



City of Phoenix

**HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT
2020 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT
1-YEAR UPDATE**



**CITY OF PHOENIX
HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT
2020 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT 1-YEAR UPDATE**

PREPARED BY:

**BURNS & ASSOCIATES, INC.
3030 NORTH THIRD STREET
SUITE 200
PHOENIX, AZ 85012
WWW.BURNSHEALTHPOLICY.COM**

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Purpose and Background

The City of Phoenix Human Services Department (HSD) delivers a variety of social services for Phoenix residents. Those services range from Early Head Start and Head Start programs to senior centers, from rental and utility assistance for families in crisis to shelter services for those experiencing homelessness, and from assistance for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault to workforce development.

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

Federal Head Start regulations¹ mandate the purpose and requirements of Community-Wide Strategic Planning and Needs Assessments:

(1) To design a program that meets community needs, and builds on strengths and resources, a program must conduct a community assessment at least once over the five-year grant period. The community assessment must use data that describes community strengths, needs, and resources and include, at a minimum:

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

¹ 45 Code of Federal Regulations § 1302.11.

- (v) Resources that are available in the community to address the needs of eligible children and their families; and,
 - (vi) Strengths of the community.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.

CSBG requirements are less prescriptive, requiring (*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 programs;²

In conformance with these requirements, HSD conducted a complete community assessment in late 2018 and early 2019, culminating in a May 2019 report.³ As an interim assessment, this report:

- Provides highlights from the 2019 Community Assessment,
- Updates Census figures and key economic data,
- Discusses significant trends in programs for low-income and other in-need populations served by HSD; and

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

³ City of Phoenix Human Services Department. (May 2019). 2019 Community Assessment. Retrieved from <https://www.phoenix.gov/humanservicessite/Documents/2018-2019%20City%20of%20Phoenix%20Community%20Needs%20Assessment%20w%20Appendices-%20%28Final%29.pdf>

- In addition, this update includes a special addendum section that addresses the long and short-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on HSD clients and services.

Overview of 2019 Community Assessment

The 2019 Community Assessment included an overview of the demographic profile of the City, and an assessment of community needs and strengths across eleven domains. Highlights from each section are provided below.

Demographic Overview

This section provided information about the City's residents, the population distribution by age, race and ethnicity, household income, poverty status, and educational attainment.

Since the 2016 Community Assessment, Phoenix gained more than 86,000 residents, and regained its ranking as the fifth-most populous city in the United States. The growth in population was likely to produce additional demand for HSD services and to influence the types of services that are needed and how these services are delivered. For example, individuals of Hispanic descent represented the fastest growing racial or ethnic group in the City, and this population was more likely to live in non-English-speaking households, necessitating bilingual staffing and English language instruction.

A strong economy helped to reduce the City's poverty rate by two percentage points compared to the 2016 Community Assessment, while increasing the median household income from \$46,881 to \$52,080. However, one-in-five residents – including a third of children – continued to live below the federal poverty level.

Domain 1: Early Learning

This section described preschool enrollment rates across the City, the Early Head Start and Head Start eligible population, the availability of licensed child care options, and programs that assist families to access child care.

Early care and education programs are integral to children's readiness for school and essential to allowing parents to work or attend school. However, only 32.7 percent of three and four-year olds in Phoenix attended preschool, a rate that significantly lagged the 47.5 percent nationwide rate.

One barrier was the cost of child care, which can rival university tuition. There are a number of programs that assist families to access early learning and child care programs, but many of these programs have limited reach.

HSD had funding to support enrollment of less than a quarter of the City’s children eligible for Head Start and less than five percent of children eligible for Early Head Start. Those families who participated in the Early Head Start and Head Start programs reported a high level of satisfaction with the quality of instruction received, quality of child care offered, and convenience of location.

In addition to Early Head Start and Head Start, there were more than 335 licensed child care providers with capacity for more than 37,000 children within the City’s Head Start service area. However, public assistance for child care programs, including the Department of Economic Security’s child care subsidy and First Things First’s Quality First scholarship program provided funding to fewer than 5,300 children under five years of age in the Phoenix Head Start service area in 2018.

Domain 2: Education

This section described the number and performance of public district and charter schools in the City as well as information regarding the availability and cost of post-secondary education for Phoenix residents.

The 270 district schools and 165 charter schools located in the City served more than 250,000 students. The proportion of children attending charter schools increased from 16.7 percent of total enrollment since the 2016 Community Assessment to 20.7 percent. In the 2017-18 school year, 63 percent of charter schools received a school letter grade of ‘A’ or ‘B’, compared to 47 percent of district schools. For the 2017-18 school year, charter schools performed somewhat better than district schools in both the English Language Arts (ELA) and math components of the AzMERIT standardized test. Specifically, 41.9 percent of charter school students achieved proficiency in ELA compared to 35.0 percent of district school students, while 39.6 percent of charter school students achieved proficiency in math, compared to 36.0 percent of district school students.

Domain 3: Employment

This section highlighted unemployment rates since 2010, job growth in the City by major industry, projected job growth through 2026, and some of the public and community job placement services available to job seeking residents, including the City’s youth. Since 2015, the City added nearly 200,000 jobs; in addition, the unemployment rate continued to improve since exceeding nine percent in 2010 and was about 4.2 percent in 2018.

Participants in the 2019 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 of poverty. However, 32 percent of the residents surveyed at ARIZONA@WORK Job Centers as part of the assessment indicated employment assistance and

job training were services they desired but had difficulty accessing. Among the primary barriers to employment cited by survey participants were transportation and child care.

Domain 4: Income Management and Self Sufficiency

This section included an overview of household incomes of City residents, an overview of the living wage estimates for City residents of various household compositions, and public assistance programs for individuals and families.

Since the 2016 Community Assessment, there was a four-percentage point decrease in the number of households with incomes less than \$35,000 and a corresponding increase in the number of households with incomes over \$50,000. Despite these gains, 1 in 6 Phoenix households lived in poverty. Programs such as cash assistance, Social Security, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Women, Infants and Children (WIC), Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and rental assistance represented important supports for many Phoenix families that struggle to acquire their basic necessities, including housing, food, and transportation.

Domain 5: Housing

This section discussed changes in the affordability of housing in the City, including changes in housing sales volumes and prices, changes in the fair market value of rents in the City since the 2016 Community Assessment, and trends in evictions.

From 2010 to 2018, the median sales price of single family homes increased from \$84,900 to \$221,000. While the increased median sales price demonstrated a strong recovery for the Phoenix housing market, it exacerbated the issue of affordable housing for low-income Phoenix residents. In 2010, 83 percent of the homes were affordable for families earning the City's median income, but in 2018 only 56 percent of the homes were affordable. At the time, the Phoenix area's rental housing supply had only 21 affordable units for every 100 low-income households.

As rents in the City continued to rise, the risk of eviction also increased. In both 2017 and 2018, more than 22,000 Phoenix individuals and families received eviction notices, representing nearly four percent of the total number of Phoenix households. The risk of evictions in the City threatened the housing stability of those affected, and as recently as 2017, Phoenix was ranked second among major U.S. metropolitan areas in the highest number of apartment evictions.

Domain 6: Nutrition

This section discussed 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 a third of Phoenix residents lived more than a mile from a supermarket or grocery store that provides affordable and healthful foods. Additionally, although food insecurity rates were not measured at the city level, more than one-in-eight residents across Maricopa County were considered food insecure in the most recently published data. 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, remained critical to the City's low-income individuals and families.

Almost 70 percent of students attending a district school in Phoenix received a free or reduced price lunch in the 2017-18 school year, while nearly a third of all households in the Alhambra, Central City, Estrella, Maryvale, and South Mountain planning villages receive SNAP benefits. The City was also home to 40 food banks, food pantries, soup kitchens, and emergency food box distributors, which were an important asset to the City's residents.

Domain 7: Health

This section described health insurance rates in the City, the type and availability of healthcare providers in the City, birth and maternity statistics of Phoenix mothers and their newborns, statistics related to the primary causes of death of Phoenix residents, and other health-related data.

The percentage of Phoenix residents with health insurance improved from 82 percent in 2014 to 87 percent in 2017, while almost 95 percent of the City's children had health insurance. However, ten of the City's planning villages were designated by the Arizona Department of Health Service as medically underserved areas meaning the area had some combination of too few primary care providers, a high infant mortality rate, high poverty, or a high elderly population.

Birth rates for teen mothers decreased to 7.4 percent in 2016, an improvement since 2013 when 9.5 percent of births in Phoenix were to teen mothers. Meanwhile, the percentage of births paid for by a public payer (generally, AHCCCS), decreased from 64.1 percent in 2013 to 61.7 percent in 2016.

Mental and behavioral health supports are as important as physical healthcare for low-income individuals, especially because rates of mental illness are highest among adults living below the

federal poverty level. Arizona ranked below average for mental health supports for adults, and 42nd among all states for mental health supports for children. Unsheltered homeless populations in the City and across Maricopa County cited substance abuse and mental health issues as the primary barriers to holding a job or living in stable housing.

Domain 8: Safety

This section discussed changes in crime rates since the 2016 Community Assessment, as well as data regarding the City's police and fire services, staffing, and call types and volumes in the previous year.

Property crime rates in the City decreased by nearly 30 percent in the past decade, although the City ranked third highest in property crime rates across the 10 largest U.S. cities. Violent crime reached a 10-year high in the City in 2017. Residents participating in the 2019 Resident and Client Community Survey identified drug use as the greatest challenge and property crime as the second greatest challenge in their neighborhoods.

Domain 9: Emergency Services

This section discussed emergency assistance available to Phoenix residents, including the City's Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), CSBG case management services, and homeless services available to homeless and transient populations.

As recently as 2017, Phoenix was ranked second among major U.S. metropolitan areas in apartment evictions. Participants in the family services centers focus group identified rental and utility assistance offered through family services centers among the top services to help them meet their basic needs. However, LIHEAP funding serves less than 3 percent of the eligible population.

According to the 2018 point-in-time homeless street count, there were over 2,500 homeless unsheltered individuals living in Phoenix and other areas of Maricopa County, continuing a multi-year increase in the number of unsheltered individuals with a nearly 150 percent increase since 2014.

Domain 10: Services for Seniors

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

As a group, older individuals were more affluent than other age groups. The poverty rate of seniors was 12.2 percent, which is significantly less than the City's overall 21.0 percent poverty rate. Income supports for older residents in the City included Social Security, which more than 130,000 retirees in the City received in 2017.

Residents that attended the City's senior centers reported a high degree of satisfaction with the hours, professionalism of staff, and quality of programs and activities. Seniors who participated in the senior center focus group conducted as part of this assessment felt that the program provided balance to their lives while providing important opportunities for socialization, but expressed a need for improved afternoon programming and more opportunities for exercise activities, including better exercise equipment and amenities.

Domain 11: Services for Youth

This section described the various community amenities available to the City's youth and their families as well as select services available to youth, including those offered by the City and other community partners.

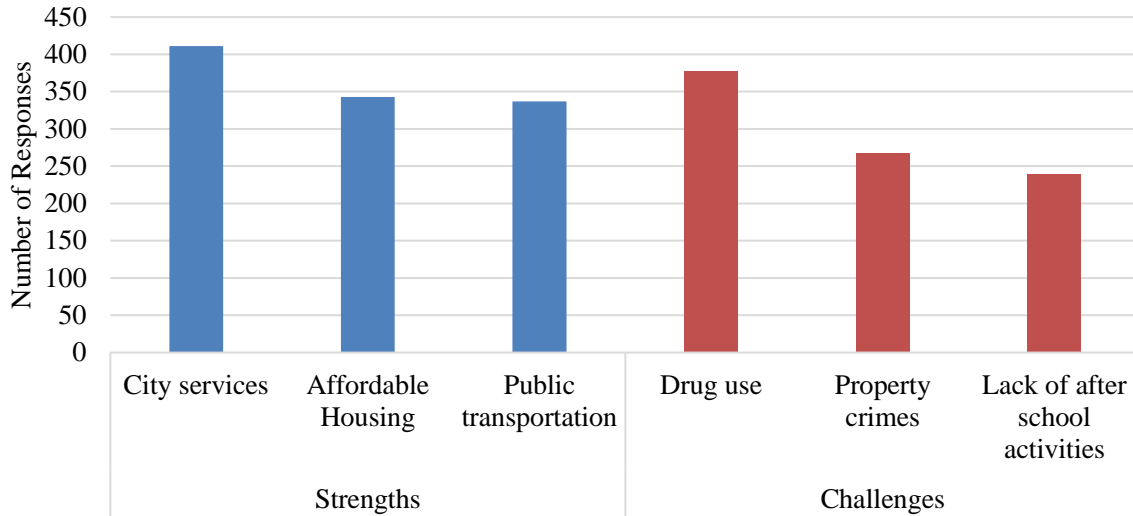
The City offered a host of opportunities for the City's youth to access recreational, athletic, artistic, and educational pursuits outside of school hours, including more than 40 Phoenix afterschool center sites, 181 parks, 29 pools, seven museums, and five sports complexes. In addition, non-profit and charitable organizations such as the YMCA and Boys and Girls Club offered additional services to the City's youth, including sports and recreation, job training, and other structured activities

Resident and Client Community Survey Key Results

The 2019 Community Assessment sought input from community stakeholders, including residents, HSD clients, community providers, and HSD partners, about the community's greatest strengths and most significant needs. Input was gathered through a series of focus groups and two surveys that were administered to community stakeholders.

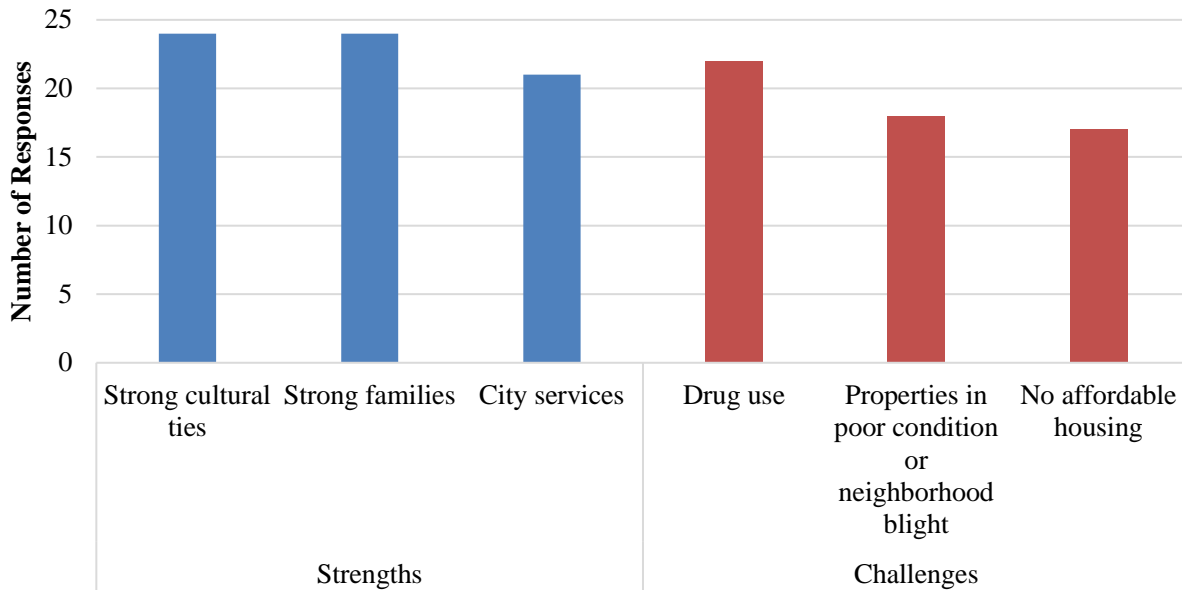
The 2019 Resident and Client Community Survey sought to gauge participants' opinions about the greatest strengths and needs of their local Phoenix community. As illustrated in Figure 1, participants identified City services and transportation among their communities' greatest strengths, while reporting drug use and a lack of after school activities were among their communities' greatest needs.

Figure 1: Top 3 Strengths and Challenges Reported by Residents and Clients



The 2019 Provider and Partner Survey was completed by 83 individuals or organizations representing a variety of sectors, including education, government, and healthcare. Figure 2 illustrates the three greatest strengths and challenges reported by participants.

Figure 2: Top 3 Strengths and Challenges Reported by Providers and Partners



The remainder of this report provides updates to key data reported in the 2019 Community Assessment and includes additional information about changes to key programs designed to provide some form of support to low income individuals and families.

Updates

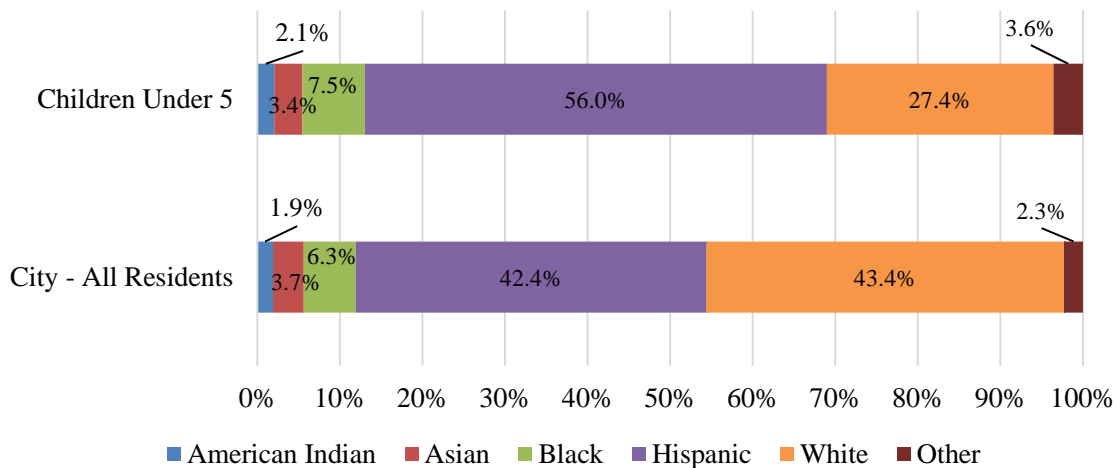
As part of this interim assessment, the following sections provide updated information about the City’s demographic makeup, employment rates, income levels, information about affordable housing, early learning programs, rates of health insurance, and projected changes in federal funding for relevant programs.

Demographic Data and Indicators

In May 2020, the United States Census Bureau reported that Phoenix again saw the largest numeric gain of any city between July 1, 2018 and July 1, 2019.⁴ Between 2017 and 2018, the City’s population grew from 1,597,866 residents to 1,634,593 residents, a 2.3 percent growth rate.⁵ Similarly, the number of households grew by 2.0 percent, from 552,178 in 2017 to 563,363 in 2018.

The City’s racial and ethnic composition was similar to the composition reported in the 2019 Community Assessment. Figure 3 reveals that although, overall, 42.4 percent of the City’s residents are of Hispanic descent, 56.0 percent of children under five are of Hispanic descent. This is an important consideration, as nearly 31 percent of all Phoenix residents 5 years and older speak Spanish at home.

Figure 3: Racial and Ethnic Composition of the City's Residents Compared to Residents Under 5 Years-Old



⁴ United States Census Bureau. (May 21, 2020). Southern and Western Regions Experienced Rapid Growth This Decade. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2020/south-west-fastest-growing.html>.

⁵ American Community Survey. (2014-2018 5-Year Estimates). Table S0101: Age and Sex (Phoenix City). Census data throughout the report are generally based on the most recently-published American Community Survey 5-year estimates. For this update, the most recent estimates are the 2014-2018 5-year estimates published by the U.S. Census Bureau in December 2019.

The number of residents living in poverty decreased by 1.6 percentage points between 2017 and 2018. Fourteen of the 15 Phoenix villages saw decreases in poverty rates, ranging from a 0.6 percentage point decrease in Deer Valley to a 7.5 percentage point decrease in Central City. Figure 4 illustrates changes in poverty rates across the City and by planning village.

Figure 4: Change in Rates of Poverty for the City and Planning Villages

Village	Total Residents (2018)	Total in Poverty (2018)	Pct. In Poverty (2018)	Pct. In Poverty (2017)	Pov. Rate. Inc. (▲)/ Dec. (▼)
Phoenix	1,634,593	317,439	19.4%	21.0%	▼
Ahwatukee Foothills	81,989	4,182	5.1%	5.9%	▼
Alhambra	140,024	39,426	28.2%	34.5%	▼
Camelback East	147,679	26,010	17.6%	21.7%	▼
Central City	58,187	24,141	41.5%	49.0%	▼
Deer Valley	182,114	19,540	10.7%	11.3%	▼
Desert View	57,540	2,237	3.9%	5.9%	▼
Encanto	57,077	13,306	23.3%	28.9%	▼
Estrella	96,357	22,772	23.6%	30.0%	▼
Laveen	61,204	10,093	16.5%	14.9%	▲
Maryvale	245,194	69,137	28.2%	35.3%	▼
North Gateway	21,042	835	4.0%	5.2%	▼
North Mountain	174,094	34,411	19.8%	21.8%	▼
Paradise Valley	177,885	19,908	11.2%	13.2%	▼
Rio Vista	6,240	212	3.4%	6.8%	▼
South Mountain	127,966	31,230	24.4%	30.9%	▼

Poverty rates for subpopulations vary significantly based on certain demographic factors. For example, 29.9 percent of children under 5 years old live in poverty, while residents 65 and older are the least likely age group to be in poverty.⁶ Poverty rates for the American Indian, Hispanic, and Black populations were at or above 25 percent, compared to 10.5 percent for the Asian population and 11.0 percent for the White population.⁷ Education attainment for residents 25 and older is another significant determinant of poverty. 31.1 percent of residents 25 and older who

⁶ American Community Survey. (2014-2018 5-Year Estimates). Table S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months (Phoenix City).

⁷ Ibid.

did not complete high school live in poverty, compared to less than 5.0 percent for residents 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher.⁸

Employment

As described in the 2019 Community Assessment, from 2015 to 2018, the greater Phoenix region added nearly 200,000 jobs, with the construction, education and health, and financial services sectors growing the fastest. As of February 2020, the Phoenix area added an additional 129,900 jobs.⁹ The employment rate of City residents who are 16 years of age or older improved, rising from 61.6 percent in 2017 to 63.0 percent in 2018.

The unemployment rate in Phoenix has been declining since exceeding 10 percent in late 2009 and early 2010. Since that time, the rate trended downward, falling to 3.9 percent as of February 2020.¹⁰ However, with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in March 2020, there have been dramatic impacts to Phoenix residents in areas such as employment, housing, and income. Updated information on the impact in these areas is located in the *Addendum to the Community Assessment* section at the conclusion of this report.

Income

The statewide minimum wage increased to \$12 per hour on January 1, 2020. This completes a four-year annual increase that began in January 2017 when the minimum wage was first increased to \$10.00 per hour following voter approval of Proposition 206 in 2016. Beginning on January 1, 2021 and in each subsequent year, the minimum wage will increase in concert with the consumer price index (CPI).¹¹ The average yearly CPI increase from 2010 to 2019 has been 1.8%.

With recent increases in the State's minimum wage, incomes continue to rise as well. As shown in Figure 5, the overall percentage of households with income less than \$35,000 increased by 2.2 percentage points while residents with incomes above \$75,000 decreased by a corresponding 2.2 percentage points.

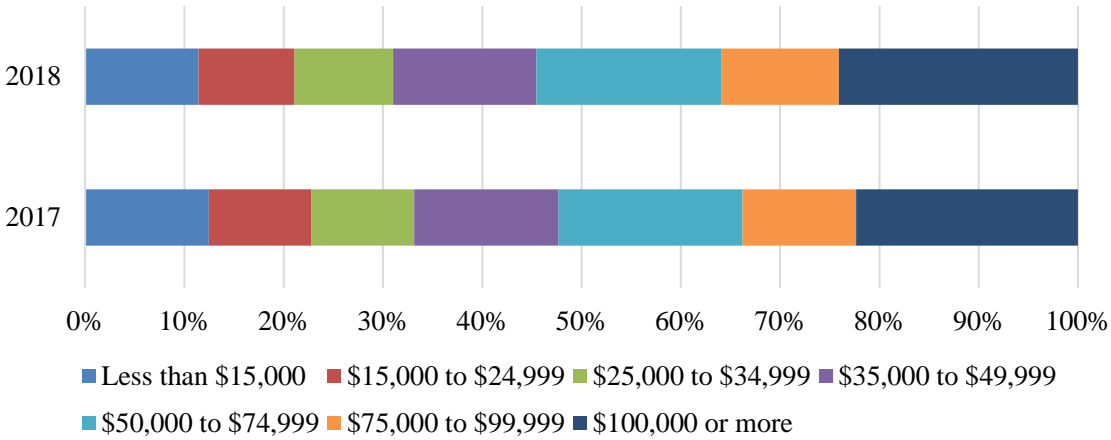
⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Arizona Commerce Authority. (n.d.). Industry Employment and Wages. Retrieved from <https://www.azcommerce.com/media/1545385/ces-nsa-04msa-2020.xlsx>.

¹⁰ Arizona Commerce Authority. (n.d.). Monthly Unemployment Trends (for Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale MSA). Retrieved from <https://www.azcommerce.com/oeo/labor-market/unemployment/>. Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

¹¹ The increase is based on the CPI for all urban consumers, U.S. city average for all items. See Arizona Revised Statutes §23-363.

Figure 5: Distribution of Households by Income Level in 2017 and 2018



In order to provide living wage estimates for various household compositions, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) developed a calculator that estimates the income that would be necessary to meet basic needs, including food, childcare, health insurance, housing, transportation, and other basic necessities such as clothing and personal care items. The table in Figure 6 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.

Household Composition	Current Living Wage*	Living Wage – 2019 Needs Assessment*	Percent Change since 2019
1 Adult	\$25,563	\$24,752	3.3%
1 Adult, 1 Child	\$53,186	\$51,854	2.6%
1 Adult, 2 Children	\$65,832	\$63,669	3.4%
1 Adult, 3 Children	\$85,405	\$83,034	2.9%
2 Adults (1 works)	\$41,163	\$39,686	3.7%
2 Adults (1 works), 1 Child	\$50,710	\$48,797	3.9%
2 Adults (1 works), 2 Children	\$56,181	\$54,413	3.2%

*Required annual income before taxes.

¹²Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (n.d.). Living Wage Calculation for Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ. Retrieved from <https://livingwage.mit.edu/metros/38060>.

The table indicates the median increase in living wages across the seven household types is 3.2 percent, with a range between 2.6 percent for 1 adult, 1 child households to 3.9 percent for households with 2 adults (1 works) and 1 child.

With the \$12 per hour minimum wage (\$24,960 per year) an adult earning minimum wage with two children would make only 37.9 percent of the before tax living wage. While minimum wage changes are a general improvement for residents working in low wage jobs, supplemental supports are as important to close the gap between income and the cost of living in Phoenix.

Housing

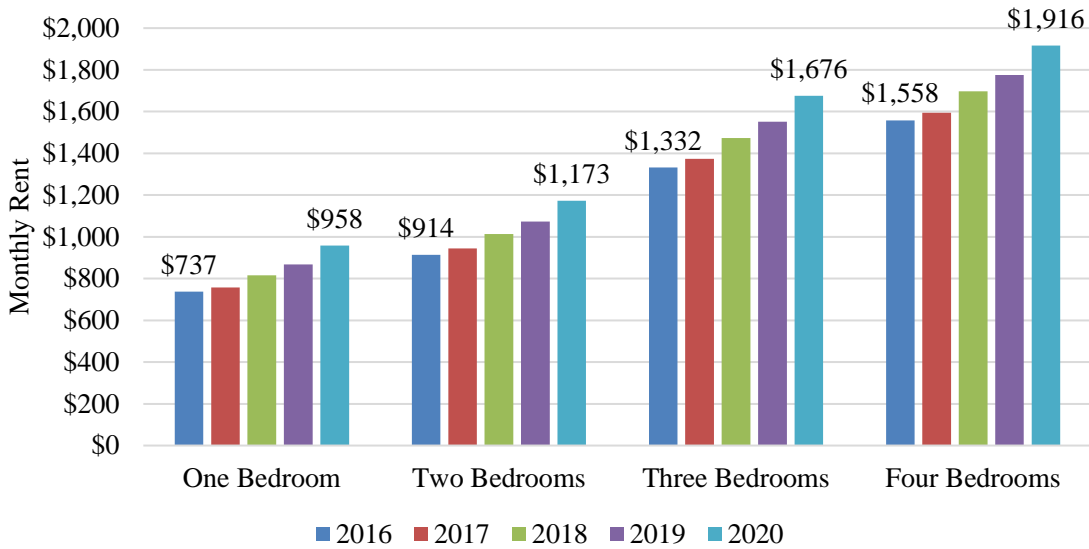
A review of the City’s housing market found that both the sales and rental markets continue to be less affordable for low income families and residents. The median sales price for a single-family home increased from \$221,000 in 2018 to \$274,000 in February 2020, an increase of nearly 24 percent.¹³

Further exacerbating the issue of affordable housing, the monthly fair market rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom home in the Phoenix MSA increased to \$1,173 in 2020 compared to \$1,073 in 2019, an increase of 9.3 percent. Figure 7 demonstrates how FMRs have increased for all home sizes between 2016 and 2020.¹⁴

¹³ Zillow. (May 2020). Phoenix Home Prices & Values. Retrieved from <https://www.zillow.com/phoenix-az/home-values/>.

¹⁴ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2020). Fair Market Rents. Retrieved from <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr.html>. Note: the 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.

Figure 7: Fair Market Rents by Home Size, 2016 - 2020 (Phoenix MSA)



The monthly income for a family of four living at the poverty level is \$2,183, which means that a family would have to use 54 percent of their income to rent a 2-bedroom home at the current fair market rental rate, while a larger 3-bedroom home would require nearly 77 percent of the family’s monthly income. This is considered by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to be a “severe rent burden” as more than 50 percent of a household’s income is spent on rent.¹⁵ Further, the Phoenix MSA’s current rental housing supply has only 18 affordable units, defined by HUD as housing that costs no more than 30 percent of household income, for every 100 low-income households which is down from 21 units at the time of the 2019 Community Assessment, putting the Phoenix area behind only the Las Vegas and Austin, Texas areas as the least affordable large metropolitan areas.¹⁶

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.¹⁷ Since 2011, when over 83 percent of the homes were affordable for families earning the City’s median income, the index has declined by 20 percentage points. As of the first quarter of 2020, only 63 percent of available housing was affordable for families earning

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2020). Affordable Housing. Retrieved from https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/.

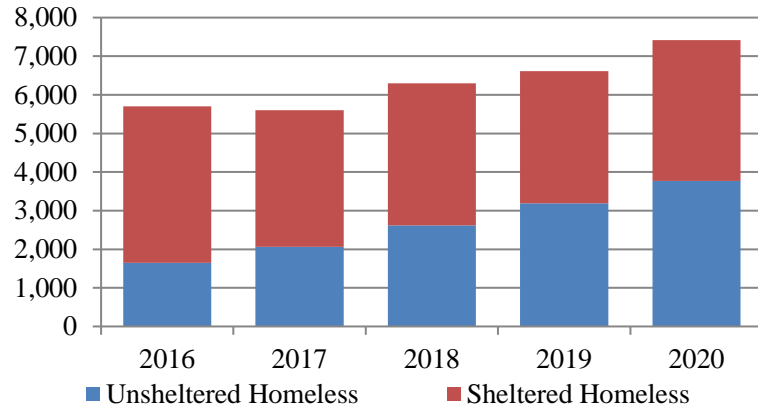
¹⁶ National Low Income Housing Coalition. (March 2020). The Gap – A Shortage of Affordable Homes. Retrieved from https://reports.nlihc.org/sites/default/files/gap/Gap-Report_2020.pdf.

¹⁷ Wells Fargo and the National Association of Home Builders. Housing Opportunity Index (4th Quarter Reports – 2019). Retrieved from <https://www.nahb.org/News-and-Economics/Housing-Economics/Indices/Housing-Opportunity-Index>

the City’s median income. This is, however, an improvement compared to 2018, when only 56 percent of available housing was considered affordable.

As described in Figure 8, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness in Maricopa County continued to rise from 5,702 in 2016 to 7,419 in 2020, a 30% increase.¹⁸ Over the same period, the percentage of individuals experiencing homelessness that were unsheltered during the Point-in-Time count increased from 28.9 percent in 2016 to 50.8 percent in 2020. The number of unsheltered homeless increased by 129 percent, from 1,646 in 2016 to 3,767 in 2020, a clear indication that additional sheltering supports are needed for the growing population of homeless individuals in the City.

Figure 8: Point-in-Time Homeless Count, Maricopa County, 2008-2018



The City’s Housing Department manages almost 4,800 City-owned units of public and affordable housing, and provides nearly 6,700 housing vouchers. However, the demand for affordable housing continues to greatly exceed the supply the City is able to support. For example, as of June 2020, there were approximately 15,000 individuals on waiting lists for the City’s Section 8 vouchers.

Early Learning

Preschool enrollment rates in Phoenix and in the State continue to lag national preschool enrollment rates. Nationally, 47.9 percent of 3 and 4-year-olds were enrolled in preschool in 2018, compared to only 38.2 percent across the State and 32.9 percent in the City.¹⁹

The child care subsidy program, administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security, remains an important resource for children of low-income families to access child care.

¹⁸ Point-in-Time Count. Retrieved from <http://azmag.gov/Programs/Homelessness/Point-In-Time-Homeless-Count>. Numerous changes related to timing, methodology, and the number of volunteers participating in the count occurred during the time period presented, which likely impacts year-to-year changes, particularly related to unsheltered totals.

¹⁹ American Community Survey. (2014-2018 5-Year Estimates). Table S1401: School Enrollment.

Compared to the 2019 Community Assessment when nearly 700 children were on a waiting list for the child care subsidy, the waiting list has been eliminated as of June 2019.²⁰

In June 2019, DES increased both its subsidy reimbursement levels and provided for tiered reimbursement that recognizes the importance of child care quality as measured by a provider's participation in an accrediting program or Arizona's Quality First program administered by Arizona First Things First (FTF).²¹ The current rate schedule includes enhanced reimbursement rates over the standard rates, as follows:

- 5 percent increase for providers with a three-star Quality First rating
- 10 percent increase for providers with a four-star Quality First rating
- 20 percent increase for providers who are nationally accredited or have a five-star Quality First rating

Across Phoenix, there are 260 licensed and certified providers participating in Quality First out of 732 total licensed and certified providers (35.5 percent), with the greatest number of providers rated 3 stars.²² Figure 9 illustrates the distribution of providers by star rating.²³

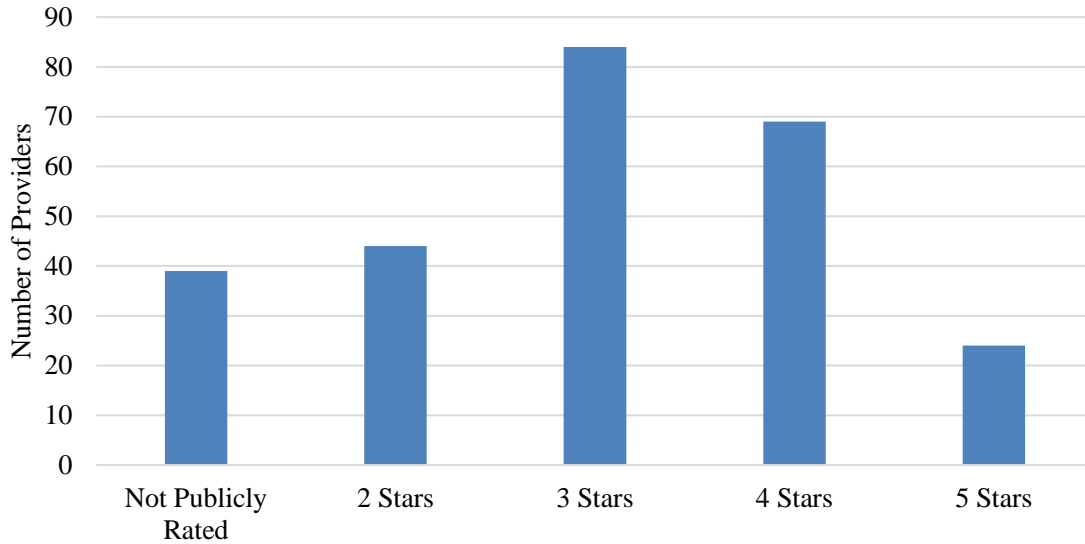
²⁰ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (June 3, 2019). Child Care Waiting List. Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/services/child-and-family/child-care/child-care-waiting-list>.

²¹ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (June 2019). Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Child Care. Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/file/8954/download>.

²² First Things First. (n.d.). Quality First and Non-Quality First Licensed Providers as of June 2020. Retrieved from <http://datacenter.azftf.gov/az-quality-first>. Data include the Phoenix North and Phoenix South Regions.

²³ Ibid.

Figure 9: Distribution of Quality First Providers in Phoenix by Star Rating



Additionally, FTF funds scholarships for children of low-income families to attend a Quality First -rated provider’s program. In 2019, FTF funded 2,643 Quality First scholarships in Phoenix.²⁴

Health Insurance

Since the 2019 Community Assessment when it was reported that 86.9 percent of all Phoenix residents, and nearly 94.9 percent of all children under 6 had health insurance, the health insurance rates dipped by about 1.5 percentage points, to 85.2 percent for all residents and to 93.5 percent for children under 6.²⁵

Federal Funding

While the need for HSD services continues to grow for low-income residents, HSD has only received increased funding for LIHEAP..A potentially more significant issue is the President’s fiscal year 2021 budget has proposed significant reductions or elimination of key support programs for low-income individuals, including a recommendation to eliminate both LIHEAP

²⁴ First Things First. (2019). 2019 Impact Reports for Phoenix South Region and Phoenix North Region. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/2019-impact-report-phoenix-south-region/#highlights> (Phoenix South) and <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/ImpactReport-PhoenixNorth-2019.pdf> (Phoenix North).

²⁵ American Community Survey. (2018 1-Year Estimate). Table S2701: Selected Characteristics of Health Insurance Coverage in the United States (Phoenix City).

and the Community Services Block Grant.²⁶ The following are the current fiscal year 2020 and projected fiscal year 2021 funding for major HSD grants:

- The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which is administered by the City of Phoenix HSD, helps elderly and low-income people pay their heating and power bills. LIHEAP funding increased from \$4.89 million in fiscal year 2019 to \$6.63 million in fiscal year 2020 and is projected to increase again to \$6.76 million in fiscal year 2021. The increased funding will allow HSD to serve approximately 2,850 additional households.
- The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funds various anti-poverty services, including assistance with rent and utility payments. CSBG funding has been stable at \$1.44 million in fiscal year 2019, \$1.43 million in fiscal year 2020, and a projected \$1.48 million in fiscal year 2021.
- The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) provides rent and utility assistance to low-income families in order to help them meet their living expenses. This funding has remained constant at \$985,710 annually with no funding increase projected for fiscal year 2021.
- Head Start and Early Head Start are comprehensive school readiness programs which serve low-income families with children under 6 years old. Federal funding has been relative consistent at around \$39 million and funds 3,451 HSD slots (2,963 Head Start and 488 Early Head Start).²⁷

Additional LIHEAP and CSBG funding has been awarded to the City of Phoenix for fiscal years 2020 and 2021 as part of the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (see the *Addendum to the Community Assessment* section at the conclusion of this report for additional details).

²⁶ United States Office of Management and Budget. (2020). A Budget for America's Future. Retrieved from https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/msar_fy21.pdf.

²⁷ City of Phoenix. (n.d.). Citywide Inventory of Programs. Retrieved from <https://www.phoenix.gov/budgetsite/budget-books/2019-20CitywideInventoryOfPrograms.pdf>.

Addendum to the Community Assessment

The unprecedented events of the COVID-19 pandemic have had a significant impact on Phoenix residents and the ability of businesses to operate across the City, resulting in widespread job loss among a host of related impacts. Multiple provisions to bridge the loss of income have been put in place, including enhanced unemployment benefits, increased federal funding for rent and utility assistance, mortgage forbearance, payroll protection loans for small businesses, and other measures, but these supports provide for temporary relief despite a probable longer term need for many Phoenix residents.

This Addendum to the 2020 1-Year Update provides supplemental information about the impacts COVID-19 has had on the City's residents, supports that have been put in place to mitigate these impacts, and a brief assessment of the future needs to continue mitigating these impacts in the months and possibly years to come. This section is provided in response to the May 8, 2020 letter issued by the Arizona Department of Economic Security to CSBG-eligible entities, requiring CSBG-fund recipients to provide information about the following:

- How the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the community served
- The effects of various mitigation efforts on the community
- The ongoing and future impacts of COVID-19

This addendum to the Community Assessment addresses these issues with an assessment of available data to demonstrate the deterioration in economic circumstances for individuals and families as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 Impacts on the City

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a serious loss of employment for individuals working in the greater Phoenix region. At its peak in February 2020, the Phoenix area's labor force included 2,231,400 jobs, an increase of 129,900 jobs since the 2019 Community Assessment.²⁸ However, as of May 2020, the number of jobs had decreased to 2,047,400 jobs, a loss of more than 184,000 jobs.²⁹ The greatest job losses affected the leisure and hospitality sector (71,400 lost jobs), professional and business services (33,400 lost jobs), and education and health services (25,900 lost jobs).³⁰

²⁸ Arizona Commerce Authority. (n.d.). Industry Employment and Wages. Retrieved from <https://www.azcommerce.com/media/1545385/ces-nsa-04msa-2020.xlsx>.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

The unemployment rate in Phoenix hit a 10-year low of 3.6 percent in December 2019, compared to the 4.2 percent unemployment rate reported in the 2019 Community Assessment.³¹ However, the impact of business closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a substantial increase in the unemployment rate, which reached 12.9 percent in April 2020 before declining to 8.8 percent in May 2020.

In addition to job loss, families faced another difficult issue when Governor Ducey signed an executive order closing all schools beginning March 16th.³² The initial shutdown was scheduled for two weeks, but after several extensions, schools were closed for the remainder of the school year. Although child care centers were not ordered to close, many, including the City's Head Start programs, closed voluntarily, which forced some parents to forego employment to care for their children.

The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic began to affect the housing market. According to the Arizona Regional Multiple Listing Service (ARMLS), the number of home sales in the greater Phoenix region increased 3.4 percent between March 2019 and March 2020. However, in May 2020, sales were down 33.7 percent compared to May 2019. Additionally, total housing sales inventory declined by 4,516 units in May 2020 compared to May 2019.³³

The ARMLS also reported a drop in the number of residential properties that were pending a foreclosure in the Phoenix Metro Area from 2,221 properties in February 2020 to 1,736 properties in May 2020. The decline in the number of pending foreclosures is likely a response to Governor Ducey's March 30th, 2020 cooperative agreement with the State's banks to stop foreclosures for at least 60 days.³⁴ When the agreement expires, it is expected that the number of foreclosures will climb. Nationally, it is estimated that about 8.5 percent of all mortgages were in forbearance during the final week of May 2020.³⁵ At that rate, the number of owner-occupied

³¹ Arizona Commerce Authority. (n.d.). Unemployment (Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale MSA). Retrieved from <https://www.azcommerce.com/oeo/labor-market/unemployment/>. Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

³² Arizona Office of the Governor. (March 15, 2020). Governor Doug Ducey And Superintendent Kathy Hoffman Announce Closure of Arizona Schools To Address Staffing Shortages And Prioritize Arizona Children. Retrieved from <https://azgovernor.gov/governor/news/2020/03/governor-doug-ducey-and-superintendent-kathy-hoffman-announce-closure-arizona>.

³³ Arizona Regional Multiple Listing Service. (June 2020). STAT: Your Monthly Statistics for the Phoenix Metro Area. Retrieved from <https://armls.com/docs/2020-MAY-STAT-with-commentary.pdf>.

³⁴ Arizona Office of the Governor. (March 30, 2020). Governor Ducey Announces New Steps to Protect Families and Small Businesses from Foreclosure. Retrieved from <https://azgovernor.gov/governor/news/2020/03/governor-ducey-announces-new-steps-protect-families-and-small-businesses>.

³⁵ Mortgage Bankers Association. (June 8, 2020). Share of Mortgage Loans in Forbearance Increases to 8.53%. Retrieved from <https://www.mba.org/2020-press-releases/june/share-of-mortgage-loans-in-forbearance-increases-to-853>.

housing units with a mortgage could result in as many as 18,200 units entering a pending foreclosure status in the months to come.³⁶

A moratorium on the enforcement of eviction notices in Arizona was put in place by Governor Ducey, and was originally set to expire on July 22nd, 2020 and a Federal government ban on evictions on rentals with federally backed mortgages expires on July 25th, 2020.³⁷ In July 2020, Governor Ducey extended the moratorium on the enforcement of evictions to October 31, 2020.³⁸

There has also been a small but noticeable increase in the price of food prepared at home. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the price of food prepared at home increased by 0.5 percent in March 2020, 2.6 percent in April 2020, and 1.0 percent in May 2020.³⁹ Food at home was the second largest year-over-year increase in the consumer price index, rising 4.8 percent since May 2019.⁴⁰ According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the recent increase in food costs is related to changes in supply and demand for food, especially food purchased at a grocery store, but long-term supply issues are not currently expected.⁴¹

Another measure of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Phoenix area is the significant increase in the number of families receiving Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance. In February 2020, the number of families in Maricopa County receiving SNAP benefits was 193,844.⁴² In May 2020, the Maricopa County SNAP caseload grew 17.3 percent, to 227,418 families.⁴³ There was a more significant growth in the number of families in Maricopa County receiving cash

³⁶ American Community Survey. (n.d.). Table S2506 Financial Characteristics for Housing Units with a Mortgage. Retrieved from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=mortgage&g=1600000US0455000&hidePreview=false&tid=ACSST5Y2018.S2506&vintage=2018>. Note: The table estimates 214,078 owner-occupied housing units in the 2018 5-year estimates.

³⁷ The Arizona Republic. (July 1, 2020). Thousands Face Eviction when State Order Expires. Retrieved from https://arizonarepublic-az.newsmemory.com/?publink=16b98220d_1343721.

³⁸ Arizona Office of the Governor. July 16, 2020. Governor Ducey Extends COVID-19 Eviction Protections; Expands Rental Assistance Access. Retrieved from <https://azgovernor.gov/governor/news/2020/07/governor-ducey-extends-covid-19-eviction-protections-expands-rental-assistance>.

³⁹ United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. (June 2020). Consumer Price Index – May 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/cpi.pdf>.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ United States Department of Agriculture. (May 28, 2020). Another Look at Availability and Prices of Food Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic. Retrieved from <https://www.usda.gov/media/blog/2020/05/28/another-look-availability-and-prices-food-amid-covid-19-pandemic>.

⁴² Arizona Department of Economic Security. (March 31, 2020). Family Assistance Administration Statistical Bulletin (February 2020). Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/file/19863/download>.

⁴³ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (June 25, 2020). Family Assistance Administration Statistical Bulletin (May 2020). Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/file/21105/download>.

assistance, increasing 33.8 percent from 3,357 families in February 2020 to 4,493 families in May 2020.⁴⁴

As a result of these and other impacts, a number of measures and supports have been instituted by federal, state, and local governments along with the business sector. Several of these resources are described in the next section.

Resources to Address Impacts

The response to the COVID-19 pandemic has included a myriad of supports at federal, state, and local government levels. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act was passed by Congress and signed into law on March 27th, 2020. The CARES Act included a number of assistance provisions, including:⁴⁵

- A one-time stimulus payment of \$1,200 per adult and \$500 per child for individuals earning less than \$75,000 per year, or household filers earning less than \$150,000 per year
- Additional funding to States and local governments to cover expenses incurred between March 1, 2020 and December 30, 2020 due to the public health emergency
- The establishment of the Small Business Paycheck Protection Program, which provides small businesses with forgivable loans to cover up to 8 weeks of payroll costs and benefits as well as interest on mortgages, rents, and utilities
- Economic Injury Disaster Loans, which provide up to \$10,000 to small businesses to offset lost revenue resulting from the pandemic
- Provisions for homeowners to enter loan forbearance for up to 180 days, with an option to extend for another 180 days
- Additionally, the CARES Act established the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation Program (FPUC), which provides enhanced unemployment insurance benefits of \$600 per week (in addition to Arizona’s standard maximum weekly payment of \$240) through July 31, 2020. The CARES Act also provides states with flexibility to extend unemployment benefits to individuals who would not normally qualify, such as independent contractors.

The State of Arizona has instituted a number of additional supports responsive to the needs of individuals and small businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic, including:

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ 116th Congress of the United States. (2020). The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act. Retrieved from <https://www.congress.gov/116/bills/hr748/BILLS-116hr748enr.pdf>.

- Additional CSBG funding was allocated by the Arizona Department of Economic Security to the City of Phoenix as part of CARES Act funding, totaling \$538,888 in fiscal year 2020, and \$1,616,662 in fiscal year 2021⁴⁶. The additional funding will allow HSD to serve approximately 800 more households in 2020 and 2,400 more in 2021.
- Additional LIHEAP funding was allocated by the Arizona Department of Economic Security as part of CARES Act funding, totaling \$1,012,656 in fiscal year 2020, and \$3,037,973 in fiscal year 2021.⁴⁷ The additional funding will allow HSD to serve approximately 1,600 more households in 2020 and 4,800 more in 2021.
- Suspension of foreclosures for at least 60 days beginning March 30th, 2020⁴⁸
- Suspension of the enforcement of evictions for 120 days for individuals being required to quarantine, having an order by a medical professional to self-quarantine, and for individuals that have experienced a substantial loss of income from the COVID-19 pandemic due to job loss, reduced compensation, and other reasons⁴⁹

The City of Phoenix received an additional \$293 million in CARES Act funding, of which approximately \$24 million has been allocated for rental and utility assistance for up to 10,000 individuals.⁵⁰

Additionally, some private sector organizations, including local non-profit agencies, have instituted additional supports. For example, telecommunications companies expanded broadband and connectivity near schools and libraries in an effort to keep customers connected during the pandemic.⁵¹ Additionally, several public utilities have taken measures to assist residents who are struggling to pay for electricity, gas, and water, including:

⁴⁶ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (May 21, 2020). State Fiscal Year 2020 and 2021: Special Allocations – COVID-19 Relief. Retrieved from https://des.az.gov/sites/default/files/media/CAN_ALERT_05-21-20_SF20.pdf?time=1591030438881.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Arizona Office of the Governor. (March 30, 2020). Governor Ducey Announces New Steps to Protect Families and Small Businesses from Foreclosure. Retrieved from <https://azgovernor.gov/governor/news/2020/03/governor-ducey-announces-new-steps-protect-families-and-small-businesses>.

⁴⁹ Arizona Office of the Governor. (n.d.). Executive Order Number 2020-14 Postponement of Eviction Actions. Retrieved from https://azgovernor.gov/sites/default/files/eo_2020-14_0.pdf.

⁵⁰ City of Phoenix. (June 11, 2020). General Information Packet. Retrieved from <https://www.phoenix.gov/cityclerk/site/City%20Council%20Meeting%20Files/6-11-20%20General%20Info%20Packet-FINAL.pdf#search=%24293%20million>.

⁵¹ Arizona Corporation Commission. (March 16, 2020). Commission Inquiry into Utility Preparedness Plans to Ensure Safe and Reliable Operations During the COVID-19 Crisis. Retrieved from <https://azcc.gov/news/2020/03/16/commission-inquiry-into-utility-preparedness-plans-to-ensure-safe-and-reliable-operations-during-the-covid-19-crisis>.

- The City of Phoenix Water Services Department has halted all water shutoffs to Phoenix residents who are late on their bill.⁵²
- Salt River Project (SRP) will not turn customers' power off for non-payment due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and is waiving late fees for both residential and small business customers.⁵³
- Arizona Public Service (APS) has suspended shutting off power to customers for non-payment and are also waiving late fees. APS has also set up a customer support fund for customers who are past due and need assistance paying their bill.⁵⁴
- Southwest Gas has stopped service disconnections indefinitely as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and has instituted flexible payment options for customers experiencing financial hardships.⁵⁵

Another important resource to low-income individuals and families in Phoenix is access to sufficient food supplies. St. Mary's Food Bank, the regional food distributor for the DES Coordinated Hunger Relief Program, reported a significant increase in several key food distribution measures in the Phoenix area in months immediately following the COVID-19 outbreak when compared to the months prior. Specifically:⁵⁶

- Between July 2019 and February 2020, St. Mary's distributed an average of 3.5 million pounds of food per month, which increased to almost 4 million pounds food per month between February and May 2020.
- Between July 2019 and February 2020, St. Mary's distributed an average of 25,800 food boxes per month, which increased to 39,300 food boxes per month between February and May 2020.
- Between July 2019 and February 2020, St. Mary's distributed served an average of 19,900 households per month, which increased to 27,400 households between February and May 2020.

The effects of the mitigation efforts allowed people to stay in their homes/apartments and allowed families to make rent, utility payments, and purchases food. Business were able to pay

⁵² AZFamily.com. (March 19, 2020). Arizona Phone, Utility Companies Suspend Disconnects, Late Fees Amid Coronavirus. Retrieved from https://www.azfamily.com/news/continuing_coverage/coronavirus_coverage/arizona-phone-utility-companies-suspend-disconnects-late-fees-amid-coronavirus/article_7de0c2ca-6a68-11ea-b747-43420afabd51.html

⁵³ Salt River Project. (n.d.). Helping You Keep the Power On. Retrieved from <https://www.srpnet.com/about/customer-assistance.aspx>.

⁵⁴ Arizona Public Service. (n.d.). COVID-19 Information. Retrieved from <https://www.aps.com/en/About/Our-Company/Our-Commitment-to-Safety/COVID-19>.

⁵⁵ Southwest Gas. (n.d.). Southwest Gas' Response to COVID-19. Retrieved from <https://www.swgas.com/en/covid19>.

⁵⁶ Unpublished data provided by St. Mary's Food Bank.

employees and make their rent payments. The long-term effects will be determined when the mitigation strategies are no longer in place.

Future Needs

The Congressional Budget Office projects the unemployment rate nationally will reach almost 16 percent during the third quarter of 2020 and then drop below 12 percent by the fourth quarter of 2020, with a 9.3 percent national unemployment rate projected through 2021.⁵⁷ A 12 percent unemployment rate in Phoenix would equate to almost 107,000 unemployed residents, which represents a 210 percent increase from the 34,492 individuals who were unemployed in February 2020. As a result, HSD will almost certainly experience increased demands for LIHEAP and CSBG-funded services like rent and utility assistance. However, even with the one-time increases in LIHEAP and CSBG funds that HSD has received, there will still be a large gap in need, as illustrated in Figure 10. As the figure demonstrates, at 8 percent unemployment, there is an estimated funding gap of nearly \$28 million to provide assistance to the estimated 42,000 additional unemployed residents.

⁵⁷ Congressional Budget Office. (May 19, 2020). CBO's Interim Economic Projections for 2020 and 2021. Retrieved from <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/56368>.

Figure 10: Estimated Growth in Population Potentially Eligible for LIHEAP and CSBG Programs⁵⁸					
Unemployment Scenario	Unemployed Residents⁵⁹	Coverage from Baseline Funding⁶⁰	Coverage from CARES Act Funding⁶¹	Potential Additional Unmet Need	Add'l Funds Needed to Fill Gap⁶²
Unemployment at 8.0%	71,000	11,000	17,200	42,800	\$27,820,000
Unemployment at 10.0%	89,000	11,000	17,200	60,800	\$39,520,000
Unemployment at 12.0%	107,000	11,000	17,200	78,800	\$51,220,000

The number of COVID-19 cases in Arizona saw a resurgence in June 2020 following the reopening of the economy.⁶³ In addition, during the first three weeks of June, weekly unemployment insurance claims averaged more than 25,000 compared to 4,000 prior to the pandemic. Although there is uncertainty in the trajectory and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is reasonable to assume that some business sectors will remain closed, some will provide services at reduced levels, while others may close following re-opening if ordered. This will continue to impact Phoenix residents’ ability to find employment as the job market

⁵⁸ Estimates for residents are rounded to the nearest thousand. The estimates are not meant to assume that all residents in the ‘Potential Additional Unmet Need’ column will apply for LIHEAP or CSBG-funded services through HSD. Rather, this is the population that might be eligible based on the unemployment scenarios calculated in the table. The estimates do not include individuals who continue to be employed, but after facing reduced hours or reduced pay, now fall into a lower-income bracket and qualify for LIHEAP and CSBG services.

⁵⁹ Unemployed resident estimates are based on the 891,619 individuals in the City of Phoenix labor force as of February 2020 as reported by the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity.

⁶⁰ Coverage with current funding estimates are based on HSD-reported information which estimates that total LIHEAP and CSBG funding through May 2020 served about 9,900 clients, which has been adjusted to account for June 2020, reaching approximately 10,800 clients (assuming May estimates were equal to 11/12^{ths} of the annual total). Coverage totals are rounded to the nearest thousand.

⁶¹ HSD estimates that the average LIHEAP case for fiscal year 2020 cost \$632, and additional CARES Act allocations for LIHEAP funding will amount to just over \$3 million in fiscal year 2021, enabling service to an additional 4,800 clients. HSD estimates the average CSBG case for fiscal year 2020 cost \$668, and that additional CSBG funding from CARES Act allocations will amount to \$1.6 million in fiscal year 2021, enabling service to an additional 2,400 residents. Additionally, the City allocated an additional \$24 million from CARES ACT funding for utility and rental/ mortgage assistance, which is expected to reach up to 10,000 additional clients. Total CARES Act supplemental funding, therefore, is expected to reach 17,200 clients.

⁶² Assumes a per case average cost of \$650.

⁶³ Kaiser Health News. (June 15, 2020). Upswing in Cases, Hospitalizations Spark Talk of a Second Wave, but U.S. is Still in the First One. Retrieved from <https://khn.org/morning-breakout/upswing-in-cases-hospitalizations-spark-talk-of-a-second-wave-but-u-s-is-still-in-the-first-one/>.

continues to lag, resulting in a continued need for income-related supports, including housing, food, utilities, child care, and other critical services.

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

	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 Residents	6,946,685	1,634,593	81,989	140,024	147,679	58,187	182,114	57,540	57,077	96,357	61,204	245,194	21,042	174,094	177,885	6,240	127,966	
Age																		
Under 5 years	436,102	120,712	4,336	11,093	9,304	4,396	12,124	3,718	3,313	8,793	5,848	22,510	1,629	12,309	9,985	336	11,018	
% of Total Residents	6.3%	7.4%	5.3%	7.9%	6.3%	7.6%	6.7%	6.5%	5.8%	9.1%	9.6%	9.2%	7.7%	7.1%	5.6%	5.4%	8.6%	
5 to 14 years	920,099	240,484	11,039	22,155	17,152	8,645	22,247	8,428	6,038	17,770	11,698	47,184	3,203	22,314	20,763	799	21,049	
% of Total Residents	13.2%	14.7%	13.5%	15.8%	11.6%	14.9%	12.2%	14.6%	10.6%	18.4%	19.1%	19.2%	15.2%	12.8%	11.7%	12.8%	16.4%	
15 to 17 years	277,582	70,313	3,670	5,884	5,266	2,335	6,640	2,584	1,916	5,032	2,966	13,597	601	6,353	6,978	243	6,247	
% of Total Residents	4.0%	4.3%	4.5%	4.2%	3.6%	4.0%	3.6%	4.5%	3.4%	5.2%	4.8%	5.5%	2.9%	3.6%	3.9%	3.9%	4.9%	
18 to 24 years	678,970	161,477	6,116	15,746	13,250	7,958	16,409	2,941	4,736	11,306	5,069	31,919	1,304	17,047	12,610	484	14,581	
% of Total Residents	9.8%	9.9%	7.5%	11.2%	9.0%	13.7%	9.0%	5.1%	8.3%	11.7%	8.3%	13.0%	6.2%	9.8%	7.1%	7.8%	11.4%	
25 to 34 years	945,811	258,198	11,514	20,662	27,990	10,832	29,811	6,176	11,691	17,699	9,297	36,490	3,013	27,089	24,885	816	20,233	
% of Total Residents	13.6%	15.8%	14.0%	14.8%	19.0%	18.6%	16.4%	10.7%	20.5%	18.4%	15.2%	14.9%	14.3%	15.6%	14.0%	13.1%	15.8%	
35 to 44 years	855,220	225,781	10,894	18,688	20,577	7,709	24,701	8,612	8,709	14,403	9,676	32,987	3,768	23,126	24,253	1,037	16,641	
% of Total Residents	12.3%	13.8%	13.3%	13.3%	13.9%	13.2%	13.6%	15.0%	15.3%	14.9%	15.8%	13.5%	17.9%	13.3%	13.6%	16.6%	13.0%	
45 to 54 years	845,263	211,754	13,025	17,201	20,695	6,257	26,029	9,845	7,768	9,735	7,312	27,231	2,993	21,980	25,658	997	15,028	
% of Total Residents	12.2%	13.0%	15.9%	12.3%	14.0%	10.8%	14.3%	17.1%	13.6%	10.1%	11.9%	11.1%	14.2%	12.6%	14.4%	16.0%	11.7%	
55 to 64 years	829,318	175,690	12,168	13,971	15,793	5,418	22,757	6,968	7,104	7,140	5,290	18,534	2,241	20,808	24,521	772	12,204	
% of Total Residents	11.9%	10.7%	14.8%	10.0%	10.7%	9.3%	12.5%	12.1%	12.4%	7.4%	8.6%	7.6%	10.7%	12.0%	13.8%	12.4%	9.5%	
65 to 74 years	674,235	103,895	5,526	8,426	9,654	2,911	14,033	4,667	3,920	2,990	2,815	9,198	1,611	13,865	16,670	492	7,119	
% of Total Residents	9.7%	6.4%	6.7%	6.0%	6.5%	5.0%	7.7%	8.1%	6.9%	3.1%	4.6%	3.8%	7.7%	8.0%	9.4%	7.9%	5.6%	
75 years and over	484,085	66,289	3,702	6,198	7,998	1,726	7,363	3,601	1,881	1,490	1,232	5,544	677	9,203	11,563	265	3,845	
% of Total Residents	7.0%	4.1%	4.5%	4.4%	5.4%	3.0%	4.0%	6.3%	3.3%	1.5%	2.0%	2.3%	3.2%	5.3%	6.5%	4.2%	3.0%	
Total Households	2,524,300	563,363	31,994	47,412	63,348	19,988	69,262	22,084	24,531	23,138	16,624	61,946	7,754	65,456	70,389	1,690	37,747	
Household Composition																		
Family: Married couple	1,200,133	235,910	16,242	16,416	19,488	4,817	33,285	13,151	6,622	11,696	8,789	27,758	4,381	24,457	32,696	1,123	14,989	
% of Total Households	47.5%	41.9%	50.8%	34.6%	30.8%	24.1%	48.1%	59.6%	27.0%	50.5%	52.9%	44.8%	56.5%	37.4%	46.5%	66.5%	39.7%	
Family: Male HH'er; no wife	138,254	39,079	1,685	3,613	3,468	1,247	4,008	628	1,448	2,423	1,606	6,769	386	4,733	3,488	83	3,494	
% of Total Households	5.5%	6.9%	5.3%	7.6%	5.5%	6.2%	5.8%	2.8%	5.9%	10.5%	9.7%	10.9%	5.0%	7.2%	5.0%	4.9%	9.3%	
Fam: Female HH'er; no husband	309,739	84,614	3,414	9,045	7,953	3,963	7,623	1,631	2,368	4,548	3,105	14,401	627	9,759	7,554	162	8,460	
% of Total Households	12.3%	15.0%	10.7%	19.1%	12.6%	19.8%	11.0%	7.4%	9.7%	19.7%	18.7%	23.2%	8.1%	14.9%	10.7%	9.6%	22.4%	
Non-Family: Male householder	427,018	105,031	5,117	10,281	17,182	5,564	12,117	2,897	7,455	2,592	1,590	6,869	1,198	13,666	12,417	212	5,875	
% of Total Households	16.9%	18.6%	16.0%	21.7%	27.1%	27.8%	17.5%	13.1%	30.4%	11.2%	9.6%	11.1%	15.5%	20.9%	17.6%	12.5%	15.6%	
Non-Family: Female householder	449,156	98,729	5,536	8,057	15,257	4,397	12,229	3,776	6,637	1,879	1,535	6,149	1,161	12,842	14,234	110	4,928	
% of Total Households	17.8%	17.5%	17.3%	17.0%	24.1%	22.0%	17.7%	17.1%	27.1%	8.1%	9.2%	9.9%	15.0%	19.6%	20.2%	6.5%	13.1%	

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

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
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Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaska Native	288,987	30,953	1,840	4,130	4,008	1,475	2,050	103	1,910	1,349	884	3,772	97	3,488	1,721	45	4,080
% of Total Residents	4.2%	1.9%	2.2%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	1.1%	0.2%	3.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	0.5%	2.0%	1.0%	0.7%	3.2%
Asian	219,519	60,947	5,185	6,496	3,745	790	11,345	3,992	1,932	1,342	3,099	2,864	1,271	5,451	10,718	464	2,053
% of Total Residents	3.2%	3.7%	6.3%	4.6%	2.5%	1.4%	6.3%	6.9%	3.4%	1.4%	5.1%	1.2%	6.0%	3.1%	6.0%	7.4%	1.6%
Black/African American	281,731	103,435	5,746	11,200	8,771	5,680	5,628	739	3,381	6,127	10,375	12,544	691	10,654	4,624	33	17,243
% of Total Residents	4.1%	6.3%	7.0%	8.0%	5.9%	9.8%	3.1%	1.3%	5.9%	6.4%	17.0%	5.1%	3.3%	6.1%	2.6%	0.5%	13.5%
Hispanic	2,159,790	693,548	12,796	67,082	49,715	35,114	33,957	3,834	23,855	74,179	30,295	191,768	1,725	56,940	32,740	591	78,957
% of Total Residents	31.1%	42.4%	15.6%	47.9%	33.7%	60.3%	18.6%	6.7%	41.8%	77.0%	49.5%	78.2%	8.2%	32.7%	18.4%	9.5%	61.7%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	12,639	3,388	165	48	331	17	576	44	40	616	121	648	0	231	249	0	302
% of Total Residents	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
White/Caucasian	3,840,229	708,599	53,986	47,518	78,319	13,835	124,993	47,976	24,706	11,131	13,866	30,430	16,904	93,782	124,590	5,024	21,538
% of Total Residents	55.3%	43.4%	65.8%	33.9%	53.0%	23.8%	68.6%	83.4%	43.3%	11.6%	22.7%	12.4%	80.3%	53.9%	70.0%	80.5%	16.8%
Two or More Races	129,973	30,490	2,066	3,185	2,515	1,142	3,055	784	1,131	1,455	2,320	2,833	323	3,217	2,984	84	3,395
% of Total Residents	1.9%	1.9%	2.5%	2.3%	1.7%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	2.0%	1.5%	3.8%	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%	1.3%	2.7%
Other	13,816	3,233	206	365	274	134	308	68	120	158	244	336	31	330	259	0	398
% of Total Residents	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%

Citizenship

Citizen	6,408,359	1,423,469	78,092	116,588	131,564	47,725	169,866	55,443	49,439	78,860	55,674	190,230	20,239	154,813	160,917	5,812	108,206
% of Total Residents	92.3%	87.1%	95.2%	83.3%	89.1%	82.0%	93.3%	96.4%	86.6%	81.8%	91.0%	77.6%	96.2%	88.9%	90.5%	93.1%	84.6%
Non-Citizen	538,326	211,124	3,897	23,435	16,115	10,463	12,248	2,097	7,637	17,497	5,530	54,964	802	19,281	16,968	429	19,760
% of Total Residents	7.7%	12.9%	4.8%	16.7%	10.9%	18.0%	6.7%	3.6%	13.4%	18.2%	9.0%	22.4%	3.8%	11.1%	9.5%	6.9%	15.4%

Language at Home

English Only	1,824,522	364,936	25,072	26,995	46,374	10,277	54,303	18,899	16,873	7,386	9,379	20,294	6,692	46,203	54,879	1,439	19,873
% of Total Households	72.3%	64.8%	78.4%	56.9%	73.2%	51.4%	78.4%	85.6%	68.8%	31.9%	56.4%	32.8%	86.3%	70.6%	78.0%	85.1%	52.6%
Sometimes/Always Spanish	498,155	152,707	3,336	15,863	12,799	8,449	7,494	1,111	6,000	14,723	5,503	39,388	332	13,550	8,225	71	15,862
% of Total Households	19.7%	27.1%	10.4%	33.5%	20.2%	42.3%	10.8%	5.0%	24.5%	63.6%	33.1%	63.6%	4.3%	20.7%	11.7%	4.2%	42.0%
Sometimes/Always Other Lang.	201,623	45,720	3,586	4,555	4,175	1,262	7,465	2,073	1,657	1,029	1,742	2,264	730	5,704	7,286	180	2,012
% of Total Households	8.0%	8.1%	11.2%	9.6%	6.6%	6.3%	10.8%	9.4%	6.8%	4.4%	10.5%	3.7%	9.4%	8.7%	10.4%	10.7%	5.3%

Linguistic Isolation

Spanish Only - Ling. Isolated	77,375	27,796	269	3,216	2,246	2,014	1,064	32	1,185	2,403	472	7,672	0	2,276	1,783	0	3,164
% of Total Households	3.1%	4.9%	0.8%	6.8%	3.5%	10.1%	1.5%	0.1%	4.8%	10.4%	2.8%	12.4%	0.0%	3.5%	2.5%	0.0%	8.4%
Other Lang. Only - Ling. Iso.	29,848	7,609	476	1,401	576	299	1,185	50	372	62	240	603	52	1,140	950	0	204
% of Total Households	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	3.0%	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%	0.2%	1.5%	0.3%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%	1.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.5%

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

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
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Educational Attainment (Age 25+)

Less than high school graduation	600,649	190,992	2,100	21,121	13,735	12,192	11,001	1,093	7,135	16,674	5,901	51,678	444	16,395	11,211	212	20,098
% of Total Residents Age 25+	13.0%	18.3%	3.7%	24.8%	13.4%	35.0%	8.8%	2.7%	17.4%	31.2%	16.6%	39.8%	3.1%	14.1%	8.8%	4.8%	26.8%
High School graduates	1,105,528	243,233	8,029	22,377	19,954	8,047	28,742	4,120	7,364	17,381	9,524	39,005	2,254	31,015	22,958	1,072	21,390
% of Total Residents Age 25+	23.9%	23.4%	14.1%	26.3%	19.4%	23.1%	23.0%	10.3%	17.9%	32.5%	26.7%	30.0%	15.8%	26.7%	18.0%	24.5%	28.5%
Some college, associates degree	1,572,222	311,419	18,292	23,474	28,936	8,170	45,888	10,637	11,830	13,646	11,762	30,222	4,857	39,515	41,336	1,856	20,996
% of Total Residents Age 25+	33.9%	29.9%	32.2%	27.6%	28.2%	23.4%	36.8%	26.7%	28.8%	25.5%	33.0%	23.3%	34.0%	34.0%	32.4%	42.4%	28.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,355,533	295,964	28,407	18,173	40,081	6,444	39,064	24,018	14,744	5,756	8,436	9,080	6,749	29,145	52,044	1,238	12,586
% of Total Residents Age 25+	29.3%	28.4%	50.0%	21.3%	39.0%	18.5%	31.3%	60.2%	35.9%	10.8%	23.7%	7.0%	47.2%	25.1%	40.8%	28.3%	16.8%

Employment (Age 16+)

Employed	3,113,841	787,782	45,166	61,407	80,993	24,952	95,784	29,805	31,317	41,891	27,327	100,915	11,020	83,439	94,222	3,033	56,511
% of Total Residents Age 16+	56.6%	63.0%	69.1%	58.6%	67.8%	56.2%	65.8%	66.9%	66.5%	61.5%	64.0%	59.0%	68.8%	60.7%	65.1%	60.4%	60.2%
Not Employed	2,384,116	462,178	20,225	43,408	38,475	19,416	49,745	14,728	15,770	26,226	15,342	70,053	4,989	53,914	50,589	1,991	37,306
% of Total Residents Age 16+	43.4%	37.0%	30.9%	41.4%	32.2%	43.8%	34.2%	33.1%	33.5%	38.5%	36.0%	41.0%	31.2%	39.3%	34.9%	39.6%	39.8%

Income (Households)

Less than \$15,000	281,509	64,413	1,538	8,540	7,442	5,375	4,903	860	3,748	2,783	1,158	8,884	211	8,223	5,386	65	5,297
% of Total	11.2%	11.4%	4.8%	18.0%	11.7%	26.9%	7.1%	3.9%	15.3%	12.0%	7.0%	14.3%	2.7%	12.6%	7.7%	3.8%	14.0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	244,220	54,354	1,433	6,376	6,460	3,508	5,223	685	2,557	1,947	1,023	7,478	234	7,704	5,577	77	4,073
% of Total	9.7%	9.6%	4.5%	13.4%	10.2%	17.5%	7.5%	3.1%	10.4%	8.4%	6.2%	12.1%	3.0%	11.8%	7.9%	4.6%	10.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	250,765	55,897	1,918	5,585	6,511	2,752	6,279	762	2,512	2,465	1,298	8,261	453	6,897	6,097	37	4,069
% of Total	9.9%	9.9%	6.0%	11.8%	10.3%	13.8%	9.1%	3.4%	10.2%	10.7%	7.8%	13.3%	5.8%	10.5%	8.7%	2.2%	10.8%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	349,631	81,414	2,979	7,450	9,491	2,704	9,175	2,068	3,953	3,630	1,886	11,447	957	10,608	8,731	153	6,184
% of Total	13.9%	14.5%	9.3%	15.7%	15.0%	13.5%	13.2%	9.4%	16.1%	15.7%	11.3%	18.5%	12.3%	16.2%	12.4%	9.0%	16.4%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	472,904	104,744	5,534	7,605	10,979	2,708	13,819	2,903	4,508	5,216	3,725	12,996	1,285	12,927	13,107	402	7,029
% of Total	18.7%	18.6%	17.3%	16.0%	17.3%	13.5%	20.0%	13.1%	18.4%	22.5%	22.4%	21.0%	16.6%	19.7%	18.6%	23.8%	18.6%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	315,900	66,833	4,136	4,086	6,252	1,189	10,340	2,738	2,666	3,155	2,938	6,513	1,095	7,389	9,797	197	4,343
% of Total	12.5%	11.9%	12.9%	8.6%	9.9%	5.9%	14.9%	12.4%	10.9%	13.6%	17.7%	10.5%	14.1%	11.3%	13.9%	11.7%	11.5%
\$100,000 or more	609,371	135,708	14,455	7,769	16,212	1,753	19,523	12,068	4,587	3,942	4,597	6,367	3,520	11,709	21,695	759	6,753
% of Total	24.1%	24.1%	45.2%	16.4%	25.6%	8.8%	28.2%	54.6%	18.7%	17.0%	27.7%	10.3%	45.4%	17.9%	30.8%	44.9%	17.9%

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

	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 Residents	1,121,818	317,439	4,182	39,426	26,010	24,141	19,540	2,237	13,306	22,772	10,093	69,137	835	34,411	19,908	212	31,230
Age																	
Under 5 years	109,482	36,040	338	4,535	2,547	2,546	1,873	118	1,173	2,829	1,414	8,691	10	3,825	1,637	0	4,502
% of Total Residents	9.8%	11.4%	8.1%	11.5%	9.8%	10.5%	9.6%	5.3%	8.8%	12.4%	14.0%	12.6%	1.3%	11.1%	8.2%	0.0%	14.4%
5 to 14 years	207,056	69,238	757	8,691	4,739	5,125	2,981	382	2,170	5,494	2,991	18,443	163	6,449	3,225	50	7,578
% of Total Residents	18.5%	21.8%	18.1%	22.0%	18.2%	21.2%	15.3%	17.1%	16.3%	24.1%	29.6%	26.7%	19.5%	18.7%	16.2%	23.8%	24.3%
15 to 17 years	55,541	17,657	213	1,844	1,410	1,502	883	128	512	1,254	592	4,562	0	1,642	1,083	0	2,032
% of Total Residents	5.0%	5.6%	5.1%	4.7%	5.4%	6.2%	4.5%	5.7%	3.8%	5.5%	5.9%	6.6%	0.0%	4.8%	5.4%	0.0%	6.5%
18 to 24 years	166,391	37,914	347	5,502	2,878	3,498	3,283	208	1,327	2,872	878	7,552	191	4,004	2,006	0	3,368
% of Total Residents	14.8%	11.9%	8.3%	14.0%	11.1%	14.5%	16.8%	9.3%	10.0%	12.6%	8.7%	10.9%	22.8%	11.6%	10.1%	0.0%	10.8%
25 to 34 years	152,393	43,987	766	5,263	4,220	2,942	2,920	208	2,244	3,381	1,279	8,575	153	5,472	2,427	59	4,080
% of Total Residents	13.6%	13.9%	18.3%	13.3%	16.2%	12.2%	14.9%	9.3%	16.9%	14.8%	12.7%	12.4%	18.4%	15.9%	12.2%	27.8%	13.1%
35 to 44 years	122,998	40,326	374	4,740	2,867	2,866	2,452	242	1,961	3,344	1,381	9,320	74	4,359	2,708	41	3,597
% of Total Residents	11.0%	12.7%	8.9%	12.0%	11.0%	11.9%	12.5%	10.8%	14.7%	14.7%	13.7%	13.5%	8.9%	12.7%	13.6%	19.2%	11.5%
45 to 54 years	99,888	29,081	434	3,759	3,020	2,153	1,876	246	1,288	1,523	729	5,531	107	3,695	2,363	0	2,357
% of Total Residents	8.9%	9.2%	10.4%	9.5%	11.6%	8.9%	9.6%	11.0%	9.7%	6.7%	7.2%	8.0%	12.8%	10.7%	11.9%	0.0%	7.5%
55 to 64 years	103,974	24,327	464	2,790	2,279	1,966	1,941	287	1,634	1,259	536	3,930	38	2,891	2,235	41	2,036
% of Total Residents	9.3%	7.7%	11.1%	7.1%	8.8%	8.1%	9.9%	12.8%	12.3%	5.5%	5.3%	5.7%	4.5%	8.4%	11.2%	19.2%	6.5%
65 to 74 years	58,340	11,276	211	1,602	985	991	840	212	625	541	192	1,571	30	1,292	1,031	21	1,131
% of Total Residents	5.2%	3.6%	5.0%	4.1%	3.8%	4.1%	4.3%	9.5%	4.7%	2.4%	1.9%	2.3%	3.6%	3.8%	5.2%	10.0%	3.6%
75 years and over	45,753	7,593	278	698	1,066	552	492	208	371	274	102	961	68	782	1,193	0	549
% of Total Residents	4.1%	2.4%	6.6%	1.8%	4.1%	2.3%	2.5%	9.3%	2.8%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	8.1%	2.3%	6.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Total Households	362,127	92,400	1,910	11,571	9,957	7,127	6,578	943	5,119	4,821	2,117	16,268	302	11,214	6,617	66	7,792
Household Composition																	
Family: Married couple	80,436	21,526	289	2,410	1,748	1,415	1,357	225	919	1,574	580	5,253	17	2,406	1,657	0	1,675
% of Total Households	22.2%	23.3%	15.1%	20.8%	17.6%	19.9%	20.6%	23.8%	17.9%	32.6%	27.4%	32.3%	5.6%	21.5%	25.0%	0.0%	21.5%
Family: Male HH'er; no wife	23,023	6,723	137	817	502	372	447	1	226	404	415	1,358	4	879	487	12	661
% of Total Households	6.4%	7.3%	7.2%	7.1%	5.0%	5.2%	6.8%	0.1%	4.4%	8.4%	19.6%	8.3%	1.4%	7.8%	7.4%	17.6%	8.5%
Fam: Female HH'er; no husband	86,948	25,570	369	3,714	2,169	2,043	1,169	217	758	1,632	781	5,766	96	2,793	1,201	11	2,851
% of Total Households	24.0%	27.7%	19.3%	32.1%	21.8%	28.7%	17.8%	23.0%	14.8%	33.9%	36.9%	35.4%	31.8%	24.9%	18.1%	16.5%	36.6%
Non-Family: Male householder	92,136	19,621	732	2,041	2,750	1,513	1,833	356	1,615	577	218	2,354	122	2,382	2,018	22	1,087
% of Total Households	25.4%	21.2%	38.4%	17.6%	27.6%	21.2%	27.9%	37.8%	31.5%	12.0%	10.3%	14.5%	40.4%	21.2%	30.5%	33.0%	13.9%
Non-Family: Female householder	79,584	18,960	382	2,588	2,787	1,783	1,771	144	1,602	634	123	1,536	63	2,754	1,254	22	1,519
% of Total Households	22.0%	20.5%	20.0%	22.4%	28.0%	25.0%	26.9%	15.2%	31.3%	13.2%	5.8%	9.4%	20.8%	24.6%	19.0%	33.0%	19.5%

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

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
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Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaska Native	95,280	7,694	121	1,433	625	766	350	0	414	325	176	1,251	4	723	217	0	1,289
% of Total Residents	8.5%	2.4%	2.9%	3.6%	2.4%	3.2%	1.8%	0.0%	3.1%	1.4%	1.7%	1.8%	0.5%	2.1%	1.1%	0.0%	4.1%
Asian	26,501	6,408	60	2,030	460	302	705	51	588	39	310	400	24	718	494	0	228
% of Total Residents	2.4%	2.0%	1.4%	5.1%	1.8%	1.3%	3.6%	2.3%	4.4%	0.2%	3.1%	0.6%	2.9%	2.1%	2.5%	0.0%	0.7%
Black/African American	57,312	25,764	540	4,339	2,389	2,581	693	18	789	1,244	2,370	3,331	30	3,413	609	14	3,404
% of Total Residents	5.1%	8.1%	12.9%	11.0%	9.2%	10.7%	3.5%	0.8%	5.9%	5.5%	23.5%	4.8%	3.6%	9.9%	3.1%	6.7%	10.9%
Hispanic	502,442	192,050	1,290	21,641	14,509	15,558	5,941	224	6,694	19,365	4,944	57,705	24	14,915	7,099	0	22,144
% of Total Residents	44.8%	60.5%	30.8%	54.9%	55.8%	64.4%	30.4%	10.0%	50.3%	85.0%	49.0%	83.5%	2.9%	43.3%	35.7%	0.0%	70.9%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	1,799	418	0	16	68	0	20	0	16	0	36	121	0	48	94	0	0
% of Total Residents	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
White/Caucasian	401,830	78,287	2,004	8,674	7,499	4,181	11,545	1,934	4,580	1,528	1,718	5,563	748	13,737	10,957	188	3,431
% of Total Residents	35.8%	24.7%	47.9%	22.0%	28.8%	17.3%	59.1%	86.5%	34.4%	6.7%	17.0%	8.0%	89.5%	39.9%	55.0%	88.8%	11.0%
Two or More Races	29,284	5,500	151	995	417	483	228	8	228	200	447	565	0	802	414	0	562
% of Total Residents	2.6%	1.7%	3.6%	2.5%	1.6%	2.0%	1.2%	0.4%	1.7%	0.9%	4.4%	0.8%	0.0%	2.3%	2.1%	0.0%	1.8%
Other	3,113	596	8	130	47	60	12	0	25	23	45	84	0	73	9	0	79
% of Total Residents	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%

Citizenship

Citizen	967,756	252,740	4,004	30,560	20,184	19,676	17,321	2,098	10,550	16,865	9,126	51,196	781	28,454	16,755	212	24,956
% of Total Residents	86.3%	79.6%	95.7%	77.5%	77.6%	81.5%	88.6%	93.8%	79.3%	74.1%	90.4%	74.1%	93.5%	82.7%	84.2%	100.0%	79.9%
Non-Citizen	154,062	64,699	179	8,866	5,826	4,465	2,219	139	2,755	5,907	966	17,940	54	5,957	3,153	0	6,273
% of Total Residents	13.7%	20.4%	4.3%	22.5%	22.4%	18.5%	11.4%	6.2%	20.7%	25.9%	9.6%	25.9%	6.5%	17.3%	15.8%	0.0%	20.1%

Educational Attainment (Age 25+)

Less than high school graduation	170,241	59,442	411	7,364	4,948	5,567	2,639	56	2,804	5,107	1,265	15,466	12	5,100	2,807	0	5,893
% of Total Residents Age 25+	29.2%	38.0%	16.3%	39.1%	34.3%	48.5%	25.1%	4.0%	34.5%	49.5%	30.0%	51.7%	2.6%	27.6%	23.5%	0.0%	42.9%
High School graduates	174,763	43,883	548	5,440	3,857	2,727	2,847	112	2,020	2,965	1,295	8,682	170	6,131	2,564	47	4,478
% of Total Residents Age 25+	30.0%	28.0%	21.7%	28.9%	26.7%	23.8%	27.1%	8.0%	24.9%	28.7%	30.7%	29.0%	36.1%	33.2%	21.4%	29.4%	32.6%
Some college, associates degree	166,602	38,737	962	4,744	3,520	2,333	3,420	505	2,164	1,901	1,286	4,790	162	5,848	4,436	68	2,598
% of Total Residents Age 25+	28.6%	24.7%	38.1%	25.2%	24.4%	20.3%	32.5%	36.0%	26.6%	18.4%	30.5%	16.0%	34.4%	31.6%	37.1%	42.3%	18.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	71,742	14,528	605	1,305	2,111	842	1,615	729	1,136	349	371	950	127	1,413	2,151	45	781
% of Total Residents Age 25+	12.3%	9.3%	24.0%	6.9%	14.6%	7.3%	15.3%	52.0%	14.0%	3.4%	8.8%	3.2%	26.9%	7.6%	18.0%	28.2%	5.7%

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

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
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Employment (Age 16+)

Employed	253,558	70,490	1,145	8,700	7,055	5,112	4,952	598	3,529	4,211	1,630	14,526	212	7,699	5,175	53	5,893
% of Total Residents Age 16+	32.2%	34.2%	38.0%	34.0%	38.6%	32.0%	34.4%	35.3%	36.0%	30.0%	29.7%	35.9%	32.0%	32.6%	35.2%	33.1%	31.9%
Not Employed	533,208	135,786	1,871	16,885	11,200	10,857	9,439	1,097	6,263	9,820	3,860	25,956	450	15,891	9,510	108	12,579
% of Total Residents Age 16+	67.8%	65.8%	62.0%	66.0%	61.4%	68.0%	65.6%	64.7%	64.0%	70.0%	70.3%	64.1%	68.0%	67.4%	64.8%	66.9%	68.1%

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

	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
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Residents	16.1%	19.4%	5.1%	28.2%	17.6%	41.5%	10.7%	3.9%	23.3%	23.6%	16.5%	28.2%	4.0%	19.8%	11.2%	3.4%	24.4%
Households	14.3%	16.4%	6.0%	24.4%	15.7%	35.7%	9.5%	4.3%	20.9%	20.8%	12.7%	26.3%	3.9%	17.1%	9.4%	3.9%	20.6%

Age

Under 5 years	25.1%	29.9%	7.8%	40.9%	27.4%	57.9%	15.5%	3.2%	35.4%	32.2%	24.2%	38.6%	0.6%	31.1%	16.4%	0.0%	40.9%
5 to 14 years	22.5%	28.8%	6.9%	39.2%	27.6%	59.3%	13.4%	4.5%	35.9%	30.9%	25.6%	39.1%	5.1%	28.9%	15.5%	6.3%	36.0%
15 to 17 years	20.0%	25.1%	5.8%	31.3%	26.8%	64.3%	13.3%	4.9%	26.7%	24.9%	20.0%	33.6%	0.0%	25.9%	15.5%	0.0%	32.5%
18 to 24 years	24.5%	23.5%	5.7%	34.9%	21.7%	44.0%	20.0%	7.1%	28.0%	25.4%	17.3%	23.7%	14.6%	23.5%	15.9%	0.0%	23.1%
25 to 34 years	16.1%	17.0%	6.7%	25.5%	15.1%	27.2%	9.8%	3.4%	19.2%	19.1%	13.8%	23.5%	5.1%	20.2%	9.8%	7.2%	20.2%
35 to 44 years	14.4%	17.9%	3.4%	25.4%	13.9%	37.2%	9.9%	2.8%	22.5%	23.2%	14.3%	28.3%	2.0%	18.8%	11.2%	3.9%	21.6%
45 to 54 years	11.8%	13.7%	3.3%	21.9%	14.6%	34.4%	7.2%	2.5%	16.6%	15.6%	10.0%	20.3%	3.6%	16.8%	9.2%	0.0%	15.7%
55 to 64 years	12.5%	13.8%	3.8%	20.0%	14.4%	36.3%	8.5%	4.1%	23.0%	17.6%	10.1%	21.2%	1.7%	13.9%	9.1%	5.3%	16.7%
65 to 74 years	8.7%	10.9%	3.8%	19.0%	10.2%	34.0%	6.0%	4.5%	15.9%	18.1%	6.8%	17.1%	1.9%	9.3%	6.2%	4.3%	15.9%
75 years and over	9.5%	11.5%	7.5%	11.3%	13.3%	32.0%	6.7%	5.8%	19.7%	18.4%	8.3%	17.3%	10.0%	8.5%	10.3%	0.0%	14.3%

Household Composition

Family: Married couple	6.7%	9.1%	1.8%	14.7%	9.0%	29.4%	4.1%	1.7%	13.9%	13.5%	6.6%	18.9%	0.4%	9.8%	5.1%	0.0%	11.2%
Family: Male HH'er; no wife	16.7%	17.2%	8.1%	22.6%	14.5%	29.9%	11.2%	0.1%	15.6%	16.7%	25.9%	20.1%	1.1%	18.6%	14.0%	14.0%	18.9%
Fam: Female HH'er; no husband	28.1%	30.2%	10.8%	41.1%	27.3%	51.6%	15.3%	13.3%	32.0%	35.9%	25.2%	40.0%	15.3%	28.6%	15.9%	6.7%	33.7%
Non-Family: Male householder	21.6%	18.7%	14.3%	19.9%	16.0%	27.2%	15.1%	12.3%	21.7%	22.3%	13.7%	34.3%	10.2%	17.4%	16.3%	10.3%	18.5%
Non-Family: Female householder	17.7%	19.2%	6.9%	32.1%	18.3%	40.5%	14.5%	3.8%	24.1%	33.7%	8.0%	25.0%	5.4%	21.4%	8.8%	19.9%	30.8%

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

	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
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Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaska Native	33.0%	24.9%	6.6%	34.7%	15.6%	51.9%	17.1%	0.0%	21.6%	24.1%	19.9%	33.2%	4.1%	20.7%	12.6%	0.0%	31.6%
Asian	12.1%	10.5%	1.2%	31.2%	12.3%	38.2%	6.1%	1.3%	30.4%	2.9%	10.0%	14.0%	1.9%	13.2%	4.6%	0.0%	11.1%
Black/African American	20.3%	24.9%	9.4%	38.7%	27.2%	45.4%	12.3%	2.4%	23.3%	20.3%	22.8%	26.6%	4.4%	32.0%	13.2%	43.3%	19.7%
Hispanic	23.3%	27.7%	10.1%	32.3%	29.2%	44.3%	17.5%	5.8%	28.1%	26.1%	16.3%	30.1%	1.4%	26.2%	21.7%	0.0%	28.0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	14.2%	12.3%	0.0%	32.9%	20.6%	0.0%	3.4%	0.1%	39.1%	0.0%	29.7%	18.6%	0.0%	20.9%	37.7%	0.0%	0.0%
White/Caucasian	10.5%	11.0%	3.7%	18.3%	9.6%	30.2%	9.2%	4.0%	18.5%	13.7%	12.4%	18.3%	4.4%	14.6%	8.8%	3.7%	15.9%
Two or More Races	22.5%	18.0%	7.3%	31.3%	16.6%	42.2%	7.5%	1.0%	20.1%	13.7%	19.3%	20.0%	0.0%	24.9%	13.9%	0.0%	16.6%
Other	22.5%	18.4%	3.7%	35.7%	17.2%	45.1%	4.0%	0.0%	20.7%	14.7%	18.4%	25.0%	0.0%	22.2%	3.4%	0.0%	19.8%

Citizenship

Citizen	15.1%	17.8%	5.1%	26.2%	15.3%	41.2%	10.2%	3.8%	21.3%	21.4%	16.4%	26.9%	3.9%	18.4%	10.4%	3.6%	23.1%
Non-Citizen	28.6%	30.6%	4.6%	37.8%	36.2%	42.7%	18.1%	6.6%	36.1%	33.8%	17.5%	32.6%	6.7%	30.9%	18.6%	0.0%	31.7%

Educational Attainment (Age 25+)

Less than high school graduation	28.3%	31.1%	19.6%	34.9%	36.0%	45.7%	24.0%	5.2%	39.3%	30.6%	21.4%	29.9%	2.8%	31.1%	25.0%	0.0%	29.3%
High School graduates	15.8%	18.0%	6.8%	24.3%	19.3%	33.9%	9.9%	2.7%	27.4%	17.1%	13.6%	22.3%	7.5%	19.8%	11.2%	4.4%	20.9%
Some college, associates degree	10.6%	12.4%	5.3%	20.2%	12.2%	28.6%	7.5%	4.7%	18.3%	13.9%	10.9%	15.9%	3.3%	14.8%	10.7%	3.7%	12.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.3%	4.9%	2.1%	7.2%	5.3%	13.1%	4.1%	3.0%	7.7%	6.1%	4.4%	10.5%	1.9%	4.8%	4.1%	3.7%	6.2%

Employment (Age 16+)

Employed	8.1%	8.9%	2.5%	14.2%	8.7%	20.5%	5.2%	2.0%	11.3%	10.1%	6.0%	14.4%	1.9%	9.2%	5.5%	1.8%	10.4%
Not Employed	22.4%	29.4%	9.3%	38.9%	29.1%	55.9%	19.0%	7.5%	39.7%	37.4%	25.2%	37.1%	9.0%	29.5%	18.8%	5.4%	33.7%

Appendix B-I: Select Demographics of Residents in School Districts Served by Phoenix Head Start

Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start	All Phoenix Head Start Delegates	Alhambra	Phoenix Elem.	Booker T. Washington	Deer Valley	Fowler	Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Phoenix Elem.	Riverside	Total	Murphy	Roosevelt	Washington	Wilson
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Total Residents	6,946,685	1,634,593	787,002	980,494	76,447	24,459	147,090	39,016	133,874	45,706	51,997	48,924	32,744	8,244	321,490	13,281	119,022	235,703	3,985
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Age	Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start	All Phoenix Head Start Delegates	Alhambra	Phoenix Elem.	Booker T. Washington	Deer Valley	Fowler	Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Phoenix Elem.	Riverside	Total	Murphy	Roosevelt	Washington	Wilson
Under 5 years	436,102	120,712	64,595	80,148	6,404	1,611	9,788	4,384	12,798	4,111	5,135	3,982	2,179	608	28,812	778	10,565	17,387	420	
% of Total Residents	6.3%	7.4%	8.2%	8.2%	8.4%	6.6%	6.7%	11.2%	9.6%	9.0%	9.9%	8.1%	6.7%	7.4%	9.0%	5.9%	8.9%	7.4%	10.5%	
5 to 14 years	920,099	240,484	128,087	157,457	14,379	2,878	18,926	7,379	26,273	8,866	10,124	9,040	4,320	1,622	60,246	1,432	20,079	31,477	661	
% of Total Residents	13.2%	14.7%	16.3%	16.1%	18.8%	11.8%	12.9%	18.9%	19.6%	19.4%	19.5%	18.5%	13.2%	19.7%	18.7%	10.8%	16.9%	13.4%	16.6%	
15 to 17 years	277,582	70,313	35,959	44,086	3,742	836	5,754	2,233	7,786	2,464	2,505	2,561	1,149	409	16,874	449	5,514	8,505	179	
% of Total Residents	4.0%	4.3%	4.6%	4.5%	4.9%	3.4%	3.9%	5.7%	5.8%	5.4%	4.8%	5.2%	3.5%	5.0%	5.2%	3.4%	4.6%	3.6%	4.5%	
18 to 24 years	678,970	161,477	85,388	108,301	10,387	3,383	12,395	4,873	17,514	5,637	4,230	6,445	3,626	986	38,438	2,090	13,304	22,921	509	
% of Total Residents	9.8%	9.9%	10.8%	11.0%	13.6%	13.8%	8.4%	12.5%	13.1%	12.3%	8.1%	13.2%	11.1%	12.0%	12.0%	15.7%	11.2%	9.7%	12.8%	
25 to 34 years	945,811	258,198	121,078	155,029	11,132	5,102	23,415	6,984	19,898	6,589	7,950	7,019	6,285	1,388	49,128	3,115	18,513	36,703	935	
% of Total Residents	13.6%	15.8%	15.4%	15.8%	14.6%	20.9%	15.9%	17.9%	14.9%	14.4%	15.3%	14.3%	19.2%	16.8%	15.3%	23.5%	15.6%	15.6%	23.5%	
35 to 44 years	855,220	225,781	109,070	134,944	10,353	3,241	21,961	5,622	17,488	6,336	8,120	6,998	4,348	1,366	44,657	1,906	15,867	30,826	512	
% of Total Residents	12.3%	13.8%	13.9%	13.8%	13.5%	13.3%	14.9%	14.4%	13.1%	13.9%	15.6%	14.3%	13.3%	16.6%	13.9%	14.4%	13.3%	13.1%	12.8%	
45 to 54 years	845,263	211,754	95,144	117,628	8,470	2,599	21,124	3,363	14,835	4,816	6,059	5,724	4,017	808	36,260	1,673	13,855	29,944	340	
% of Total Residents	12.2%	13.0%	12.1%	12.0%	11.1%	10.6%	14.4%	8.6%	11.1%	10.5%	11.7%	11.7%	12.3%	9.8%	11.3%	12.6%	11.6%	12.7%	8.5%	
55 to 64 years	829,318	175,690	75,589	94,400	6,228	2,665	17,453	2,450	9,655	3,643	4,485	4,115	3,582	667	26,146	1,191	11,113	26,892	260	
% of Total Residents	11.9%	10.7%	9.6%	9.6%	8.1%	10.9%	11.9%	6.3%	7.2%	8.0%	8.6%	8.4%	10.9%	8.1%	8.1%	9.0%	9.3%	11.4%	6.5%	
65 to 74 years	674,235	103,895	44,689	55,336	3,519	1,471	11,176	1,027	4,647	2,022	2,434	2,000	2,110	318	13,531	486	6,473	17,546	106	
% of Total Residents	9.7%	6.4%	5.7%	5.6%	4.6%	6.0%	7.6%	2.6%	3.5%	4.4%	4.7%	4.1%	6.4%	3.9%	4.2%	3.7%	5.4%	7.4%	2.6%	
75 years and over	484,085	66,289	27,403	33,165	1,832	673	5,097	699	2,980	1,221	955	1,041	1,127	73	7,398	159	3,739	13,504	64	
% of Total Residents	7.0%	4.1%	3.5%	3.4%	2.4%	2.7%	3.5%	1.8%	2.2%	2.7%	1.8%	2.1%	3.4%	0.9%	2.3%	1.2%	3.1%	5.7%	1.6%	

Appendix B-I: Select Demographics of Residents in School Districts Served by Phoenix Head Start

Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start	All Phoenix Head Start Delegates	Alhambra	Booker T. Washington	Deer Valley	Fowler	Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)								Murphy	Roosevelt	Washington	Wilson
					Phoenix Elem.			Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Phoenix Elem.	Riverside	Total					

Total Households	2,524,300	563,363	247,189	306,911	22,069	9,510	54,571	9,943	32,365	12,074	14,134	12,960	11,972	2,145	85,650	2,641	34,429	86,928	1,170
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Household Composition

Family: Married couple	1,200,133	235,910	107,270	127,821	7,822	2,089	27,964	4,483	14,890	5,016	7,624	6,324	3,278	974	38,106	991	13,875	32,173	318
% of Total Households	47.5%	41.9%	43.4%	41.6%	35.4%	22.0%	51.2%	45.1%	46.0%	41.5%	53.9%	48.8%	27.4%	45.4%	44.5%	37.5%	40.3%	37.0%	27.2%
Family: Male HH'er; no wife	138,254	39,079	20,490	25,500	2,247	526	3,121	1,001	3,960	1,016	1,388	1,299	838	231	8,732	320	3,262	6,227	64
% of Total Households	5.5%	6.9%	8.3%	8.3%	10.2%	5.5%	5.7%	10.1%	12.2%	8.4%	9.8%	10.0%	7.0%	10.8%	10.2%	12.1%	9.5%	7.2%	5.5%
Fam: Female HH'er; no husband	309,739	84,614	42,465	54,324	4,870	1,382	5,521	2,313	7,540	2,753	2,539	2,720	1,711	439	17,702	493	8,006	13,770	266
% of Total Households	12.3%	15.0%	17.2%	17.7%	22.1%	14.5%	10.1%	23.3%	23.3%	22.8%	18.0%	21.0%	14.3%	20.5%	20.7%	18.7%	23.3%	15.8%	22.7%
Non-Family: Male householder	427,018	105,031	40,738	52,954	4,123	2,949	9,291	1,202	3,266	1,958	1,314	1,378	3,343	328	11,587	556	5,055	17,879	311
% of Total Households	16.9%	18.6%	16.5%	17.3%	18.7%	31.0%	17.0%	12.1%	10.1%	16.2%	9.3%	10.6%	27.9%	15.3%	13.5%	21.1%	14.7%	20.6%	26.6%
Non-Family: Female householder	449,156	98,729	36,226	46,313	3,008	2,564	8,674	944	2,709	1,331	1,270	1,238	2,802	173	9,523	281	4,230	16,879	210
% of Total Households	17.8%	17.5%	14.7%	15.1%	13.6%	27.0%	15.9%	9.5%	8.4%	11.0%	9.0%	9.6%	23.4%	8.1%	11.1%	10.6%	12.3%	19.4%	18.0%

Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaska Native	288,987	30,953	13,861	19,478	2,224	934	1,645	1,091	1,809	461	683	810	661	187	4,611	278	3,693	4,952	51
% of Total Residents	4.2%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	2.9%	3.8%	1.1%	2.8%	1.4%	1.0%	1.3%	1.7%	2.0%	2.3%	1.4%	2.1%	3.1%	2.1%	1.3%
Asian	219,519	60,947	27,889	31,399	3,761	448	10,105	766	739	190	2,638	1,274	883	206	5,930	9	2,130	8,211	41
% of Total Residents	3.2%	3.7%	3.5%	3.2%	4.9%	1.8%	6.9%	2.0%	0.6%	0.4%	5.1%	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%	1.8%	0.1%	1.8%	3.5%	1.0%
Black/African American	281,731	103,435	47,682	70,672	5,979	1,599	4,153	2,564	5,727	1,151	8,459	3,112	2,973	859	22,282	532	17,378	15,677	507
% of Total Residents	4.1%	6.3%	6.1%	7.2%	7.8%	6.5%	2.8%	6.6%	4.3%	2.5%	16.3%	6.4%	9.1%	10.4%	6.9%	4.0%	14.6%	6.7%	12.7%
Hispanic	2,159,790	693,548	396,820	512,806	50,032	12,415	23,385	29,409	110,895	39,663	25,797	32,479	16,687	5,586	231,107	11,206	73,068	79,576	2,610
% of Total Residents	31.1%	42.4%	50.4%	52.3%	65.4%	50.8%	15.9%	75.4%	82.8%	86.8%	49.6%	66.4%	51.0%	67.8%	71.9%	84.4%	61.4%	33.8%	65.5%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	12,639	3,388	1,819	2,133	19	9	309	273	203	0	119	364	12	107	804	0	294	426	0
% of Total Residents	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
White/Caucasian	3,840,229	708,599	283,619	323,463	12,627	8,581	104,758	4,195	13,205	3,935	12,182	9,915	10,749	1,089	51,076	1,122	18,688	121,713	703
% of Total Residents	55.3%	43.4%	36.0%	33.0%	16.5%	35.1%	71.2%	10.8%	9.9%	8.6%	23.4%	20.3%	32.8%	13.2%	15.9%	8.4%	15.7%	51.6%	17.6%
Two or More Races	129,973	30,490	13,805	18,490	1,604	424	2,495	640	1,153	276	1,917	875	702	188	5,112	122	3,375	4,656	63
% of Total Residents	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	0.9%	0.6%	3.7%	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%	1.6%	0.9%	2.8%	2.0%	1.6%
Other	13,816	3,233	1,507	2,052	201	51	242	79	143	31	202	95	76	23	570	13	396	492	10
% of Total Residents	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%

Appendix B-I: Select Demographics of Residents in School Districts Served by Phoenix Head Start

Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start	All Phoenix Head Start Delegates	Alhambra	Phoenix Elem.	Booker T. Washington	Deer Valley	Fowler	Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)	Murphy	Roosevelt	Washington	Wilson					
									Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Phoenix Elem.	Riverside	Total			

Citizenship

Citizen	6,408,359	1,423,469	665,016	828,343	57,821	20,587	137,611	32,305	100,753	31,534	47,058	41,739	27,659	7,214	255,956	10,587	101,285	208,982	3,210
% of Total Residents	92.3%	87.1%	84.5%	84.5%	75.6%	84.2%	93.6%	82.8%	75.3%	69.0%	90.5%	85.3%	84.5%	87.5%	79.6%	79.7%	85.1%	88.7%	80.6%
Non-Citizen	538,326	211,124	121,987	152,151	18,626	3,873	9,480	6,710	33,122	14,172	4,940	7,186	5,085	1,030	65,534	2,694	17,738	26,721	774
% of Total Residents	7.7%	12.9%	15.5%	15.5%	24.4%	15.8%	6.4%	17.2%	24.7%	31.0%	9.5%	14.7%	15.5%	12.5%	20.4%	20.3%	14.9%	11.3%	19.4%

Language at Home

English Only	1,824,522	364,936	141,992	174,423	8,631	5,790	43,702	3,310	8,997	2,599	7,846	5,964	7,341	902	33,649	655	18,151	60,040	494
% of Total Households	72.3%	64.8%	57.4%	56.8%	39.1%	60.9%	80.1%	33.3%	27.8%	21.5%	55.5%	46.0%	61.3%	42.0%	39.3%	24.8%	52.7%	69.1%	42.2%
Sometimes/Always Spanish	498,155	152,707	84,900	108,906	11,296	3,179	4,739	6,067	22,409	9,127	4,774	6,346	3,849	1,101	47,605	1,937	14,471	19,041	569
% of Total Households	19.7%	27.1%	34.3%	35.5%	51.2%	33.4%	8.7%	61.0%	69.2%	75.6%	33.8%	49.0%	32.1%	51.3%	55.6%	73.4%	42.0%	21.9%	48.6%
Sometimes/Always Other Lang.	201,623	45,720	20,297	23,583	2,141	541	6,130	566	959	347	1,515	650	782	143	4,396	49	1,807	7,847	107
% of Total Households	8.0%	8.1%	8.2%	7.7%	9.7%	5.7%	11.2%	5.7%	3.0%	2.9%	10.7%	5.0%	6.5%	6.6%	5.1%	1.8%	5.2%	9.0%	9.2%

Linguistic Isolation

Spanish Only - Ling. Isolated	77,375	27,796	15,727	20,897	2,745	747	604	789	4,274	2,781	467	821	870	111	9,324	465	2,969	3,135	120
% of Total Households	3.1%	4.9%	6.4%	6.8%	12.4%	7.9%	1.1%	7.9%	13.2%	23.0%	3.3%	6.3%	7.3%	5.2%	10.9%	17.6%	8.6%	3.6%	10.2%
Other Lang. Only - Ling. Iso.	29,848	7,609	4,345	4,923	936	40	820	32	239	202	220	81	346	5	1,094	3	167	1,810	22
% of Total Households	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%	1.6%	4.2%	0.4%	1.5%	0.3%	0.7%	1.7%	1.6%	0.6%	2.9%	0.3%	1.3%	0.1%	0.5%	2.1%	1.9%

Educational Attainment (Age 25+)

Less than high school graduation	600,649	190,992	108,980	141,644	16,347	4,122	7,001	6,315	30,510	12,174	4,945	7,391	5,715	952	61,686	3,568	18,514	23,345	744
% of Total Residents Age 25+	13.0%	18.3%	23.0%	24.0%	39.4%	26.2%	7.0%	31.3%	43.9%	49.4%	16.5%	27.5%	26.6%	20.6%	34.8%	41.8%	26.6%	15.0%	33.6%
High School graduates	1,105,528	243,233	128,577	159,924	11,797	2,951	22,038	6,436	20,927	6,904	7,912	8,187	4,873	1,467	50,271	3,122	19,920	42,907	481
% of Total Residents Age 25+	23.9%	23.4%	27.2%	27.1%	28.4%	18.7%	22.0%	31.9%	30.1%	28.0%	26.4%	30.4%	22.7%	31.8%	28.4%	36.6%	28.6%	27.6%	21.7%
Some college, associates degree	1,572,222	311,419	143,174	173,536	9,780	3,559	37,018	5,234	14,874	4,542	9,869	7,920	5,419	1,534	44,158	1,370	19,477	52,403	537
% of Total Residents Age 25+	33.9%	29.9%	30.3%	29.4%	23.5%	22.6%	36.9%	26.0%	21.4%	18.4%	32.9%	29.4%	25.2%	33.2%	24.9%	16.1%	28.0%	33.7%	24.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,355,533	295,964	92,241	115,397	3,609	5,120	34,169	2,160	3,193	1,006	7,277	3,400	5,462	667	21,006	471	11,649	36,759	454
% of Total Residents Age 25+	29.3%	28.4%	19.5%	19.5%	8.7%	32.5%	34.1%	10.7%	4.6%	4.1%	24.3%	12.6%	25.4%	14.4%	11.9%	5.5%	16.7%	23.7%	20.5%

Appendix B-I: Select Demographics of Residents in School Districts Served by Phoenix Head Start

Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start	All Phoenix Head Start Delegates	Alhambra	Phoenix Booker T. Washington	Deer Valley	Fowler	Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)							Murphy	Roosevelt	Washington	Wilson
					Phoenix Elem.			Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Phoenix Elem.	Riverside	Total				

Employment (Age 16+)

Employed	3,113,841	787,782	355,233	271,219	31,080	11,940	77,275	16,826	53,089	16,711	22,743	22,685	14,807	4,062	134,098	4,948	52,305	110,761	1,873
% of Total Residents Age 16+	56.6%	63.0%	61.0%	61.1%	57.1%	60.6%	66.4%	63.5%	57.6%	52.4%	63.3%	64.7%	57.3%	69.1%	59.1%	45.3%	60.4%	60.2%	65.8%
Not Employed	2,384,116	462,178	227,100	172,664	23,336	7,753	39,183	9,682	39,119	15,196	13,160	12,364	11,055	1,815	92,710	5,973	34,235	73,244	972
% of Total Residents Age 16+	43.4%	37.0%	39.0%	38.9%	42.9%	39.4%	33.6%	36.5%	42.4%	47.6%	36.7%	35.3%	42.7%	30.9%	40.9%	54.7%	39.6%	39.8%	34.2%

Income (Households)

Less than \$15,000	281,509	64,413	30,771	41,578	4,942	2,306	3,169	1,213	4,723	3,011	1,044	989	2,952	183	12,901	640	4,698	11,497	211
% of Total	11.2%	11.4%	12.4%	13.5%	22.4%	24.3%	5.8%	12.2%	14.6%	24.9%	7.4%	7.6%	24.7%	8.5%	15.1%	24.3%	13.6%	13.2%	18.0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	244,220	54,354	26,421	33,576	3,499	1,270	3,278	904	4,384	1,808	866	1,025	1,502	151	9,736	483	3,718	10,505	182
% of Total	9.7%	9.6%	10.7%	10.9%	15.9%	13.4%	6.0%	9.1%	13.5%	15.0%	6.1%	7.9%	12.5%	7.1%	11.4%	18.3%	10.8%	12.1%	15.5%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	250,765	55,897	27,200	34,095	2,956	954	4,409	1,255	4,511	1,983	1,106	1,322	1,664	238	10,824	408	3,688	9,421	181
% of Total	9.9%	9.9%	11.0%	11.1%	13.4%	10.0%	8.1%	12.6%	13.9%	16.4%	7.8%	10.2%	13.9%	11.1%	12.6%	15.4%	10.7%	10.8%	15.5%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	349,631	81,414	39,043	47,762	3,545	1,392	6,939	1,661	6,563	1,867	1,683	2,300	1,530	406	14,349	287	5,331	14,079	179
% of Total	13.9%	14.5%	15.8%	15.6%	16.1%	14.6%	12.7%	16.7%	20.3%	15.5%	11.9%	17.7%	12.8%	18.9%	16.8%	10.9%	15.5%	16.2%	15.3%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	472,904	104,744	49,160	59,175	3,787	1,351	11,085	2,434	6,354	1,690	3,162	3,366	1,581	504	16,657	482	6,375	16,779	225
% of Total	18.7%	18.6%	19.9%	19.3%	17.2%	14.2%	20.3%	24.5%	19.6%	14.0%	22.4%	26.0%	13.2%	23.5%	19.4%	18.3%	18.5%	19.3%	19.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	315,900	66,833	29,364	35,338	1,664	719	8,138	1,126	3,076	860	2,413	1,983	958	270	9,561	154	4,062	9,834	81
% of Total	12.5%	11.9%	11.9%	11.5%	7.5%	7.6%	14.9%	11.3%	9.5%	7.1%	17.1%	15.3%	8.0%	12.6%	11.2%	5.8%	11.8%	11.3%	6.9%
\$100,000 or more	609,371	135,708	45,229	55,387	1,675	1,518	17,554	1,349	2,753	856	3,861	1,974	1,784	392	11,621	186	6,558	14,814	111
% of Total	24.1%	24.1%	18.3%	18.0%	7.6%	16.0%	32.2%	13.6%	8.5%	7.1%	27.3%	15.2%	14.9%	18.3%	13.6%	7.1%	19.0%	17.0%	9.5%

Appendix B-II: Select Demographics of Residents in Poverty in School Districts Served by Phoenix Head Start

Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start	All Phoenix Head Start Delegates	Alhambra	Phoenix Elem.	Booker T. Washington	Deer Valley	Fowler	Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)	Murphy	Roosevelt	Washington	Wilson					
									Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Phoenix Elem.	Riverside	Total			

Total Residents	1,121,818	317,439	174,177	230,035	26,626	9,041	12,740	9,274	41,796	17,688	8,757	7,474	11,037	1,464	88,215	5,938	28,230	48,360	1,611
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<i>Age</i>	Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start	All Phoenix Head Start Delegates	Alhambra	Phoenix Elem.	Booker T. Washington	Deer Valley	Fowler	Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)	Murphy	Roosevelt	Washington	Wilson					
Under 5 years	109,482	36,040	20,876	27,770	3,166	951	864	1,268	5,429	2,267	1,329	682	1,050	171	10,930	462	4,151	5,699	280
% of Total Residents	9.8%	11.4%	12.0%	12.1%	11.9%	10.5%	6.8%	13.7%	13.0%	12.8%	15.2%	9.1%	9.5%	11.7%	12.4%	7.8%	14.7%	11.8%	17.3%
5 to 14 years	207,056	69,238	41,327	52,842	6,465	1,582	2,046	2,775	11,273	4,649	2,627	1,809	1,852	430	22,640	701	6,960	9,252	420
% of Total Residents	18.5%	21.8%	23.7%	23.0%	24.3%	17.5%	16.1%	29.9%	27.0%	26.3%	30.0%	24.2%	16.8%	29.4%	25.7%	11.8%	24.7%	19.1%	26.1%
15 to 17 years	55,541	17,657	9,602	12,591	1,387	574	547	534	2,903	1,216	514	418	540	85	5,676	149	1,624	1,998	102
% of Total Residents	5.0%	5.6%	5.5%	5.5%	5.2%	6.4%	4.3%	5.8%	6.9%	6.9%	5.9%	5.6%	4.9%	5.8%	6.4%	2.5%	5.8%	4.1%	6.4%
18 to 24 years	166,391	37,914	21,094	28,258	3,555	1,522	2,276	1,005	4,583	1,729	760	1,180	1,518	183	9,952	1,023	2,961	5,823	140
% of Total Residents	14.8%	11.9%	12.1%	12.3%	13.4%	16.8%	17.9%	10.8%	11.0%	9.8%	8.7%	15.8%	13.7%	12.5%	11.3%	17.2%	10.5%	12.0%	8.7%
25 to 34 years	152,393	43,987	23,586	31,543	3,537	1,151	1,983	1,350	4,985	2,091	1,059	861	1,435	177	10,607	1,301	3,862	7,544	207
% of Total Residents	13.6%	13.9%	13.5%	13.7%	13.3%	12.7%	15.6%	14.6%	11.9%	11.8%	12.1%	11.5%	13.0%	12.1%	12.0%	21.9%	13.7%	15.6%	12.9%
35 to 44 years	122,998	40,326	22,970	29,678	3,266	1,212	1,689	1,305	5,865	2,568	1,277	842	1,225	221	11,999	780	3,276	5,936	214
% of Total Residents	11.0%	12.7%	13.2%	12.9%	12.3%	13.4%	13.3%	14.1%	14.0%	14.5%	14.6%	11.3%	11.1%	15.1%	13.6%	13.1%	11.6%	12.3%	13.3%
45 to 54 years	99,888	29,081	15,050	19,774	2,194	722	1,179	369	3,449	1,415	608	601	1,196	86	7,355	696	1,987	5,149	123
% of Total Residents	8.9%	9.2%	8.6%	8.6%	8.2%	8.0%	9.3%	4.0%	8.3%	8.0%	6.9%	8.0%	10.8%	5.9%	8.3%	11.7%	7.0%	10.6%	7.6%
55 to 64 years	103,974	24,327	11,435	15,844	1,761	783	1,307	326	2,094	832	402	773	1,187	87	5,374	549	1,802	3,854	88
% of Total Residents	9.3%	7.7%	6.6%	6.9%	6.6%	8.7%	10.3%	3.5%	5.0%	4.7%	4.6%	10.3%	10.8%	6.0%	6.1%	9.2%	6.4%	8.0%	5.4%
65 to 74 years	58,340	11,276	5,144	7,450	872	402	449	152	683	631	141	230	607	12	2,305	220	1,044	1,974	32
% of Total Residents	5.2%	3.6%	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%	4.4%	3.5%	1.6%	1.6%	3.6%	1.6%	3.1%	5.5%	0.8%	2.6%	3.7%	3.7%	4.1%	2.0%
75 years and over	45,753	7,593	3,093	4,286	422	142	400	190	531	289	40	78	427	12	1,377	56	563	1,132	4
% of Total Residents	4.1%	2.4%	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	3.1%	2.0%	1.3%	1.6%	0.5%	1.0%	3.9%	0.8%	1.6%	0.9%	2.0%	2.3%	0.2%

Appendix B-II: Select Demographics of Residents in Poverty in School Districts Served by Phoenix Head Start

Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start	All Phoenix Head Start Delegates	Alhambra	Phoenix Elem.	Booker T. Washington	Deer Valley	Fowler	Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)	Murphy	Roosevelt	Washington	Wilson					
									Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Phoenix Elem.	Riverside	Total			

Total Households	362,127	92,400	47,001	62,004	7,236	2,885	4,212	2,039	9,217	4,695	1,834	1,908	3,651	353	21,658	1,037	7,055	15,507	374
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Household Composition

Family: Married couple	80,436	21,526	12,334	15,254	1,740	481	817	667	3,167	1,384	526	646	551	80	6,354	306	1,468	3,307	114
% of Total Households	22.2%	23.3%	26.2%	24.6%	24.0%	16.7%	19.4%	32.7%	34.4%	29.5%	28.7%	33.8%	15.1%	22.7%	29.3%	29.5%	20.8%	21.3%	30.5%
Family: Male HH'er; no wife	23,023	6,723	3,937	5,046	631	129	301	148	908	336	359	82	233	59	1,978	88	645	1,112	13
% of Total Households	6.4%	7.3%	8.4%	8.1%	8.7%	4.5%	7.1%	7.3%	9.8%	7.2%	19.6%	4.3%	6.4%	16.8%	9.1%	8.5%	9.1%	7.2%	3.6%
Fam: Female HH'er; no husband	86,948	25,570	14,264	18,790	2,382	707	780	840	3,314	1,430	687	726	820	111	7,089	243	2,614	3,994	143
% of Total Households	24.0%	27.7%	30.3%	30.3%	32.9%	24.5%	18.5%	41.2%	36.0%	30.5%	37.5%	38.1%	22.5%	31.5%	32.7%	23.4%	37.0%	25.8%	38.2%
Non-Family: Male householder	79,584	18,960	8,315	11,894	1,256	842	1,197	193	688	734	95	178	1,069	50	2,814	235	1,372	3,924	60
% of Total Households	22.0%	20.5%	17.7%	19.2%	17.4%	29.2%	28.4%	9.5%	7.5%	15.6%	5.2%	9.3%	29.3%	14.1%	13.0%	22.7%	19.4%	25.3%	16.1%
Non-Family: Female householder	92,136	19,621	8,152	11,020	1,227	725	1,118	191	1,140	810	167	276	978	53	3,424	165	956	3,170	43
% of Total Households	25.4%	21.2%	17.3%	17.8%	17.0%	25.1%	26.5%	9.4%	12.4%	17.3%	9.1%	14.5%	26.8%	14.9%	15.8%	16.0%	13.6%	20.4%	11.6%

Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaska Native	95,280	7,694	3,829	5,823	838	344	315	401	709	125	108	35	297	111	1,386	105	1,223	1,187	25
% of Total Residents	8.5%	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%	3.1%	3.8%	2.5%	4.3%	1.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.5%	2.7%	7.6%	1.6%	1.8%	4.3%	2.5%	1.6%
Asian	26,501	6,408	4,296	4,976	1,685	83	548	1	241	28	299	124	359	0	1,051	2	223	1,369	13
% of Total Residents	2.4%	2.0%	2.5%	2.2%	6.3%	0.9%	4.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	3.4%	1.7%	3.3%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%	2.8%	0.8%
Black/African American	57,312	25,764	13,298	18,584	2,376	525	331	642	1,780	299	2,097	707	971	224	6,078	299	3,277	4,843	213
% of Total Residents	5.1%	8.1%	7.6%	8.1%	8.9%	5.8%	2.6%	6.9%	4.3%	1.7%	24.0%	9.5%	8.8%	15.3%	6.9%	5.0%	11.6%	10.0%	13.2%
Hispanic	502,442	192,050	111,195	149,291	17,001	5,617	3,332	7,856	35,389	15,988	4,208	5,477	6,078	1,063	68,204	4,818	20,300	20,881	1,281
% of Total Residents	44.8%	60.5%	63.8%	64.9%	63.9%	62.1%	26.2%	84.7%	84.7%	90.4%	48.1%	73.3%	55.1%	72.6%	77.3%	81.1%	71.9%	43.2%	79.5%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	1,799	418	241	249	12	9	20	0	113	0	36	8	0	0	157	0	0	52	0
% of Total Residents	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
White/Caucasian	401,830	78,287	37,811	46,235	3,958	2,181	8,010	288	3,093	1,160	1,510	981	2,949	29	9,722	620	2,520	18,782	154
% of Total Residents	35.8%	24.7%	21.7%	20.1%	14.9%	24.1%	62.9%	3.1%	7.4%	6.6%	17.2%	13.1%	26.7%	2.0%	11.0%	10.4%	8.9%	38.8%	9.6%
Two or More Races	29,284	5,500	2,841	3,818	544	120	161	49	341	72	410	116	249	23	1,211	66	534	1,125	8
% of Total Residents	2.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	2.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	4.7%	1.6%	2.3%	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.9%	2.3%	0.5%
Other	3,113	596	336	464	81	16	6	16	47	8	41	15	26	5	143	6	76	116	4
% of Total Residents	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%

Appendix B-II: Select Demographics of Residents in Poverty in School Districts Served by Phoenix Head Start

Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start	All Phoenix Head Start Delegates	Alhambra	Phoenix Booker T. Washington Elem.	Deer Valley	Fowler	Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)	Murphy	Roosevelt	Washington	Wilson					
								Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Phoenix Elem.	Riverside	Total			

Citizenship

Citizen	967,756	252,740	135,217	180,193	19,399	7,245	11,259	7,193	30,470	11,520	7,838	6,298	9,163	1,222	66,510	4,621	22,727	40,018	1,221
% of Total Residents	86.3%	79.6%	77.6%	78.3%	72.9%	80.1%	88.4%	77.6%	72.9%	65.1%	89.5%	84.3%	83.0%	83.5%	75.4%	77.8%	80.5%	82.8%	75.8%
Non-Citizen	154,062	64,699	38,960	49,842	7,226	1,796	1,480	2,081	11,326	6,168	919	1,176	1,875	241	21,706	1,317	5,504	8,342	390
% of Total Residents	13.7%	20.4%	22.4%	21.7%	27.1%	19.9%	11.6%	22.4%	27.1%	34.9%	10.5%	15.7%	17.0%	16.5%	24.6%	22.2%	19.5%	17.2%	24.2%

Educational Attainment (Age 25+)

Less than high school graduation	170,241	59,442	33,093	44,890	5,981	2,040	1,421	1,879	9,571	4,717	1,163	1,142	2,457	179	19,230	1,502	5,455	7,040	343
% of Total Residents Age 25+	29.2%	38.0%	40.7%	41.3%	49.6%	46.2%	20.3%	50.9%	54.4%	60.3%	33.0%	33.8%	40.4%	30.1%	49.3%	41.7%	43.5%	27.5%	51.3%
High School graduates	174,763	43,883	24,044	32,367	3,413	1,033	2,025	905	4,954	2,055	959	1,155	1,620	169	10,912	1,432	4,048	8,410	188
% of Total Residents Age 25+	30.0%	28.0%	29.6%	29.8%	28.3%	23.4%	28.9%	24.5%	28.1%	26.3%	27.2%	34.1%	26.7%	28.3%	28.0%	39.8%	32.3%	32.9%	28.2%
Some college, associates degree	166,602	38,737	19,006	24,353	2,204	824	2,329	789	2,650	911	1,106	842	1,448	214	7,171	557	2,430	7,961	88
% of Total Residents Age 25+	28.6%	24.7%	23.4%	22.4%	18.3%	18.7%	33.2%	21.4%	15.1%	11.6%	31.4%	24.9%	23.8%	35.9%	18.4%	15.5%	19.4%	31.1%	13.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	71,742	14,528	5,134	6,964	454	515	1,231	118	431	144	299	246	552	34	1,705	111	602	2,177	50
% of Total Residents Age 25+	12.3%	9.3%	6.3%	6.4%	3.8%	11.7%	17.6%	3.2%	2.4%	1.8%	8.5%	7.3%	9.1%	5.6%	4.4%	3.1%	4.8%	8.5%	7.4%

Employment (Age 16+)

Employed	253,558	70,490	37,109	30,664	5,772	2,042	3,276	1,902	8,962	2,962	1,413	1,939	2,132	265	17,673	999	5,205	10,619	371
% of Total Residents Age 16+	32.2%	34.2%	34.1%	34.0%	34.9%	32.3%	34.0%	37.6%	37.1%	28.6%	30.5%	40.0%	26.8%	31.8%	33.5%	21.1%	31.4%	32.4%	42.2%
Not Employed	533,208	135,786	71,663	59,639	10,760	4,276	6,371	3,151	15,164	7,404	3,216	2,904	5,824	569	35,081	3,726	11,373	22,124	507
% of Total Residents Age 16+	67.8%	65.8%	65.9%	66.0%	65.1%	67.7%	66.0%	62.4%	62.9%	71.4%	69.5%	60.0%	73.2%	68.2%	66.5%	78.9%	68.6%	67.6%	57.8%

Appendix B-III: Select Demographics of Children Under 5 Years of Age Living in Poverty in School Districts Served by Phoenix Head Start

Arizona	Phoenix	Early Head Start	All Phoenix Head Start Delegates	Alhambra	Phoenix Elem. Washington	Deer Valley	Fowler	Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)	Murphy	Roosevelt	Washington	Wilson					
					Phoenix Elem. Washington			Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Phoenix Elem. Riverside	Total				

Total Children Under 5 Years in Poverty	109,482	36,045	20,876	27,777	3,166	951	864	1,268	5,429	2,267	1,329	682	1,050	171	10,930	462	4,151	5,699	287
Est. EHS Eligible (0-2)	65,689	21,627	12,526	16,666	1,900	571	518	761	3,258	1,360	798	409	630	103	6,558	277	2,491	3,419	172
Est. HS Eligible (3-4)	43,793	14,418	8,351	11,111	1,267	380	346	507	2,172	907	532	273	420	69	4,372	185	1,660	2,279	115
Total Households	362,127	92,400	47,001	62,004	7,236	2,885	4,212	2,039	9,217	4,695	1,834	1,908	3,651	353	21,658	1,037	7,055	15,507	374

Household Composition

Family: Married couple	25,327	8,313	4,865	6,176	657	200	231	355	1,406	586	253	145	213	58	2,661	116	720	1,173	63
% of Total Households	7.0%	9.0%	10.3%	10.0%	9.1%	6.9%	5.5%	17.4%	15.3%	12.5%	13.8%	7.6%	5.8%	16.3%	12.3%	11.2%	10.2%	7.6%	16.8%
Family: Male HH'er; no wife	8,150	2,542	1,595	2,031	284	67	45	47	379	174	222	22	65	29	891	19	282	393	4
% of Total Households	2.3%	2.8%	3.4%	3.3%	3.9%	2.3%	1.1%	2.3%	4.1%	3.7%	12.1%	1.2%	1.8%	8.3%	4.1%	1.8%	4.0%	2.5%	0.9%
Fam: Female HH'er; no husband	34,866	11,168	6,456	8,510	1,057	251	278	501	1,547	617	236	352	294	20	3,067	77	1,357	1,847	75
% of Total Households	9.6%	12.1%	13.7%	13.7%	14.6%	8.7%	6.6%	24.6%	16.8%	13.1%	12.9%	18.4%	8.1%	5.7%	14.2%	7.5%	19.2%	11.9%	19.9%

Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaska Native	10,814	988	445	860	167	11	52	14	69	17	0	0	34	0	120	0	370	126	0
% of Total Residents	9.9%	2.7%	2.1%	3.1%	5.3%	1.2%	6.0%	1.1%	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	8.9%	2.2%	0.0%
Asian	1,250	575	464	528	235	0	27	0	0	0	25	0	46	0	71	0	16	177	2
% of Total Residents	1.1%	1.6%	2.2%	1.9%	7.4%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	3.1%	0.8%
Black/African American	6,684	3,046	1,454	2,116	230	62	7	67	136	52	374	0	73	25	659	11	472	563	44
% of Total Residents	6.1%	8.5%	7.0%	7.6%	7.3%	6.5%	0.8%	5.3%	2.5%	2.3%	28.1%	0.0%	7.0%	14.5%	6.0%	2.3%	11.4%	9.9%	15.4%
Hispanic	64,931	25,946	15,235	20,634	2,111	785	300	1,185	4,907	2,097	741	611	787	144	9,285	443	3,152	3,141	234
% of Total Residents	59.3%	72.0%	73.0%	74.3%	66.7%	82.5%	34.7%	93.4%	90.4%	92.5%	55.7%	89.5%	74.9%	83.8%	85.0%	95.8%	75.9%	55.1%	81.6%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	248	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of Total Residents	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
White/Caucasian	22,153	4,665	2,860	3,124	337	54	468	0	306	92	160	72	102	0	731	9	95	1,425	4
% of Total Residents	20.2%	12.9%	13.7%	11.2%	10.6%	5.7%	54.2%	0.0%	5.6%	4.1%	12.1%	10.5%	9.7%	0.0%	6.7%	1.9%	2.3%	25.0%	1.5%
Two or More Races	3,075	758	400	480	83	36	9	0	9	9	26	0	7	3	54	0	36	260	1
% of Total Residents	2.8%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%	2.6%	3.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.7%	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	4.6%	0.4%
Other	327	47	20	35	4	3	0	1	3	1	4	0	1	0	9	0	11	6	1
% of Total Residents	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%