

**Raza Development Fund and
Promise Arizona**

**Phase Two
Final Report**

Conducted by



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Executive Summary

As part of the Memorandum of Understanding among Arizona State University (ASU), the Raza Development Fund, Promise Arizona, ASU's Center for Urban Innovation, and ASU's Decision Theater Network, an analysis using data from a survey of residents living in the South Phoenix community around "The San Juan Diego Plan" area has been completed. The survey and data, designed and collected by Promise Arizona, is part of multi-phase effort to engage the community by soliciting feedback from residents about the strengths and needs in the area. This report provides detailed information regarding resident opinions and will inform additional planning efforts going forward.

The survey data was collected in two phases; Phase One, conducted in fall 2014, resulted in the collection of 912 surveys in both English and Spanish. Phase Two, also conducted in fall 2014, involved the collection of additional data from geographic areas of South Phoenix which were not covered in Phase One. The current report highlights these nascent Phase Two findings—uncovered from an additional 237 individuals.

The current report presents an analysis of survey questions aimed at identifying the strengths and needs of the community. Additionally, the report presents the analysis of each survey question by the area of the community in which they live, respondent age, employment status, whether there are children under 18 in the household, homeownership, length of residency, and household income. Moreover, the current report contextualizes the findings by highlighting the manner in which they contrast with the results from Phase One.

Some of the highlights from the survey include:

- Respondents said they moved to the community because of personal reasons (family, job, etc.). Moreover, many individuals surveyed were born in the area.
- When asked how they feel about the community, 61% gave a positive response, 8% gave a negative answer, and 31% provided neutral responses.
- The most common positive answers focused on their comfort in the community, the quiet peaceful nature of the environment, and the good neighbors.
- The most common negative answers focused mainly on public safety concerns, but also on the overall quality of community, and the poor public services they receive.
- Neutral responses about community were commonly given with little explanation, e.g., the community is fair (not bad, just okay).
- In terms of what residents would like to see in the community that is currently missing, the most common response was increased safety and security. Additionally, many residents asserted that business development and improved job opportunities were needed within the community.
- When asked about the short-term needs/goals for their family, the greatest swath of respondents asserted that improvements to their personal monetary situation were needed and that they would like more job opportunities. In addition, many citizens stated that nothing was missing in terms of short-term needs.
- Long-term goals primarily emphasized good health, increased access to quality jobs, and improvements to their housing situation.
- When asked about the resources needed to reach these goals, over 95% of respondents declined to answer.

The results from this survey help paint a broad picture of the needs in the community, and are useful when building an inventory of possible development scenarios for the area, i.e., the survey will insure that investments are made in line with citizen preference. While many respondents requested items that are likely beyond the scope of what development can bring to the area, there are many opportunities suggested by the citizens that will be helpful as the planning process moves forward.

The Phase One findings emphasized the need for increased public safety, business development, and educational opportunities. These issues could be addressed with the addition of a new police precinct office to serve as the home base for some community police officers. The educational needs might lead to new thinking about a charter school partnership for the community with ASU modeled on similar partnerships in other areas of the nation. The need for employment options reinforces some of our preliminary expectations for the development that might include a business incubator of some type and/or job training opportunities for local residents.

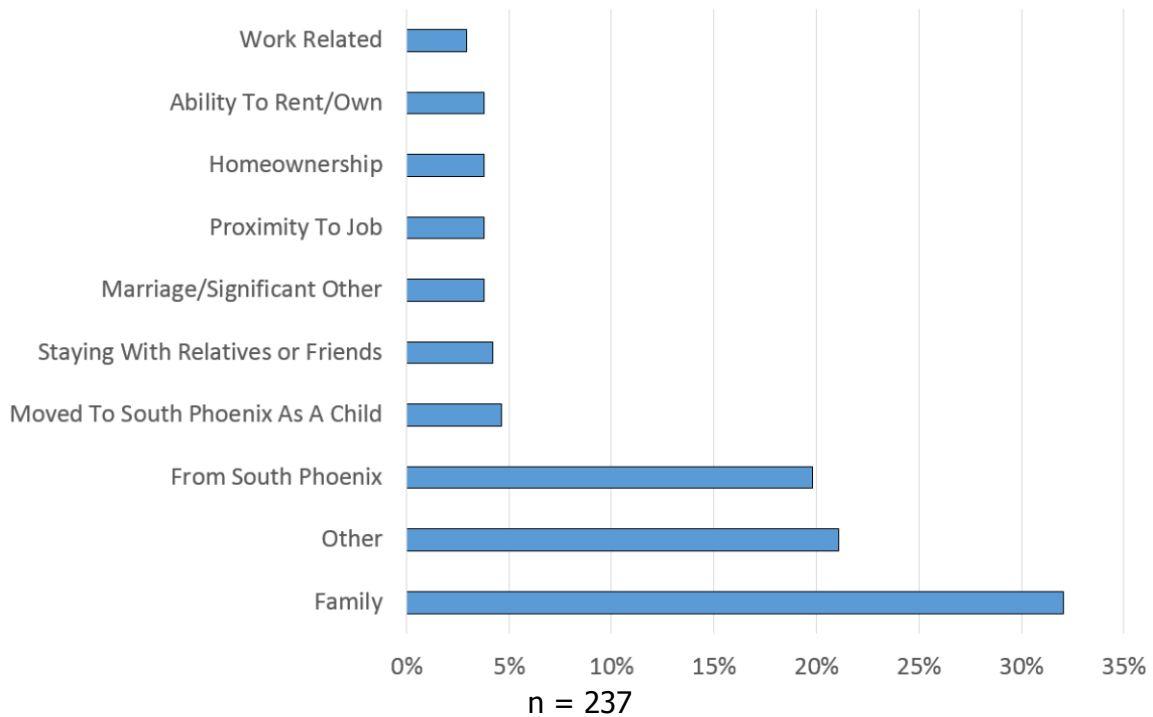
Section 1: What Brought You to This Community

This report highlights residents' opinions about the quality of life in the South Phoenix community around "The San Juan Diego Plan" area. The survey includes a range of questions soliciting input from residents about the aspects of the community that they like and enjoy, as well as questions about what is missing in the community that would enhance the quality of life for residents. The results will provide useful input into planning for the development area in ways that can improve the community in response to this community input.

Interviewers asked those willing to participate in the 2014 survey the following question: "What brought you to this community? (Que lo trajo a esta vecindad)" (see Question 9, Appendix A). Up to three answers were recorded from respondents concerning what drew them to the community. All combined, the question generated 925 responses in Phase One and 297 responses in Phase Two; Figure 1 displays the first response given by survey responses in Phase Two—grouped 10 thematic response sets.

The majority of answers from Phase Two fall into two categories. Approximately one-third of respondents (32.06%) said they came to the community for family reasons, i.e., to be closer to family or similar. Close behind, 19.83% of respondents said they were born in the community. The "other" response category is a catchall for responses that did not fit into other categories. The remaining responses were diverse and included moving to the area as a child, staying with friends or family, marrying their significant other, etc.

Figure 1: What Brought You to This Community (% of Responses)



These responses differed from those obtained during Phase One of the research. Respondents in both Phase One and Two stressed personal reasons—e.g., family ties, lifelong residence in the area, employment, etc.—as the primary motivation for living in the area. However, unlike those surveyed in Phase Two, 30.7% of those surveyed in Phase One said they came to the community because they like the area. Moreover, 18.9% of the respondents in Phase One indicated that the affordability of the community is what drew them to the area.

The Phase Two data can be further elucidated through examination of demographic factors; the survey included additional information about respondents that provide the basis for examining nuances and uncovering patterns. For example, the surveyors recorded the voting precinct in which the survey respondents live. Phase One included

data from five precincts: Chavez, Hope, Lassen, Lowell, and Sunland. Phase Two included data from three precincts: Ardmore, Hope, and Lassen (Section 6 of the report presents basic summaries of the data by precinct and other variables and Appendix B presents a map of the study area). These precincts are those that include the “San Juan Diego Plan” area (Sunland precinct) and the areas nearby.

An examination of the results of what brought respondents to the community by their location indicates that their reasons vary slightly between precincts. For example, in Phase One, over 30% of respondents on average from Chavez, Hope, Lassen, and Sunland precincts said that they came to the area because they like the community. Only about 10% of respondents from Lowell indicated that they moved to the area because they like the area. Further, using Phase Two data, it is apparent that less than 2% of respondents from the Ardmore precinct indicated that they moved for this reason.

Another characteristic of respondents captured in the survey that exhibits an association with this question is whether there are any children under 18 years of age living in the household. Unsurprisingly, households with children present have different needs and may face different challenges than those households without children. Across both Phase One and Phase Two data, respondents living in households with no children were more likely to indicate that they moved to the area because they like the community. Additionally, those living in households with children were much more likely to report that they moved to the area for personal reasons, e.g., family or job related reasons.

A third factor that exhibits an association with what brought survey respondents to the community is homeowner status. Respondents were coded as homeowners, renters, or "other," e.g., living at home with family or staying with friends. This variable can serve as a proxy for the socio-economic health of the household. Across both Phase One and Phase Two data, homeowners were far more likely to report having moved to the community because they like the area than renters. Survey respondents who gave other reasons for moving to the community were spread fairly evenly across homeowners, renters, and "others."

A final characteristic of respondents that exhibits an association with the reason for moving to the community is the length of residency in the area. For Phase One data, results indicate that longer term residents were more likely than newer residents to state that they came to the community because they like the area. Further, newer residents were far more likely to indicate that they came to the neighborhood for affordability related reasons. By contrast, Phase Two data shows that, regardless of length of stay, all residents are equally as likely to indicate that they moved to the area because they found the community to be attractive. However, Phase Two data is consistent with the Phase One findings with regard to affordability, i.e., respondents with shorter lengths of stay in the community were more likely to cite affordability as the primary reason for their move to South Phoenix. Using combined Phase One and Phase Two data, the average length of stay for those respondents who cited affordability as the primary reason for their move to South Phoenix is 24.9 years.

The survey includes several other characteristics about the respondents that were examined for associations and patterns with the reason for having moved to the area, e.g., respondent age, employment status, and household income. However, none of the other factors exhibit any relationship with these reasons. In other words, respondents gave the same general proportions of answers as to why they came to the regions regardless of their age, whether or not they were employed, and across income categories.

Section 2: How Do You Feel About Your Community?

The previous section focused on the question asked by Promise Arizona interviewers about the aspects of the community that brought the respondents to the area. This provides a basis for those characteristics of the area that residents want to protect, i.e., the strengths of the community that they want to maintain.

The next question followed up on the previous by asking respondents a similar question, but with an eye toward their current opinions about the community today. Specifically, the survey asked: "How do you feel about your community? (Que le trajo a esta comunidad?) (see Question 10, Appendix A). This question provides another dimension of input from respondents about the characteristics of the area that are strengths and characteristics that should be protected.

As with the previous question, respondents could give up to three answers as to their feelings about the neighborhood. This resulted in 1,049 unique responses in Phase One and 342 responses in Phase Two. Of the Phase One responses, 85 (81.8%) were positive in nature and the remaining 191 (18.2%) were negative. Of the Phase Two responses, 147 (61%) were positive in nature, 17 (8%) were negative in nature, and the remaining 73 (31%) were neutral (see

Figure 2). Figures 3, 4, and 5 display Phase Two findings grouped into a smaller number of thematic response sets.

Figure 2: Types of Responses to Community Quality (% of responses)

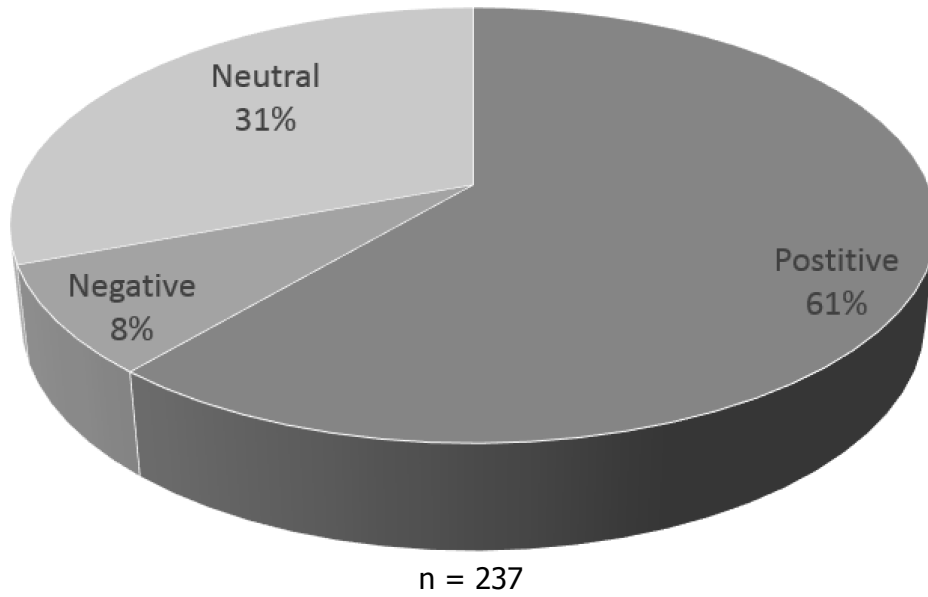


Figure 3: Positives About the Community (% of responses)

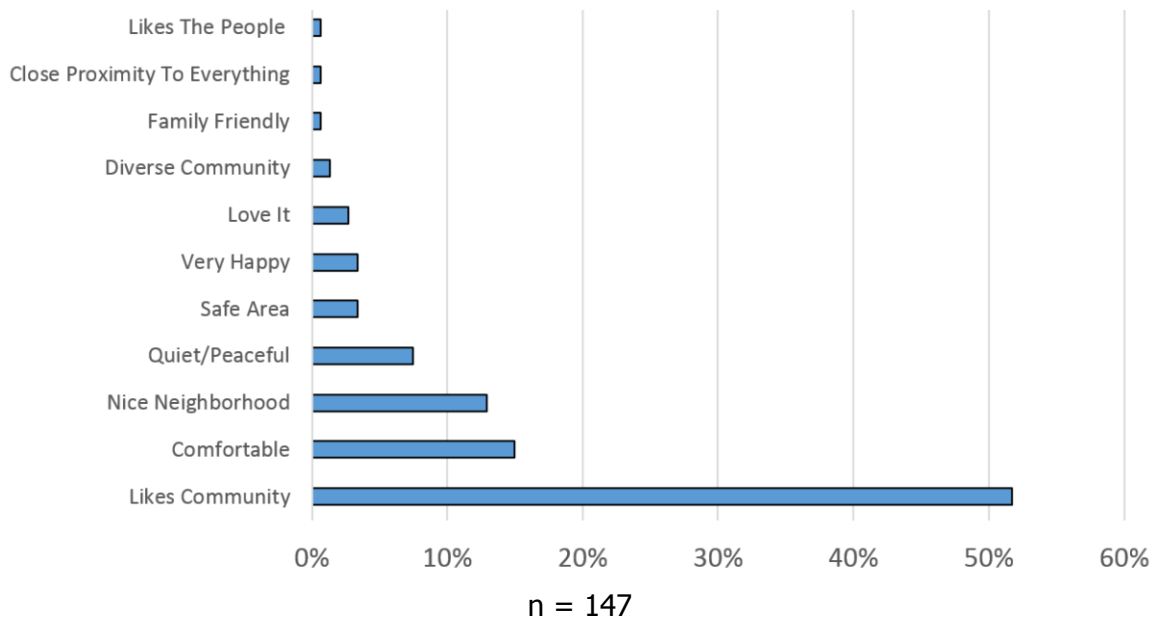


Figure 4: Negatives About the Community (% of responses)

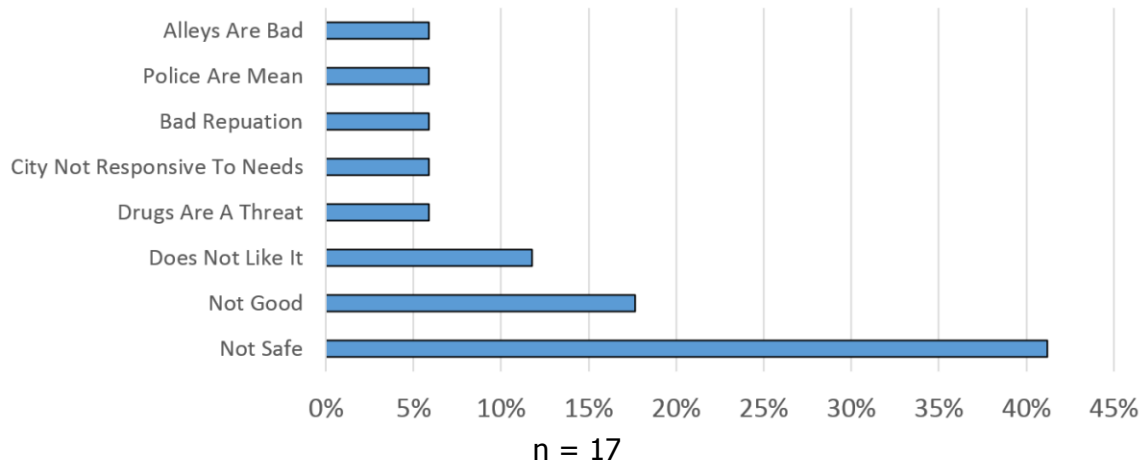
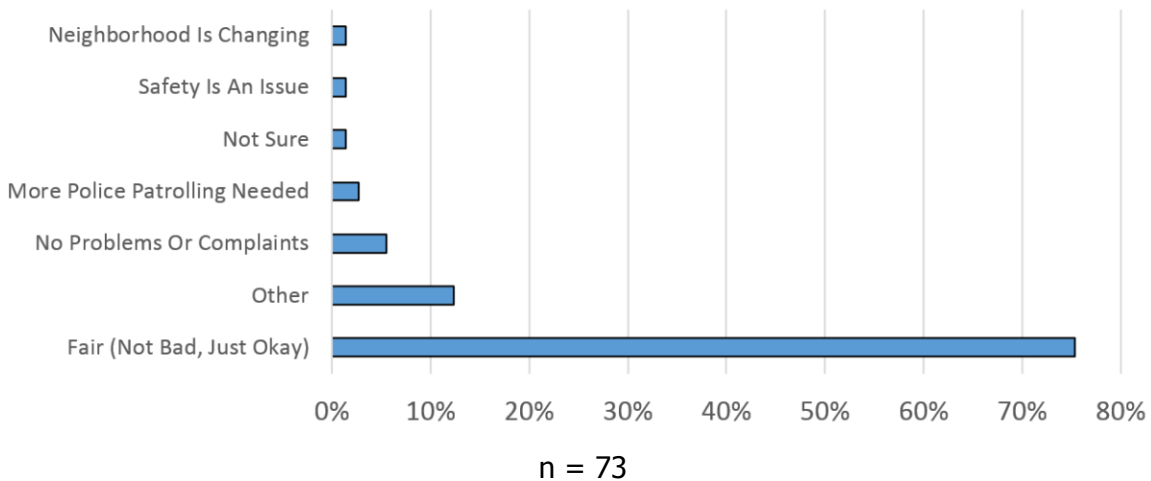


Figure 5: Neutral About the Community (% of responses)



Positive, negative, and neutral responses varied by the precinct in which the respondent lived. Analysis of comments within Phase One data reveals several basic differences, many of which are centered on the Lowell precinct (the precinct abutting the plan area to the north across the Salt River). First, respondents in this area are far more likely than respondents in the other four precinct areas—Chavez, Hope, Lassen, and

Sunland—to indicate that they like the community for environmental reasons, i.e., it is quiet and peaceful. Lowell residents were about ten (10) percentage points higher on this reason than the average for the other areas. Second, Lowell residents were also much more likely to say that their neighbors are one of their reasons for liking the neighborhood than are residents in the other areas. Third, while several Lowell residents also reported that they like the area, residents in the other four precincts were far more likely to provide that answer. Fourth, the only resident characteristic associated with the negative responses was location. Safety in the community was the most commonly cited negative response; respondents in the Hope precinct (several blocks to the south of the plan area) were almost twice as likely as respondents in the Lassen precinct (further south than Hope) to report safety as a concern: 52.4% of the negative Hope responses versus 29.0% of the negative Lassen responses. While still the dominant concern in the Chavez precinct (east of the plan area), it was less so than in Hope; only 45.5% of the negative Chavez responses.

Analysis of Phase Two data provides several insights into the differences in positive, negative, and neutral responses. First, the three precincts surveyed—Ardmore, Hope, and Lassen—exhibit different levels of positive sentiment. Approximately 74% of respondents from the Hope precinct provided positive comments regarding community quality (e.g., comfortable, safe, quiet), as compared to 57.4% of Ardmore residents and 48.15% of Lassen respondents. Additionally, respondents from the Hope precinct were much more likely to state that their neighborhood was quiet and peaceful than those survey participants from the other precincts. This contrasts against Phase One findings, which indicate that the Hope precinct was less desirable than the others. Second,

respondents from Ardmore and Lassen displayed roughly equivalent levels of neutral sentiment—32.18% and 31.48% of respondents respectively—while only 12% of Hope’s respondents exhibited neutral affect. Lastly, respondents from Lassen were most negative, with 14.81% of respondents citing negative aspects of the community; 10% of survey respondents within Hope and 3.48% of Ardmore displayed negative sentiment. Again, this contrasts against the Phase One findings, which indicated that respondents from Lassen were less likely to convey negative sentiment than survey participants from the surrounding regions.

Analysis of respondent sentiment and homeownership status in Phase Two revealed another interesting finding. Survey participants who were homeowners were more likely to display positivity toward their community than renters or “others.” Approximately 69% of homeowners displayed positivity, compared with about 56% of renters and 43% of individuals in the “other” category.

Location and homeownership status are the only respondent characteristics that exhibit an association with answers to this question, whether positive, negative, or neutral. The answers do not vary by respondent age, employment status, presence of children in the household, length of residency, or household income.

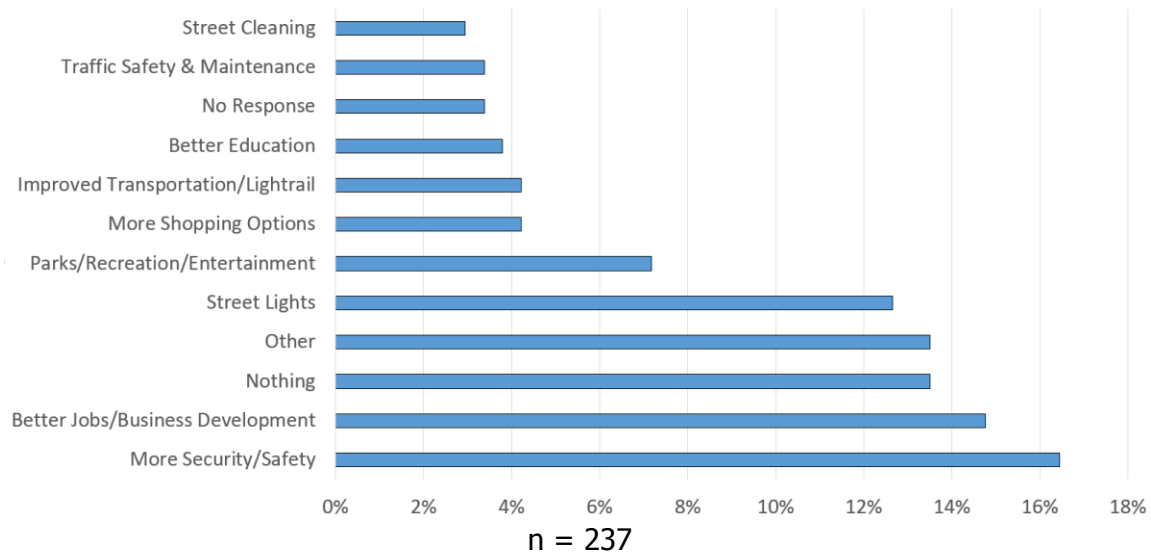
Section 3: What Is Missing in the Community

Perhaps the most useful question in the survey for purposes of providing input into “the San Juan Diego Plan” comes from this question. Responses lead to an array of suggestions of elements that might be woven into the plan to integrate resident input.

The survey asked respondents “What is missing in your community that can improve the quality of life for our families? (Que le hace falta a su comunidad para que pudiera mejorar la calidad de vidas de nuestras familias en el sur de Phoenix)” (see Question 11, Appendix A). As with the previous questions, respondents could provide up to three answers. In Phase One, the 912 participants provided 1,124 responses; in Phase Two, the 237 individuals surveyed provided 427 responses.

Figure 6 presents the overall results from the Phase Two data—grouped into 12 thematic categories. The most common category is improved safety and security within the region. Not far behind is the need for better jobs and increased business development within South Phoenix. Many of the remaining answers provide insights into specific types of services, opportunities, and amenities residents would like to see more of in the community. These include improved public lighting, entertainment and shopping opportunities, transportation services, and so forth.

Figure 6: What Is Missing in the Community (% of responses)



The findings in Phase Two are largely similar to those from Phase One. The need for better public services (e.g., street lights, recreation areas, transportation) is consistent, as is the need for increased public safety, better jobs, and more community space. Further, a significant segment of the respondents in both phases indicated that nothing needed to be changed—11.2% in Phase One and 13.5% in Phase Two.

Only two of the respondent characteristics exhibit an association with the responses to this question. As with the previous questions, answers to this question vary by location. While increased safety and security is the most common answer across all three precincts included in the Phase 2 data, the proportion of residents indicating this answer varies considerably. Approximately 30% of respondents in the Hope precinct indicated that safety and security needed to improved, compared to 16.6% in Lassen and 10.8% in Ardmore. Additionally, 22.2% of respondents from Lassen and 20.6% of those surveyed in Ardmore indicated that access to better jobs and increased business

development was important. This contrasts against the Hope precinct—0% of survey respondents indicated this need. In addition to location, responses to this question also varied by presence of children in the household. Not surprisingly, households with children were more likely to indicate that increased educational opportunities were needed.

None of the other characteristics exhibit an association with desires for the neighborhood. The answers do not vary by age of resident, employment status, homeownership status, length of residency, or household income.

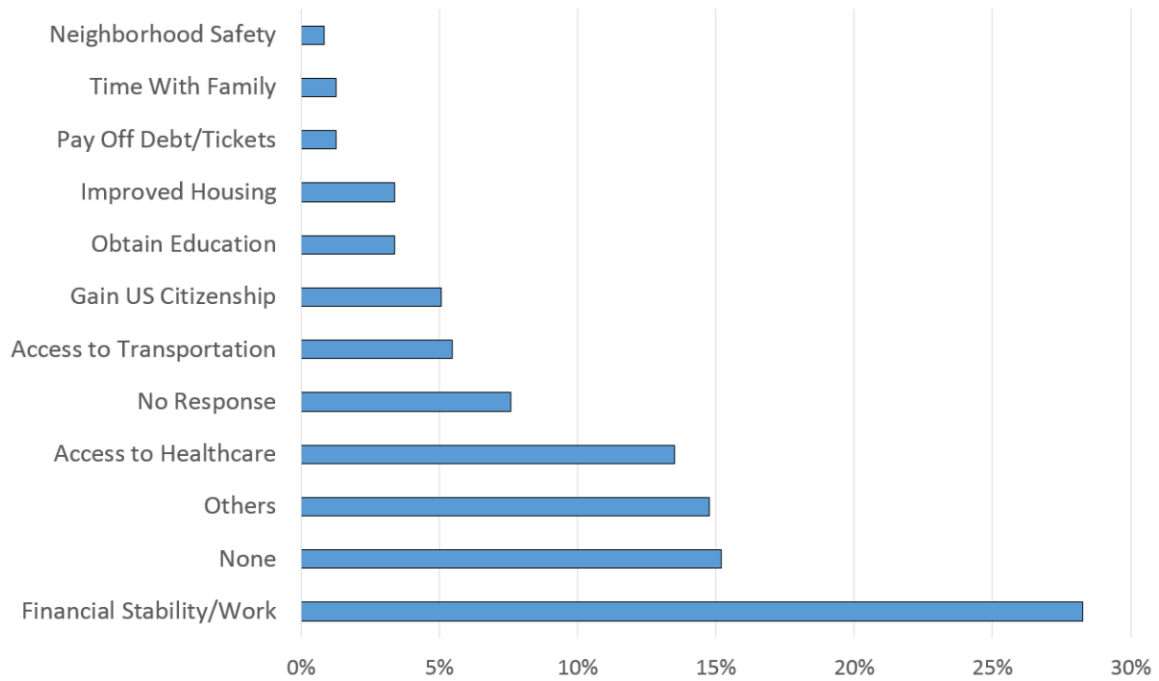
Section 4: What Are the Immediate Needs for Your Family

The next question interviewers asked of residents shifted from community level needs to those needs at a more personal level. Specifically, respondents were asked to share their answers to the following question: "What are the immediate needs for your family? (Tiene usted o su familia necesidades inmediatas)" (see Question 12, Appendix A). Furthermore, the Promise Arizona survey asked the respondents to first list any short-term goals relative to these needs, as differentiated from long-term goals. Respondents listed one or two answers for both short-term and long-term goals. This section analyses first the short term needs and then separately analyzes the long-term needs.

Short-Term Needs/Goals

The dataset captured all the answers provided by respondents, who provided no answer, one, or two answers. The 912 participants in Phase One provided a total of 524 responses; in Phase Two, 237 respondents provided 275 responses. Figure 7 illustrates the distribution of the responses in Phase Two, group into 12 thematic response sets. The most common answer is that increased financial stability and work opportunities are needed (28.27%) in the short-term. The next most common answer is that nothing is needed in the short term (15.19%).

Figure 7: Short-term Needs/Goals (% of responses)



n = 237

The findings in Phase Two are similar to those from Phase One. The need an improved personal situation (e.g., financial stability, job opportunities, healthcare access etc.) is consistent. However, some variance exists, e.g., respondents in Phase One are more likely to indicate that improved housing and homeownership is a priority—9.4% of Phase One respondents indicated this compared with only 3.37% of those surveyed in Phase Two.

As with the other questions, the report provides a breakdown of the short-term needs by the respondent characteristics available from the survey. Again, the location of the respondent (in terms of precinct) exhibits a significant association. For instance, approximately 13% of respondents from the Ardmore precinct indicated a need for increased access to healthcare; zero survey participants form the other precincts—Hope

and Lassen—indicated this need. Further, those surveyed from the Hope district were more than twice as likely as respondents from Ardmore or Lassen to indicate that nothing was needed in the short-term, i.e., 40% of Hope’s respondents compared to 18.52% of citizens in Lassen and 3.48% in Ardmore.

The age of the respondent also exhibits an association with short-term needs. For instance, there is a general decline with age in terms of the proportion of responses indicating the need for more/better employment opportunities. There is a similar decline as age increases when citing the need for more/better educational opportunities. On the other hand, there is a general increase over age in terms of need for better access to healthcare. There is a similar pattern of an increase in responses that “all is good” among increasingly older respondents. The other responses appear to remain fairly consistent over different age groups. Furthermore, these age-related findings are consistent across both Phase One and Phase Two data.

While the presence of children in the household exhibits an association with short-term needs/goals with the Phase One data, Phase Two data does not show any significant associations. For example, Phase One data indicates that the presence of children increases the need for educational opportunities; those with children in the household were about four times more likely to include this as a short-term need/goal versus those without children in the household. However, only 0.89% of those with children surveyed in Phase Two indicated this need.

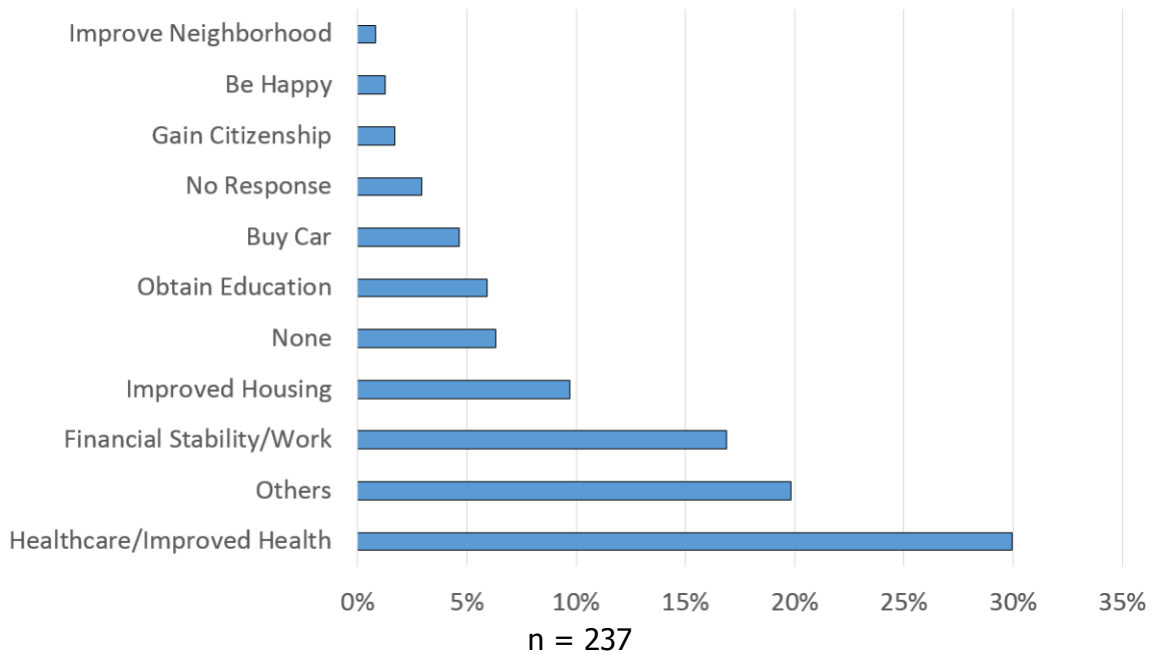
Length of residency also appears to influence the responses to this question, and the results follow a similar pattern as the age breakdown. The likelihood of responding with a need for more/better employment opportunities, as well as more/better educational opportunities, declines among longer term residents. The likelihood of responding with a need for better access to healthcare increases among longer term residents. This is consistent across both Phase One and Phase Two data.

Unlike the previous questions, the respondent's household income exhibits an association with the short-term needs/goals question, and varies in certain ways. Residents in lower income households are more likely to report the need for more/better employment opportunities. They are also more likely to report their short-term goal to improve their personal (mainly financial) situation. Once again, these findings are consistent when analyzing data from both survey phases. Furthermore, employment status and homeownership status failed to exhibit meaningful associations with short-term needs/goals.

Long-Term Needs/Goals

The survey also sought to understand better the long-term needs of respondents relative to their personal and family situations. As with short-term needs, respondents could provide up to two responses. The 912 participants in Phase One provided a total of 431 responses. In Phase Two, the 237 participants provided 230 responses, which appear in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Long-term Needs/Goals (% of responses)



While these answers vary over a similarly wide range of issues as does the short-term needs/goals, there are notable differences in those needs/goals that are more common among the long-term responses. Most notably, the healthcare access concern emerges as the most common concern in the long-term of area residents. Further, improved housing and homeownership is more highly prioritized as a long-term goal as compared with the short-term. This is consistent in both the Phase One and Phase Two findings.

As with all the previous questions, responses do vary by geography. For example, improved access to healthcare is important among Ardmores residents—33.04% of respondents indicated health was important. However, only 9.26% of Lassen’s respondents and 6% of those surveyed in Hope highlighted healthcare as an important long-term goal. This contrasts against Phase One data, which indicates that respondents

in Lassen were more likely to report long-term needs/goals of healthcare access than the other areas.

Age also exhibits an association with the long-term need/goals question. The pattern is similar to the short-term goals. Younger respondents are more likely to report a need for more/better employment opportunities as well as educational opportunities, homeownership, and citizenship. Older respondents are more inclined to answer that they want better access to healthcare. Older respondents are also more likely to say that they have no need/goals and they everything is fine. This is consistent across Phase One and Phase Two data.

Unlike short-term needs/goals, employment status appears to be associated with long-term needs/goals. Homemakers and the employed both report more desire for additional educational opportunities than the unemployed. The unemployed and students both say they want to improve their personal situations more so than the employed. This is consistent across both survey phases.

The presence of children in the household is associated with long-term needs/goals as well. Those with children are much more likely to want additional educational opportunities. Again, Phase One and Phase Two data support this finding.

Long-term needs/goals also varies by homeownership status for both Phase One and Phase Two data. Not surprisingly, many more of those who currently are renters report a long-term goal of homeownership, while homeowners are more concerned about

access to healthcare. Additionally, renters are more than twice as likely to want an improved financial situation. Moreover, renters and owners are equally split in terms of their likelihood to report that they are fine with things as they are.

Analysis of both survey phases shows that length of residency exhibits an association with long-term needs/goals as well, and tends to mirror the age breakdown. Older respondents are slightly less inclined to answer that neighborhood improvements are a long-term goal, or that employment opportunities are needed, or that homeownership is a goal. They are far more likely to answer that access to healthcare needed.

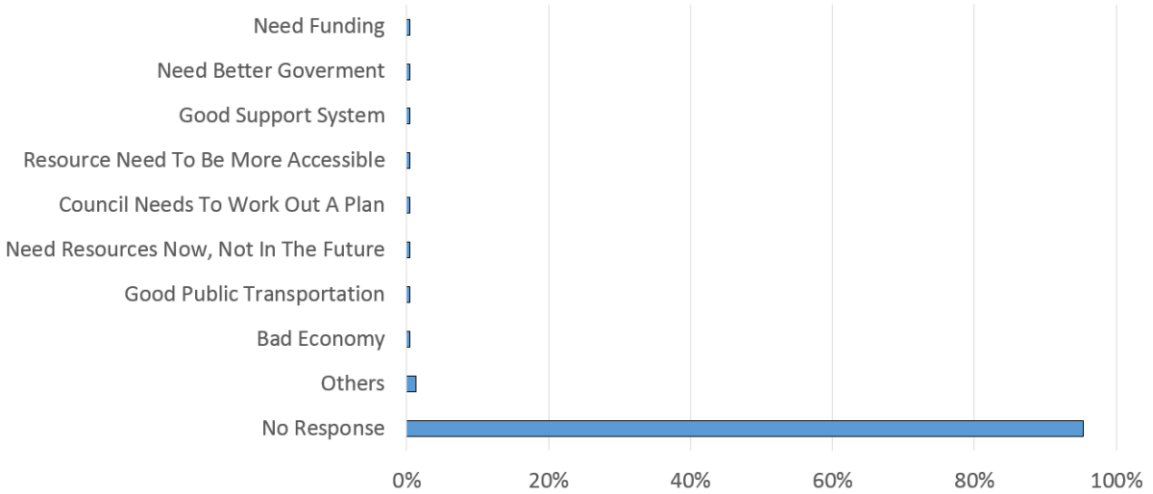
Finally, household income also exhibits an association with long-term needs/goals across both survey phases. Lower income respondents are more likely to have answered that employment opportunities are needed and that they want to improve their personal situation.

Section 5: Do You Think There Are Sufficient Resources

The final substantive question included in the Promise Arizona survey tries to shift respondents’ attention to suggestions about existing and needed resources to help move the community in a positive direction in line with the needs and goals they identified in the previous questions. Specifically, the survey asks: “Do you think there are sufficient resources to meet those goals? Why? (Usted cree que hay suficiente recursos para completar estas metas? Porque?) (see Question 13, Appendix A).

Once again, respondents could offer up to three answers. But they were not as able to provide answers to this question. Thus, the 237 survey participants provided only 11 responses which were collapsed into 9 thematic response categories. Figure 9 illustrates the frequency of these responses. The responses are scattered with very little continuity between them.

Figure 9: Resources Needed (% of responses)

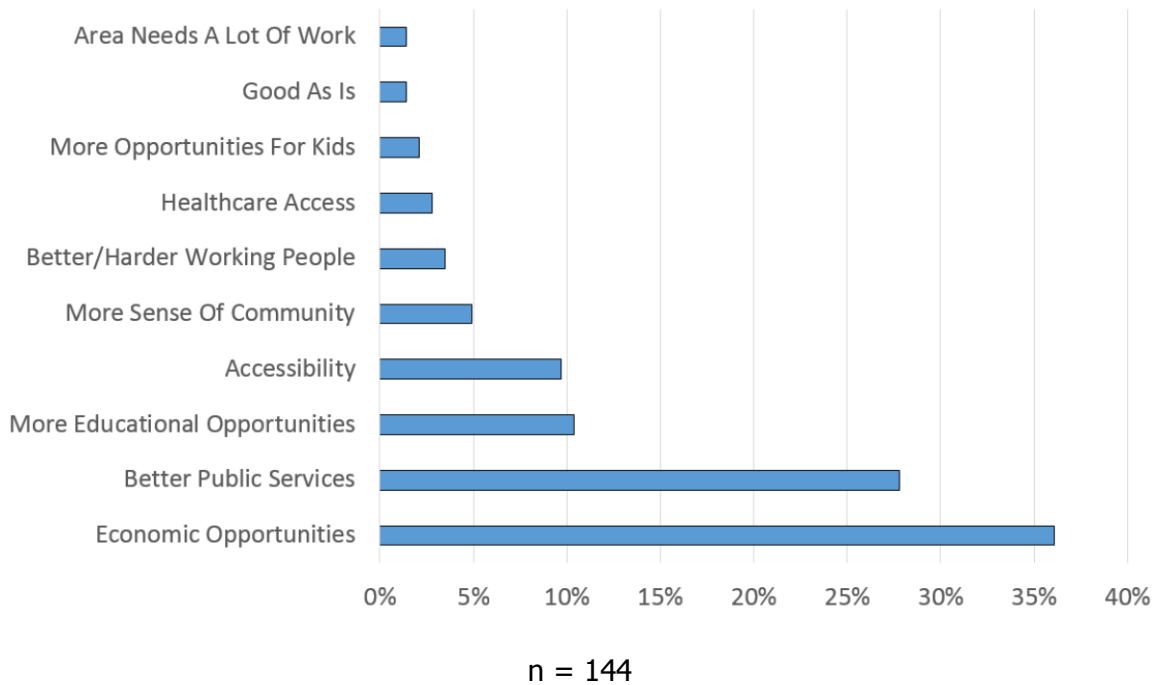


n = 11 (226 no response)

Given the sparse nature of the data collected for this question, it is impossible to draw associations between the responses and location, age, employment status, presence of children under 18, homeownership, length of residence, and household income. In order to accurately contextualize answers to this question, conclusions drawn from the Phase One data are summarized below.

Phase One Analysis

Figure 10: Phase 1— Resources Needed (% of responses)



Given the scarcity of data collected during Phase Two, conclusions drawn from the Phase One analysis are summarized here. The analysis showed that three of the respondent characteristics exhibited associations with the resource question. As with all four previous questions, location appears related to the response patterns. Respondents in the Lassen precinct are much more likely than respondents from other precincts to indicate the need for more educational opportunities as a resource to help them. Chevez

respondents are the most likely to indicate the need for more economic opportunities as a resource for the area with 52.2% of all the responses from Chavez centered on economic opportunities, versus the lowest area on this answer, Lassen, where only 18.6% of the answers focused on such opportunities. The second most common resource focus for Chavez is better public services. They are four times more likely to have given this answer than respondents in Lowell.

Response patterns also vary by respondent age. Only 109 participants provided both an answer to the resource question and their age. With so few responses to this resource question, however, it is difficult to derive many useful interpretations. Respondents in the middle age ranges are more likely than the youngest and oldest age groups to indicate the importance of public services as resources in the community.

The last respondent characteristic to exhibit an association with the resource question is homeownership status. The biggest difference between renters and owners in terms of their responses to this question is on accessibility to the community. Renters are far more likely to note this as a resource issue versus homeowners. On the other hand, homeowners are more likely to note the need for more and better public services as a resource need and renters. Both groups share the concern for additional economic opportunities. The small group of "other" (those living with family or friends, etc.) is most concerned with educational opportunities and more public services.

Section 6: Respondent Characteristics

The survey designed and conducted by Promise Arizona included several questions to capture characteristics of the respondents. The complete survey instrument is presented in Appendix A.

This section provides the listing of these characteristics to illustrate better the composition of residents that participated in the survey. These characteristics include: precinct in which the respondent lives, age, employment status, presence of children in the household, homeownership status, length of residency in the community, and household income. The results below include only those respondents that provided valid data for the question under investigation. Missing data are suppressed. So while the data set includes all 237 completed surveys, not all the tables below sum to 237 due to missing data.

Table 1: Respondents by Location

Precinct	No. of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Ardmore	115	48.52
Hope	50	21.10
Lassen	54	22.78
No Response	18	7.59
Total	237	100.0

Table 2: Age of Respondents

Age Category	No. of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Less than 23	21	8.86
23-29	41	17.30
30-39	46	19.41
40-49	31	13.08
50-59	45	18.99
60-69	36	15.19
70 and over	17	7.17
Total	237	100.0

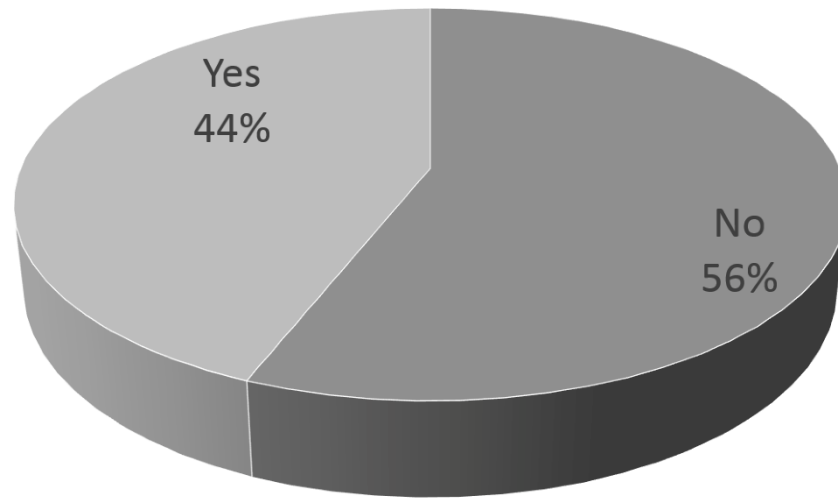
Table 3: Employment Status of Respondents

Employment Status	No. of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Unemployed	16	6.75
Homemaker	24	10.13
Student	10	4.22
Employed	151	63.71
Disabled	35	14.77
No Response	1	0.42
Total	237	100.0

Table 4: Number of Children in the Respondent's Household

Children in the Household	No. of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
0	125	52.74
1	36	15.19
2	37	15.61
3	16	6.75
4	6	2.53
5 or more	3	1.27
No Response	14	5.91
Total	237	100.0

Figure 11: Are There Children Living in Your Household?



N= 223 responses

Table 5: Homeownership Status

Homeownership Status	No. of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Rent	102	43.04
Own	124	52.32
Other	11	4.64
Total	237	100.0

Table 6: Length of Residency in the Community

Years in Community	No. of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Less than 2 yrs	8	3.45
2 - 5 yrs	15	6.47
6 - 10 yrs	19	8.02
11 - 15 yrs	17	7.33
16 - 25 yrs	57	24.57
26 - 35 yrs	40	17.24
36 - 50 yrs	36	15.52
More than 50 yrs	40	17.24
Total	232	100.0

Table 7: Respondent Household Income

Income Category	No. of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
\$0-8,999	24	10.13
\$9,000-19,999	54	22.78
\$20,000-29,999	64	27.00
\$30,000-44,999	31	13.08
\$45,000-59,999	1	0.42
No Response	63	26.58
Total	237	100.0

Appendix A: The Survey Questionnaire

SOPHO FAMILY ASSESSMENTS

ORGANIZER: _____

PRECINCT: _____

DATE CANVASSED: _____

DATE DATA WAS ENTERED: _____

ENTERED BY: _____

1. NAME/NOMBRE:

2. ADDRESS/DIRECCION:

3. AGE/EDAD: _____

4. OCCUPATION/TRABAJO: _____

5. ADULTS LIVE IN HOUSE/ADULTOS VIVEN EN CASA? _____

6. CHILDREN/MENORES? _____

7. DO YOU RENT OR OWN/COMPRA O RENTA CASA?

8. HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN SOUTH PHOENIX/ CUANTO TIEMPO TIENE VIVIENDO EN EL SUR DE PHX? _____

9. WHAT BROUGHT YOU TO THIS COMMUNITY/QUE LO TRAJÓ A ESTA VECINDAD?

10. HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY/ QUE LE TRAJÓ A ESTA COMUNIDAD?

11. WHAT IS MISSING IN YOUR COMMUNITY THAT CAN IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR OUR FAMILIES/QUE LE HACE FALTA A SU COMUNIDAD PARA QUE PUDIERA MEJORAR LA CALIDAD DE VIDAS DE NUESTRAS FAMILIAS EN EL SUR DE PHOENIX?

12. WHAT ARE THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS FOR YOUR FAMILY/ TIENE USTED O SU FAMILIA NECESIDADES IMEDIATAS?

A. SHORT TERM GOALS/ METAS A CORTO PLAZO:

B. LONG TERM GOALS/METAS A LARGO PLAZO:

13. DO YOU THINK THERE ARE SUFFICIENT RESOURCES TO MEET THOSE GOALS/ USTED CREE QUE HAY SUFICIENTE RECURSOS PARA COMPLETAR ESTAS METAS? WHY/ PORQUE?

14. ARE YOU A MEMBER OF A GROUP(S)? CHURCH? OTHER? IF SO WHAT GROUP/ ES USTED MIEMBRO DE UN GRUPO, INSTITUCION O IGLESIA?

15. Would you like to become a Promise Arizona member and/or host a House Meeting? LE GUSTARIA ser miembro de Promesa Arizona o/y HACER UNA JUNTA DE CASA ?

NO _____ **YES** _____

CONTACT INFO: _____

16. What is your household family income:

_____ Under \$9,000	_____ \$30,000 to \$44,999	_____ \$80,000 to \$99,999
_____ \$9,000 to \$19,999	_____ \$45,000 to \$59,999	_____ \$100,000 to \$149,999
_____ \$20,000 to \$29,999	_____ \$60,000 to \$79,999	_____ \$150,000 and above

17. ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS, SUGGESTIONS OR IDEAS/ COMENTARIOS ADICIONALES, SUGGESTIONES O IDEAS?

Appendix B: The Survey Study Area Precincts

