes, 2012 - 2021

Zip Code	Primary Village*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change ('12 - '21)
85009	Estrella	321	268	256	261	271	327	305	325	329	406	26.5%
85043	Estrella	603	461	387	477	505	572	555	529	657	508	(15.8%)
85353	Estrella	762	613	541	623	632	631	652	704	662	602	(21.0%)
85339	Laveen	1,017	866	742	879	984	902	843	836	798	864	(15.0%)
85031	Maryvale	370	287	232	288	278	364	275	317	298	309	(16.5%)
85033	Maryvale	716	659	467	529	576	659	652	585	586	628	(12.3%)
85035	Maryvale	461	428	322	331	412	453	399	462	388	501	8.7%
85037	Maryvale	901	751	644	645	708	755	771	769	664	731	(18.9%)
85305	Maryvale	225	167	153	173	204	218	182	211	243	238	5.8%
85307	Maryvale	143	102	87	113	107	112	113	176	129	155	8.4%
85085	North Gateway	509	501	400	483	572	591	633	660	723	581	14.1%
85086	North Gateway	1,306	1,224	970	1,092	1,132	1,246	1,169	1,223	1,285	1,135	(13.1%)
85020	North Mountain	717	686	639	719	782	809	790	804	814	889	24.0%
85021	North Mountain	447	410	390	395	467	510	454	462	537	456	2.0%
85029	North Mountain	739	583	532	597	632	643	675	664	669	754	2.0%
85051	North Mountain	686	652	540	551	563	621	643	610	657	737	7.4%
85304	North Mountain	542	414	383	424	432	454	513	451	475	535	(1.3%)
85022	Paradise Valley	847	747	776	819	826	903	863	912	901	1,001	18.2%
85028	Paradise Valley	452	443	397	464	445	458	440	458	488	452	0.0%
85032	Paradise Valley	1,320	1,169	1,090	1,143	1,196	1,229	1,288	1,280	1,285	1,341	1.6%
85050	Paradise Valley	701	676	641	734	658	705	783	729	803	836	19.3%
85253	Paradise Valley	477	449	440	442	439	534	541	546	651	734	53.9%
85254	Paradise Valley	1,100	1,050	845	989	1,044	1,069	1,093	1,142	1,130	1,232	12.0%
85087	Rio Vista	216	196	149	211	161	204	249	248	263	283	31.0%
85040	South Mountain	425	315	324	327	357	376	440	476	432	437	2.8%
85041	South Mountain	1,009	797	731	796	797	946	865	964	898	821	(18.6%)
85042	South Mountain	669	556	506	537	605	667	705	729	754	730	9.1%

Source: ARMLS Quarterly Market Watch Reports from <https://armls.com/statistics>.

*The Primary Village is assigned to the zip code with the greatest allocation percentage for all zip codes falling within the City's Planning Village Boundaries.

Appendix E-III: Fair Market Rents in Phoenix, 2000 - 2022

Year	Fair Market Rent (40th Percentile Including Utilities)					Hourly Wage Necessary (Using 30% of Gross Income Standard)				
	0 Bedrooms	1 Bedrooms	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4 Bedrooms	0 Bedrooms	1 Bedrooms	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4 Bedrooms
2000	\$422	\$512	\$642	\$893	\$1,052	\$8.12	\$9.85	\$12.35	\$17.17	\$20.23
2001	\$449	\$544	\$683	\$950	\$1,119	\$8.63	\$10.46	\$13.13	\$18.27	\$21.52
2002	\$500	\$605	\$760	\$1,057	\$1,245	\$9.62	\$11.63	\$14.62	\$20.33	\$23.94
2003	\$530	\$641	\$806	\$1,121	\$1,320	\$10.19	\$12.33	\$15.50	\$21.56	\$25.38
2004	\$549	\$664	\$835	\$1,161	\$1,367	\$10.56	\$12.77	\$16.06	\$22.33	\$26.29
2005	\$578	\$677	\$817	\$1,190	\$1,420	\$11.12	\$13.02	\$15.71	\$22.88	\$27.31
2006	\$544	\$638	\$770	\$1,122	\$1,338	\$10.46	\$12.27	\$14.81	\$21.58	\$25.73
2007	\$553	\$648	\$782	\$1,139	\$1,359	\$10.63	\$12.46	\$15.04	\$21.90	\$26.13
2008	\$609	\$715	\$862	\$1,256	\$1,498	\$11.71	\$13.75	\$16.58	\$24.15	\$28.81
2009	\$624	\$727	\$877	\$1,277	\$1,495	\$12.00	\$13.98	\$16.87	\$24.56	\$28.75
2010	\$654	\$762	\$919	\$1,338	\$1,567	\$12.58	\$14.65	\$17.67	\$25.73	\$30.13
2011	\$666	\$776	\$936	\$1,363	\$1,596	\$12.81	\$14.92	\$18.00	\$26.21	\$30.69
2012	\$619	\$721	\$870	\$1,267	\$1,483	\$11.90	\$13.87	\$16.73	\$24.37	\$28.52
2013	\$593	\$748	\$925	\$1,363	\$1,592	\$11.40	\$14.38	\$17.79	\$26.21	\$30.62
2014	\$614	\$774	\$957	\$1,410	\$1,647	\$11.81	\$14.88	\$18.40	\$27.12	\$31.67
2015	\$582	\$735	\$908	\$1,338	\$1,563	\$11.19	\$14.13	\$17.46	\$25.73	\$30.06
2016	\$596	\$735	\$914	\$1,332	\$1,558	\$11.46	\$14.13	\$17.58	\$25.62	\$29.96
2017	\$624	\$757	\$944	\$1,374	\$1,594	\$12.00	\$14.56	\$18.15	\$26.42	\$30.65
2018	\$684	\$815	\$1,013	\$1,474	\$1,697	\$13.15	\$15.67	\$19.48	\$28.35	\$32.63
2019	\$744	\$868	\$1,073	\$1,551	\$1,776	\$14.31	\$16.69	\$20.63	\$29.83	\$34.15
2020	\$847	\$958	\$1,173	\$1,676	\$1,916	\$16.29	\$18.42	\$22.56	\$32.23	\$36.85
2021	\$933	\$1,032	\$1,251	\$1,765	\$2,010	\$17.94	\$19.85	\$24.06	\$33.94	\$38.65
2022	\$1,005	\$1,091	\$1,311	\$1,825	\$2,078	\$19.33	\$20.98	\$25.21	\$35.10	\$39.96
% Change - 2018 to 2022	46.9%	33.9%	29.4%	23.8%	22.5%					

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html>.

Appendix E-IV: Distribution of Households by Village and Occupancy Type (Owner-Occupied and Renter-Occupied)

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain	
Total Households	2,643,430	584,766	32,644	49,137	65,389	21,615	70,431	24,249	25,607	24,679	18,024	65,772	6,888	67,867	71,983	908	39,572	
Home Occupancy by Type																		
Owner-Occupied	1,727,186	326,030	22,078	22,567	28,739	5,441	45,093	18,244	10,700	14,657	13,148	33,605	4,189	35,419	47,818	762	23,570	
% of Total	65.3%	55.8%	67.6%	45.9%	44.0%	25.2%	64.0%	75.2%	41.8%	59.4%	72.9%	51.1%	60.8%	52.2%	66.4%	83.8%	59.6%	
Renter-Occupied	916,246	258,737	10,567	26,570	36,650	16,174	25,339	6,005	14,907	10,022	4,876	32,167	2,700	32,449	24,165	147	16,002	
% of Total	34.7%	44.2%	32.4%	54.1%	56.0%	74.8%	36.0%	24.8%	58.2%	40.6%	27.1%	48.9%	39.2%	47.8%	33.6%	16.2%	40.4%	

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table S1101 Households and Families.

Appendix F: Additional Information Relating to Safety

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Appendix F-I: Crime in the City of Phoenix, Arizona, and the United States, 2003 - 2019

PHOENIX - Number of Offenses Reported

Year	Population coverage	Violent crime total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape (legacy definition) ¹	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime total	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
2003	1,403,228	9,722	241	526	3,676	5,279	97,823	17,104	55,068	25,651
2004	1,428,973	9,465	202	490	3,723	5,050	94,406	16,496	53,041	24,869
2005	1,466,296	10,691	220	533	4,237	5,701	93,328	16,255	52,537	24,536
2006	1,517,443	11,195	235	550	4,363	6,047	90,050	16,150	49,811	24,089
2007	1,541,698	11,158	212	509	4,942	5,495	89,825	19,212	49,754	20,859
2008	1,585,838	10,465	167	481	4,825	4,992	82,689	18,783	48,685	15,221
2009	1,597,397	8,730	122	522	3,757	4,329	65,617	16,281	39,643	9,693
2010	1,445,632	8,001	116	522	3,250	4,113	61,415	15,626	38,012	7,777
2011	1,466,097	8,089	116	559	3,324	4,090	64,479	18,666	38,258	7,555
2012	1,485,509	9,458	123	556	3,516	5,263	60,777	17,912	35,678	7,187
2013	1,502,139	9,492	118	635	3,233	5,506	60,085	16,747	36,983	6,355
2014	1,529,852	8,749	114	1,006	2,952	4,677	56,977	14,316	35,461	7,200
2015	1,559,744	9,261	112	1,016	3,020	5,113	54,456	12,798	34,288	7,370
2016	1,586,611	10,700	146	1,019	3,272	6,263	58,552	13,024	37,568	7,960
2017	1,644,177	12,511	157	1,142	3,293	7,919	60,353	12,801	39,899	7,653
2018	1,653,080	12,110	132	1,086	3,112	7,780	57,732	10,479	39,438	7,815
2019	1,688,722	11,803	131	1,139	3,197	7,336	55,974	9,471	39,427	7,076

¹ Reported figures for Rape are based on the legacy definition for 2003-2013, while 2014-2019 data is only reported using the revised definition.

PHOENIX - Crime rate per 100,000 population

Year	Population coverage	Violent crime total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape (legacy definition) ¹	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime total	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
2003	1,403,228	693	17	37	262	376	6,971	1,219	3,924	1,828
2004	1,428,973	662	14	34	261	353	6,607	1,154	3,712	1,740
2005	1,466,296	729	15	36	289	389	6,365	1,109	3,583	1,673
2006	1,517,443	738	15	36	288	398	5,934	1,064	3,283	1,587
2007	1,541,698	724	14	33	321	356	5,826	1,246	3,227	1,353
2008	1,585,838	660	11	30	304	315	5,214	1,184	3,070	960
2009	1,597,397	547	8	33	235	271	4,108	1,019	2,482	607
2010	1,445,632	553	8	36	225	285	4,248	1,081	2,629	538
2011	1,466,097	552	8	38	227	279	4,398	1,273	2,610	515
2012	1,485,509	637	8	37	237	354	4,091	1,206	2,402	484
2013	1,502,139	632	8	42	215	367	4,000	1,115	2,462	423
2014	1,529,852	572	7	66	193	306	3,724	936	2,318	471
2015	1,559,744	594	7	65	194	328	3,491	821	2,198	473
2016	1,586,611	674	9	64	206	395	3,690	821	2,368	502
2017	1,644,177	761	10	69	200	482	3,671	779	2,427	465
2018	1,653,080	733	8	66	188	471	3,492	634	2,386	473
2019	1,688,722	699	8	67	189	434	3,315	561	2,335	419

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics.

Appendix F-I: Crime in the City of Phoenix, Arizona, and the United States, 2003 - 2019

ARIZONA - Number of Offenses Reported*

Year	Population coverage	Violent crime total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape (legacy definition) ¹	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime total	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
2003	5,580,811	28,638	441	1,856	7,619	18,722	314,335	58,613	198,725	56,997
2004	5,743,834	28,952	414	1,896	7,721	18,921	306,747	56,885	194,556	55,306
2005	5,939,292	30,478	445	2,006	8,579	19,448	287,345	56,328	176,112	54,905
2006	6,166,318	30,916	465	1,941	9,226	19,284	285,370	57,055	173,466	54,849
2007	6,338,755	30,600	468	1,856	9,618	18,658	279,794	57,825	173,580	48,389
2008	6,500,180	29,059	407	1,673	9,697	17,282	278,920	56,481	185,221	37,218
2009	6,595,778	26,929	354	2,110	8,099	16,366	234,582	53,412	155,184	25,986
2010	6,392,017	26,085	409	2,165	6,937	16,574	225,893	50,771	153,614	21,508
2011	6,482,505	26,311	405	2,264	7,127	16,515	230,422	54,929	155,664	19,829
2012	6,553,255	28,108	358	2,277	7,386	18,087	231,930	52,934	159,838	19,158
2013	6,626,624	27,599	357	2,343	6,702	17,490	225,243	48,533	159,272	17,438
2014	6,731,484	26,916	319	2,464	6,249	16,970	215,240	43,562	154,091	17,587
2015	6,828,065	28,012	309	2,294	6,360	18,235	207,107	37,957	152,365	16,785
2016	6,931,071	32,583	380	2,452	7,055	21,858	206,432	37,736	150,275	18,421
2017	7,016,270	35,644	416	3,581	7,440	24,207	204,515	37,627	147,830	19,058
2018	7,171,646	34,058	369	3,638	6,523	23,528	191,974	31,532	141,303	19,139
2019	7,278,717	33,141	365	3,662	6,410	22,704	177,638	28,699	130,788	18,151

¹ Reported figures for Rape are based on the legacy definition for 2003-2016, while 2017 data is only reported using the revised definition.

ARIZONA - Crime rate per 100,000 population

Year	Population coverage	Violent crime total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape (legacy definition) ¹	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime total	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
2003	5,580,811	513	8	33	137	335	5,632	1,050	3,561	1,021
2004	5,743,834	504	7	33	134	329	5,340	990	3,387	963
2005	5,939,292	513	7	34	144	327	4,838	948	2,965	924
2006	6,166,318	501	8	31	150	313	4,628	925	2,813	889
2007	6,338,755	483	7	29	152	294	4,414	912	2,738	763
2008	6,500,180	447	6	26	149	266	4,291	869	2,849	573
2009	6,595,778	408	5	32	123	248	3,557	810	2,353	394
2010	6,392,017	408	6	34	109	259	3,534	794	2,403	336
2011	6,482,505	406	6	35	110	255	3,555	847	2,401	306
2012	6,553,255	429	5	35	113	276	3,539	808	2,439	292
2013	6,626,624	416	5	35	101	264	3,399	732	2,404	263
2014	6,731,484	400	5	37	93	252	3,198	647	2,289	261
2015	6,828,065	410	5	34	93	267	3,033	556	2,231	246
2016	6,931,071	470	5	35	102	315	2,978	544	2,168	266
2017	7,016,270	508	6	51	106	345	2,915	536	2,107	272
2018	7,171,646	475	5	51	91	328	2,677	440	1,970	267
2019	7,278,717	455	5	50	88	312	2,441	394	1,797	249

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics.

Appendix F-I: Crime in the City of Phoenix, Arizona, and the United States, 2003 - 2019

UNITED STATES - Number of Offenses Reported

Year	Population coverage	Violent crime total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape (legacy definition)	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime total	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
2003	290,788,976	1,383,676	16,528	93,883	414,235	859,030	10,442,862	2,154,834	7,026,802	1,261,226
2004	293,656,842	1,360,088	16,148	95,089	401,470	847,381	10,319,386	2,144,446	6,937,089	1,237,851
2005	296,507,061	1,390,745	16,740	94,347	417,438	862,220	10,174,754	2,155,448	6,783,447	1,235,859
2006	299,398,484	1,435,123	17,309	94,472	449,246	874,096	10,019,601	2,194,993	6,626,363	1,198,245
2007	301,621,157	1,422,970	17,128	92,160	447,324	866,358	9,882,212	2,190,198	6,591,542	1,100,472
2008	304,059,724	1,394,461	16,465	90,750	443,563	843,683	9,774,152	2,228,887	6,586,206	959,059
2009	307,006,550	1,325,896	15,399	89,241	408,742	812,514	9,337,060	2,203,313	6,338,095	795,652
2010	309,330,219	1,251,248	14,722	85,593	369,089	781,844	9,112,625	2,168,459	6,204,601	739,565
2011	311,587,816	1,206,005	14,661	84,175	354,746	752,423	9,052,743	2,185,140	6,151,095	716,508
2012	313,873,685	1,217,057	14,856	85,141	355,051	762,009	9,001,992	2,109,932	6,168,874	723,186
2013	316,497,531	1,168,298	14,319	82,109	345,093	726,777	8,651,892	1,932,139	6,019,465	700,288
2014	318,907,401	1,153,022	14,164	84,864	322,905	731,089	8,209,010	1,713,153	5,809,054	686,803
2015	320,896,618	1,199,310	15,883	91,261	328,109	764,057	8,024,115	1,587,564	5,723,488	713,063
2016	323,405,935	1,250,162	17,413	96,970	332,797	802,982	7,928,530	1,516,405	5,644,835	767,290
2017	325,719,178	1,247,321	17,284	99,856	319,356	810,825	7,694,086	1,401,840	5,519,107	773,139
2018	326,687,501	1,209,997	16,374	101,363	281,278	810,982	7,219,084	1,235,013	5,232,167	751,904
2019	328,239,523	1,203,808	16,425	98,213	267,988	821,182	6,925,677	1,117,696	5,086,096	721,885

UNITED STATES - Crime rate per 100,000 population

Year	Population coverage	Violent crime total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape (legacy definition)	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime total	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
2003	290,788,976	476	6	32	142	295	3,591	741	2,416	434
2004	293,656,842	463	5	32	137	289	3,514	730	2,362	422
2005	296,507,061	469	6	32	141	291	3,432	727	2,288	417
2006	299,398,484	479	6	32	150	292	3,347	733	2,213	400
2007	301,621,157	472	6	31	148	287	3,276	726	2,185	365
2008	304,059,724	459	5	30	146	277	3,215	733	2,166	315
2009	307,006,550	432	5	29	133	265	3,041	718	2,064	259
2010	309,330,219	405	5	28	119	253	2,946	701	2,006	239
2011	311,587,816	387	5	27	114	241	2,905	701	1,974	230
2012	313,873,685	388	5	27	113	243	2,868	672	1,965	230
2013	316,497,531	369	5	26	109	230	2,734	610	1,902	221
2014	318,907,401	362	4	27	101	229	2,574	537	1,822	215
2015	320,896,618	374	5	28	102	238	2,501	495	1,784	222
2016	323,405,935	387	5	30	103	248	2,452	469	1,745	237
2017	325,719,178	383	5	31	98	249	2,362	430	1,694	237
2018	326,687,501	370	5	31	86	248	2,210	378	1,602	230
2019	328,239,523	367	5	30	82	250	2,110	341	1,550	220

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics.

**Appendix G: Additional Information Relating to State and Federal Assistance
Caseloads**

Appendix Title	Page
Appendix G-I: Select State and Federal Assistance Program Caseloads by Village	G-1

Appendix G-I: Select State and Federal Assistance Program Caseloads by Village

Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain
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Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly Food Stamps)

Households - June 2016	421,177	112,218	1,247	15,217	9,546	8,884	6,306	677	5,795	7,094	3,909	21,208	149	13,758	6,038	31	12,361
Households - June 2017	406,768	107,567	1,224	14,838	8,942	8,903	6,037	668	5,723	6,765	3,723	19,637	161	13,523	5,789	29	11,605
Households - June 2018	383,325	99,597	1,140	13,656	8,343	8,211	5,654	630	5,155	6,421	3,592	17,849	146	12,491	5,366	27	10,917
Households - June 2019*	368,339	103,885	1,154	13,175	7,931	8,271	6,140	658	4,951	6,685	3,701	16,908	217	12,423	5,199	111	10,214
Households - June 2020*	425,345	120,994	1,538	15,063	9,124	9,486	7,588	876	5,661	7,610	4,314	19,273	278	14,790	6,059	130	11,650
Households - June 2021*	434,775	125,507	1,726	15,229	9,482	10,005	8,085	918	5,835	8,025	4,500	19,636	347	15,148	6,354	111	12,104
% Change Since 2016	3.2%	11.8%	38.5%	0.1%	-0.7%	12.6%	28.2%	35.7%	0.7%	13.1%	15.1%	-7.4%	133.5%	10.1%	5.2%	258.5%	-2.1%

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

*Values reported in 2019 - 2021 at the City level may not equal the sum of villages because village-level data was masked if fewer than 10 households in a given zip code received the benefit.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Cash Assistance

Households - June 2016	8,989	2,666	19	436	193	152	119	8	122	189	123	565	3	356	112	0	268
Households - June 2017	7,763	2,257	18	372	164	133	108	7	113	170	110	447	2	298	86	0	230
Households - June 2018	6,585	1,807	14	291	133	114	87	6	94	138	95	321	3	241	76	0	194
Households - June 2019*	6,147	1,758	0	253	106	88	84	0	69	134	86	341	0	212	61	0	172
Households - June 2020*	8,182	2,500	32	340	177	117	141	6	95	177	108	424	3	303	116	1	244
Households - June 2021*	7,028	2,013	34	233	127	93	137	6	72	153	95	327	7	230	95	0	221
% Change Since 2016	-21.8%	-24.5%	84.7%	-46.4%	-34.0%	-39.0%	15.3%	-24.1%	-41.4%	-19.1%	-22.5%	-42.1%	141.0%	-35.3%	-15.4%	-	-17.8%

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

*Values reported in 2019 - 2021 at the City level may not equal the sum of villages because village-level data was masked if fewer than 10 households in a given zip code received the benefit.

Appendix G-I: Select State and Federal Assistance Program Caseloads by Village

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain
Child Care Providers																	
Total Providers - Oct 1, 2018	2,508	600	37	52	66	33	53	14	31	39	22	45	6	64	78	1	59
Total Slots - Oct 1, 2018	249,368	70,657	4,513	5,792	7,521	4,568	8,674	2,617	3,767	2,809	1,852	4,194	1,217	7,957	11,171	88	3,918
Total Providers - Jan. 1, 2022 ¹	2,700	621	37	51	64	39	62	17	36	30	29	59	6	54	77	4	56
Total Slots - Jan. 1, 2022	258,913	73,918	4,465	6,181	7,676	5,244	9,927	3,696	3,727	2,065	2,501	5,428	1,755	6,851	10,030	251	4,121
% Change in Providers	7.7%	3.5%	1.2%	-2.2%	-3.0%	19.9%	17.0%	20.5%	15.5%	-22.9%	32.6%	31.5%	-6.4%	-16.2%	-1.2%	298.7%	-5.3%
% Change in Slots	3.8%	4.6%	-1.1%	6.7%	2.1%	14.8%	14.4%	41.2%	-1.1%	-26.5%	35.0%	29.4%	44.3%	-13.9%	-10.2%	186.2%	5.2%
Licensed Centers - Oct 1, 2018	1,547	360	24	36	48	21	32	9	23	16	4	23	4	36	55	0	30
Slots - Oct 1, 2018	167,215	44,705	3,855	4,047	4,786	1,915	5,395	1,534	2,254	1,588	728	2,613	684	4,348	7,712	40	3,203
Licensed Centers - Jan. 1, 2022	1,567	381	26	33	42	28	39	8	26	14	6	39	3	31	52	3	31
Slots - Jan. 1, 2022	170,983	45,445	3,947	4,190	4,243	2,294	6,528	1,538	2,392	1,483	946	3,901	912	3,291	6,120	192	3,468
% Change in Providers	1.3%	5.7%	9.7%	-7.3%	-13.2%	32.3%	22.4%	-8.2%	14.7%	-13.1%	58.3%	72.2%	-17.8%	-14.4%	-5.7%	841.9%	2.2%
% Change in Slots	2.3%	1.7%	2.4%	3.5%	-11.3%	19.8%	21.0%	0.2%	6.1%	-6.6%	29.9%	49.3%	33.2%	-24.3%	-20.6%	385.2%	8.3%
Lic. Public Schools - Oct 1, 2018	674	177	12	13	14	11	19	5	8	16	8	13	3	24	19	1	12
Slots - Oct 1, 2018	79,380	25,358	647	1,713	2,699	2,648	3,259	1,081	1,505	1,171	1,032	1,487	531	3,568	3,422	48	547
Lic. Public Schools - Jan. 1, 2022	671	173	11	13	14	11	20	8	9	10	11	9	3	21	21	1	11
Slots - Jan. 1, 2022	84,636	27,916	518	1,959	3,371	2,950	3,369	2,148	1,325	522	1,453	1,435	843	3,546	3,870	59	548
% Change in Providers	-0.4%	-2.1%	-7.2%	-3.3%	0.5%	1.2%	5.7%	56.7%	17.6%	-37.8%	29.7%	-30.3%	14.9%	-10.9%	13.0%	56.4%	-8.6%
% Change in Slots	6.6%	10.1%	-20.0%	14.4%	24.9%	11.4%	3.4%	98.7%	-11.9%	-55.4%	40.8%	-3.5%	58.6%	-0.6%	13.1%	23.2%	0.2%
Sm. Group Homes - Oct 1, 2018	287	63	1	3	4	0	2	0	1	7	10	9	0	5	4	0	17
Slots - Oct 1, 2018	2,773	594	10	31	36	5	20	2	8	49	92	93	1	42	36	0	168
Sm. Group Homes - Jan. 1, 2022	248	49	0	2	5	0	3	1	1	6	9	8	0	1	4	0	9
Slots - Jan. 1, 2022	2,396	485	0	20	50	0	30	10	10	60	90	80	0	10	40	0	85
% Change in Providers	-13.6%	-22.3%	-100.0%	-36.0%	37.0%	-100.0%	35.2%	247.3%	18.4%	-10.9%	-6.2%	-14.0%	-100.0%	-78.6%	-4.2%	N/A	-46.3%
% Change in Slots	-13.6%	-18.4%	-100.0%	-36.0%	37.0%	-100.0%	50.8%	334.1%	18.4%	22.4%	-2.4%	-13.9%	-100.0%	-76.0%	9.7%	N/A	-49.3%
Cert. Fam. Homes - Jan. 1, 2022*	287	63	1	3	4	0	2	0	1	7	10	9	0	5	4	0	17
Slots - Jan. 1, 2022	2,773	594	10	31	36	5	20	2	8	49	92	93	1	42	36	0	168

Sources: ADHS Child Care Provider Licensing Database as of January 2022 and unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

*Certified Family Homes were not included in the 2018 report but are included in the total provider counts at the top of the table.

Appendix G-I: Select State and Federal Assistance Program Caseloads by Village

Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain
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Dept. Of Economic Security Child Care Assistance (Under 6 Years Only)

Total Children - Jun. 2016	18,883	5,091	108	637	375	219	392	27	199	335	285	948	18	673	277	3	595
Total Children - Jun. 2017	19,022	5,370	120	628	418	250	385	32	211	339	305	990	19	739	294	4	638
Total Children - Jun. 2018	20,397	5,787	109	736	435	264	442	48	239	364	283	1,051	21	818	346	3	628
Total Children - May 2019	21,524	7,069	136	876	720	324	1,313	165	678	468	37	946	0	418	588	32	369
Total Children - May 2020	25,451	8,275	187	1,017	774	391	1,562	206	788	498	37	1,136	0	517	691	35	436
Total Children - May 2021	13,245	4,391	80	545	447	205	813	104	418	273	23	589	0	263	374	19	237
% Change Since 2016*	-29.9%	-13.8%	-25.6%	-14.4%	19.3%	-6.4%	107.3%	284.9%	109.6%	-18.5%	-92.1%	-37.8%	-100.0%	-60.9%	34.9%	548.7%	-60.2%

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

*Caseload decreases in 2021 were due to fewer children in child care during the pandemic.

Dept. Of Economic Security Child Care Assistance Waitlist (Under 6 Years Only)

Waitlist - Jul. 2015	4,846	1,217	22	173	100	62	65	6	48	64	59	249	0	148	69	0	153
Waitlist - Jun. 2016	5,359	1,458	40	174	105	61	107	9	54	103	75	282	2	170	83	0	191
Waitlist - Jun. 2017	4,506	1,217	31	144	99	51	97	6	44	77	71	208	5	150	60	0	175
Waitlist - Jun. 2018	3,338	962	14	133	88	43	56	5	41	65	37	194	3	122	53	0	108
Waitlist - May. 2019*	3,271	1,080	21	150	95	58	202	8	106	58	6	178	0	72	75	6	46

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

*DES eliminated the wait list in June 2019. Actual totals are higher than reported due to masking at the zip code level when fewer than 10 children were on the waiting list.

Appendix G-I: Select State and Federal Assistance Program Caseloads by Village

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain
Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD)																	
Total Individuals - FY 2016	50,971	13,071	463	1,297	981	509	1,381	255	478	857	533	2,082	119	1,721	1,262	34	1,098
Total Individuals - FY 2017	44,285	10,976	399	1,032	813	400	1,144	228	380	710	490	1,790	110	1,367	1,105	34	973
Total Individuals - FY 2018	41,334	9,968	389	904	697	321	1,055	224	309	665	488	1,641	99	1,211	1,039	32	893
Total Individuals - FY 2019	42,529	10,059	398	887	664	292	1,093	224	292	727	559	1,585	115	1,212	1,022	28	961
Total Individuals - FY 2020	44,019	10,457	430	914	677	299	1,118	237	298	768	601	1,656	113	1,233	1,065	31	1,019
Total Individuals - FY 2021	45,480	10,839	455	940	704	305	1,157	247	300	796	624	1,726	118	1,291	1,107	32	1,036
% Change Since 2016	-10.8%	-17.1%	-1.6%	-27.5%	-28.2%	-40.1%	-16.3%	-3.3%	-37.1%	-7.1%	17.0%	-17.1%	-0.9%	-25.0%	-12.2%	-6.1%	-5.7%

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)

Individuals - June 2016	5,710	1,468	41	116	132	46	178	29	46	95	70	231	22	183	138	5	136
Individuals - June 2017	5,691	1,434	48	132	117	35	168	36	44	110	59	224	21	162	136	6	136
Individuals - June 2018	6,043	1,547	51	133	116	48	162	36	50	112	70	271	16	167	163	5	148
Individuals - October 1, 2021*	5,283	1,173	36	87	69	17	116	29	29	78	67	194	9	102	97	1	91

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

*Represents a point in time count rather than a cumulative caseload as of October 1, 2021. Therefore, a comparison to prior year cumulative counts is not valid.

**Appendix H: Head Start/ Early Head Start Education Service Provider Area
Demographic Detail and Caseload Information**

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Appendix H-I: Select Demographics of Residents in Areas Served by Phoenix Education Services Partners (Head Start and Early Head Start)

	Arizona	Phoenix			Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)				Booker T. Washington				All Other Service Partners					
		Phoenix	All Phoenix Head Start Partners		Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Total GPUL	Murphy	Phoenix	Roosevelt	Wilson	Total BTW	Alhambra	Deer Valley	Fowler	Washington
Total Residents	7,174,064	1,670,133	1,485,626		149,076	49,612	61,184	132,950	392,822	16,838	69,981	141,325	8,661	236,804	132,478	351,420	58,585	313,517
Total Households	2,643,430	584,766	487,020		36,699	13,784	16,737	38,990	106,210	3,680	28,189	42,012	2,864	76,746	39,206	129,557	15,986	119,315
Age																		
Under 5 years	431,224	117,222	109,677		11,870	4,449	6,103	10,112	32,534	944	4,366	10,357	850	16,517	12,108	20,510	6,523	21,486
% of Total	6.0%	7.0%	7.4%		8.0%	9.0%	10.0%	7.6%	8.3%	5.6%	6.2%	7.3%	9.8%	7.0%	9.1%	5.8%	11.1%	6.9%
5 to 14 years	927,468	239,112	220,910		26,642	8,667	11,524	20,698	67,532	2,006	8,150	22,128	1,439	33,723	23,262	45,907	10,185	40,300
% of Total	12.9%	14.3%	14.9%		17.9%	17.5%	18.8%	15.6%	17.2%	11.9%	11.6%	15.7%	16.6%	14.2%	17.6%	13.1%	17.4%	12.9%
15 to 19 years	478,165	117,036	113,016		14,812	4,744	5,004	10,904	35,465	1,171	5,569	11,578	749	19,067	12,460	23,681	4,456	17,888
% of Total	6.7%	7.0%	7.6%		9.9%	9.6%	8.2%	8.2%	9.0%	7.0%	8.0%	8.2%	8.6%	8.1%	9.4%	6.7%	7.6%	5.7%
20 to 24 years	491,151	118,345	106,465		13,751	4,299	3,167	10,970	32,187	1,653	5,787	10,187	969	18,596	11,321	17,612	4,875	21,874
% of Total	6.8%	7.1%	7.2%		9.2%	8.7%	5.2%	8.3%	8.2%	9.8%	8.3%	7.2%	11.2%	7.9%	8.5%	5.0%	8.3%	7.0%
25 to 34 years	986,787	269,412	224,664		22,429	7,628	9,391	20,609	60,057	3,673	13,924	22,419	1,559	41,574	20,024	45,452	10,559	46,997
% of Total	13.8%	16.1%	15.1%		15.0%	15.4%	15.3%	15.5%	15.3%	21.8%	19.9%	15.9%	18.0%	17.6%	15.1%	12.9%	18.0%	15.0%
35 to 44 years	882,115	230,910	201,541		19,797	6,623	9,451	18,362	54,234	2,651	9,493	18,645	1,266	32,055	17,786	45,896	8,875	42,695
% of Total	12.3%	13.8%	13.6%		13.3%	13.4%	15.4%	13.8%	13.8%	15.7%	13.6%	13.2%	14.6%	13.5%	13.4%	13.1%	15.1%	13.6%
45 to 54 years	850,945	210,901	187,134		17,458	5,128	6,995	16,792	46,373	2,250	8,682	17,629	742	29,303	14,619	52,268	5,809	38,763
% of Total	11.9%	12.6%	12.6%		11.7%	10.3%	11.4%	12.6%	11.8%	13.4%	12.4%	12.5%	8.6%	12.4%	11.0%	14.9%	9.9%	12.4%
55 to 64 years	864,005	182,658	161,889		11,655	4,470	4,970	14,107	35,202	1,549	7,208	15,549	720	25,026	11,492	48,380	4,220	37,569
% of Total	12.0%	10.9%	10.9%		7.8%	9.0%	8.1%	10.6%	9.0%	9.2%	10.3%	11.0%	8.3%	10.6%	8.7%	13.8%	7.2%	12.0%
65 to 74 years	729,598	113,658	100,588		6,481	2,219	3,275	6,743	18,719	664	4,337	8,433	206	13,641	5,788	34,464	1,822	26,154
% of Total	10.2%	6.8%	6.8%		4.3%	4.5%	5.4%	5.1%	4.8%	3.9%	6.2%	6.0%	2.4%	5.8%	4.4%	9.8%	3.1%	8.3%
75 years and over	532,606	70,880	59,741		4,180	1,384	1,305	3,652	10,521	276	2,464	4,401	161	7,302	3,616	17,250	1,261	19,791
% of Total	7.4%	4.2%	4.0%		2.8%	2.8%	2.1%	2.7%	2.7%	1.6%	3.5%	3.1%	1.9%	3.1%	2.7%	4.9%	2.2%	6.3%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table S0101 Age and Sex.

Appendix H-I

	Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start			
			<i>Alhambra</i>	<i>Cartwright</i>	<i>Isaac</i>	Total Early Head Start
Total Residents	7,174,064	1,670,133	132,478	149,076	49,612	331,166
Total Households	2,643,430	584,766	39,206	36,699	13,784	89,689

Age

Under 5 years	431,224	117,222	12,108	11,870	4,449	28,428
% of Total	6.0%	7.0%	9.1%	8.0%	9.0%	8.6%
5 to 14 years	927,468	239,112	23,262	26,642	8,667	58,571
% of Total	12.9%	14.3%	17.6%	17.9%	17.5%	17.7%
15 to 19 years	478,165	117,036	12,460	14,812	4,744	32,016
% of Total	6.7%	7.0%	9.4%	9.9%	9.6%	9.7%
20 to 24 years	491,151	118,345	11,321	13,751	4,299	29,372
% of Total	6.8%	7.1%	8.5%	9.2%	8.7%	8.9%
25 to 34 years	986,787	269,412	20,024	22,429	7,628	50,082
% of Total	13.8%	16.1%	15.1%	15.0%	15.4%	15.1%
35 to 44 years	882,115	230,910	17,786	19,797	6,623	44,207
% of Total	12.3%	13.8%	13.4%	13.3%	13.4%	13.3%
45 to 54 years	850,945	210,901	14,619	17,458	5,128	37,204
% of Total	11.9%	12.6%	11.0%	11.7%	10.3%	11.2%
55 to 64 years	864,005	182,658	11,492	11,655	4,470	27,617
% of Total	12.0%	10.9%	8.7%	7.8%	9.0%	8.3%
65 to 74 years	729,598	113,658	5,788	6,481	2,219	14,489
% of Total	10.2%	6.8%	4.4%	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%
75 years and over	532,606	70,880	3,616	4,180	1,384	9,180
% of Total	7.4%	4.2%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%

Appendix H-I: Select Demographics of Residents in Areas Served by Phoenix Education Services Partners (Head Start and Early Head Start)

	Arizona	Phoenix	All Phoenix Head Start Partners	Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)					Booker T. Washington					All Other Service Partners			
				Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Total GPUL	Murphy	Phoenix	Roosevelt	Wilson	Total BTW	Alhambra	Deer Valley	Fowler	Washington
Total Residents	7,174,064	1,670,133	1,485,626	149,076	49,612	61,184	132,950	392,822	16,838	69,981	141,325	8,661	236,804	132,478	351,420	58,585	313,517
Total Households	2,643,430	584,766	487,020	36,699	13,784	16,737	38,990	106,210	3,680	28,189	42,012	2,864	76,746	39,206	129,557	15,986	119,315

Household Composition

Family: Married couple	1,256,731	246,302	218,825	16,939	5,222	8,682	19,777	50,621	1,460	7,361	17,730	624	27,175	14,521	73,356	7,266	45,886
% of Total	47.5%	42.1%	44.9%	46.2%	37.9%	51.9%	50.7%	47.7%	39.7%	26.1%	42.2%	21.8%	35.4%	37.0%	56.6%	45.5%	38.5%
Family: Male HH'er; no spouse	144,505	40,405	35,639	4,691	1,443	1,745	3,075	10,954	409	1,494	3,868	133	5,904	3,792	5,951	1,321	7,717
% of Total	5.5%	6.9%	7.3%	12.8%	10.5%	10.4%	7.9%	10.3%	11.1%	5.3%	9.2%	4.6%	7.7%	9.7%	4.6%	8.3%	6.5%
Fam: Female HH'er; no spouse	319,500	86,716	77,782	8,407	3,168	3,018	6,992	21,585	872	3,657	9,227	839	14,595	8,425	11,641	3,465	18,071
% of Total	12.1%	14.8%	16.0%	22.9%	23.0%	18.0%	17.9%	20.3%	23.7%	13.0%	22.0%	29.3%	19.0%	21.5%	9.0%	21.7%	15.1%
Non-Family: Male householder	444,438	108,295	79,587	3,682	2,650	1,560	4,903	12,795	571	8,568	5,507	764	15,411	7,265	18,232	2,017	23,866
% of Total	16.8%	18.5%	16.3%	10.0%	19.2%	9.3%	12.6%	12.0%	15.5%	30.4%	13.1%	26.7%	20.1%	18.5%	14.1%	12.6%	20.0%
Non-Family: Female household	478,256	103,049	75,187	2,979	1,300	1,732	4,243	10,254	368	7,108	5,680	505	13,660	5,203	20,377	1,917	23,775
% of Total	18.1%	17.6%	15.4%	8.1%	9.4%	10.3%	10.9%	9.7%	10.0%	25.2%	13.5%	17.6%	17.8%	13.3%	15.7%	12.0%	19.9%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B17017 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Household Type by Age of Householder.

Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaska Native	253,113	26,317	24,183	1,794	516	2,693	2,119	7,122	405	1,400	2,906	118	4,828	2,499	2,714	747	6,273
% of Total	3.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.2%	1.0%	4.4%	1.6%	1.8%	2.4%	2.0%	2.1%	1.4%	2.0%	1.9%	0.8%	1.3%	2.0%
Asian	200,089	57,238	47,612	837	140	2,360	4,378	7,715	190	1,691	2,636	119	4,636	3,863	20,032	711	10,653
% of Total	2.8%	3.4%	3.2%	0.6%	0.3%	3.9%	3.3%	2.0%	1.1%	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%	2.0%	2.9%	5.7%	1.2%	3.4%
Black/African American	261,816	94,856	87,088	5,055	1,469	7,906	9,002	23,432	426	4,514	16,904	978	22,823	8,961	9,046	5,273	17,552
% of Total	3.6%	5.7%	5.9%	3.4%	3.0%	12.9%	6.8%	6.0%	2.5%	6.5%	12.0%	11.3%	9.6%	6.8%	2.6%	9.0%	5.6%
Hispanic	2,258,104	712,279	677,847	120,264	42,740	28,340	70,716	262,060	13,940	33,900	86,531	5,543	139,913	87,689	45,765	41,965	100,454
% of Total	31.5%	42.6%	45.6%	80.7%	86.1%	46.3%	53.2%	66.7%	82.8%	48.4%	61.2%	64.0%	59.1%	66.2%	13.0%	71.6%	32.0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	11,503	2,909	2,640	375	87	29	407	898	0	0	554	0	554	53	322	203	610
% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
White/Caucasian	3,896,881	706,974	584,103	17,659	3,791	14,790	40,104	76,343	1,465	25,519	23,346	1,413	51,744	23,479	261,177	7,184	164,177
% of Total	54.3%	42.3%	39.3%	11.8%	7.6%	24.2%	30.2%	19.4%	8.7%	36.5%	16.5%	16.3%	21.9%	17.7%	74.3%	12.3%	52.4%
Two or More Races	265,329	63,177	56,483	2,794	789	4,633	5,636	13,854	376	2,684	7,618	444	11,122	5,392	11,339	2,243	12,533
% of Total	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	1.9%	1.6%	7.6%	4.2%	3.5%	2.2%	3.8%	5.4%	5.1%	4.7%	4.1%	3.2%	3.8%	4.0%
Other	27,229	6,383	5,672	297	81	432	588	1,398	36	273	830	46	1,184	542	1,025	258	1,265
% of Total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Tables B17020A - B17020I Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Age (and race or ethnicity)

Appendix H-I

	Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start			
			Alhambra	Cartwright	Isaac	Total Early Head Start
Total Residents	7,174,064	1,670,133	132,478	149,076	49,612	331,166
Total Households	2,643,430	584,766	39,206	36,699	13,784	89,689

Household Composition

Family: Married couple	1,256,731	246,302	14,521	16,939	5,222	36,683
% of Total	47.5%	42.1%	37.0%	46.2%	37.9%	40.9%
Family: Male HH'er; no spouse	144,505	40,405	3,792	4,691	1,443	9,926
% of Total	5.5%	6.9%	9.7%	12.8%	10.5%	11.1%
Fam: Female HH'er; no spouse	319,500	86,716	8,425	8,407	3,168	20,000
% of Total	12.1%	14.8%	21.5%	22.9%	23.0%	22.3%
Non-Family: Male householder	444,438	108,295	7,265	3,682	2,650	13,597
% of Total	16.8%	18.5%	18.5%	10.0%	19.2%	15.2%
Non-Family: Female household	478,256	103,049	5,203	2,979	1,300	9,482
% of Total	18.1%	17.6%	13.3%	8.1%	9.4%	10.6%

Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaska Native	253,113	26,317	2,499	1,794	516	4,809
% of Total	3.5%	1.6%	1.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.5%
Asian	200,089	57,238	3,863	837	140	4,840
% of Total	2.8%	3.4%	2.9%	0.6%	0.3%	1.5%
Black/African American	261,816	94,856	8,961	5,055	1,469	15,485
% of Total	3.6%	5.7%	6.8%	3.4%	3.0%	4.7%
Hispanic	2,258,104	712,279	87,689	120,264	42,740	250,693
% of Total	31.5%	42.6%	66.2%	80.7%	86.1%	75.7%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	11,503	2,909	53	375	87	514
% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
White/Caucasian	3,896,881	706,974	23,479	17,659	3,791	44,928
% of Total	54.3%	42.3%	17.7%	11.8%	7.6%	13.6%
Two or More Races	265,329	63,177	5,392	2,794	789	8,976
% of Total	3.7%	3.8%	4.1%	1.9%	1.6%	2.7%
Other	27,229	6,383	542	297	81	921
% of Total	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%

Appendix H-I: Select Demographics of Residents in Areas Served by Phoenix Education Services Partners (Head Start and Early Head Start)

	Arizona	Phoenix			Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)					Booker T. Washington				All Other Service Partners				
		Phoenix	All Phoenix Head Start Partners		Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Total GPUL	Murphy	Phoenix	Roosevelt	Wilson	Total BTW	Alhambra	Deer Valley	Fowler	Washington
Total Residents	7,174,064	1,670,133	1,485,626	149,076	49,612	61,184	132,950	392,822	16,838	69,981	141,325	8,661	236,804	132,478	351,420	58,585	313,517	
Total Households	2,643,430	584,766	487,020	36,699	13,784	16,737	38,990	106,210	3,680	28,189	42,012	2,864	76,746	39,206	129,557	15,986	119,315	
Citizenship																		
Citizen	6,655,241	1,468,262	1,303,402	116,112	35,889	56,228	118,738	326,967	13,627	59,773	121,576	6,978	201,954	105,237	335,358	48,675	285,211	
% of Total	92.8%	87.9%	87.7%	77.9%	72.3%	91.9%	89.3%	83.2%	80.9%	85.4%	86.0%	80.6%	85.3%	79.4%	95.4%	83.1%	91.0%	
Non-Citizen	518,823	201,871	182,224	32,964	13,723	4,955	14,212	65,854	3,211	10,208	19,749	1,682	34,850	27,241	16,063	9,910	28,306	
% of Total	7.2%	12.1%	12.3%	22.1%	27.7%	8.1%	10.7%	16.8%	19.1%	14.6%	14.0%	19.4%	14.7%	20.6%	4.6%	16.9%	9.0%	

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B05001 Nativity and Citizenship Status in the United States.

Language at Home (Residents 5 and Older)

English Only	4,939,526	979,918	844,943	44,995	11,812	35,023	71,605	163,435	6,827	39,930	71,778	3,224	121,759	49,453	280,537	20,058	209,702
% of Total	73.3%	63.1%	61.4%	32.8%	26.2%	63.6%	58.3%	45.4%	43.0%	60.9%	54.8%	41.3%	55.3%	41.1%	84.8%	38.5%	71.8%
Spanish	1,358,980	471,061	447,086	90,185	32,665	15,355	45,045	183,251	8,507	22,183	53,403	4,065	88,158	63,087	20,887	30,184	61,519
% of Total	20.2%	30.3%	32.5%	65.7%	72.3%	27.9%	36.7%	50.9%	53.5%	33.8%	40.8%	52.0%	40.0%	52.4%	6.3%	58.0%	21.1%
All Other Languages	444,334	101,932	83,920	2,026	686	4,702	6,188	13,602	560	3,502	5,787	522	10,371	7,829	29,487	1,821	20,810
% of Total	6.6%	6.6%	6.1%	1.5%	1.5%	8.5%	5.0%	3.8%	3.5%	5.3%	4.4%	6.7%	4.7%	6.5%	8.9%	3.5%	7.1%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table S1601 Language Spoken at Home.

Limited English Speaking (Households)

Spanish Only - Ling. Isolated	70,231	23,602	21,502	3,960	2,390	383	1,821	8,555	317	1,448	2,550	239	4,554	3,419	864	1,069	3,042
% of Total	2.7%	4.0%	4.4%	10.8%	17.3%	2.3%	4.7%	8.1%	8.6%	5.1%	6.1%	8.3%	5.9%	8.7%	0.7%	6.7%	2.5%
Other Lang. Only - Ling. Iso.	29,047	7,230	6,336	144	225	213	305	888	4	489	222	40	755	1,326	1,337	26	2,005
% of Total	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	0.4%	1.6%	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.1%	1.7%	0.5%	1.4%	1.0%	3.4%	1.0%	0.2%	1.7%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table C16002 Household Language by Household Limited English Speaking Status.

Educational Attainment (Age 25+)*

Less than high school graduation	587,919	183,693	178,204	32,714	12,425	5,415	13,284	63,838	4,282	10,828	21,143	1,734	37,986	26,257	13,916	8,947	27,260
% of Total	12.1%	17.0%	19.0%	39.9%	45.3%	15.3%	16.6%	28.4%	38.7%	23.5%	24.3%	37.3%	25.5%	35.8%	5.7%	27.5%	12.9%
High School graduates	1,151,988	252,395	236,912	25,945	8,784	10,223	22,422	67,374	3,727	9,596	24,403	1,107	38,833	19,913	47,542	10,268	52,981
% of Total	23.8%	23.4%	25.3%	31.6%	32.0%	28.9%	27.9%	29.9%	33.7%	20.8%	28.0%	23.8%	26.1%	27.2%	19.5%	31.5%	25.0%
Some college, associates degree	1,637,451	325,013	290,642	18,448	5,045	11,338	28,414	63,245	2,378	11,008	25,933	1,005	40,324	19,754	85,079	8,752	73,488
% of Total	33.8%	30.1%	31.1%	22.5%	18.4%	32.0%	35.4%	28.1%	21.5%	23.9%	29.8%	21.6%	27.1%	26.9%	34.9%	26.9%	34.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,468,698	317,318	229,799	4,893	1,199	8,410	16,145	30,647	677	14,677	15,597	809	31,759	7,402	97,173	4,579	58,239
% of Total	30.3%	29.4%	24.6%	6.0%	4.4%	23.8%	20.1%	13.6%	6.1%	31.8%	17.9%	17.4%	21.3%	10.1%	39.9%	14.1%	27.5%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table S1501 Educational Attainment.

Appendix H-I

	Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start			
			Alhambra	Cartwright	Isaac	Total Early Head Start
Total Residents	7,174,064	1,670,133	132,478	149,076	49,612	331,166
Total Households	2,643,430	584,766	39,206	36,699	13,784	89,689

Citizenship

Citizen	6,655,241	1,468,262	105,237	116,112	35,889	257,238
% of Total	92.8%	87.9%	79.4%	77.9%	72.3%	77.7%
Non-Citizen	518,823	201,871	27,241	32,964	13,723	73,928
% of Total	7.2%	12.1%	20.6%	22.1%	27.7%	22.3%

Language at Home (Residents 5 and Olc)

English Only	4,939,526	979,918	49,453	44,995	11,812	106,260
% of Total	73.3%	63.1%	41.1%	32.8%	26.2%	35.1%
Spanish	1,358,980	471,061	63,087	90,185	32,665	185,938
% of Total	20.2%	30.3%	52.4%	65.7%	72.3%	61.4%
All Other Languages	444,334	101,932	7,829	2,026	686	10,541
% of Total	6.6%	6.6%	6.5%	1.5%	1.5%	3.5%

Limited English Speaking (Households)

Spanish Only - Ling. Isolated	70,231	23,602	3,419	3,960	2,390	9,770
% of Total	2.7%	4.0%	8.7%	10.8%	17.3%	10.9%
Other Lang. Only - Ling. Iso.	29,047	7,230	1,326	144	225	1,695
% of Total	1.1%	1.2%	3.4%	0.4%	1.6%	1.9%

Educational Attainment (Age 25+)*

Less than high school graduatio	587,919	183,693	26,257	32,714	12,425	71,396
% of Total	12.1%	17.0%	35.8%	39.9%	45.3%	39.1%
High School graduates	1,151,988	252,395	19,913	25,945	8,784	54,643
% of Total	23.8%	23.4%	27.2%	31.6%	32.0%	29.0%
Some college, associates degree	1,637,451	325,013	19,754	18,448	5,045	43,247
% of Total	33.8%	30.1%	26.9%	22.5%	18.4%	23.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,468,698	317,318	7,402	4,893	1,199	13,494
% of Total	30.3%	29.4%	10.1%	6.0%	4.4%	7.4%

Appendix H-I: Select Demographics of Residents in Areas Served by Phoenix Education Services Partners (Head Start and Early Head Start)

	Arizona	Phoenix			Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)					Booker T. Washington				All Other Service Partners			
		Phoenix	All Phoenix Head Start Partners		Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Total GPUL	Murphy	Phoenix	Roosevelt	Wilson	Total BTW	Alhambra	Deer Valley	Fowler
Total Residents	7,174,064	1,670,133	1,485,626	149,076	49,612	61,184	132,950	392,822	16,838	69,981	141,325	8,661	236,804	132,478	351,420	58,585	313,517
Total Households	2,643,430	584,766	487,020	36,699	13,784	16,737	38,990	106,210	3,680	28,189	42,012	2,864	76,746	39,206	129,557	15,986	119,315
Employment (Age 16+)																	
Employed	3,285,183	835,105	710,539	65,678	20,833	26,506	66,346	179,363	7,937	36,608	65,171	3,961	113,676	55,868	181,097	27,675	152,859
% of Total	57.4%	64.7%	62.8%	61.1%	58.2%	62.4%	66.5%	62.8%	58.1%	64.7%	61.4%	64.1%	62.2%	59.0%	64.7%	67.2%	61.5%
Not Employed	2,435,773	454,919	421,524	41,786	14,983	15,945	33,420	106,135	5,727	19,984	41,020	2,215	68,947	38,825	98,590	13,494	95,533
% of Total	42.6%	35.3%	37.2%	38.9%	41.8%	37.6%	33.5%	37.2%	41.9%	35.3%	38.6%	35.9%	37.8%	41.0%	35.3%	32.8%	38.5%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B17005 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Individuals by Sex by Employment Status.

Income (Households)

Less than \$15,000	255,435	53,500	48,343	3,179	1,855	1,018	2,008	8,060	461	5,665	4,955	496	11,577	6,461	8,151	1,187	12,908
% of Total	9.7%	9.1%	9.9%	8.7%	13.5%	6.1%	5.1%	7.6%	12.5%	20.1%	11.8%	17.3%	15.1%	16.5%	6.3%	7.4%	10.8%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	227,362	48,684	40,862	3,700	2,078	767	2,294	8,839	497	3,213	3,272	331	7,314	5,174	6,873	884	11,778
% of Total	8.6%	8.3%	8.4%	10.1%	15.1%	4.6%	5.9%	8.3%	13.5%	11.4%	7.8%	11.6%	9.5%	13.2%	5.3%	5.5%	9.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	238,460	54,284	45,954	4,479	2,556	1,231	3,550	11,816	644	3,094	3,688	351	7,776	4,762	7,642	1,765	12,193
% of Total	9.0%	9.3%	9.4%	12.2%	18.5%	7.4%	9.1%	11.1%	17.5%	11.0%	8.8%	12.2%	10.1%	12.1%	5.9%	11.0%	10.2%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	351,643	82,471	67,391	7,666	2,473	1,996	4,655	16,790	608	3,611	6,173	640	11,032	6,869	12,504	2,924	17,271
% of Total	13.3%	14.1%	13.8%	20.9%	17.9%	11.9%	11.9%	15.8%	16.5%	12.8%	14.7%	22.3%	14.4%	17.5%	9.7%	18.3%	14.5%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	492,870	110,619	91,871	7,996	2,385	3,420	8,032	21,834	695	4,223	8,563	526	14,007	8,414	21,282	3,858	22,476
% of Total	18.6%	18.9%	18.9%	21.8%	17.3%	20.4%	20.6%	20.6%	18.9%	15.0%	20.4%	18.4%	18.2%	21.5%	16.4%	24.1%	18.8%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	349,662	76,133	64,256	4,655	1,053	2,941	7,033	15,683	408	2,984	5,533	293	9,218	3,530	18,387	2,370	15,068
% of Total	13.2%	13.0%	13.2%	12.7%	7.6%	17.6%	18.0%	14.8%	11.1%	10.6%	13.2%	10.2%	12.0%	9.0%	14.2%	14.8%	12.6%
\$100,000 or more	727,990	159,061	128,343	5,011	1,388	5,362	11,415	23,176	370	5,402	9,833	228	15,833	3,993	54,718	2,997	27,627
% of Total	27.5%	27.2%	26.4%	13.7%	10.1%	32.0%	29.3%	21.8%	10.0%	19.2%	23.4%	7.9%	20.6%	10.2%	42.2%	18.7%	23.2%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table DP02 Selected Social Characteristics in the United States.

Appendix H-I

	Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start			
			Alhambra	Cartwright	Isaac	Total Early Head Start
Total Residents	7,174,064	1,670,133	132,478	149,076	49,612	331,166
Total Households	2,643,430	584,766	39,206	36,699	13,784	89,689
Employment (Age 16+)						
Employed	3,285,183	835,105	55,868	65,678	20,833	142,380
% of Total	57.4%	64.7%	59.0%	61.1%	58.2%	59.8%
Not Employed	2,435,773	454,919	38,825	41,786	14,983	95,594
% of Total	42.6%	35.3%	41.0%	38.9%	41.8%	40.2%

Income (Households)

Less than \$15,000	255,435	53,500	6,461	3,179	1,855	11,495
% of Total	9.7%	9.1%	16.5%	8.7%	13.5%	12.8%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	227,362	48,684	5,174	3,700	2,078	10,951
% of Total	8.6%	8.3%	13.2%	10.1%	15.1%	12.2%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	238,460	54,284	4,762	4,479	2,556	11,796
% of Total	9.0%	9.3%	12.1%	12.2%	18.5%	13.2%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	351,643	82,471	6,869	7,666	2,473	17,008
% of Total	13.3%	14.1%	17.5%	20.9%	17.9%	19.0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	492,870	110,619	8,414	7,996	2,385	18,796
% of Total	18.6%	18.9%	21.5%	21.8%	17.3%	21.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	349,662	76,133	3,530	4,655	1,053	9,238
% of Total	13.2%	13.0%	9.0%	12.7%	7.6%	10.3%
\$100,000 or more	727,990	159,061	3,993	5,011	1,388	10,391
% of Total	27.5%	27.2%	10.2%	13.7%	10.1%	11.6%

App. H-II: Select Demographics of Residents Living in Poverty in Areas Served by Phoenix Education Services Partners (Head Start and Early Head Start)

	Arizona	Phoenix		Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)					Booker T. Washington				All Other Service Partners				
		Phoenix	All Phoenix Head Start Partners	Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Total GPUL	Murphy	Phoenix	Roosevelt	Wilson	Total BTW	Alhambra	Deer Valley	Fowler	Washington
Total Residents	1,028,218	270,849	255,735	32,413	14,357	9,342	15,899	72,012	4,126	19,642	26,577	3,106	53,451	40,121	26,614	9,293	54,244
Total Households	339,007	79,871	72,254	7,060	3,748	1,969	3,853	16,630	873	7,190	7,425	869	16,356	9,929	9,966	1,866	17,507
Age																	
Under 5 years	93,297	28,029	28,028	3,911	2,045	1,275	1,638	8,869	381	1,681	2,634	534	5,230	5,763	1,718	1,144	5,304
% of Total	9.1%	10.3%	11.0%	12.1%	14.2%	13.6%	10.3%	12.3%	9.2%	8.6%	9.9%	17.2%	9.8%	14.4%	6.5%	12.3%	9.8%
5 to 14 years	184,739	57,977	55,591	8,216	3,617	2,451	3,325	17,609	883	3,442	6,402	796	11,523	9,629	3,738	2,261	10,831
% of Total	18.0%	21.4%	21.7%	25.3%	25.2%	26.2%	20.9%	24.5%	21.4%	17.5%	24.1%	25.6%	21.6%	24.0%	14.0%	24.3%	20.0%
15 to 17 years	51,266	16,447	15,771	2,857	987	495	1,252	5,592	188	1,097	2,014	207	3,506	2,831	1,033	568	2,241
% of Total	5.0%	6.1%	6.2%	8.8%	6.9%	5.3%	7.9%	7.8%	4.6%	5.6%	7.6%	6.7%	6.6%	7.1%	3.9%	6.1%	4.1%
18 to 24 years	144,600	30,466	28,797	3,556	1,303	878	2,207	7,944	491	2,376	2,659	307	5,833	4,549	3,580	909	5,981
% of Total	14.1%	11.2%	11.3%	11.0%	9.1%	9.4%	13.9%	11.0%	11.9%	12.1%	10.0%	9.9%	10.9%	11.3%	13.5%	9.8%	11.0%
25 to 34 years	137,539	37,892	34,519	3,609	1,776	1,391	2,137	8,913	381	3,179	3,232	292	7,084	4,611	4,153	1,328	8,430
% of Total	13.4%	14.0%	13.5%	11.1%	12.4%	14.9%	13.4%	12.4%	9.2%	16.2%	12.2%	9.4%	13.3%	11.5%	15.6%	14.3%	15.5%
35 to 44 years	109,065	32,657	30,288	4,305	1,853	1,568	1,736	9,462	655	1,923	2,580	434	5,592	4,792	2,273	1,965	6,203
% of Total	10.6%	12.1%	11.8%	13.3%	12.9%	16.8%	10.9%	13.1%	15.9%	9.8%	9.7%	14.0%	10.5%	11.9%	8.5%	21.1%	11.4%
45 to 54 years	90,859	25,175	24,148	2,553	1,169	525	1,424	5,670	460	2,022	2,737	197	5,415	3,484	3,600	527	5,453
% of Total	8.8%	9.3%	9.4%	7.9%	8.1%	5.6%	9.0%	7.9%	11.1%	10.3%	10.3%	6.3%	10.1%	8.7%	13.5%	5.7%	10.1%
55 to 64 years	101,071	22,609	21,397	2,031	783	391	1,456	4,661	305	1,936	2,313	232	4,785	2,610	3,772	357	5,212
% of Total	9.8%	8.3%	8.4%	6.3%	5.5%	4.2%	9.2%	6.5%	7.4%	9.9%	8.7%	7.5%	9.0%	6.5%	14.2%	3.8%	9.6%
65 to 74 years	63,850	11,329	10,421	816	551	250	571	2,188	223	1,052	1,387	68	2,730	1,212	1,356	101	2,835
% of Total	6.2%	4.2%	4.1%	2.5%	3.8%	2.7%	3.6%	3.0%	5.4%	5.4%	5.2%	2.2%	5.1%	3.0%	5.1%	1.1%	5.2%
75 years and over	51,933	8,269	6,776	560	273	118	153	1,104	160	933	619	40	1,752	641	1,392	135	1,753
% of Total	5.1%	3.1%	2.6%	1.7%	1.9%	1.3%	1.0%	1.5%	3.9%	4.8%	2.3%	1.3%	3.3%	1.6%	5.2%	1.4%	3.2%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B17001 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex and Age.

Appendix H-II

	Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start			
			<i>Alhambra</i>	<i>Cartwright</i>	<i>Isaac</i>	Total Early Head Start
Total Residents	1,028,218	270,849	40,121	32,413	14,357	86,892
Total Households	339,007	79,871	9,929	7,060	3,748	20,737

Age

Under 5 years	93,297	28,029	5,763	3,911	2,045	11,719
% of Total	9.1%	10.3%	14.4%	12.1%	14.2%	13.5%
5 to 14 years	184,739	57,977	9,629	8,216	3,617	21,463
% of Total	18.0%	21.4%	24.0%	25.3%	25.2%	24.7%
15 to 17 years	51,266	16,447	2,831	2,857	987	6,675
% of Total	5.0%	6.1%	7.1%	8.8%	6.9%	7.7%
18 to 24 years	144,600	30,466	4,549	3,556	1,303	9,408
% of Total	14.1%	11.2%	11.3%	11.0%	9.1%	10.8%
25 to 34 years	137,539	37,892	4,611	3,609	1,776	9,995
% of Total	13.4%	14.0%	11.5%	11.1%	12.4%	11.5%
35 to 44 years	109,065	32,657	4,792	4,305	1,853	10,950
% of Total	10.6%	12.1%	11.9%	13.3%	12.9%	12.6%
45 to 54 years	90,859	25,175	3,484	2,553	1,169	7,205
% of Total	8.8%	9.3%	8.7%	7.9%	8.1%	8.3%
55 to 64 years	101,071	22,609	2,610	2,031	783	5,424
% of Total	9.8%	8.3%	6.5%	6.3%	5.5%	6.2%
65 to 74 years	63,850	11,329	1,212	816	551	2,579
% of Total	6.2%	4.2%	3.0%	2.5%	3.8%	3.0%
75 years and over	51,933	8,269	641	560	273	1,474
% of Total	5.1%	3.1%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%

App. H-II: Select Demographics of Residents Living in Poverty in Areas Served by Phoenix Education Services Partners (Head Start and Early Head Start)

	Arizona	Phoenix			Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)					Booker T. Washington				All Other Service Partners			
		Phoenix	All Phoenix Head Start Partners		Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendegast	Total GPUL	Murphy	Phoenix	Roosevelt	Wilson	Total BTW	Alhambra	Deer Valley	Fowler
Total Residents	1,028,218	270,849	255,735	32,413	14,357	9,342	15,899	72,012	4,126	19,642	26,577	3,106	53,451	40,121	26,614	9,293	54,244
Total Households	339,007	79,871	72,254	7,060	3,748	1,969	3,853	16,630	873	7,190	7,425	869	16,356	9,929	9,966	1,866	17,507

Household Composition

Family: Married couple	72,896	16,987	17,211	2,389	1,037	407	1,345	5,178	217	1,072	1,046	136	2,471	2,580	3,291	509	3,182
% of Total	21.5%	21.3%	23.8%	33.8%	27.7%	20.6%	34.9%	31.1%	24.9%	14.9%	14.1%	15.7%	15.1%	26.0%	33.0%	27.3%	18.2%
Family: Male HH'er; no spouse	21,519	5,622	5,223	630	407	329	152	1,518	65	291	870	23	1,248	819	336	76	1,225
% of Total	6.3%	7.0%	7.2%	8.9%	10.9%	16.7%	3.9%	9.1%	7.5%	4.0%	11.7%	2.6%	7.6%	8.3%	3.4%	4.1%	7.0%
Fam: Female HH'er; no spouse	79,505	22,738	21,329	2,665	1,158	912	1,428	6,163	264	1,531	2,617	430	4,842	3,404	1,312	820	4,787
% of Total	23.5%	28.5%	29.5%	37.8%	30.9%	46.3%	37.1%	37.1%	30.2%	21.3%	35.3%	49.5%	29.6%	34.3%	13.2%	43.9%	27.3%
Non-Family: Male householder	74,462	16,164	13,364	665	563	138	341	1,706	136	2,161	1,258	174	3,729	1,456	2,372	135	3,965
% of Total	22.0%	20.2%	18.5%	9.4%	15.0%	7.0%	8.8%	10.3%	15.6%	30.1%	16.9%	20.0%	22.8%	14.7%	23.8%	7.2%	22.7%
Non-Family: Female household	90,625	18,360	15,127	710	583	184	587	2,064	191	2,136	1,634	106	4,066	1,668	2,655	326	4,347
% of Total	26.7%	23.0%	20.9%	10.1%	15.6%	9.3%	15.2%	12.4%	21.9%	29.7%	22.0%	12.2%	24.9%	16.8%	26.6%	17.5%	24.8%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B17017 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Household Type by Age of Householder.

Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaska Native	76,474	5,932	6,686	311	101	1,212	454	2,078	152	524	629	56	1,361	668	790	319	1,470
% of Total	7.4%	2.2%	2.6%	1.0%	0.7%	13.0%	2.9%	2.9%	3.7%	2.7%	2.4%	1.8%	2.5%	1.7%	3.0%	3.4%	2.7%
Asian	21,800	6,140	5,922	378	45	185	368	976	2	433	355	10	799	1,214	1,347	0	1,585
% of Total	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	1.2%	0.3%	2.0%	2.3%	1.4%	0.0%	2.2%	1.3%	0.3%	1.5%	3.0%	5.1%	0.0%	2.9%
Black/African American	49,119	22,350	20,580	1,267	473	1,668	894	4,303	114	1,539	3,648	394	5,695	3,491	1,612	1,137	4,343
% of Total	4.8%	8.3%	8.0%	3.9%	3.3%	17.9%	5.6%	6.0%	2.8%	7.8%	13.7%	12.7%	10.7%	8.7%	6.1%	12.2%	8.0%
Hispanic	440,674	154,998	149,736	26,496	12,619	4,081	9,801	52,996	3,264	10,794	17,324	2,125	33,507	26,987	4,907	7,244	24,094
% of Total	42.9%	57.2%	58.6%	81.7%	87.9%	43.7%	61.6%	73.6%	79.1%	55.0%	65.2%	68.4%	62.7%	67.3%	18.4%	77.9%	44.4%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	1,654	190	239	55	7	0	25	88	0	0	28	0	28	15	50	3	55
% of Total	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
White/Caucasian	378,478	69,886	61,152	3,240	862	1,076	3,839	9,017	490	5,452	3,289	336	9,566	5,658	16,663	382	19,866
% of Total	36.8%	25.8%	23.9%	10.0%	6.0%	11.5%	24.1%	12.5%	11.9%	27.8%	12.4%	10.8%	17.9%	14.1%	62.6%	4.1%	36.6%
Two or More Races	54,433	10,297	10,323	594	226	1,022	463	2,305	97	819	1,156	168	2,240	1,915	1,122	164	2,578
% of Total	5.3%	3.8%	4.0%	1.8%	1.6%	10.9%	2.9%	3.2%	2.3%	4.2%	4.4%	5.4%	4.2%	4.8%	4.2%	1.8%	4.8%
Other	5,586	1,056	1,097	72	23	97	57	249	7	81	149	17	255	172	123	45	253
% of Total	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Tables B17020A - B17020I Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Age (and race or ethnicity)

Appendix H-II

	Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start			
			<i>Alhambra</i>	<i>Cartwright</i>	<i>Isaac</i>	Total Early Head Start
Total Residents	1,028,218	270,849	40,121	32,413	14,357	86,892
Total Households	339,007	79,871	9,929	7,060	3,748	20,737

Household Composition

Family: Married couple	72,896	16,987	2,580	2,389	1,037	6,007
% of Total	21.5%	21.3%	26.0%	33.8%	27.7%	29.0%
Family: Male HH'er; no spouse	21,519	5,622	819	630	407	1,857
% of Total	6.3%	7.0%	8.3%	8.9%	10.9%	9.0%
Fam: Female HH'er; no spouse	79,505	22,738	3,404	2,665	1,158	7,228
% of Total	23.5%	28.5%	34.3%	37.8%	30.9%	34.9%
Non-Family: Male householder	74,462	16,164	1,456	665	563	2,684
% of Total	22.0%	20.2%	14.7%	9.4%	15.0%	12.9%
Non-Family: Female householder	90,625	18,360	1,668	710	583	2,962
% of Total	26.7%	23.0%	16.8%	10.1%	15.6%	14.3%

Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaska Native	76,474	5,932	668	311	101	1,080
% of Total	7.4%	2.2%	1.7%	1.0%	0.7%	1.2%
Asian	21,800	6,140	1,214	378	45	1,638
% of Total	2.1%	2.3%	3.0%	1.2%	0.3%	1.9%
Black/African American	49,119	22,350	3,491	1,267	473	5,232
% of Total	4.8%	8.3%	8.7%	3.9%	3.3%	6.0%
Hispanic	440,674	154,998	26,987	26,496	12,619	66,102
% of Total	42.9%	57.2%	67.3%	81.7%	87.9%	76.1%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	1,654	190	15	55	7	78
% of Total	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
White/Caucasian	378,478	69,886	5,658	3,240	862	9,761
% of Total	36.8%	25.8%	14.1%	10.0%	6.0%	11.2%
Two or More Races	54,433	10,297	1,915	594	226	2,735
% of Total	5.3%	3.8%	4.8%	1.8%	1.6%	3.1%
Other	5,586	1,056	172	72	23	267
% of Total	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%

App. H-II: Select Demographics of Residents Living in Poverty in Areas Served by Phoenix Education Services Partners (Head Start and Early Head Start)

	Arizona	Phoenix		Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)					Booker T. Washington				All Other Service Partners				
		Phoenix	All Phoenix Head Start Partners	Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Total GPUL	Murphy	Phoenix	Roosevelt	Wilson	Total BTW	Alhambra	Deer Valley	Fowler	Washington
Total Residents	1,028,218	270,849	255,735	32,413	14,357	9,342	15,899	72,012	4,126	19,642	26,577	3,106	53,451	40,121	26,614	9,293	54,244
Total Households	339,007	79,871	72,254	7,060	3,748	1,969	3,853	16,630	873	7,190	7,425	869	16,356	9,929	9,966	1,866	17,507
Citizenship																	
Citizen	910,865	224,588	212,659	25,062	10,311	8,515	13,959	57,847	3,409	16,043	22,839	2,505	44,795	31,834	24,621	6,671	46,891
% of Total	88.6%	82.9%	83.2%	77.3%	71.8%	91.2%	87.8%	80.3%	82.6%	81.7%	85.9%	80.6%	83.8%	79.3%	92.5%	71.8%	86.4%
Non-Citizen	117,353	46,261	43,076	7,351	4,046	826	1,941	14,165	717	3,600	3,739	601	8,656	8,287	1,993	2,622	7,353
% of Total	11.4%	17.1%	16.8%	22.7%	28.2%	8.8%	12.2%	19.7%	17.4%	18.3%	14.1%	19.4%	16.2%	20.7%	7.5%	28.2%	13.6%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B05001 Nativity and Citizenship Status in the United States.

Educational Attainment (Age 25+)*

Less than high school graduatio	141,697	45,730	44,146	7,139	3,563	1,060	1,857	13,619	1,043	4,275	4,837	602	10,757	7,694	2,416	2,395	7,266
% of Total	25.8%	33.4%	35.0%	51.8%	55.7%	25.3%	25.1%	42.9%	45.0%	39.9%	37.8%	47.8%	39.7%	45.2%	14.8%	54.5%	24.6%
High School graduates	160,974	38,491	36,078	3,590	1,838	1,367	2,600	9,396	734	2,690	4,352	349	8,125	4,531	3,788	949	9,290
% of Total	29.3%	28.2%	28.6%	26.1%	28.7%	32.6%	35.1%	29.6%	31.7%	25.1%	34.0%	27.7%	30.0%	26.6%	23.2%	21.6%	31.5%
Some college, associates degree	170,326	37,227	32,241	2,413	810	1,222	2,284	6,729	368	2,271	2,863	181	5,684	4,118	5,151	844	9,715
% of Total	31.0%	27.2%	25.6%	17.5%	12.7%	29.2%	30.8%	21.2%	15.9%	21.2%	22.4%	14.4%	21.0%	24.2%	31.5%	19.2%	32.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	76,587	15,272	13,673	629	183	541	664	2,017	172	1,488	751	126	2,537	689	4,976	204	3,250
% of Total	13.9%	11.2%	10.8%	4.6%	2.9%	12.9%	9.0%	6.4%	7.4%	13.9%	5.9%	10.0%	9.4%	4.0%	30.5%	4.6%	11.0%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B17003 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Individuals by Sex by Educational Attainment.

Appendix H-II

	Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start			
			Alhambra	Cartwright	Isaac	Total Early Head Start
Total Residents	1,028,218	270,849	40,121	32,413	14,357	86,892
Total Households	339,007	79,871	9,929	7,060	3,748	20,737

Citizenship

Citizen	910,865	224,588	31,834	25,062	10,311	67,207
% of Total	88.6%	82.9%	79.3%	77.3%	71.8%	77.3%
Non-Citizen	117,353	46,261	8,287	7,351	4,046	19,685
% of Total	11.4%	17.1%	20.7%	22.7%	28.2%	22.7%

Educational Attainment (Age 25+)*

Less than high school graduatio	141,697	45,730	7,694	7,139	3,563	18,396
% of Total	25.8%	33.4%	45.2%	51.8%	55.7%	49.5%
High School graduates	160,974	38,491	4,531	3,590	1,838	9,959
% of Total	29.3%	28.2%	26.6%	26.1%	28.7%	26.8%
Some college, associates degree	170,326	37,227	4,118	2,413	810	7,341
% of Total	31.0%	27.2%	24.2%	17.5%	12.7%	19.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	76,587	15,272	689	629	183	1,501
% of Total	13.9%	11.2%	4.0%	4.6%	2.9%	4.0%

App. H-II: Select Demographics of Residents Living in Poverty in Areas Served by Phoenix Education Services Partners (Head Start and Early Head Start)

	Arizona	Phoenix		Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)					Booker T. Washington				All Other Service Partners				
		Phoenix	All Phoenix Head Start Partners	Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Total GPUL	Murphy	Phoenix	Roosevelt	Wilson	Total BTW	Alhambra	Deer Valley	Fowler	Washington
Total Residents	1,028,218	270,849	255,735	32,413	14,357	9,342	15,899	72,012	4,126	19,642	26,577	3,106	53,451	40,121	26,614	9,293	54,244
Total Households	339,007	79,871	72,254	7,060	3,748	1,969	3,853	16,630	873	7,190	7,425	869	16,356	9,929	9,966	1,866	17,507
Employment (Age 16+)																	
Employed	229,794	61,936	55,951	7,263	2,956	1,683	3,989	15,891	801	4,606	4,840	575	10,821	7,819	6,740	2,932	11,748
% of Total	31.3%	34.7%	33.6%	37.4%	35.2%	31.2%	37.7%	36.3%	27.5%	32.6%	29.0%	34.2%	30.5%	32.9%	32.5%	51.6%	31.9%
Not Employed	504,106	116,684	110,361	12,161	5,437	3,710	6,587	27,895	2,118	9,535	11,865	1,107	24,625	15,967	13,993	2,755	25,127
% of Total	68.7%	65.3%	66.4%	62.6%	64.8%	68.8%	62.3%	63.7%	72.5%	67.4%	71.0%	65.8%	69.5%	67.1%	67.5%	48.4%	68.1%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B17005 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Individuals by Sex by Employment Status.

Appendix H-II

	Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start			
			<i>Alhambra</i>	<i>Cartwright</i>	<i>Isaac</i>	Total Early Head Start
Total Residents	1,028,218	270,849	40,121	32,413	14,357	86,892
Total Households	339,007	79,871	9,929	7,060	3,748	20,737
Employment (Age 16+)						
Employed	229,794	61,936	7,819	7,263	2,956	18,038
% of Total	31.3%	34.7%	32.9%	37.4%	35.2%	35.0%
Not Employed	504,106	116,684	15,967	12,161	5,437	33,565
% of Total	68.7%	65.3%	67.1%	62.6%	64.8%	65.0%

Appendix H-III: Select Demographics of Children Under 5 Years of Age Living in Poverty in Areas Served by Phoenix Education Services Partners (Head Start and Early Head Start)

	Arizona	Phoenix	All Phoenix Head Start Partners	Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)				Booker T. Washington				All Other Service Partners					
				Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Total GPUL	Murphy	Phoenix	Roosevelt	Wilson	Total BTW	Alhambra	Deer Valley	Fowler	Washington
Total Children Under 5 Years in Poverty	93,122	28,150	28,105	3,983	2,044	1,291	1,751	9,069	325	1,670	2,653	525	5,174	5,669	1,704	1,147	5,341
Est. EHS Eligible (0-2)	55,873	16,890	16,863	2,390	1,226	775	1,051	5,441	195	1,002	1,592	315	3,104	3,402	1,023	688	3,205
Est. HS Eligible (3-4)	33,524	10,134	10,118	1,434	736	465	630	3,265	117	601	955	189	1,863	2,041	614	413	1,923
Total Families	59,665	17,550	16,766	2,527	1,275	723	1,016	5,540	143	983	1,703	332	3,161	3,061	1,102	747	3,154
Family Composition																	
Family: Married couple	20,551	5,856	5,730	992	425	137	344	1,898	71	364	370	65	869	1,233	525	286	918
% of Total	34.4%	33.4%	34.2%	39.3%	33.3%	18.9%	33.9%	34.3%	49.3%	37.0%	21.7%	19.6%	27.5%	40.3%	47.6%	38.3%	29.1%
Family: Male HH'er; no spouse	6,873	2,159	2,080	311	279	191	40	821	21	74	451	8	554	257	125	20	303
% of Total	11.5%	12.3%	12.4%	12.3%	21.9%	26.4%	3.9%	14.8%	14.4%	7.6%	26.5%	2.6%	17.5%	8.4%	11.3%	2.6%	9.6%
Fam: Female HH'er; no spouse	32,241	9,535	8,956	1,223	571	395	632	2,821	52	545	883	258	1,737	1,570	452	441	1,933
% of Total	54.0%	54.3%	53.4%	48.4%	44.8%	54.6%	62.2%	50.9%	36.2%	55.4%	51.8%	77.8%	55.0%	51.3%	41.0%	59.1%	61.3%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B17017 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Household Type by Age of Householder.

Race/Ethnicity																	
American Indian/Alaska Native	7,506	583	947	28	10	263	122	422	0	29	157	0	186	113	85	48	94
% of Total	8.1%	2.1%	3.4%	0.7%	0.5%	20.3%	7.0%	4.7%	0.0%	1.7%	5.9%	0.0%	3.6%	2.0%	5.0%	4.2%	1.8%
Asian	955	570	555	0	0	17	10	27	0	39	0	0	39	216	25	0	248
% of Total	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.8%	1.5%	0.0%	4.6%
Black/African American	6,511	3,376	3,078	222	112	204	136	674	4	134	467	88	693	832	59	339	480
% of Total	7.0%	12.0%	11.0%	5.6%	5.5%	15.8%	7.8%	7.4%	1.3%	8.0%	17.6%	16.8%	13.4%	14.7%	3.5%	29.6%	9.0%
Hispanic	54,124	18,844	19,070	3,360	1,884	599	1,237	7,080	319	1,214	1,861	388	3,782	3,917	505	756	3,029
% of Total	58.1%	66.9%	67.9%	84.4%	92.2%	46.4%	70.7%	78.1%	98.2%	72.7%	70.2%	74.0%	73.1%	69.1%	29.7%	65.9%	56.7%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	222	0	59	34	0	0	26	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of Total	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
White/Caucasian	17,683	3,609	3,143	305	28	74	214	622	0	138	121	21	280	157	915	0	1,169
% of Total	19.0%	12.8%	11.2%	7.7%	1.4%	5.8%	12.2%	6.9%	0.0%	8.3%	4.6%	4.0%	5.4%	2.8%	53.7%	0.0%	21.9%
Two or More Races	5,549	1,114	1,196	29	6	135	0	170	2	105	42	25	173	424	115	0	314
% of Total	6.0%	4.0%	4.3%	0.7%	0.3%	10.4%	0.0%	1.9%	0.5%	6.3%	1.6%	4.7%	3.3%	7.5%	6.7%	0.0%	5.9%
Other	569	53	57	5	4	0	6	15	0	11	6	3	20	11	0	4	8
% of Total	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Tables B17020A - B17020I Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Age (and race or ethnicity)

Appendix H-III

	Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start			
			Alhambra	Cartwright	Isaac	Total Early Head Start
Total Children Under 5 Years in Poverty	93,122	28,150	5,669	3,983	2,044	11,696
Est. EHS Eligible (0-2)	55,873	16,890	3,402	2,390	1,226	7,017
Est. HS Eligible (3-4)	33,524	10,134	2,041	1,434	736	4,210
Total Families	59,665	17,550	3,061	2,527	1,275	6,862

Family Composition

Family: Married couple	20,551	5,856	1,233	992	425	2,650
% of Total	34.4%	33.4%	40.3%	39.3%	33.3%	38.6%
Family: Male HH'er; no spouse	6,873	2,159	257	311	279	847
% of Total	11.5%	12.3%	8.4%	12.3%	21.9%	12.3%
Fam: Female HH'er; no spouse	32,241	9,535	1,570	1,223	571	3,365
% of Total	54.0%	54.3%	51.3%	48.4%	44.8%	49.0%

Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaska Native	7,506	583	113	28	10	151
% of Total	8.1%	2.1%	2.0%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%
Asian	955	570	216	0	0	216
% of Total	1.0%	2.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Black/African American	6,511	3,376	832	222	112	1,166
% of Total	7.0%	12.0%	14.7%	5.6%	5.5%	10.0%
Hispanic	54,124	18,844	3,917	3,360	1,884	9,160
% of Total	58.1%	66.9%	69.1%	84.4%	92.2%	78.3%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	222	0	0	34	0	34
% of Total	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%
White/Caucasian	17,683	3,609	157	305	28	490
% of Total	19.0%	12.8%	2.8%	7.7%	1.4%	4.2%
Two or More Races	5,549	1,114	424	29	6	460
% of Total	6.0%	4.0%	7.5%	0.7%	0.3%	3.9%
Other	569	53	11	5	4	19
% of Total	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%

Appendix H-IV: Select State Assistance Program Caseloads of Population Under Age 6 in Areas Served by Phoenix Education Services Partners (Head Start and Early Head Start)

Arizona	Phoenix			Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)					Booker T. Washington				All Other Service Partners			
	All Phoenix Head Start Partners	Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Total GPUL	Murphy	Phoenix	Roosevelt	Wilson	Total BTW	Alhambra	Deer Valley	Fowler	Washington	

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly Food Stamps)

Households - June 2019*	368,339	103,885	95,130	9,719	2,662	3,281	3,893	19,555	2,566	11,504	11,474	5,545	31,088	8,593	6,993	4,741	24,161
Households - June 2020*	425,345	120,994	110,663	10,942	3,004	3,830	4,758	22,533	2,892	13,201	13,193	6,245	35,531	9,693	8,641	5,436	28,830
Households - June 2021*	434,775	125,507	114,585	11,068	3,047	3,996	5,075	23,187	2,895	13,749	13,837	6,418	36,899	9,784	9,211	5,880	29,624
% Change Since 2019	18.0%	20.8%	20.5%	13.9%	14.5%	21.8%	30.4%	18.6%	12.9%	19.5%	20.6%	15.7%	18.7%	13.9%	31.7%	24.0%	22.6%
HHs w/ Child Under 6 - June 2019*	86,690	27,118	25,464	3,375	848	1,058	1,227	6,508	743	1,864	3,154	1,677	7,438	2,526	1,537	1,685	5,770
HHs w/ Child Under 6 - June 2020*	94,719	29,424	27,631	3,592	914	1,130	1,455	7,091	792	1,948	3,417	1,675	7,832	2,624	1,742	1,845	6,498
HHs w/ Child Under 6 - June 2021*	93,700	29,113	27,279	3,428	887	1,075	1,506	6,895	765	1,879	3,418	1,638	7,700	2,550	1,879	1,915	6,340
% Change Since 2019	8.1%	7.4%	7.1%	1.6%	4.6%	1.5%	22.7%	6.0%	3.0%	0.8%	8.4%	(2.3%)	3.5%	0.9%	22.2%	13.7%	9.9%

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

*Values reported in 2019 - 2021 at the City level may not equal the sum of sub-regions because sub-region-level data was masked if fewer than 10 households in a given zip code received the benefit.

TANF Cash Assistance

Households - June 2019*	6,147	1,758	1,607	192	53	77	88	410	50	122	184	97	452	169	65	95	416
Households - June 2020*	8,182	2,500	2,263	239	68	97	117	521	64	158	277	150	649	217	142	129	605
Households - June 2021*	7,028	2,013	1,803	187	50	86	85	408	50	126	251	103	529	152	135	119	459
% Change Since 2019	14.3%	14.5%	12.2%	(2.5%)	(5.9%)	11.2%	(3.4%)	(0.6%)	(1.0%)	3.4%	36.7%	6.2%	17.1%	(10.2%)	108.3%	25.9%	10.5%
HHs w/ Child Under 6 - June 2019*	2,878	831	719	94	25	37	31	187	21	45	87	54	207	83	29	48	165
HHs w/ Child Under 6 - June 2020*	4,054	1,230	1,100	113	33	38	57	241	29	74	137	80	319	114	57	71	297
HHs w/ Child Under 6 - June 2021*	3,335	929	802	88	24	38	27	176	21	50	108	42	221	77	63	68	198
% Change Since 2019	15.9%	11.8%	11.5%	(6.5%)	(6.4%)	1.7%	(12.9%)	(5.9%)	2.4%	11.4%	23.7%	(22.8%)	6.7%	(6.8%)	113.1%	41.1%	19.9%

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

*Values reported in 2019 - 2021 at the City level may not equal the sum of sub-regions because sub-region-level data was masked if fewer than 10 households in a given zip code received the benefit.

Child Care Providers - 2022

Total Providers - Jan. 1, 2022	2,700	621	405	31	15	24	16	86	5	39	55	2	101	24	90	15	89
Total Slots - Jan. 1, 2022	258,913	73,918	48,323	2,334	1,673	1,994	1,969	7,970	163	5,764	4,182	377	10,486	2,722	14,484	1,237	11,424
Licensed Centers - Jan. 1, 2022	1,567	381	226	20	14	3	7	44	5	24	31	1	61	18	48	4	51
Slots - Jan. 1, 2022	170,983	45,445	27,776	1,548	1,448	567	1,333	4,896	163	1,984	3,468	152	5,767	2,032	8,042	754	6,285
Lic. Public Schools - Jan. 1, 2022	671	173	131	3	1	10	7	21	0	15	11	1	27	6	38	9	30
Slots - Jan. 1, 2022	84,636	27,916	20,150	724	225	1,335	616	2,900	0	3,780	607	225	4,612	690	6,402	463	5,083
Sm. Group Homes - Jan. 1, 2022	248	49	35	5	0	8	2	15	0	0	10	0	10	0	4	2	4
Slots - Jan. 1, 2022	2,396	485	345	50	0	80	20	150	0	0	95	0	95	0	40	20	40
Certified Family Homes - Jan. 1, 2022	214	18	13	3	0	3	0	6	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	4
Slots - Jan. 1, 2022	898	72	52	12	0	12	0	24	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	16

Sources: ADHS Child Care Provider Licensing Database as of January 2022 and unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

Appendix H-IV

	Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start			Total Early Head Start
			Alhambra	Cartwright	Isaac	

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Households - June 2019*	368,339	103,885	8,593	9,719	2,662	20,974
Households - June 2020*	425,345	120,994	9,693	10,942	3,004	23,638
Households - June 2021*	434,775	125,507	9,784	11,068	3,047	23,900
% Change Since 2019	18.0%	20.8%	13.9%	13.9%	14.5%	14.0%

HHs w/ Child Under 6 - June 2019*	86,690	27,118	2,526	3,375	848	6,749
HHs w/ Child Under 6 - June 2020*	94,719	29,424	2,624	3,592	914	7,130
HHs w/ Child Under 6 - June 2021*	93,700	29,113	2,550	3,428	887	6,865
% Change Since 2019	8.1%	7.4%	0.9%	1.6%	4.6%	1.7%

TANF Cash Assistance

Households - June 2019*	6,147	1,758	169	192	53	414
Households - June 2020*	8,182	2,500	217	239	68	524
Households - June 2021*	7,028	2,013	152	187	50	389
% Change Since 2019	14.3%	14.5%	(10.2%)	(2.5%)	(5.9%)	(6.1%)

HHs w/ Child Under 6 - June 2019*	2,878	831	83	94	25	202
HHs w/ Child Under 6 - June 2020*	4,054	1,230	114	113	33	260
HHs w/ Child Under 6 - June 2021*	3,335	929	77	88	24	188
% Change Since 2019	15.9%	11.8%	(6.8%)	(6.5%)	(6.4%)	(6.6%)

Child Care Providers - 2022

Total Providers - Jan. 1, 2022	2,700	621	24	31	15	70
Total Slots - Jan. 1, 2022	258,913	73,918	2,722	2,334	1,673	6,729
Licensed Centers - Jan. 1, 2022	1,567	381	18	20	14	52
Slots - Jan. 1, 2022	170,983	45,445	2,032	1,548	1,448	5,028
Lic. Public Schools - Jan. 1, 2022	671	173	6	3	1	10
Slots - Jan. 1, 2022	84,636	27,916	690	724	225	1,639
Sm. Group Homes - Jan. 1, 2022	248	49	0	5	0	5
Slots - Jan. 1, 2022	2,396	485	0	50	0	50
Certified Family Homes - Jan. 1, 2022	214	18	0	3	0	3
Slots - Jan. 1, 2022	898	72	0	12	0	12

Appendix H-IV: Select State Assistance Program Caseloads of Population Under Age 6 in Areas Served by Phoenix Education Services Partners (Head Start and Early Head Start)

	Arizona	Phoenix	All Phoenix Head Start Partners	Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)				Total GPUL	Booker T. Washington				Total BTW	All Other Service Partners			
				Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast		Murphy	Phoenix	Roosevelt	Wilson		Alhambra	Deer Valley	Fowler	Washington
Dept. Of Economic Security Child Care Assistance (Under 6 Years Only)																	
Total Children - May 2019	21,524	7,069	6,094	547	138	284	308	1,276	111	360	837	375	1,683	519	535	403	1,678
Total Children - May 2020	25,451	8,275	7,201	634	148	342	363	1,487	120	445	972	447	1,984	579	685	427	2,040
Total Children - May 2021	13,245	4,391	3,798	332	87	178	192	789	74	225	520	226	1,045	322	335	259	1,048
% Change Since 2019	-38.5%	-37.9%	-37.7%	-39.3%	-36.6%	-37.3%	-37.7%	-38.2%	-33.9%	-37.4%	-37.9%	-39.7%	-37.9%	-37.9%	-37.4%	-35.8%	-37.5%
Waitlist - May, 2019*	3,271	2,360	940	105	18	41	49	214	15	71	150	89	326	47	45	67	241

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

*CCA eliminated the wait list for 2020-2021. Actual totals are higher than reported due to masking at the zip code level when fewer than 10 children were on the waiting list.

Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)

Individuals - October 1, 2021*	5,283	1,173	1,017	107	21	60	66	255	12	34	125	37	208	59	181	82	232
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Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

*Values may not equal the sum of sub-regions because sub-region-level data was masked if fewer than 10 households in a given zip code received the benefit.

Division of Developmental Disabilities

Individuals - June 2019	42,529	10,059	9,870	835	210	506	606	2,157	187	492	1,210	350	2,239	577	1,847	624	2,426
Individuals - June 2020	44,019	10,457	10,250	880	217	545	629	2,272	186	502	1,286	356	2,330	596	1,912	677	2,462
Individuals - June 2021	45,480	10,839	10,607	921	223	565	649	2,358	187	512	1,315	364	2,379	615	1,972	710	2,573
% Change Since 2019	6.9%	7.8%	7.5%	10.3%	6.0%	11.7%	7.1%	9.3%	0.3%	4.1%	8.7%	4.1%	6.2%	6.6%	6.8%	13.8%	6.1%

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

Appendix H-IV

	Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start			Total Early Head Start
			Alhambra	Cartwright	Isaac	

Dept. Of Economic Security Child Care Assi.

Total Children - May 2019	21,524	7,069	519	547	138	1,203
Total Children - May 2020	25,451	8,275	579	634	148	1,361
Total Children - May 2021	13,245	4,391	322	332	87	742
% Change Since 2019	-38.5%	-37.9%	-37.9%	-39.3%	-36.6%	-38.4%
Waitlist - May. 2019*	3,271	2,360	47	105	18	171

Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIF)

Individuals - October 1, 2021*	5,283	1,173	59	107	21	187
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Division of Developmental Disabilities

Individuals - June 2019	42,529	10,059	577	835	210	1,622
Individuals - June 2020	44,019	10,457	596	880	217	1,694
Individuals - June 2021	45,480	10,839	615	921	223	1,759
% Change Since 2019	6.9%	7.8%	6.6%	10.3%	6.0%	8.4%

Appendix I: Additional Information Relating to Community Surveys

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Appendix I-I: Counts of Completed Surveys

Completed Resident Surveys by Service Received

	Total		English			Spanish		
	Indicated Use in Q.16, Pt. 1	Rated Service in Q. 16A-16K	Indicated Use in Q.16, Pt. 1	Rated Service in Q. 16A-16K	Pct. Respondents Rating Svc	Indicated Use in Q.16, Pt. 1	Rated Service in Q. 16A-16K	Pct. Respondents Rating Svc
Early Head Start In Home Services	23	17	15	9	60.0%	8	8	100.0%
Early Head Start Child Care	10	8	9	8	88.9%	1	0	0.0%
Head Start	88	72	62	47	75.8%	26	25	96.2%
Senior Center	118	93	111	89	80.2%	7	4	57.1%
Family Services Center	17	7	16	6	37.5%	1	1	100.0%
Family Advocacy Center	2	0	2	0	0.0%	0	0	
Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program	12	10	12	10	83.3%	0	0	
Home Delivered Meals	70	57	69	57	82.6%	1	0	0.0%
Homeless Services	0	0	0	0		0	0	
ARIZONA@WORK City of Phoenix Job Centers	13	11	13	11	84.6%	0	0	
Opportunities for Youth Reengagement Centers	0	0	0	0		0	0	
No Service Indicated	200	N/A	182	N/A		18	N/A	
Total Responses (Unduplicated)	479		424			55		

Completed Partner Surveys

	Total	English	Spanish
Total Responses (Unduplicated)	37	37	0

Appendix I-II: Tabulation of Resident Survey Responses

Q1. What do you think are the three greatest strengths of your neighborhood?

Option	Total				Early Head Start In Home Services				Early Head Start Child Care			
	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank
Affordable Housing	98	22%	7	2	4	19%	6	4	3	33%	5	3
City services (such as parks and libraries)	189	42%	1	1	4	19%	6	2	5	56%	2	1
College/ trade school options	36	8%	13	14	5	24%	5	12	2	22%	7	14
Strong cultural ties	33	7%	14	13	2	10%	12	12	1	11%	12	11
Strong families	114	25%	6	7	4	19%	6	5	3	33%	5	5
Good jobs	54	12%	11	12	2	10%	12	10	2	22%	7	13
Access to employment services and resources	42	9%	12	10	3	14%	10	9	2	22%	7	8
Help is available when needed	97	21%	8	8	3	14%	10	11	2	22%	7	8
Neighbors care about each other	139	31%	3	5	4	19%	6	3	1	11%	12	6
Positive police presence	86	19%	9	9	2	10%	12	8	1	11%	12	10
Religious communities	77	17%	10	11	6	29%	3	14	2	22%	7	12
Good schools	134	30%	5	4	12	57%	1	1	5	56%	2	2
Public transportation	136	30%	4	3	6	29%	3	7	6	67%	1	4
Accessible medical, dental and/or mental health services	154	34%	2	6	9	43%	2	5	5	56%	2	7

Q2. What do you think are the three greatest challenges facing your neighborhood?

Option	Total				Early Head Start In Home Services				Early Head Start Child Care			
	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank
Lack of after school activities	89	21%	7	3	11	48%	2	2	3	30%	6	1
Not enough community resources or activities	114	27%	4		10	43%	4		4	40%	1	
School dropouts	25	6%	17	14	1	4%	15	14	0	0%		14
Drug use	179	42%	1	1	11	48%	2	1	3	30%	6	2
Lack of good jobs	47	11%	12	10	6	26%	6	9	3	30%	6	13
No affordable housing	161	38%	2	4	12	52%	1	4	4	40%	1	5
Juvenile crime/ gangs	68	16%	8	9	5	22%	10	10	1	10%	12	9
Lack of access to employment/ job resources	33	8%	16	16	1	4%	15	16	2	20%	11	14
Lack of parent involvement	43	10%	14	8	4	17%	12	14	1	10%	12	6
Not enough police presence	115	27%	3	5	6	26%	6	5	1	10%	12	8
Properties in poor condition or neighborhood blight	107	25%	6	6	6	26%	6	7	4	40%	1	4
Property crimes (such as theft)	114	27%	4	2	7	30%	5	2	4	40%	1	3
Residents do not work together	64	15%	9	7	4	17%	12	7	3	30%	6	7
Lack of good schools	36	9%	15	15	5	22%	10	6	4	40%	1	11
Lack of transportation	47	11%	12	12	1	4%	15	12	1	10%	12	16
Violent crimes	64	15%	9	11	4	17%	12	11	3	30%	6	10
Lack of accessible medical, dental and/or mental health services	52	12%	11	13	6	26%	6	12	1	10%	12	11

Q1. What do you think are the three greatest strengths of your neighborhood?

Option	Head Start				Senior Center				Family Services Center			
	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank
Affordable Housing	18	21%	7	4	25	22%	9	3	6	40%	3	3
City services (such as parks and libraries)	28	33%	2	2	60	52%	1	1	7	47%	2	4
College/ trade school options	7	8%	12	12	8	7%	13	12	2	13%	13	12
Strong cultural ties	6	7%	13	11	10	9%	12	13	2	13%	13	13
Strong families	23	27%	4	5	31	27%	5	9	4	27%	5	8
Good jobs	11	13%	8	14	15	13%	11	11	3	20%	10	11
Access to employment services and resources	6	7%	13	10	5	4%	14	14	4	27%	5	10
Help is available when needed	11	13%	8	8	28	24%	7	5	4	27%	5	2
Neighbors care about each other	19	22%	6	6	46	40%	2	2	4	27%	5	4
Positive police presence	10	12%	10	9	27	23%	8	6	3	20%	10	9
Religious communities	10	12%	10	12	23	20%	10	10	4	27%	5	14
Good schools	45	53%	1	1	30	26%	6	8	3	20%	10	6
Public transportation	24	28%	3	3	37	32%	4	7	8	53%	1	1
Accessible medical, dental and/or mental health services	23	27%	4	7	39	34%	3	4	5	33%	4	6

Q2. What do you think are the three greatest challenges facing your neighborhood?

Option	Head Start				Senior Center				Family Services Center			
	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank
Lack of after school activities	28	33%	3	3	17	17%	7	4	4	24%	8	3
Not enough community resources or activities	28	33%	3		23	23%	6		3	18%	11	
School dropouts	6	7%	16	13	5	5%	16	12	1	6%	15	12
Drug use	50	58%	1	1	34	34%	3	1	9	53%	1	1
Lack of good jobs	13	15%	10	10	5	5%	16	11	2	12%	13	4
No affordable housing	31	36%	2	4	42	42%	1	7	9	53%	1	4
Juvenile crime/ gangs	22	26%	7	9	9	9%	11	8	6	35%	4	6
Lack of access to employment/ job resources	8	9%	15	14	9	9%	11	14	2	12%	13	14
Lack of parent involvement	13	15%	10	7	7	7%	13	6	7	41%	3	10
Not enough police presence	21	24%	8	5	36	36%	2	3	4	24%	8	10
Properties in poor condition or neighborhood blight	25	29%	6	6	24	24%	5	8	6	35%	4	9
Property crimes (such as theft)	28	33%	3	2	27	27%	4	2	5	29%	7	2
Residents do not work together	12	14%	13	8	14	14%	9	4	6	35%	4	7
Lack of good schools	13	15%	10	12	6	6%	15	16	3	18%	11	16
Lack of transportation	5	6%	17	16	17	17%	7	8	0	0%		14
Violent crimes	20	23%	9	11	7	7%	13	12	4	24%	8	7
Lack of accessible medical, dental and/or mental health services	10	12%	14	15	10	10%	10	14	1	6%	15	13

Q1. What do you think are the three greatest strengths of your neighborhood?

Option	Family Advocacy Center				Volunteer Income Tax Assistance				Home Delivered Meals			
	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank
Affordable Housing	0	0%		1	4	36%	5	3	13	20%	7	1
City services (such as parks and libraries)	1	50%	3	8	7	64%	2	1	26	39%	4	7
College/ trade school options	0	0%		8	1	9%	10	9	5	8%	11	14
Strong cultural ties	0	0%			1	9%	10	14	4	6%	13	13
Strong families	1	50%	3	8	3	27%	7	11	12	18%	8	8
Good jobs	0	0%		5	2	18%	9	8	5	8%	11	11
Access to employment services and resources	0	0%		8	1	9%	10	13	3	5%	14	12
Help is available when needed	1	50%	3	2	3	27%	7	3	23	35%	5	2
Neighbors care about each other	2	100%	1	5	5	45%	4	7	28	42%	3	3
Positive police presence	0	0%		5	1	9%	10	9	11	17%	10	6
Religious communities	0	0%		8	4	36%	5	11	14	21%	6	10
Good schools	0	0%		2	1	9%	10	3	12	18%	8	9
Public transportation	2	100%	1	2	8	73%	1	3	30	45%	2	3
Accessible medical, dental and/or mental health services	0	0%			6	55%	3	2	35	53%	1	5

Q2. What do you think are the three greatest challenges facing your neighborhood?

Option	Family Advocacy Center				Volunteer Income Tax Assistance				Home Delivered Meals			
	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank
Lack of after school activities	0	0%			0	0%		3	5	9%	10	8
Not enough community resources or activities	0	0%			1	11%	7		15	27%	4	
School dropouts	0	0%		2	0	0%		15	2	4%	14	11
Drug use	1	50%	1	6	4	44%	2	1	18	33%	3	1
Lack of good jobs	0	0%		2	0	0%		14	2	4%	14	13
No affordable housing	1	50%	1	6	6	67%	1	3	19	35%	1	2
Juvenile crime/ gangs	0	0%		6	2	22%	5	3	6	11%	9	6
Lack of access to employment/ job resources	1	50%	1	6	0	0%		9	2	4%	14	15
Lack of parent involvement	0	0%		2	0	0%		3	5	9%	10	11
Not enough police presence	0	0%		1	4	44%	2	9	19	35%	1	4
Properties in poor condition or neighborhood blight	0	0%		2	3	33%	4	8	14	25%	5	10
Property crimes (such as theft)	0	0%		6	2	22%	5	2	12	22%	7	5
Residents do not work together	0	0%		6	1	11%	7	9	13	24%	6	2
Lack of good schools	0	0%			0	0%			1	2%	17	
Lack of transportation	0	0%			1	11%	7	9	7	13%	8	8
Violent crimes	1	50%	1	6	0	0%		3	4	7%	12	6
Lack of accessible medical, dental and/or mental health services	0	0%			1	11%	7	9	4	7%	12	14

Q1. What do you think are the three greatest strengths of your neighborhood?

Option	Homeless Services				ARIZONA@WORK Job Centers				Opportunities for Youth Reengagement Centers			
	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank
Affordable Housing	0			1	3	23%	5	3	0			1
City services (such as parks and libraries)	0			8	6	46%	1	5	0			
College/ trade school options	0				1	8%	10	12	0			
Strong cultural ties	0			10	1	8%	10	8	0			
Strong families	0			10	4	31%	3	8	0			
Good jobs	0			5	0	0%		7	0			1
Access to employment services and resources	0				5	38%	2	13	0			
Help is available when needed	0			2	3	23%	5	3	0			
Neighbors care about each other	0			2	3	23%	5	1	0			
Positive police presence	0			5	3	23%	5	10	0			
Religious communities	0			5	1	8%	10	13	0			
Good schools	0			8	1	8%	10	6	0			1
Public transportation	0			2	2	15%	9	2	0			
Accessible medical, dental and/or mental health services	0			10	4	31%	3	10	0			

Q2. What do you think are the three greatest challenges facing your neighborhood?

Option	Homeless Services				ARIZONA@WORK Job Centers				Opportunities for Youth Reengagement Centers			
	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank
Lack of after school activities	0			5	4	31%	1	4	0			
Not enough community resources or activities	0				4	31%	1		0			
School dropouts	0			5	1	8%	8	13	0			
Drug use	0			1	3	23%	5	6	0			
Lack of good jobs	0			12	1	8%	8	6	0			
No affordable housing	0			1	4	31%	1	6	0			
Juvenile crime/ gangs	0			12	1	8%	8	13	0			
Lack of access to employment/ job resources	0			12	0	0%		13	0			
Lack of parent involvement	0			5	2	15%	6	6	0			
Not enough police presence	0				1	8%	8	3	0			
Properties in poor condition or neighborhood blight	0			5	4	31%	1	4	0			
Property crimes (such as theft)	0			5	1	8%	8	1	0			
Residents do not work together	0			5	2	15%	6	1	0			
Lack of good schools	0				0	0%		11	0			
Lack of transportation	0			3	1	8%	8	16	0			
Violent crimes	0			4	1	8%	8	11	0			
Lack of accessible medical, dental and/or mental health services	0			5	1	8%	8	6	0			

Q3. What are the three greatest strengths of residents and families living in your neighborhood?

Option	Total				Early Head Start In Home Services				Early Head Start Child Care			
	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank
People appreciate, respect and care about each other	227	54%	1	1	8	35%	1	1	1	10%	7	1
Commitment to family and community	112	26%	3	3	5	22%	3	4	2	20%	2	6
People spend time together doing enjoyable activities	108	26%	4	4	4	17%	4	3	2	20%	2	4
Strong cultural ties	78	18%	7	6	4	17%	4	6	0	0%		3
Extended family and friends that provide a lot of support	106	25%	5	5	4	17%	4	5	2	20%	2	5
People care about children in the neighborhood	134	32%	2	2	8	35%	1	2	3	30%	1	2
People value effective communication	67	16%	8	8	1	4%	9	7	0	0%		8
Adults are positive role models for children	53	13%	9	9	4	17%	4	8	2	20%	2	7
Strong religious faith	87	21%	6	7	4	17%	4	9	2	20%	2	8

Q16(A) - 16(K). HSD Program Satisfaction (1 = Not At All Satisfied; 5 = Very Satisfied)

	Early Head Start In Home Services	Early Head Start Child Care
	Rating	Rating
Convenience of Socialization	4.2	
Convenience of Location	4.4	4.1
Hours of Operation	4.3	4.1
Quality of instruction for in home services	4.2	
Availability and quality of other support services	4.2	4.1
Quality of child care		4.0
Availability and quality of child care services		4.1

Q3. What are the three greatest strengths of residents and families living in your neighborhood?

Option	Head Start				Senior Center				Family Services Center			
	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank
People appreciate, respect and care about each other	38	44%	2	2	54	53%	1	1	6	35%	2	1
Commitment to family and community	26	30%	3	3	32	32%	4	2	3	18%	7	5
People spend time together doing enjoyable activities	18	21%	6	4	33	33%	3	3	4	24%	5	3
Strong cultural ties	22	26%	4	5	16	16%	8	7	4	24%	5	5
Extended family and friends that provide a lot of support	21	24%	5	6	34	34%	2	6	5	29%	4	4
People care about children in the neighborhood	45	52%	1	1	23	23%	6	4	8	47%	1	2
People value effective communication	12	14%	7	7	20	20%	7	8	2	12%	8	8
Adults are positive role models for children	12	14%	7	9	13	13%	9	9	2	12%	8	9
Strong religious faith	10	12%	9	7	26	26%	5	5	6	35%	2	7

Q16(A) - 16(K). HSD Program Satisfaction (1 = Not At All Satisfied; 5 = Very Satisfied)

	Head Start	Senior Center	Family Services Center
	Rating	Rating	Rating
Convenience of Location	4.6	4.3	3.8
Hours of Operation	4.4	4.2	3.8
Quality of instruction/ Services	4.6	4.2	3.8
Availability and quality of other support services	4.4	4.0	3.8
Availability and quality of classroom services	4.5		
Quality of programs and activities			
Treated fairly, respectfully, and courteously		4.5	3.9
Professionalism of staff		4.5	3.9
Provided with helpful information and resources		4.3	3.9

Q3. What are the three greatest strengths of residents and families living in your neighborhood?

Option	Family Advocacy Center				Volunteer Income Tax Assistance				Home Delivered Meals			
	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank
People appreciate, respect and care about each other	1	50%	1	1	6	67%	1	1	35	64%	1	1
Commitment to family and community	0	0%		5	4	44%	3	2	13	24%	5	2
People spend time together doing enjoyable activities	1	50%	1	8	2	22%	6	4	14	25%	4	6
Strong cultural ties	0	0%		2	1	11%	7	4	5	9%	8	8
Extended family and friends that provide a lot of support	0	0%		3	3	33%	5	3	15	27%	2	3
People care about children in the neighborhood	1	50%	1	5	1	11%	7	8	15	27%	2	5
People value effective communication	0	0%		5	4	44%	3	6	11	20%	7	7
Adults are positive role models for children	1	50%	1		0	0%		9	2	4%	9	9
Strong religious faith	1	50%	1	3	5	56%	2	7	12	22%	6	4

Q16(A) - 16(K). HSD Program Satisfaction (1 = Not At All Satisfied; 5 = Very Satisfied)

	Family Advocacy Center		Volunteer Income Tax Assistance		Home Delivered Meals	
	Rating		Rating		Rating	
Convenience of Location	3.6		3.8		4.2	
Hours of Operation	3.5		3.6		4.2	
Quality of instruction/ Services	3.5		3.9		4.1	
Availability and quality of other support services	3.5		3.8		4.2	
Treated fairly, respectfully, and courteously			4.0		4.4	
Professionalism of staff			4.0		4.4	
Provided with helpful information and resources			4.0		4.2	

Q3. What are the three greatest strengths of residents and families living in your neighborhood?

Option	Homeless Services				ARIZONA@WORK Job Centers				Opportunities for Youth Reengagement Centers			
	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank	Ct.	%	Rank	2019 Rank
People appreciate, respect and care about each other	0			1	4	31%	4	1	0			
Commitment to family and community	0			7	6	46%	2	5	0			
People spend time together doing enjoyable activities	0			2	1	8%	7	4	0			
Strong cultural ties	0			2	2	15%	5	6	0			1
Extended family and friends that provide a lot of support	0			6	7	54%	1	7	0			
People care about children in the neighborhood	0			2	5	38%	3	2	0			
People value effective communication	0			8	2	15%	5	9	0			1
Adults are positive role models for children	0			9	1	8%	7	3	0			
Strong religious faith	0			2	1	8%	7	8	0			

Q16(A) - 16(K). HSD Program Satisfaction (1 = Not At All Satisfied; 5 = Very Satisfied)

	Homeless Services	ARIZONA@WORK Job Centers	Opportunities for Youth Reengagement Centers
	Rating	Rating	Rating
Convenience of Location	3.3	3.6	3.1
Hours of Operation	3.2	3.8	3.3
Quality of instruction/ Services	3.3	3.7	3.4
Availability and quality of other support services	3.1	3.6	3.4

Q4 - Q7. Which, if any, of the following have you or someone in your household used/ accessed in the past 12 months?

	Total			Early Head Start In Home Services			Early Head Start Child Care		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Cash Assistance/ TANF	37	10%	9%	4	18%	15%	3	30%	18%
Unemployment Insurance	46	13%	5%	1	5%	6%	2	20%	9%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	108	30%	20%	0	0%	13%	1	10%	11%
Home Delivered Meals	138	39%	12%	1	5%	3%	1	10%	5%
Food Stamps/ SNAP	158	44%	40%	14	64%	47%	6	60%	48%
Food Banks	98	27%	25%	6	27%	25%	2	20%	19%
Congregate Meals (such as at a Senior Center)	37	10%	8%	0	0%	1%	0	0%	1%
Dining Hall	5	1%	2%	1	5%	2%	0	0%	2%
Soup Kitchen	3	1%	1%	0	0%	1%	0	0%	4%
Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC)	61	17%	23%	13	59%	54%	4	40%	42%
Emergency Home Repair	17	5%	3%	0	0%	5%	0	0%	4%
Home Weatherization Services	11	3%	2%	0	0%	3%	0	0%	3%
Utility Repair/ Replacement/ Deposit Program	13	4%	3%	0	0%	5%	0	0%	5%
Rental/Mortgage/Utility Assistance	57	16%	13%	1	5%	12%	4	40%	16%
Subsidized Housing (Section 8)	32	9%	8%	0	0%	9%	0	0%	9%
High School Equivalency (HSE) classes	14	4%	5%	2	9%	11%	0	0%	12%
College/vocational classes	26	7%	6%	1	5%	6%	2	20%	12%
Parent education classes	19	5%	6%	3	14%	15%	0	0%	16%
Trade or apprenticeship programs	9	3%	1%	0	0%	3%	1	10%	2%
Financial Education classes	7	2%	2%	1	5%	5%	0	0%	6%
Citizenship classes	3	1%	2%	0	0%	6%	0	0%	4%
Job training/ job search assistance	16	4%	6%	0	0%	6%	0	0%	8%
Subsidized child care (DES/First Things First)	7	2%	3%	0	0%	5%	0	0%	12%
Youth education /employment services	2	1%	2%	0	0%	3%	0	0%	4%
Literacy classes	7	2%	2%	0	0%	4%	0	0%	3%

Q4 - Q7. Which, if any, of the following have you or someone in your household used/ accessed in the past 12 months?

	Head Start			Senior Center			Family Services Center		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Cash Assistance/ TANF	9	12%	12%	7	8%	4%	3	18%	13%
Unemployment Insurance	13	17%	5%	4	5%	5%	6	35%	12%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	6	8%	8%	36	41%	29%	5	29%	33%
Home Delivered Meals	1	1%	2%	56	64%	9%	5	29%	13%
Food Stamps/ SNAP	54	69%	46%	26	30%	20%	10	59%	71%
Food Banks	20	26%	22%	28	32%	26%	7	41%	42%
Congregate Meals (such as at a Senior Center)	0	0%	0%	16	18%	39%	4	24%	10%
Dining Hall	1	1%	1%	1	1%	4%	1	6%	5%
Soup Kitchen	0	0%	1%	0	0%	2%	0	0%	2%
Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC)	37	47%	44%	1	1%	5%	6	35%	17%
Emergency Home Repair	2	3%	3%	5	6%	5%	0	0%	6%
Home Weatherization Services	2	3%	1%	4	5%	3%	0	0%	2%
Utility Repair/ Replacement/ Deposit Program	0	0%	2%	3	3%	6%	1	6%	7%
Rental/Mortgage/Utility Assistance	10	13%	8%	13	15%	14%	11	65%	56%
Subsidized Housing (Section 8)	1	1%	7%	10	11%	10%	2	12%	12%
High School Equivalency (HSE) classes	6	8%	7%	3	3%	3%	2	12%	6%
College/vocational classes	10	13%	10%	1	1%	3%	1	6%	5%
Parent education classes	8	10%	12%	1	1%	3%	0	0%	8%
Trade or apprenticeship programs	2	3%	1%	2	2%	2%	1	6%	2%
Financial Education classes	1	1%	3%	0	0%	4%	1	6%	2%
Citizenship classes	1	1%	3%	0	0%	3%	1	6%	4%
Job training/ job search assistance	2	3%	6%	0	0%	5%	1	6%	12%
Subsidized child care (DES/First Things First)	2	3%	4%	3	3%	2%	0	0%	6%
Youth education /employment services	0	0%	2%	1	1%	2%	0	0%	6%
Literacy classes	1	1%	2%	1	1%	5%	1	6%	6%

Q4 - Q7. Which, if any, of the following have you or someone in your household used/ accessed in the past 12 months?

	Family Advocacy Center			Volunteer Income Tax Assistance			Home Delivered Meals		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Cash Assistance/ TANF	0	0%	24%	1	8%	11%	5	8%	3%
Unemployment Insurance	0	0%	18%	0	0%	9%	4	6%	2%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	1	50%	47%	7	58%	26%	28	42%	39%
Home Delivered Meals	1	50%	24%	8	67%	15%	62	94%	91%
Food Stamps/ SNAP	1	50%	53%	2	17%	28%	18	27%	28%
Food Banks	0	0%	47%	5	42%	30%	14	21%	29%
Congregate Meals (such as at a Senior Center)	1	50%	18%	2	17%	30%	5	8%	5%
Dining Hall	0	0%	6%	0	0%	9%	2	3%	1%
Soup Kitchen	0	0%	12%	0	0%	4%	0	0%	1%
Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC)	0	0%	18%	1	8%	9%	1	2%	4%
Emergency Home Repair	0	0%	18%	2	17%	9%	3	5%	5%
Home Weatherization Services	0	0%	18%	0	0%	4%	1	2%	4%
Utility Repair/ Replacement/ Deposit Program	0	0%	29%	0	0%	7%	3	5%	4%
Rental/Mortgage/Utility Assistance	1	50%	29%	2	17%	28%	10	15%	15%
Subsidized Housing (Section 8)	0	0%	18%	1	8%	9%	5	8%	11%
High School Equivalency (HSE) classes	0	0%	12%	2	17%	11%	1	2%	4%
College/vocational classes	0	0%	12%	1	8%	9%	0	0%	5%
Parent education classes	0	0%	12%	1	8%	9%	1	2%	2%
Trade or apprenticeship programs	0	0%	6%	0	0%	4%	0	0%	2%
Financial Education classes	0	0%	18%	0	0%	4%	0	0%	3%
Citizenship classes	0	0%	12%	0	0%	2%	0	0%	2%
Job training/ job search assistance	0	0%	18%	0	0%	7%	0	0%	4%
Subsidized child care (DES/First Things First)	0	0%	18%	0	0%	7%	1	2%	1%
Youth education /employment services	0	0%	24%	0	0%	7%	0	0%	2%
Literacy classes	0	0%	18%	0	0%	7%	0	0%	2%

Q4 - Q7. Which, if any, of the following have you or someone in your household used/ accessed in the past 12 months?

	Homeless Services			ARIZONA@WORK Job Centers			Opportunities for Youth Reengagement Centers		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Cash Assistance/ TANF	0		10%	1	8%	15%	0		60%
Unemployment Insurance	0		10%	5	42%	32%	0		40%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	0		52%	1	8%	27%	0		40%
Home Delivered Meals	0		38%	1	8%	10%	0		40%
Food Stamps/ SNAP	0		67%	9	75%	61%	0		40%
Food Banks	0		71%	3	25%	49%	0		60%
Congregate Meals (such as at a Senior Center)	0		14%	0	0%	2%	0		20%
Dining Hall	0		10%	1	8%	7%	0		20%
Soup Kitchen	0		14%	2	17%	7%	0		20%
Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC)	0		24%	2	17%	20%	0		0%
Emergency Home Repair	0		10%	1	8%	10%	0		20%
Home Weatherization Services	0		10%	0	0%	7%	0		20%
Utility Repair/ Replacement/ Deposit Program	0		14%	0	0%	10%	0		20%
Rental/Mortgage/Utility Assistance	0		33%	3	25%	32%	0		40%
Subsidized Housing (Section 8)	0		10%	1	8%	29%	0		40%
High School Equivalency (HSE) classes	0		10%	2	17%	15%	0		40%
College/vocational classes	0		10%	2	17%	12%	0		60%
Parent education classes	0		14%	2	17%	22%	0		20%
Trade or apprenticeship programs	0		5%	0	0%	7%	0		20%
Financial Education classes	0		10%	1	8%	10%	0		20%
Citizenship classes	0		14%	1	8%	5%	0		20%
Job training/ job search assistance	0		19%	7	58%	34%	0		20%
Subsidized child care (DES/First Things First)	0		10%	1	8%	10%	0		20%
Youth education /employment services	0		14%	0	0%	7%	0		40%
Literacy classes	0		14%	1	8%	10%	0		20%

Q8 - Q9. Which, if any, of the following have you or someone in your household used/ accessed in the past 12 months?

	Total			Early Head Start In Home Services			Early Head Start Child Care		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Homeless shelter services	6	1%	2%	0	0%	5%	0	0%	3%
Domestic violence shelter services	2	0%	1%	0	0%	5%	0	0%	5%
Human trafficking services	2	0%	1%	0	0%	1%	0	0%	2%
Senior Center services	151	37%	16%	1	5%	5%	0	0%	2%
Department of Child Safety (formerly known as CPS)	12	3%	3%	0	0%	5%	0	0%	6%
Crime victim advocacy services	7	2%	2%	0	0%	3%	0	0%	2%
Legal assistance	18	4%	5%	2	10%	7%	0	0%	11%
Foster care services	7	2%	2%	1	5%	5%	0	0%	7%
Adult Protective Services	7	2%	1%	0	0%	2%	0	0%	2%
Tax Preparation services	40	10%	9%	0	0%	13%	0	0%	11%
Any care at a doctor's office	292	72%	59%	17	85%	67%	5	63%	72%
Any care at urgent care	107	26%	28%	5	25%	46%	5	63%	45%
Any care at a hospital	122	30%	31%	8	40%	38%	0	0%	43%
Any care at a community clinic	33	8%	7%	0	0%	9%	0	0%	6%
Prenatal care services	13	3%	6%	2	10%	14%	0	0%	10%
Immunizations	242	59%	33%	7	35%	53%	6	75%	44%
Any dental care	179	44%	37%	13	65%	52%	4	50%	60%
Mental health services	42	10%	9%	1	5%	8%	0	0%	10%
Substance abuse recovery or treatment	4	1%	2%	0	0%	1%	0	0%	5%
Early intervention/developmental disabilities	13	3%	3%	1	5%	13%	0	0%	5%

Q8 - Q9. Which, if any, of the following have you or someone in your household used/ accessed in the past 12 months?

	Head Start			Senior Center			Family Services Center		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Homeless shelter services	1	1%	1%	1	1%	3%	0	0%	4%
Domestic violence shelter services	0	0%	2%	0	0%	2%	0	0%	3%
Human trafficking services	0	0%	0%	0	0%	1%	0	0%	1%
Senior Center services	1	1%	1%	83	72%	65%	7	44%	19%
Department of Child Safety (formerly known as CPS)	8	10%	3%	1	1%	2%	0	0%	8%
Crime victim advocacy services	1	1%	1%	1	1%	2%	0	0%	8%
Legal assistance	4	5%	6%	3	3%	4%	1	6%	8%
Foster care services	3	4%	2%	0	0%	1%	0	0%	3%
Adult Protective Services	0	0%	1%	1	1%	2%	0	0%	3%
Tax Preparation services	9	11%	11%	11	10%	15%	3	19%	11%
Any care at a doctor's office	64	79%	64%	80	70%	69%	11	69%	73%
Any care at urgent care	26	32%	35%	25	22%	20%	4	25%	43%
Any care at a hospital	27	33%	31%	34	30%	26%	4	25%	43%
Any care at a community clinic	2	2%	10%	15	13%	6%	1	6%	9%
Prenatal care services	6	7%	11%	1	1%	2%	0	0%	10%
Immunizations	41	51%	54%	77	67%	23%	7	44%	28%
Any dental care	44	54%	57%	45	39%	29%	4	25%	33%
Mental health services	9	11%	7%	8	7%	9%	0	0%	22%
Substance abuse recovery or treatment	0	0%	1%	0	0%	4%	1	6%	5%
Early intervention/developmental disabilities	6	7%	4%	0	0%	2%	2	13%	4%

Q8 - Q9. Which, if any, of the following have you or someone in your household used/ accessed in the past 12 months?

	Family Advocacy Center			Volunteer Income Tax Assistance			Home Delivered Meals		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Homeless shelter services	0	0%	12%	0	0%	4%	1	1%	2%
Domestic violence shelter services	0	0%	24%	0	0%	4%	0	0%	2%
Human trafficking services	0	0%	12%	0	0%	4%	0	0%	1%
Senior Center services	2	100%	29%	7	58%	50%	36	54%	21%
Department of Child Safety (formerly known as CPS)	0	0%	12%	1	8%	4%	1	1%	2%
Crime victim advocacy services	0	0%	12%	0	0%	2%	0	0%	2%
Legal assistance	0	0%	24%	0	0%	15%	1	1%	5%
Foster care services	0	0%	18%	0	0%	7%	0	0%	1%
Adult Protective Services	0	0%	12%	0	0%	4%	1	1%	4%
Tax Preparation services	1	50%	12%	7	58%	50%	8	12%	4%
Any care at a doctor's office	2	100%	76%	10	83%	63%	48	72%	79%
Any care at urgent care	0	0%	41%	3	25%	20%	14	21%	29%
Any care at a hospital	1	50%	35%	5	42%	24%	23	34%	49%
Any care at a community clinic	0	0%	12%	2	17%	4%	8	12%	5%
Prenatal care services	0	0%	18%	0	0%	9%	1	1%	3%
Immunizations	0	0%	41%	8	67%	30%	40	60%	23%
Any dental care	1	50%	41%	6	50%	28%	17	25%	17%
Mental health services	0	0%	18%	1	8%	9%	4	6%	16%
Substance abuse recovery or treatment	0	0%	24%	0	0%	7%	1	1%	4%
Early intervention/developmental disabilities	0	0%	18%	0	0%	7%	0	0%	2%

Q8 - Q9. Which, if any, of the following have you or someone in your household used/ accessed in the past 12 months?

	Homeless Services			ARIZONA@WORK Job Centers			Opportunities for Youth Reengagement Centers		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Homeless shelter services	0		38%	1	8%	17%	0		20%
Domestic violence shelter services	0		14%	1	8%	10%	0		60%
Human trafficking services	0		5%	0	0%	7%	0		40%
Senior Center services	0		29%	2	17%	5%	0		20%
Department of Child Safety (formerly known as CPS)	0		10%	1	8%	10%	0		20%
Crime victim advocacy services	0		5%	1	8%	5%	0		20%
Legal assistance	0		14%	1	8%	10%	0		60%
Foster care services	0		10%	1	8%	10%	0		40%
Adult Protective Services	0		10%	1	8%	5%	0		20%
Tax Preparation services	0		14%	3	25%	12%	0		40%
Any care at a doctor's office	0		62%	7	58%	63%	0		60%
Any care at urgent care	0		33%	4	33%	37%	0		20%
Any care at a hospital	0		33%	1	8%	32%	0		40%
Any care at a community clinic	0		24%	1	8%	20%	0		40%
Prenatal care services	0		19%	0	0%	17%	0		40%
Immunizations	0		24%	8	67%	39%	0		40%
Any dental care	0		24%	3	25%	37%	0		60%
Mental health services	0		29%	3	25%	15%	0		20%
Substance abuse recovery or treatment	0		10%	0	0%	7%	0		40%
Early intervention/developmental disabilities	0		14%	2	17%	5%	0		20%

Q10. Were there any health care, dental, or mental health services that you, a child or other adult in your home needed, but did not get in the past year?

	Total			Early Head Start In Home Services			Early Head Start Child Care		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Yes	127	32%	28%	9	41%	28%	3	30%	25%
No	275	68%	72%	13	59%	72%	7	70%	75%

Q11. If you answered yes to the previous question, why didn't you or a child in your home get the needed health care?

	Total			Early Head Start In Home Services			Early Head Start Child Care		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Lack of health insurance	42	33%	42%	6	67%	53%	1	33%	55%
Cannot afford copayments	42	33%	35%	5	56%	37%	2	67%	45%
No transportation	15	12%	11%	1	11%	18%	0	0%	6%
Do not like/ trust doctors	5	4%	3%	0	0%	5%	1	33%	3%
Language barriers	13	10%	3%	0	0%	11%	1	33%	6%
Don't meet eligibility requirements	10	8%	15%	0	0%	18%	0	0%	26%

Q12. Do you currently have health insurance?

	Total			Early Head Start In Home Services			Early Head Start Child Care		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Yes	378	89%	85%	15	68%	79%	8	80%	81%
No	45	11%	15%	7	32%	21%	2	20%	19%

Q13. If you answered yes to the previous question, what type of insurance do you have?

	Total			Early Head Start In Home Services			Early Head Start Child Care		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Private (through a job)	48	13%	10%	1	7%	9%	2	25%	15%
Medicaid (AHCCCS)	163	43%	65%	12	80%	88%	6	75%	81%
Medicare	151	40%	26%	2	13%	5%	0	0%	5%
Veteran's Insurance	11	3%	3%	0	0%	1%	0	0%	2%
Other	67	18%	7%	0	0%	5%	0	0%	11%

Q10. Were there any health care, dental, or mental health services that you, a child or other adult in your home needed, but did not get in the past year?

	Head Start			Senior Center			Family Services Center		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Yes	25	29%	25%	37	35%	22%	7	41%	35%
No	60	71%	75%	68	65%	78%	10	59%	65%

Q11. If you answered yes to the previous question, why didn't you or a child in your home get the needed health care?

	Head Start			Senior Center			Family Services Center		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Lack of health insurance	16	64%	50%	3	8%	24%	2	29%	26%
Cannot afford copayments	9	36%	41%	11	30%	34%	6	86%	37%
No transportation	1	4%	4%	4	11%	10%	1	14%	22%
Do not like/ trust doctors	0	0%	4%	1	3%	0%	1	14%	4%
Language barriers	0	0%	5%	11	30%	4%	0	0%	2%
Don't meet eligibility requirements	3	12%	13%	3	8%	8%	0	0%	24%

Q12. Do you currently have health insurance?

	Head Start			Senior Center			Family Services Center		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Yes	67	78%	76%	110	96%	97%	13	81%	93%
No	19	22%	24%	4	4%	3%	3	19%	7%

Q13. If you answered yes to the previous question, what type of insurance do you have?

	Head Start			Senior Center			Family Services Center		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Private (through a job)	11	16%	12%	16	15%	11%	0	0%	7%
Medicaid (AHCCCS)	49	73%	84%	29	26%	27%	7	54%	78%
Medicare	3	4%	4%	61	55%	61%	5	38%	24%
Veteran's Insurance	2	3%	1%	3	3%	9%	0	0%	2%
Other	5	7%	5%	27	25%	10%	1	8%	6%

Q10. Were there any health care, dental, or mental health services that you, a child or other adult in your home needed, but did not get in the past year?

	Family Advocacy Center			Volunteer Income Tax Assistance			Home Delivered Meals		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Yes	0	0%	36%	5	45%	26%	22	36%	41%
No	2	100%	64%	6	55%	74%	39	64%	59%

Q11. If you answered yes to the previous question, why didn't you or a child in your home get the needed health care?

	Head Start			Senior Center			Family Services Center		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Lack of health insurance	0		20%	2	40%	0%	4	18%	34%
Cannot afford copayments	0		40%	2	40%	22%	8	36%	34%
No transportation	0		40%	0	0%	22%	4	18%	25%
Do not like/ trust doctors	0		0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%
Language barriers	0		40%	2	40%	0%	3	14%	2%
Don't meet eligibility requirements	0		40%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	8%

Q12. Do you currently have health insurance?

	Family Advocacy Center			Volunteer Income Tax Assistance			Home Delivered Meals		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Yes	2	100%	81%	10	91%	95%	65	97%	96%
No	0	0%	19%	1	9%	5%	2	3%	4%

Q13. If you answered yes to the previous question, what type of insurance do you have?

	Head Start			Senior Center			Family Services Center		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Private (through a job)	0	0%	8%	0	0%	13%	3	5%	1%
Medicaid (AHCCCS)	1	50%	85%	3	30%	35%	20	31%	41%
Medicare	2	100%	15%	7	70%	63%	38	58%	65%
Veteran's Insurance	0	0%	15%	0	0%	8%	4	6%	8%
Other	0	0%	15%	2	20%	10%	16	25%	11%

Q10. Were there any health care, dental, or mental health services that you, a child or other adult in your home needed, but did not get in the past year?

	Homeless Services			ARIZONA@WORK Job Centers			Opportunities for Youth Reengagement Centers		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Yes	0		33%	8	62%	39%	0		40%
No	0		67%	5	38%	61%	0		60%

Q11. If you answered yes to the previous question, why didn't you or a child in your home get the needed health care?

	Head Start			Senior Center			Family Services Center		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Lack of health insurance	0		50%	4	50%	47%	0		0%
Cannot afford copayments	0		67%	3	38%	33%	0		50%
No transportation	0		17%	2	25%	33%	0		50%
Do not like/ trust doctors	0		0%	2	25%	7%	0		0%
Language barriers	0		0%	0	0%	20%	0		50%
Don't meet eligibility requirements	0		17%	1	13%	27%	0		0%

Q12. Do you currently have health insurance?

	Homeless Services			ARIZONA@WORK Job Centers			Opportunities for Youth Reengagement Centers		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Yes	0		94%	8	62%	92%	0		100%
No	0		6%	5	38%	8%	0		0%

Q13. If you answered yes to the previous question, what type of insurance do you have?

	Head Start			Senior Center			Family Services Center		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Private (through a job)	0		12%	2	25%	8%	0		20%
Medicaid (AHCCCS)	0		76%	5	63%	94%	0		100%
Medicare	0		12%	1	13%	8%	0		40%
Veteran's Insurance	0		18%	0	0%	8%	0		20%
Other	0		18%	0	0%	6%	0		20%

Q14. Which of the following services have you not received that would be the most helpful to you and your family?

	Total			Early Head Start In Home Services			Early Head Start Child Care		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Child care	37	13%	14%	5	29%	28%	3	18%	19%
Dental care	113	39%	30%	10	59%	31%	2	12%	31%
Employment assistance/ job training	23	8%	9%	3	18%	15%	0	0%	13%
English instruction	26	9%	9%	3	18%	20%	0	0%	8%
Literacy services	13	4%	2%	0	0%	4%	2	12%	4%
Homeless shelter services	7	2%	2%	0	0%	3%	0	0%	3%
Senior centers	67	23%	6%	1	6%	4%	0	0%	3%
Utility assistance	44	15%	15%	4	24%	8%	2	12%	18%
Domestic violence services	10	3%	2%	0	0%	3%	0	0%	5%
Human trafficking services	5	2%	1%	0	0%	3%	0	0%	1%
Behavioral health services	16	5%	5%	2	12%	5%	0	0%	2%
Senior/Adult Day Care	24	8%	3%	0	0%	3%	1	6%	2%
Substance abuse/mental health services	12	4%	2%	1	6%	3%	0	0%	2%
Home repair	69	24%	13%	2	12%	11%	2	12%	10%
Legal assistance	27	9%	7%	0	0%	10%	2	12%	10%
Transportation	39	13%	11%	0	0%	8%	1	6%	9%
Rental/mortgage assistance	43	15%	15%	1	6%	15%	4	24%	21%
Financial education	24	8%	5%	0	0%	9%	3	18%	9%
Food assistance	49	17%	12%	3	18%	13%	4	24%	18%
Health care/health insurance	30	10%	7%	3	18%	11%	2	12%	15%
Refugee services	6	2%	1%	0	0%	4%	1	6%	2%
Crime victim services	10	3%	2%	0	0%	3%	1	6%	4%
Full day Head Start	32	11%	11%	3	18%	22%	6	35%	25%
Half day Head Start	8	3%	3%	0	0%	9%	2	12%	4%
Tax Preparation	33	11%	5%	1	6%	7%	1	6%	6%
Independent living supports (homemaker assistance)	33	11%	5%	2	12%	4%	1	6%	6%

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Q15. What is preventing you from accessing the services listed in the previous question?

	Total			Early Head Start In Home Services			Early Head Start Child Care		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Copayments	47	19%	21%	3	20%	24%	1	17%	23%
Don't meet eligibility requirements	73	29%	25%	4	27%	30%	3	50%	32%
Inconvenient hours	15	6%	9%	0	0%	10%	1	17%	11%
Lack of transportation	26	10%	16%	1	7%	10%	0	0%	8%
Waiting lists	39	15%	18%	2	13%	19%	2	33%	22%
Lack of child care	21	8%	10%	1	7%	17%	4	67%	17%
No knowledge of available services	117	46%	37%	8	53%	30%	3	50%	45%

Q14. Which of the following services have you not received that would be the most helpful to you and your family?

	Head Start			Senior Center			Family Services Center		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Child care	20	28%	24%	5	6%	3%	2	13%	12%
Dental care	23	32%	31%	26	33%	24%	7	47%	39%
Employment assistance/ job training	7	10%	12%	7	9%	5%	3	20%	17%
English instruction	9	13%	17%	8	10%	3%	0	0%	5%
Literacy services	3	4%	3%	5	6%	2%	3	20%	4%
Homeless shelter services	2	3%	1%	5	6%	3%	0	0%	3%
Senior centers	2	3%	2%	37	46%	15%	0	0%	5%
Utility assistance	11	15%	11%	10	13%	7%	3	20%	24%
Domestic violence services	1	1%	2%	4	5%	2%	1	7%	4%
Human trafficking services	0	0%	1%	5	6%	2%	0	0%	2%
Behavioral health services	3	4%	5%	8	10%	2%	1	7%	9%
Senior/Adult Day Care	1	1%	2%	12	15%	5%	1	7%	3%
Substance abuse/mental health services	3	4%	2%	5	6%	6%	1	7%	3%
Home repair	11	15%	12%	26	33%	18%	4	27%	20%
Legal assistance	1	1%	7%	10	13%	7%	2	13%	10%
Transportation	2	3%	8%	16	20%	9%	2	13%	19%
Rental/mortgage assistance	12	17%	13%	8	10%	6%	4	27%	30%
Financial education	10	14%	6%	8	10%	3%	0	0%	8%
Food assistance	12	17%	10%	11	14%	6%	3	20%	17%
Health care/health insurance	10	14%	9%	8	10%	5%	1	7%	6%
Refugee services	1	1%	2%	5	6%	1%	0	0%	3%
Crime victim services	1	1%	2%	7	9%	2%	1	7%	4%
Full day Head Start	14	19%	16%	5	6%	3%	3	20%	10%
Half day Head Start	1	1%	3%	5	6%	2%	0	0%	3%
Tax Preparation	5	7%	5%	16	20%	9%	0	0%	6%
Independent living supports (homemaker assistance)	5	7%	3%	15	19%	6%	3	20%	6%

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Q15. What is preventing you from accessing the services listed in the previous question?

	Head Start			Senior Center			Family Services Center		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Copayments	14	21%	22%	6	9%	27%	4	36%	22%
Don't meet eligibility requirements	17	25%	23%	18	27%	33%	6	55%	30%
Inconvenient hours	5	7%	11%	0	0%	6%	0	0%	10%
Lack of transportation	2	3%	9%	7	11%	17%	2	18%	25%
Waiting lists	7	10%	16%	8	12%	11%	7	64%	28%
Lack of child care	10	15%	12%	2	3%	3%	3	27%	8%
No knowledge of available services	31	46%	33%	30	45%	52%	5	45%	43%

Q14. Which of the following services have you not received that would be the most helpful to you and your family?

	Family Advocacy Center			Volunteer Income Tax Assistance			Home Delivered Meals		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Child care	0	0%	18%	0	0%	13%	1	2%	2%
Dental care	0	0%	41%	3	43%	26%	22	42%	42%
Employment assistance/ job training	0	0%	35%	0	0%	7%	1	2%	5%
English instruction	0	0%	18%	1	14%	7%	1	2%	1%
Literacy services	0	0%	18%	0	0%	2%	0	0%	1%
Homeless shelter services	0	0%	6%	0	0%	4%	1	2%	1%
Senior centers	1	100%	12%	2	29%	17%	17	33%	12%
Utility assistance	0	0%	24%	1	14%	11%	7	13%	17%
Domestic violence services	0	0%	18%	1	14%	2%	2	4%	1%
Human trafficking services	0	0%	12%	1	14%	2%	1	2%	1%
Behavioral health services	0	0%	6%	0	0%	2%	1	2%	4%
Senior/Adult Day Care	0	0%	12%	1	14%	11%	4	8%	4%
Substance abuse/mental health services	0	0%	6%	0	0%	7%	1	2%	1%
Home repair	0	0%	41%	4	57%	24%	15	29%	23%
Legal assistance	0	0%	24%	2	29%	17%	2	4%	11%
Transportation	0	0%	29%	2	29%	11%	12	23%	23%
Rental/mortgage assistance	0	0%	18%	0	0%	7%	5	10%	17%
Financial education	0	0%	24%	0	0%	9%	0	0%	3%
Food assistance	0	0%	29%	1	14%	13%	10	19%	14%
Health care/health insurance	0	0%	18%	1	14%	2%	3	6%	4%
Refugee services	0	0%	12%	0	0%	2%	0	0%	1%
Crime victim services	0	0%	12%	0	0%	2%	0	0%	1%
Full day Head Start	0	0%	12%	0	0%	7%	0	0%	2%
Half day Head Start	0	0%	12%	0	0%	2%	0	0%	2%
Tax Preparation	0	0%	12%	3	43%	13%	9	17%	4%
Independent living supports (homemaker assistance)	0	0%	12%	3	43%	7%	10	19%	20%
	1			7			52		

Q15. What is preventing you from accessing the services listed in the previous question?

	Head Start			Senior Center			Family Services Center		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Copayments	0	0%	36%	2	25%	22%	9	21%	28%
Don't meet eligibility requirements	0	0%	43%	2	25%	22%	11	26%	22%
Inconvenient hours	0	0%	29%	0	0%	13%	1	2%	3%
Lack of transportation	0	0%	29%	0	0%	13%	6	14%	43%
Waiting lists	1	100%	21%	0	0%	13%	6	14%	19%
Lack of child care	0	0%	14%	0	0%	9%	1	2%	1%
No knowledge of available services	0	0%	43%	7	88%	56%	24	57%	46%

Q14. Which of the following services have you not received that would be the most helpful to you and your family?

	Homeless Services			ARIZONA@WORK Job Centers			Opportunities for Youth Reengagement Centers		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Child care	0		10%	2	17%	24%	0		40%
Dental care	0		43%	4	33%	41%	0		20%
Employment assistance/ job training	0		19%	1	8%	32%	0		60%
English instruction	0		10%	0	0%	5%	0		20%
Literacy services	0		10%	0	0%	2%	0		20%
Homeless shelter services	0		10%	0	0%	10%	0		20%
Senior centers	0		24%	1	8%	10%	0		20%
Utility assistance	0		10%	3	25%	37%	0		20%
Domestic violence services	0		10%	1	8%	2%	0		20%
Human trafficking services	0		5%	0	0%	7%	0		40%
Behavioral health services	0		5%	1	8%	10%	0		20%
Senior/Adult Day Care	0		10%	0	0%	7%	0		20%
Substance abuse/mental health services	0		5%	1	8%	10%	0		20%
Home repair	0		19%	3	25%	20%	0		20%
Legal assistance	0		10%	2	17%	17%	0		20%
Transportation	0		24%	2	17%	12%	0		20%
Rental/mortgage assistance	0		19%	3	25%	32%	0		20%
Financial education	0		14%	1	8%	7%	0		20%
Food assistance	0		33%	1	8%	20%	0		40%
Health care/health insurance	0		10%	1	8%	12%	0		20%
Refugee services	0		10%	0	0%	5%	0		20%
Crime victim services	0		5%	1	8%	5%	0		20%
Full day Head Start	0		10%	2	17%	20%	0		20%
Half day Head Start	0		10%	0	0%	7%	0		20%
Tax Preparation	0		10%	2	17%	5%	0		20%
Independent living supports (homemaker assistance)	0		14%	0	0%	2%	0		20%
	0			12			0		

Q15. What is preventing you from accessing the services listed in the previous question?

	Head Start			Senior Center			Family Services Center		
	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %	Ct.	%	2019 %
Copayments	0		44%	2	17%	25%	0		20%
Don't meet eligibility requirements	0		44%	2	17%	25%	0		60%
Inconvenient hours	0		13%	2	17%	17%	0		40%
Lack of transportation	0		25%	2	17%	33%	0		20%
Waiting lists	0		38%	2	17%	31%	0		20%
Lack of child care	0		6%	2	17%	14%	0		20%
No knowledge of available services	0		44%	5	42%	39%	0		20%

Q17 - Q21. Respondent Demographics

	Total		Early Head Start In Home Services		Early Head Start Child Care	
	Ct.	%	Ct.	%	Ct.	%
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	72	18%	0	0%	1	10%
Female	324	82%	23	100%	9	90%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<i>Age</i>						
18-24	14	3%	1	4%	2	20%
25-34	69	17%	12	52%	4	40%
35-44	37	9%	8	35%	3	30%
45-54	13	3%	0	0%	0	0%
55-64	43	11%	2	9%	1	10%
65-74	91	23%	0	0%	0	0%
75+	134	33%	0	0%	0	0%
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>						
Asian	51	13%	0	0%	0	0%
Hispanic	121	31%	20	87%	6	60%
White	160	40%	1	4%	2	20%
Black/ African American	39	10%	0	0%	1	10%
Native American	6	2%	0	0%	0	0%
Other	5	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Mixed/ Multiple	14	4%	2	9%	1	10%
<i>Length of Time Living in Phoenix</i>						
Less than one year	6	2%	0	0%	1	10%
1-2 years	8	2%	0	0%	0	0%
2-5 years	35	9%	3	14%	2	20%
6-10 years	46	12%	5	24%	1	10%
10+ years	290	75%	13	62%	6	60%
<i>Housing Status</i>						
Own your home	169	44%	11	48%	4	44%
Rent your home	161	42%	9	39%	5	56%
Live with someone who owns/ rents	51	13%	3	13%	0	0%
Homeless	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%

Q17 - Q21. Respondent Demographics

	Head Start		Senior Center		Family Services Center	
	Ct.	%	Ct.	%	Ct.	%
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	4	5%	29	26%	1	6%
Female	84	95%	83	74%	16	94%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<i>Age</i>						
18-24	9	10%	0	0%	0	0%
25-34	45	51%	1	1%	5	29%
35-44	23	26%	1	1%	3	18%
45-54	3	3%	2	2%	0	0%
55-64	8	9%	12	11%	1	6%
65-74	0	0%	43	38%	2	12%
75+	0	0%	55	48%	6	35%
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>						
Asian	1	1%	21	18%	1	6%
Hispanic	64	74%	16	14%	7	41%
White	6	7%	63	55%	6	35%
Black/ African American	5	6%	9	8%	3	18%
Native American	3	3%	2	2%	0	0%
Other	1	1%	2	2%	0	0%
Mixed/ Multiple	7	8%	1	1%	0	0%
<i>Length of Time Living in Phoenix</i>						
Less than one year	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%
1-2 years	2	2%	2	2%	1	6%
2-5 years	7	8%	9	8%	0	0%
6-10 years	11	13%	9	8%	2	12%
10+ years	65	76%	94	82%	14	82%
<i>Housing Status</i>						
Own your home	33	38%	63	57%	5	31%
Rent your home	37	42%	38	34%	10	63%
Live with someone who owns/ rents	17	19%	10	9%	1	6%
Homeless	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%

Q17 - Q21. Respondent Demographics

	Family Advocacy Center		Volunteer Income Tax Assistance		Home Delivered Meals	
	Ct.	%	Ct.	%	Ct.	%
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	0	0%	1	8%	17	27%
Female	2	100%	11	92%	47	73%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<i>Age</i>						
18-24	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
25-34	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
35-44	0	0%	1	8%	0	0%
45-54	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
55-64	0	0%	0	0%	7	10%
65-74	0	0%	3	25%	20	30%
75+	2	100%	8	67%	38	57%
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>						
Asian	0	0%	3	25%	14	21%
Hispanic	1	50%	1	8%	2	3%
White	1	50%	8	67%	44	66%
Black/ African American	0	0%	0	0%	3	4%
Native American	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%
Mixed/ Multiple	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%
<i>Length of Time Living in Phoenix</i>						
Less than one year	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
1-2 years	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%
2-5 years	0	0%	0	0%	5	8%
6-10 years	1	50%	1	9%	3	5%
10+ years	1	50%	10	91%	57	86%
<i>Housing Status</i>						
Own your home	0	0%	5	42%	30	48%
Rent your home	1	50%	4	33%	25	40%
Live with someone who owns/ rents	1	50%	3	25%	8	13%
Homeless	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Q17 - Q21. Respondent Demographics

	Homeless Services		ARIZONA@WORK Job Centers		Opportunities for Youth Reengagement Centers	
	Ct.	%	Ct.	%	Ct.	%
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	0		3	23%	0	
Female	0		10	77%	0	
Other	0		0	0%	0	
<i>Age</i>						
18-24	0		2	15%	0	
25-34	0		0	0%	0	
35-44	0		3	23%	0	
45-54	0		4	31%	0	
55-64	0		3	23%	0	
65-74	0		0	0%	0	
75+	0		1	8%	0	
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>						
Asian	0		0	0%	0	
Hispanic	0		4	33%	0	
White	0		6	50%	0	
Black/ African American	0		1	8%	0	
Native American	0		0	0%	0	
Other	0		0	0%	0	
Mixed/ Multiple	0		1	8%	0	
<i>Length of Time Living in Phoenix</i>						
Less than one year	0		1	8%	0	
1-2 years	0		0	0%	0	
2-5 years	0		2	15%	0	
6-10 years	0		3	23%	0	
10+ years	0		7	54%	0	
<i>Housing Status</i>						
Own your home	0		4	33%	0	
Rent your home	0		4	33%	0	
Live with someone who owns/ rents	0		2	17%	0	
Homeless	0		2	17%	0	

Q22 - Q26. Respondent Demographics

	Total		Early Head Start In Home Services		Early Head Start Child Care	
	Ct.	%	Ct.	%	Ct.	%
<i>People Living in Your Home</i>						
Children under 18	377	43%	86	63%	19	51%
Adults 18 to 59 years old	286	33%	48	35%	17	46%
Adults 60+ years old	209	24%	3	2%	1	3%
<i>Number of Children in Each Age Group</i>						
0-2 years	55	15%	18	23%	3	20%
3-5 years	129	36%	20	25%	6	40%
6-12 years	112	32%	28	35%	5	33%
13-17 years	59	17%	13	16%	1	7%
<i>Household Type</i>						
Two-parent household	105	28%	18	78%	4	40%
Single-parent household	60	16%	4	17%	6	60%
Grandparent(s)/other family member(s) raising child	10	3%	1	4%	0	0%
Married/cohabitating and no children in home	12	3%	0	0%	0	0%
Single and no children in home	46	12%	0	0%	0	0%
Retired	137	37%	0	0%	0	0%
<i>Employment Status of All Adults in the Household</i>						
Employed full-time	135	34%	19	40%	9	56%
Employed part-time	43	11%	8	17%	3	19%
Looking for work	33	8%	6	13%	3	19%
Attending school or vocational training	32	8%	1	2%	1	6%
Not working	126	32%	9	19%	0	0%
Not attending school	31	8%	5	10%	0	0%
<i>Household Income</i>						
Less than \$10,000	73	21%	1	5%	3	30%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	57	16%	4	19%	1	10%
\$15,001 - \$20,000	35	10%	3	14%	1	10%
\$20,001 - \$25,000	33	9%	3	14%	2	20%
\$25,001 - \$30,000	49	14%	4	19%	2	20%
More than \$30,000	105	30%	6	29%	1	10%

Q22 - Q26. Respondent Demographics

	Head Start		Senior Center		Family Services Center	
	Ct.	%	Ct.	%	Ct.	%
<i>People Living in Your Home</i>						
Children under 18	272	60%	3	3%	27	57%
Adults 18 to 59 years old	164	36%	20	18%	15	32%
Adults 60+ years old	16	4%	91	80%	5	11%
<i>Number of Children in Each Age Group</i>						
0-2 years	35	13%	1	25%	3	12%
3-5 years	105	40%	1	25%	9	35%
6-12 years	81	31%	1	25%	10	38%
13-17 years	39	15%	1	25%	4	15%
<i>Household Type</i>						
Two-parent household	57	67%	13	12%	4	24%
Single-parent household	24	28%	8	7%	7	41%
Grandparent(s)/other family member(s) raising child	2	2%	3	3%	0	0%
Married/cohabitating and no children in home	0	0%	4	4%	0	0%
Single and no children in home	0	0%	15	14%	1	6%
Retired	2	2%	65	60%	5	29%
<i>Employment Status of All Adults in the Household</i>						
Employed full-time	81	41%	10	13%	8	36%
Employed part-time	24	12%	3	4%	2	9%
Looking for work	17	9%	1	1%	5	23%
Attending school or vocational training	18	9%	2	3%	3	14%
Not working	42	21%	53	71%	3	14%
Not attending school	18	9%	6	8%	1	5%
<i>Household Income</i>						
Less than \$10,000	11	13%	23	23%	5	29%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	7	8%	16	16%	4	24%
\$15,001 - \$20,000	14	16%	6	6%	1	6%
\$20,001 - \$25,000	10	12%	7	7%	2	12%
\$25,001 - \$30,000	24	28%	6	6%	3	18%
More than \$30,000	20	23%	40	41%	2	12%

Q22 - Q26. Respondent Demographics

	Family Advocacy Center		Volunteer Income Tax Assistance		Home Delivered Meals	
	Ct.	%	Ct.	%	Ct.	%
<i>People Living in Your Home</i>						
Children under 18	0		4	33%	4	8%
Adults 18 to 59 years old	0		4	33%	8	15%
Adults 60+ years old	0		4	33%	41	77%
<i>Number of Children in Each Age Group</i>						
0-2 years	0		0	0%	2	50%
3-5 years	0		1	25%	1	25%
6-12 years	0		3	75%	1	25%
13-17 years	0		0	0%	0	0%
<i>Household Type</i>						
Two-parent household	1	50%	2	18%	6	10%
Single-parent household	1	50%	0	0%	3	5%
Grandparent(s)/other family member(s) raising child	0	0%	0	0%	3	5%
Married/cohabitating and no children in home	0	0%	1	9%	4	7%
Single and no children in home	0	0%	3	27%	15	25%
Retired	0	0%	5	45%	30	49%
<i>Employment Status of All Adults in the Household</i>						
Employed full-time	0		3	30%	2	10%
Employed part-time	0		0	0%	2	10%
Looking for work	0		1	10%	0	0%
Attending school or vocational training	0		2	20%	0	0%
Not working	0		2	20%	13	65%
Not attending school	0		2	20%	3	15%
<i>Household Income</i>						
Less than \$10,000	1	50%	1	8%	13	22%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	0	0%	2	17%	15	26%
\$15,001 - \$20,000	0	0%	3	25%	9	16%
\$20,001 - \$25,000	0	0%	1	8%	4	7%
\$25,001 - \$30,000	0	0%	1	8%	8	14%
More than \$30,000	1	50%	4	33%	9	16%

Q22 - Q26. Respondent Demographics

	Homeless Services		ARIZONA@WORK Job Centers		Opportunities for Youth Reengagement Centers	
	Ct.	%	Ct.	%	Ct.	%
<i>People Living in Your Home</i>						
Children under 18	0		16	44%	0	
Adults 18 to 59 years old	0		17	47%	0	
Adults 60+ years old	0		3	8%	0	
<i>Number of Children in Each Age Group</i>						
0-2 years	0		2	13%	0	
3-5 years	0		5	33%	0	
6-12 years	0		6	40%	0	
13-17 years	0		2	13%	0	
<i>Household Type</i>						
Two-parent household	0		3	25%	0	
Single-parent household	0		2	17%	0	
Grandparent(s)/other family member(s) raising child	0		1	8%	0	
Married/cohabitating and no children in home	0		0	0%	0	
Single and no children in home	0		5	42%	0	
Retired	0		1	8%	0	
<i>Employment Status of All Adults in the Household</i>						
Employed full-time	0		8	29%	0	
Employed part-time	0		2	7%	0	
Looking for work	0		6	21%	0	
Attending school or vocational training	0		6	21%	0	
Not working	0		3	11%	0	
Not attending school	0		3	11%	0	
<i>Household Income</i>						
Less than \$10,000	0		4	31%	0	
\$10,001 - \$15,000	0		0	0%	0	
\$15,001 - \$20,000	0		3	23%	0	
\$20,001 - \$25,000	0		0	0%	0	
\$25,001 - \$30,000	0		2	15%	0	
More than \$30,000	0		4	31%	0	

Appendix I-III: Tabulation of Partner Survey Responses

4. What do you think are the three greatest strengths of the neighborhood(s) served by your organization?

	Count	%	Rank	2019 Rank
City services (such as parks and libraries)	18	49%	1	3
College/trade school options	12	32%	2	14
Help is available when needed	12	32%	2	5
Strong cultural ties	11	30%	4	1
Access to employment services and resources	10	27%	5	9
Public transportation	10	27%	5	5
Accessible medical, dental and/or mental health services	10	27%	5	4
Strong families	9	24%	8	1
Neighbors care about each other	7	19%	9	5
Good jobs	6	16%	10	13
Religious communities	5	14%	11	11
Affordable housing	4	11%	12	10
Positive police presence	3	8%	13	11
Good schools	2	5%	14	8

5. What do you think are the three greatest challenges facing the neighborhood(s) served by your organization?

	Count	%	Rank	2019 Rank
No affordable housing	19	59%	1	3
Drug use	11	34%	2	1
Properties in poor condition or neighborhood blight	8	25%	3	2
Lack of accessible medical, dental and/or mental health services	8	25%	3	5
Lack of good jobs	7	22%	5	10
Property crimes (such as theft)	7	22%	5	6
Lack of transportation	7	22%	5	11
Not enough community resources or activities (parks, sports programs, etc.)	6	19%	8	6
Lack of access to employment/job resources	5	16%	9	11
Juvenile crime/gangs	4	13%	10	13
Lack of Parent Involvement	4	13%	10	6
Residents do not work together	4	13%	10	16
Lack of after school activities	3	9%	13	4
School dropouts	3	9%	13	15
Lack of good schools	3	9%	13	17
Violent crimes	3	9%	13	13
Not enough police presence	2	6%	17	6

Appendix I-III: Tabulation of Partner Survey Responses

6. In your opinion, what are the three greatest strengths of residents and families in the neighborhood(s) served by your organization?

	Count	%	Rank	2019 Rank
Strong cultural ties	20	57%	1	1
People appreciate, respect and care about each other	14	40%	2	3
Commitment to family and community	14	40%	2	2
Extended family and friends that provide a lot of support	11	31%	4	3
People care about children in the neighborhood	10	29%	5	5
People value effective communication	9	26%	6	6
People spend time together doing enjoyable activities	7	20%	7	6
Strong religious faith	7	20%	7	8
Adults are positive role models for children	2	6%	9	9

7. What three services are most important to individuals and families seeking assistance in your community?

	Count	%	Rank	2019 Rank
Homeless shelter services	15	42%	1	7
Rental/mortgage assistance	15	42%	1	6
Child care	11	31%	3	2
Mental health services	9	25%	4	15
Substance abuse/mental health services	7	19%	5	11
Utility assistance	6	17%	6	11
Food assistance	6	17%	6	9
Transportation	5	14%	8	5
Financial education	4	11%	9	17
Health care/health insurance	4	11%	9	2
Full day Head Start	4	11%	9	9
Employment assistance/job training	3	8%	12	1
Senior centers	3	8%	12	4
Domestic violence services	3	8%	12	15
Home repair	3	8%	12	11
Dental care	2	6%	16	20
Trade or apprenticeship programs	2	6%	16	22
Youth education /employment services	2	6%	16	17
Legal assistance	2	6%	16	14
Literacy services	1	3%	20	20
Refugee services	1	3%	20	26
English instruction	0	0%	N/A	7
High School Equivalency (HSE)	0	0%	N/A	26
Crime victim services	0	0%	N/A	22
Half day Head Start	0	0%	N/A	22
Independent living supports (homemaker assistance)	0	0%	N/A	17

Appendix I-III: Tabulation of Partner Survey Responses

8. What are the primary barriers to accessing the services listed in the response to the previous question?

	Count	%	Rank	2019 Rank
No knowledge of available services	23	68%	1	1
Lack of transportation	17	50%	2	4
Don't meet eligibility requirements	16	47%	3	3
Waiting lists	15	44%	4	2
Copayments	5	15%	5	7
Lack of childcare	5	15%	5	5
Inconvenient hours	3	9%	7	5

City of Phoenix Human Services Department Community Needs Assessment

Dear Resident:

The City of Phoenix Human Services Department (HSD) provides a comprehensive array of services to help families achieve their highest level of self-sufficiency. Services and programs reach a diverse population of Phoenix residents from preschool children participating in Head Start programs to older adults attending senior center activities.

HSD is in the process of conducting a three-year community assessment and is interested in hearing your thoughts about the neighborhood in which you and your family live. Please take a few minutes to fill out this survey; your opinions will help HSD make decisions regarding its programs. Completed surveys can be returned to the center where you received it by November 24, 2021. The survey can also be accessed at: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/N9HQK6Y>

Your responses are completely anonymous. Thank you for your participation.

Opinions Regarding the Community

1. What do you think are the three greatest **strengths** of your neighborhood?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Help is available when needed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> City services (such as parks and libraries) | <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbors care about each other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> College/ trade school options | <input type="checkbox"/> Positive police presence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strong cultural ties | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious communities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strong families | <input type="checkbox"/> Good schools |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Good jobs | <input type="checkbox"/> Public transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to employment services and resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Accessible medical, dental and/or mental health services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): | |
-

2. What do you think are the three greatest **challenges** facing your neighborhood?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of after school activities | <input type="checkbox"/> Not enough police presence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not enough community resources or activities (parks, sports programs, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Properties in poor condition or neighborhood blight |
| <input type="checkbox"/> School dropouts | <input type="checkbox"/> Property crimes (such as theft) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drug use | <input type="checkbox"/> Residents do not work together |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of good jobs | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of good schools |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No affordable housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile crime/ gangs | <input type="checkbox"/> Violent crimes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of access to employment/ job resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of accessible medical, dental and/or mental health services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of parent involvement | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): | |
-

3. In your opinion, what are the three greatest **strengths** of residents and families in your neighborhood?

- People appreciate, respect and care about each other
- Commitment to family and community
- People spend time together doing enjoyable activities
- Strong cultural ties
- Extended family and friends that provide a lot of support
- People care about children in the neighborhood
- People value effective communication
- Adults are positive role models for children
- Strong religious faith

City of Phoenix Human Services Department Community Needs Assessment

Other (please specify) _____

Services that Help You and Your Family

4. Which, if any, of the following income support services have someone in your household been issued in the past 12 months?
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cash Assistance/ TANF | <input type="checkbox"/> Supplemental Security Income (SSI) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment Insurance | |
5. Which, if any, of the following nutrition/food services have you or someone in your household used in the past 12 months?
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Home Delivered Meals | <input type="checkbox"/> Dining Hall |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food Stamps/ SNAP | <input type="checkbox"/> Soup Kitchen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food Banks | <input type="checkbox"/> Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Congregate Meals (such as at a Senior Center) | |
6. Which, if any, of the following housing services have you or someone in your household used in the past 12 months?
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Home Repair | <input type="checkbox"/> Rental/Mortgage/Utility Assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Home Weatherization Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Subsidized Housing (Section 8) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utility Repair/ Replacement/ Deposit Program | |
7. Which, if any, of the following adult education/employment services have you or someone in your household used in the past 12 months?
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> High School Equivalency (HSE) classes | <input type="checkbox"/> Citizenship classes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> College/vocational classes | <input type="checkbox"/> Job training/ job search assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parent education classes | <input type="checkbox"/> Subsidized child care (DES/First Things First) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trade or apprenticeship programs | <input type="checkbox"/> Youth education /employment services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Financial education classes | <input type="checkbox"/> Literacy classes |
8. Which, if any, of the following services have you or someone in your household utilized in the past 12 months?
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homeless shelter services | <input type="checkbox"/> Crime victim advocacy services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence shelter services | <input type="checkbox"/> Legal assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Human trafficking services | <input type="checkbox"/> Foster care services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Senior Center services | <input type="checkbox"/> Adult Protective Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Department of Child Safety
(formerly known as CPS) | <input type="checkbox"/> Tax preparation services |
9. Which, if any, of the following health care services have you or someone in your household used in the past 12 months?
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Any care at a doctor's office | <input type="checkbox"/> Immunizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Any care at urgent care | <input type="checkbox"/> Any dental care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Any care at a hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Any care at a community clinic | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse recovery or treatment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prenatal care services | <input type="checkbox"/> Early intervention/developmental disabilities |
10. Were there any health care, dental or mental health services that you, a child or other adult in your home needed but did not get in the past year?
- Yes No

City of Phoenix Human Services Department Community Needs Assessment

11. If you answered yes to the previous question, why didn't you or a child in your home get the needed health care?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of health insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Do not like/ trust doctors |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot afford copayments | <input type="checkbox"/> Language barriers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't meet eligibility requirements |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |
-

12. Do you currently have health insurance?

- Yes No

13. If you answered yes to the previous question, what type of insurance do you have?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private (through a job) | <input type="checkbox"/> Veteran's Insurance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid (AHCCCS) | <input type="checkbox"/> Medicare |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | |

14. Tell us which of the following services you have **NOT** received that would be the most helpful to you and your family?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child care | <input type="checkbox"/> Home repair |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental care | <input type="checkbox"/> Legal assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employment assistance/ job training | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> English instruction | <input type="checkbox"/> Rental/mortgage assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Literacy services | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homeless shelter services | <input type="checkbox"/> Food assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Senior centers | <input type="checkbox"/> Health care/health insurance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utility assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> Refugee services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence services | <input type="checkbox"/> Crime victim services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Human trafficking services | <input type="checkbox"/> Full day Head Start |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral health services | <input type="checkbox"/> Half day Head Start |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Senior/Adult day care | <input type="checkbox"/> Tax Preparation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse/mental health services | <input type="checkbox"/> Independent living supports (homemaker assistance) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |
-

15. What is preventing you from accessing the services listed in the previous question?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Copayments | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't meet eligibility requirements | <input type="checkbox"/> Waiting lists |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inconvenient hours | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of child care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> No knowledge of available services |
-

City of Phoenix Human Services Department Community Needs Assessment

Opinions Regarding Human Services Department Programs

16. Which of the following Human Services Department programs did you or your child or your parent or other adult in your home use within the past 12 months? If you used the program, please note the location.

- A. Early Head Start In Home Services _____
- B. Early Head Start Child Care _____
- C. Head Start classroom _____
- D. Senior Center (congregate meals and activities) _____
- E. Family Services Center (utility/mortgage/ rental assistance or case management) _____
- F. Family Advocacy Center (crime victim services) _____
- G. Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program _____
- H. Home Delivered Meals _____
- I. Homeless Services _____
- J. ARIZONA@WORK City of Phoenix Job Centers _____
- K. Opportunities for Youth Reengagement Centers _____

For each program listed above that you used, please rate your satisfaction with each listed item using a 1 to 5 scale with 1 being not at all satisfied and 5 being very satisfied. If you did not use a given program, please skip that question.

	Not Satisfied					Very Satisfied
	1	2	3	4	5	
A. Early Head Start In Home Services						
Convenience of socialization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Location	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hours of operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Quality of instruction for in home services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Availability and quality of other support services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
B. Early Head Start Child Care						
Convenience of child care location	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hours of operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Quality of child care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Availability and quality of other support services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Availability and quality of child care services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
C. Head Start Classroom						
Convenience of classroom location	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hours of operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Quality of instruction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Availability and quality of other support services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Availability and quality of classroom services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
D. Senior Center						
Convenience of location	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hours of operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Quality of programs and activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Availability and quality of other support services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Were you treated fairly, respectfully, and courteously?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Were staff professional?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Were you provided with helpful information and resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

City of Phoenix Human Services Department Community Needs Assessment

	Not Satisfied				Very Satisfied
	1	2	3	4	5
E. Family Services Center					
Convenience of location	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hours of operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability and quality of other support services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Were you treated fairly, respectfully, and courteously?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Were staff professional?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Were you provided with helpful information and resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Family Advocacy Center	1	2	3	4	5
Convenience of location	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hours of operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability and quality of other support services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G. Volunteer Income Tax Assistance	1	2	3	4	5
Convenience of location	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hours of operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability and quality of other support services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Were you treated fairly, respectfully, and courteously?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Were staff professional?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Were you provided with helpful information and resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Home Delivered Meals	1	2	3	4	5
Convenience of location	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hours of operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability and quality of other support services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Were you treated fairly, respectfully, and courteously?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Were staff professional?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Were you provided with helpful information and resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Homeless Services	1	2	3	4	5
Convenience of location	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hours of operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability and quality of other support services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. ARIZONA@WORK City of Phoenix Job Centers	1	2	3	4	5
Convenience of location	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hours of operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability and quality of other support services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
K. Opportunities for Youth Reengagement Centers	1	2	3	4	5
Convenience of location	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hours of operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability and quality of other support services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

City of Phoenix Human Services Department Community Needs Assessment

You and Your Family

17. What is your gender?

- Female Male Other

18. How old are you?

- 18-24 years of age 45-54 years of age 75 + years of age
 25-34 years of age 55-64 years of age
 35-44 years of age 65-74 years of age

19. Which of the following best describes your race/ ethnicity?

- Asian Native American Mixed/ Multiple
 Black/African American White
 Hispanic Other

20. How long have you lived in Phoenix?

- Less than one year 2-5 years 10+ years
 1-2 years 6-10 years

21. Which of the following best describes your housing status?

- Own your home Live with someone who owns/rents
 Rent your home Homeless

22. How many people live in your home?

- Children under 18 _____
 Adults 18 to 59 years old _____
 Adults 60+ years old _____

23. If any children were listed in the previous question, how many are in each of the following groups?

- 0-2 years _____ 3-5 years _____ 6-12 years _____ 13-17 years _____

24. Which of the following best describes your household?

- Two-parent household Married/cohabitating and no children in home
 Single-parent household Single and no children in home
 Retired Grandparent(s)/other family member(s) raising child

25. Of the adults in your household, how many are?

- Employed full-time _____ Attending school or vocational training _____
 Employed part-time _____ Not working _____
 Looking for work _____ Not attending school _____

26. What is your household's combined annual income from all sources?

- Less than \$10,000 \$15,001 - \$20,000 \$25,001 - \$30,000
 \$10,001 - \$15,000 \$20,001 - \$25,000 More than \$30,000

City of Phoenix Human Services Department Community Needs Assessment

Dear Partner:

The City of Phoenix Human Services Department (HSD) provides a comprehensive array of services to assist individuals and families. These services include: Head Start Birth to Five Program, case management, utility/mortgage/rental assistance, older adult programs, senior centers, homeless services, ARIZONA@WORK, and crime victim services (the Family Advocacy Center, domestic violence and sexual assault information, community and legal resources). In addition, HSD also coordinates the citywide domestic violence and human trafficking awareness campaigns as well as the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program.

HSD is in the process of conducting a three-year community assessment and is interested in learning your thoughts about the neighborhoods in which your clients live. Please take a few minutes to fill out this survey; your opinions will help HSD make decisions regarding its programs. Completed surveys can be returned to HSD by November 24, 2021. The survey can also be accessed at: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/9NWR72W>

Your responses are completely anonymous. Thank you for your participation!

Involvement with the Human Services Department

1. Who do you work for (if a Head Start program, note the specific location)?

2. What is your job title?

3. What services is your organization responsible for delivering?

Opinions Regarding the Community

4. What do you think are the three greatest **strengths** of the neighborhood(s) served by your organization?

<input type="checkbox"/> Affordable Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Help is available when needed
<input type="checkbox"/> City services (such as parks and libraries)	<input type="checkbox"/> Neighbors care about each other
<input type="checkbox"/> College/ trade school options	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive police presence
<input type="checkbox"/> Strong cultural ties	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious communities
<input type="checkbox"/> Strong families	<input type="checkbox"/> Good schools
<input type="checkbox"/> Good jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> Public transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> Access to employment services and resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Accessible medical, dental and/or mental health services
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):	

City of Phoenix Human Services Department Community Needs Assessment

5. What do you think are the three greatest **challenges** of the neighborhood(s) served by your organization?
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of after school activities | <input type="checkbox"/> Not enough police presence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not enough community resources or activities (parks, sports programs, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Properties in poor condition or neighborhood blight |
| <input type="checkbox"/> School dropouts | <input type="checkbox"/> Property crimes (such as theft) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drug use | <input type="checkbox"/> Residents do not work together |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of good jobs | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of good schools |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No affordable housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile crime/ gangs | <input type="checkbox"/> Violent crimes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of access to employment/ job resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of accessible medical, dental and/or mental health services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of parent involvement | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): | |
-

6. In your opinion, what are the three greatest **strengths** of residents and families in the neighborhood(s) served by your organization?
- People appreciate, respect and care about each other
 - Commitment to family and community
 - People spend time together doing enjoyable activities
 - Strong cultural ties
 - Extended family and friends that provide a lot of support
 - People care about children in the neighborhood
 - People value effective communication
 - Adults are positive role models for children
 - Strong religious faith
 - Other (please specify) _____
-

Opinions Regarding Services

7. What **three services** are most important to individuals and families seeking assistance in communities served by your organization?
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child care | <input type="checkbox"/> Home repair |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental care | <input type="checkbox"/> Legal assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employment assistance/job training | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> English instruction | <input type="checkbox"/> Rental/mortgage assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Literacy services | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homeless shelter services | <input type="checkbox"/> Food assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Senior centers | <input type="checkbox"/> Health care / health insurance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse services | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utility assistance | <input type="checkbox"/> Refugee services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence services | <input type="checkbox"/> Crime victim services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trade or apprenticeship programs | <input type="checkbox"/> Full day Head Start |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Youth education/employment services | <input type="checkbox"/> Half day Head Start |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High School Equivalency (HSE) | <input type="checkbox"/> Independent living supports (homemaker assistance) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |
-

City of Phoenix Human Services Department Community Needs Assessment

8. What are the primary barriers to accessing the services listed in the response to the previous questions?
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Copayments | <input type="checkbox"/> No knowledge of services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Don't meet eligibility requirements | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inconvenient hours | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of childcare |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiting lists | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____ |

9. In your opinion, what are the three greatest **strengths** of the programs administered by HSD?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

10. What three **improvements** would you recommend for the programs administered by HSD:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

11. Please provide any other comments that will help HSD to complete a comprehensive community assessment

Appendix J: Additional Information Relating to Health

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Appendix J-I: Birth Rates by Primary Care Area, 2019

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatukee Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	N. Gateway/ Rio Vista/ Anthem	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	South Mountain
Total Births*	79,183	22,143	648	2,273	1,773	910	2,128	501	732	1,747	1,032	3,886	349	2,236	1,889	2,039

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF NEWBORNS AND MOTHERS BY PRIMARY CARE AREA

Total births	79,183	22,143	648	2,273	1,773	910	2,128	501	732	1,747	1,032	3,886	349	2,236	1,889	2,039
Mother 19 years old or younger	4,320	1,382	17	191	89	77	61	0	45	153	71	331	0	132	40	175
% of Total	5.5%	6.2%	2.6%	8.4%	5.0%	8.5%	2.9%	0.0%	6.1%	8.8%	6.9%	8.5%	0.0%	5.9%	2.1%	8.6%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	54,580	15,346	518	1,347	1,293	547	1,672	439	491	1,149	723	2,516	287	1,545	1,512	1,307
% of Total	68.9%	69.3%	79.9%	59.3%	72.9%	60.1%	78.6%	87.6%	67.1%	65.8%	70.1%	64.7%	82.2%	69.1%	80.0%	64.1%
No prenatal care	2,040	377	0	46	18	29	30	0	6	40	10	88	0	52	13	45
% of Total	2.6%	1.7%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	3.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.8%	2.3%	1.0%	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.7%	2.2%
Public payer for birth	39,480	12,232	175	1,604	739	650	861	30	383	1,119	532	2,834	68	1,328	568	1,341
% of Total	49.9%	55.2%	27.0%	70.6%	41.7%	71.4%	40.5%	6.0%	52.3%	64.1%	51.6%	72.9%	19.5%	59.4%	30.1%	65.8%
LBW newborns (<2,500 grams at b	5,830	1,668	46	170	136	86	163	33	46	111	73	297	16	177	135	179
% of Total	7.4%	7.5%	7.1%	7.5%	7.7%	9.5%	7.7%	6.6%	6.3%	6.4%	7.1%	7.6%	4.6%	7.9%	7.1%	8.8%
Unwed mother	35,610	11,091	210	1,297	734	590	795	71	346	1,035	516	2,433	76	1,220	534	1,234
% of Total	45.0%	50.1%	32.4%	57.1%	41.4%	64.8%	37.4%	14.2%	47.3%	59.2%	50.0%	62.6%	21.8%	54.6%	28.3%	60.5%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Selected Characteristics of Newborns and Mothers by Primary Care Area, 2019.

Appendix J-II: Disability Characteristics by Village

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain
Total Population	7,065,326	1,660,275	84,211	144,131	146,786	57,875	183,363	63,919	58,724	94,784	65,864	251,297	18,510	177,957	179,363	2,267	131,225
Total Population w/ Disability	935,769	179,527	6,647	16,441	13,538	6,509	21,950	4,677	6,453	9,226	6,310	27,152	1,520	25,080	19,717	316	13,991

Total Non-Institutionalized Population w/ Disability, by Disability Characteristic

With a hearing difficulty	291,209	47,080	2,188	4,375	3,883	1,165	7,091	1,865	1,244	1,817	1,445	5,910	335	6,274	6,556	100	2,830
% of Total	4.1%	2.8%	2.6%	3.0%	2.6%	2.0%	3.9%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	2.2%	2.4%	1.8%	3.5%	3.7%	4.4%	2.2%
With a vision difficulty	179,369	39,384	1,077	3,204	2,702	1,259	4,466	777	1,485	2,043	1,973	7,677	191	5,559	4,007	64	2,902
% of Total	2.5%	2.4%	1.3%	2.2%	1.8%	2.2%	2.4%	1.2%	2.5%	2.2%	3.0%	3.1%	1.0%	3.1%	2.2%	2.8%	2.2%
With a cognitive difficulty	334,078	68,344	2,252	6,602	5,509	3,006	8,091	1,385	2,638	3,868	2,532	10,074	678	9,251	6,560	87	5,811
% of Total	4.7%	4.1%	2.7%	4.6%	3.8%	5.2%	4.4%	2.2%	4.5%	4.1%	3.8%	4.0%	3.7%	5.2%	3.7%	3.9%	4.4%
With an ambulatory difficulty	464,967	85,534	3,146	8,180	5,842	3,488	9,622	1,753	3,126	4,428	2,931	12,892	538	12,208	9,734	188	7,458
% of Total	6.6%	5.2%	3.7%	5.7%	4.0%	6.0%	5.2%	2.7%	5.3%	4.7%	4.5%	5.1%	2.9%	6.9%	5.4%	8.3%	5.7%
With a self-care difficulty	161,762	32,265	1,028	2,971	2,501	1,577	3,528	668	943	2,057	1,482	4,712	160	4,229	3,165	84	3,161
% of Total	2.3%	1.9%	1.2%	2.1%	1.7%	2.7%	1.9%	1.0%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%	1.9%	0.9%	2.4%	1.8%	3.7%	2.4%
With an indep. living difficulty	309,514	60,298	2,083	5,154	4,690	2,195	7,625	1,297	1,883	3,330	2,180	7,857	510	9,078	7,240	128	5,049
% of Total	4.4%	3.6%	2.5%	3.6%	3.2%	3.8%	4.2%	2.0%	3.2%	3.5%	3.3%	3.1%	2.8%	5.1%	4.0%	5.6%	3.8%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table S1810 Disability Characteristics.

Non-Institutionalized Population w/ Disability under 5 years

Population under 5 years	431,168	117,216	4,182	11,349	8,769	4,222	11,347	4,778	3,194	9,340	6,040	20,243	1,239	12,678	9,870	103	9,860
Population with a disability	3,454	1,221	0	316	107	0	50	22	24	82	20	136	0	276	156	0	32
% of Total	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	2.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	2.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%
With a hearing difficulty	2,213	743	0	311	9	0	16	22	24	29	0	103	0	120	77	0	32
% of Total	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	2.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%
With a vision difficulty	1,867	723	0	50	98	0	34	14	23	82	20	108	0	187	107	0	0
% of Total	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table S1810 Disability Characteristics.

Appendix J-II: Disability Characteristics by Village

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain	
Total Population	7,065,326	1,660,275	84,211	144,131	146,786	57,875	183,363	63,919	58,724	94,784	65,864	251,297	18,510	177,957	179,363	2,267	131,225	
Total Population w/ Disability	935,769	179,527	6,647	16,441	13,538	6,509	21,950	4,677	6,453	9,226	6,310	27,152	1,520	25,080	19,717	316	13,991	
Non-Institutionalized Population w/ Disability 65 years and over																		
Population 65 years and over	1,250,283	365,477	21,357	29,867	37,137	9,838	46,056	19,082	11,624	8,404	9,240	34,558	4,321	48,567	60,083	952	24,392	
Population with a disability	420,486	124,089	5,178	10,275	10,666	3,688	16,392	4,859	3,552	4,071	2,913	14,713	1,220	18,386	19,116	334	8,727	
% of Total	33.6%	34.0%	24.2%	34.4%	28.7%	37.5%	35.6%	25.5%	30.6%	48.4%	31.5%	42.6%	28.2%	37.9%	31.8%	35.1%	35.8%	
With a hearing difficulty	192,449	25,519	1,143	2,102	2,231	538	3,857	1,353	601	754	448	2,602	251	3,864	4,283	81	1,411	
% of Total	15.4%	7.0%	5.4%	7.0%	6.0%	5.5%	8.4%	7.1%	5.2%	9.0%	4.8%	7.5%	5.8%	8.0%	7.1%	8.5%	5.8%	
With a vision difficulty	78,172	12,890	505	854	1,018	454	1,666	290	453	346	430	1,961	68	1,930	1,994	25	897	
% of Total	6.3%	3.5%	2.4%	2.9%	2.7%	4.6%	3.6%	1.5%	3.9%	4.1%	4.7%	5.7%	1.6%	4.0%	3.3%	2.7%	3.7%	
With a cognitive difficulty	93,977	14,774	401	1,433	1,411	515	2,028	415	496	564	370	1,854	92	1,971	2,175	11	1,037	
% of Total	7.5%	4.0%	1.9%	4.8%	3.8%	5.2%	4.4%	2.2%	4.3%	6.7%	4.0%	5.4%	2.1%	4.1%	3.6%	1.1%	4.3%	
With an ambulatory difficulty	256,707	40,630	1,553	3,538	3,380	1,330	5,020	1,038	1,203	1,430	968	5,317	351	6,214	5,848	100	3,340	
% of Total	20.5%	11.1%	7.3%	11.8%	9.1%	13.5%	10.9%	5.4%	10.4%	17.0%	10.5%	15.4%	8.1%	12.8%	9.7%	10.5%	13.7%	
With a self-care difficulty	78,961	13,449	325	1,365	1,421	554	1,721	365	340	456	445	1,504	57	1,935	1,886	47	1,028	
% of Total	6.3%	3.7%	1.5%	4.6%	3.8%	5.6%	3.7%	1.9%	2.9%	5.4%	4.8%	4.4%	1.3%	4.0%	3.1%	4.9%	4.2%	
With an independent living difficul	47,285	8,265	205	763	619	313	1,143	200	227	388	368	926	115	765	1,320	27	887	
% of Total	3.8%	2.3%	1.0%	2.6%	1.7%	3.2%	2.5%	1.0%	2.0%	4.6%	4.0%	2.7%	2.7%	1.6%	2.2%	2.9%	3.6%	

Source: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table S1810 Disability Characteristics.

Appendix J-III: Health Insurance Coverage by Age and Type*

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain	
Population under 6 years																		
Population under 6 years	516,693	140,836	5,168	13,913	10,501	5,037	13,632	5,581	3,862	10,860	7,509	24,172	1,480	14,990	12,281	155	11,695	
No health insurance coverage	37,165	9,878	358	897	667	258	872	69	229	1,325	667	2,244	23	834	556	11	868	
% of Total	7.2%	7.0%	6.9%	6.4%	6.4%	5.1%	6.4%	1.2%	5.9%	12.2%	8.9%	9.3%	1.6%	5.6%	4.5%	7.3%	7.4%	
Private health insurance coverage	280,545	67,162	3,922	4,335	6,227	952	8,561	5,424	1,358	4,315	4,656	6,122	1,345	6,414	8,869	126	4,534	
% of Total	54.3%	47.7%	75.9%	31.2%	59.3%	18.9%	62.8%	97.2%	35.2%	39.7%	62.0%	25.3%	90.9%	42.8%	72.2%	81.0%	38.8%	
Public health insurance coverage	218,151	67,952	1,043	9,132	3,877	3,972	4,743	183	2,387	5,490	2,375	16,498	191	8,019	3,118	18	6,908	
% of Total	42.2%	48.2%	20.2%	65.6%	36.9%	78.9%	34.8%	3.3%	61.8%	50.6%	31.6%	68.3%	12.9%	53.5%	25.4%	11.8%	59.1%	
Population 6 to 18 years																		
Population 6 to 18 years	1,223,287	310,791	15,701	29,324	21,324	11,059	30,186	11,545	8,756	21,772	15,718	60,243	3,613	28,075	25,995	421	27,059	
No health insurance coverage	111,431	33,491	666	2,898	2,823	1,088	2,018	336	1,482	3,698	1,637	9,090	220	2,422	1,609	48	3,456	
% of Total	9.1%	10.8%	4.2%	9.9%	13.2%	9.8%	6.7%	2.9%	16.9%	17.0%	10.4%	15.1%	6.1%	8.6%	6.2%	11.4%	12.8%	
Private health insurance coverage	724,242	153,551	13,933	10,441	11,429	2,417	21,768	10,503	3,164	8,691	9,696	17,670	3,177	12,062	18,293	290	10,016	
% of Total	59.2%	49.4%	88.7%	35.6%	53.6%	21.9%	72.1%	91.0%	36.1%	39.9%	61.7%	29.3%	87.9%	43.0%	70.4%	68.9%	37.0%	
Public health insurance coverage	438,694	135,272	1,822	17,268	7,866	7,886	8,099	780	4,415	10,114	5,443	34,989	235	14,640	7,224	112	14,382	
% of Total	35.9%	43.5%	11.6%	58.9%	36.9%	71.3%	26.8%	6.8%	50.4%	46.5%	34.6%	58.1%	6.5%	52.1%	27.8%	26.5%	53.2%	
Population 19 to 25 years																		
Population 19 to 25 years	675,060	168,346	6,964	15,215	13,919	8,150	16,459	4,093	5,803	11,828	5,259	32,350	1,138	20,341	13,243	95	13,490	
No health insurance coverage	118,849	37,567	661	3,988	3,358	2,058	2,703	311	1,140	3,377	608	10,289	92	3,740	1,692	15	3,536	
% of Total	17.6%	22.3%	9.5%	26.2%	24.1%	25.3%	16.4%	7.6%	19.6%	28.6%	11.6%	31.8%	8.1%	18.4%	12.8%	15.4%	26.2%	
Private health insurance coverage	438,510	98,147	6,148	7,000	8,585	4,373	11,528	3,707	3,242	6,037	3,791	13,566	948	12,386	9,956	80	6,800	
% of Total	65.0%	58.3%	88.3%	46.0%	61.7%	53.7%	70.0%	90.6%	55.9%	51.0%	72.1%	41.9%	83.3%	60.9%	75.2%	84.6%	50.4%	
Public health insurance coverage	135,531	35,607	319	4,554	2,362	1,816	2,623	124	1,479	2,563	974	8,924	110	4,513	1,795	26	3,424	
% of Total	20.1%	21.2%	4.6%	29.9%	17.0%	22.3%	15.9%	3.0%	25.5%	21.7%	18.5%	27.6%	9.7%	22.2%	13.6%	27.8%	25.4%	
Population 26 to 34 years																		
Population 26 to 34 years	848,160	236,760	10,287	19,069	26,758	10,170	27,893	6,365	10,527	14,398	9,282	32,063	2,639	23,644	24,782	204	18,679	
No health insurance coverage	141,852	45,793	1,495	5,120	4,663	2,602	3,831	267	1,902	4,266	1,201	8,108	157	4,766	3,365	38	4,012	
% of Total	16.7%	19.3%	14.5%	26.9%	17.4%	25.6%	13.7%	4.2%	18.1%	29.6%	12.9%	25.3%	6.0%	20.2%	13.6%	18.7%	21.5%	
Private health insurance coverage	545,040	146,583	7,985	8,497	18,497	4,958	20,579	5,972	6,707	7,423	6,407	14,675	2,385	13,408	18,677	133	10,279	
% of Total	64.3%	61.9%	77.6%	44.6%	69.1%	48.7%	73.8%	93.8%	63.7%	51.6%	69.0%	45.8%	90.4%	56.7%	75.4%	65.1%	55.0%	
Public health insurance coverage	188,314	50,572	1,111	5,983	4,313	2,774	4,604	245	2,061	3,096	2,041	9,889	221	6,326	3,154	33	4,721	
% of Total	22.2%	21.4%	10.8%	31.4%	16.1%	27.3%	16.5%	3.8%	19.6%	21.5%	22.0%	30.8%	8.4%	26.8%	12.7%	16.2%	25.3%	

Appendix J-III: Health Insurance Coverage by Age and Type*

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Lavean	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain	
Population 35 to 44 years																		
Population 35 to 44 years	857,298	229,356	10,202	21,029	20,639	7,494	24,476	9,396	9,005	14,850	10,232	34,479	2,867	23,843	23,403	319	17,122	
No health insurance coverage	129,620	47,495	537	5,700	3,779	2,317	2,518	170	2,171	5,157	1,481	11,969	144	4,297	2,548	10	4,698	
% of Total	15.1%	20.7%	5.3%	27.1%	18.3%	30.9%	10.3%	1.8%	24.1%	34.7%	14.5%	34.7%	5.0%	18.0%	10.9%	3.0%	27.4%	
Private health insurance coverage	589,217	143,498	9,224	10,227	13,939	3,095	18,861	8,770	5,310	7,261	7,647	14,263	2,644	14,306	18,776	286	8,889	
% of Total	68.7%	62.6%	90.4%	48.6%	67.5%	41.3%	77.1%	93.3%	59.0%	48.9%	74.7%	41.4%	92.2%	60.0%	80.2%	89.5%	51.9%	
Public health insurance coverage	168,041	43,943	770	5,532	3,235	2,241	3,956	628	1,723	2,549	1,457	9,028	111	6,001	2,603	24	4,087	
% of Total	19.6%	19.2%	7.5%	26.3%	15.7%	29.9%	16.2%	6.7%	19.1%	17.2%	14.2%	26.2%	3.9%	25.2%	11.1%	7.6%	23.9%	
Population 45 to 54 years																		
Population 45 to 54 years	838,502	209,810	13,713	16,866	19,388	5,960	24,479	9,882	8,789	9,874	8,077	29,292	2,606	21,214	23,293	270	16,108	
No health insurance coverage	113,761	37,790	780	3,571	3,421	1,478	3,009	507	2,122	2,272	899	8,948	223	3,792	2,555	13	4,200	
% of Total	13.6%	18.0%	5.7%	21.2%	17.6%	24.8%	12.3%	5.1%	24.1%	23.0%	11.1%	30.5%	8.5%	17.9%	11.0%	4.8%	26.1%	
Private health insurance coverage	598,144	138,867	12,399	9,216	12,921	2,398	19,217	9,042	5,160	5,665	6,099	13,237	2,284	13,712	18,071	230	9,216	
% of Total	71.3%	66.2%	90.4%	54.6%	66.6%	40.2%	78.5%	91.5%	58.7%	57.4%	75.5%	45.2%	87.6%	64.6%	77.6%	85.3%	57.2%	
Public health insurance coverage	157,914	39,301	735	4,589	3,487	2,189	2,839	540	1,678	2,092	1,477	7,810	143	4,908	3,531	47	3,237	
% of Total	18.8%	18.7%	5.4%	27.2%	18.0%	36.7%	11.6%	5.5%	19.1%	21.2%	18.3%	26.7%	5.5%	23.1%	15.2%	17.4%	20.1%	
Population 55 to 64 years																		
Population 55 to 64 years	856,043	181,636	11,498	13,781	15,689	5,086	23,211	7,516	6,171	7,001	5,166	21,420	2,006	21,565	26,323	327	14,877	
No health insurance coverage	84,523	21,789	647	2,226	1,832	939	1,713	329	733	1,077	448	4,557	107	2,333	2,145	39	2,661	
% of Total	9.9%	12.0%	5.6%	16.2%	11.7%	18.5%	7.4%	4.4%	11.9%	15.4%	8.7%	21.3%	5.3%	10.8%	8.2%	12.1%	17.9%	
Private health insurance coverage	610,659	123,706	10,087	8,138	11,258	1,918	18,682	6,739	3,706	3,731	3,843	10,188	1,807	14,429	20,992	275	7,913	
% of Total	71.3%	68.1%	87.7%	59.1%	71.8%	37.7%	80.5%	89.7%	60.1%	53.3%	74.4%	47.6%	90.1%	66.9%	79.7%	84.0%	53.2%	
Public health insurance coverage	207,239	44,650	1,145	4,106	3,261	2,533	3,911	596	2,005	2,362	1,433	7,524	155	6,216	4,218	38	5,147	
% of Total	24.2%	24.6%	10.0%	29.8%	20.8%	49.8%	16.8%	7.9%	32.5%	33.7%	27.7%	35.1%	7.7%	28.8%	16.0%	11.6%	34.6%	
Population 65 to 74 years																		
Population 65 to 74 years	724,870	113,018	6,907	9,195	10,497	2,915	14,914	5,941	4,107	2,655	3,205	10,496	1,645	13,528	18,463	351	8,198	
No health insurance coverage	7,403	2,725	32	684	470	105	206	93	8	134	32	405	5	107	68	0	376	
% of Total	1.0%	2.4%	0.5%	7.4%	4.5%	3.6%	1.4%	1.6%	0.2%	5.0%	1.0%	3.9%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	4.6%	
Private health insurance coverage	385,390	50,833	3,939	3,730	5,607	692	7,233	3,300	1,500	929	1,402	3,910	884	6,452	8,788	159	2,309	
% of Total	53.2%	45.0%	57.0%	40.6%	53.4%	23.7%	48.5%	55.5%	36.5%	35.0%	43.7%	37.3%	53.8%	47.7%	47.6%	45.3%	28.2%	
Public health insurance coverage	689,734	104,977	6,500	7,800	9,430	2,687	14,028	5,588	3,926	2,344	2,997	9,480	1,592	13,058	17,557	345	7,644	
% of Total	95.2%	92.9%	94.1%	84.8%	89.8%	92.2%	94.1%	94.1%	95.6%	88.3%	93.5%	90.3%	96.8%	96.5%	95.1%	98.3%	93.2%	

Appendix J-III: Health Insurance Coverage by Age and Type*

	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatuke e Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain
Population 75 years and over																	
Population 75 years and over	525,413	69,721	3,771	5,738	8,071	2,004	8,114	3,600	1,704	1,546	1,415	6,783	516	10,756	11,579	125	3,998
No health insurance coverage	3,174	1,065	4	80	52	47	7	25	39	48	0	316	0	275	30	0	142
% of Total	0.6%	1.5%	0.1%	1.4%	0.6%	2.4%	0.1%	0.7%	2.3%	3.1%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	2.6%	0.3%	0.0%	3.5%
Private health insurance coverage	299,592	31,089	2,237	2,488	3,997	355	3,811	2,033	655	669	332	2,066	351	4,842	5,903	48	1,304
% of Total	57.0%	44.6%	59.3%	43.3%	49.5%	17.7%	47.0%	56.5%	38.4%	43.2%	23.5%	30.5%	68.1%	45.0%	51.0%	38.5%	32.6%
Public health insurance coverage	516,015	68,019	3,677	5,641	7,904	1,957	8,061	3,559	1,653	1,463	1,388	6,343	516	10,409	11,479	125	3,846
% of Total	98.2%	97.6%	97.5%	98.3%	97.9%	97.6%	99.3%	98.9%	97.0%	94.6%	98.1%	93.5%	100.0%	96.8%	99.1%	100.0%	96.2%

Sources: ACS 2016 - 2020 Estimates, Table B27001 Health Insurance Coverage Status by Sex by Age; B27002 Private Health Insurance Status by Sex by Age; B27003 Public Health Insurance Status by Sex by Age.

* The sum of percentages of totals may exceed 100% since individuals can have a combination of private and public health insurance.

Appendix J-IV: BRFSS Survey Results (2020)*

	Arizona		Phoenix		Ahwatukee Foothills		Alhambra		Camelback East		Central City		Deer Valley		Desert View		Encanto	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total

Demographic profile of survey respondents

Gender

Male	4,763	30.1%	625	28.5%	26	22.0%	40	23.3%	81	30.6%	22	29.7%	103	27.6%	24	36.4%	3	20.0%
Female	11,056	69.9%	1,566	71.5%	92	78.0%	132	76.7%	184	69.4%	52	70.3%	270	72.4%	42	63.6%	12	80.0%

Highest grade or year of school completed?

Never attended school	18	0.2%	4	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%
Grades 1 through 8	279	2.7%	56	4.0%	0	0.0%	6	5.7%	8	4.6%	5	10.6%	3	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%
Grades 9 through 11	492	4.8%	86	6.1%	0	0.0%	11	10.5%	14	8.1%	4	8.5%	3	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grade 12 or GED	2,468	24.1%	298	21.2%	8	11.1%	21	20.0%	33	19.1%	8	17.0%	50	21.0%	4	8.9%	2	25.0%
College 1 - 3 years	3,173	31.0%	397	28.3%	17	23.6%	26	24.8%	38	22.0%	12	25.5%	80	33.6%	11	24.4%	2	25.0%
College 4 or more years	3,801	37.2%	562	40.1%	47	65.3%	41	39.0%	79	45.7%	18	38.3%	101	42.4%	30	66.7%	2	25.0%

Employment Status

Employed for wages	3,781	37.6%	661	48.1%	33	46.5%	44	42.3%	69	40.6%	26	55.3%	127	55.5%	15	34.9%	6	66.7%
Self-employed	836	8.3%	132	9.6%	6	8.5%	5	4.8%	17	10.0%	6	12.8%	22	9.6%	7	16.3%	0	0.0%
Out of work for 1 year or more	229	2.3%	45	3.3%	0	0.0%	6	5.8%	9	5.3%	3	6.4%	2	0.9%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Out of work for less than 1 year	414	4.1%	67	4.9%	3	4.2%	5	4.8%	10	5.9%	1	2.1%	3	1.3%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%
A homemaker	530	5.3%	76	5.5%	2	2.8%	9	8.7%	6	3.5%	4	8.5%	9	3.9%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%
A student	278	2.8%	45	3.3%	1	1.4%	5	4.8%	12	7.1%	1	2.1%	9	3.9%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%
Retired	3,358	33.4%	288	21.0%	25	35.2%	21	20.2%	37	21.8%	5	10.6%	49	21.4%	17	39.5%	2	22.2%
Unable to work	641	6.4%	60	4.4%	1	1.4%	9	8.7%	10	5.9%	1	2.1%	8	3.5%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%

Annual household income from all sources

Less than \$10,000	421	5.1%	46	3.9%	1	1.6%	7	8.1%	8	5.7%	6	14.3%	3	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	411	5.0%	47	4.0%	0	0.0%	5	5.8%	8	5.7%	2	4.8%	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	3	37.5%
\$15,000 - \$20,000	592	7.2%	84	7.2%	1	1.6%	12	14.0%	17	12.1%	4	9.5%	8	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
\$20,001 - \$25,000	780	9.5%	101	8.6%	2	3.2%	11	12.8%	13	9.2%	3	7.1%	14	7.0%	1	2.8%	0	0.0%
\$25,001 - \$35,000	833	10.1%	109	9.3%	6	9.5%	5	5.8%	14	9.9%	5	11.9%	18	9.0%	1	2.8%	2	25.0%
\$35,001 - \$50,000	1,203	14.6%	148	12.6%	4	6.3%	16	18.6%	17	12.1%	5	11.9%	16	8.0%	2	5.6%	1	12.5%
\$50,001 - \$75,000	1,341	16.3%	185	15.8%	8	12.7%	12	14.0%	12	8.5%	7	16.7%	37	18.4%	8	22.2%	0	0.0%
\$75,000 or more	2,637	32.1%	452	38.6%	41	65.1%	18	20.9%	52	36.9%	10	23.8%	103	51.2%	24	66.7%	2	25.0%

Marital Status

Married	5,151	50.7%	631	45.3%	45	62.5%	27	26.0%	59	34.5%	14	30.4%	132	55.9%	29	64.4%	3	33.3%
Divorced	1,488	14.6%	205	14.7%	12	16.7%	18	17.3%	28	16.4%	10	21.7%	39	16.5%	5	11.1%	2	22.2%
Widowed	1,062	10.4%	102	7.3%	5	6.9%	12	11.5%	13	7.6%	2	4.3%	15	6.4%	6	13.3%	1	11.1%
Separated	219	2.2%	38	2.7%	0	0.0%	5	4.8%	3	1.8%	1	2.2%	3	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
Never Married	1,824	17.9%	325	23.3%	7	9.7%	28	26.9%	58	33.9%	15	32.6%	42	17.8%	2	4.4%	2	22.2%
A member of an unmarried couple	423	4.2%	91	6.5%	3	4.2%	14	13.5%	10	5.8%	4	8.7%	5	2.1%	3	6.7%	0	0.0%

Own/ Rent Home

Own/ Rent Home	7,172	73.9%	814	61.3%	55	79.7%	42	42.9%	71	44.4%	15	34.9%	165	74.7%	38	84.4%	2	22.2%
Rent	2,536	26.1%	513	38.7%	14	20.3%	56	57.1%	89	55.6%	28	65.1%	56	25.3%	7	15.6%	7	77.8%

Appendix J-IV: BRFSS Survey Results (2020)*

	Arizona		Phoenix		Estrella		Laveen		Maryvale		North Gateway		North Mountain		Paradise Valley		Rio Vista		South Mountain	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total

Demographic profile of survey respondents

Gender

Male	4,763	30.1%	625	28.5%	36	34.6%	20	40.0%	55	26.3%	20	31.3%	59	26.9%	96	29.6%	2	33.3%	38	28.8%
Female	11,056	69.9%	1,566	71.5%	68	65.4%	30	60.0%	154	73.7%	44	68.8%	160	73.1%	228	70.4%	4	66.7%	94	71.2%

Highest grade or year of school completed?

Never attended school	18	0.2%	4	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grades 1 through 8	279	2.7%	56	4.0%	4	5.7%	0	0.0%	12	9.1%	0	0.0%	4	2.9%	5	2.4%	0	0.0%	8	9.6%
Grades 9 through 11	492	4.8%	86	6.1%	5	7.1%	2	5.7%	18	13.6%	1	2.4%	13	9.4%	8	3.8%	0	0.0%	7	8.4%
Grade 12 or GED	2,468	24.1%	298	21.2%	29	41.4%	13	37.1%	48	36.4%	7	16.7%	29	20.9%	26	12.4%	0	0.0%	20	24.1%
College 1 - 3 years	3,173	31.0%	397	28.3%	16	22.9%	11	31.4%	34	25.8%	13	31.0%	48	34.5%	58	27.6%	1	25.0%	30	36.1%
College 4 or more years	3,801	37.2%	562	40.1%	16	22.9%	9	25.7%	19	14.4%	21	50.0%	45	32.4%	113	53.8%	3	75.0%	18	21.7%

Employment Status

Employed for wages	3,781	37.6%	661	48.1%	38	56.7%	21	60.0%	61	48.8%	17	40.5%	59	43.7%	101	48.6%	3	75.0%	41	48.2%
Self-employed	836	8.3%	132	9.6%	9	13.4%	1	2.9%	17	13.6%	5	11.9%	11	8.1%	17	8.2%	0	0.0%	9	10.6%
Out of work for 1 year or more	229	2.3%	45	3.3%	2	3.0%	2	5.7%	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	8	5.9%	5	2.4%	0	0.0%	5	5.9%
Out of work for less than 1 year	414	4.1%	67	4.9%	8	11.9%	2	5.7%	7	5.6%	0	0.0%	16	11.9%	6	2.9%	0	0.0%	5	5.9%
A homemaker	530	5.3%	76	5.5%	1	1.5%	1	2.9%	15	12.0%	3	7.1%	5	3.7%	12	5.8%	0	0.0%	8	9.4%
A student	278	2.8%	45	3.3%	3	4.5%	1	2.9%	4	3.2%	4	9.5%	0	0.0%	3	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%
Retired	3,358	33.4%	288	21.0%	3	4.5%	4	11.4%	14	11.2%	13	31.0%	29	21.5%	58	27.9%	1	25.0%	10	11.8%
Unable to work	641	6.4%	60	4.4%	3	4.5%	3	8.6%	5	4.0%	0	0.0%	7	5.2%	6	2.9%	0	0.0%	6	7.1%

Annual household income from all sources

Less than \$10,000	421	5.1%	46	3.9%	2	3.5%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	6	5.1%	7	3.9%	0	0.0%	5	7.1%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	411	5.0%	47	4.0%	3	5.3%	0	0.0%	8	8.0%	0	0.0%	8	6.8%	5	2.8%	0	0.0%	3	4.3%
\$15,000 - \$20,000	592	7.2%	84	7.2%	5	8.8%	2	6.7%	16	16.0%	0	0.0%	9	7.6%	7	3.9%	0	0.0%	3	4.3%
\$20,001 - \$25,000	780	9.5%	101	8.6%	5	8.8%	3	10.0%	17	17.0%	4	10.5%	6	5.1%	14	7.9%	0	0.0%	8	11.4%
\$25,001 - \$35,000	833	10.1%	109	9.3%	3	5.3%	3	10.0%	13	13.0%	2	5.3%	11	9.3%	14	7.9%	0	0.0%	12	17.1%
\$35,001 - \$50,000	1,203	14.6%	148	12.6%	12	21.1%	5	16.7%	22	22.0%	2	5.3%	21	17.8%	16	9.0%	0	0.0%	9	12.9%
\$50,001 - \$75,000	1,341	16.3%	185	15.8%	14	24.6%	6	20.0%	11	11.0%	6	15.8%	20	16.9%	29	16.3%	2	50.0%	13	18.6%
\$75,000 or more	2,637	32.1%	452	38.6%	13	22.8%	11	36.7%	12	12.0%	24	63.2%	37	31.4%	86	48.3%	2	50.0%	17	24.3%

Marital Status

Married	5,151	50.7%	631	45.3%	28	40.0%	20	57.1%	55	42.0%	30	71.4%	53	39.6%	101	48.6%	3	75.0%	32	37.6%
Divorced	1,488	14.6%	205	14.7%	7	10.0%	1	2.9%	11	8.4%	4	9.5%	21	15.7%	35	16.8%	1	25.0%	11	12.9%
Widowed	1,062	10.4%	102	7.3%	2	2.9%	1	2.9%	7	5.3%	1	2.4%	12	9.0%	20	9.6%	0	0.0%	5	5.9%
Separated	219	2.2%	38	2.7%	1	1.4%	1	2.9%	10	7.6%	1	2.4%	6	4.5%	3	1.4%	0	0.0%	3	3.5%
Never Married	1,824	17.9%	325	23.3%	24	34.3%	7	20.0%	35	26.7%	6	14.3%	37	27.6%	34	16.3%	0	0.0%	28	32.9%
A member of an unmarried couple	423	4.2%	91	6.5%	8	11.4%	5	14.3%	13	9.9%	0	0.0%	5	3.7%	15	7.2%	0	0.0%	6	7.1%

Own/ Rent Home

Own/ Rent Home	7,172	73.9%	814	61.3%	33	50.0%	22	66.7%	61	48.8%	31	79.5%	79	59.8%	161	78.5%	4	100.0%	35	44.9%
Rent	2,536	26.1%	513	38.7%	33	50.0%	11	33.3%	64	51.2%	8	20.5%	53	40.2%	44	21.5%	0	0.0%	43	55.1%

Appendix J-IV: BRFSS Survey Results (2020)*

	Arizona		Phoenix		Ahwatukee Foothills		Alhambra		Camelback East		Central City		Deer Valley		Desert View		Encanto	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total
How is your general health?																		
Excellent	2,091	20.4%	309	22.0%	21	29.2%	20	19.0%	38	22.1%	11	22.9%	66	27.7%	17	37.8%	2	22.2%
Very Good	3,384	33.0%	472	33.6%	25	34.7%	33	31.4%	63	36.6%	11	22.9%	92	38.7%	13	28.9%	1	11.1%
Good	3,055	29.8%	403	28.7%	18	25.0%	32	30.5%	36	20.9%	22	45.8%	53	22.3%	12	26.7%	3	33.3%
Fair	1,300	12.7%	181	12.9%	8	11.1%	15	14.3%	30	17.4%	2	4.2%	22	9.2%	2	4.4%	3	33.3%
Poor	434	4.2%	41	2.9%	0	0.0%	5	4.8%	5	2.9%	2	4.2%	5	2.1%	1	2.2%	0	0.0%
Do you have any kind of health care coverage?																		
Yes	9,145	89.4%	1,186	85.1%	67	94.4%	84	81.6%	137	80.1%	35	72.9%	219	92.4%	45	100.0%	5	55.6%
No	1,081	10.6%	208	14.9%	4	5.6%	19	18.4%	34	19.9%	13	27.1%	18	7.6%	0	0.0%	4	44.4%
Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?																		
Yes	1,019	9.9%	189	13.5%	4	5.6%	19	17.9%	31	17.9%	9	18.8%	20	8.4%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%
No	9,237	90.1%	1,215	86.5%	68	94.4%	87	82.1%	142	82.1%	39	81.3%	218	91.6%	45	100.0%	7	87.5%
About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?																		
Within the past year	7,704	76.2%	1,002	72.1%	55	77.5%	72	69.9%	120	69.4%	31	66.0%	171	72.2%	39	86.7%	7	77.8%
Within the past 2 years	1,222	12.1%	216	15.5%	9	12.7%	19	18.4%	30	17.3%	6	12.8%	42	17.7%	3	6.7%	0	0.0%
Within the past 5 years	642	6.4%	92	6.6%	3	4.2%	5	4.9%	12	6.9%	8	17.0%	15	6.3%	1	2.2%	1	11.1%
5 or more years ago	538	5.3%	80	5.8%	4	5.6%	7	6.8%	11	6.4%	2	4.3%	9	3.8%	2	4.4%	1	11.1%

Appendix J-IV: BRFSS Survey Results (2020)*

	Arizona		Phoenix		Estrella		Laveen		Maryvale		North Gateway		North Mountain		Paradise Valley		Rio Vista		South Mountain	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total
How is your general health?																				
Excellent	2,091	20.4%	309	22.0%	17	24.3%	6	17.1%	16	12.1%	11	26.2%	22	15.8%	44	21.0%	2	50.0%	16	18.8%
Very Good	3,384	33.0%	472	33.6%	17	24.3%	8	22.9%	36	27.3%	18	42.9%	48	34.5%	78	37.1%	1	25.0%	28	32.9%
Good	3,055	29.8%	403	28.7%	29	41.4%	16	45.7%	49	37.1%	9	21.4%	45	32.4%	50	23.8%	1	25.0%	28	32.9%
Fair	1,300	12.7%	181	12.9%	5	7.1%	4	11.4%	25	18.9%	4	9.5%	19	13.7%	32	15.2%	0	0.0%	10	11.8%
Poor	434	4.2%	41	2.9%	2	2.9%	1	2.9%	6	4.5%	0	0.0%	5	3.6%	6	2.9%	0	0.0%	3	3.5%
Do you have any kind of health care coverage?																				
Yes	9,145	89.4%	1,186	85.1%	50	73.5%	31	91.2%	91	70.0%	41	97.6%	113	81.3%	192	91.9%	4	100.0%	72	85.7%
No	1,081	10.6%	208	14.9%	18	26.5%	3	8.8%	39	30.0%	1	2.4%	26	18.7%	17	8.1%	0	0.0%	12	14.3%
Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?																				
Yes	1,019	9.9%	189	13.5%	16	22.9%	7	20.0%	24	18.3%	3	7.1%	24	17.3%	15	7.2%	0	0.0%	16	19.0%
No	9,237	90.1%	1,215	86.5%	54	77.1%	28	80.0%	107	81.7%	39	92.9%	115	82.7%	194	92.8%	4	100.0%	68	81.0%
About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?																				
Within the past year	7,704	76.2%	1,002	72.1%	43	64.2%	27	79.4%	90	69.2%	33	80.5%	99	71.7%	158	76.3%	2	50.0%	55	65.5%
Within the past 2 years	1,222	12.1%	216	15.5%	17	25.4%	4	11.8%	16	12.3%	5	12.2%	20	14.5%	27	13.0%	1	25.0%	17	20.2%
Within the past 5 years	642	6.4%	92	6.6%	2	3.0%	2	5.9%	15	11.5%	2	4.9%	11	8.0%	11	5.3%	1	25.0%	3	3.6%
5 or more years ago	538	5.3%	80	5.8%	5	7.5%	1	2.9%	9	6.9%	1	2.4%	8	5.8%	11	5.3%	0	0.0%	9	10.7%

Appendix J-IV: BRFSS Survey Results (2020)*

	Arizona		Phoenix		Ahwatukee Foothills		Alhambra		Camelback East		Central City		Deer Valley		Desert View		Encanto	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total
Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER told you that you had any of the following:																		
<i>Heart attack (also called a myocardial infarction)?</i>																		
Yes	580	5.7%	59	4.2%	3	4.2%	8	7.6%	7	4.1%	2	4.2%	6	2.5%	2	4.4%	1	11.1%
No	9,647	94.3%	1,343	95.8%	69	95.8%	97	92.4%	165	95.9%	46	95.8%	232	97.5%	43	95.6%	8	88.9%
<i>Angina or coronary heart disease?</i>																		
Yes	566	5.5%	60	4.3%	6	8.3%	5	4.8%	6	3.5%	0	0.0%	10	4.2%	3	6.7%	1	11.1%
No	9,654	94.4%	1,344	95.9%	66	91.7%	99	94.3%	167	97.1%	48	100.0%	228	95.8%	42	93.3%	8	88.9%
<i>A stroke?</i>																		
Yes	396	3.9%	37	2.6%	1	1.4%	4	3.8%	5	2.9%	3	6.3%	7	2.9%	1	2.2%	0	0.0%
No	9,866	96.5%	1,367	97.5%	71	98.6%	102	97.1%	167	97.1%	45	93.8%	231	97.1%	44	97.8%	9	100.0%
<i>Asthma?</i>																		
Yes	1,528	14.9%	212	15.1%	13	18.1%	16	15.2%	29	16.9%	5	10.4%	36	15.1%	7	15.6%	3	33.3%
No	8,725	85.3%	1,192	85.0%	58	80.6%	89	84.8%	144	83.7%	43	89.6%	202	84.9%	38	84.4%	6	66.7%
<i>Skin cancer?</i>																		
Yes	1,252	12.2%	127	9.1%	11	15.3%	7	6.7%	12	7.0%	0	0.0%	22	9.2%	13	28.9%	0	0.0%
No	8,999	88.0%	1,278	91.2%	61	84.7%	99	94.3%	161	93.6%	48	100.0%	216	90.8%	32	71.1%	9	100.0%
<i>Other types of cancer?</i>																		
Yes	912	8.9%	83	5.9%	1	1.4%	8	7.6%	10	5.8%	3	6.3%	10	4.2%	6	13.3%	0	0.0%
No	9,349	91.4%	1,324	94.4%	71	98.6%	98	93.3%	163	94.8%	45	93.8%	228	95.8%	39	86.7%	9	100.0%
<i>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema or chronic bronchitis?</i>																		
Yes	850	8.3%	77	5.5%	5	6.9%	14	13.3%	10	5.8%	2	4.2%	11	4.6%	1	2.2%	2	22.2%
No	9,391	91.8%	1,327	94.7%	67	93.1%	90	85.7%	163	94.8%	46	95.8%	225	94.5%	44	97.8%	7	77.8%
<i>Arthritis?</i>																		
Yes	3,126	30.6%	313	22.3%	17	23.6%	25	23.8%	34	19.8%	8	16.7%	53	22.3%	9	20.0%	3	33.3%
No	7,120	69.6%	1,091	77.8%	55	76.4%	80	76.2%	137	79.7%	40	83.3%	184	77.3%	36	80.0%	6	66.7%
<i>Depressive disorder?</i>																		
Yes	1,867	18.3%	247	17.6%	13	18.1%	24	22.9%	31	18.0%	10	20.8%	45	18.9%	2	4.4%	1	11.1%
No	8,357	81.7%	1,151	82.1%	59	81.9%	79	75.2%	140	81.4%	38	79.2%	193	81.1%	43	95.6%	8	88.9%
<i>Kidney disease?</i>																		
Yes	495	4.8%	68	4.9%	1	1.4%	6	5.7%	8	4.7%	2	4.2%	12	5.0%	2	4.4%	2	22.2%
No	9,748	95.3%	1,335	95.2%	71	98.6%	100	95.2%	165	95.9%	46	95.8%	226	95.0%	43	95.6%	6	66.7%
<i>Diabetes?</i>																		
Yes	1,350	13.2%	174	12.4%	9	12.5%	14	13.3%	18	10.5%	7	14.6%	21	8.8%	4	8.9%	2	22.2%
No	78	0.8%	15	1.1%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	3	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Appendix J-IV: BRFSS Survey Results (2020)*

	Arizona		Phoenix		Estrella		Laveen		Maryvale		North Gateway		North Mountain		Paradise Valley		Rio Vista		South Mountain	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total
Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional EVER told you that you had any of the following:																				
<i>Heart attack (also called a myocardial infarction)?</i>																				
Yes	580	5.7%	59	4.2%	3	4.3%	1	2.9%	4	3.1%	2	4.8%	11	8.0%	7	3.3%	0	0.0%	2	2.4%
No	9,647	94.3%	1,343	95.8%	67	95.7%	34	97.1%	127	96.9%	40	95.2%	126	92.0%	202	96.7%	4	100.0%	83	97.6%
<i>Angina or coronary heart disease?</i>																				
Yes	566	5.5%	60	4.3%	3	4.3%	0	0.0%	7	5.3%	3	7.1%	5	3.6%	7	3.3%	0	0.0%	4	4.7%
No	9,654	94.4%	1,344	95.9%	67	95.7%	35	100.0%	125	95.4%	38	90.5%	134	97.8%	202	96.7%	4	100.0%	81	95.3%
<i>A stroke?</i>																				
Yes	396	3.9%	37	2.6%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	4	3.1%	1	2.4%	5	3.6%	3	1.4%	0	0.0%	2	2.4%
No	9,866	96.5%	1,367	97.5%	69	98.6%	35	100.0%	127	96.9%	40	95.2%	133	97.1%	207	99.0%	4	100.0%	83	97.6%
<i>Asthma?</i>																				
Yes	1,528	14.9%	212	15.1%	7	10.0%	9	25.7%	17	13.0%	3	7.1%	29	21.2%	24	11.5%	0	0.0%	14	16.5%
No	8,725	85.3%	1,192	85.0%	63	90.0%	26	74.3%	114	87.0%	39	92.9%	109	79.6%	186	89.0%	4	100.0%	71	83.5%
<i>Skin cancer?</i>																				
Yes	1,252	12.2%	127	9.1%	1	1.4%	4	11.4%	5	3.8%	8	19.0%	10	7.3%	28	13.4%	1	25.0%	5	5.9%
No	8,999	88.0%	1,278	91.2%	68	97.1%	31	88.6%	127	96.9%	34	81.0%	128	93.4%	181	86.6%	3	75.0%	80	94.1%
<i>Other types of cancer?</i>																				
Yes	912	8.9%	83	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	4.6%	2	4.8%	14	10.2%	22	10.5%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%
No	9,349	91.4%	1,324	94.4%	70	100.0%	35	100.0%	125	95.4%	40	95.2%	125	91.2%	188	90.0%	4	100.0%	84	98.8%
<i>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema or chronic bronchitis?</i>																				
Yes	850	8.3%	77	5.5%	0	0.0%	3	8.6%	8	6.1%	1	2.4%	10	7.3%	7	3.3%	0	0.0%	3	3.5%
No	9,391	91.8%	1,327	94.7%	70	100.0%	32	91.4%	124	94.7%	41	97.6%	129	94.2%	203	97.1%	4	100.0%	82	96.5%
<i>Arthritis?</i>																				
Yes	3,126	30.6%	313	22.3%	10	14.3%	8	22.9%	26	19.8%	12	28.6%	35	25.5%	55	26.3%	1	25.0%	17	20.0%
No	7,120	69.6%	1,091	77.8%	60	85.7%	27	77.1%	106	80.9%	30	71.4%	104	75.9%	155	74.2%	3	75.0%	68	80.0%
<i>Depressive disorder?</i>																				
Yes	1,867	18.3%	247	17.6%	8	11.4%	4	11.4%	15	11.5%	5	11.9%	36	26.3%	41	19.6%	0	0.0%	12	14.1%
No	8,357	81.7%	1,151	82.1%	62	88.6%	31	88.6%	113	86.3%	37	88.1%	102	74.5%	169	80.9%	4	100.0%	73	85.9%
<i>Kidney disease?</i>																				
Yes	495	4.8%	68	4.9%	3	4.3%	0	0.0%	6	4.6%	4	9.5%	10	7.3%	7	3.3%	0	0.0%	5	5.9%
No	9,748	95.3%	1,335	95.2%	67	95.7%	35	100.0%	125	95.4%	38	90.5%	129	94.2%	201	96.2%	4	100.0%	79	92.9%
<i>Diabetes?</i>																				
Yes	1,350	13.2%	174	12.4%	10	14.3%	3	8.6%	19	14.5%	5	11.9%	20	14.6%	25	12.0%	0	0.0%	17	20.0%
No	78	0.8%	15	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.5%	0	0.0%	4	2.9%	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.4%

Appendix J-IV: BRFSS Survey Results (2020)*

	Arizona		Phoenix		Ahwatukee Foothills		Alhambra		Camelback East		Central City		Deer Valley		Desert View		Encanto	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total
Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing?																		
Yes	939	9.6%	86	6.4%	5	7.4%	7	6.9%	10	6.0%	2	4.4%	12	5.3%	3	7.0%	0	0.0%
No	8,888	90.4%	1,259	93.6%	63	92.6%	94	93.1%	157	94.0%	43	95.6%	215	94.7%	40	93.0%	9	100.0%
Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?																		
Yes	599	6.1%	71	5.3%	1	1.5%	11	10.9%	12	7.2%	2	4.4%	7	3.1%	2	4.7%	1	11.1%
No	9,204	93.7%	1,267	94.2%	67	98.5%	90	89.1%	154	92.2%	43	95.6%	220	96.9%	41	95.3%	7	77.8%
Because of physical, mental, or emotional conditions, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?																		
Yes	1,005	10.2%	139	10.3%	5	7.4%	15	14.9%	20	12.0%	9	20.0%	20	8.8%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
No	8,744	89.0%	1,196	88.9%	63	92.6%	85	84.2%	147	88.0%	35	77.8%	205	90.3%	43	100.0%	8	88.9%
Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?																		
Yes	337	3.4%	44	3.3%	0	0.0%	9	8.9%	7	4.2%	1	2.2%	7	3.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No	9,405	95.7%	1,291	96.0%	68	100.0%	93	92.1%	160	95.8%	43	95.6%	217	95.6%	42	97.7%	9	100.0%
Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands such as visiting a doctor's office shopping?																		
Yes	693	7.1%	80	5.9%	3	4.4%	11	10.9%	13	7.8%	2	4.4%	11	4.8%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%
No	9,022	91.8%	1,248	92.8%	64	94.1%	91	90.1%	154	92.2%	42	93.3%	212	93.4%	40	93.0%	9	100.0%
Had at least one drink of alcohol within the past 30 days?																		
Yes	4,699	47.8%	698	51.9%	42	61.8%	47	46.5%	96	57.5%	21	46.7%	116	51.1%	30	69.8%	3	33.3%
No	4,790	48.7%	603	44.8%	24	35.3%	53	52.5%	71	42.5%	23	51.1%	100	44.1%	12	27.9%	6	66.7%
During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises?																		
Yes	7,876	76.6%	1,102	78.4%	65	90.3%	83	78.3%	148	86.0%	39	81.3%	194	81.5%	39	86.7%	3	33.3%
No	2,400	23.4%	304	21.6%	7	9.7%	23	21.7%	24	14.0%	9	18.8%	44	18.5%	6	13.3%	6	66.7%
How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in your car?																		
Always	8,283	87.5%	1,139	88.8%	61	95.3%	83	82.2%	143	87.2%	42	97.7%	201	91.8%	40	100.0%	5	62.5%
Nearly always	639	6.7%	70	5.5%	2	3.1%	10	9.9%	8	4.9%	1	2.3%	11	5.0%	0	0.0%	2	25.0%
Sometimes	269	2.8%	38	3.0%	1	1.6%	3	3.0%	7	4.3%	0	0.0%	4	1.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Seldom	87	0.9%	6	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Never	193	2.0%	29	2.3%	0	0.0%	4	4.0%	6	3.7%	0	0.0%	2	0.9%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%

Appendix J-IV: BRFSS Survey Results (2020)*

	Arizona		Phoenix		Estrella		Laveen		Maryvale		North Gateway		North Mountain		Paradise Valley		Rio Vista		South Mountain	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total
Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing?																				
Yes	939	9.6%	86	6.4%	7	10.6%	1	2.9%	8	6.6%	2	4.9%	13	9.6%	12	5.9%	1	25.0%	3	3.8%
No	8,888	90.4%	1,259	93.6%	59	89.4%	34	97.1%	113	93.4%	39	95.1%	123	90.4%	190	94.1%	3	75.0%	77	96.3%
Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?																				
Yes	599	6.1%	71	5.3%	2	3.0%	1	2.9%	9	7.4%	1	2.4%	9	6.6%	5	2.5%	1	25.0%	7	8.8%
No	9,204	93.7%	1,267	94.2%	62	93.9%	34	97.1%	111	91.7%	40	97.6%	125	91.9%	196	97.0%	3	75.0%	74	92.5%
Because of physical, mental, or emotional conditions, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?																				
Yes	1,005	10.2%	139	10.3%	6	9.1%	2	5.7%	17	14.0%	0	0.0%	23	16.9%	16	7.9%	0	0.0%	5	6.3%
No	8,744	89.0%	1,196	88.9%	59	89.4%	32	91.4%	102	84.3%	41	100.0%	112	82.4%	184	91.1%	4	100.0%	76	95.0%
Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?																				
Yes	337	3.4%	44	3.3%	2	3.0%	1	2.9%	3	2.5%	1	2.4%	8	5.9%	4	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%
No	9,405	95.7%	1,291	96.0%	63	95.5%	33	94.3%	115	95.0%	40	97.6%	128	94.1%	196	97.0%	4	100.0%	80	100.0%
Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands such as visiting a doctor's office shopping?																				
Yes	693	7.1%	80	5.9%	3	4.5%	1	2.9%	10	8.3%	1	2.4%	9	6.6%	10	5.0%	0	0.0%	5	6.3%
No	9,022	91.8%	1,248	92.8%	62	93.9%	33	94.3%	107	88.4%	40	97.6%	126	92.6%	189	93.6%	4	100.0%	75	93.8%
Had at least one drink of alcohol within the past 30 days?																				
Yes	4,699	47.8%	698	51.9%	28	42.4%	14	40.0%	54	44.6%	26	63.4%	68	50.0%	116	57.4%	1	25.0%	36	45.0%
No	4,790	48.7%	603	44.8%	37	56.1%	19	54.3%	60	49.6%	14	34.1%	58	42.6%	79	39.1%	3	75.0%	44	55.0%
During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises?																				
Yes	7,876	76.6%	1,102	78.4%	50	71.4%	26	74.3%	79	59.8%	39	92.9%	110	79.7%	169	80.5%	3	75.0%	55	64.7%
No	2,400	23.4%	304	21.6%	20	28.6%	9	25.7%	53	40.2%	3	7.1%	28	20.3%	41	19.5%	1	25.0%	30	35.3%
How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in your car?																				
Always	8,283	87.5%	1,139	88.8%	54	85.7%	30	90.9%	94	83.2%	40	97.6%	110	90.9%	177	90.8%	3	75.0%	56	76.7%
Nearly always	639	6.7%	70	5.5%	4	6.3%	1	3.0%	8	7.1%	1	2.4%	5	4.1%	10	5.1%	0	0.0%	7	9.6%
Sometimes	269	2.8%	38	3.0%	4	6.3%	0	0.0%	8	7.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	4	2.1%	1	25.0%	5	6.8%
Seldom	87	0.9%	6	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	3.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.7%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Never	193	2.0%	29	2.3%	1	1.6%	1	3.0%	3	2.7%	0	0.0%	3	2.5%	3	1.5%	0	0.0%	5	6.8%

Appendix J-IV: BRFSS Survey Results (2020)*

	Arizona		Phoenix		Ahwatukee Foothills		Alhambra		Camelback East		Central City		Deer Valley		Desert View		Encanto	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total
During past 12 months, have you had a flu shot or a flu vaccine?																		
Yes	4,548	46.3%	594	44.2%	34	50.0%	46	45.5%	72	43.1%	18	40.0%	100	44.1%	31	72.1%	3	33.3%
No	4,976	50.6%	702	52.2%	32	47.1%	56	55.4%	92	55.1%	24	53.3%	119	52.4%	10	23.3%	6	66.7%
Have you ever had a pneumonia shot?																		
Yes	3,628	36.9%	408	30.3%	29	42.6%	36	35.6%	46	27.5%	5	11.1%	65	28.6%	18	41.9%	2	22.2%
No	5,186	52.8%	778	57.8%	33	48.5%	58	57.4%	104	62.3%	34	75.6%	136	59.9%	20	46.5%	7	77.8%
Have you ever had the shingles or zoster vaccine?																		
Yes	2,152	21.9%	232	17.2%	18	26.5%	20	19.8%	25	15.0%	4	8.9%	37	16.3%	14	32.6%	2	22.2%
No	3,773	38.4%	428	31.8%	25	36.8%	28	27.7%	46	27.5%	14	31.1%	81	35.7%	19	44.2%	3	33.3%

*Sample sizes at the City and Village levels are too small to be statistically valid.

Appendix J-IV: BRFSS Survey Results (2020)*

	Arizona		Phoenix		Estrella		Laveen		Maryvale		North Gateway		North Mountain		Paradise Valley		Rio Vista		South Mountain	
	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total	Responses	% of Village Total
<i>During past 12 months, have you had a flu shot or a flu vaccine?</i>																				
Yes	4,548	46.3%	594	44.2%	18	27.3%	14	40.0%	41	33.9%	21	51.2%	53	39.0%	105	52.0%	3	75.0%	35	43.8%
No	4,976	50.6%	702	52.2%	45	68.2%	19	54.3%	75	62.0%	20	48.8%	71	52.2%	91	45.0%	1	25.0%	41	51.3%
<i>Have you ever had a pneumonia shot?</i>																				
Yes	3,628	36.9%	408	30.3%	19	28.8%	9	25.7%	23	19.0%	14	34.1%	47	34.6%	77	38.1%	1	25.0%	17	21.3%
No	5,186	52.8%	778	57.8%	35	53.0%	21	60.0%	79	65.3%	26	63.4%	71	52.2%	100	49.5%	3	75.0%	51	63.8%
<i>Have you ever had the shingles or zoster vaccine?</i>																				
Yes	2,152	21.9%	232	17.2%	7	10.6%	3	8.6%	7	5.8%	6	14.6%	22	16.2%	58	28.7%	1	25.0%	8	10.0%
No	3,773	38.4%	428	31.8%	10	15.2%	12	34.3%	36	29.8%	15	36.6%	43	31.6%	68	33.7%	2	50.0%	26	32.5%

*Sample sizes at the City and Village levels are too small to be statistically valid.

*Sample sizes at the City and Village levels are too small to be statistically valid.

Appendix J-V: Populations Living in a Food Desert*

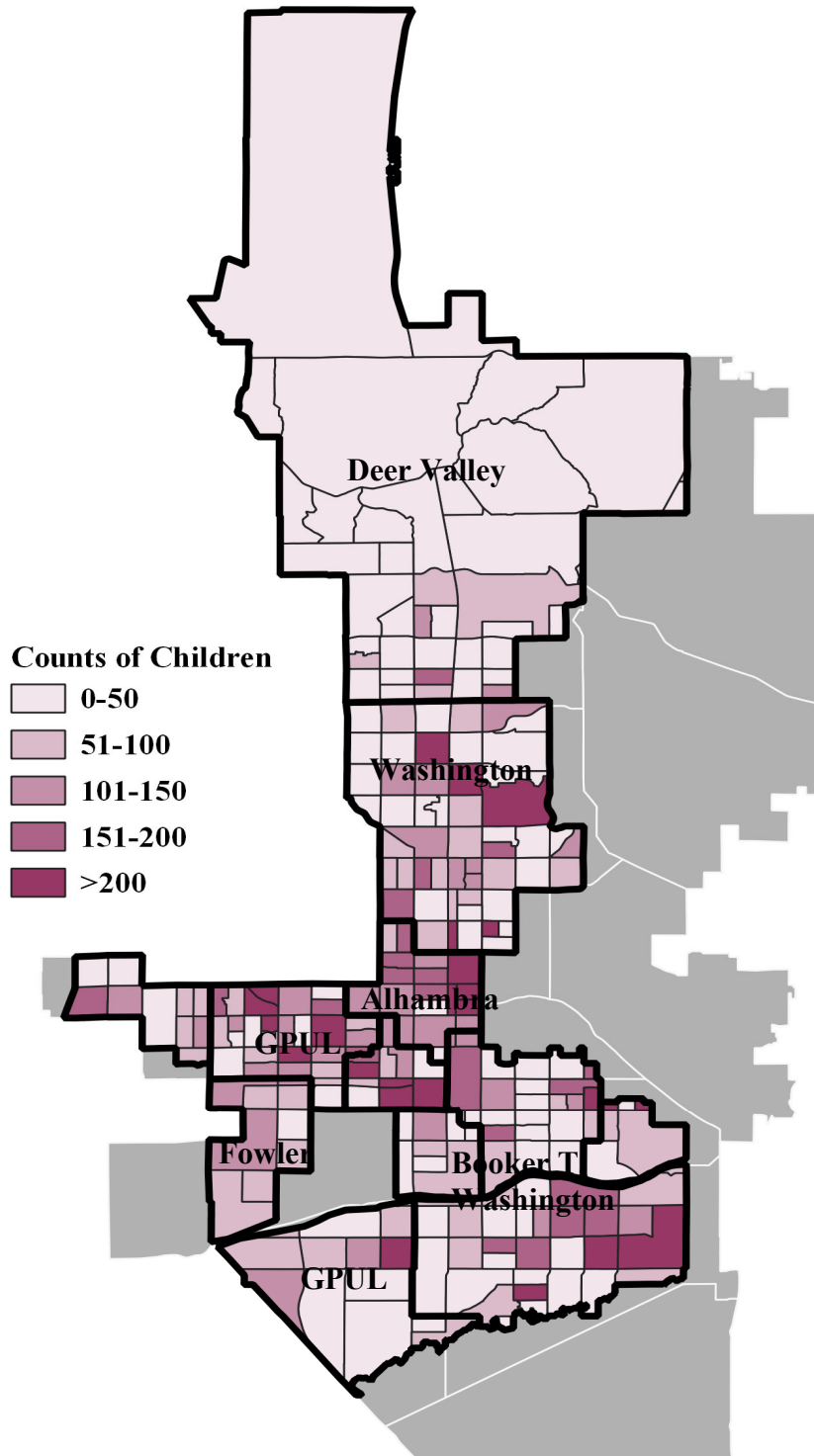
	Arizona	Phoenix	Ahwatukee Foothills	Alhambra	Camelback East	Central City	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	Estrella	Laveen	Maryvale	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	South Mountain	
Total Population (ACS 2019 Est.)	7,050,299	1,659,508	82,775	144,302	147,711	57,880	186,422	59,871	58,363	98,028	64,157	246,386	22,250	177,474	180,191	5,928	127,771	
Total Children 0 to 17	1,635,344	431,945	19,158	40,441	30,998	14,584	42,466	15,090	11,820	31,582	20,705	81,691	5,878	41,471	37,511	1,359	37,191	
Total Adults 65 and Over	1,206,748	178,088	10,013	14,950	17,601	4,872	22,464	8,931	6,122	4,789	4,328	15,467	2,494	24,099	29,516	747	11,695	
Total Population Living in a 1 Mile Food Desert																		
Total Population	2,269,685	300,591	19,494	924	9,225	24,541	45,301	28,002	13,455	27,927	18,518	13,883	5,932	33,475	26,768	2,786	30,360	
% of Total	32.2%	18.1%	23.6%	0.6%	6.2%	42.4%	24.3%	46.8%	23.1%	28.5%	28.9%	5.6%	26.7%	18.9%	14.9%	47.0%	23.8%	
Low-Income Population Living in a 1 Mile Food Desert																		
Low-Income Population*	744,263	97,961	1,686	72	2,719	15,744	7,906	2,639	4,996	11,770	5,664	8,662	563	15,284	5,454	549	14,253	
Children Age 0 to 17 Living in a 1 Mile Food Desert																		
Children Age 0 to 17	560,686	83,793	5,600	223	1,717	6,389	12,645	8,170	3,218	8,254	6,040	5,294	1,523	8,707	5,823	389	9,800	
% of Total	46.5%	47.1%	55.9%	1.5%	9.8%	131.1%	56.3%	91.5%	52.6%	172.3%	139.6%	34.2%	61.1%	36.1%	19.7%	52.1%	83.8%	
Adults Age 65+ Living in a 1 Mile Food Desert																		
Adults Age 65+	366,743	23,520	1,198	174	1,411	1,837	3,031	2,359	1,100	932	971	679	456	3,600	3,325	433	2,014	
% of Total	30.4%	13.2%	12.0%	1.2%	8.0%	37.7%	13.5%	26.4%	18.0%	19.5%	22.4%	4.4%	18.3%	14.9%	11.3%	58.0%	17.2%	

*Analysis was completed using data from the USDA Food Access Research Atlas (2019). Values for Total Low-Income Population were not included in the dataset.

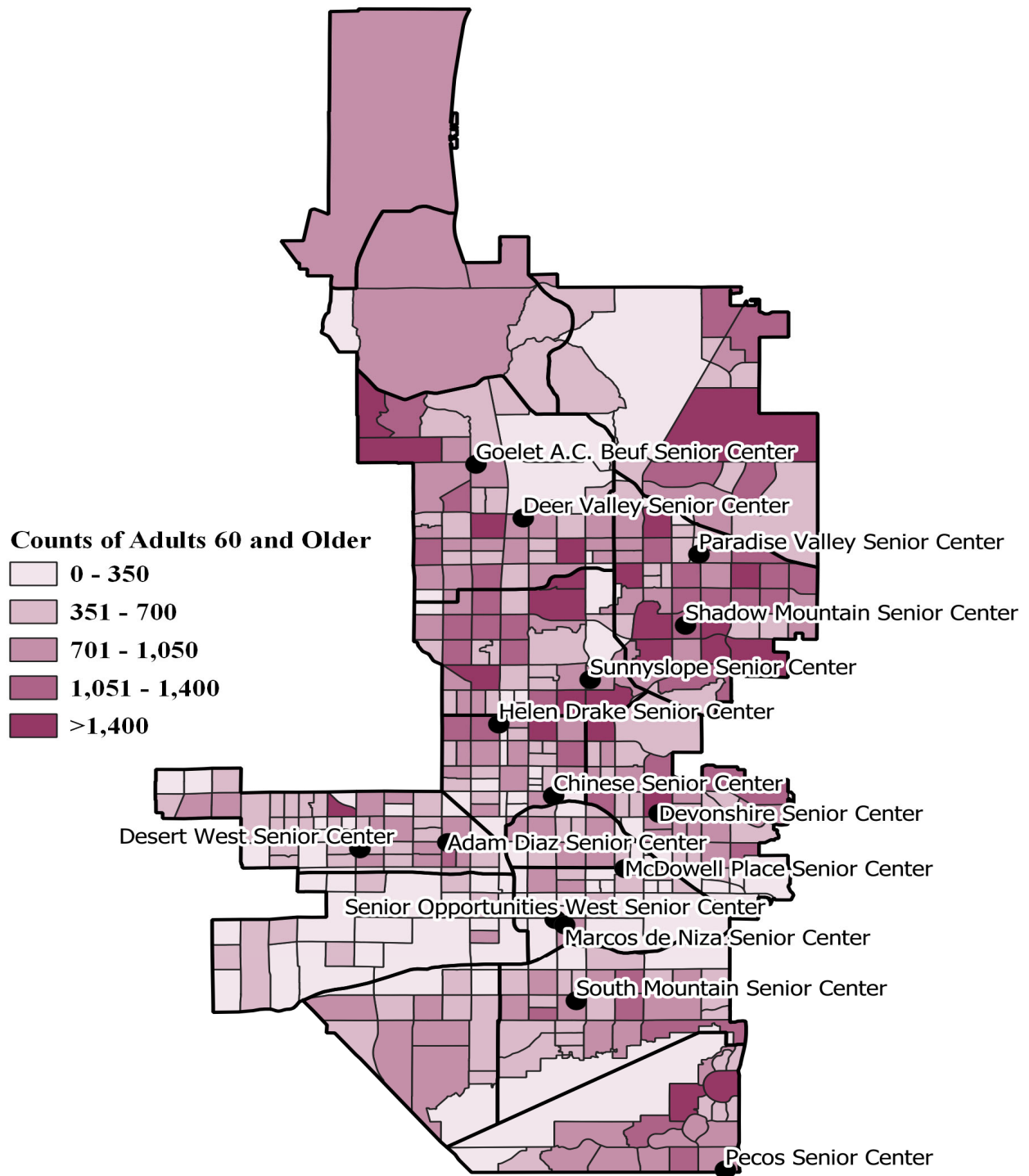
Appendix K: Maps

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Appendix K-IX: Adults Over 65 in a 1 Mile Food Desert	K-9
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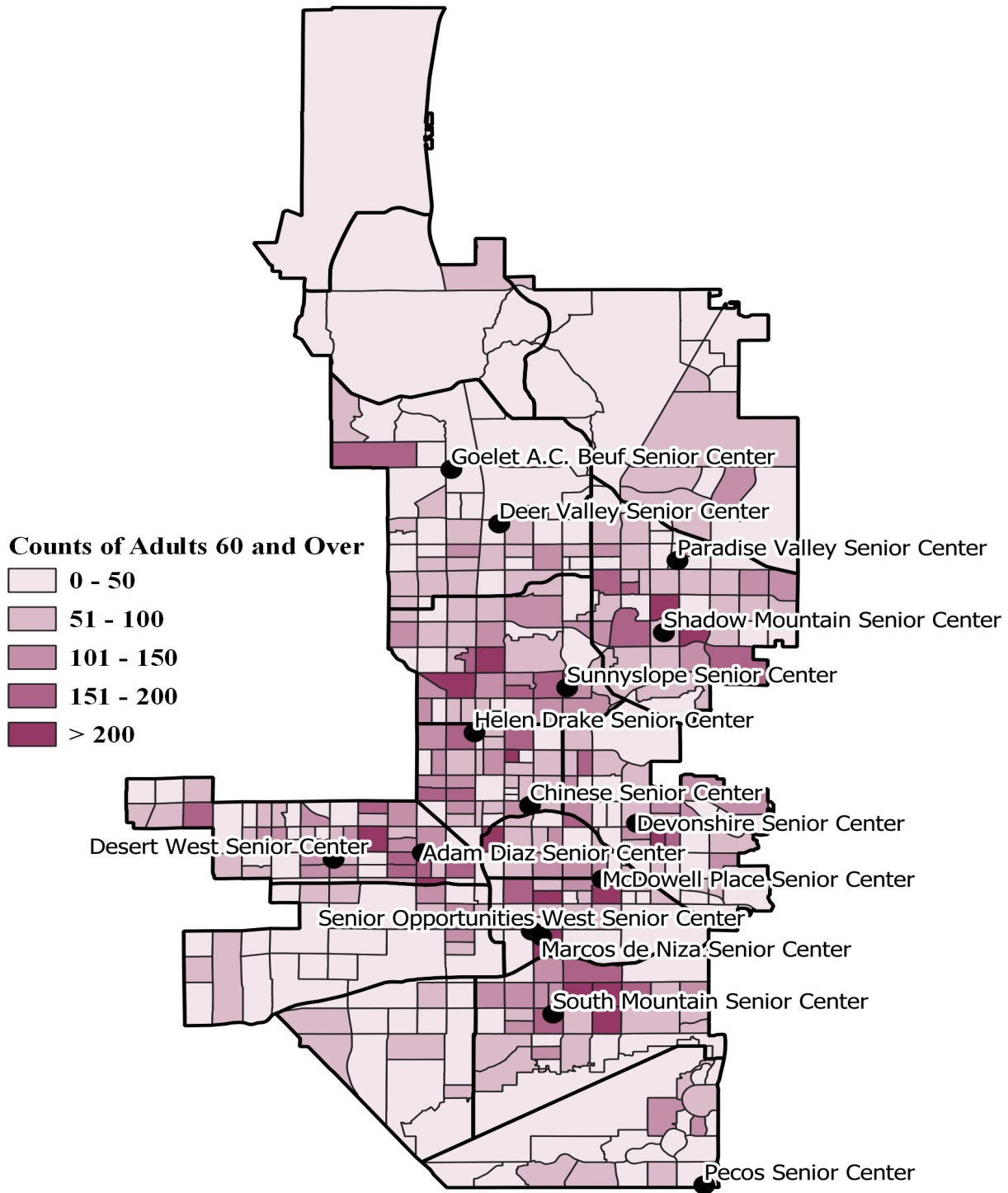
**Appendix K-I: Distribution of Children Under 5 In Poverty By Census Tract Within Head Start
Education Service Provider Areas**



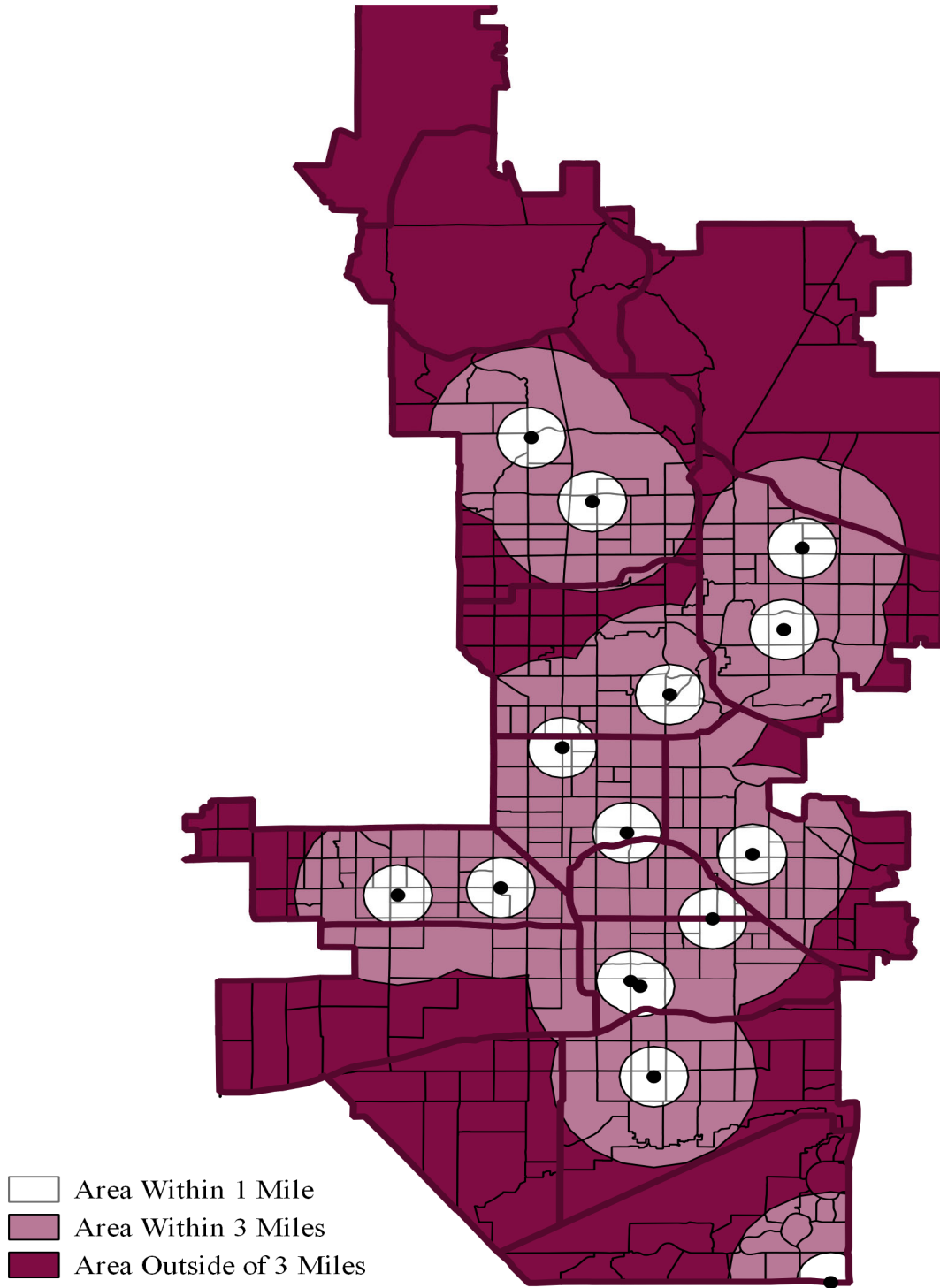
Appendix K-II: Distribution of Adults Over 60 By Census Tract By Planning Village and Senior Center Locations



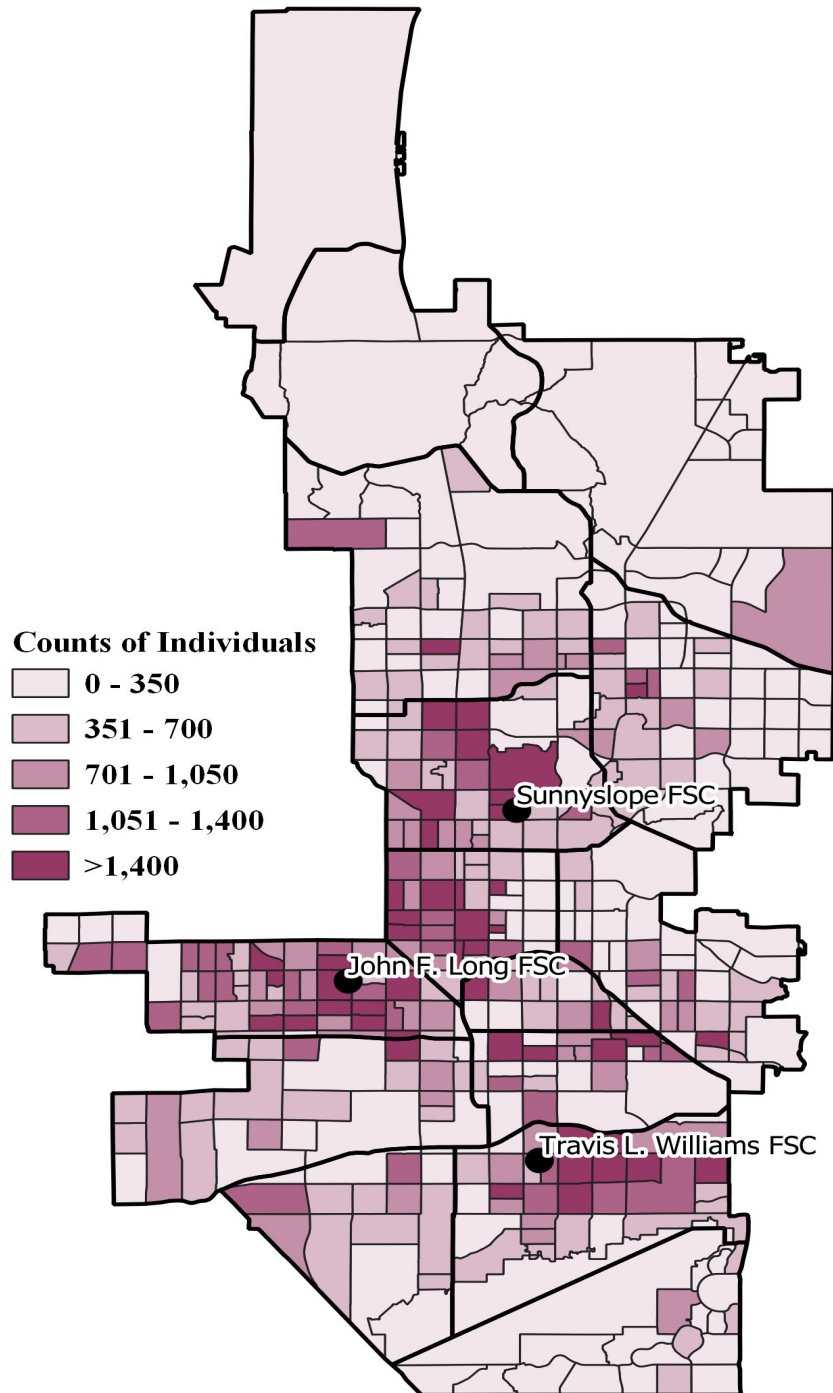
Appendix K-III: Distribution of Adults Over 60 in Poverty by Census Tract by Planning Village and Senior Center Locations



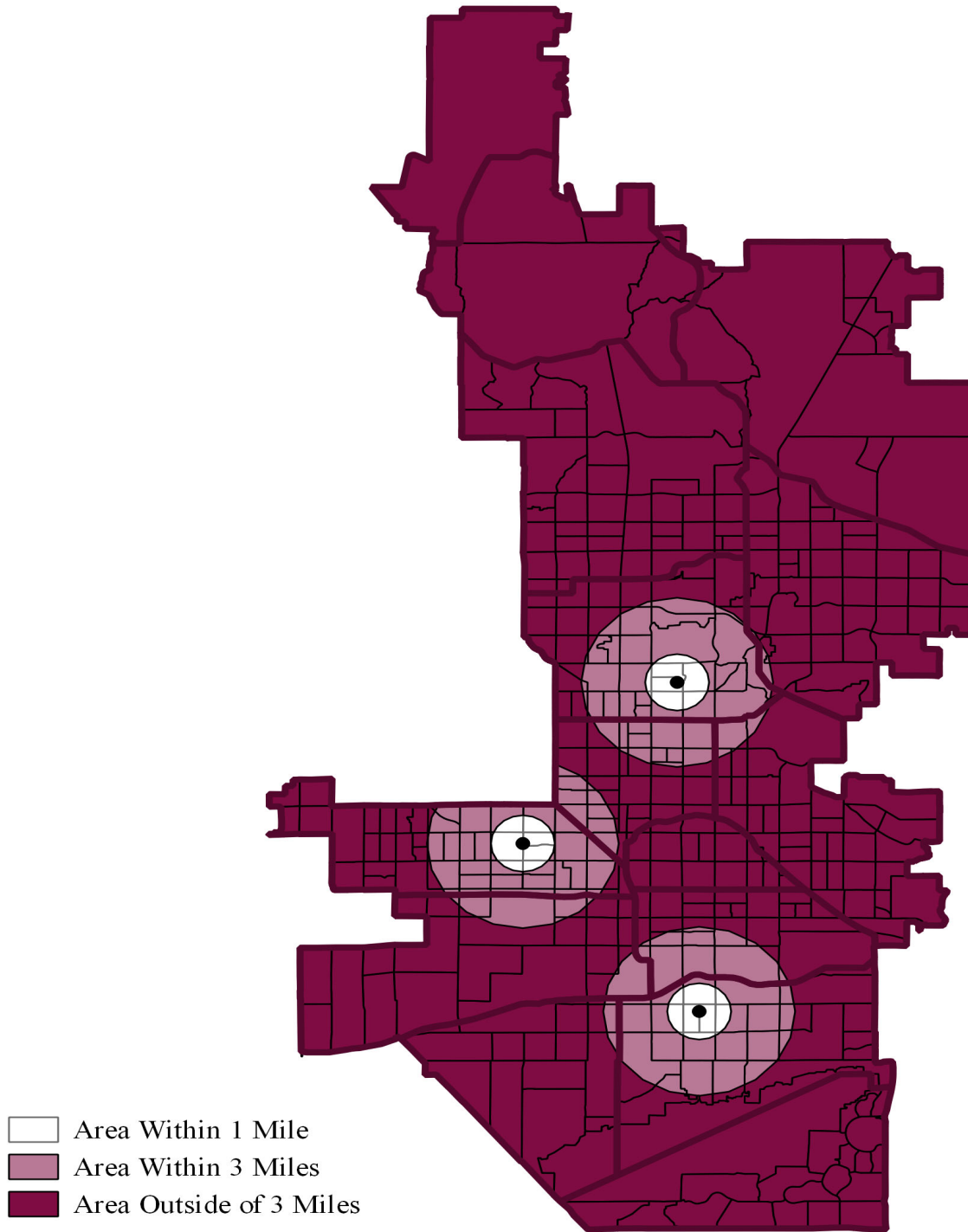
Appendix K-IV: Senior Center Service Area Coverage 1 Mile & 3 Mile Diameter Areas from Senior Center Locations



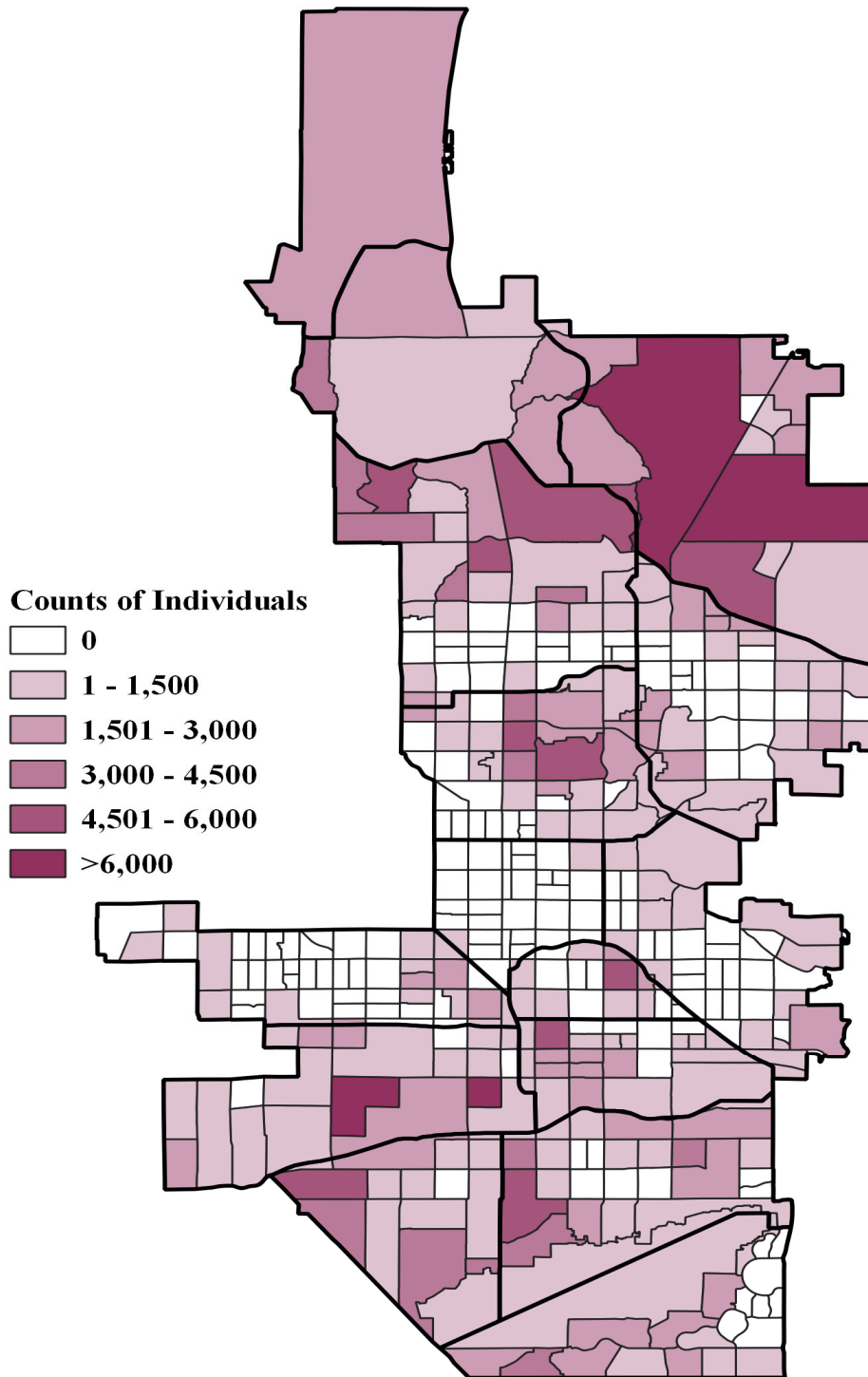
Appendix K-V: Distribution of Individuals In Poverty by Census Tract by Planning Village and Family Services Center Locations



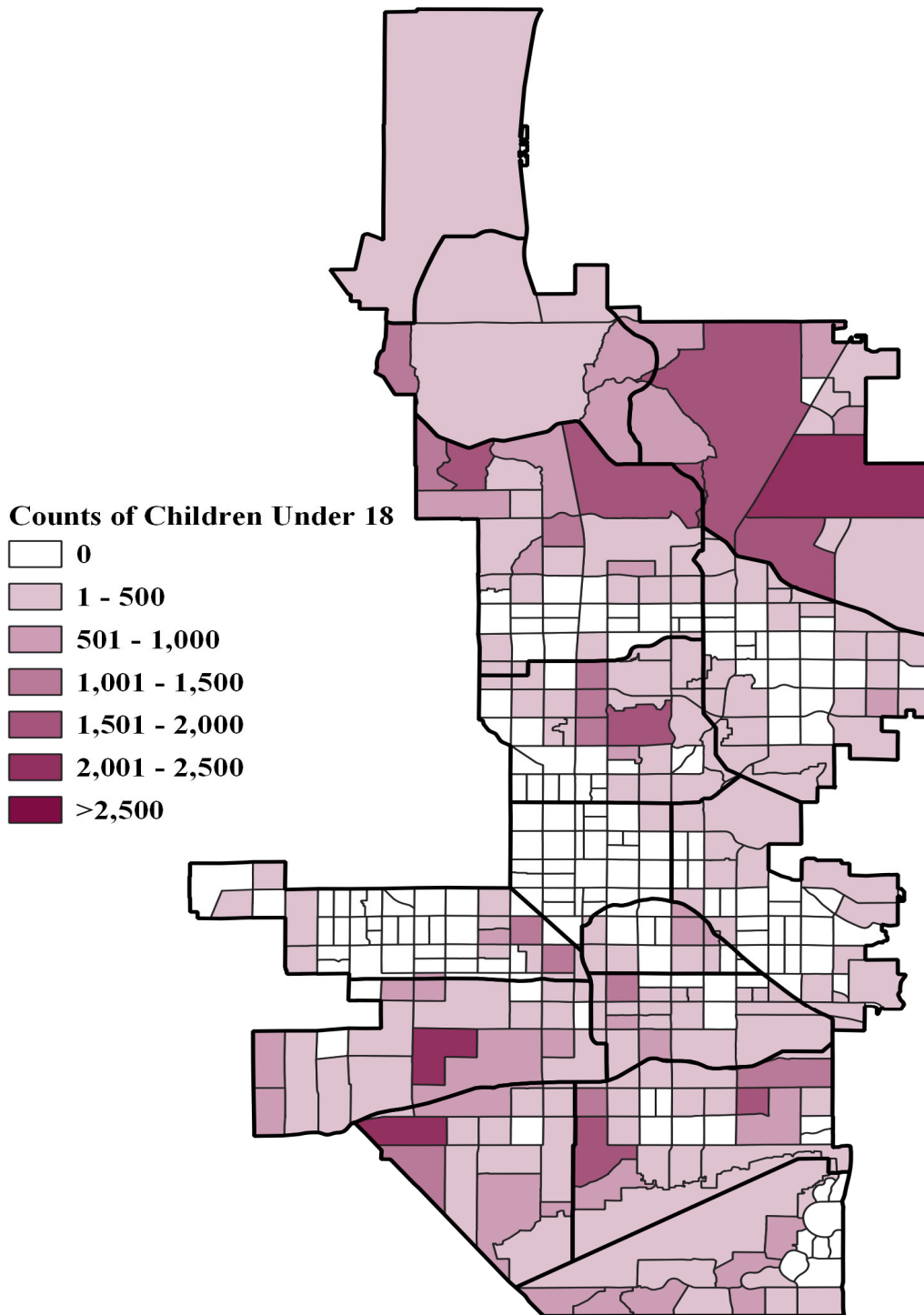
Appendix K-VI: Family Services Center Service Area Coverage 1 Mile & 3 Mile Diameter Areas from Family Services Center Locations



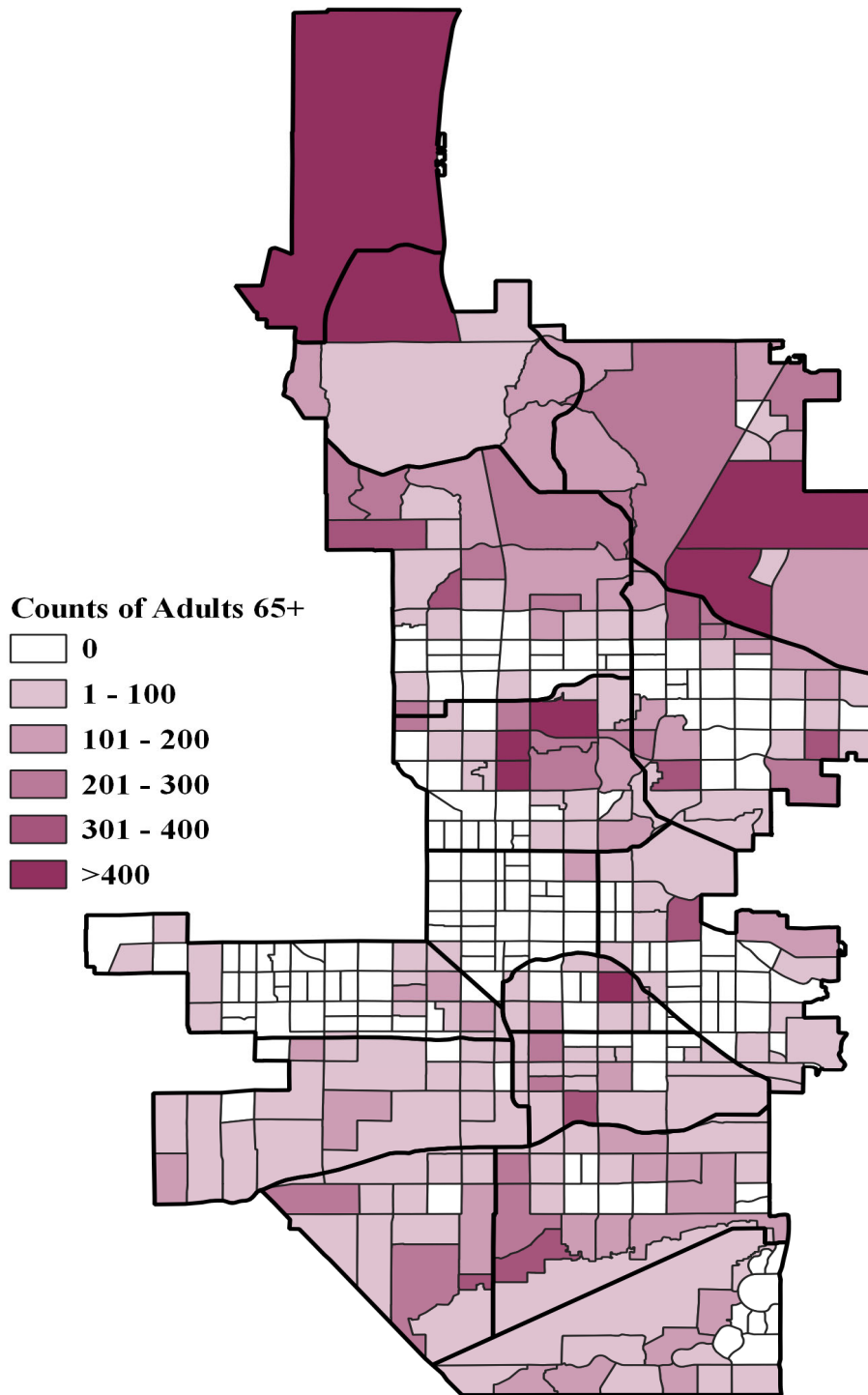
Appendix K-VII: Population in a 1 Mile Food Desert



Appendix K-VIII: Children 0 to 17 in a 1 Mile Food Desert



Appendix K-IX: Adults Over 65 in a 1 Mile Food Desert



Appendix K-X: Public Transit Routes and the Population 16 and Older Without a Vehicle by Census Tract

