



**City of Phoenix**

**HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT  
2021 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT  
2-YEAR UPDATE**



CITY OF PHOENIX  
HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT  
2021 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT 2-YEAR UPDATE

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## Purpose and Background

The City of Phoenix Human Services Department (HSD) delivers a variety of social services for Phoenix residents. These 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 regulations<sup>1</sup> 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;

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<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>2</sup> 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;

In conformance with these requirements, HSD conducted a complete community assessment in late 2018 and early 2019, culminating in a May 2019 report.<sup>3</sup> 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
- Summarizes the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on HSD clients and services.

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<sup>2</sup> 42 United States Code § 9908(b)(11).

<sup>3</sup> 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>

## 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 foods 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 42<sup>nd</sup> 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.

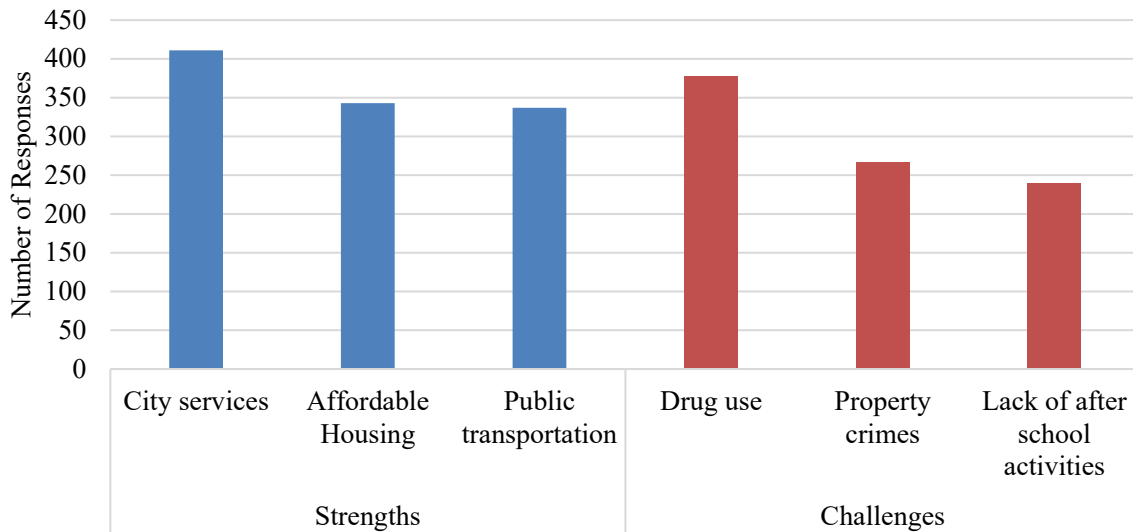
The City offered a host of opportunities for the City’s youth to access recreational, athletic, artistic, and educational pursuits outside of school hours, including more than 40 Phoenix afterschool center sites, 181 parks, 29 pools, seven museums, and five sports complexes. In addition, non-profit and 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.

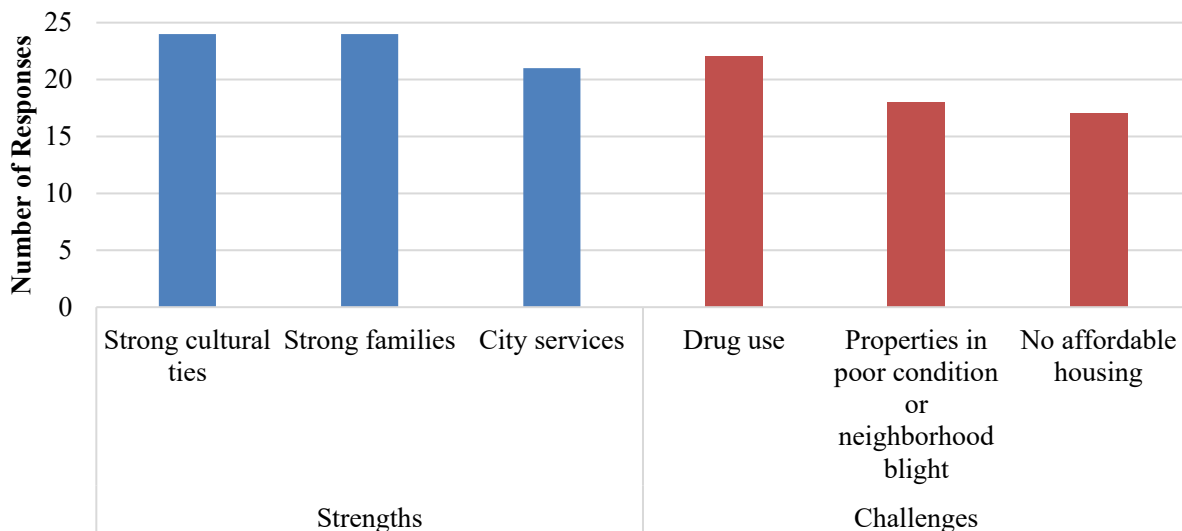
The 2019 Resident and Client Community Survey sought to gauge participants’ opinions about the greatest strengths and needs of their local Phoenix community. As illustrated in Figure 1, participants identified City services and transportation among their communities’ greatest strengths, while reporting 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, and income levels; affordable housing; nutrition assistance and food costs; early learning programs; health insurance; projected funding for relevant programs; and the availability of emergency services. As applicable and available, impacts related to the COVID-19 are described throughout.

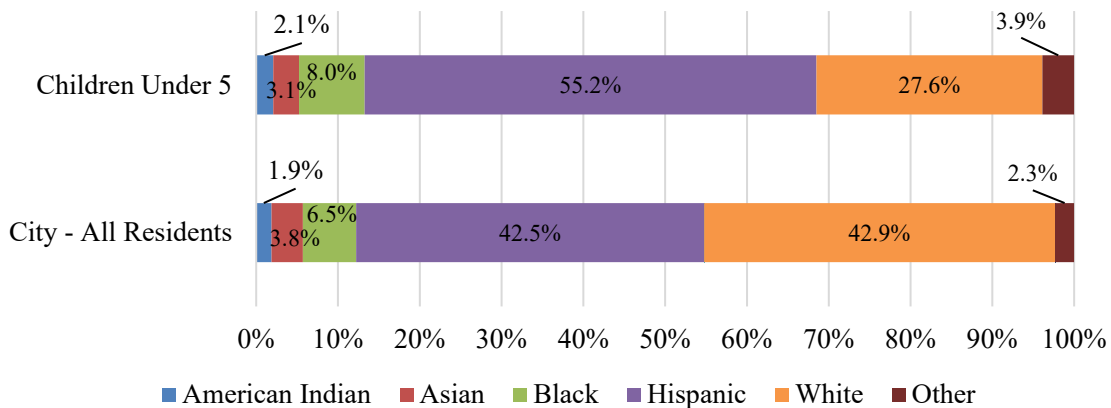
## Demographic Data and Indicators

This update reflects the most recent data from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, covering the five-year period from 2015 to 2019, since detailed city-level data from the 2020 decennial census has not yet been released. This data predates the COVID-19 pandemic, so any related impacts are not represented.

Between 2017 and 2019, the City’s population grew from 1,597,866 residents to 1,659,508 residents, a 3.8 percent growth rate.<sup>4</sup> This growth occurred primarily amongst the older age groups. The number of children under 5 remained relatively constant between 2017 and 2019, with about 119,000 children. However, between 2010 and 2019, the rate of births per 1,000 residents in Maricopa County declined from 14.2 in 2010 to 11.7 in 2019.<sup>5</sup> The number of adults 65 years and older increased 10.3 percent. from 161,470 in 2017 to 178,088 in 2019.

The City’s racial and ethnic composition was similar to the composition reported in the 2019 Community Assessment. Figure 3 reveals that 42.5 percent of the City’s total residents and 55.2 percent of children under five are of Hispanic descent.

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



<sup>4</sup> American Community Survey. (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates). Table S0101: Age and Sex (Phoenix City).

<sup>5</sup> Arizona Department of Health Services. (n.d.). Table T1: Number and Rate of Births and Deaths by County of Residence (2010 and 2019). Retrieved June 2021 from <https://pub.azdhs.gov/health-stats/report/avs/index.php>.

The number of residents living in poverty decreased by 3.1 percentage points between 2017 and 2019. As illustrated in Figure 4, all Phoenix villages saw decreases in poverty rates, ranging from less than one-tenth of a percentage point decrease in Rio Vista to a 11.6 percentage point decrease in Central City.

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

<b>Village</b>	<b>Total Residents (2019)</b>	<b>Total in Poverty (2019)</b>	<b>Pct. In Poverty (2019)</b>	<b>Pct. In Poverty (2017)</b>	<b>Pct. Pt. Change (2017-2019)</b>
<b>Phoenix</b>	<b>1,659,508</b>	<b>297,682</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>(3.1%)</b>
Ahwatukee Foothills	82,775	4,734	5.7%	5.9%	(0.2%)
Alhambra	144,302	39,113	27.1%	34.5%	(7.4%)
Camelback East	147,711	23,480	15.9%	21.7%	(5.8%)
Central City	57,880	21,655	37.4%	49.0%	(11.6%)
Deer Valley	186,422	20,015	10.7%	11.3%	(0.6%)
Desert View	59,871	2,154	3.6%	5.9%	(2.3%)
Encanto	58,363	12,347	21.2%	28.9%	(7.7%)
Estrella	98,028	20,814	21.2%	30.0%	(8.8%)
Laveen	64,157	9,398	14.6%	14.9%	(0.3%)
Maryvale	246,386	63,091	25.6%	35.3%	(9.7%)
North Gateway	22,250	646	2.9%	5.2%	(2.3%)
North Mountain	177,474	34,009	19.2%	21.8%	(2.6%)
Paradise Valley	180,191	18,612	10.3%	13.2%	(2.9%)
Rio Vista	5,928	403	6.8%	6.8%	(0.0%)
South Mountain	127,771	27,211	21.3%	30.9%	(9.6%)

Poverty rates for different demographic groups in the City vary significantly. For example, 27.9 percent of children under 5 years old live in poverty compared to only 11.1 percent of those 65 years and older.<sup>6</sup> Poverty rates for the American Indian, Hispanic, and Black populations are at or above 23 percent, compared to 9.8 percent for the Asian population and 10.6 percent for the White population.<sup>7</sup> Among residents 25 years and older, 30.1 percent those who did not complete high school live in poverty compared to 5.0 percent of those with a bachelor’s degree or higher.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Analysis of American Community Survey. (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates). Table B01001: Sex by Age and Table B17001: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age.

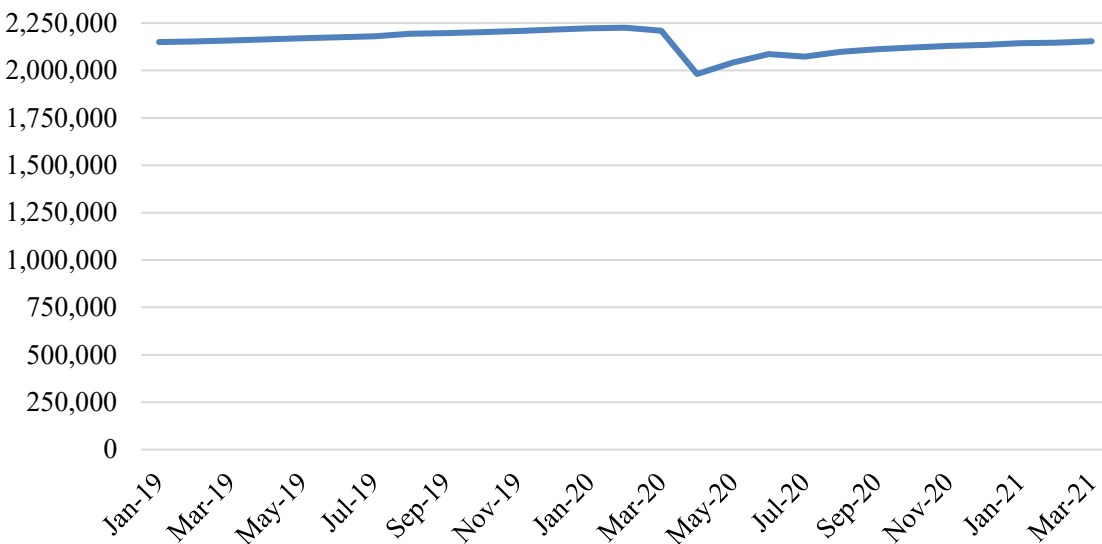
<sup>7</sup> Analysis of the B17020A – B17020I (Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Age [and Race/ Ethnicity]) and B17001: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age.

<sup>8</sup> Analysis of American Community Survey. (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates). Table B17003: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Individuals by Sex by Educational Attainment.

## 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.<sup>9,10</sup> In February 2020, there were 2,225,500 jobs in the greater Phoenix region, an all-time high. By April 2020, the Phoenix had lost 244,300 jobs as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In March 2021, there were a total of 2,154,100 available jobs, 3.2 percent less than February 2020. Figure 5 presents these this data.

**Figure 5: Number of Jobs in Phoenix Metropolitan Area, January 2019 - March 2021**



The pandemic has had varying impacts on different job industries. Figure 6 illustrates the jobs available in March 2021 by industry as a percentage of the jobs available within the same industries in February 2020, immediately prior to the onset of the pandemic. As the figure illustrates, jobs in the trade, transportation, and utilities industry now exceed the number that were available in February 2020, while jobs in leisure and hospitality have only recovered 84 percent of the jobs available in February 2020.<sup>11,12</sup>

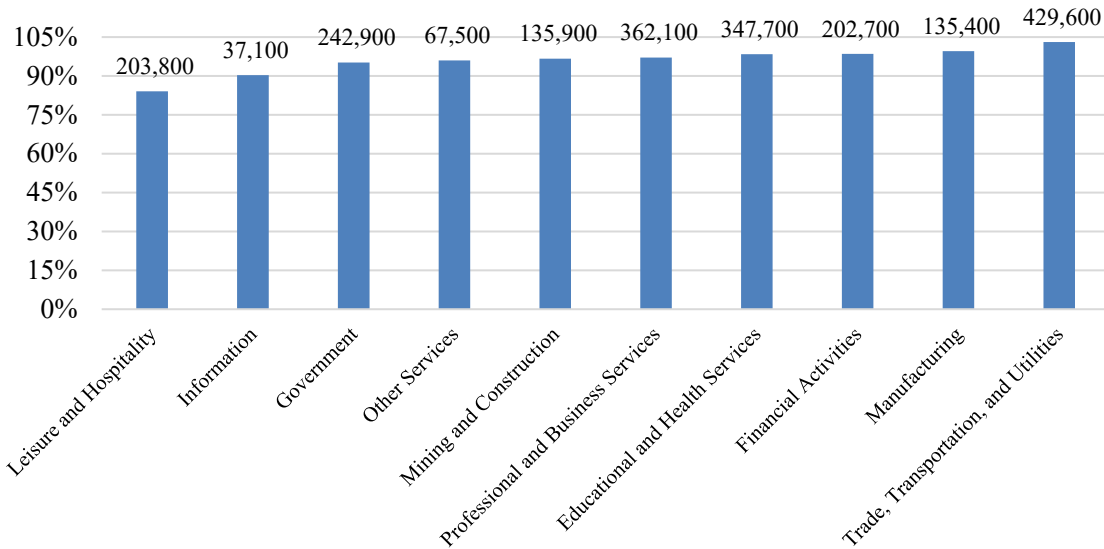
<sup>9</sup> Employment figures from the Arizona Commerce Authority are presented at different geographic area levels, where the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale metropolitan area is applied for these estimates (Phoenix-only data is not available).

<sup>10</sup> Arizona Commerce Authority. (n.d.). Industry Employment and Wages. Retrieved May 2021 from <https://www.azcommerce.com/oeo/labor-market/industry-employment/>.

<sup>11</sup> Arizona Commerce Authority. Nonfarm Employment (January 2020 – March 2021). Retrieved May 2021 from <https://www.azcommerce.com/oeo/labor-market/industry-employment/>.

<sup>12</sup> Arizona Commerce Authority. Average Hours and Earnings (All Employees). Retrieved May 2021 from <https://www.azcommerce.com/media/1547109/ces-allemp-04st-2020to2029.pdf>.

**Figure 6: Jobs Available in Phoenix Metropolitan Area by Industry, as Percentage of Jobs in February 2020**



The average unemployment rate in Phoenix for 2019 was 4.3 percent. Immediately prior to the pandemic in February 2020, the unemployment rate had decreased to 4.0 percent.<sup>13</sup> By April 2020, unemployment reached a peak of 13.9 percent, and has since gradually declined to 6.5 percent as of April 2021.<sup>14</sup>

The Arizona Commerce Authority projects that the City of Phoenix will add more than 100,000 jobs by 2022 (compared to the number of jobs in 2020).<sup>15</sup> Figure 7 lists the ten occupations with the largest projected job gains through 2022 within the City.

<sup>13</sup> Arizona Commerce Authority. (n.d.). Monthly Unemployment Trends (for City of Phoenix, not seasonally adjusted). Retrieved from <https://www.azcommerce.com/oeo/labor-market/unemployment/>.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Arizona Commerce Authority. (n.d.). 2020-2022 Arizona Occupational Projections (for the City of Phoenix). Retrieved from <https://www.azcommerce.com/oeo/labor-market/unemployment/>.



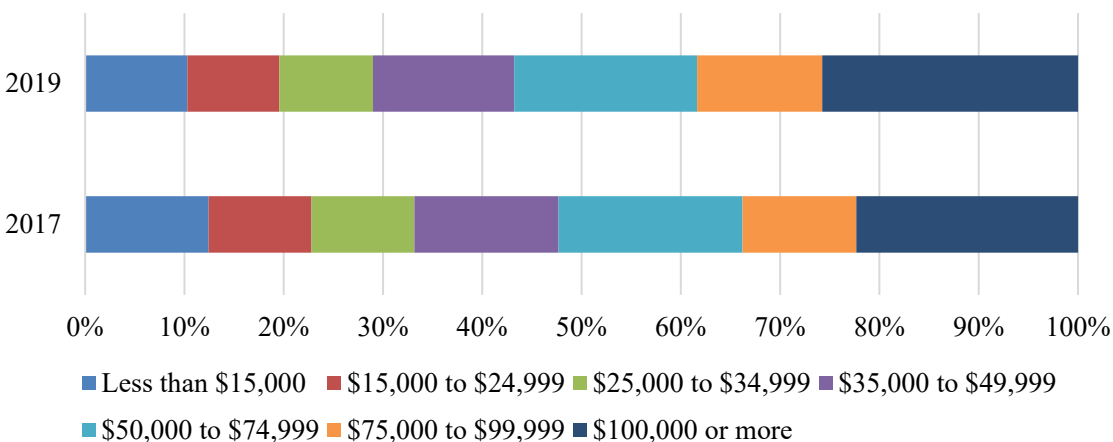
**Figure 7: Occupations with Largest Projected Job Growth, 2020 - 2022**

Occupation	Projected Job Growth
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	16,502
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	13,837
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	12,131
Material Moving Workers	10,629
Sales and Related Occupations	9,350
Food and Beverage Serving Workers	6,748
Management Occupations	6,424
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	5,573
Information and Record Clerks	5,266
Retail Sales Workers	4,990

## Income

Prior to the pandemic, incomes continued to rise. As shown in Figure 8, the overall percentage of households with income less than \$35,000 decreased by 4.2 percentage points while residents with incomes above \$75,000 increased by 4.5 percentage points.<sup>16</sup>

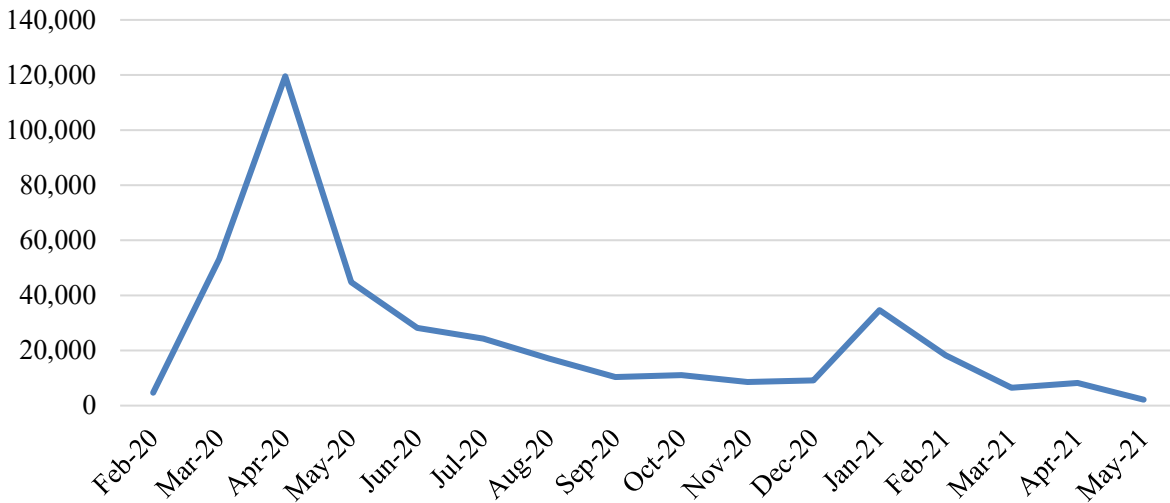
**Figure 8: Distribution of Households by Income Level in 2017 and 2019**



<sup>16</sup>Analysis of American Community Survey. (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates). Table CP03: Comparative Economic Characteristics.

However, as described in the previous section, the pandemic caused a significant increase in unemployment. Figure 9 illustrates the number of unemployment claims across Maricopa County since February 2020. As the figure shows, initial unemployment claims increased sharply in April 2020, but have returned to pre-pandemic levels as of May 2021.<sup>17</sup> However, the number of continuing claims across Arizona is still three times the pre-pandemic levels.<sup>18</sup> In addition to the 56,000 individuals receiving state unemployment insurance in April 2021, more than 130,000 Arizona residents received federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA).<sup>19</sup>

**Figure 9: Initial Unemployment Claims in Maricopa County**



Unemployment insurance is an important income supplement for individuals and families struggling with unemployment, providing an average of 14.2 weeks of benefits at an average weekly amount \$239 as of March 2021.<sup>20</sup> Between March 2020 and July 2020, eligible individuals also benefitted from the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation supplement, which provided an additional \$600 per week. This supplement ended in July 2020 and was replaced with the federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance stipend of \$300 per week.<sup>21</sup> In May 2021, the state announced that this supplement would end effective July 10<sup>th</sup>, 2021. Subsequently, the state will provide a \$2,000 bonus for eligible individuals that return to

<sup>17</sup> Arizona Commerce Authority. (n.d.). Unemployment Insurance Statistics (for Maricopa County). Retrieved from <https://www.azcommerce.com/oeo/labor-market/unemployment/>.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid. The average weekly continued claims in Arizona in February 2020, prior to the pandemic, was 18,437. In April 2021, the average weekly continued claims in Arizona reached 50,719, which is 2.75 times the February 2020 average.

<sup>19</sup> Arizona Department of Economic Security. May 29, 2021. Weekly Unemployment Insurance Dashboard. Retrieved June 2021 from

[https://des.az.gov/sites/default/files/media/Unemployment\\_Insurance\\_Dashboard.pdf?time=1622570725192](https://des.az.gov/sites/default/files/media/Unemployment_Insurance_Dashboard.pdf?time=1622570725192).

<sup>20</sup> Arizona Commerce Authority. (n.d.). Unemployment Insurance Statistics (Monthly UI Claims report). Retrieved from <https://www.azcommerce.com/oeo/labor-market/unemployment/>.

<sup>21</sup> Arizona Department of Economic Security. (n.d.). Unemployment Insurance Under CARES Act. Retrieved May 2021 from [https://des.az.gov/services/employment/unemployment-individual/ui-extension-cares-act#:~:text=PUA%20provides%20up%20to%2039,a\)\(3\)\(A](https://des.az.gov/services/employment/unemployment-individual/ui-extension-cares-act#:~:text=PUA%20provides%20up%20to%2039,a)(3)(A).

full-time employment, and a \$1,000 bonus for eligible individuals that return to part-time employment.<sup>22</sup> Additionally, the state reinstated the requirement that unemployment insurance beneficiaries would be required to search for work.<sup>23</sup>

In addition to unemployment-related supplements, three rounds of stimulus checks have been paid to eligible taxpayers in Phoenix based on tax filing status and income limitations:<sup>24</sup>

- The first round of stimulus checks was authorized by the federal CARES Act in March 2020, with distributions including \$1,200 per adult and \$500 per child for eligible households which were defined as single individuals with incomes of less than \$99,000, heads of household with incomes of less \$136,500, and married couples with incomes of less than \$198,000.
- The second round of stimulus checks was authorized by the federal Consolidated Appropriations Act in December 2020, and included \$600 per adult and \$600 per child for eligible households which were defined as single individuals with incomes of less than \$87,000, heads of household with incomes of less \$124,500, and married couples with incomes of less than \$174,000.
- The third round of stimulus checks was authorized by the federal American Rescue Plan Act in March 2021, and included \$1,400 per adult and \$1,400 per child for eligible households which were defined as single individuals with incomes of less than \$80,000, heads of household with incomes of less \$120,000, and married couples with incomes of less than \$160,000.

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 10 compares MIT’s 2021 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.

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<sup>22</sup> Arizona Office of the Governor. (May 13, 2021). Governor Ducey Announces “Arizona Back to Work.” Retrieved May 2021 from <https://azgovernor.gov/governor/news/2021/05/governor-ducey-announces-arizona-back-to-work>.

<sup>23</sup> Arizona Office of the Governor. (n.d.). Executive Order 2021-12 Resuming Work Search Requirements for Unemployment Recipients. Retrieved May 2021 from <https://azgovernor.gov/file/37567/download?token=6Kc3GYgB>.

<sup>24</sup> Peterson G. Foundation. (March 15, 2021). What to Know About All Three Rounds of Coronavirus Stimulus Checks. Retrieved May 2021 from <https://www.pgpf.org/blog/2021/03/what-to-know-about-all-three-rounds-of-coronavirus-stimulus-checks>.

**Figure 10: Current Living Wage Estimates in Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale Compared to 2019 Living Wage Estimates<sup>25</sup>**

<b>Household Composition</b>	<b>Current Living Wage*</b>	<b>Living Wage – 2019 Needs Assessment*</b>	<b>Percent Change since 2019</b>
1 Adult	\$30,245	\$24,752	22.2%
1 Adult, 1 Child	\$57,341	\$51,854	10.6%
1 Adult, 2 Children	\$70,085	\$63,669	10.1%
1 Adult, 3 Children	\$91,583	\$83,034	10.3%
2 Adults (1 works)	\$47,801	\$39,686	20.4%
2 Adults (1 works), 1 Child	\$57,278	\$48,797	17.4%
2 Adults (1 works), 2 Children	\$64,469	\$54,413	18.5%

\*Required annual income before taxes.

The table indicates the required living wage in the region has increased significantly over the past two years, ranging from 10.1 percent for households with 1 adult and 2 children to 22.2 percent for households with 1 adult and no children. The largest estimated increases in expenses were for housing and transportation. For example, the annual housing cost for a single adult with one child is estimated to have increased by \$1,920 (15.8 percent) and transportation-related expenses increased by more than \$1,300 per year (17.3 percent) since the 2019 Community Assessment.

A single parent with two children working full-time and the earning minimum wage (\$12.15 per hour or \$25,272 per year) would make only 36.1 percent of the living wage. This gap demonstrates the importance of programs such as LIHEAP, SNAP, cash assistance, and child care subsidies to supplement the income of lower-wage workers.

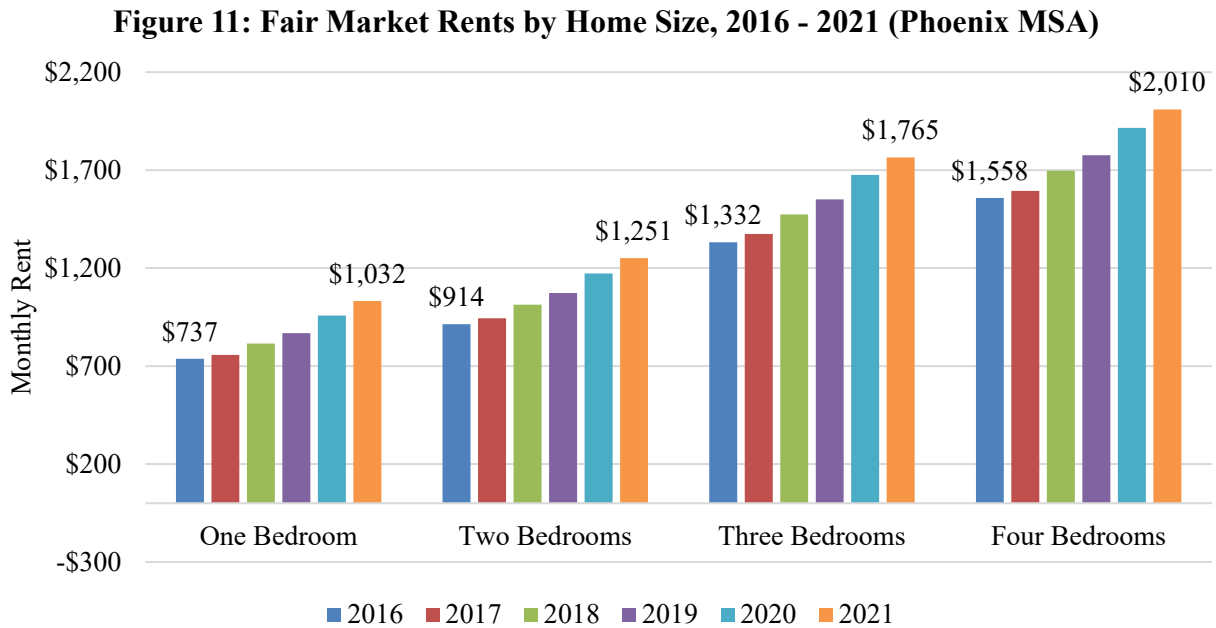
## Housing

A review of the City’s housing market found that both the sales and rental markets continue to become less affordable for low-income families and residents. The median sales price for a single-family home increased from \$273,000 in May 2020 to \$340,341 in May 2021, an increase of 24.6 percent.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>25</sup>Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (n.d.). Living Wage Calculation for Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ. Retrieved from <https://livingwage.mit.edu/metros/38060>. The recent MIT living wage estimates adds a line item to family expenses for ‘civic’ activities that did not appear in prior estimates for items expenses related to pets, reading material, movie and museum attendance, children’s sports, clubs, and outdoor recreation activities. Since this expense did not appear in prior estimates, it was removed from the current living wage to ensure comparability across years.

<sup>26</sup> Zillow. (June 2021). Phoenix Home Prices & Values. Retrieved from <https://www.zillow.com/phoenix-az/home-values/>.

Further exacerbating the issue of a lack of affordable housing, the monthly fair market rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom home in the Phoenix MSA increased to \$1,251 in 2021 compared to \$1,073 in 2019, an increase of 16.6 percent. Figure 11 demonstrates how FMRs have increased for all home sizes between 2016 and 2021.<sup>27</sup>



The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) identifies a “severe rent burden” as more than 50 percent of a household’s income spent on rent, making it more difficult to afford other expenses, such as food, clothing, transportation, and medical care.<sup>28</sup> The monthly income for a family of four living at the 2021 poverty level is \$2,208, which means that a family would have to use nearly 57 percent of their income to rent a 2-bedroom home at the current FMR, while a 3-bedroom home would require nearly 80 percent of the family’s monthly income. Further, the Phoenix MSA’s rental housing supply as of March 2021 had only 21 affordable units (defined by HUD as housing that costs no more than 30 percent of household income) for every 100 low-income households.<sup>29</sup> This is the same level as the 2019 Community Assessment, making the Phoenix metropolitan area the fourth least affordable housing market in the 50 largest metropolitan areas, behind only Las Vegas, Houston, and Los Angeles.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>27</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2021). Fair Market Rents. Retrieved from [https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr/fmrs/FY2021\\_code/2021summary.odn](https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr/fmrs/FY2021_code/2021summary.odn). Note: the FMR is currently set at the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile, which is the dollar amount below which 40 percent of the standard-quality rental housing units are rented.

<sup>28</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (n.d.). Rental Burdens: Rethinking Affordability Measures. Retrieved from [https://www.huduser.gov/portal/pdredge/pdr\\_edge\\_featd\\_article\\_092214.html#:~:text=HUD%20defines%20cost%20Dburdened%20families,of%20one's%20income%20on%20rent.](https://www.huduser.gov/portal/pdredge/pdr_edge_featd_article_092214.html#:~:text=HUD%20defines%20cost%20Dburdened%20families,of%20one's%20income%20on%20rent.)

<sup>29</sup> National Low Income Housing Coalition. (March 2021). The Gap – A Shortage of Affordable Homes. Retrieved from [https://reports.nlihc.org/sites/default/files/gap/Gap-Report\\_2021.pdf](https://reports.nlihc.org/sites/default/files/gap/Gap-Report_2021.pdf).

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

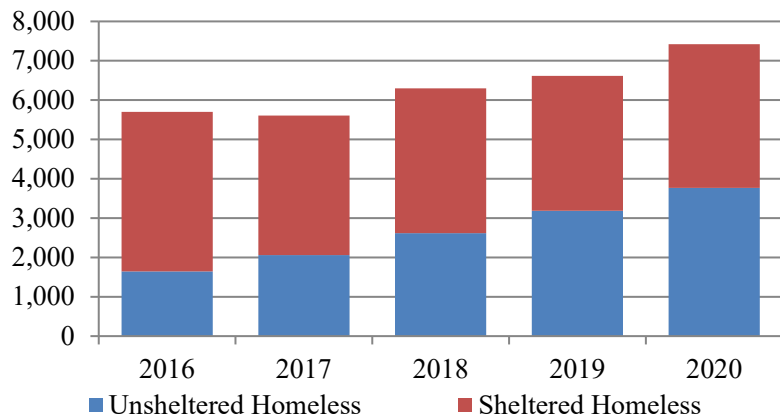
The Housing Opportunity Index (HOI) measures the share of homes sold in an area that are affordable for a family earning the local median income, based on standard mortgage underwriting criteria.<sup>31</sup> Since 2011, when more than 83 percent of the homes were affordable for families earning the City’s median income, the index has declined by 20 percentage points. As of the first quarter of 2021, fewer than 63 percent of available housing was affordable for families earning the City’s median income. It is anticipated that the percentage of available affordable houses will continue to decline through 2021 as Phoenix housing prices have increased by over 10 percent since the beginning of year, and are projected to continue increasing through 2021.<sup>32</sup>

The City’s Housing Department manages almost 1,700 public housing units and more than 2,600 affordable housing units, and provides almost 7,000 Section 8 housing vouchers annually. However, the demand for affordable housing continues to exceed the supply the City is able to support. For example, as of May 2021, there were approximately 15,000 individuals on the waiting list for the City’s Section 8 vouchers.

As shown in Figure 12, the number of individuals experiencing homeless in Maricopa County grew from 5,702 in 2016 to 7,419 in 2020, a 30 percent increase based on the annual point-in-time count.<sup>33</sup>

The number of unsheltered individuals increased by 129 percent, from 1,646 in 2016 to 3,767 in 2020, an indication that additional shelter supports are needed. In February 2021, the City Council voted to add 275 additional beds to the Central Arizona Shelter Services (CASS) shelter in central Phoenix. Additionally, during fiscal year 2021, the City devoted \$10 million to purchase a hotel that houses military veterans experiencing homelessness, supported heat relief at the Phoenix Convention Center, and devoted \$20 million

**Figure 12: Point-in-Time Homeless Count, Maricopa County, 2016-2020**



<sup>31</sup>Wells Fargo and the National Association of Home Builders. Housing Opportunity Index (1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Reports – 2021). Retrieved from <https://www.nahb.org/News-and-Economics/Housing-Economics/Indices/Housing-Opportunity-Index>.

<sup>32</sup> Zillow. (June 2021). Phoenix Home Prices & Values. Retrieved from <https://www.zillow.com/phoenix-az/home-values/>

<sup>33</sup> 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. Due to the pandemic, the 2021 Point-in-Time Count was canceled.

for services related to homelessness, including shelter services for more than 5,400 individuals and families.<sup>34</sup>

The Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey measures weekly data to report information about how the pandemic has impacted families across the United States. Household Pulse Survey data published for the Phoenix metropolitan area in June 2021 found that 8.1 percent of survey respondents who rent their homes indicated they were not caught up on rent payments, and of these, 58.3 percent felt it was at least somewhat likely they would leave their home in the subsequent two months due to eviction.<sup>35</sup> At the same time, 8.4 percent of home owners reported being behind on mortgage payments, and of these, 34.9 percent felt it was at least somewhat likely they would leave their home in the subsequent two months due to foreclosure.<sup>36</sup>

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) moratorium on evictions was most recently extended through July 2021, preventing landlords from evicting tenants if the tenant meets certain criteria, such as recently losing a job, incurring extraordinary out-of-pocket medical expenses, and when eviction might result in homelessness.<sup>37</sup> Evictions during the pandemic have largely been prevented by the moratorium, but are expected to increase significantly once the moratorium expires. Figure 13 illustrates the number of eviction filings in Maricopa County between March 2020 and May 2021.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> City of Phoenix. (February 3, 2021). Mayor, Council Approve Additional Beds for Those Experiencing Homelessness. Retrieved from <https://www.phoenix.gov/humanservices/homelesshelp>.

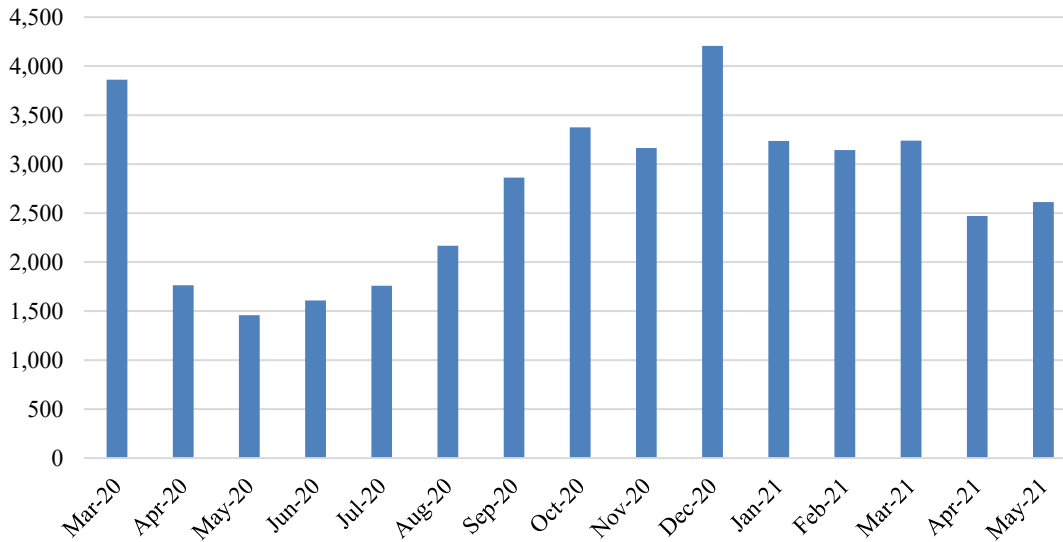
<sup>35</sup> United States Census Bureau. June 2, 2021. Week 30 Household Pulse Survey: May 12 – May 24, 2021 (Phoenix Metro Area data). Table 1b (Last Month's Payment Status for Renter-Occupied Housing Units), Table 3b (Likelihood of Having to Leave this House in Next Two Months Due to Eviction), Table 1a (Last Month's Payment Status for Owner-Occupied Housing Units), and Table 3a (Likelihood of Having to Leave this House in Next Two Months Due to Foreclosure). Retrieved May 2021 from <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2021/demo/hhp/hhp28.html>.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> Arizona Supreme Court. (n.d.). COVID-19 Processing Eviction Matters. Retrieved May 2021 from <https://www.azcourts.gov/selfservicecenter/Landlord-Tenant-Disputes-Eviction-Actions/COVID-19-Processing-Eviction-Matters> (see also form AOC EAGN23F-040521 – Declaration to Landlord for a Temporary Halt in Residential Eviction).

<sup>38</sup> Eviction Lab. (n.d.). Changes in Eviction Filings in Maricopa County. Retrieved June 2021 from <https://evictionlab.org/eviction-tracking/phoenix-az/>.

**Figure 13: Eviction Filings in Maricopa County (March 2020 - May 2021)**



## Nutrition

One area that demonstrates the continuing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is the significant increase in the number of families receiving Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. Prior to the pandemic in February 2020, 193,844 households in Maricopa County received SNAP benefits; as of April 2021, there were 240,532 households receiving benefits, an increase of 24.1 percent.<sup>39</sup> Additionally, in April 2021, prices for food prepared at home increased by 2.7 percent compared to costs in April 2020, while food purchased away from home increased by 3.4 percent.<sup>40</sup>

## Early Learning

Preschool enrollment rates in Phoenix and in the State continue to lag national preschool enrollment rates. Nationally, 48.3 percent of 3 and 4-year-olds were enrolled in preschool in 2019, compared to only 38.8 percent across the State and 34.1 percent in the City.<sup>41</sup> Rates of preschool attendance have increased somewhat since the 2019 Community Assessment, when 38.1 percent of preschoolers were enrolled statewide, and 32.7 percent were enrolled in the City.

<sup>39</sup> Arizona Department of Economic Security. Family Assistance Administration Statistical Bulletins for February 2020 and April 2021. Retrieved June 2021 from <https://des.az.gov/documents-center?qt-content-tab=1>.

<sup>40</sup> United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. (April 2021). Consumer Price Index, Phoenix Area – April 2021. Retrieved from [https://www.bls.gov/regions/west/news-release/consumerpriceindex\\_phoenix.htm#table1](https://www.bls.gov/regions/west/news-release/consumerpriceindex_phoenix.htm#table1).

<sup>41</sup> American Community Survey. (2015-2019 5-Year Estimates). Table S1401: School Enrollment (3 to 4-year-olds enrolled in school).

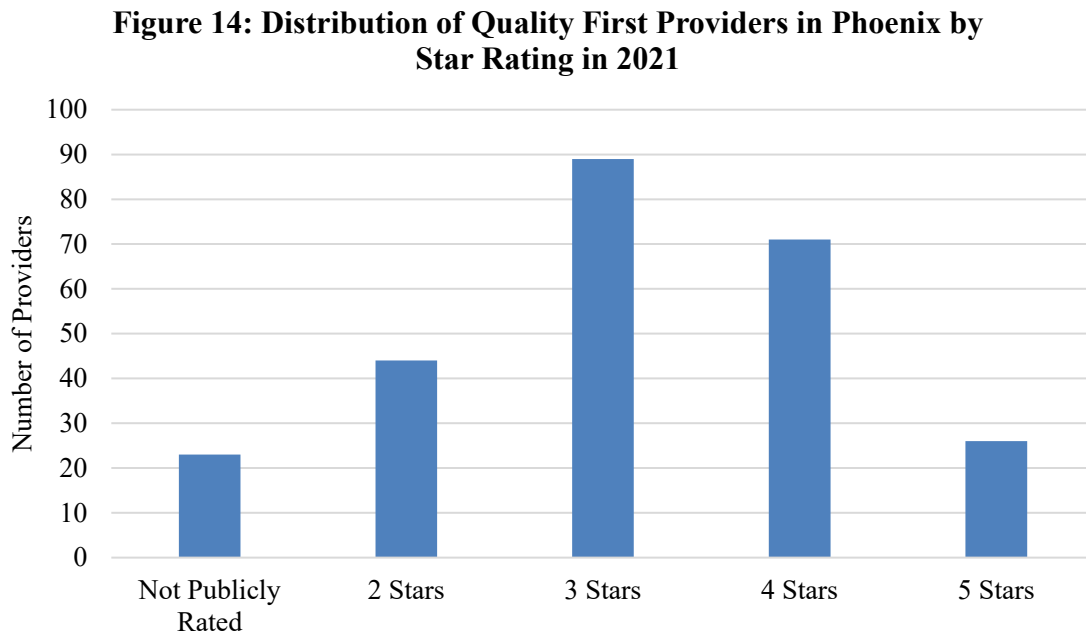


The child care subsidy program, administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security, remains an important resource for children of low-income families to access child care. The State FY2021 budget included funding to continue the suspension of a waiting list through June 2022.<sup>42</sup>

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).<sup>43</sup> 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 with a five-star Quality First rating or that are nationally accredited

Figure 14 illustrates the distribution of providers by star rating.<sup>44</sup>



<sup>42</sup> Arizona State Legislature, Joint Legislative Budget Committee. (July 2020). FY2021 Appropriations Report. Retrieved May 2021 from <https://www.azleg.gov/jlbc/21AR/FY2021AppropRpt.pdf>.

<sup>43</sup> Arizona Department of Economic Security. (March 2021). Maximum Reimbursement Rates for Child Care. Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/sites/default/files/dl/CCA-1227A.pdf?time=1620670517718>.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

FTF funds scholarships for children of low-income families to attend a Quality First-rated provider's program. In 2020, FTF funded 2,429 Quality First scholarships in the Phoenix.<sup>45</sup>

As a result of the pandemic, the State of Arizona received \$88 million in supplemental Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) funding to support Arizona's child care system as part of the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act. Of this, \$47 million was used to help regulated child care providers to remain safely open or to reopen, \$31 million was provided to the Arizona Enrichment Center to provide priority care for essential workers, and to increase the number of paid absences from 2 to 5 days for DES contracted child care providers, and the remaining balance was held in reserve to address unforeseen needs as they arise.<sup>46</sup> Additional funding of \$254 million was appropriated to Arizona in December 2020 to assist child care providers with preventing, preparing for, and responding to COVID-19.<sup>47</sup>

The President's American Families Plan, which has not yet been adopted, includes a provision for publicly funding preschool for all three and four-year-olds, while providing additional economic support to families to ensure no more than 7 percent of family income is spent on child care, saving families a projected average of \$13,000 per year on child care expenses.<sup>48</sup>

The City of Phoenix Head Start and Early Head Start are comprehensive school readiness programs which serve low-income families with children under 6 years old. Funding in fiscal year 2021 was \$43.9 million and was projected to be \$44.7 million in fiscal year 2022. Head Start funds 3,451 HSD slots (including 2,963 Head Start slots and 488 Early Head Start slots).<sup>49</sup> HSD has funding to support enrollment of less than a third of the City's children eligible for Head Start and less than five percent of children eligible for Early Head Start.

## 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 among all residents declined by 2.3 percentage points, to 84.6 percent, and by 3.4

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<sup>45</sup> First Things First. (2019). 2019 Impact Reports for Phoenix South Region and Phoenix North Region. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Impact-Report-2020-Phoenix-South.pdf> (Phoenix South) and <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Impact-Report-2020-Phoenix-North.pdf> (Phoenix North).

<sup>46</sup> Arizona Department of Economic Security. (n.d.). COVID-19 and CARES Act Updates. Retrieved May 2021 from <https://des.az.gov/services/child-and-family/child-care>.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

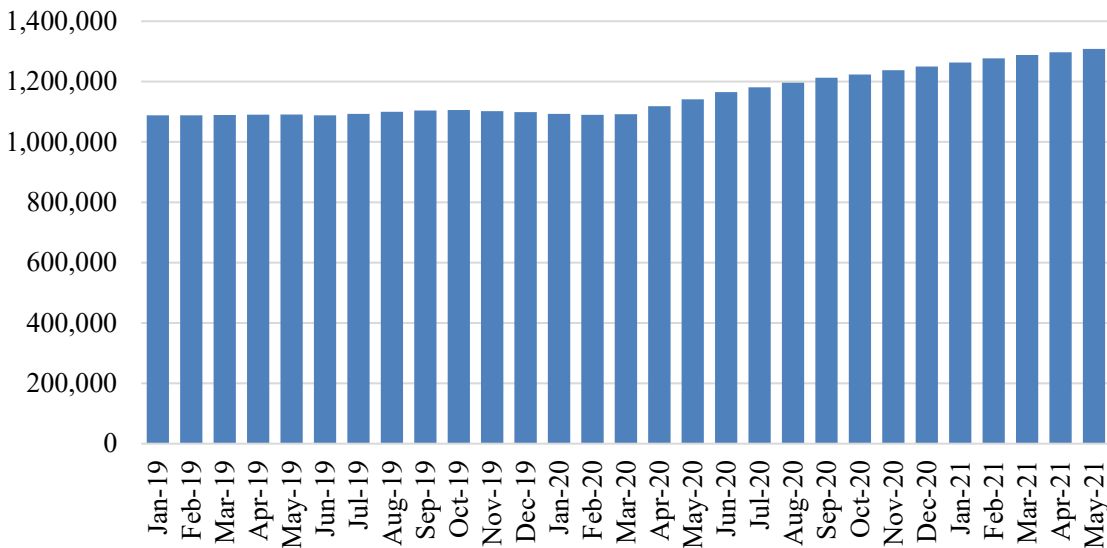
<sup>48</sup> The White House. (April 28, 2021). Fact Sheet: The American Families Plan. Retrieved May 2021 from <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/04/28/fact-sheet-the-american-families-plan/>.

<sup>49</sup> City of Phoenix. (n.d.). FY2020-21 Adopted Budget & FY2021-22 Preliminary Budget - Citywide Inventory of Programs. Retrieved from [https://www.phoenix.gov/budgetsite/budget-books/2020-21\\_Citywide\\_Inventory\\_Of\\_Programs.pdf](https://www.phoenix.gov/budgetsite/budget-books/2020-21_Citywide_Inventory_Of_Programs.pdf).

percentage points to 91.5 percent for children under 6.<sup>50</sup> According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, in 2019, there were declines in Medicaid and non-group coverage “resulting in an increase in the number of nonelderly people without insurance”<sup>51</sup>

Enrollment in AHCCCS among residents of Maricopa County was relatively stable between January 2019 and March 2020, when total enrollment was just under 1.1 million residents. As a result of the pandemic, enrollment continually increased each month from April 2020 through May 2021, when total enrollment reached 1.3 million residents which is an increase of 19.8 percent, as illustrated in Figure 15.<sup>52</sup>

**Figure 15: AHCCCS Enrollment of Maricopa County Residents, January 2019 - May 2021**



## Emergency Services

The need for HSD services has always been significantly greater than available resources. The COVID-19 pandemic’s impact on low-income residents has exacerbated these needs. The federal government responded by providing additional funding in several program areas including utility, rent, and mortgage assistance. The following are the current fiscal year 2021 and projected fiscal year 2022 funding for the major emergency service HSD grants:

<sup>50</sup> American Community Survey. (2019 1-Year Estimate). Table S2701: Selected Characteristics of Health Insurance Coverage in the United States (Phoenix City).

<sup>51</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation. (November 6, 2020). Key Facts About the Uninsured Population. Retrieved May 2021 from <https://www.kff.org/uninsured/issue-brief/key-facts-about-the-uninsured-population/>.

<sup>52</sup> Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System. Population by County reports (as of May 2021). Retrieved from <https://www.azahcccs.gov/Resources/Reports/population.html>.

- 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 base funding was \$7.35 million in fiscal year 2021, and is projected to be \$7.04 million in fiscal year 2022.<sup>53</sup> Additionally, DES provided \$4.05 million, and the City dedicated \$3.16 million in one-time funds from the CARES Act. The increased funding will allow HSD to serve approximately 11,241 additional households.<sup>54</sup>
- The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funds various anti-poverty services, including assistance with rent and utility payments. CSBG base funding was \$1.73 million in fiscal year 2021. In addition, \$2.49 million of one-time CARES Act funding was provided by DES and the City provided \$1.06 million for rent/mortgage assistance which allowed HSD to serve an additional 2,938 households.<sup>55</sup>
- 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 2022.
- In February 2021, the City of Phoenix approved the distribution of \$51 million in federal Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA) funding to further assist residents with the cost of rent and home utilities, which allowed HSD to serve an additional 12,962 households.<sup>56</sup> Residents may receive up to 15 months of assistance on past due rent, while utility assistance includes funding for past due water, gas, and electric utilities.<sup>57</sup> Another \$55.3 million will be available in fiscal year 2022.
- The Low Income Household Water Assistance Program provides funds to assist low-income households with water and wastewater bills. This is a new grant and the funding is \$225,000 for fiscal years 2021 and 2022.
- In fiscal year 2021, Phoenix created a distribution plan for \$293 million in CARES Act funding, of which \$45 million was allocated to various community investments, including \$30 million to utility and rent/ mortgage assistance, \$10 million for homelessness and domestic violence programs, and \$5 million to food delivery for seniors, schools, and food banks.<sup>58</sup>

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<sup>53</sup> Arizona Department of Economic Security. State Fiscal Year 2021 and 2022 Community Action Alerts (December 11, 2020 and April 2, 2021). Retrieved May 2021 from <https://des.az.gov/>.

<sup>54</sup> Based on HSD internal cost per case estimates of \$641 for LIHEAP.

<sup>55</sup> Based on HSD internal cost per case estimates of \$1,206 for CSBG.

<sup>56</sup> Based on HSD internal cost per case estimates of \$3,935 for Emergency Rental Assistance.

<sup>57</sup> City of Phoenix. (February 9, 2021). Phoenix Approves \$51 Million in Emergency Rental and Utility Assistance. Retrieved May 2021 from <https://www.phoenix.gov/humanservices/rental-assistance>.

<sup>58</sup> City of Phoenix. (July 1, 2020). City of Phoenix Coronavirus Relief Fund Strategic Plan (Attachment A). Retrieved May 2021 from <https://www.phoenix.gov/Documents/CARES%20Act%20Fund%20Strategic%20Plan%207.1.20.pdf>.

## Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a large impact on the City and its residents. At its peak in April 2020, unemployment reached nearly 14 percent, with close to 250,000 residents displaced from their jobs. Since then, unemployment has decreased to 6.5 percent, but some industries, such as leisure and hospitality, have been slower to recover. Despite high unemployment, the cost of housing in the Phoenix metropolitan area has continued to significantly increase, with only 21 affordable housing units for every 100 low income individuals, rendering Phoenix the fourth least affordable market among the 50 largest metropolitan areas in the country. Eviction rates are likely to climb steeply following the expiration of a moratorium on evictions in July 2021. Housing supports, such as federal Emergency Rental Assistance, will play a central role in supporting the City's residents.

During the pandemic, a variety of publicly funded income supports have been distributed to the City's residents, including CARES Act funding for rent, mortgage, and utility assistance; Pandemic Unemployment Assistance; and three federal stimulus payments. However, these were one-time resources for low-income individuals and beginning in fiscal year 2022, HSD resources will be limited to its previous LIHEAP and CSBG funding which can only meet a small percentage of the need.

**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	
<b>Total Residents</b>	<b>7,050,299</b>	<b>1,659,508</b>	82,775	144,302	147,711	57,880	186,422	59,871	58,363	98,028	64,157	246,386	22,250	177,474	180,191	5,928	127,771	
<b>Age</b>																		
Under 5 years	433,968	119,620	4,358	11,506	8,764	4,205	11,799	3,597	3,220	8,660	5,773	22,070	1,572	13,165	9,997	246	10,689	
% of Total Residents	6.2%	7.2%	5.3%	8.0%	5.9%	7.3%	6.3%	6.0%	5.5%	8.8%	9.0%	9.0%	7.1%	7.4%	5.5%	4.1%	8.4%	
5 to 14 years	922,302	241,122	11,009	22,743	17,254	8,179	23,744	8,851	6,630	17,925	11,837	45,693	3,481	21,776	20,898	815	20,286	
% of Total Residents	13.1%	14.5%	13.3%	15.8%	11.7%	14.1%	12.7%	14.8%	11.4%	18.3%	18.5%	18.5%	15.6%	12.3%	11.6%	13.7%	15.9%	
15 to 17 years	279,074	71,203	3,791	6,193	4,980	2,200	6,923	2,642	1,970	4,997	3,095	13,927	824	6,529	6,616	298	6,217	
% of Total Residents	4.0%	4.3%	4.6%	4.3%	3.4%	3.8%	3.7%	4.4%	3.4%	5.1%	4.8%	5.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	5.0%	4.9%	
18 to 24 years	682,423	161,219	5,773	16,387	12,972	8,377	16,070	3,420	4,883	11,170	5,801	31,219	1,281	17,388	12,519	279	13,681	
% of Total Residents	9.7%	9.7%	7.0%	11.4%	8.8%	14.5%	8.6%	5.7%	8.4%	11.4%	9.0%	12.7%	5.8%	9.8%	6.9%	4.7%	10.7%	
25 to 34 years	964,947	265,362	11,446	21,331	28,875	10,996	30,014	6,496	11,752	18,608	9,853	37,390	2,938	27,781	26,612	860	20,410	
% of Total Residents	13.7%	16.0%	13.8%	14.8%	19.5%	19.0%	16.1%	10.8%	20.1%	19.0%	15.4%	15.2%	13.2%	15.7%	14.8%	14.5%	16.0%	
35 to 44 years	866,788	229,058	11,025	19,792	21,044	7,418	25,408	8,679	9,116	14,785	10,091	32,730	3,856	23,248	24,049	979	16,838	
% of Total Residents	12.3%	13.8%	13.3%	13.7%	14.2%	12.8%	13.6%	14.5%	15.6%	15.1%	15.7%	13.3%	17.3%	13.1%	13.3%	16.5%	13.2%	
45 to 54 years	847,362	212,430	13,093	17,016	20,236	6,130	25,901	9,827	7,977	10,041	7,848	28,229	3,216	22,144	24,849	945	14,978	
% of Total Residents	12.0%	12.8%	15.8%	11.8%	13.7%	10.6%	13.9%	16.4%	13.7%	10.2%	12.2%	11.5%	14.5%	12.5%	13.8%	15.9%	11.7%	
55 to 64 years	846,687	181,406	12,268	14,385	15,986	5,502	24,099	7,428	6,692	7,051	5,531	19,661	2,587	21,344	25,134	760	12,977	
% of Total Residents	12.0%	10.9%	14.8%	10.0%	10.8%	9.5%	12.9%	12.4%	11.5%	7.2%	8.6%	8.0%	11.6%	12.0%	13.9%	12.8%	10.2%	
65 to 74 years	700,520	109,069	6,193	8,951	9,710	3,128	14,681	5,215	4,147	3,020	3,027	9,535	1,792	14,134	17,676	479	7,383	
% of Total Residents	9.9%	6.6%	7.5%	6.2%	6.6%	5.4%	7.9%	8.7%	7.1%	3.1%	4.7%	3.9%	8.1%	8.0%	9.8%	8.1%	5.8%	
75 years and over	506,228	69,019	3,820	5,999	7,891	1,744	7,783	3,716	1,975	1,770	1,301	5,932	703	9,965	11,840	268	4,312	
% of Total Residents	7.2%	4.2%	4.6%	4.2%	5.3%	3.0%	4.2%	6.2%	3.4%	1.8%	2.0%	2.4%	3.2%	5.6%	6.6%	4.5%	3.4%	
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>2,571,268</b>	<b>574,636</b>	32,411	48,680	64,329	20,881	70,150	23,063	25,007	23,822	17,400	62,834	8,159	66,212	71,542	1,742	38,404	
<b>Household Composition</b>																		
Family: Married couple	1,224,380	242,849	16,871	17,087	19,950	4,786	33,547	13,686	6,932	12,220	9,420	28,465	4,826	24,785	33,491	1,057	15,728	
% of Total Households	47.6%	42.3%	52.1%	35.1%	31.0%	22.9%	47.8%	59.3%	27.7%	51.3%	54.1%	45.3%	59.2%	37.4%	46.8%	60.7%	41.0%	
Family: Male HH'er; no wife	141,363	39,810	1,743	3,475	3,358	1,235	4,238	765	1,547	2,388	1,798	6,804	352	4,862	3,759	143	3,343	
% of Total Households	5.5%	6.9%	5.4%	7.1%	5.2%	5.9%	6.0%	3.3%	6.2%	10.0%	10.3%	10.8%	4.3%	7.3%	5.3%	8.2%	8.7%	
Fam: Female HH'er; no husband	313,455	85,777	3,306	9,526	7,713	4,007	8,112	1,752	2,391	4,453	2,901	14,535	526	10,128	7,499	134	8,793	
% of Total Households	12.2%	14.9%	10.2%	19.6%	12.0%	19.2%	11.6%	7.6%	9.6%	18.7%	16.7%	23.1%	6.5%	15.3%	10.5%	7.7%	22.9%	
Non-Family: Male householder	433,191	105,705	5,073	10,171	17,414	5,987	12,102	2,863	7,713	2,778	1,681	7,016	1,204	13,337	12,607	223	5,536	
% of Total Households	16.8%	18.4%	15.7%	20.9%	27.1%	28.7%	17.3%	12.4%	30.8%	11.7%	9.7%	11.2%	14.8%	20.1%	17.6%	12.8%	14.4%	
Non-Family: Female householder	458,879	100,495	5,418	8,422	15,894	4,866	12,151	3,997	6,424	1,983	1,599	6,015	1,251	13,100	14,186	185	5,004	
% of Total Households	17.8%	17.5%	16.7%	17.3%	24.7%	23.3%	17.3%	17.3%	25.7%	8.3%	9.2%	9.6%	15.3%	19.8%	19.8%	10.6%	13.0%	

**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	297,323	30,988	2,016	4,310	3,618	1,338	2,089	159	1,865	1,225	875	3,653	97	4,242	1,577	46	3,878
% of Total Residents	4.2%	1.9%	2.4%	3.0%	2.4%	2.3%	1.1%	0.3%	3.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	0.4%	2.4%	0.9%	0.8%	3.0%
Asian	223,332	63,555	5,788	5,741	3,764	947	11,958	3,904	2,221	1,389	3,186	2,896	1,640	6,355	11,018	339	2,410
% of Total Residents	3.2%	3.8%	7.0%	4.0%	2.5%	1.6%	6.4%	6.5%	3.8%	1.4%	5.0%	1.2%	7.4%	3.6%	6.1%	5.7%	1.9%
Black/African American	293,663	108,212	5,714	11,802	9,246	5,557	6,026	1,061	3,397	5,384	11,047	12,917	927	12,585	4,843	65	17,641
% of Total Residents	4.2%	6.5%	6.9%	8.2%	6.3%	9.6%	3.2%	1.8%	5.8%	5.5%	17.2%	5.2%	4.2%	7.1%	2.7%	1.1%	13.8%
Hispanic	2,210,577	706,047	13,036	72,199	49,159	34,141	35,775	4,004	24,005	77,080	30,532	192,252	2,225	58,696	34,927	607	77,409
% of Total Residents	31.4%	42.5%	15.7%	50.0%	33.3%	59.0%	19.2%	6.7%	41.1%	78.6%	47.6%	78.0%	10.0%	33.1%	19.4%	10.2%	60.6%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	12,973	3,492	142	76	260	6	624	18	27	398	85	832	0	220	429	0	377
% of Total Residents	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
White/Caucasian	3,864,269	712,106	53,713	46,543	78,799	14,614	126,454	49,784	25,535	11,194	15,773	30,640	16,895	91,269	123,976	4,809	22,108
% of Total Residents	54.8%	42.9%	64.9%	32.3%	53.3%	25.2%	67.8%	83.2%	43.8%	11.4%	24.6%	12.4%	75.9%	51.4%	68.8%	81.1%	17.3%
Two or More Races	133,926	31,778	2,161	3,281	2,594	1,146	3,159	867	1,190	1,217	2,408	2,852	424	3,722	3,158	63	3,536
% of Total Residents	1.9%	1.9%	2.6%	2.3%	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%	2.0%	1.2%	3.8%	1.2%	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%	1.1%	2.8%
Other	14,236	3,330	206	349	271	131	338	75	123	141	250	343	42	384	264	0	412
% of Total Residents	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%

**Citizenship**

Citizen	6,519,391	1,451,835	78,444	121,581	132,758	47,713	173,512	57,748	50,581	79,809	58,473	192,798	21,330	158,909	162,829	5,676	109,672
% of Total Residents	92.5%	87.5%	94.8%	84.3%	89.9%	82.4%	93.1%	96.5%	86.7%	81.4%	91.1%	78.3%	95.9%	89.5%	90.4%	95.7%	85.8%
Non-Citizen	530,908	207,673	4,331	22,721	14,953	10,167	12,910	2,123	7,781	18,219	5,684	53,588	920	18,564	17,362	252	18,098
% of Total Residents	7.5%	12.5%	5.2%	15.7%	10.1%	17.6%	6.9%	3.5%	13.3%	18.6%	8.9%	21.7%	4.1%	10.5%	9.6%	4.3%	14.2%

**Language at Home**

English Only	1,858,186	372,545	25,429	28,101	47,348	11,152	54,523	19,623	17,105	7,310	9,871	21,309	6,862	46,871	55,400	1,497	20,144
% of Total Households	72.3%	64.8%	78.5%	57.7%	73.6%	53.4%	77.7%	85.1%	68.4%	30.7%	56.7%	33.9%	84.1%	70.8%	77.4%	85.9%	52.5%
Sometimes/Always Spanish	505,723	155,171	3,319	16,415	12,882	8,490	7,857	1,176	6,189	15,535	5,622	39,298	410	13,603	8,318	75	15,984
% of Total Households	19.7%	27.0%	10.2%	33.7%	20.0%	40.7%	11.2%	5.1%	24.7%	65.2%	32.3%	62.5%	5.0%	20.5%	11.6%	4.3%	41.6%
Sometimes/Always Other Lang.	207,359	46,920	3,663	4,164	4,100	1,238	7,770	2,264	1,714	977	1,907	2,228	888	5,738	7,824	170	2,276
% of Total Households	8.1%	8.2%	11.3%	8.6%	6.4%	5.9%	11.1%	9.8%	6.9%	4.1%	11.0%	3.5%	10.9%	8.7%	10.9%	9.8%	5.9%

**Linguistic Isolation**

Spanish Only - Ling. Isolated	72,992	25,062	308	3,157	2,192	1,681	892	27	1,039	2,319	464	6,875	0	1,876	1,721	0	2,511
% of Total Households	2.8%	4.4%	1.0%	6.5%	3.4%	8.1%	1.3%	0.1%	4.2%	9.7%	2.7%	10.9%	0.0%	2.8%	2.4%	0.0%	6.5%
Other Lang. Only - Ling. Iso.	29,685	7,383	403	1,202	535	285	1,147	38	426	106	244	562	68	1,122	1,016	0	228
% of Total Households	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	2.5%	0.8%	1.4%	1.6%	0.2%	1.7%	0.4%	1.4%	0.9%	0.8%	1.7%	1.4%	0.0%	0.6%

**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	598,863	191,874	2,214	20,742	12,959	11,209	11,255	1,258	7,214	17,442	6,078	52,356	405	17,390	11,155	277	19,921
% of Total Residents Age 25+	12.7%	18.0%	3.8%	23.7%	12.5%	32.1%	8.8%	3.0%	17.3%	31.6%	16.1%	39.2%	2.7%	14.7%	8.6%	6.5%	25.9%
High School graduates	1,123,841	250,930	8,071	22,865	20,485	8,374	29,273	4,436	7,434	18,497	10,515	40,792	2,160	31,390	23,917	860	21,860
% of Total Residents Age 25+	23.7%	23.5%	14.0%	26.1%	19.7%	24.0%	22.9%	10.7%	17.8%	33.5%	27.9%	30.6%	14.3%	26.5%	18.4%	20.0%	28.4%
Some college, associates degree	1,600,474	316,267	17,827	24,974	29,135	8,464	46,275	11,247	11,951	13,337	11,858	30,979	4,897	39,938	41,622	1,598	22,167
% of Total Residents Age 25+	33.8%	29.7%	30.8%	28.6%	28.1%	24.2%	36.2%	27.2%	28.7%	24.1%	31.5%	23.2%	32.4%	33.7%	32.0%	37.2%	28.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,409,354	307,273	29,733	18,893	41,163	6,871	41,083	24,420	15,061	5,999	9,202	9,349	7,629	29,897	53,466	1,555	12,951
% of Total Residents Age 25+	29.8%	28.8%	51.4%	21.6%	39.7%	19.7%	32.1%	59.0%	36.2%	10.9%	24.4%	7.0%	50.6%	25.2%	41.1%	36.2%	16.8%

**Employment (Age 16+)**

Employed	3,194,802	812,372	45,511	64,114	82,469	26,443	98,342	31,082	32,248	43,941	29,512	105,068	11,630	85,290	96,165	2,931	57,624
% of Total Residents Age 16+	57.0%	63.7%	68.8%	59.4%	68.7%	59.1%	66.2%	66.8%	67.4%	63.0%	64.8%	60.4%	68.7%	60.8%	65.4%	61.5%	60.8%
Not Employed	2,406,202	462,659	20,634	43,875	37,564	18,320	50,230	15,460	15,608	25,836	16,004	68,912	5,291	55,066	50,925	1,836	37,100
% of Total Residents Age 16+	43.0%	36.3%	31.2%	40.6%	31.3%	40.9%	33.8%	33.2%	32.6%	37.0%	35.2%	39.6%	31.3%	39.2%	34.6%	38.5%	39.2%

**Income (Households)**

Less than \$15,000	266,194	59,156	1,573	8,023	6,754	5,208	4,724	863	3,394	2,382	961	7,282	180	7,772	5,082	130	4,827
% of Total	10.4%	10.3%	4.9%	16.5%	10.5%	24.9%	6.7%	3.7%	13.6%	10.0%	5.5%	11.6%	2.2%	11.7%	7.1%	7.5%	12.6%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	235,839	53,288	1,256	6,741	6,075	3,383	5,622	816	2,472	2,118	944	7,089	221	7,364	5,445	86	3,657
% of Total	9.2%	9.3%	3.9%	13.8%	9.4%	16.2%	8.0%	3.5%	9.9%	8.9%	5.4%	11.3%	2.7%	11.1%	7.6%	4.9%	9.5%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	244,767	54,167	1,779	5,819	6,553	2,812	5,620	777	2,341	2,245	1,364	8,191	391	6,456	5,735	31	4,052
% of Total	9.5%	9.4%	5.5%	12.0%	10.2%	13.5%	8.0%	3.4%	9.4%	9.4%	7.8%	13.0%	4.8%	9.7%	8.0%	1.8%	10.6%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	347,770	81,744	3,078	7,339	9,514	2,643	9,035	1,923	4,077	3,780	1,860	11,741	781	10,708	8,957	131	6,176
% of Total	13.5%	14.2%	9.5%	15.1%	14.8%	12.7%	12.9%	8.3%	16.3%	15.9%	10.7%	18.7%	9.6%	16.2%	12.5%	7.5%	16.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	477,160	105,840	5,282	8,084	11,025	3,181	13,504	2,925	4,576	5,558	3,608	13,632	1,421	12,935	12,391	309	7,409
% of Total	18.6%	18.4%	16.3%	16.6%	17.1%	15.2%	19.3%	12.7%	18.3%	23.3%	20.7%	21.7%	17.4%	19.5%	17.3%	17.8%	19.3%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	331,692	72,423	4,288	4,214	7,007	1,382	10,287	3,101	3,112	3,340	3,122	7,409	1,155	8,179	10,489	351	4,985
% of Total	12.9%	12.6%	13.2%	8.7%	10.9%	6.6%	14.7%	13.4%	12.4%	14.0%	17.9%	11.8%	14.2%	12.4%	14.7%	20.2%	13.0%
\$100,000 or more	667,846	148,018	15,155	8,460	17,402	2,272	21,359	12,657	5,035	4,400	5,540	7,490	4,008	12,798	23,443	703	7,297
% of Total	26.0%	25.8%	46.8%	17.4%	27.1%	10.9%	30.4%	54.9%	20.1%	18.5%	31.8%	11.9%	49.1%	19.3%	32.8%	40.4%	19.0%



**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	
<b>Total Residents</b>	<b>1,093,529</b>	<b>307,981</b>	4,789	40,682	23,900	22,793	20,440	2,269	12,893	22,134	10,011	65,346	676	34,689	19,169	387	27,802	
<b>Age</b>																		
Under 5 years	103,066	33,392	395	4,661	2,114	2,313	2,083	138	898	2,480	942	8,168	10	3,952	1,318	0	3,919	
% of Total Residents	9.4%	10.8%	8.2%	11.5%	8.8%	10.1%	10.2%	6.1%	7.0%	11.2%	9.4%	12.5%	1.5%	11.4%	6.9%	0.0%	14.1%	
5 to 14 years	199,088	66,025	900	9,006	4,345	4,573	3,571	259	2,288	5,234	2,933	16,894	29	6,315	3,173	76	6,429	
% of Total Residents	18.2%	21.4%	18.8%	22.1%	18.2%	20.1%	17.5%	11.4%	17.7%	23.6%	29.3%	25.9%	4.2%	18.2%	16.6%	19.7%	23.1%	
15 to 17 years	53,547	17,459	283	2,080	1,202	1,420	954	134	573	1,165	531	4,604	12	1,610	1,017	33	1,841	
% of Total Residents	4.9%	5.7%	5.9%	5.1%	5.0%	6.2%	4.7%	5.9%	4.4%	5.3%	5.3%	7.0%	1.8%	4.6%	5.3%	8.4%	6.6%	
18 to 24 years	157,878	36,402	385	5,685	2,564	3,673	3,069	299	1,393	2,657	1,029	6,661	159	4,319	1,847	3	2,659	
% of Total Residents	14.4%	11.8%	8.0%	14.0%	10.7%	16.1%	15.0%	13.2%	10.8%	12.0%	10.3%	10.2%	23.5%	12.4%	9.6%	0.7%	9.6%	
25 to 34 years	149,496	43,420	739	5,369	4,201	2,816	3,223	233	2,325	3,508	1,504	8,050	114	5,256	2,435	61	3,587	
% of Total Residents	13.7%	14.1%	15.4%	13.2%	17.6%	12.4%	15.8%	10.3%	18.0%	15.8%	15.0%	12.3%	16.8%	15.2%	12.7%	15.7%	12.9%	
35 to 44 years	119,074	38,681	587	5,292	2,638	2,423	2,439	234	1,572	3,490	1,375	8,821	56	4,121	2,428	77	3,129	
% of Total Residents	10.9%	12.6%	12.3%	13.0%	11.0%	10.6%	11.9%	10.3%	12.2%	15.8%	13.7%	13.5%	8.3%	11.9%	12.7%	20.0%	11.3%	
45 to 54 years	94,949	27,567	503	3,465	2,575	2,040	1,651	250	1,454	1,530	726	5,270	122	3,755	2,174	19	2,034	
% of Total Residents	8.7%	9.0%	10.5%	8.5%	10.8%	8.9%	8.1%	11.0%	11.3%	6.9%	7.3%	8.1%	18.0%	10.8%	11.3%	4.9%	7.3%	
55 to 64 years	104,345	25,257	412	2,877	2,214	1,923	2,059	288	1,421	1,115	640	4,271	80	3,237	2,313	95	2,312	
% of Total Residents	9.5%	8.2%	8.6%	7.1%	9.3%	8.4%	10.1%	12.7%	11.0%	5.0%	6.4%	6.5%	11.8%	9.3%	12.1%	24.5%	8.3%	
65 to 74 years	61,319	11,362	223	1,516	814	1,044	894	210	583	577	225	1,544	19	1,309	1,131	23	1,251	
% of Total Residents	5.6%	3.7%	4.7%	3.7%	3.4%	4.6%	4.4%	9.2%	4.5%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%	3.8%	5.9%	6.0%	4.5%	
75 years and over	50,767	8,416	362	733	1,233	568	495	224	386	380	106	1,064	75	815	1,333	0	641	
% of Total Residents	4.6%	2.7%	7.6%	1.8%	5.2%	2.5%	2.4%	9.9%	3.0%	1.7%	1.1%	1.6%	11.2%	2.4%	7.0%	0.0%	2.3%	
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>350,749</b>	<b>87,578</b>	2,003	11,447	9,207	6,882	6,525	990	4,696	4,366	1,938	14,613	229	11,059	6,280	141	7,204	
<b>Household Composition</b>																		
Family : Married couple	76,292	20,353	368	2,448	1,526	1,221	1,359	240	850	1,385	605	5,113	27	2,262	1,447	29	1,471	
% of Total Households	21.8%	23.2%	18.4%	21.4%	16.6%	17.7%	20.8%	24.3%	18.1%	31.7%	31.2%	35.0%	11.8%	20.5%	23.0%	20.6%	20.4%	
Family : Male HH'er; no wife	22,585	6,318	116	805	518	341	523	1	208	359	348	1,089	4	822	488	11	685	
% of Total Households	6.4%	7.2%	5.8%	7.0%	5.6%	5.0%	8.0%	0.1%	4.4%	8.2%	18.0%	7.5%	1.8%	7.4%	7.8%	7.7%	9.5%	
Fam : Female HH'er; no husband	83,233	24,265	368	3,803	1,936	1,901	1,312	182	790	1,487	696	5,092	15	3,034	1,036	15	2,598	
% of Total Households	23.7%	27.7%	18.4%	33.2%	21.0%	27.6%	20.1%	18.4%	16.8%	34.1%	35.9%	34.9%	6.4%	27.4%	16.5%	10.8%	36.1%	
Non-Family : Male householder	90,867	18,862	813	1,971	2,654	1,666	1,594	419	1,280	523	182	2,088	143	2,310	1,982	65	1,171	
% of Total Households	25.9%	21.5%	40.6%	17.2%	28.8%	24.2%	24.4%	42.4%	27.3%	12.0%	9.4%	14.3%	62.6%	20.9%	31.6%	46.4%	16.3%	
Non-Family : Female householder	77,772	17,780	337	2,420	2,572	1,753	1,736	148	1,567	613	105	1,230	40	2,631	1,328	20	1,279	
% of Total Households	22.2%	20.3%	16.8%	21.1%	27.9%	25.5%	26.6%	14.9%	33.4%	14.0%	5.4%	8.4%	17.4%	23.8%	21.1%	14.4%	17.7%	

**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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**Race/Ethnicity**

American Indian/Alaska Native	94,355	7,423	162	1,309	461	637	446	0	420	379	238	1,139	33	860	288	0	1,050
% of Total Residents	8.6%	2.4%	3.4%	3.2%	1.9%	2.8%	2.2%	0.0%	3.3%	1.7%	2.4%	1.7%	4.9%	2.5%	1.5%	0.0%	3.8%
Asian	25,802	6,383	178	1,417	430	306	669	20	497	31	284	431	25	1,261	464	1	368
% of Total Residents	2.4%	2.1%	3.7%	3.5%	1.8%	1.3%	3.3%	0.9%	3.9%	0.1%	2.8%	0.7%	3.7%	3.6%	2.4%	0.2%	1.3%
Black/African American	57,198	26,406	681	4,688	2,225	2,590	891	21	930	1,234	2,136	3,326	9	3,624	803	23	3,225
% of Total Residents	5.2%	8.6%	14.2%	11.5%	9.3%	11.4%	4.4%	0.9%	7.2%	5.6%	21.3%	5.1%	1.3%	10.4%	4.2%	6.0%	11.6%
Hispanic	487,453	183,460	1,396	23,769	12,596	14,030	6,768	180	6,015	18,675	5,273	54,102	31	14,717	6,902	0	19,006
% of Total Residents	44.6%	59.6%	29.1%	58.4%	52.7%	61.6%	33.1%	7.9%	46.7%	84.4%	52.7%	82.8%	4.6%	42.4%	36.0%	0.0%	68.4%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	2,029	298	0	47	11	0	0	0	6	0	0	110	0	58	53	0	14
% of Total Residents	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
White/Caucasian	394,566	78,038	2,181	8,277	7,753	4,696	11,404	2,005	4,723	1,627	1,665	5,690	573	13,256	10,264	363	3,561
% of Total Residents	36.1%	25.3%	45.5%	20.3%	32.4%	20.6%	55.8%	88.3%	36.6%	7.3%	16.6%	8.7%	84.7%	38.2%	53.5%	93.8%	12.8%
Two or More Races	29,039	5,408	185	1,068	386	476	243	43	276	162	381	466	5	830	384	0	502
% of Total Residents	2.7%	1.8%	3.9%	2.6%	1.6%	2.1%	1.2%	1.9%	2.1%	0.7%	3.8%	0.7%	0.8%	2.4%	2.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Other	3,087	565	6	107	39	58	19	0	25	25	35	81	0	83	11	0	76
% of Total Residents	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%

**Citizenship**

Citizen	943,352	276,526	4,392	37,170	20,686	21,828	17,289	2,160	11,587	20,635	9,280	58,458	636	30,157	16,792	288	25,170
% of Total Residents	86.3%	89.8%	91.7%	91.4%	86.6%	95.8%	84.6%	95.2%	89.9%	93.2%	92.7%	89.5%	94.0%	86.9%	87.6%	74.2%	90.5%
Non-Citizen	150,177	31,455	397	3,512	3,214	965	3,151	109	1,306	1,499	731	6,888	40	4,532	2,377	100	2,633
% of Total Residents	13.7%	10.2%	8.3%	8.6%	13.4%	4.2%	15.4%	4.8%	10.1%	6.8%	7.3%	10.5%	6.0%	13.1%	12.4%	25.8%	9.5%

**Educational Attainment (Age 25+)**

Less than high school graduation	164,290	57,669	433	7,223	4,489	4,939	2,699	95	2,727	5,405	1,364	15,094	22	5,079	2,562	0	5,536
% of Total Residents Age 25+	28.3%	37.3%	15.3%	37.5%	32.8%	45.7%	25.1%	6.6%	35.2%	51.0%	29.8%	52.0%	4.8%	27.5%	21.7%	0.0%	42.7%
High School graduates	173,003	43,351	653	5,941	3,937	2,633	2,806	101	1,793	2,887	1,553	7,941	131	6,201	2,721	59	3,995
% of Total Residents Age 25+	29.8%	28.0%	23.1%	30.9%	28.8%	24.4%	26.1%	7.0%	23.2%	27.2%	33.9%	27.4%	28.0%	33.5%	23.0%	21.3%	30.8%
Some college, associates degree	169,066	38,467	975	4,746	3,282	2,331	3,430	445	2,119	1,867	1,273	4,980	198	5,744	4,281	147	2,649
% of Total Residents Age 25+	29.2%	24.9%	34.5%	24.7%	24.0%	21.6%	31.9%	30.9%	27.4%	17.6%	27.8%	17.2%	42.4%	31.1%	36.2%	53.4%	20.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	73,590	15,216	765	1,340	1,968	911	1,827	799	1,099	439	386	1,006	116	1,469	2,250	70	775
% of Total Residents Age 25+	12.7%	9.8%	27.1%	7.0%	14.4%	8.4%	17.0%	55.5%	14.2%	4.1%	8.4%	3.5%	24.8%	7.9%	19.0%	25.2%	6.0%

**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	247,051	70,763	1,338	9,400	6,355	5,284	5,001	593	3,401	4,467	1,958	15,166	201	7,458	4,907	69	5,164
% of Total Residents Age 16+	31.9%	34.9%	39.4%	35.7%	37.3%	34.2%	34.6%	32.5%	35.7%	31.8%	32.9%	39.1%	31.8%	31.2%	34.2%	23.1%	30.7%
Not Employed	526,474	131,982	2,062	16,922	10,686	10,150	9,466	1,234	6,114	9,565	4,001	23,583	432	16,428	9,432	231	11,676
% of Total Residents Age 16+	68.1%	65.1%	60.6%	64.3%	62.7%	65.8%	65.4%	67.5%	64.3%	68.2%	67.1%	60.9%	68.2%	68.8%	65.8%	76.9%	69.3%

**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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<b>Residents</b>	15.5%	18.6%	5.8%	28.2%	16.2%	39.4%	11.0%	3.8%	22.1%	22.6%	15.6%	26.5%	3.0%	19.5%	10.6%	6.5%	21.8%
<b>Households</b>	13.6%	15.2%	6.2%	23.5%	14.3%	33.0%	9.3%	4.3%	18.8%	18.3%	11.1%	23.3%	2.8%	16.7%	8.8%	8.1%	18.8%

**Age**

Under 5 years	23.7%	27.9%	9.1%	40.5%	24.1%	55.0%	17.7%	3.8%	27.9%	28.6%	16.3%	37.0%	0.7%	30.0%	13.2%	0.0%	36.7%
5 to 14 years	21.6%	27.4%	8.2%	39.6%	25.2%	55.9%	15.0%	2.9%	34.5%	29.2%	24.8%	37.0%	0.8%	29.0%	15.2%	9.4%	31.7%
15 to 17 years	19.2%	24.5%	7.5%	33.6%	24.1%	64.5%	13.8%	5.1%	29.1%	23.3%	17.1%	33.1%	1.5%	24.7%	15.4%	10.9%	29.6%
18 to 24 years	23.1%	22.6%	6.7%	34.7%	19.8%	43.8%	19.1%	8.7%	28.5%	23.8%	17.7%	21.3%	12.4%	24.8%	14.8%	1.0%	19.4%
25 to 34 years	15.5%	16.4%	6.5%	25.2%	14.5%	25.6%	10.7%	3.6%	19.8%	18.9%	15.3%	21.5%	3.9%	18.9%	9.1%	7.1%	17.6%
35 to 44 years	13.7%	16.9%	5.3%	26.7%	12.5%	32.7%	9.6%	2.7%	17.2%	23.6%	13.6%	27.0%	1.5%	17.7%	10.1%	7.9%	18.6%
45 to 54 years	11.2%	13.0%	3.8%	20.4%	12.7%	33.3%	6.4%	2.5%	18.2%	15.2%	9.2%	18.7%	3.8%	17.0%	8.7%	2.0%	13.6%
55 to 64 years	12.3%	13.9%	3.4%	20.0%	13.9%	35.0%	8.5%	3.9%	21.2%	15.8%	11.6%	21.7%	3.1%	15.2%	9.2%	12.5%	17.8%
65 to 74 years	8.8%	10.4%	3.6%	16.9%	8.4%	33.4%	6.1%	4.0%	14.1%	19.1%	7.4%	16.2%	1.1%	9.3%	6.4%	4.9%	16.9%
75 years and over	10.0%	12.2%	9.5%	12.2%	15.6%	32.6%	6.4%	6.0%	19.5%	21.5%	8.2%	17.9%	10.7%	8.2%	11.3%	0.0%	14.9%

**Household Composition**

Family: Married couple	6.2%	8.4%	2.2%	14.3%	7.7%	25.5%	4.1%	1.8%	12.3%	11.3%	6.4%	18.0%	0.6%	9.1%	4.3%	2.8%	9.4%
Family: Male HH'er; no wife	16.0%	15.9%	6.7%	23.2%	15.4%	27.6%	12.3%	0.1%	13.4%	15.0%	19.4%	16.0%	1.2%	16.9%	13.0%	7.7%	20.5%
Fam: Female HH'er; no husband	26.6%	28.3%	11.1%	39.9%	25.1%	47.4%	16.2%	10.4%	33.1%	33.4%	24.0%	35.0%	2.8%	30.0%	13.8%	11.4%	29.5%
Non-Family: Male householder	21.0%	17.8%	16.0%	19.4%	15.2%	27.8%	13.2%	14.7%	16.6%	18.8%	10.9%	29.8%	11.9%	17.3%	15.7%	29.3%	21.2%
Non-Family: Female householder	16.9%	17.7%	6.2%	28.7%	16.2%	36.0%	14.3%	3.7%	24.4%	30.9%	6.6%	20.5%	3.2%	20.1%	9.4%	11.0%	25.6%

**Race/Ethnicity**

American Indian/Alaska Native	31.7%	24.0%	8.0%	30.4%	12.7%	47.6%	21.3%	0.0%	22.5%	31.0%	27.1%	31.2%	34.5%	20.3%	18.3%	0.0%	27.1%
Asian	11.6%	10.0%	3.1%	24.7%	11.4%	32.3%	5.6%	0.5%	22.4%	2.2%	8.9%	14.9%	1.5%	19.8%	4.2%	0.3%	15.3%
Black/African American	19.5%	24.4%	11.9%	39.7%	24.1%	46.6%	14.8%	2.0%	27.4%	22.9%	19.3%	25.7%	0.9%	28.8%	16.6%	35.8%	18.3%
Hispanic	22.1%	26.0%	10.7%	32.9%	25.6%	41.1%	18.9%	4.5%	25.1%	24.2%	17.3%	28.1%	1.4%	25.1%	19.8%	0.0%	24.6%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	15.6%	8.5%	0.0%	61.6%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.9%	0.0%	0.0%	13.2%	0.0%	26.2%	12.3%	0.0%	3.6%
White/Caucasian	10.2%	11.0%	4.1%	17.8%	9.8%	32.1%	9.0%	4.0%	18.5%	14.5%	10.6%	18.6%	3.4%	14.5%	8.3%	7.6%	16.1%
Two or More Races	21.7%	17.0%	8.6%	32.6%	14.9%	41.6%	7.7%	5.0%	23.2%	13.3%	15.8%	16.3%	1.3%	22.3%	12.2%	0.0%	14.2%
Other	21.7%	17.0%	3.0%	30.5%	14.4%	44.0%	5.6%	0.0%	20.7%	17.8%	13.9%	23.7%	0.0%	21.6%	4.0%	0.0%	18.5%

**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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**Citizenship**

Citizen	14.5%	19.0%	5.6%	30.6%	15.6%	45.7%	10.0%	3.7%	22.9%	25.9%	15.9%	30.3%	3.0%	19.0%	10.3%	5.1%	22.9%
Non-Citizen	28.3%	15.1%	9.2%	15.5%	21.5%	9.5%	24.4%	5.1%	16.8%	8.2%	12.9%	12.9%	4.4%	24.4%	13.7%	39.5%	14.5%

**Educational Attainment (Age 25+)**

Less than high school graduation	27.4%	30.1%	19.6%	34.8%	34.6%	44.1%	24.0%	7.5%	37.8%	31.0%	22.4%	28.8%	5.5%	29.2%	23.0%	0.0%	27.8%
High School graduates	15.4%	17.3%	8.1%	26.0%	19.2%	31.4%	9.6%	2.3%	24.1%	15.6%	14.8%	19.5%	6.0%	19.8%	11.4%	6.8%	18.3%
Some college, associates degree	10.6%	12.2%	5.5%	19.0%	11.3%	27.5%	7.4%	4.0%	17.7%	14.0%	10.7%	16.1%	4.0%	14.4%	10.3%	9.2%	12.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.2%	5.0%	2.6%	7.1%	4.8%	13.3%	4.4%	3.3%	7.3%	7.3%	4.2%	10.8%	1.5%	4.9%	4.2%	4.5%	6.0%

**Employment (Age 16+)**

Employed	7.7%	8.7%	2.9%	14.7%	7.7%	20.0%	5.1%	1.9%	10.5%	10.2%	6.6%	14.4%	1.7%	8.7%	5.1%	2.4%	9.0%
Not Employed	21.9%	28.5%	10.0%	38.6%	28.4%	55.4%	18.8%	8.0%	39.2%	37.0%	25.0%	34.2%	8.2%	29.8%	18.5%	12.6%	31.5%

**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 Elem.	Booker T. Washington	Deer Valley	Fowler	Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Phoenix Elem.	Riverside	Total	Murphy	Roosevelt	Washington	Wilson
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<b>Total Residents</b>	<b>7,050,299</b>	<b>1,659,508</b>	803,886	998,179	79,585	24,733	151,505	38,539	135,354	47,582	54,329	47,803	32,831	8,072	325,971	13,601	119,210	241,117	3,918
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<b>Age</b>																			
Under 5 years	<b>433,968</b>	<b>119,620</b>	65,165	80,238	6,803	1,563	9,411	4,464	12,307	4,217	5,024	4,021	2,168	586	28,322	765	10,187	18,333	389
% of Total Residents	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	8.1%	8.0%	8.5%	6.3%	6.2%	11.6%	9.1%	8.9%	9.2%	8.4%	6.6%	7.3%	8.7%	5.6%	8.5%	7.6%	9.9%
5 to 14 years	<b>922,302</b>	<b>241,122</b>	128,633	157,193	15,159	2,837	20,555	7,291	25,662	9,051	10,188	8,359	4,381	1,490	59,133	1,485	19,188	30,876	669
% of Total Residents	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	16.0%	15.7%	19.0%	11.5%	13.6%	18.9%	19.0%	19.0%	18.8%	17.5%	13.3%	18.5%	18.1%	10.9%	16.1%	12.8%	17.1%
15 to 17 years	<b>279,074</b>	<b>71,203</b>	37,182	45,328	3,831	970	6,141	1,973	8,018	2,648	2,659	2,560	1,074	392	17,351	463	5,440	8,960	198
% of Total Residents	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	4.6%	4.5%	4.8%	3.9%	4.1%	5.1%	5.9%	5.6%	4.9%	5.4%	3.3%	4.9%	5.3%	3.4%	4.6%	3.7%	5.1%
18 to 24 years	<b>682,423</b>	<b>161,219</b>	86,126	108,860	11,003	3,638	12,162	4,305	17,507	5,905	4,938	5,855	3,711	944	38,860	2,011	12,855	23,506	520
% of Total Residents	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	10.7%	10.9%	13.8%	14.7%	8.0%	11.2%	12.9%	12.4%	9.1%	12.2%	11.3%	11.7%	11.9%	14.8%	10.8%	9.7%	13.3%
25 to 34 years	<b>964,947</b>	<b>265,362</b>	123,446	157,711	11,247	4,890	22,890	7,213	20,477	6,821	8,276	7,205	6,480	1,468	50,728	3,283	18,780	37,848	831
% of Total Residents	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	15.4%	15.8%	14.1%	19.8%	15.1%	18.7%	15.1%	14.3%	15.2%	15.1%	19.7%	18.2%	15.6%	24.1%	15.8%	15.7%	21.2%
35 to 44 years	<b>866,788</b>	<b>229,058</b>	111,465	137,703	11,031	3,373	22,818	5,729	17,611	6,612	8,524	6,412	4,343	1,288	44,790	2,018	16,005	31,440	499
% of Total Residents	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	13.9%	13.8%	13.9%	13.6%	15.1%	14.9%	13.0%	13.9%	15.7%	13.4%	13.2%	16.0%	13.7%	14.8%	13.4%	13.0%	12.7%
45 to 54 years	<b>847,362</b>	<b>212,430</b>	97,254	119,487	8,248	2,613	21,727	3,257	15,194	5,066	6,527	6,054	3,813	789	37,442	1,686	13,759	30,392	363
% of Total Residents	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	12.1%	12.0%	10.4%	10.6%	14.3%	8.5%	11.2%	10.6%	12.0%	12.7%	11.6%	9.8%	11.5%	12.4%	11.5%	12.6%	9.3%
55 to 64 years	<b>846,687</b>	<b>181,406</b>	79,217	98,861	6,688	2,664	18,491	2,467	10,455	3,778	4,645	4,360	3,521	722	27,481	1,205	11,973	27,610	281
% of Total Residents	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	9.9%	9.9%	8.4%	10.8%	12.2%	6.4%	7.7%	7.9%	8.5%	9.1%	10.7%	8.9%	8.4%	8.9%	10.0%	11.5%	7.2%
65 to 74 years	<b>700,520</b>	<b>109,069</b>	46,462	57,603	3,622	1,497	11,870	1,030	5,000	2,088	2,567	1,852	2,202	296	14,005	489	6,857	18,137	96
% of Total Residents	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	5.8%	5.8%	4.6%	6.1%	7.8%	2.7%	3.7%	4.4%	4.7%	3.9%	6.7%	3.7%	4.3%	3.6%	5.8%	7.5%	2.5%
75 years and over	<b>506,228</b>	<b>69,019</b>	28,936	35,195	1,953	688	5,438	809	3,122	1,395	980	1,125	1,139	97	7,858	195	4,165	14,016	71
% of Total Residents	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	3.6%	3.5%	2.5%	2.8%	3.6%	2.1%	2.3%	2.9%	1.8%	2.4%	3.5%	1.2%	2.4%	1.4%	3.5%	5.8%	1.8%

<b>Total Households</b>	<b>2,571,268</b>	<b>574,636</b>	252,022	313,613	22,639	9,943	55,722	10,052	32,834	12,529	14,695	13,004	12,387	2,178	87,627	2,817	35,234	88,370	1,211
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**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 T. Washington	Deer Valley	Fowler	Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)							Murphy	Roosevelt	Washington	Wilson
					Phoenix Elem.			Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Phoenix Elem.	Riverside	Total				

**Household Composition**

Family: Married couple	1,224,380	242,849	110,206	131,736	8,286	2,144	28,787	4,700	15,154	5,276	8,098	6,269	3,331	979	39,108	1,043	14,709	32,658	304
% of Total Households	47.6%	42.3%	43.7%	42.0%	36.6%	21.6%	51.7%	46.8%	46.2%	42.1%	55.1%	48.2%	26.9%	44.9%	44.6%	37.0%	41.7%	37.0%	25.1%
Family: Male HH'er; no wife	141,363	39,810	20,777	25,689	2,128	573	3,103	952	4,085	1,073	1,562	1,160	763	235	8,878	342	3,177	6,478	57
% of Total Households	5.5%	6.9%	8.2%	8.2%	9.4%	5.8%	5.6%	9.5%	12.4%	8.6%	10.6%	8.9%	6.2%	10.8%	10.1%	12.1%	9.0%	7.3%	4.7%
Fam: Female HH'er; no husband	313,455	85,777	43,757	55,790	5,195	1,380	5,820	2,215	7,573	2,844	2,373	2,974	1,716	463	17,943	514	8,130	14,301	293
% of Total Households	12.2%	14.9%	17.4%	17.8%	22.9%	13.9%	10.4%	22.0%	23.1%	22.7%	16.2%	22.9%	13.9%	21.2%	20.5%	18.3%	23.1%	16.2%	24.2%
Non-Family: Male householder	433,191	105,705	40,537	52,959	4,115	3,152	9,175	1,135	3,252	2,077	1,390	1,361	3,573	312	11,965	602	4,775	17,719	321
% of Total Households	16.8%	18.4%	16.1%	16.9%	18.2%	31.7%	16.5%	11.3%	9.9%	16.6%	9.5%	10.5%	28.8%	14.3%	13.7%	21.4%	13.6%	20.1%	26.5%
Non-Family: Female householder	458,879	100,495	36,745	47,439	2,915	2,694	8,837	1,051	2,769	1,258	1,271	1,241	3,003	189	9,732	316	4,443	17,214	237
% of Total Households	17.8%	17.5%	14.6%	15.1%	12.9%	27.1%	15.9%	10.5%	8.4%	10.0%	8.7%	9.5%	24.2%	8.7%	11.1%	11.2%	12.6%	19.5%	19.6%

**Race/Ethnicity**

American Indian/Alaska Native	295,983	31,134	14,470	20,078	2,534	788	1,541	934	1,758	439	604	701	640	197	4,338	333	3,802	5,763	44
% of Total Residents	4.2%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	3.2%	3.2%	1.0%	2.4%	1.3%	0.9%	1.1%	1.5%	1.9%	2.4%	1.3%	2.5%	3.2%	2.4%	1.1%
Asian	223,578	64,019	29,039	33,052	2,949	575	10,993	753	630	254	2,795	1,354	850	221	6,104	12	2,524	9,091	51
% of Total Residents	3.2%	3.9%	3.6%	3.3%	3.7%	2.3%	7.3%	2.0%	0.5%	0.5%	5.1%	2.8%	2.6%	2.7%	1.9%	0.1%	2.1%	3.8%	1.3%
Black/African American	293,340	108,501	51,187	74,367	6,614	1,716	4,551	3,034	5,959	1,095	9,188	2,906	3,026	608	22,782	406	17,512	17,232	522
% of Total Residents	4.2%	6.5%	6.4%	7.5%	8.3%	6.9%	3.0%	7.9%	4.4%	2.3%	16.9%	6.1%	9.2%	7.5%	7.0%	3.0%	14.7%	7.1%	13.3%
Hispanic	2,206,559	704,987	406,164	520,211	53,078	12,298	25,944	28,482	111,779	41,434	25,223	31,511	15,989	5,789	231,725	11,566	71,707	82,924	2,487
% of Total Residents	31.3%	42.5%	50.5%	52.1%	66.7%	49.7%	17.1%	73.9%	82.6%	87.1%	46.4%	65.9%	48.7%	71.7%	71.1%	85.0%	60.2%	34.4%	63.5%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	12,973	3,558	1,807	2,110	14	0	256	320	183	142	83	323	6	0	737	0	297	485	0
% of Total Residents	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
White/Caucasian	3,869,959	712,182	285,142	326,941	12,422	8,849	105,289	4,305	13,770	3,904	14,195	10,104	11,539	1,095	54,607	1,161	19,515	120,058	734
% of Total Residents	54.9%	42.9%	35.5%	32.8%	15.6%	35.8%	69.5%	11.2%	10.2%	8.2%	26.1%	21.1%	35.1%	13.6%	16.8%	8.5%	16.4%	49.8%	18.7%
Two or More Races	133,696	31,772	14,492	19,280	1,784	455	2,653	627	1,131	282	2,031	814	707	145	5,110	110	3,445	5,026	70
% of Total Residents	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	0.8%	0.6%	3.7%	1.7%	2.2%	1.8%	1.6%	0.8%	2.9%	2.1%	1.8%
Other	14,212	3,355	1,583	2,139	191	52	278	84	143	33	209	91	74	17	566	12	408	538	10
% of Total Residents	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%

**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	6,519,391	1,451,835	683,611	848,976	61,946	20,961	141,793	32,172	102,389	33,324	49,326	41,225	27,569	6,818	260,651	10,797	102,865	214,618	3,173
% of Total Residents	92.5%	87.5%	85.0%	85.1%	77.8%	84.7%	93.6%	83.5%	75.6%	70.0%	90.8%	86.2%	84.0%	84.5%	80.0%	79.4%	86.3%	89.0%	81.0%
Non-Citizen	530,908	207,673	120,275	149,203	17,639	3,772	9,712	6,367	32,965	14,258	5,003	6,578	5,261	1,254	65,320	2,804	16,345	26,499	745
% of Total Residents	7.5%	12.5%	15.0%	14.9%	22.2%	15.3%	6.4%	16.5%	24.4%	30.0%	9.2%	13.8%	16.0%	15.5%	20.0%	20.6%	13.7%	11.0%	19.0%

**Language at Home**

English Only	1,858,186	372,545	145,565	179,024	9,086	6,125	44,114	3,666	9,750	2,730	8,305	5,904	7,732	821	35,242	664	18,387	61,190	550
% of Total Households	72.3%	64.8%	57.8%	57.1%	40.1%	61.6%	79.2%	36.5%	29.7%	21.8%	56.5%	45.4%	62.4%	37.7%	40.2%	23.6%	52.2%	69.2%	45.4%
Sometimes/Always Spanish	505,723	155,171	86,169	110,639	11,667	3,299	5,157	5,868	22,287	9,454	4,758	6,394	3,850	1,222	47,966	2,096	14,675	19,361	550
% of Total Households	19.7%	27.0%	34.2%	35.3%	51.5%	33.2%	9.3%	58.4%	67.9%	75.5%	32.4%	49.2%	31.1%	56.1%	54.7%	74.4%	41.7%	21.9%	45.4%
Sometimes/Always Other Lang.	207,359	46,920	20,288	23,950	1,886	518	6,451	519	796	345	1,632	706	805	135	4,418	57	2,171	7,819	111
% of Total Households	8.1%	8.2%	8.1%	7.6%	8.3%	5.2%	11.6%	5.2%	2.4%	2.8%	11.1%	5.4%	6.5%	6.2%	5.0%	2.0%	6.2%	8.8%	9.2%

**Linguistic Isolation**

Spanish Only - Ling. Isolated	72,992	25,062	14,202	18,438	2,556	618	492	830	3,756	2,510	457	801	763	162	8,450	423	2,342	2,636	89
% of Total Households	2.8%	4.4%	5.6%	5.9%	11.3%	6.2%	0.9%	8.3%	11.4%	20.0%	3.1%	6.2%	6.2%	7.5%	9.6%	15.0%	6.6%	3.0%	7.4%
Other Lang. Only - Ling. Iso.	29,685	7,383	4,060	4,722	799	63	765	52	202	218	224	78	357	4	1,083	4	214	1,719	23
% of Total Households	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	3.5%	0.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.6%	1.7%	1.5%	0.6%	2.9%	0.2%	1.2%	0.1%	0.6%	1.9%	1.9%

**Educational Attainment (Age 25+)**

Less than high school graduation	598,863	191,874	110,686	142,828	16,033	3,992	7,339	6,305	31,647	12,333	5,020	6,856	5,427	1,087	62,369	3,793	18,316	24,067	614
% of Total Residents Age 25+	12.7%	18.0%	22.7%	23.5%	37.5%	25.4%	7.1%	30.7%	44.0%	47.9%	15.9%	25.4%	25.2%	23.3%	34.2%	42.7%	25.6%	15.1%	28.7%
High School graduates	1,123,841	250,930	131,811	163,802	12,103	2,785	21,765	6,533	22,282	7,480	8,809	8,145	4,919	1,481	53,117	3,423	20,355	43,212	509
% of Total Residents Age 25+	23.7%	23.5%	27.1%	27.0%	28.3%	17.7%	21.1%	31.9%	31.0%	29.0%	27.9%	30.2%	22.9%	31.8%	29.1%	38.6%	28.5%	27.1%	23.8%
Some college, associates degree	1,600,474	316,267	146,810	177,882	10,580	3,612	37,241	5,259	14,663	4,791	9,882	8,760	5,392	1,428	44,916	1,124	20,405	54,207	538
% of Total Residents Age 25+	33.8%	29.7%	30.2%	29.3%	24.7%	23.0%	36.1%	25.6%	20.4%	18.6%	31.4%	32.4%	25.1%	30.6%	24.6%	12.7%	28.5%	34.0%	25.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,409,354	307,273	97,471	122,049	4,073	5,337	36,891	2,409	3,267	1,158	7,809	3,247	5,758	663	21,902	537	12,464	37,956	481
% of Total Residents Age 25+	29.8%	28.8%	20.0%	20.1%	9.5%	33.9%	35.7%	11.7%	4.5%	4.5%	24.8%	12.0%	26.8%	14.2%	12.0%	6.0%	17.4%	23.8%	22.5%



**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 Elem.	Deer Valley	Fowler	Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)	Murphy	Roosevelt	Washington	Wilson						
								Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Phoenix Elem.	Riverside	Total				

**Employment (Age 16+)**

Employed	3,194,802	812,372	370,033	283,677	33,008	12,619	80,015	16,821	56,583	18,306	24,588	22,481	15,398	3,856	141,213	5,826	53,672	114,374	1,862
% of Total Residents Age 16+	57.0%	63.7%	61.9%	62.4%	58.6%	63.1%	67.0%	64.4%	59.7%	54.8%	64.3%	65.0%	59.4%	65.8%	60.7%	52.0%	61.0%	60.5%	66.6%
Not Employed	2,406,202	462,659	227,660	171,029	23,338	7,391	39,476	9,305	38,128	15,125	13,643	12,089	10,525	2,008	91,518	5,370	34,349	74,548	932
% of Total Residents Age 16+	43.0%	36.3%	38.1%	37.6%	41.4%	36.9%	33.0%	35.6%	40.3%	45.2%	35.7%	35.0%	40.6%	34.2%	39.3%	48.0%	39.0%	39.5%	33.4%

**Income (Households)**

Less than \$15,000	266,194	59,156	27,363	37,636	4,235	2,304	3,004	1,021	3,727	2,322	885	997	2,755	184	10,870	612	4,398	10,988	204
% of Total	10.4%	10.3%	10.9%	12.0%	18.7%	23.2%	5.4%	10.2%	11.4%	18.5%	6.0%	7.7%	22.2%	8.5%	12.4%	21.7%	12.5%	12.4%	16.9%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	235,839	53,288	26,386	33,195	3,472	1,290	3,526	891	4,058	1,999	788	959	1,562	161	9,528	472	3,328	10,530	158
% of Total	9.2%	9.3%	10.5%	10.6%	15.3%	13.0%	6.3%	8.9%	12.4%	16.0%	5.4%	7.4%	12.6%	7.4%	10.9%	16.7%	9.4%	11.9%	13.0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	244,767	54,167	26,650	33,561	3,103	938	4,047	1,135	4,434	1,979	1,173	1,342	1,686	262	10,876	412	3,669	9,175	205
% of Total	9.5%	9.4%	10.6%	10.7%	13.7%	9.4%	7.3%	11.3%	13.5%	15.8%	8.0%	10.3%	13.6%	12.0%	12.4%	14.6%	10.4%	10.4%	17.0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	347,770	81,744	39,284	48,067	3,687	1,336	6,734	1,886	6,793	2,077	1,640	2,123	1,537	351	14,521	325	5,403	13,993	182
% of Total	13.5%	14.2%	15.6%	15.3%	16.3%	13.4%	12.1%	18.8%	20.7%	16.6%	11.2%	16.3%	12.4%	16.1%	16.6%	11.5%	15.3%	15.8%	15.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	477,160	105,840	50,205	60,613	4,190	1,348	10,873	2,492	6,942	1,969	3,062	3,275	1,708	581	17,537	597	6,502	16,821	253
% of Total	18.6%	18.4%	19.9%	19.3%	18.5%	13.6%	19.5%	24.8%	21.1%	15.7%	20.8%	25.2%	13.8%	26.7%	20.0%	21.2%	18.5%	19.0%	20.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	331,692	72,423	31,367	38,286	2,031	957	8,092	1,178	3,559	989	2,534	2,082	1,048	225	10,436	177	4,669	10,678	68
% of Total	12.9%	12.6%	12.4%	12.2%	9.0%	9.6%	14.5%	11.7%	10.8%	7.9%	17.2%	16.0%	8.5%	10.3%	11.9%	6.3%	13.3%	12.1%	5.6%
\$100,000 or more	667,846	148,018	50,768	62,255	1,921	1,769	19,446	1,449	3,321	1,194	4,612	2,226	2,091	414	13,859	222	7,265	16,185	140
% of Total	26.0%	25.8%	20.1%	19.9%	8.5%	17.8%	34.9%	14.4%	10.1%	9.5%	31.4%	17.1%	16.9%	19.0%	15.8%	7.9%	20.6%	18.3%	11.6%

**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				

<b>Total Residents</b>	<b>1,093,529</b>	<b>307,981</b>	166,556	217,320	25,909	8,313	13,197	7,920	38,020	16,256	7,976	7,678	10,554	1,434	81,918	5,385	25,134	48,166	1,378
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Age	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	103,066	33,392	19,783	25,711	3,276	806	1,068	1,065	5,103	2,063	839	690	916	141	9,752	375	3,591	5,537	240
% of Total Residents	9.4%	10.8%	11.9%	11.8%	12.6%	9.7%	8.1%	13.5%	13.4%	12.7%	10.5%	9.0%	8.7%	9.9%	11.9%	7.0%	14.3%	11.5%	17.4%
5 to 14 years	199,088	66,025	39,335	49,535	6,296	1,263	2,285	2,390	10,299	4,263	2,340	1,740	1,878	396	20,916	601	6,101	9,325	358
% of Total Residents	18.2%	21.4%	23.6%	22.8%	24.3%	15.2%	17.3%	30.2%	27.1%	26.2%	29.3%	22.7%	17.8%	27.6%	25.5%	11.2%	24.3%	19.4%	26.0%
15 to 17 years	53,547	17,459	9,423	12,348	1,558	575	565	369	2,744	1,176	418	483	529	82	5,433	150	1,575	2,028	96
% of Total Residents	4.9%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	6.0%	6.9%	4.3%	4.7%	7.2%	7.2%	5.2%	6.3%	5.0%	5.7%	6.6%	2.8%	6.3%	4.2%	7.0%
18 to 24 years	157,878	36,402	19,953	26,587	3,409	1,700	2,120	725	3,825	1,630	777	1,186	1,487	146	9,052	881	2,433	6,135	133
% of Total Residents	14.4%	11.8%	12.0%	12.2%	13.2%	20.5%	16.1%	9.2%	10.1%	10.0%	9.7%	15.4%	14.1%	10.2%	11.0%	16.4%	9.7%	12.7%	9.7%
25 to 34 years	149,496	43,420	22,707	29,820	3,192	1,022	2,122	1,329	4,642	1,836	1,242	839	1,451	242	10,252	1,166	3,314	7,263	161
% of Total Residents	13.7%	14.1%	13.6%	13.7%	12.3%	12.3%	16.1%	16.8%	12.2%	11.3%	15.6%	10.9%	13.7%	16.9%	12.5%	21.7%	13.2%	15.1%	11.7%
35 to 44 years	119,074	38,681	21,884	27,616	3,413	893	1,631	1,229	5,280	2,357	1,171	863	1,081	223	10,976	814	2,790	5,716	154
% of Total Residents	10.9%	12.6%	13.1%	12.7%	13.2%	10.7%	12.4%	15.5%	13.9%	14.5%	14.7%	11.2%	10.2%	15.6%	13.4%	15.1%	11.1%	11.9%	11.2%
45 to 54 years	94,949	27,567	13,849	18,074	1,920	758	1,140	264	2,852	1,266	522	716	1,090	115	6,560	584	1,686	5,055	107
% of Total Residents	8.7%	9.0%	8.3%	8.3%	7.4%	9.1%	8.6%	3.3%	7.5%	7.8%	6.5%	9.3%	10.3%	8.0%	8.0%	10.9%	6.7%	10.5%	7.8%
55 to 64 years	104,345	25,257	11,706	16,095	1,749	723	1,428	225	2,085	739	460	903	1,125	70	5,382	495	1,957	4,046	89
% of Total Residents	9.5%	8.2%	7.0%	7.4%	6.8%	8.7%	10.8%	2.8%	5.5%	4.5%	5.8%	11.8%	10.7%	4.9%	6.6%	9.2%	7.8%	8.4%	6.4%
65 to 74 years	61,319	11,362	4,785	7,209	641	435	437	143	628	612	165	166	580	5	2,156	229	1,153	1,988	27
% of Total Residents	5.6%	3.7%	2.9%	3.3%	2.5%	5.2%	3.3%	1.8%	1.7%	3.8%	2.1%	2.2%	5.5%	0.3%	2.6%	4.2%	4.6%	4.1%	2.0%
75 years and over	50,767	8,416	3,130	4,325	456	139	399	182	560	313	41	92	418	15	1,440	91	534	1,071	13
% of Total Residents	4.6%	2.7%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	3.0%	2.3%	1.5%	1.9%	0.5%	1.2%	4.0%	1.1%	1.8%	1.7%	2.1%	2.2%	1.0%

**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 T. Washington	Deer Valley	Fowler	Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)							Murphy	Roosevelt	Washington	Wilson
					Phoenix Elem.			Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Phoenix Elem.	Riverside	Total				

<b>Total Households</b>	<b>350,749</b>	<b>87,578</b>	44,442	58,752	6,916	2,819	4,182	1,807	8,156	4,139	1,661	1,922	3,495	316	19,689	975	6,670	15,343	351
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**Household Composition**

Family: Married couple	76,292	20,353	11,987	14,580	1,798	376	901	614	3,064	1,244	525	690	530	72	6,125	247	1,350	3,079	90
% of Total Households	21.8%	23.2%	27.0%	24.8%	26.0%	13.3%	21.5%	34.0%	37.6%	30.1%	31.6%	35.9%	15.2%	22.8%	31.1%	25.4%	20.2%	20.1%	25.7%
Family: Male HH'er; no wife	22,585	6,318	3,607	4,704	581	101	310	143	785	297	291	13	247	48	1,682	68	673	1,137	9
% of Total Households	6.4%	7.2%	8.1%	8.0%	8.4%	3.6%	7.4%	7.9%	9.6%	7.2%	17.5%	0.7%	7.1%	15.1%	8.5%	7.0%	10.1%	7.4%	2.5%
Fam: Female HH'er; no husband	83,233	24,265	13,766	17,984	2,462	709	744	637	2,781	1,351	602	830	766	107	6,438	221	2,382	4,251	139
% of Total Households	23.7%	27.7%	31.0%	30.6%	35.6%	25.2%	17.8%	35.3%	34.1%	32.6%	36.3%	43.2%	21.9%	33.9%	32.7%	22.7%	35.7%	27.7%	39.6%
Non-Family: Male householder	77,772	17,780	7,606	10,969	1,112	882	1,177	217	551	557	97	117	989	44	2,355	276	1,160	3,734	56
% of Total Households	22.2%	20.3%	17.1%	18.7%	16.1%	31.3%	28.1%	12.0%	6.8%	13.5%	5.9%	6.1%	28.3%	13.9%	12.0%	28.3%	17.4%	24.3%	16.1%
Non-Family: Female householder	90,867	18,862	7,476	10,514	963	752	1,050	195	974	689	145	273	962	45	3,088	163	1,105	3,142	56
% of Total Households	25.9%	21.5%	16.8%	17.9%	13.9%	26.7%	25.1%	10.8%	11.9%	16.7%	8.7%	14.2%	27.5%	14.4%	15.7%	16.7%	16.6%	20.5%	16.1%

**Race/Ethnicity**

American Indian/Alaska Native	94,355	7,423	3,813	5,585	756	229	380	344	564	153	161	32	294	128	1,332	162	1,066	1,296	20
% of Total Residents	8.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.6%	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%	4.3%	1.5%	0.9%	2.0%	0.4%	2.8%	8.9%	1.6%	3.0%	4.2%	2.7%	1.5%
Asian	25,802	6,383	3,988	4,762	1,147	109	512	0	169	57	253	109	292	0	880	1	365	1,740	7
% of Total Residents	2.4%	2.1%	2.4%	2.2%	4.4%	1.3%	3.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	3.2%	1.4%	2.8%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.5%	3.6%	0.5%
Black/African American	57,198	26,406	12,936	17,956	2,536	590	452	711	1,762	244	1,692	562	939	154	5,353	188	3,090	4,823	213
% of Total Residents	5.2%	8.6%	7.8%	8.3%	9.8%	7.1%	3.4%	9.0%	4.6%	1.5%	21.2%	7.3%	8.9%	10.8%	6.5%	3.5%	12.3%	10.0%	15.4%
Hispanic	487,453	183,460	106,663	139,813	17,099	4,915	3,986	6,610	32,038	14,662	4,140	5,759	5,538	1,086	63,222	4,298	17,413	21,282	987
% of Total Residents	44.6%	59.6%	64.0%	64.3%	66.0%	59.1%	30.2%	83.5%	84.3%	90.2%	51.9%	75.0%	52.5%	75.7%	77.2%	79.8%	69.3%	44.2%	71.6%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	2,029	298	178	190	14	0	0	13	87	5	0	0	0	0	92	0	12	59	0
% of Total Residents	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
White/Caucasian	394,566	78,038	36,067	45,100	3,649	2,323	7,682	227	3,116	1,056	1,374	1,132	3,236	40	9,954	674	2,662	17,791	137
% of Total Residents	36.1%	25.3%	21.7%	20.8%	14.1%	27.9%	58.2%	2.9%	8.2%	6.5%	17.2%	14.7%	30.7%	2.8%	12.2%	12.5%	10.6%	36.9%	10.0%
Two or More Races	29,039	5,408	2,616	3,500	648	132	173	0	242	70	328	72	234	21	969	57	451	1,060	10
% of Total Residents	2.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	2.5%	1.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	4.1%	0.9%	2.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.8%	2.2%	0.7%
Other	3,087	565	295	415	61	15	12	16	41	8	27	12	23	4	115	5	74	114	4
% of Total Residents	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%

**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	Deer Valley	Fowler	Greater Phoenix Urban League (GPUL)	Murphy	Roosevelt	Washington	Wilson						
								Cartwright	Isaac	Laveen	Pendergast	Phoenix Elem.	Riverside	Total				

**Citizenship**

Citizen	943,352	276,526	149,084	196,997	24,391	7,957	11,538	7,432	33,141	15,027	7,326	7,138	10,133	1,244	74,008	5,340	23,194	41,848	1,289
% of Total Residents	86.3%	89.8%	89.5%	90.6%	94.1%	95.7%	87.4%	93.8%	87.2%	92.4%	91.9%	93.0%	96.0%	86.7%	90.3%	99.2%	92.3%	86.9%	93.6%
Non-Citizen	150,177	31,455	17,472	20,323	1,518	356	1,659	489	4,880	1,229	650	540	421	191	7,910	46	1,940	6,317	89
% of Total Residents	13.7%	10.2%	10.5%	9.4%	5.9%	4.3%	12.6%	6.2%	12.8%	7.6%	8.1%	7.0%	4.0%	13.3%	9.7%	0.8%	7.7%	13.1%	6.4%

**Educational Attainment (Age 25+)**

Less than high school graduation	164,290	57,669	31,507	42,157	5,413	1,712	1,387	1,847	8,822	4,230	1,200	1,236	2,326	245	18,060	1,467	4,911	7,126	234
% of Total Residents Age 25+	28.3%	37.3%	40.4%	40.9%	47.6%	43.1%	19.4%	54.8%	55.0%	59.4%	33.3%	34.5%	40.5%	36.6%	49.1%	43.4%	42.9%	28.3%	42.5%
High School graduates	173,003	43,351	22,843	30,184	3,389	891	1,887	696	4,198	1,856	1,160	1,153	1,631	175	10,172	1,303	3,357	8,330	158
% of Total Residents Age 25+	29.8%	28.0%	29.3%	29.3%	29.8%	22.4%	26.4%	20.6%	26.2%	26.1%	32.2%	32.2%	28.4%	26.1%	27.7%	38.6%	29.4%	33.1%	28.8%
Some college, associates degree	169,066	38,467	18,490	23,559	2,119	839	2,537	689	2,628	876	930	976	1,225	209	6,844	450	2,454	7,527	101
% of Total Residents Age 25+	29.2%	24.9%	23.7%	22.8%	18.6%	21.1%	35.4%	20.4%	16.4%	12.3%	25.8%	27.3%	21.3%	31.1%	18.6%	13.3%	21.5%	29.9%	18.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	73,590	15,216	5,220	7,239	449	527	1,348	140	400	161	311	214	563	41	1,690	159	712	2,156	57
% of Total Residents Age 25+	12.7%	9.8%	6.7%	7.0%	4.0%	13.3%	18.8%	4.1%	2.5%	2.3%	8.6%	6.0%	9.8%	6.1%	4.6%	4.7%	6.2%	8.6%	10.4%

**Employment (Age 16+)**

Employed	247,051	70,763	37,014	30,802	5,549	2,153	3,338	1,711	8,879	3,075	1,506	2,186	2,212	195	18,052	1,102	4,637	10,577	313
% of Total Residents Age 16+	31.9%	34.9%	35.5%	36.1%	35.1%	35.6%	34.6%	39.4%	40.9%	32.2%	32.3%	43.0%	29.2%	22.4%	36.5%	25.3%	31.1%	32.4%	41.8%
Not Employed	526,474	131,982	67,283	54,504	10,268	3,900	6,318	2,631	12,825	6,463	3,151	2,901	5,372	676	31,387	3,258	10,280	22,050	435
% of Total Residents Age 16+	68.1%	65.1%	64.5%	63.9%	64.9%	64.4%	65.4%	60.6%	59.1%	67.8%	67.7%	57.0%	70.8%	77.6%	63.5%	74.7%	68.9%	67.6%	58.2%

**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 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				

<b>Total Children Under 5 Years in Poverty</b>	103,066	33,392	19,783	25,711	3,276	806	1,068	1,065	5,103	2,063	839	690	916	141	9,752	375	3,591	5,537	240
<b>Est. EHS Eligible (0-2)</b>	61,840	20,035	11,870	15,426	1,966	483	641	639	3,062	1,238	503	414	549	85	5,851	225	2,155	3,322	144
<b>Est. HS Eligible (3-4)</b>	41,226	13,357	7,913	10,284	1,311	322	427	426	2,041	825	336	276	366	57	3,901	150	1,436	2,215	96
<b>Total Households</b>	65,296	20,216	12,166	15,564	1,985	438	675	766	3,081	1,218	558	526	543	84	6,010	156	2,124	3,273	137

**Household Composition**

Family: Married couple	23,544	7,381	4,538	5,654	730	117	269	343	1,279	495	220	172	207	43	2,416	83	649	987	61
% of Total Households	36.1%	36.5%	37.3%	36.3%	36.8%	26.6%	39.8%	44.8%	41.5%	40.6%	39.5%	32.7%	38.1%	51.0%	40.2%	53.2%	30.6%	30.1%	44.5%
Family: Male HH'er; no wife	7,769	2,272	1,325	1,747	209	68	77	42	359	138	160	13	58	19	746	17	275	309	4
% of Total Households	11.9%	11.2%	10.9%	11.2%	10.5%	15.6%	11.4%	5.4%	11.6%	11.3%	28.7%	2.5%	10.6%	22.7%	12.4%	11.2%	12.9%	9.4%	2.9%
Fam: Female HH'er; no husband	33,983	10,563	6,304	8,162	1,047	253	329	381	1,443	585	178	341	279	22	2,848	56	1,200	1,977	72
% of Total Households	52.0%	52.3%	51.8%	52.4%	52.7%	57.7%	48.8%	49.8%	46.8%	48.0%	31.9%	64.8%	51.3%	26.3%	47.4%	35.6%	56.5%	60.4%	52.7%

**Race/Ethnicity**

American Indian/Alaska Native	10,099	867	444	806	152	11	70	19	51	29	0	0	33	0	112	0	318	124	0
% of Total Residents	9.8%	2.6%	2.2%	3.1%	4.6%	1.3%	6.6%	1.8%	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	8.9%	2.2%	0.0%
Asian	1,110	456	350	417	208	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	37	0	49	0	30	130	0
% of Total Residents	1.1%	1.4%	1.8%	1.6%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	2.3%	0.0%
Black/African American	6,818	3,266	1,629	2,312	299	71	31	70	179	37	172	7	53	13	460	10	516	821	32
% of Total Residents	6.6%	9.8%	8.2%	9.0%	9.1%	8.8%	2.9%	6.6%	3.5%	1.8%	20.5%	0.9%	5.8%	9.2%	4.7%	2.8%	14.4%	14.8%	13.3%
Hispanic	61,199	23,402	14,161	18,603	2,245	623	429	975	4,529	1,947	500	558	677	127	8,338	363	2,578	2,851	201
% of Total Residents	59.4%	70.1%	71.6%	72.4%	68.5%	77.4%	40.2%	91.5%	88.7%	94.4%	59.5%	80.9%	73.9%	90.0%	85.5%	96.8%	71.8%	51.5%	83.8%
Native Hawaiian/Other Islander	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of Total Residents	0.3%	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%	0.0%
White/Caucasian	20,240	4,345	2,589	2,866	279	49	503	0	329	47	118	125	107	0	727	0	118	1,187	3
% of Total Residents	19.6%	13.0%	13.1%	11.1%	8.5%	6.1%	47.1%	0.0%	6.4%	2.3%	14.1%	18.1%	11.7%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	3.3%	21.4%	1.1%
Two or More Races	2,969	1,020	597	682	92	47	34	0	13	1	36	0	8	1	59	1	26	419	4
% of Total Residents	2.9%	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	2.8%	5.9%	3.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	4.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	7.6%	1.5%
Other	316	36	14	25	2	4	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	6	0	5	6	1
% of Total Residents	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%