

 **FIRST THINGS FIRST**

Phoenix South Region



2022

NEEDS AND ASSETS
REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Phoenix, the fifth-largest city in the United States and one of the fastest-growing large cities in the nation, now has nearly 1.7 million residents. Comprised of the portions of the city generally south of Thomas Road, Phoenix South is home to 615,000 residents, including 61,000 children under six years of age.

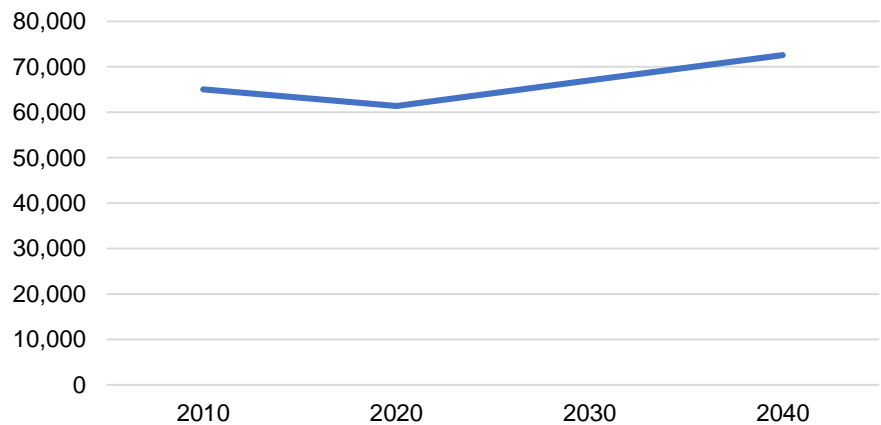
As part of a large metropolitan area, Phoenix South has a wide array of public and private resources for children and families, a variety of educational and employment options, and robust child care and health infrastructure. At the same time, the region also faces a variety of challenges common to large cities, including high costs for child care and rising housing expenses.

The Phoenix South region has experienced improvement in a number of key metrics in recent years. For example, the poverty rate has fallen dramatically, preschool enrollment rates increased, third grade test scores improved, and uninsured rates declined. Given the size and diversity of Phoenix South, there are significant differences across the region, suggesting the need for targeted approaches to meet the varied needs of neighborhoods and families.

Population Characteristics

In contrast to overall population growth in the region, the number of young children declined slightly over the past decade, mirroring a nationwide decline in birth rates. Population forecasts for the next 20 years anticipate this trend will reverse and project the region will be home to more than 72,000 children under six

Figure 1-1: Current and Projected Population of Children Under 6 in Phoenix South, 2010 - 2040



years of age in 2040. Decisions regarding the types of programs funded and the design of these programs should take into account the characteristics of the region's young children and their families.

The children under the age of six years in Phoenix South are racially and ethnically diverse, requiring that services be culturally appropriate.

Notably, more than nearly 88 percent of young children are Hispanic/ Latino, Black/ African American, Asian, or American Indian/ Native Alaskan.

Further, more than half of residents five years and older in the region speak

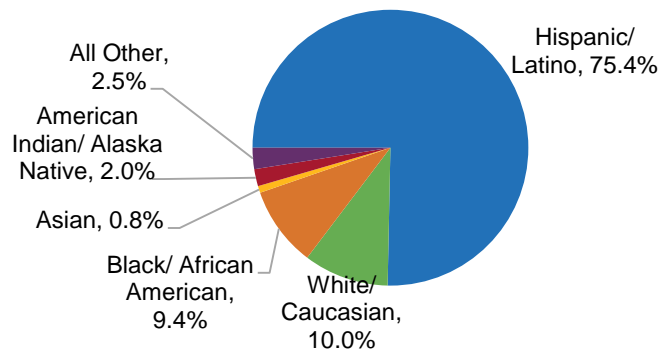
a language other than English at home while more than 27 percent of kindergarten through third graders attending public schools in the region are English language learners.

Given the high correlation between family composition and household income – households led by single females earn on average less than one-third of the income earned by two-parent households – service planning should take into account the varying needs of different families. In Phoenix South, 70 percent of households with minor children in the region include a married or cohabiting couple while 25 percent are led by single women.

Economic Circumstances

Overall, economic conditions in the region remain strong. Across the city, median family income increased from \$64,640 in 2014 to \$66,048 in 2019. Additionally, the unemployment rate in Phoenix reached a record low at the time of this publication following a surge in unemployment during the initial months of the COVID-19 pandemic. The strong economy has led to a significant decline in the percentage of young children living in poverty in the region, from 45.9 percent in 2014 to 34.6 percent in 2019. Despite this improvement, more than one-in-three children in Phoenix South live in poverty, which has been shown to be associated with a large number of negative effects across most aspects of an individual’s life, including educational, employment, and health outcomes. Further, the poverty level understates the number of families in need. For example, one living wage calculator suggests that a family with two working parents and one child living in Phoenix need to earn \$55,000 to meet their needs, more than double the federal poverty level for a family of three.

Figure 1-2: Racial/ Ethnic Distribution of Children Under 6 in Phoenix South



Although incomes have increased and rates of poverty have declined, families in Phoenix South face surging housing costs. More than two-in-five households in the region are considered to be housing cost burdened, meaning they must spend more than 30 percent or more of their income on housing. Given an increase of more than 40 percent in rental costs since 2017, renters in Phoenix South are particularly impacted, with more than half (50.9 percent) considered to be housing cost burdened.

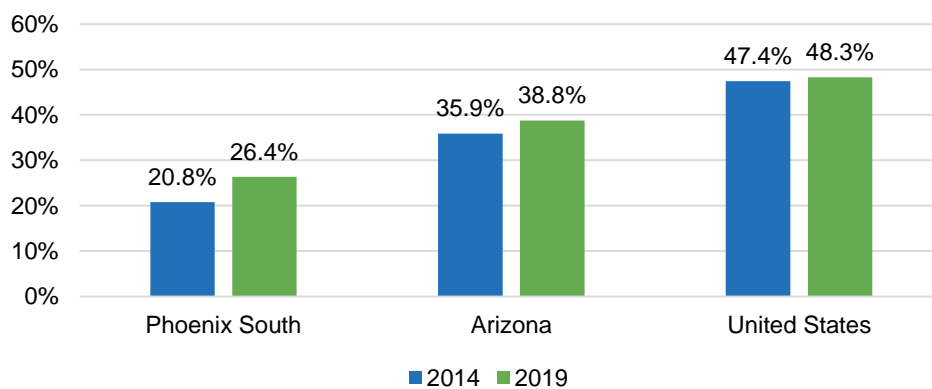
The Early Childhood System

Phoenix South benefits from a large child care provider network comprised of more than 250 licensed and certified providers with total capacity to serve more than 21,000 children under 13 years old. However, only 80 of these providers with a total of 519 slots are home-based programs, meaning families have limited access to these smaller, less costly providers. A significant share – more than 38 percent – of the total licensed and certified slots are associated with providers that participate in Quality First and have a rating of 3-Stars or higher, meaning they are considered high quality.

Since 2014, the preschool enrollment rate for three- and four-year-olds in Phoenix South increased by more than five percentage

points to 26.4 percent, a significant improvement in this key area. However, the region’s preschool enrollment rate remains significantly lower than the nationwide rate of 48.3 percent.

Figure 1-3: Preschool Enrollment Rates, 2014 - 2019



The high cost of child care continues to be a key barrier for many families. Federal guidelines suggest that child care is affordable when it does not exceed seven percent of a family’s income, but the median cost of child care in Phoenix ranges from 9 to 17 percent of the median income of Phoenix families. Publicly funded child care assistance programs, such as the DES child care subsidy and First Things First Quality First scholarship program, are important assets that help thousands of lower-income families in the region to afford formal child care. In 2020, these programs served more than 4,600 children in Phoenix South.

Educational Indicators

Phoenix South is home to 136 public elementary schools. This includes 92 district schools and 44 charter schools, ensuring that parents have access to a variety of educational options for their children.

Between 2014 and 2019, third grade proficiency levels within Phoenix South’s schools as measured by AzMERIT improved markedly from 23.2 percent to 30.8 percent for English language arts and from 27.4 percent to 36.4 percent for math. Despite these improvements, it remains concerning that more than 60 percent of all thirds graders in Phoenix South do not meet minimum math standards and nearly 70 percent do not meet minimum ELA standards.

The four-year high school graduation rates improved by more than nine percentage points in recent years. Additionally, between 2014 and 2019, the percentage of adults 25 and older in the region who have not completed high school decreased from 33.9 percent to 30.6 percent. Higher levels of educational attainment among adults are positively correlated with income and earning potential, which may further reduce poverty rates across the region.

Figure 1-4: Graduation Rates for the 2014 and 2019 Graduation Cohorts in Phoenix South

	4-Year	5-Year
2014 Class	63.2%	70.5%
2019 Class	72.4%	76.5%

Health

A review of health-related measures reveals both positive and troubling trends.

In terms of pregnancy and birth-related measures:

- The number of births to teen mothers declined
- NICU admissions declined by four percentage points
- The percentage of mothers giving birth who are overweight or obese increased from 62.6 percent to 68.4percent
- The percentage of mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester decreased by 4.2 percentage points

Child health indicators similarly demonstrate both negative and positive trends. Health insurance rates among children under six years-old in Phoenix South increased from 87.3 percent in 2014 to 92.4 percent in 2019. More than one-in-three children in Phoenix South were considered overweight or obese.

Family Support

Reports to the Department of Child Safety (DCS) for abuse and neglect in Maricopa County decreased 5.7 percent between federal fiscal years 2019 and 2021. However, this reduction is attributed to reduced contacts with mandatory reporters rather than a decline in need; in fact, the CDC reports that risk for child maltreatment has increased during the pandemic. Additionally, the overall reduction in reports was attributed only to neglect cases, while reports for physical, sexual, and emotional abuse increased by 10.1 percent between federal fiscal years 2019 and 2021.

Another concerning trend in the child welfare system is the decrease in licensed foster care homes. Between 2018 and 2021, there was a 13.7 percent decrease in the number of licensed foster care homes, with more homes closing than opening in each year. This trend may make it more challenging to place children in a family-like setting when out-of-home placement is appropriate.

Continuing a long-term trend, the violent crime rate in Phoenix decreased 5.6 percent between 2017 and 2019 and the property crime rate decreased by 7.2 percent. However, the number of calls for service related to domestic violence doubled between 2016 and 2020.

There are a number of programs that offer services and resources to families in Phoenix to strengthen their families, access parental training, and provide other supports. In general, however, these programs are only able to reach relatively modest numbers of families.

Conclusion

Many indicators have improved since the 2018 Regional Needs and Assets report, although a smaller number have experienced fewer positive trends. These findings illustrate opportunities for stakeholders in early childhood health and development systems to build on existing strengths and respond to emerging needs. With the leadership of the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council and the many assets and committed stakeholders in the community, the region is positioned to continue to build on positive trends and ensure all children are ready to succeed in school and in life.

BACKGROUND AND APPROACH

Introduction

From birth to five years, a child’s brain grows and develops more than at any other time in life. Early brain development has lifelong impacts on health, education, employment, and other outcomes. Arizona First Things First (FTF) administers programs and coordinates resources to support the development, well-being, health, and education of all Arizona’s children from birth to age five. Recognizing that every community in Arizona has its own unique strengths and challenges, the statutes establishing FTF created a regional system through which local regional partnership councils decide the areas of early childhood on which to focus their region and how to allocate the funds that flow through FTF to each region. The Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council’s priorities include:

- Improving quality and access to child care and preschool programs
- Providing scholarships for children to access high-quality early learning settings
- Improving quality and access to family, friend and neighbor care
- Strengthening and supporting families through voluntary home visiting, family resource centers and court teams
- Supporting access to healthcare for children
- Helping families with children 0 to 5 navigate the complex health care and social service systems
- Providing developmental, sensory and oral health screenings

Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) § 8-1161 requires each regional partnership council to publish a biannual report detailing early childhood assets, coordination opportunities, and unmet needs in their region. These regional needs and assets reports inform councils’ planning and funding decisions.

The 2022 Regional Needs and Assets Report for the Phoenix South Region has been prepared to comply with this statutory requirement. The report provides detailed, data-driven information about regional needs and assets organized around six topical domains:

- Population Characteristics
- Educational Indicators
- Economic Circumstances
- Health
- The Early Childhood System
- Family Support

Each domain is prefaced with a ‘Why it Matters’ section that highlights the importance of the domain in the context of early childhood development. Additionally, given the impact that poverty has on all aspects of children’s health and development, these sections include specific discussion of this issue.

Each domain then includes discussion of key indicators within the ‘What the Data Tells Us’ sections. As discussed below, information is gathered from multiple federal, state, and local government sources as well as other secondary sources to illustrate the needs and assets pertinent to each domain. Where possible, regional and subregional data are presented within the ‘What the Data Tells Us’ sections. Supplemental information for each domain is presented within the detailed appendices to this report.

Description of the Region

The Phoenix South Region consists of the portions of the City of Phoenix generally south of Thomas Road.

Phoenix South is comprised of diverse neighborhoods with varying demographic compositions, strengths, and needs. Recognizing these differences, when feasible and appropriate data are presented at subregional levels that follow elementary school district boundaries. Figure 2-2 illustrates the subregional school district boundaries used in this report.

Figure 2-1: First Things First Regions

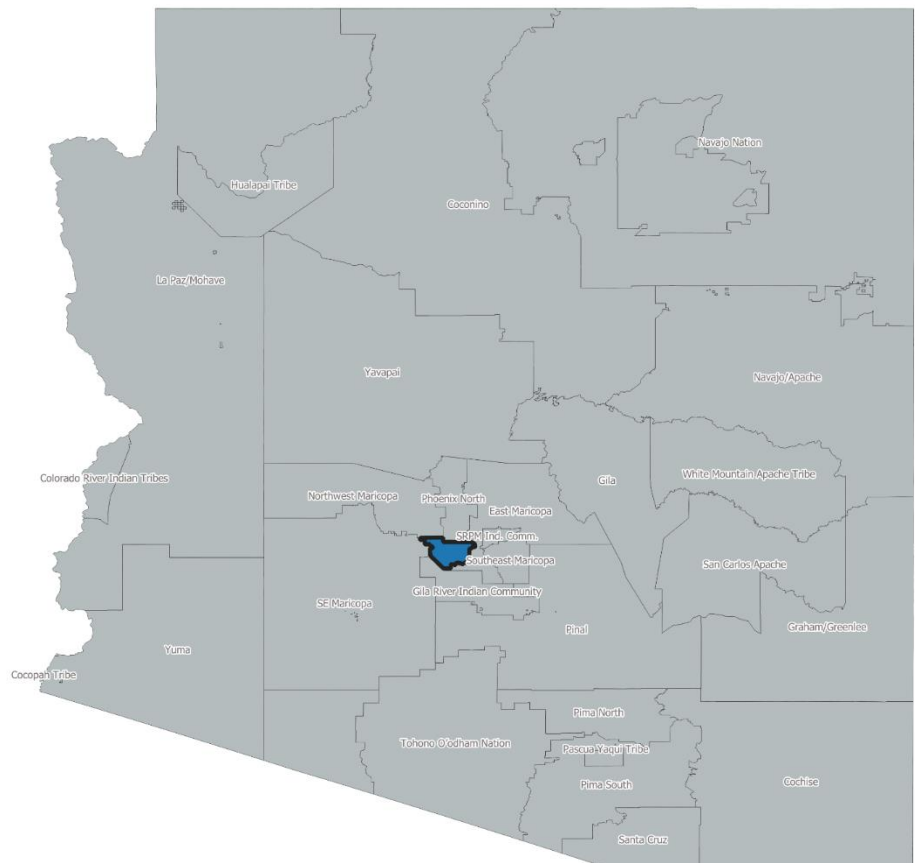
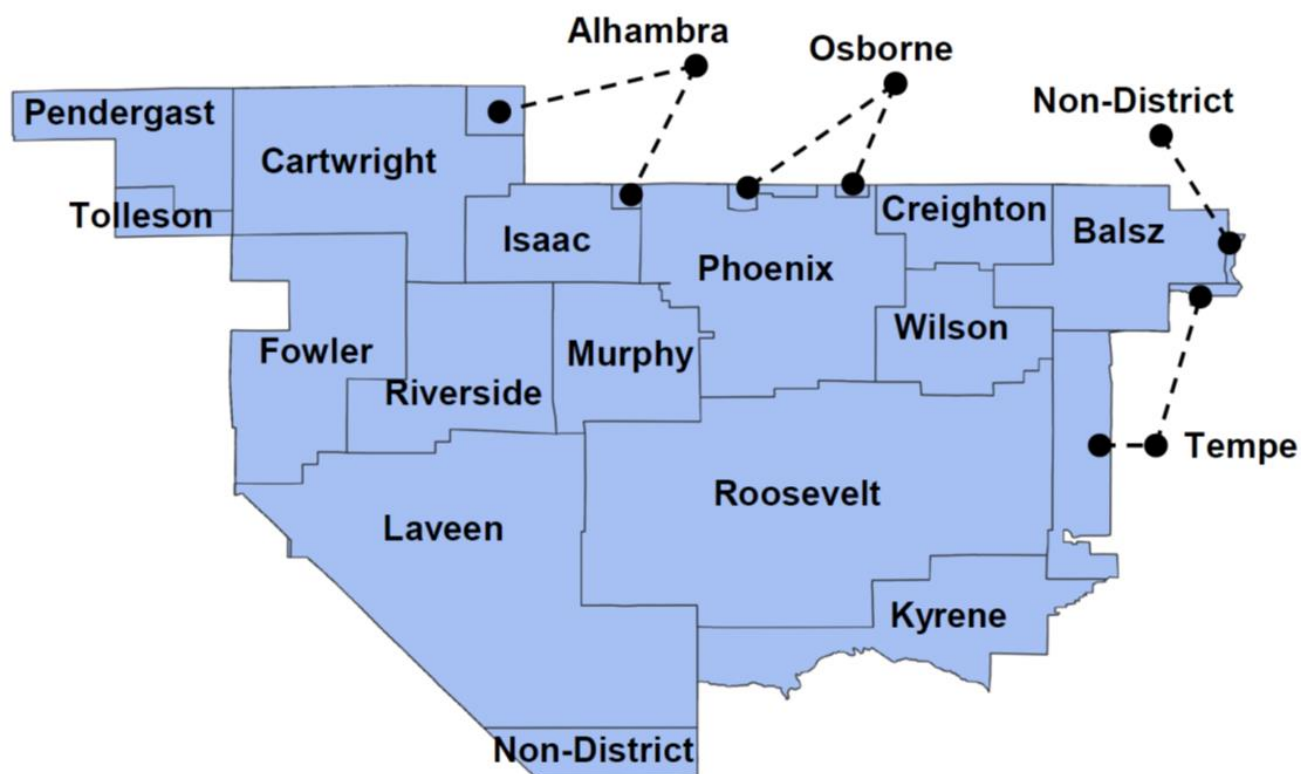


Figure 2-2: Subregional Map of Phoenix South



Large and varied communities directly impact early childhood health and development within the region, including:

- The parents and caregivers who are the primary teachers and advocates for the 61,377 children in the region
- Elected officials and government program administrators from the 17 school districts in the region, the City of Phoenix, and multiple state agencies that are responsible for establishing policy, overseeing funding, and coordinating services
- Organizations and their staff that provide early care, health, nutrition, education, and other services to young children and their families
- Businesses that may – or may not – adopt family-friendly policies for working parents
- Nonprofit organizations, which provide resources and research materials to support improvements to the system of early childhood health and development

Data Sources and Methodology

The region's population demographics are described using data from the United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates (2015-2019). The ACS is conducted annually and provides detailed information at the census tract level, enabling calculations and estimates at the regional and subregional levels. However, the five-year estimates by definition reflect averages over that period, meaning data is between three and seven years out-of-date at the time of reporting.

Additional information about service levels, eligibility, caseloads, and other pertinent information was gathered by First Things First from a variety of state agencies, including the Departments of Child Safety (DCS), Economic Security (DES), Education (ADE), and Health Services (DHS).

Since many FTF regions do not follow jurisdictional boundaries, FTF developed keys to apportion data reported by census tract or zip code to FTF regions based on the land area that falls within a given region. For example, if 40 percent of a census tract's land area falls within a region, 40 percent of the population within that tract is apportioned to that region. A similar process was employed for allocating data to subregions. For caseload data from state agencies, FTF provided maps of the regions and subregions and asked the agency staff to plot their data against these maps.

A variety of other secondary data sources were identified to provide more insight into program requirements, service levels, and benchmarks. These sources are noted throughout the report.

Data and conclusions included in this report are subject to a number of limitations. Although efforts were made to report current data, some data sets (including ACS data and certain state agency caseload data) reflect 2020 or earlier and may not represent current trends that could influence decision making. In particular, the impacts of COVID-19 on the early childhood system, educational system, child health, and other dimensions have been profound, but data is not always available to quantify these impacts. Efforts were made to describe the impacts of COVID-19 across the domain areas to assist the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council with decision making and resource planning.

In some cases, data are not available at the regional or subregional levels. In these instances, the report provides information at the lowest level of geography possible. For example, some data are presented for the entire City of Phoenix, Maricopa County, or even Arizona overall when lower levels of geographic data were not available.

The data presented in this report provides quantitative and qualitative information that is indicative of the state of early childhood in the Phoenix South region, but may not always represent the experience of all children within the region due to the diversity of neighborhoods and families. Additionally, the underlying causes of certain outcomes are not always known, though care was taken to conduct and report findings from supplemental research or follow-up efforts with state agencies to better understand a trend or outcome.

Given these limitations, care should be given in the interpretation of the data presented. The 2022 Regional Needs and Assets report should inform decision making, but additional resources should be leveraged as needed, including input from families, research partners, grantees, and other stakeholders.



Population Characteristics

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Why it Matters

Phoenix South is home to more than 615,000 residents, including 61,000 children under six years of age.

Strategic planning requires an understanding of the unique characteristics of these residents – their cultural preferences; their linguistic needs, ensuring services are accessible to all community members; and the broader needs of families with young children, recognizing socio-economic differences across these families.

Different groups have different needs and bring varied strengths and opportunities.

The Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council can best tailor service delivery to the region by understanding “the culture of the community and...the relationships among individuals and groups within it.”¹ and assessing “how young children and their families are currently being served and prepar[ing] locally-appropriate strategies to help more children enter school ready to learn.”²

Intersection with Poverty

Although poverty cuts across large segments of society, poverty rates are higher for certain demographic groups. For example, 27 percent of single-parent households live in poverty compared to 16 percent of cohabitating parents.³ Further, single-parent families have “experienced a deterioration in their economic well-being following the recession of 2007 – 2009, and have remained in a lower state of well-being post-recession compared to pre-recession,” a fact that disproportionately impacts single mothers who are more likely to live in poverty than single fathers.⁴ Poverty rates for children under five years of age vary substantially based on race and ethnicity. For example, 20.5 percent of White/Caucasian children under five live in poverty compared to 37.7 percent of children of Hispanic descent. Strategies that help individuals and families rise out of poverty can help address these inequities.

“We need to help students and parents cherish and preserve the ethnic and cultural diversity that nourishes and strengthens this community - and this nation”

-Cesar Chavez

What the Data Tell Us

This domain covers the following topics:

- Total population trends
- Race/ ethnicity and language
- Family Composition

Total Population

The growth – or lack thereof – in the number of young children in the region and the specific neighborhoods where these changes are occurring has important implications for service planning, impacting the resources that will be available and the areas that may be targeted.

Phoenix continues to be one of the fastest-growing large cities in the country. Phoenix South is home to an estimated 616,514 residents, including 61,377 children under six years.⁵ Since the 2010 decennial census, Phoenix South added 81,527 residents. The region’s 15.2 percent growth rate is higher than the State’s 10.3 percent growth rate over the same time period. Across the United States, Phoenix continues to be among the fastest growing large cities, with the second highest growth rate among the nation’s ten largest cities over the past decade as shown in Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-1: Growth Rate Among the Ten Largest Cities in the United States, 2010 - 2019

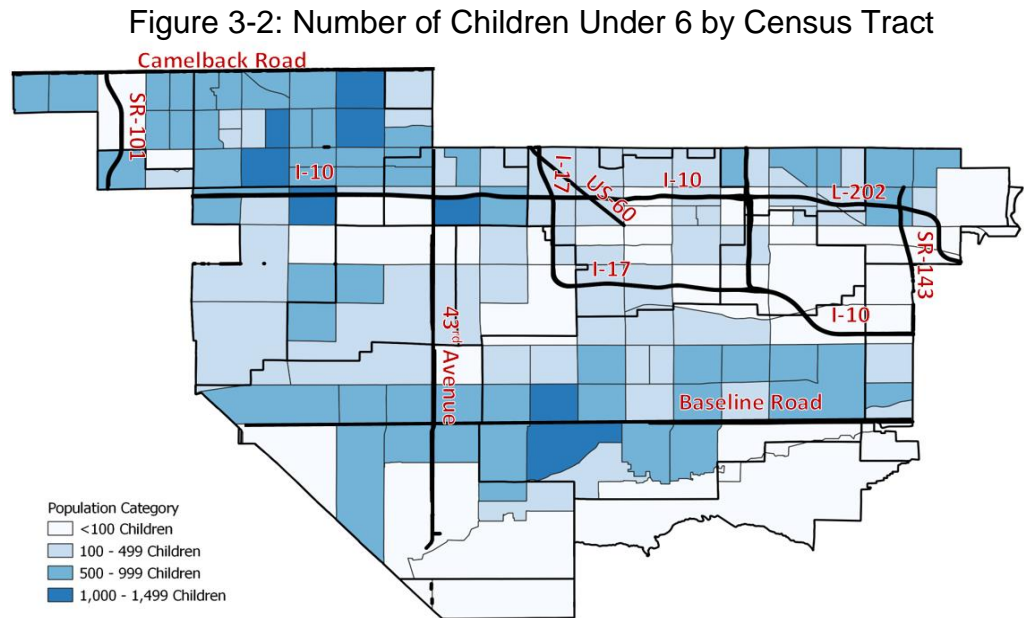
City	2010 Population	2019 Population	Growth Rate
New York, New York	8,175,031	8,336,817	2.0%
Los Angeles, California	3,793,139	3,979,576	4.9%
Chicago, Illinois	2,695,652	2,693,976	-0.1%
Houston, Texas	2,095,517	2,320,268	10.7%
Phoenix, Arizona	1,446,691	1,680,992	16.2%
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1,526,012	1,584,064	3.8%
San Antonio, Texas	1,326,161	1,547,253	16.7%
San Diego, California	1,301,929	1,423,851	9.4%
Dallas, Texas	1,197,658	1,343,573	12.2%
San Jose, California	952,528	1,021,795	7.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (n.d.). Cumulative Estimates of Resident Population Change for Incorporated Places of 50,000 or More 2010 - 2019. Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-total-cities-and-towns.html>.

While the region’s overall population increased, the number of young children declined. Phoenix’s population increases over the past decade have been attributed to increases in adult migratory populations including retirees as well as middle-class families from higher-cost parts of the country seeking more affordable housing in Phoenix.⁶ Despite the growth in the overall population, the number of births in the region has continued to decline, a trend seen across the country since the 2008-09 Great

Recession. In particular, the number of births in Phoenix South between 2017 and 2019 totaled 8,761, compared to 9,507 births between 2014 and 2016.⁷ Since population growth has been driven more by immigration than by

births, the number of children under 6 years declined about 5.6 percent – 3,660 children – since 2010 to 61,377.⁸ Across the region, children under 6 generally live in the more populated areas in the central and northern portions of Phoenix South as shown in Figure 3-2.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table B09001 – Population Under 18 Years by Age and Table S0101 – Age and Sex. Retrieved from data.census.gov

Despite the decrease in the population of young children over the past decade, this group is projected to increase in the coming years. According to population growth estimates provided by the Maricopa Association of Governments, the number of children under six years-old in the region is expected to grow 18.2 percent between 2020 and 2040. Figure 3-3 presents current and estimated populations by subregion. As the table demonstrates, the greatest growth is projected in the Phoenix, Roosevelt, and Laveen Elementary School Districts.

Figure 3-3: Current and Projected Population of Children Under 6 in Phoenix South

Subregion	Current Population (2019)	Projected Population (2040)	Change	Subregion	Current Population (2019)	Projected Population (2040)	Change
Alhambra	554	440	(114)	Osborne	186	251	65
Balsz	2,472	3,519	1,046	Pendergast	4,366	4,353	(13)
Cartwright	14,199	13,937	(262)	Phoenix	3,602	7,317	3,714
Creighton	3,440	4,396	957	Riverside	907	1,290	383
Fowler	4,643	4,459	(184)	Roosevelt	11,927	14,968	3,041
Isaac	4,876	4,893	17	Tempe	1,303	1,433	130
Kyrene	75	116	41	Tolleson	869	897	28
Laveen	6,267	7,894	1,628	Wilson	709	883	173
Murphy	946	1,464	518	Other	36	68	32

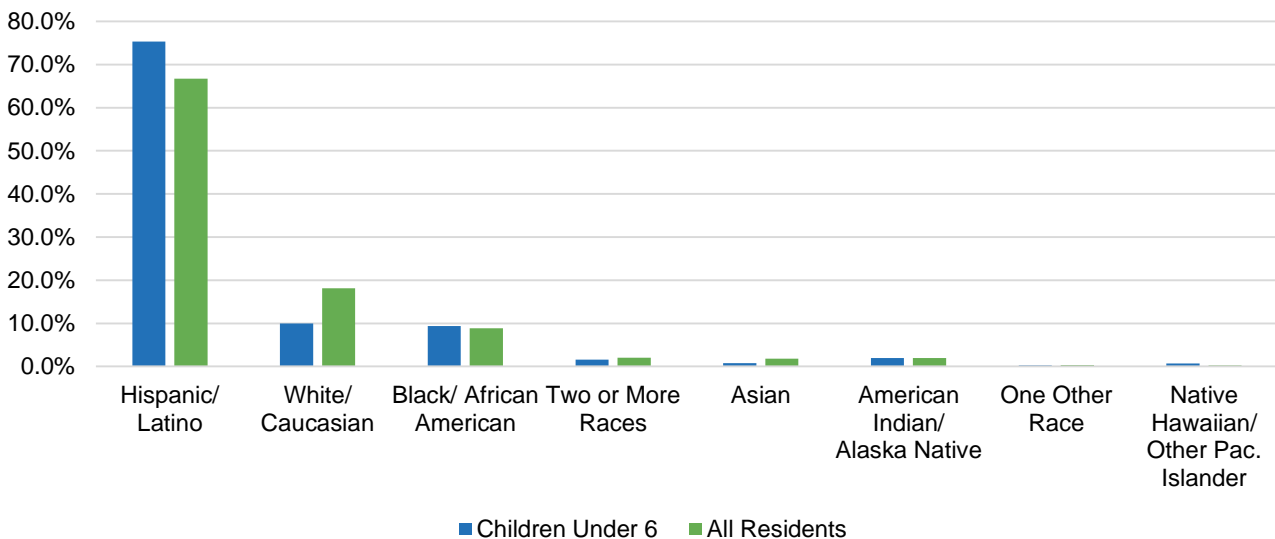
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table B09001 – Population Under 18 Years by Age and Table S0101 – Age and Sex. Retrieved from data.census.gov; Maricopa Association of Governments Population Projections for Children Under 6.

Race/ Ethnicity and Language

Delivering culturally competent and linguistically appropriate services requires an understanding of the backgrounds of the children in the region.

The large majority of Phoenix South residents are of Hispanic descent. Figure 3-4 compares the distribution of all residents and children under six years of age by race/ ethnicity.

Figure 3-4: Comparison of Racial/ Ethnic Distribution for Children Under 6 to All Residents in Phoenix South



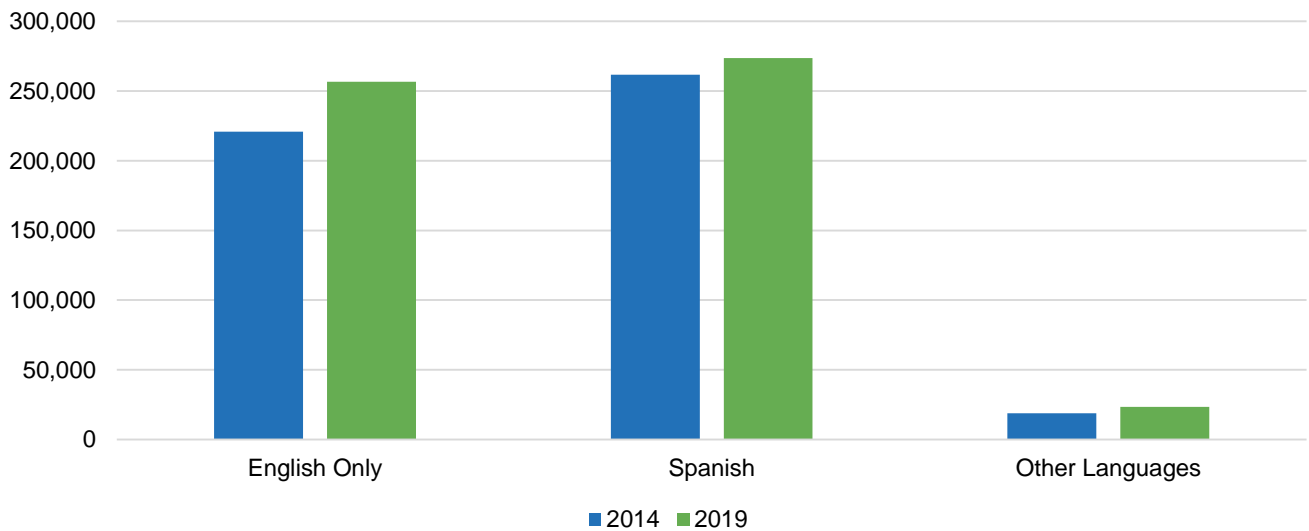
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Tables B17020A – B17020I – Population Under 18 Years by Age and Table S0101 – Age and Sex. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

As the figure shows, the majority of residents in Phoenix South are Hispanic/ Latino. Among the population of young children, more than three-in-four are of Hispanic descent.

More than half of residents 5 years of age and older primarily speak a language other than English.

Between 2014 and 2019, the number of Phoenix South residents five years and older who primarily speak Spanish at home increased 4.6 percent (from 261,790 individuals to 273,734 individuals), and the number that primarily speak a language other than English or Spanish at home increased by 23.4 percent (from 18,935 individuals to 23,358 individuals). Figure 3-5 illustrates these counts.

Figure 3-5: Counts of Phoenix South Residents 5 Years and Older by Primary Language Spoken at Home

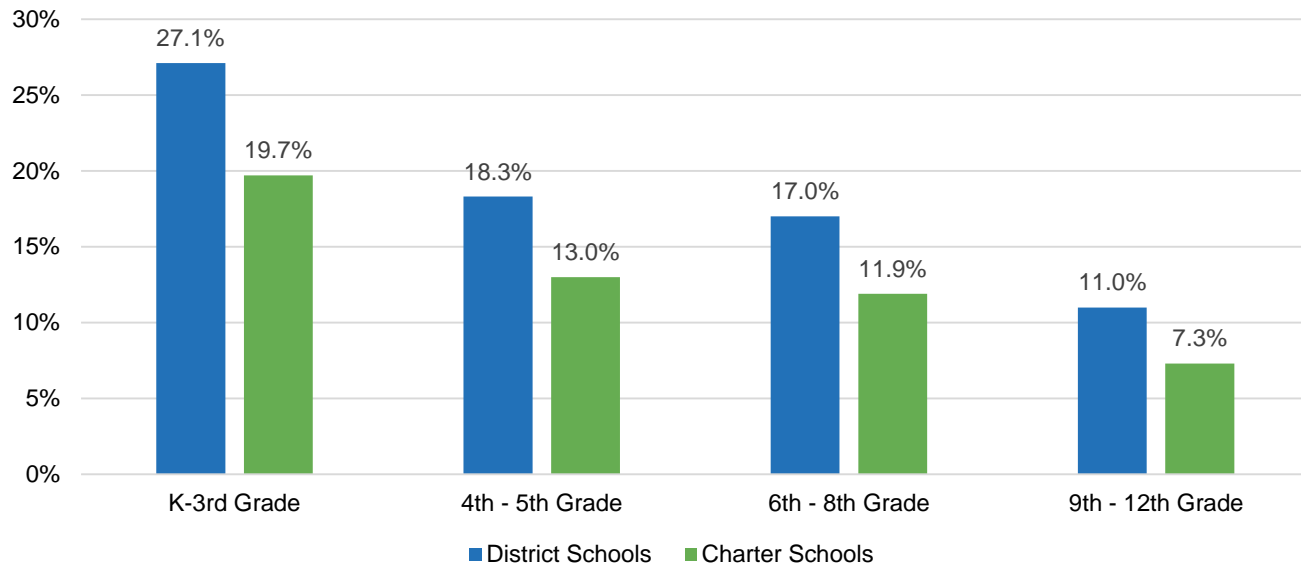


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2010-2014), Table S1601 – Language Spoken at Home. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

More than one-in-four students in kindergarten through third grade are English language learners.

Figure 3-6 describes the proportion of students in district and charter schools in Phoenix South designated as English language learners. As the figure shows, there is a higher proportion of English language learners in district schools than in charter schools.

Figure 3-6: ELL Students in Phoenix South Schools, 2020



Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education.

Test scores among English language learners fall substantially below all-student averages. ELL students are afforded testing accommodations as needed, including simplified instructions, translated directions in the student’s native language, a translation dictionary, and other reasonable accommodations at the request of the student or their guardian.⁹ However, across all public schools in Phoenix South in 2019, only 5.9 percent of third graders who were English language learners passed the AzMERIT English language arts test compared to 30.8 percent of all third grade students in the Phoenix South region. Similarly, 11.1 percent of ELL third grade students passed the AzMERIT mathematics test compared to 36.4 percent of all third graders. As Figure 3-6 shows, the proportion of children who are English language learners declines as students progress through school and become English proficient.

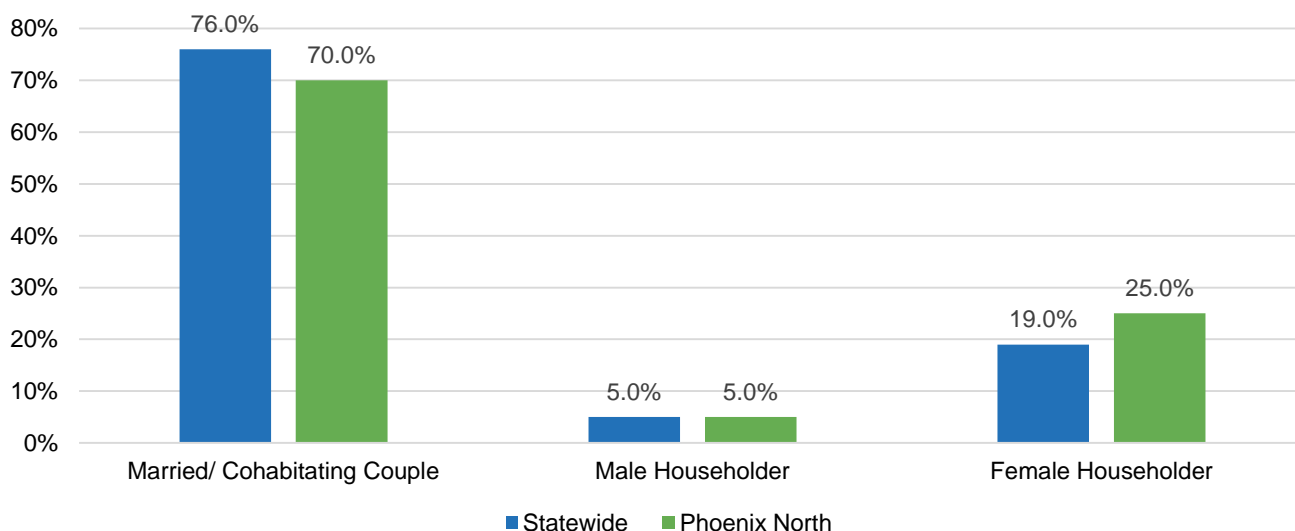
Family Composition

Families represent children’s primary “service provider” so the needs and assets of the overall family must be considered when planning to effectively serve children.

There has been little change in the number of households with young children over the past five years. There are more than 178,000 households in the Phoenix South Region, an increase of 9.9 percent since 2015. However, the number of households with young children increased by only 2.9 percent during the same period.

The large majority of minor children live in two-parent households. However, the 30 percent of households led by a single adult often have different needs than those led by two parents. In addition to having fewer opportunities to share childrearing responsibilities, single parent households have, on average, lower incomes. Considering households with children in the city of Phoenix overall, those led by a single female had a median income of \$29,505 in 2019 and those led by a single male had a median income of \$40,496, compared to those led by married couples that had a median income of \$88,491.¹⁰ The distribution of household compositions in the region and Arizona overall is illustrated in Figure 3-7.

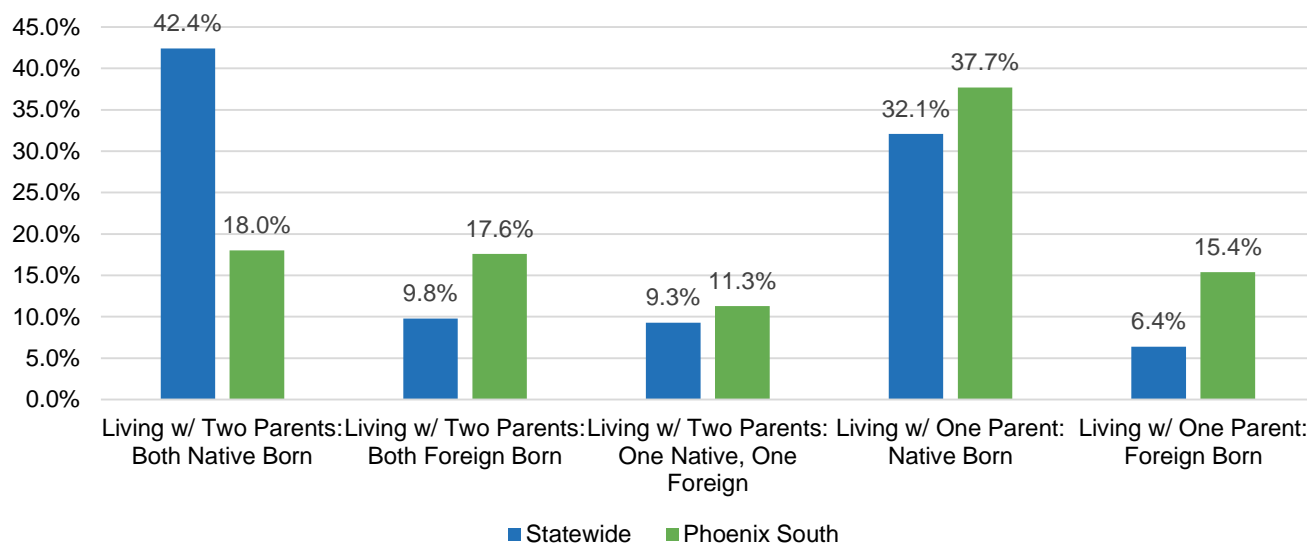
Figure 3-7: Household Compositions in Phoenix South and Arizona



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), Table DP02 – Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. Retrieved from data.census.gov. American Community Survey estimates do not report household composition of children under 6 specifically.

Almost 45 percent of children in the region have one or more parents who were not born in the United States. The proportion of children under 6 living with one or two parents by nativity is displayed in Figure 3-8. As the figure indicates, nearly 45 percent of children in the Phoenix South region live with one or more parents who are foreign-born compared to a statewide rate of less than 26 percent.

Figure 3-8: Parents of Young Children by Nativity Status in Phoenix South and Arizona



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), Table B05009 – Age and Nativity of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Number and Nativity of Parents. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Nearly one-in-six young children in the region live with a grandparent. Some research indicates that children raised by their grandparents often experience a number of challenges, including greater risks for psychological, health, behavioral, and academic problems.¹¹ Across the Phoenix South region, 20,905 children under 18 years live in the household of a grandparent, including 10,180 children under six years. In approximately half of the households in which a child under 18 years old lives with a grandparent, the grandparent is responsible for the child.

Key Takeaways

Approximately 61,800 children lived in the Phoenix South Region in 2019, a decrease of more than 3,200 children since 2010. Despite this downward trend over the past decade, the Maricopa Association of Governments estimates the region will be home to nearly 73,000 children by 2040.

The Phoenix South Region’s young children are racially and ethnically diverse and live in various family types, demographic facts that may be useful in future planning efforts. Services that are culturally and linguistically responsive are needs in the region, recognizing that more than 75 percent of the region’s young children are Hispanic/ Latino and more than 50 percent of the region’s residents speak a language at home other than English.

Thirty percent of the region's young children live in a single-parent household, primarily in female-led households that, on average, earn incomes less than one-third of the incomes earned by two-parent households.



Economic Circumstances

ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES

Why it Matters

More than one-in-three children in Phoenix South live in poverty. The impacts of living in poverty for children include a lack of safe or stable housing, limited access to healthcare, food insecurity, and a lack of access to quality child care and K-12 education.¹²

The chronic stress of living in poverty impacts academic achievement, is affiliated with a dropout rate that is 4.5 times greater than children living in higher-

income families, and contributes to the likelihood that a child from poverty will live in poverty their whole life.¹³ Further, children living in poverty are more susceptible to chronic illnesses and experience a shortened life expectancy.¹⁴ Even families with incomes that place them above the federal poverty level often struggle to make ends meet amid rising housing, healthcare, and child care costs.

“The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.”

-Franklin D. Roosevelt

What the Data Tell Us

This domain covers the following topics:

- Income and poverty
- Employment
- Housing
- Transportation
- Income supports

Income and Poverty

As noted above, poverty impacts nearly every aspect of a child’s life. Understanding the incidence of poverty across the region allows for targeted interventions in the areas with the greatest need.

Families in the region have generally lower incomes than the statewide and citywide averages. The median family income for all families in Phoenix increased from \$64,640 in 2014 to \$66,048 in 2019. However, median family income is less than 70 percent of the statewide median in 15 of the 17 school districts in the region. Figure 4-1 details median family income across the region.

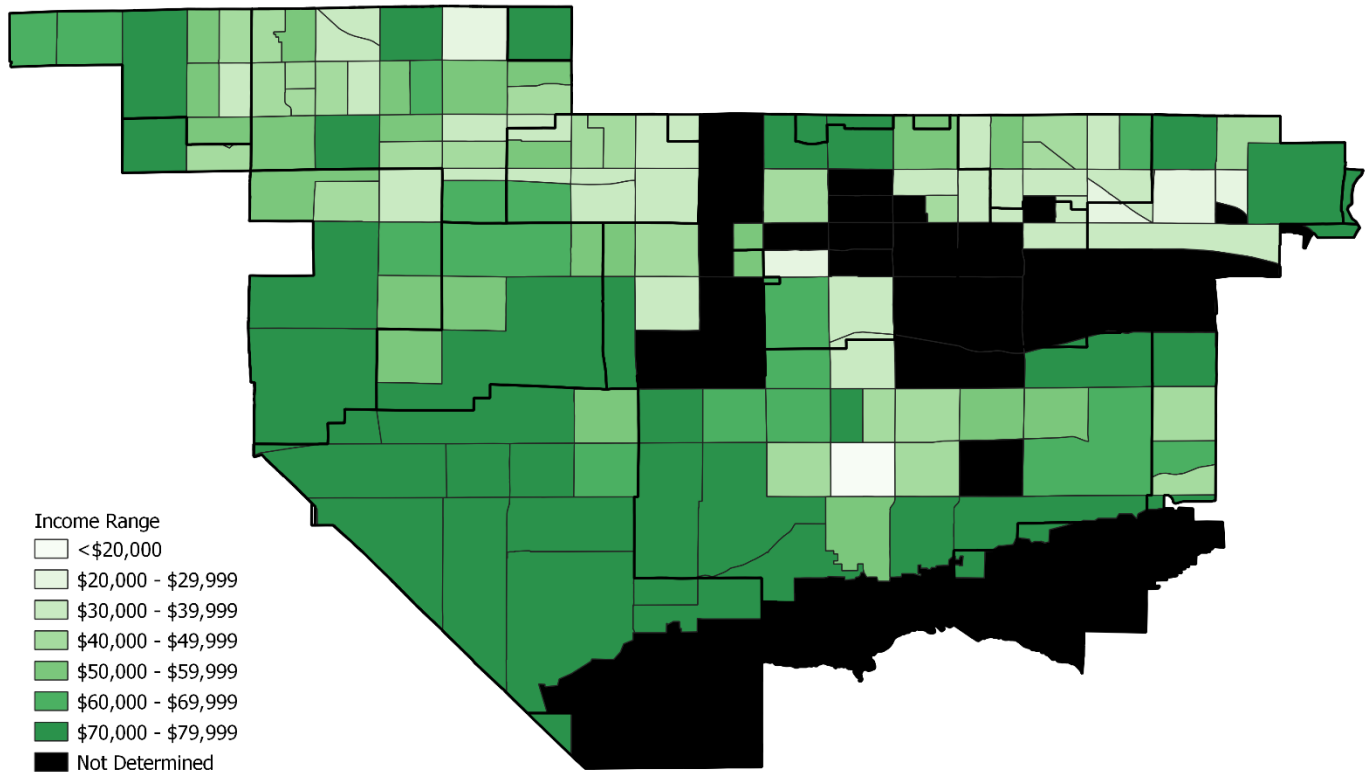
Figure 4-1: Median Family Income Based on Family Composition

Region/ Sub-Region	All families	Married couple	Married couple with children under 18	Male householders	Male householders w/ children under 18	Female householders	Female householders w/ children under 18
Arizona	\$70,184	\$83,360	\$88,352	\$42,113	\$42,884	\$38,576	\$30,416
City of Phoenix	\$66,048	\$84,491	\$80,918	\$49,270	\$40,496	\$38,476	\$29,505
Alhambra	\$39,108	\$49,533	\$46,639	\$39,396	\$29,120	\$25,169	\$19,694
Balsz	\$50,959	\$61,124	\$44,478	\$51,500	\$49,500	\$38,684	\$26,678
Cartwright	\$43,506	\$50,441	\$46,637	\$39,741	\$31,195	\$31,994	\$26,022
Creighton	\$47,425	\$62,823	\$51,829	\$42,178	\$35,262	\$31,592	\$22,471
Fowler	\$46,875	\$60,473	\$56,998	\$41,653	\$40,320	\$32,237	\$29,709
Isaac	\$36,819	\$46,095	\$39,505	\$31,310	\$30,907	\$25,056	\$22,458
Kyrene	\$106,490	\$122,267	\$126,473	\$72,725	\$62,917	\$57,610	\$44,296
Laveen	\$75,207	\$87,379	\$85,587	\$56,250	\$50,481	\$45,820	\$44,088
Murphy	\$38,490	\$43,750	\$50,387	\$38,550	\$30,966	\$25,139	\$23,371
Osborne	\$60,247	\$86,725	\$70,040	\$52,861	\$49,650	\$24,868	\$21,422
Pendergast	\$66,309	\$78,634	\$69,248	\$60,659	\$49,659	\$42,308	\$33,301
Phoenix	\$45,468	\$76,479	\$56,929	\$43,074	\$35,246	\$21,279	\$16,811
Riverside	\$55,494	\$64,728	\$67,476	\$51,000	*NR	\$30,781	\$30,446
Roosevelt	\$55,927	\$75,409	\$68,768	\$50,155	\$37,083	\$36,875	\$28,202
Tempe	\$63,814	\$79,846	\$69,909	\$53,860	\$37,259	\$39,748	\$31,214
Tolleson	\$57,454	\$66,101	\$61,281	\$71,736	\$61,042	\$31,074	\$23,646
Wilson	\$31,594	\$33,560	\$32,745	*NR	*NR	\$27,500	\$24,786

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), Table B19126 – Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2019 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) by Family Type by presence of Own Children Under 18 Years. Retrieved from data.census.gov. *NR-Not reported.

Incomes tend to vary based on family composition with female householders with children under 18 years of age earning the lowest incomes on average. Across the school districts in the Phoenix South region, females with children under 18 years earn an average of 45 percent of the incomes earned by married couples with children under 18. Figure 4-2 demonstrates differences across the region, illustrating family income for married couples with children under 18 years.

Figure 4-2: Median Family Income of Married Couples with Children Under 18 by Census Tract



Source: Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), Table B19126 – Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2019 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) by Family Type by presence of Own Children Under 18 Years. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Poverty rates have fallen markedly in recent years. The United States Department of Health and Human Services publishes the federal poverty guidelines used to determine eligibility for a variety of state and federal public benefit programs. Figure 4-3 compares the 2021 and 2022 guidelines by household size. Since the 2018 Regional Needs and Assets report, the percentage of Phoenix South

Figure 4-3: 2021 and 2022 Federal Poverty Levels

Household Size	2021	2022
1	\$12,880	\$13,590
2	\$17,420	\$18,310
3	\$21,960	\$23,030
4	\$26,500	\$27,750
5	\$31,040	\$32,470

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. Poverty Guidelines for 2021 and 2022. Retrieved from <https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines>.

residents living in poverty decreased 9.1 percentage points, while the percentage of children under six years living in poverty decreased by nearly 11.3 percentage points, as shown in Figure 4-4. During the same period, the statewide poverty rate declined 3.1 percentage points.

Figure 4-4: Comparison of Poverty Rates Among All Residents and Young Children (2018 RNA – 2022 RNA) in Phoenix South

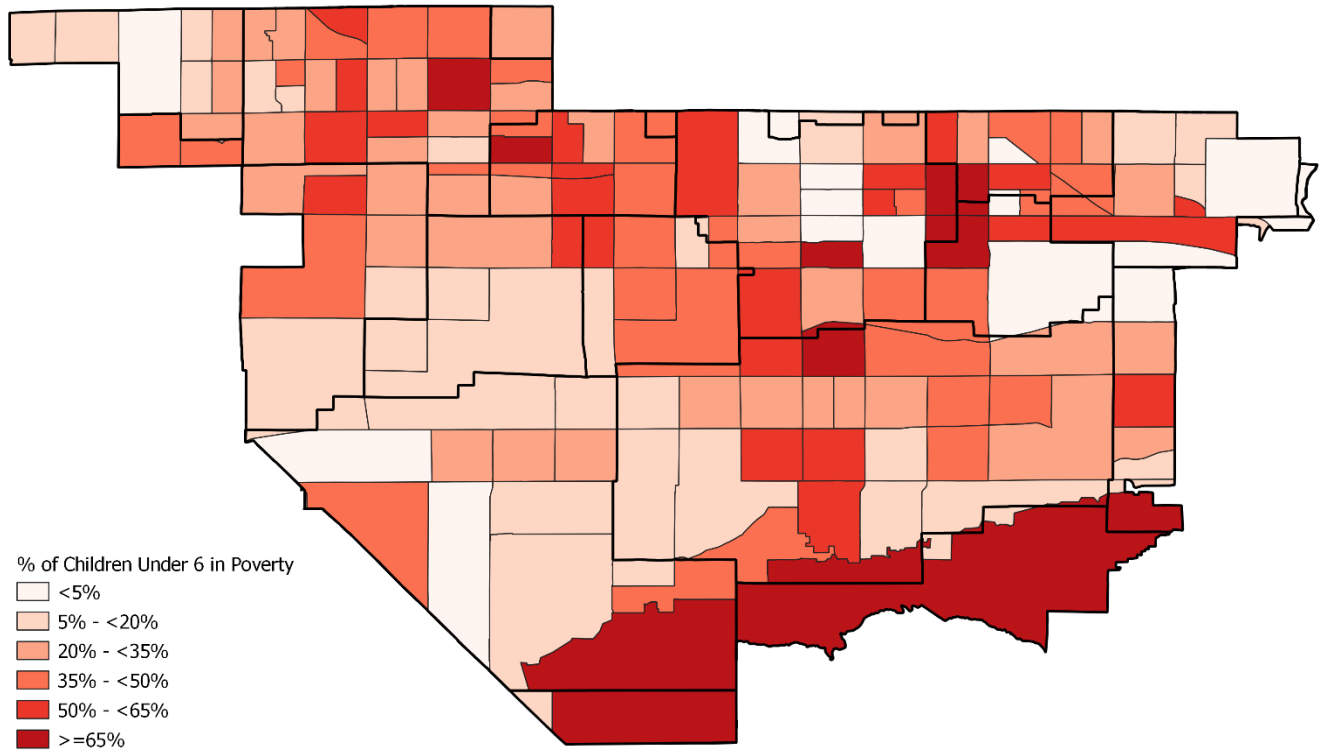
	2018 RNA	2022 RNA	Percentage Point Change
Arizona – All Residents	18.20%	15.10%	(3.1%)
Arizona – Children Under 6	28.70%	23.30%	(5.4%)
Phoenix South – All Residents	33.40%	24.30%	(9.1%)
Phoenix South – Children Under 6	45.90%	34.60%	(11.3%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), Table B17001 – Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Despite the decline in poverty rates in Phoenix South, the poverty rate among children under 6 in the region is more than 11 percentage points higher than the statewide rate.

Despite the decline in the poverty rate, more than one-in-three young children in the Phoenix South region live in poverty. Figure 4-5 presents the distribution of children under 6 living in poverty by census tract, demonstrating that the highest poverty rates are in the central and northern portions of the region. Across the region, eight percent of all residents live in deep poverty, defined as having an income less than 50 percent of the federal poverty level, ranging from 2.0 percent in the Kyrene School District to 16.6 percent in the Wilson School District.

Figure 4-5: Distribution of Children Under 6 in Poverty by Census Tract in Phoenix



Source: Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), Table B17001 – Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

The percentage of young children living in poverty varies significantly across the region. Poverty rates for young children are highest in the Wilson (63.6 percent), Isaac (48.8 percent), and Creighton (46.9 percent) districts. Figure 4-6 illustrates poverty rates among children under 6 by subregion.

Figure 4-6: Poverty Rates Among Children Under 6 by Subregion

Subregion	Poverty Rate for Children Under 6 Years-Old	Subregion	Poverty Rate for Children Under 6 Years-Old
Alhambra	28.3%	Osborne	11.9%
Balsz	29.2%	Pendergast	20.1%
Cartwright	39.8%	Phoenix	43.6%
Creighton	46.9%	Riverside	22.4%
Fowler	25.4%	Roosevelt	34.8%
Isaac	48.8%	Tempe	26.2%
Kyrene	20.9%	Tolleson	43.6%
Laveen	17.3%	Wilson	63.6%
Murphy	43.7%	Other	16.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), Table B17001 – Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

The federal poverty level does not fully reflect the needs of families. Some observers believe the federal poverty level is antiquated since it was originally established based on food costs when low-

income families spent a much larger proportion of their wages on food and because it does not account for differences in regional costs or household composition (for example, the guideline is the same for two adults with one child and for one adult with two children). In response, others have constructed living wage estimates to determine the level of income various family types would need to support themselves. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) has produced one such calculator, which incorporates estimates for food, child care, medical costs, housing, transportation, and other expenses. Figure 4-7 presents MIT’s living wage in comparison to the federal poverty level for three types of families in the Phoenix area.

Figure 4-7: MIT 2021 Living Wage Estimates for Select Family Types in the Phoenix Area

	1 Adult, 1 Child	2 Adults (1 Works), 1 Child	2 Adults (Both Work), 1 Child
Food	\$5,574	\$8,639	\$8,639
Child Care	\$5,386	\$0	\$5,386
Medical	\$7,627	\$7,315	\$7,315
Housing	\$14,076	\$14,076	\$14,076
Transportation	\$8,987	\$11,186	\$11,186
Civic	\$3,889	\$3,554	\$3,554
Other	\$4,553	\$4,996	\$4,996
Taxes	\$11,138	\$11,065	\$12,263
Required Income	\$50,092	\$49,767	\$55,153
2021 Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	\$17,420	\$21,960	\$21,960
FPL % of Required Income for Living Wage	34.8%	44.1%	39.8%

Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Living Wage Calculator for the Phoenix Metropolitan Statistical Area. Retrieved from <https://livingwage.mit.edu/metros/38060>.

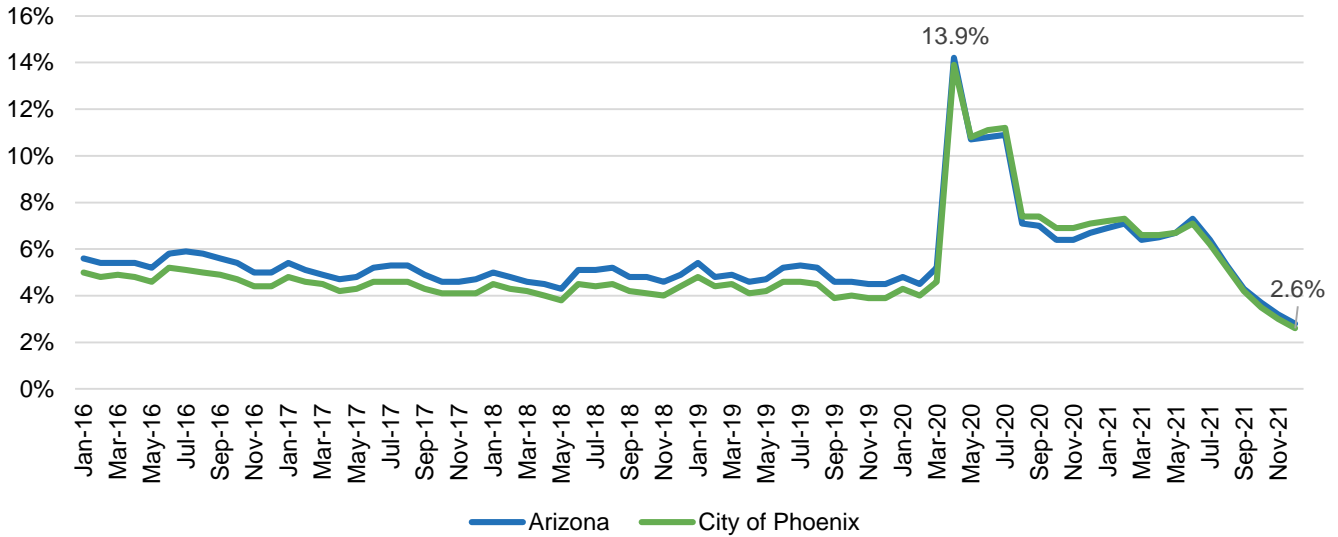
For each of the three family types shown in the table, families would need to earn at least twice the minimum wage to cover the identified costs, demonstrating that a broader range of families may require assistance with housing, transportation, medical, and child care costs.

Employment

Families in Phoenix benefit from a large and strong employment market. However, even many working families may require assistances as many jobs do not pay wages sufficient to cover all of their costs.

Despite a substantial increase in unemployment during the first year-and-a-half of the pandemic, unemployment remains at historically low levels. As illustrated in Figure 4-8, unemployment rates in Phoenix increased substantially at the beginning of the pandemic – from 4.6 percent in March 2020 to 13.9 percent in April – but has steadily declined since then. By the end of 2021, unemployment had fallen below pre-pandemic levels to a record low of 2.6 percent.

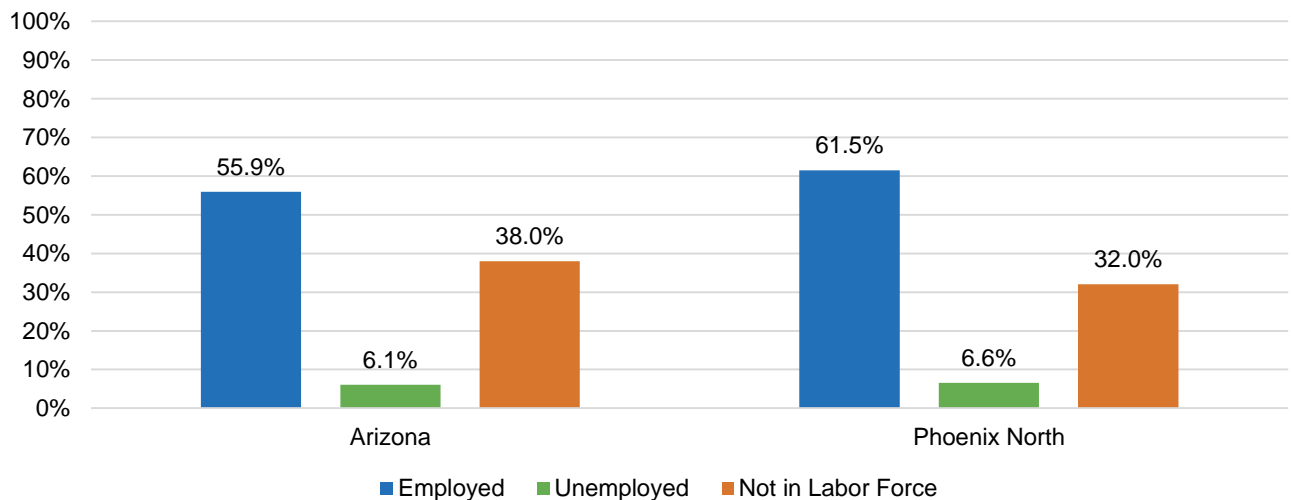
Figure 4-8: Unemployment Rates in Arizona and the City of Phoenix (January 2016 - January 2021)



Source: Arizona Commerce Authority. Labor Force Statistics – Unemployment Rates in Arizona and the City of Phoenix (January 2016 – December 2021). Retrieved from <https://www.azcommerce.com/oeo/labor-market/unemployment/>.

Adults in Phoenix South are employed at higher levels than the statewide average. Considering pre-pandemic data, the employment rate among adults 16 years and older was nearly six percentage points higher in Phoenix South than in the state overall. Labor force participation rates in the region and the state are presented in Figure 4-9.

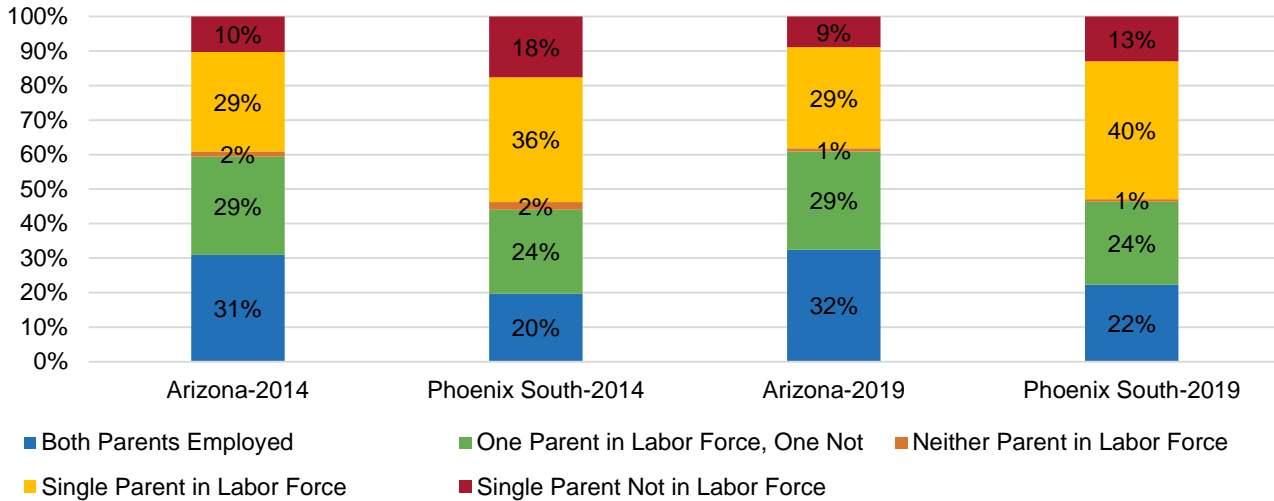
Figure 4-9: Adult Population 16 and Older by Employment Status in Phoenix South



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), Table S2301 – Employment Status. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Among families with children under 6, the percentage of families with at least one employed parent increased from 80.2 percent in 2014 to 86.2 percent in 2019, which remains somewhat less than the statewide figure as illustrated in Figure 4-10.

Figure 4-10: Employment Status of Parents of Children Under 6 in Phoenix South



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), Table B23008 – Age of Own Children Under 18 in Families and Subfamilies by Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Phoenix is projected to experience continued strong job growth, but many of these jobs will be relatively low paying. Between 2020 and 2030, the Arizona Commerce Authority projects that Phoenix will add 169,672 jobs.¹⁵ Figure 4-11 presents the five occupations projected to add the most jobs and the current median wage for each. None of the top three occupations pay wages sufficient to meet the needs of any of the family types presented earlier in Figure 4-7, indicating that even many working families will need support to help with housing, health, and child care costs.

Figure 4-11: Fastest Growing Jobs in the City of Phoenix through 2030

Occupation	Est. Jobs Added through 2030	Median Hourly Wage (May 2020)
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	23,503	\$15.99
Healthcare Support Occupations	17,816	\$14.25
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	14,063	\$13.01
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	13,537	\$36.20
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	13,023	\$31.10

Sources: Arizona Commerce Authority. *Employment Projections in the City of Phoenix (2020 - 2030)*. Retrieved from <https://www.azcommerce.com/oeo/labor-market/employment-projections/>. United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. *May 2020 Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Area Wage Estimates for the Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ MSA*. Retrieved from <https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oesrcma.htm>.

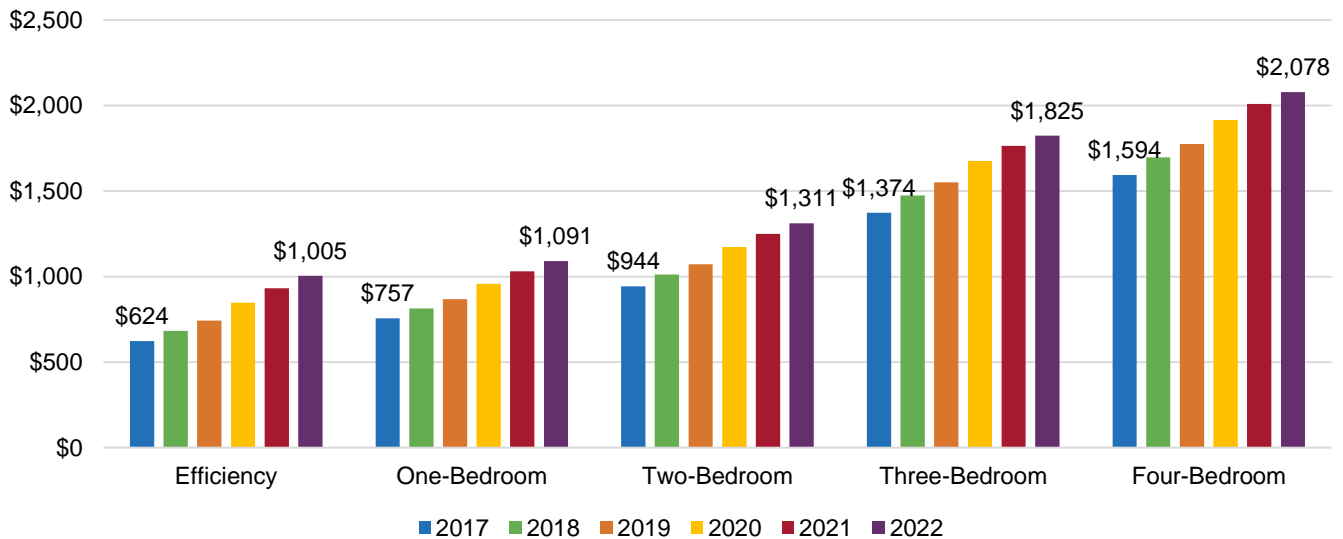
Housing

Housing represents the single largest expense in most families' budgets. As home prices and rents in the region increase, families' budgets become increasingly strained, leaving them with fewer resources to meet their other needs.

Only about half of the available housing in Phoenix is considered affordable for families earning the median income. The Housing Opportunity Index – a measure of the share of homes in an area that would cost 28 percent or less of the local median income – decreased by 30.2 percentage points between 2012 and 2021.¹⁶ In 2021, only slightly more than half of the available housing (51.2 percent) was affordable to families earning the city's median income compared to 81.4 percent in 2012.

Like home prices, rental costs have increased significantly in recent years. Figure 4-12 details the change in fair market rent at the 40th percentile (meaning 40 percent of the rental inventory in any given year costs less while 60 percent costs more). As the figure reveals, fair market rents for all unit sizes have increased significantly between 2017 and 2022, by an average of 41 percent in the six-year period.

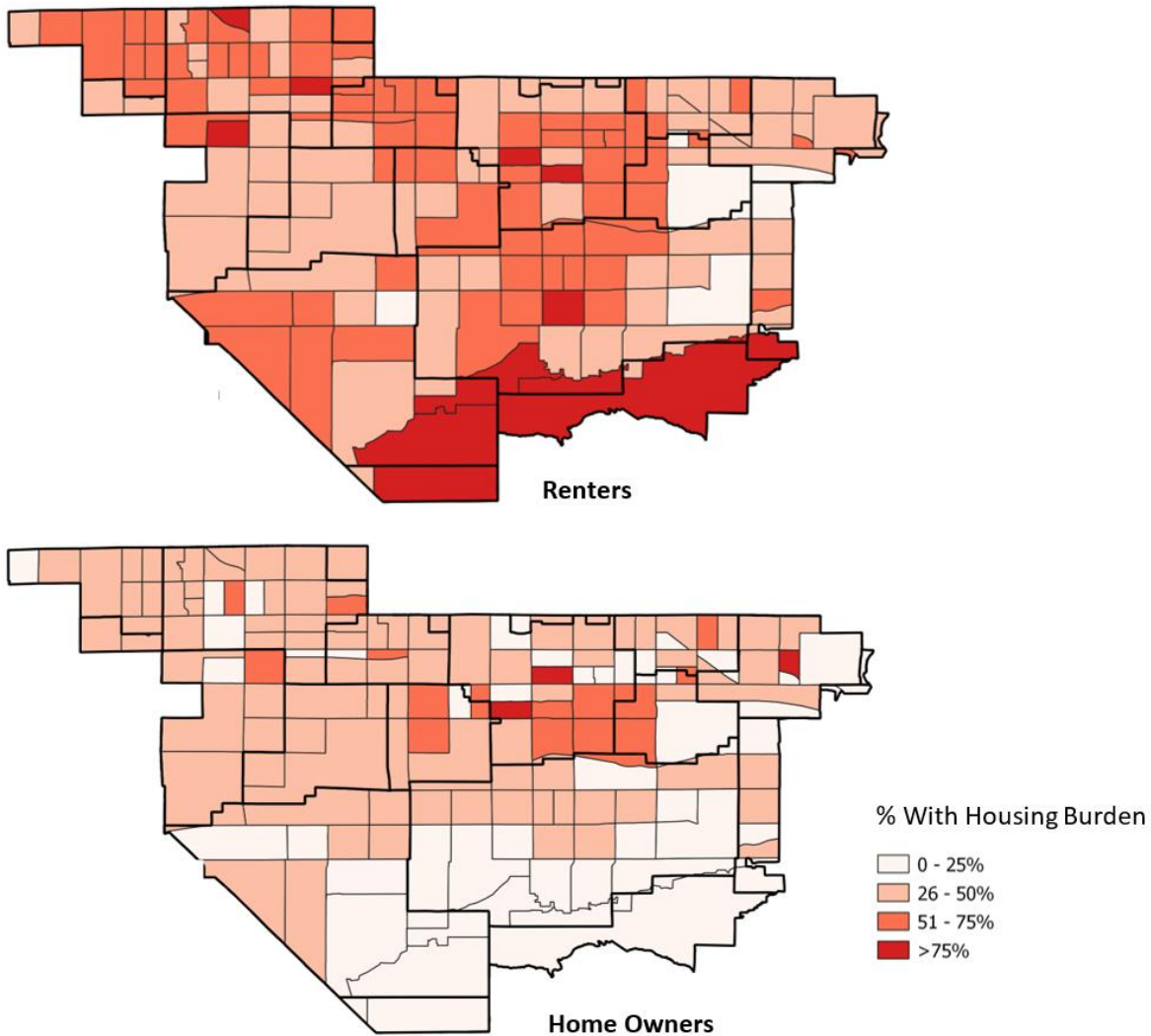
Figure 4-12: Fair Market Rents (40th Percentile) 2017-2022 in the Phoenix Metropolitan Statistical Area



Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Fair Market Rents (40th Percentile Rents) 2017 - 2022. Retrieved from <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr.html>.

More than two-in-five households in the region are considered housing cost burdened, with renters significantly more likely to spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development considers families to be housing cost burdened when they spend 30 percent or more of their income on housing.¹⁷ In Phoenix South in 2019, 43.1 percent of households exceeded this burden. This figure varies significantly for owners and renters and across the region. Among renters, 50.9 percent of households in Phoenix South spend more than 30 percent of their income on rent, compared to 31.5 percent of homeowners. This difference is due, in part, to greater housing stability amongst homeowners, which insulates them from annual cost increases. In 2019, 90.8 percent of homeowners were in the same house as the year prior, compared to 79.7 percent of renters. More than 50 percent of renters in Alhambra and Isaac districts face housing costs in excess of 50 percent of their monthly income, which HUD considers a ‘severe housing burden.’¹⁸ Figure 4-13 illustrates the differences in the percentage of renters and homeowners with a housing cost burden across the region.

Figure 4-13: Percent of Renters and Homeowners with Housing Burden by Census Tract



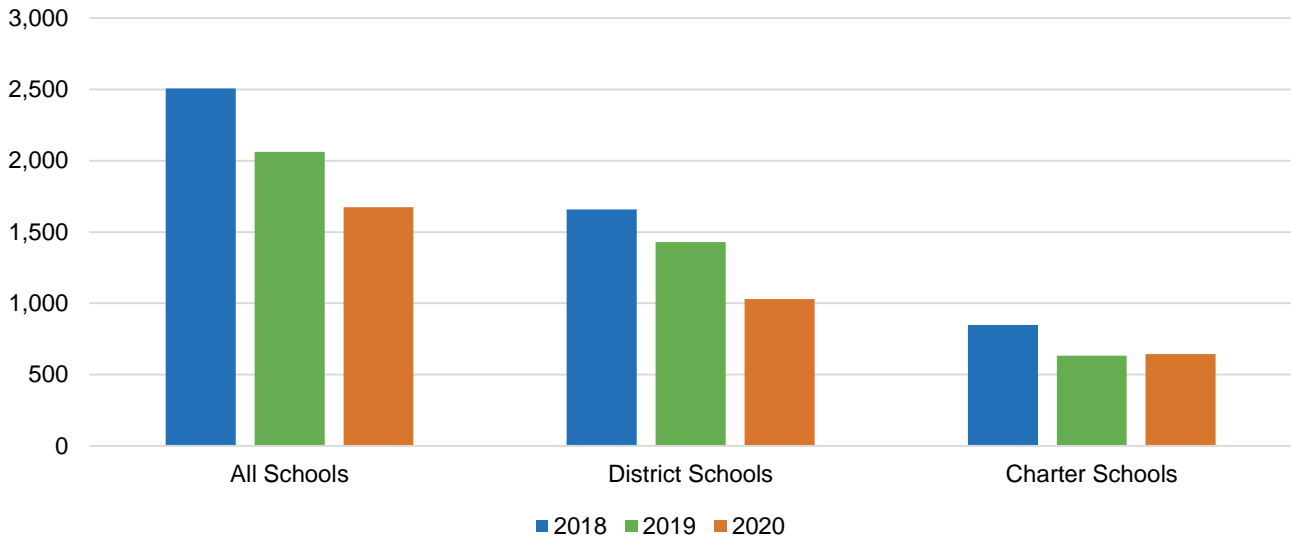
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), Table DP04 – Selected Housing Characteristics. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

The number of individuals experiencing homelessness in the City of Phoenix has tripled since 2014.

The Maricopa Association of Governments conducts an annual point-in-time count of individuals experiencing homelessness across the county. Between 2014 and 2022, the number of unsheltered individuals in the City of Phoenix increased four-fold, from 771 to 3,096.¹⁹ Across Maricopa county, 13.7 percent of the overall count of homeless individuals were comprised of children under 18, though the number of families experiencing homelessness decreased by 12 percent between 2016 and 2022.²⁰

The number of children in kindergarten through 12th grade experiencing homelessness served by public schools in Phoenix South decreased from 2,506 in 2018 to 1,673 in 2020 as illustrated in Figure 4-14.

Figure 4-14: Number of Children Experiencing Homelessness Served by District and Charter Schools in Phoenix South



Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education, 2018 – 2020 School Years.

Transportation

A key need among low-income families to access employment, educational opportunities for themselves and their children, child care, and other services is access to reliable transportation.

Most residents rely on private transportation to commute to work; those who use public transportation face more limited employment opportunities and must spend more of their time commuting. Across Phoenix South, 9.7 percent of households do not have access to a vehicle.²¹ Renters are more likely to lack access to a vehicle (15.4 percent) than homeowners (3.6 percent). The large majority of Phoenix South’s employed residents – 92.4 percent – use a private vehicle to get to work. Only 3.5 percent rely on public transportation; 2.5 percent use a taxi, motorcycle, or bicycle; and 1.6 percent walk. Commute times are substantially longer for residents who rely on public transportation compared to residents who use a private vehicle. For example, only 7.4 percent of Phoenix South commuters who use a private vehicle had an average commute of 60 minutes or more, compared to 46.6 percent of commuters utilizing public transportation.²² Research has shown that, although there is a higher cost to owning a vehicle compared to using public transportation, those using public transportation have fewer options for better-paying jobs where public transportation may not be

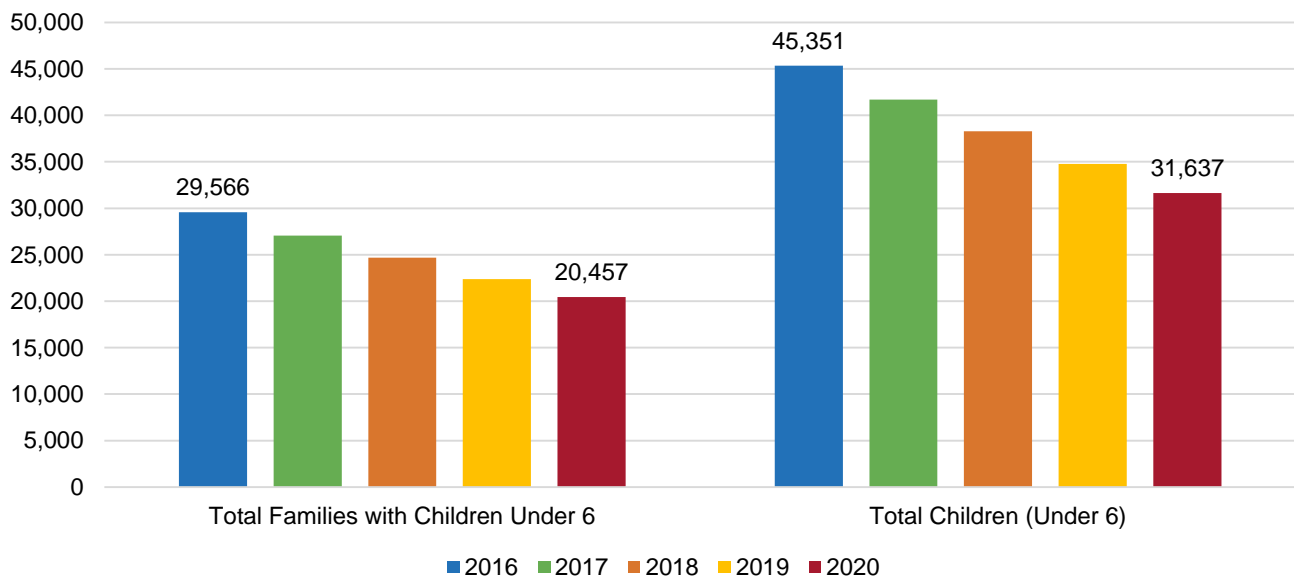
available and longer commute times reduce opportunities to attend school and other activities that may improve household income.²³

Economic Supports

There are a number of publicly-funded benefit programs available to lower-income Phoenix residents.

With rising employment and incomes, the number of families accessing the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) – the primary food assistance program in the United States – has decreased in recent years. SNAP provides funds that low-income families can use to purchase food. To be eligible for SNAP, families generally must have gross incomes below 130 percent of the federal poverty level. The average monthly benefit per household in December 2021 was \$486.88.²⁴ The number of families and children receiving SNAP benefits in Phoenix South declined by 30 percent between 2016 and 2020, as shown in Figure 4-15.

Figure 4-15: Families and Children Using SNAP in Phoenix South

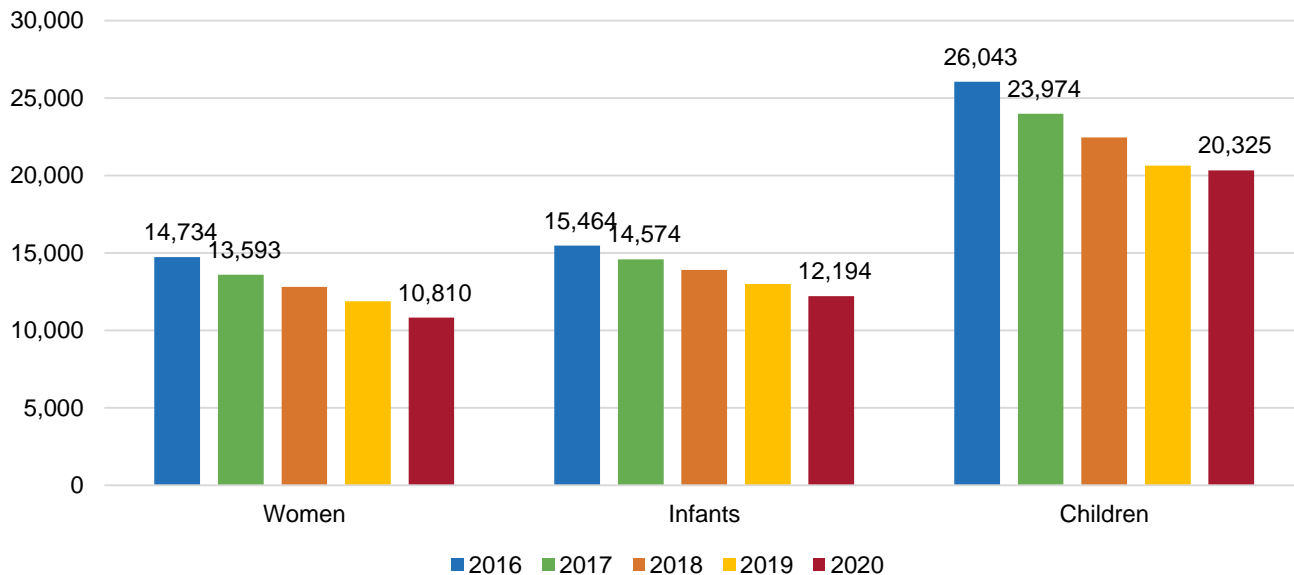


Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security (2016 – 2020).

Participation in the Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC) program – which provides assistance to parents of newborns and young children to access nutritious food – has declined in recent years due to fewer births and the improved economic circumstances of many families. WIC provides vouchers to pregnant women and mothers of children under five years of age to allow them to purchase certain nutritional foods. The program also provides nutrition education and referrals to health and social services programs. To access WIC benefits, families must have incomes below 185 percent of the

federal poverty level. As with SNAP, enrollment in WIC has declined markedly in recent years, as seen in Figure 4-16.

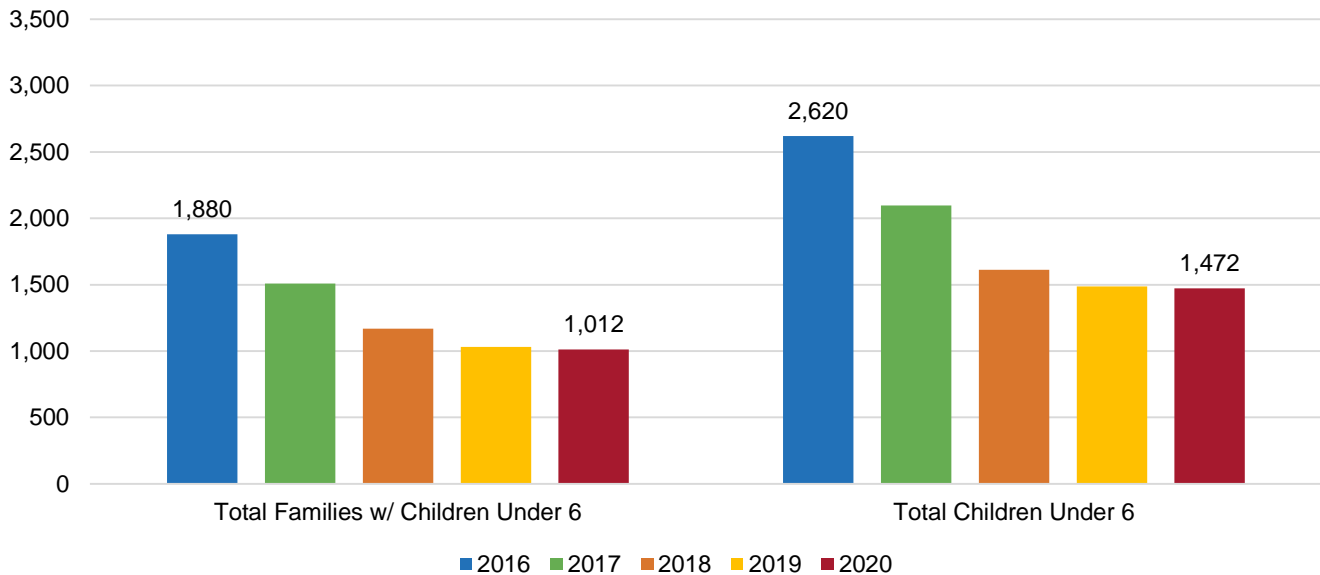
Figure 4-16: WIC Participants in Phoenix South



Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security (2016 – 2020).

Due to the program’s restrictive eligibility requirements, Arizona’s cash assistance program (known as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, or TANF) reaches only a fraction of families living in poverty. The cash assistance program provides cash benefits to low-income families in order to help them meet their living expenses. To qualify, families must have dependent children, have adjusted household incomes below 36 percent of the 1992 FPL, and cooperate with the Jobs employment program and child support enforcement. The average monthly payment per participating household in December 2021 was \$210.53.²⁵ As illustrated in Figure 4-17, 1,472 children under six years in Phoenix South received cash assistance in 2020 (only 7.1 percent of children under 6 living in poverty), a decline of 43.8 percent since 2016.

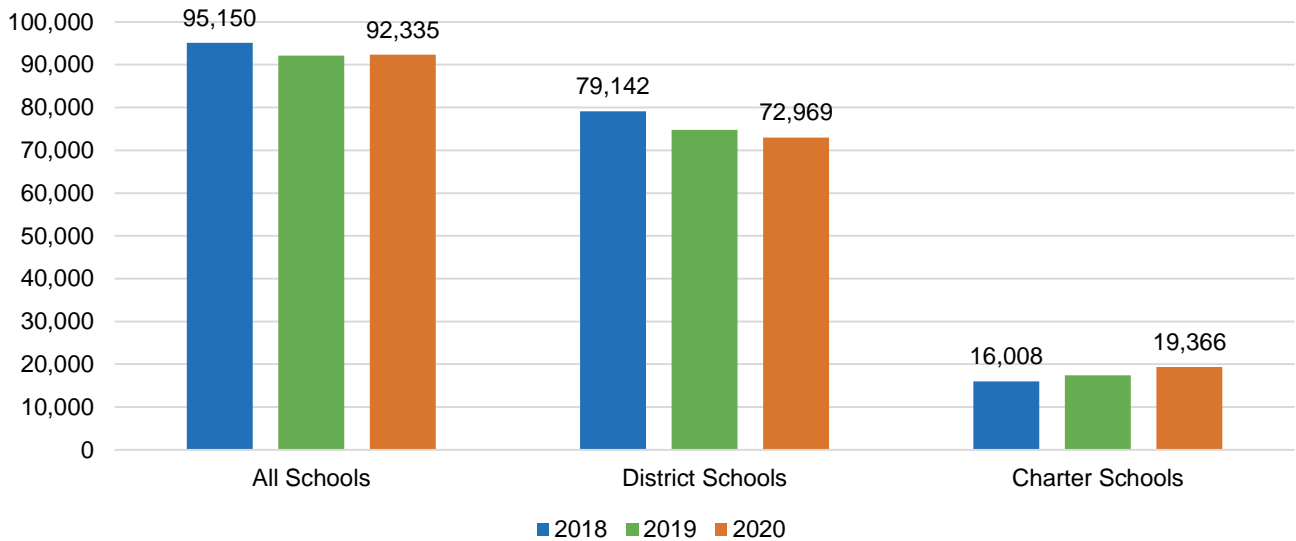
Figure 4-17: Families and Children Using TANF in Phoenix South



Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security (2016 – 2020).

Approximately 83 percent of children in public schools in Phoenix South are eligible for federally-funded free or reduced price lunches. Students from families with incomes below 185 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for reduced price meals, while students from families with incomes below 130 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for free meals. Figure 4-18 illustrates the number of children eligible for free and reduced price meals for public schools in Phoenix South. As the figure demonstrates, there was a 7.8 percent decrease in the number of children receiving free or reduced priced meals in district schools over the past three years and a 21.0 percent increase in charter schools.

Figure 4-18: Children in K-12 Eligible for Free and Reduced Price Meals in Phoenix South



Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education (2018 – 2020).

Although there were only small changes in the number of children eligible for free or reduced price lunches over the past three years, the number of meals served fell substantially in 2020. Figure 4-19 reports the total number of free and reduced priced meals distributed by public schools in the Phoenix South region from 2018 to 2020. As the figure reveals, there was nearly a 27 percent decrease in the number of meals served, due primarily to remote or virtual attendance during the pandemic in 2020. For many children, their school lunch is their primary meal, so the loss of these meals resulted in increased hunger for some number of children.

Figure 4-19: National School Lunch Program - Sites and Meals Served in Phoenix South

	2018	2019	2020	% Chg in Meals Served
All Schools				
Sites	176	175	177	
Meals Served	25,701,036	25,138,229	18,782,390	(26.9%)
District Schools				
Sites	117	117	116	
Meals Served	21,854,098	20,770,952	15,131,670	(30.8%)
Charter Schools				
Sites	59	58	61	
Meals Served	3,846,938	4,367,277	3,650,720	(5.1%)

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education (2018 – 2020).

Key Takeaways

The City of Phoenix has experienced steady gains in employment and wages since the 2018 RNA. Immediately following the onset of the pandemic in March 2020, the unemployment rate increased from 4.6 percent to 13.9 percent, but has since reached an all-time low of 2.6 percent. There was an 11.3 percentage point decrease in the number of children under 6 living in poverty since the 2018 RNA. Still, more than one-in-three children under 6 in the region – 34.6 percent (20,835 children) – live below the federal poverty level.

Various public assistance programs are available to lower-income families, but participation in these programs has fallen as family incomes have increased. Although this represents an increase in self-sufficiency, many families are coping with rising costs. For example, the cost of rental housing in the Phoenix area has increased by an average of 41 percent since 2017. These costs increases have generally outpaced wage growth, meaning that many families continue to struggle to make ends meet.



The Early Childhood System

THE EARLY CHILDHOOD SYSTEM

Why it Matters

Beginning at infancy, children’s physical, social-emotional, and cognitive growth are stimulated by high-quality interactions between the child and their caregiver.²⁶ Higher-quality child care promotes brain development at all ages while better preparing children to enter kindergarten and reconciling the achievement gap between children from lower-income families and children from middle- and higher-income families that have greater access to quality-child care and similar educational opportunities.

“If we want to invest in the prosperity of our nation, we must invest in the education of our children so that their talents may be fully employed.”

-Bill Clinton

Lack of access to child care also negatively impacts parents and society as a whole. Parents who cannot access child care due to the many recognized barriers – cost, transportation, available slots, and similar reasons – experience higher rates of workplace absences and turnover, reduced working hours, inability to attend higher education opportunities, and related issues that reduce family income.²⁷ In Arizona, the lack of child care results in an estimated economic loss of \$1.8 billion per year, with \$1.4 billion in losses due to employee absences and turnover and \$348 million in lost tax revenues.²⁸

Intersection with Poverty

Lack of access to child care is among the numerous interrelated systems and structures that make it difficult for families to break free from poverty.²⁹ Where poverty increases a child’s risk for experiencing behavioral, social, emotional, and health-related challenges, quality child care can ameliorate these risks through language stimulation, improved cognitive function, and better relationships with peers.³⁰ Quality based child care programs further promote “children’s readiness to enter kindergarten by supporting cognitive, social-emotional, and behavioral development,” which is particularly important for children from lower-income families.³¹

Among the many barriers to accessing child care, especially among low-income families, is the cost. Families with incomes below the federal poverty level that pay for child care spend an average of 30 percent of their income on child care, compared to 18 percent among families with incomes between 100 and 200 percent of the poverty level.³²

What the Data Tell Us

This domain covers the following topics:

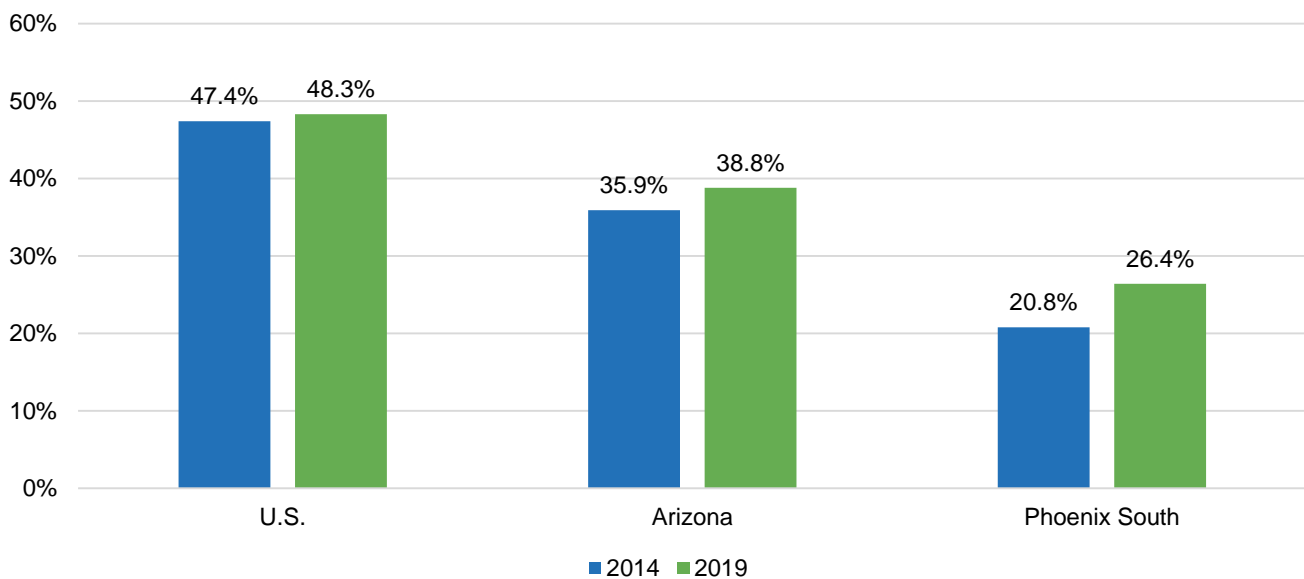
- Early care and education
- Families with children with special needs

Early Care and Education

High-quality early care and education lays the foundation for children beginning kindergarten ready to learn.

The percentage of three- and four-year-olds in Phoenix South who attend preschool has increased in recent years, but remains significantly lower than state and national attendance rates. Since 2014, the preschool enrollment rate in the Phoenix South region has increased, but still lags the national average by nearly 22 percentage points. Specifically, nearly half of all three- and four-year-olds were enrolled in preschool in 2019, compared to 26.4 percent in the region and 38.8 percent in the state. Changes over the past five years are illustrated in Figure 5-1.

Figure 5-1: Preschool Enrollment Rates in Phoenix South



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), Table S1401 – School Enrollment. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Preschool enrollment rates vary across the region. In the Balsz, Fowler, and Tolleson Elementary school districts, preschool enrollment rates are less than 20 percent as detailed in Figure 5-2.

Figure 5-2: Preschool Enrollment Rates by Sub-Region in Phoenix South

Subregion	Preschool Enrollment Rate	Subregion	Preschool Enrollment Rate
Alhambra	29.1%	Osborne	45.5%
Balsz	17.2%	Pendergast	30.9%
Cartwright	22.0%	Phoenix	34.7%
Creighton	27.8%	Riverside	24.3%
Fowler	19.6%	Roosevelt	31.2%
Isaac	20.9%	Tempe	35.7%
Kyrene	51.7%	Tolleson	4.6%
Laveen	31.8%	Wilson	24.7%
Murphy	36.7%	Other	20.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), Table S1401 – School Enrollment. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

More than 250 licensed and certified child care providers operate in Phoenix South with total capacity to serve more than 21,000 children under 13 years of age. Licensed child care centers represent the largest share of the provider network with 114 sites with total capacity of 12,450 slots. There are 61 licensed child care programs at public schools in the region. The number of children enrolled in preschool programs run by public schools increased 50.5 percent between 2018 and 2020, to 1,767. Licensed and certified home-based providers account for a much smaller share of the market with a total of 80 locations with the ability to serve 610 children.

The number of child care providers participating in Quality First in the region continues to increase and more than one-in-three providers in have at least a 3-Star rating. The number of providers participating in Quality First increased since the 2018 RNA from 121 to 133. Eighty-five percent of licensed centers participate in Quality First compared to 36 percent of school-based programs, 32 percent of small group homes, and two certified family homes. In Phoenix South, 69.2 percent of providers participating in Quality First have a rating of 3-Stars or better, which is lower than the statewide figure of 78.9 percent of participating providers.³³ Figure 5-3 reports the distribution of providers in Phoenix South by Star-rating and provider type.

Figure 5-3: Number and Capacity of Child Care Providers in Phoenix South by Star Rating

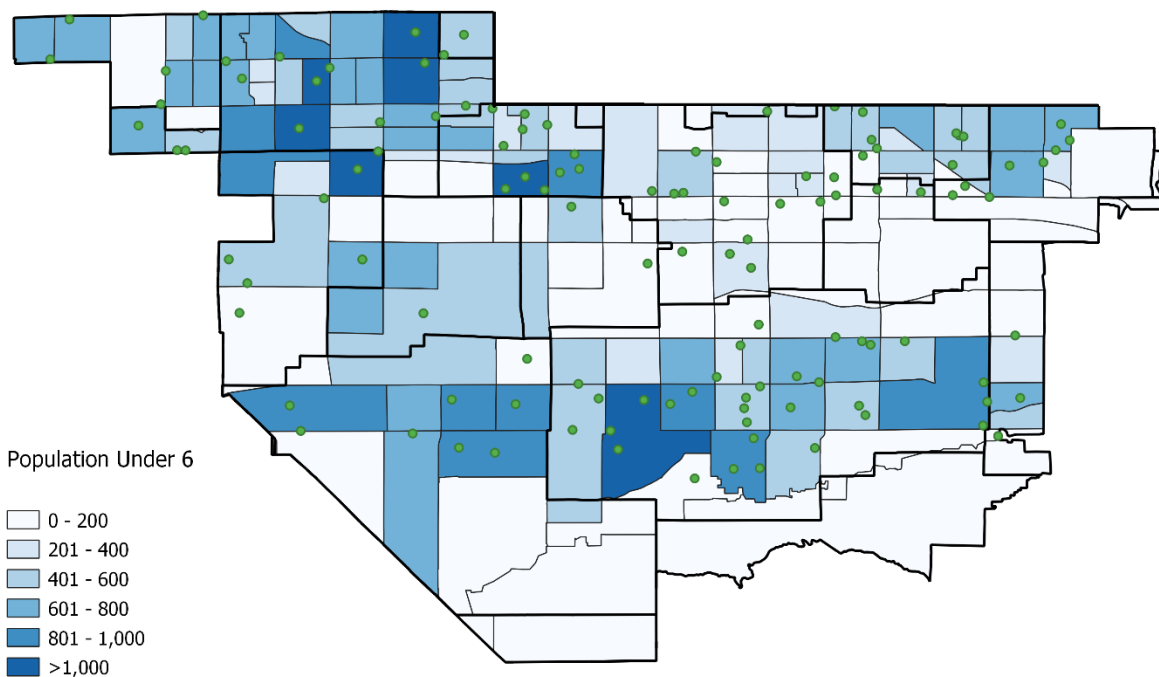
Provider Type	Measure	All Providers*		Quality First Providers				
		Providers*	Not Rated	1-Star	2-Stars	3-Stars	4-Stars	5-Stars
Child Care Centers	# of Providers	114	10	1	18	27	28	13
	Capacity	12,450	974	80	2,887	2,328	2,758	712
Child Care Public Schools	# of Providers	61	1	-	4	8	7	2
	Capacity	8,190	63	-	468	1,096	1,106	109
Child Care Small Group Homes	# of Providers	37	4	1	1	4	2	-
	Capacity	355	20	10	10	35	20	-
Certified Family Homes	# of Providers	43	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Capacity	164	-	-	4	-	-	4
Totals	# of Providers	255	15	2	24	39	37	16
	Capacity	21,159	1,057	90	3,369	3,459	3,884	825

Sources: ADHS Child Care Licensing Database; DES Certified Family Homes Roster; FTF Quality First Data (retrieved from First Things First Data Center).

*The 'All Providers' count includes providers that do not participate in Quality First.

Figure 5-4 plots the location of Quality First-rated centers and homes. Unsurprising, most are located in areas with the greatest numbers of young children.

Figure 5-4: Location of Quality First Providers in Phoenix South

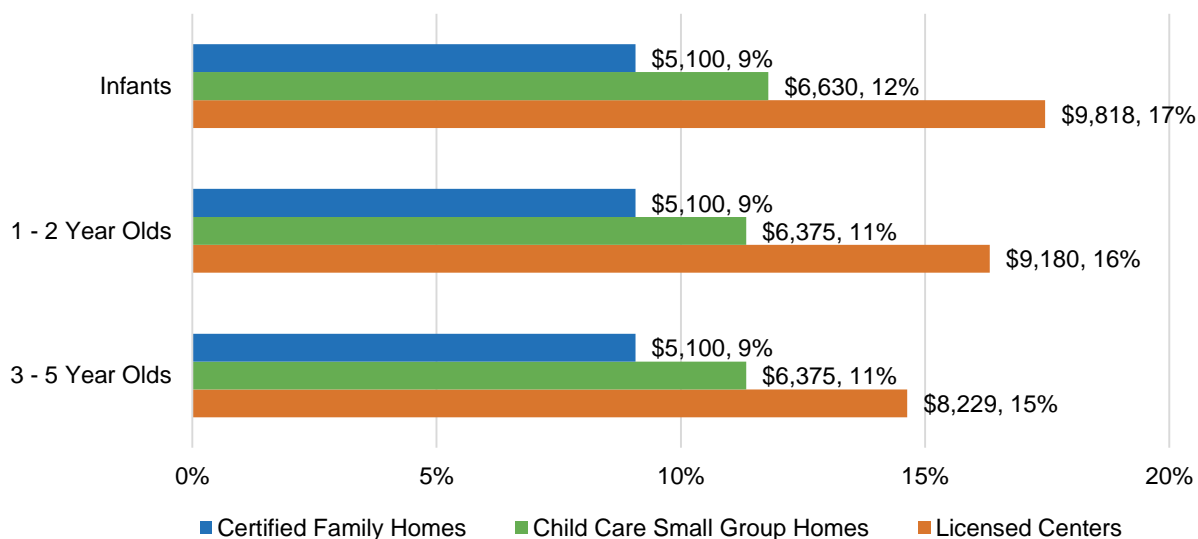


Source: FTF Quality First Data (retrieved from First Things First Data Center).

The cost of formal child care presents a significant barrier for many lower- and middle-income families. The cost of center-based care can rival the cost of in-state tuition at Arizona’s universities. This is particularly true for infants and toddlers for whom annual center-based costs exceed \$9,000 based on

the 2018 Child Care Market Rate Survey. A nationally established benchmark suggests that families should not spend more than seven percent of their income on child care.³⁴ However, as demonstrated in Figure 5-5, for a family earning the median income in Phoenix, the median cost of center-based care in Phoenix South equates to 15 to 17 percent of that family’s income and even much less costly care in a certified family home would consume nine percent.

Figure 5-5: Median Annual Cost of Child Care by Provider Type and Setting in Phoenix South and Percent of the City’s Median Income Needed for Child Care

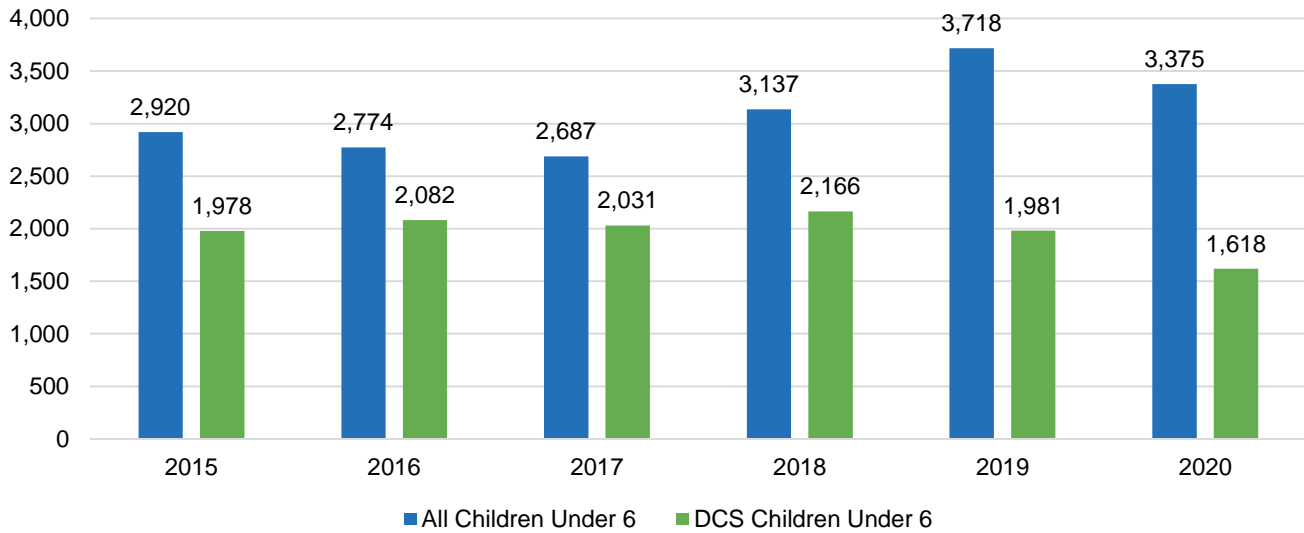


Sources: Unpublished 2018 Child Care Market Rate Survey data provided by the Arizona Department of Economic Security; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), Table S1903 – Median Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2019 Inflation – Adjusted Dollars). Retrieved from data.census.gov.

The Department of Economic Security’s child care subsidy program helped almost 3,400 children under 13 years of age in Phoenix to access child care. The child care subsidy program provides assistance to lower-income families with incomes at or below 165 percent of the federal poverty level who need child care to work or participate in training, as well as families in the child welfare system.³⁵ Most families are required to contribute to the cost of their care on a sliding scale based on their income. The program’s largest source of funding is the federal Child Care and Development Fund. In fiscal year 2021, Arizona received more than \$196 million from its regular CCDF allocation, approximately double fiscal year 2018 funding levels. This increase has allowed DES to eliminate the program’s waiting list and increase provider payment rates. The number of children under 13 years in Phoenix South determined eligible for a child care subsidy increased 15.6 percent – from 2,920 to 3,375 – between 2015 and 2020 as illustrated in Figure 5-6. However, over the same time period, the number of children actually receiving the child care subsidy decreased slightly, from 2,660 children in 2015 to 2,616

children in 2020. Arizona has additionally received more than \$630 million in one-time CCDF funding authorized as part of the federal response to the COVID-19 pandemic that DES is using to support the provider network and otherwise enhance the program.³⁶

Figure 5-6: Children Under 13 Determined Eligible for the DES Child Care Subsidy in Phoenix South



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

DES has increased provider payment rates in the subsidy program several times in recent years. At the time of the 2018 child care market rate survey (MRS), it had been nearly two decades since providers had received a permanent increase in payment rates. With the increase in federal funding, DES was able to increase payment levels. This includes increased premiums for high-quality providers. As of October 2021, providers with a Quality First rating of 3-Stars or above or a national accreditation receive a 35 percent premium while home-based providers with a Child Development Associate (CDA) credential receive a 20 percent premium. Figure 5-7 compares the full-time median rate identified through the 2018 MRS for center-based care in Maricopa County to the rates in effect as of this report. As the table shows, all rates are at or above the 2018 median rate.

Figure 5-7: Comparison of Full-Time Median Rates in Maricopa County from 2018 MRS to Current Subsidy Rates

Age Group	Full-Time Median Daily Rate from the 2018 MRS	Current Full-Time Daily Rate
Infants	\$45.00	\$50.20
Toddlers	\$40.00	\$46.15
Preschoolers	\$34.00	\$34.00
School-Aged	\$30.00	\$30.00

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security (2018). 2018 Child Care Market Rate Survey. Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/sites/default/files/dl/2018-Child-Care-Market-Rate-Survey.pdf?time=1645480474222>.

The Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council directs significant funding to quality child care and preschool strategies, including Quality First scholarships. All licensed and certified providers in Arizona may choose to participate in First Things First’s Quality First program. Participating providers receive an independent assessment of the overall quality of their program, including teacher and administrator qualifications, the quality of interactions between teaching staff and children, the use of a formal curriculum to deliver child care, and other factors. Following the assessment, providers are assigned a rating of one-to-five stars. Quality First also offers coaching, technical assistance, and financial incentives to improve quality. Additionally, Regional Partnership Councils may allocate funding for scholarships to providers.³⁷ Providers award scholarships to families with children under six years old and with incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level.³⁸ In 2020, the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council invested more than \$9.5 million in quality child care and preschool strategies, including funding for a total of 1,245 scholarships across 129 providers.^{39,40}

Families with Children with Special Needs

Early care and education as well as special education services can substantially benefit children with special needs, helping them to reach their full potential.

DES’ Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) and Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) provide a variety of services to children with or at risk of developmental delay and disabilities.

Figure 5-8: Number of Children Served by AzEIP and DDD in Phoenix South

	AzEIP – Children Served (point-in-time count)	DDD – Children Served (0 – 2.9 years)	DDD - Children Served (3 – 5.9 year)
2016	611	498	79
2017	1,246	558	83
2018	1,346	451	284
2019		118	295
2020		113	349

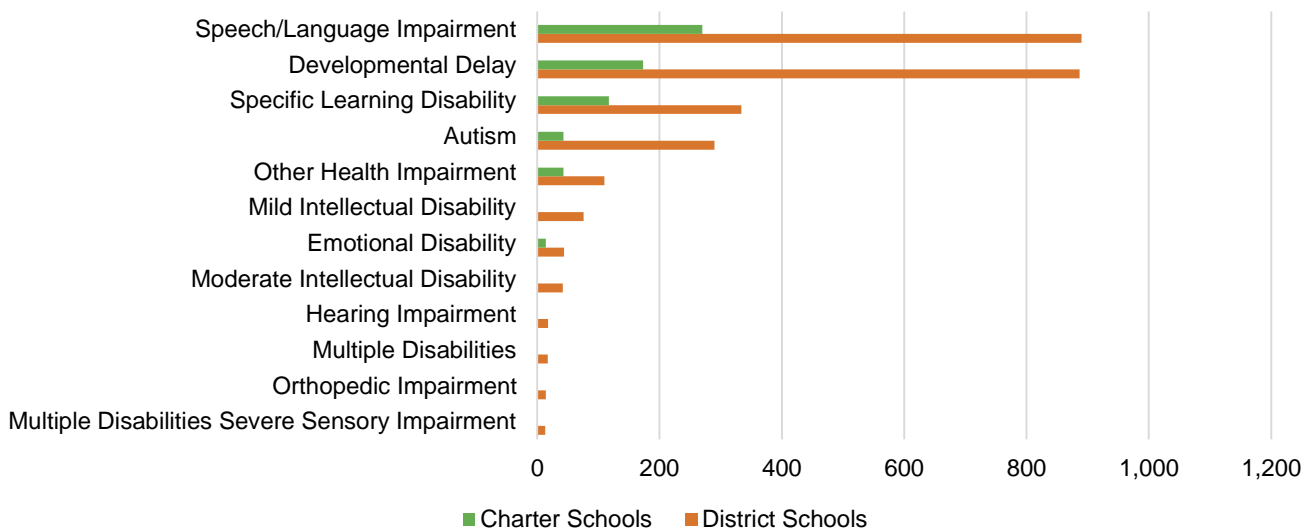
In addition to services for children, the programs provide families with important tools and training to help raise their children.

Source: Unpublished data provided by DES.

Thousands of children in the region receive special education services through district and charter schools. The Exceptional Student Services (ESS) program at the Arizona Department of Education provides professional learning opportunities, provides technical assistance to schools, supports the needs of families of students with disabilities, monitors schools for compliance with the regulations that implement the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), and administers the IDEA Part B grant for school-aged children.⁴¹ ESS also assists students with disabilities by providing accessible education materials and assistive technology in the classroom depending on the

individualized needs of children. As illustrated in Figure 5-9, the most common disabilities among children in kindergarten through third grade relate to speech and language development, developmental delays, and specific learning disabilities.

Figure 5-9: Prevalence of Special Needs in District and Charter Schools for Kindergarten - 3rd Graders in Phoenix South



Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education (2020 school year).

Key Takeaways

The Phoenix South region benefits from a large child care provider community with substantial participation in Quality First. The region’s 255 licensed and certified providers have the capacity to serve more than 21,000 children birth through age 12. Of the available slots, 8,168 (38.6 percent) are associated with providers that participate in Quality First and have a rating of 3-Stars or higher.

The region’s preschool enrollment rate increased by nearly six percentage points since the 2018 RNA to 26.4 percent, but remains substantially lower than the statewide (38.8 percent) and nationwide (48.3 percent) rates.

Cost continues to be a key barrier for many families to access child care, including higher-quality care. The median cost of child care in Phoenix South ranges from 9 percent to as much as 17 percent of the median income of a family living in Phoenix, which exceeds the federal standard that child care is considered affordable when it does not exceed seven percent of a family’s income. Publicly-funded child care assistance programs, such as the DES child care subsidy and First Things First Quality First scholarship program, are important assets that help thousands of lower-income families in the region to

afford formal child care. However, there are still many more families in need of assistance to access child care. In 2020, these programs served more than 4,500 children in Phoenix South, just a fraction of the 20,835 children under six years of age living in poverty within the region.

Early intervention and disability services are important assets for the families of children with or at risk of developmental delays or disabilities. In the Phoenix South Region, 1,346 infants and toddlers receive services from the Arizona Early Intervention Program, 462 children from birth to six years of age are served by the DES Division of Developmental Disabilities, and nearly 1,200 children from three to five years of age receive special education services. In the Phoenix South Region, 4.3 percent of the birth-to-three years-old population receives early intervention services, substantially higher than the statewide rate of 1.94 percent and the 2.70 percent median across all states.



Educational Indicators

EDUCATIONAL INDICATORS

Why it Matters

Educational attainment among children and adults is highly correlated with higher income and lower unemployment rates. According to the Federal Reserve, families headed by an individual with a high school diploma earn a median income nearly double the income of families headed by an individual without a diploma, while families headed by an individual with an advanced degree earn a median income more than five times the income of a household headed by an individual without a high school diploma.⁴² Additionally, individuals 25 years and older with less than a high school diploma experience unemployment rates 2.5 times higher than individuals of the same age with a bachelor's degree or higher.⁴³

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.”

-Nelson Mandela

Intersection with Poverty

Poverty can reduce a child's capacity to learn while negatively impacting academic outcomes and influencing lower levels of educational attainment, thus compromising the potential for higher income later in life.⁴⁴ Further, the neurological effects of deep poverty on young children's development is tied to structural differences in several areas of the brain associated with school readiness skills. Children from higher socioeconomic backgrounds score higher on standardized tests and fare better on other measures of social and emotional outcomes compared to children from less advantaged socioeconomic backgrounds, gaps that widen throughout the K-12 educational years.⁴⁵ As much as 20 percent of the gap in test scores could be explained by maturational lags in the frontal and temporal lobes.⁴⁶ This lag in brain development begins in infancy and manifests quickly by the time children of different socioeconomic backgrounds start kindergarten. For example, by the time a child who lives in poverty starts kindergarten, they may already be three years behind peers from more affluent homes.⁴⁷

What the Data Tell Us

This domain covers the following topics:

- K-12 enrollment
- Third grade test scores
- Educational attainment

K-12 Enrollment

Nearly 113,000 children from preschool through high school are enrolled in public schools located within the region. Across the region, 136 public schools serve children through 5th grade, including 92 district schools and 44 charter schools. Figure 6-1 reports enrollment by district school and charter school, demonstrating that about three-in-four children are enrolled in district schools.

Figure 6-1: Enrollment in District and Charter Schools in Phoenix South in 2020

Grade Cohort	All District and Charter Schools	District Schools		Charter Schools	
		Enrollment	% of Total	Enrollment	% of Total
All Grades	112,649	84,166	74.7%	28,483	25.3%
Preschool	1,767	1,767	100.0%	-	0.0%
K – 3rd Grade	35,742	26,579	74.4%	9,163	25.6%
4th – 5th Grade	18,636	14,191	76.1%	4,445	23.9%
6th – 8th Grade	28,381	21,786	76.8%	6,595	23.2%
9th – 12th Grade	28,114	19,834	70.5%	8,280	29.5%

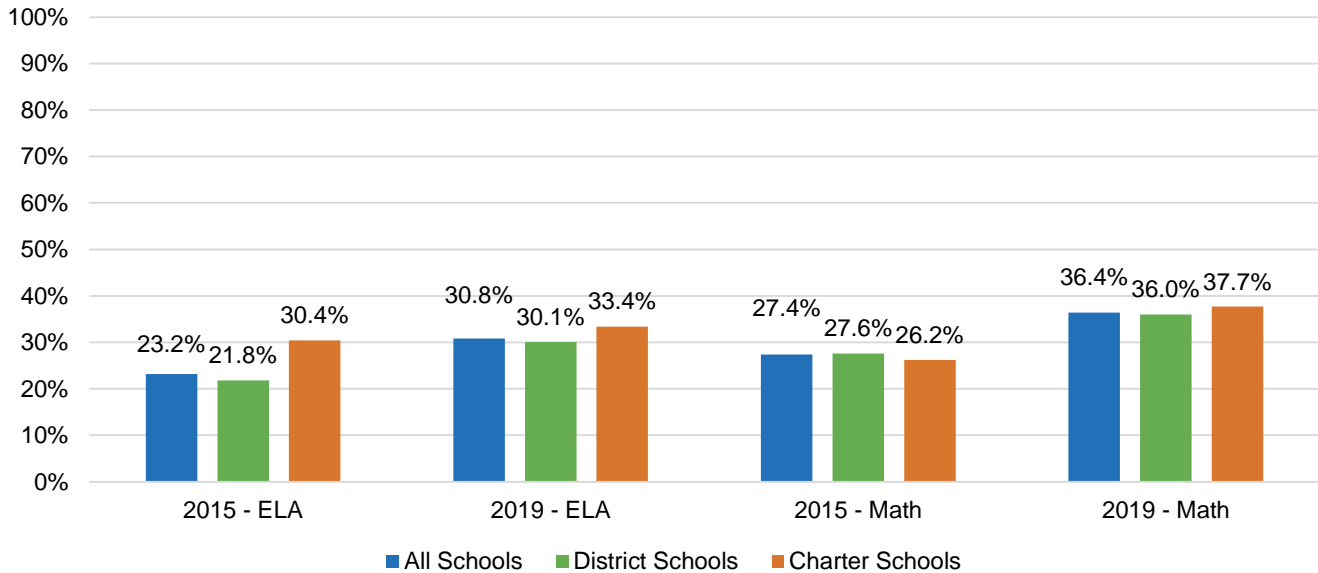
Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education for the 2020 school year. Note: the 'All Grades' total is slightly higher than the individual grade cohorts due to masking of sub-regional totals when there are fewer than 10 students.

Third Grade Test Scores

Third grade test scores are strongly correlated with future educational performance, including success in and graduation from high school.

Standardized test scores among third graders in Phoenix South have improved in recent years, but are substantially lower than statewide figures. Between 2015 and 2019, the region-wide English language arts (ELA) proficiency rate increased from 23.2 percent to 30.8 percent (compared to 46.1 percent statewide) and the mathematics proficiency rate increased from 27.4 percent to 36.4 percent (compared to 50.9 percent statewide). Figure 6-2 compares proficiency rates between district schools and charter schools in 2015 and 2019. As the figure shows, the largest improvements during this period occurred in district schools, but charter schools continue to outperform district schools in both areas.

Figure 6-2: AzMERIT Proficiency Among 3rd Graders in Phoenix South



Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education for the 2015 and 2019 school years.

Proficiency rates vary substantially across the region. In 2019, less than 25 percent of third graders attending schools in the Isaac, Murphy, Roosevelt, and Wilson elementary school districts achieved ELA proficiency, while less than 30 percent of third graders in the Balsz, Creighton, Isaac, Murphy, and Wilson districts achieved math proficiency. Figure 6-3 reports proficiency rates by district.

Figure 6-3: AzMERIT Proficiency Among 3rd Graders in 2019 by Sub-Region

Subregion	All Schools		District Schools		Charter Schools	
	ELA	Math	ELA	Math	ELA	Math
Phoenix South	30.8%	36.4%	30.1%	36.0%	33.4%	37.7%
Alhambra	31.3%	40.9%	29.7%	42.4%	34.4%	38.1%
Balsz	27.6%	29.1%	25.2%	27.8%	56.0%	44.0%
Cartwright	30.0%	37.9%	31.2%	39.4%	26.7%	33.6%
Creighton	29.6%	29.4%	28.2%	27.2%	38.6%	43.2%
Fowler	34.9%	36.1%	34.9%	36.1%	NAN	NAN
Isaac	21.8%	28.7%	20.8%	27.6%	50.0%	59.1%
Laveen	44.6%	48.9%	45.8%	50.2%	40.7%	44.4%
Murphy	9.7%	11.4%	9.7%	11.4%	NAN	NAN
Pendergast	37.8%	40.1%	36.0%	40.3%	45.7%	39.1%
Phoenix	32.5%	39.8%	30.6%	38.0%	38.5%	45.7%
Riverside	48.0%	53.1%	48.0%	53.1%	NAN	NAN
Roosevelt	24.2%	30.5%	18.5%	27.4%	31.9%	34.7%
Tempe	31.8%	38.5%	33.8%	36.6%	25.0%	45.0%
Tolleson	25.4%	30.2%	25.4%	30.2%	NAN	NAN
Wilson	23.2%	27.3%	23.2%	27.3%	NAN	NAN

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education for the 2019 school year. 'NAN' means no observations available.

Educational Attainment

Graduating high school and attaining further education can translate to hundreds of thousands of dollars of additional lifelong earnings.

Graduation rates in high schools in Phoenix South have increased in recent years, but remain lower than statewide figures. The four-year high school graduation rate among students attending district and charter schools in Phoenix South improved from 63.2 percent for the 2014 graduation cohort to 72.4 percent for the 2019 cohort (compared to 79.2 percent statewide), while the five-year graduation rate improved from 70.5 percent to 76.5 percent (compared to 82.6 percent statewide). Graduation rates by subregion are presented in Figure 6-4. As the figure indicates, graduation rates among charter schools are lower than in district schools. This is attributed to a higher proportion of charter school students attending alternative schools, online schools, and other educational models that differ from district school models.⁴⁸

Figure 6-4: Four and Five-Year Graduation Rates for the 2019 Graduation Cohort by Sub-Region

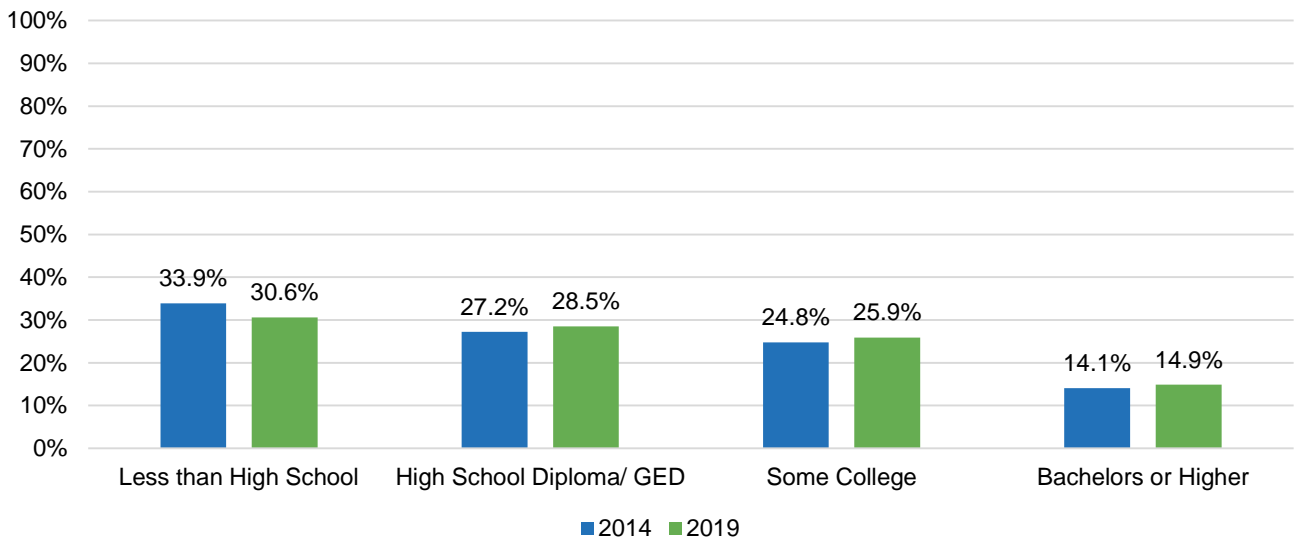
Sub-Region	All Schools		District Schools		Charter Schools	
	4-Year	5-Year	4-Year	5-Year	4-Year	5-Year
Phoenix South	72.4%	76.5%	83.5%	86.9%	51.6%	57.8%
Balsz	81.4%	85.9%	DS	DS	52.8%	57.6%
Cartwright	35.6%	47.5%	81.8%	86.2%	78.1%	83.2%
Creighton	62.8%	66.7%	DS	DS	35.6%	47.5%
Fowler	59.5%	65.3%	DS	DS	62.8%	66.7%
Isaac	NAN	NAN	73.9%	77.6%	30.3%	42.3%
Laveen	DS	DS	86.6%	89.3%	95.9%	97.3%
Pendergast	80.1%	83.0%	DS	DS	12.7%	24.4%
Phoenix	NAN	NAN	93.1%	95.1%	53.7%	58.6%
Roosevelt	NAN	NAN	74.5%	79.2%	71.8%	75.9%

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education for the 2019 school year. DS means data is suppressed due to fewer than 11 observations. 'NAN' means no observations available.

While four- and five-year high school graduation have improved, fewer students who graduate high school are subsequently enrolling in a two or four-year college. Nationally, the immediate college enrollment rate for students completing high school was 66 percent in 2019.⁴⁹ In comparison, only 46.3 percent of Arizona’s graduating class enrolled in college in 2020 compared to 52.9 percent in 2019, with the pandemic seen as the reason for the large decrease in enrollment following high school.⁵⁰ The Arizona Board of Regents predicts that if current trends prevail, only 16.8 percent of ninth graders in 2021 will graduate from a four-year college by 2029.⁵¹

Since 2014, educational attainment among adults 25 and older has increased. As Figure 6-5 details, the percentage of adults who have not completed high school decreased while the number with a high school diploma, some college, or a college degree increased.

Figure 6-5: Educational Attainment of Adults (25 and Older), 2014 - 2019 in Phoenix South



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), Table S1501 – Educational Attainment (compared to 2018 RNA). Retrieved from data.census.gov.

The percentage of mothers giving birth in Phoenix South with higher levels of educational attainment increased in recent years. Between 2014 and 2016, 34.6 percent of mothers giving birth had less than a high school diploma or GED compared to 29.2 percent of mothers giving birth between 2017 and 2019.

Key Takeaways

Across Phoenix South, there are 136 public schools (92 district schools and 44 charter schools) educating nearly 113,000 children from preschool through high school. Between 2014 and 2019, third grade proficiency levels in within Phoenix South’s district and charter schools improved markedly: proficiency in ELA increased from 23.2 percent in 2014 to 30.8 percent in 2019, while math proficiency among third graders increased from 27.4 percent in 2014 to 36.4 percent in 2019. High school graduation rates in the schools within the region have also improved over the past five years. For the 2019 class, 76.5 percent of students graduated within the five years. However, both third grade test scores and high school graduation rates within the region are lower than statewide averages.

Another positive trend among adults 25 years and older in Phoenix South is the percentage obtaining higher levels of education. Between 2014 and 2019, the percentage of adults with less than a high school diploma or less decreased from 33.9 percent to 30.6 percent. Similarly, the percentage of mothers giving birth in Phoenix South without a high school diploma or GED decreased to 29.2 percent in the period between 2017 and 2019 from 34.6 percent between 2014 and 2016.



Health

HEALTH

Why it Matters

Health in early childhood lays a foundation for growth and development throughout a child's life and can have long-lasting impacts well into adulthood. There is a strong connection between early childhood health and school readiness. For example, children who have access to healthcare have improved school attendance, which promotes learning continuity; children with healthy teeth are at lesser risk for speech impairments and are more engaged in learning; and children who have healthful diets have more energy for school and learning.⁵²

"He who has health has hope, and he who has hope has everything."

-Arab Proverb

A healthy childhood begins with a healthy pregnancy. Children born to mothers who receive adequate prenatal care are three times less likely to have low birth weight and are five times less likely to die in infancy.⁵³ Healthy habits during pregnancy for the mother, such as a proper nutritional diet, is crucial to the baby's development. Conversely, use of harmful substances, such as tobacco, alcohol, or drugs are associated with higher rates of birth defects and developmental disabilities.⁵⁴

Following birth, infants and young children need access to health care, which is best assured when children have adequate health insurance coverage. Children with health insurance coverage are more likely to receive physical and behavioral health services, which lowers the risk for hospitalization and improves screening for other issues, such as developmental delays, that are best addressed early.⁵⁵

Children who have health insurance have lower rates of obesity, improved oral health, decreased reports of mental health disorders, and better educational outcomes.⁵⁶

Intersection with Poverty

Early childhood stressors stemming from poverty, lack of safe housing, and lack of access to routine medical services impact a child's lifelong health.⁵⁷ Children who live in poverty are at increased risk of chronic illness, physiologic stress, poor nutrition, and injury.⁵⁸ Further, children who grow up in poverty may experience "neuroendocrine dysregulation that may alter brain function and may contribute to the development of chronic cardiovascular, immune, and psychiatric disorders."⁵⁹ Early research has shown

more acute issues related to mental health and well-being among children during COVID-19 due to the effects of virtual learning and access to school health services.⁶⁰

What the Data Tell Us

This domain covers the following topics:

- Mothers giving birth
- Infant and child health
- Behavioral health

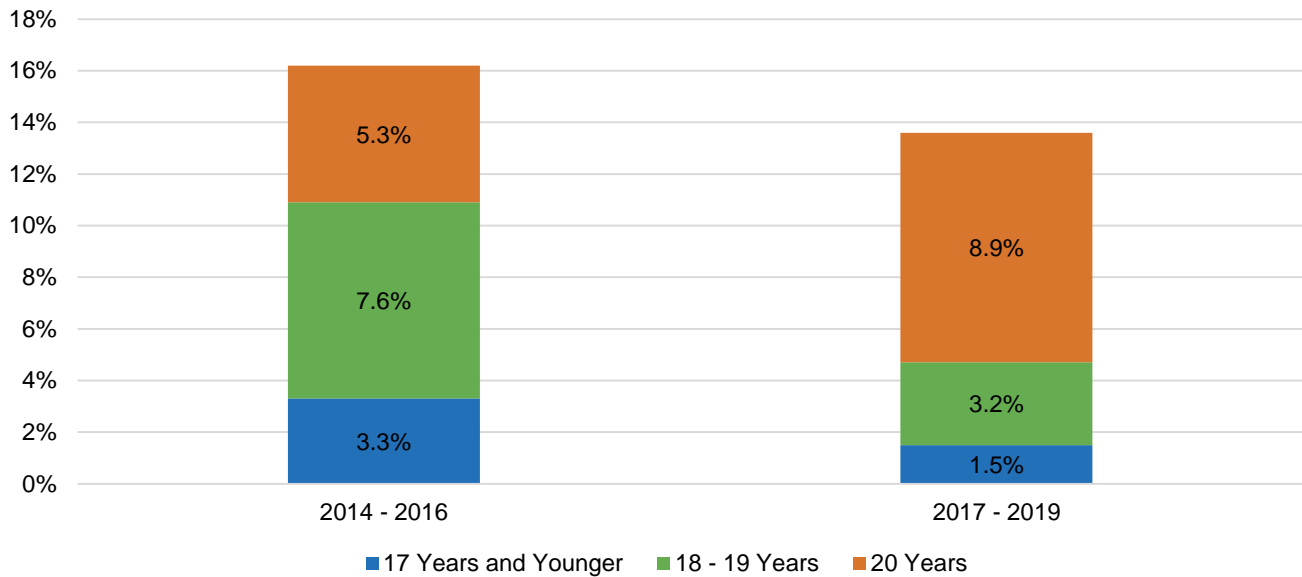
Mothers Giving Birth

Good health in early childhood begins with good health prior to birth.

Following broader national trends, the number of births rates in the region have declined in recent years. There were 746 fewer births between 2017 and 2019 than between 2014 and 2016, a reduction of 7.8 percent. Statewide, the birth rate declined 6.1 percent during these time periods.

The percentage of births to teen mothers has declined substantially in recent years. In the three-year period between 2014 and 2016, the percentage of births to mothers under 20 years old was 16.2 percent. In the subsequent three-year period, the percentage of births to teenage mothers decreased to 13.6 percent, as illustrated in Figure 7-1. The multi-decade decline in the teen birth rates is a positive development as teenage pregnancy is a significant contributor to high school dropout rates and children of teenage mothers are more likely to have lower school achievement, have more health problems, and ultimately experience higher rates of unemployment as young adults.⁶¹

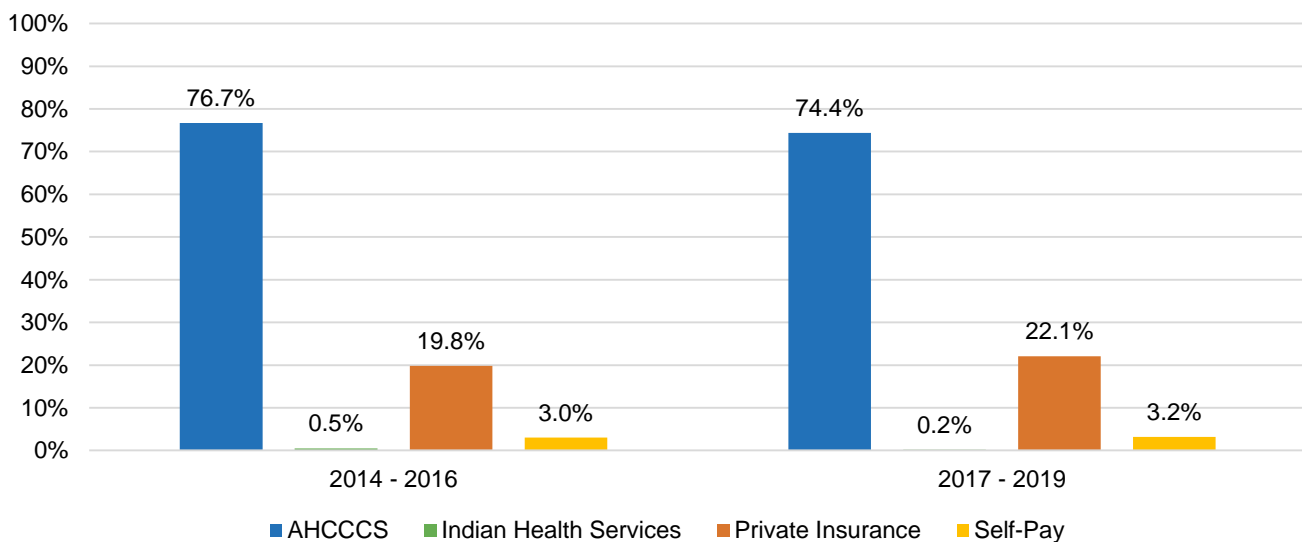
Figure 7-1: Percent of Births to Mothers 20 and Younger in Phoenix South



Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

The majority of births are to mothers who rely on AHCCCS for their health insurance. While AHCCCS continues to pay for three-quarters of births in the region, there was a small reduction in recent years. As shown in Figure 7-2, in the three-year period between 2014 and 2016 the total percentage of births paid by public insurance (including AHCCCS and Indian Health Services) was 77.2 percent compared to 74.6 percent during the three-year period between 2017 and 2019.

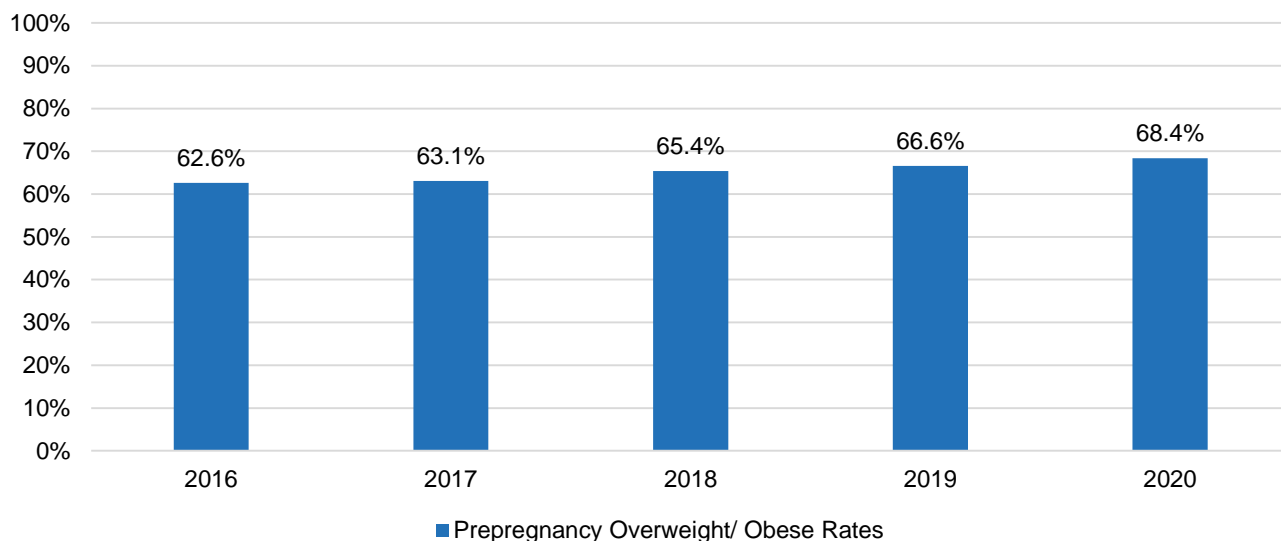
Figure 7-2: Percent of Births by Payer in Phoenix South



Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

More than two-thirds of births are to women who are overweight or obese. Between 2016 and 2020, the percentage of births to mothers who were overweight or obese increased by from 62.6 percent to 68.4 percent as shown in Figure 7-3. Overweightness and obesity during pregnancy are associated with a variety of risks including increased risk of miscarriage, gestational diabetes, cardiac dysfunction, birth defects, childhood asthma, and childhood obesity.⁶²

Figure 7-3: Percent of Births to Mothers who are Overweight or Obese in Phoenix South



Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

Prenatal care for mothers in Phoenix South declined in recent years. Prenatal care is linked to reduced risks for pregnancy complications, improved fetal health and development, and improved pregnancy health as mothers receive clinical advice about diet and medication intake that can ensure a healthy pregnancy.⁶³ Between 2017 and 2019, 58.7 percent of mothers began prenatal care within the first trimester (compared to 64.5 percent statewide during the same period), which is a reduction from 63.0 percent of mothers between 2014 and 2016 (compared to 68.2 percent statewide during the same period).⁶⁴

Infant and Child Health

A child's health in the initial months and years of life can have impacts – positive and negative – that persist throughout their entire life.

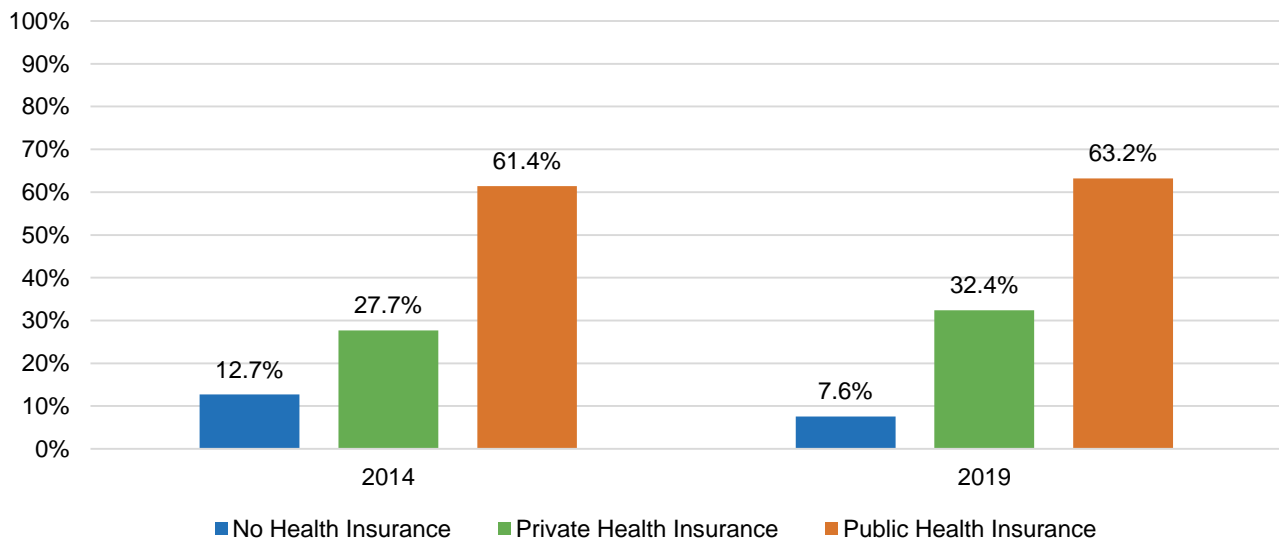
The percent of mothers breastfeeding their infants has remained constant in recent years. Infants who are breastfed have reduced risks of asthma, obesity, diabetes, sudden infant death syndrome, and similar

health risks, while mothers who breastfeed lower their risk for high blood pressure, diabetes, and certain types of cancer.⁶⁵ Approximately 78 percent of mothers in Phoenix South reported breastfeeding their infants each year between 2017 and 2020, in line with the statewide average of 77 percent.

The number of young children without health insurance has fallen substantially in recent years.

Between 2014 and 2019, the rate of uninsured children under six years of age decreased from 12.7 percent to 7.6 percent as illustrated in Figure 7-4. Additionally, a larger proportion of children had private insurance due to higher rate of employer-sponsored health insurance. Children with health insurance coverage are more likely to receive healthcare and are at lower risk for hospitalization, while experiencing improved outcomes in physical health and other areas of life.⁶⁶

Figure 7-4: Rates of Insurance by Type for Children Under 6 Compared to 2018 RNA in Phoenix South



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019), Table B27001 – Health Insurance Coverage Stats by Sex by Age; B27002 – Private Health Insurance Status by Sex by Age; B27003 – Public Health Insurance Status by Sex by Age. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

There were small improvements in immunization rates in 2020. Vaccinations provide important immunities to life threatening illnesses such as measles, mumps, rubella, hepatitis, varicella, and other life-threatening diseases.⁶⁷ Between 2018 and 2020, vaccination rates generally increased for children attending child care facilities and kindergarten in Phoenix South as shown in Figure 7-5.

Figure 7-5: Vaccination Rates of Children in Child Care and Kindergarten in Phoenix South

Vaccine	Child Care Facilities				Kindergarten			
	2018	2019	2020	Change 2018-2020	2018	2019	2020	Change 2018-2020
4+ Doses DtAP	93.5%	95.1%	93.6%	0.1%	95.4%	95.0%	95.4%	0.0%
3+ Doses Polio	94.0%	96.3%	95.1%	1.1%	95.9%	95.4%	96.0%	0.1%
1+ Dose MMR (2+ for KG)	96.1%	97.0%	95.8%	(0.3%)	95.8%	95.2%	96.0%	0.2%
3+ Doses HIB	94.7%	96.3%	95.2%	0.5%				
2 Doses Hepatitis A	90.3%	91.7%	92.1%	1.8%				
3 Doses Hepatitis B	94.9%	95.3%	96.0%	1.1%	96.8%	96.5%	97.0%	0.2%
1 Dose Varicella (2+ for KG)	95.9%	96.5%	96.6%	0.7%	97.2%	80.7%	78.3%	(18.9%)

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

One-in-three children in the region are overweight or obese. Children who are overweight or obese are at increased risk for high blood pressure and cholesterol, impaired glucose tolerance, type 2 diabetes, respiratory issues such as asthma and sleep apnea, anxiety and depression, lower self-esteem, and lower quality of life.⁶⁸ In 2020, 34.0 percent of children in Phoenix South were considered overweight or obese compared to 25.4 percent in 2016. Statewide, 32.0 percent of children are overweight or obese.

Over the past five years, there was an annual average of about 5,400 emergency room visits and 75 inpatient hospital admissions among young children in Phoenix South. Across Phoenix South, there were 376 inpatient hospitalizations for children under five years between 2016 and 2020, an average of 75 per year, compared to 138 hospitalizations in 2014. The most common reason for inpatient hospitalizations is due to falls, followed by poisoning. Additionally, there were a total of 26,866 emergency room visits among children under five years between 2016 and 2020, an average of 5,373 visits per year, compared to 6,802 visits in 2014. Falls account for almost half of these visits. Figure 7-6 lists the reasons for emergency room visits and inpatient admissions over the past five years.

Figure 7-6: Counts of Hospitalizations and Emergency Room Visits Among Children Under 5 in Phoenix South (2016 – 2020)

Cause	Hospitalizations	ER Visits	Cause	Hospitalizations	ER Visits
Fall	28	11,991	Overexertion	0	422
Other	30	4,398	Pedal cyclist, Other	0	132
Struck by, Against	12	3,405	Unspecified	DS	86
Natural/Environmental	14	2,617	Drowning/Submersion	DS	54
Poisoning	75	1,689	Other Transport	DS	49
Cut/Pierce	DS	923	Pedestrian, Other	DS	27
MV Traffic	52	905	Machinery	0	8
Fire/Hot Objects or Substance	25	816			

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services. DS means data is suppressed due to fewer than 11 observations.

Additionally, 263 children under five years were hospitalized for asthma-related conditions between 2016 and 2020, an average of 53 per year. Over the same period, there were 18 hospitalizations of children under five years-old in Phoenix South related to type 2 diabetes.

The mortality rate for young children in the region improved in recent years. Between 2017 and 2019, there were 52 deaths among children under five years of age in Phoenix South, including 46 infant deaths. In comparison, there were 63 child deaths among children under five years of age, including 46 infant deaths, between 2014 and 2016.

Behavioral Health

Young children are less likely to experience behavioral health issues than adolescents or adults, but for children with such issues, the effects can be significant.

Although detailed information is not available at the regional level, state-by-state rankings demonstrate that Arizona needs to improve mental health care for children. Behavioral health treatment is covered by insurance, including the AHCCCS program. However, mental health among children in Arizona requires greater attention. Mental Health America rates states on specific indicators, including mental health access, instances of substance use, and the extent to which private health insurance covers mental or emotional problems among children under 18 years. Figure 7-7 below compares Arizona’s standing between 2018 and 2022, where Arizona ranked 49th overall.

Figure 7-7: Arizona’s Rankings for Children’s Behavioral Health

Factor	2018	2022
Overall Youth Ranking	43rd	49th
Youth with At Least One Major Depressive Episode (major depressive episode) in the Past Year	39th	43rd
Youth with Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year	42nd	40th
Youth with Severe major depressive episode	10th	28th
Youth with major depressive episode who Did Not Receive Mental Health Services	36th	48th
Youth with Severe major depressive episode who Received Some Consistent Treatment	36th	47th
Children with Private Insurance that Did Not Cover Mental or Emotional Problems	43rd	42nd
Students Identified with Emotional Disturbance for an Individualized Education Program	27th	27th

Source: Mental Health America. (2022). Youth Ranking 2022. Retrieved from <https://mhanational.org/issues/2022/mental-health-america-youth-data>. And Youth Ranking 2018, retrieved from <https://mhanational.org/sites/default/files/2019-09/2019%20MH%20in%20America%20Final.pdf>.

Similarly, the Annie E. Casey Foundation’s 2022 Kids Count Data Book ranked Arizona 44th out of 50 states for overall child well-being, considering economic well-being, education, family and community, and health – all factors influential to a child’s mental well-being.⁶⁹ According to the report, the pandemic took a particular toll on children, who were more likely to “deal with anxiety or depression during the first year of the pandemic” while nearly three quarter of parents believed their children would

benefit from mental health counseling. Additionally, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that “1 in 14 children has a caregiver with poor mental health, which may impair their ability to properly care for their children in the absence of resources and support.”⁷⁰

Use of opioids and other substances is an issue across the region and state. Between 2017 and 2020, there were a total of 406 opioid overdose deaths in Phoenix South. Additionally, there were 1,382 newborns hospitalized in Phoenix South during the same time period due to maternal drug use during pregnancy.

Key Takeaways

The number of births in Phoenix South declined 7.8 percent between 2017 and 2019 compared to births in 2014 and 2016. Maternal and infant health indicators were mixed. Positively, births to teen mothers declined and NICU admissions decreased. Of concern, the percentage of mothers giving birth who are overweight or obese has increased and prenatal care declined.

Child health indicators similarly demonstrate both negative and positive trends. Health insurance rates have increased and both emergency department visits and inpatient hospital admissions declined, while child obesity rates increased.



Family Support

FAMILY SUPPORT

Why it Matters

Children require a safe, supportive, and stable living environment to learn and grow. Children who experience isolated or routine adversities, such as abuse, neglect, and other adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) may experience high levels of chronic stress, which can impact or impair brain development, including emotional and social development.⁷¹

The environment in which children are raised, including their local neighborhood, also plays a significant role in their development. Children raised in stable housing and in safe neighborhoods enjoy more physical outdoor activity, develop healthy social relationships, and experience lower levels of stress than children who grow up in neighborhoods where crime may be more prevalent.⁷² Violent and property crimes affect thousands of the City’s residents each year, but have been on the decline in recent years despite an increase in overall population.

Intersection with Poverty

Research has demonstrated that children from low-income families are disproportionately represented in the child welfare system.⁷³ As is the case in Arizona, neglect is the most frequent form of maltreatment reported to child welfare agencies⁷⁴ However, neglect is often a function of a family’s inability to acquire the basic needs for their children, such as healthcare or transportation to school.⁷⁵ Economic relief provided to low-income families both alleviates the financial pressures families face and has been shown to reduce reports of child neglect. For example, research has shown that a 10 percent increase in the federal Earned Income Tax Credit led to a nine percent decrease in cases of reported child neglect.⁷⁶ Accordingly, a reduction in poverty “could lead to lower rates of child removal, higher rates of reunification, and higher rates of parental right retention.”⁷⁷

What the Data Tell Us

This domain covers the following topics:

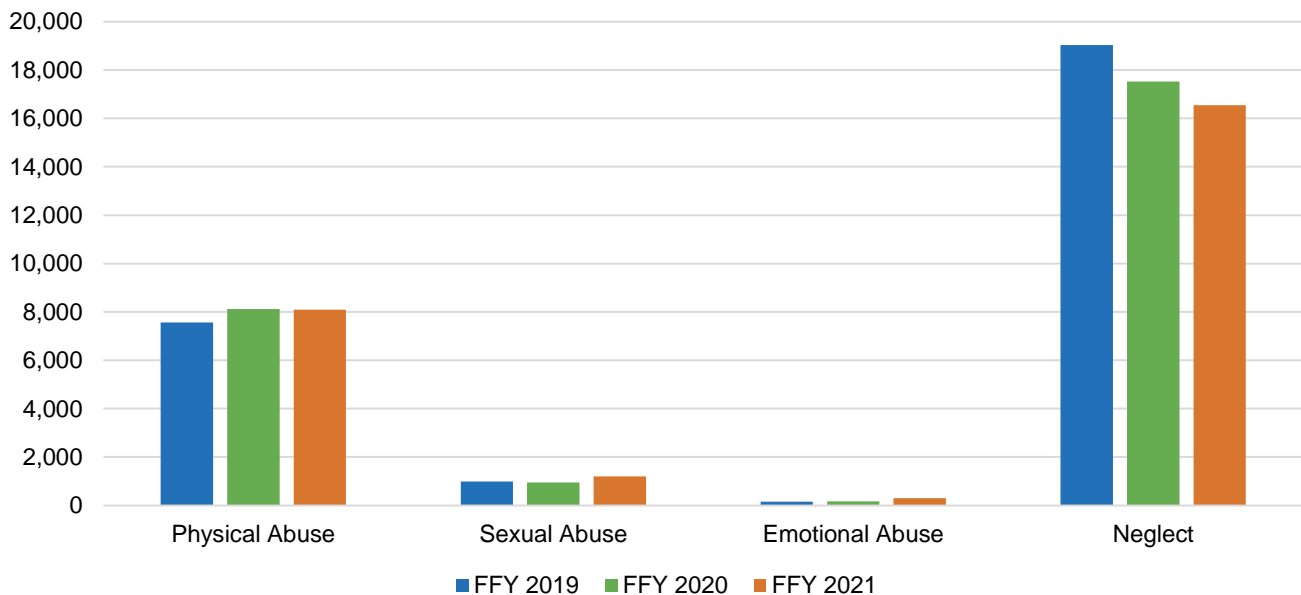
- Child welfare
- In-home support programs
- Community risk

Child Welfare

The state’s child welfare system provides a critical safety for endangered children.

Reports of child abuse and neglect have fallen significantly during the pandemic due to reduced connections to schools, physicians, and other mandatory reporters. According to the CDC, official reports to child protection agencies have declined across the United States by 20 to 70 percent during the pandemic due to decreased in-person contact between children and mandated reporters.⁷⁸ However, the CDC also reports the risk for child abuse and neglect increased during the pandemic, indicating that many cases are going unreported. Following this trend, the number of reports for physical, sexual, emotional abuse or neglect in Maricopa County to the Department of Child Safety (DCS) declined 5.7 percent between federal fiscal years 2019 and 2021 from 27,736 reports to 26,140 reports.⁷⁹ However, the decrease is attributable to reports of neglect, as reports of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse increased by a combined 885 cases (a 10.1 percent increase) between federal fiscal years 2019 and 2021 as illustrated in Figure 8-1.

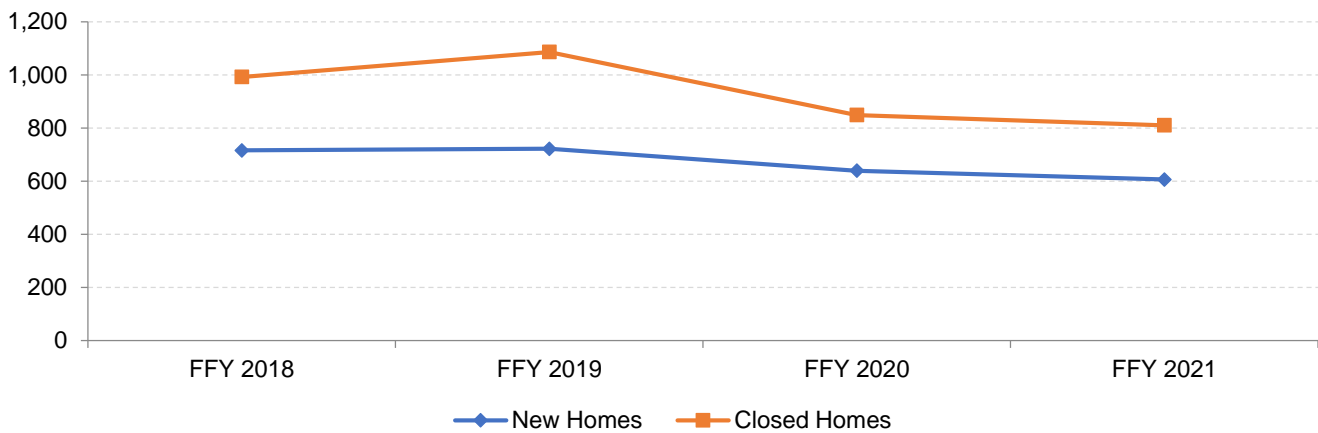
Figure 8-1: Reports Received by DCS in Maricopa County by Maltreatment Category, Federal Fiscal Years 2019 -2021



Source: Arizona Department of Child Safety. (2021). Semi Annual Child Welfare Reports. Retrieved from <https://dcs.az.gov/news-reports/performance-measures>.

The number of available licensed foster homes has been in decline for several years. The number of children in an out-of-home placement in Maricopa County decreased 17.3 percent between federal fiscal years 2017 to 2021, from 9,702 to 8,027. Across Arizona, the number of licensed foster homes declined 13.7 percent between federal fiscal years 2019 and 2021, from 4,115 to 3,552 as more foster homes have closed than opened in each of the past four years as seen in Figure 8-2. As a result, the number available foster home slots decreased from an average of 9,834 in 2019 to 7,833 in 2021, which can make it more challenging to appropriately match children to homes in terms of neighborhood and race/ ethnicity and to find placements for certain children such as teenagers.

Figure 8-2: New and Closed Foster Homes, FFY 2018 - 2021



Source: Arizona Department of Child Safety. (2021). *Semi Annual Child Welfare Reports*. Retrieved from <https://dcs.az.gov/news-reports/performance-measures>.

In-Home Support Programs

There are a variety of programs that assist families in their homes to learn important parenting skills, promote health and wellness among children, and better prepare children for school. Programs available in Phoenix South include:

- Family resource centers offer training and educational opportunities, resources, and links to other services for healthy child development. In addition, the centers strengthen families of young children by providing locally-based information and instruction on health and child development issues. There are eleven family resource centers located in the Phoenix South Region. Since 2015, the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council’s investment in Family Resource Centers increased from \$1.2 million to more than \$1.9 million in fiscal year 2021.⁸⁰

- Early Head Start works with pregnant women and families with infants and toddlers to enhance parenting skills as well as children’s physical, social, emotional, and mental development. Services are provided through home visits and center-based settings. Across the City of Phoenix, the program has funding for only for 832 slots.
- Healthy Families administered by DCS works with at-risk parents to prevent child abuse or neglect and to promote child development and wellness. Services must begin before a child is three months old and may continue through five years of age. In fiscal year 2020, 2,057 families in Maricopa County received services.⁸¹
- The High Risk Perinatal/ Newborn Intensive Care Program administered by ADHS provides services dedicated to reducing maternal and infant mortality and morbidity (abnormalities that may impact a child’s growth and development) through early identification of high-risk women and children; education for health professionals, families, and communities; linkage of infants, toddlers, and pregnant women to risk-appropriate services; and establishment of standards of care. In fiscal year 2020, 4,154 infants across Arizona were enrolled in the program, with 7,325 home visits conducted for medically fragile infants.⁸²
- Health Start provides education, support, and advocacy services to pregnant/ postpartum women in targeted communities across the state. Families receive home visits and case management overseen by nurses and social workers, through the enrolled child’s second year of life. The program emphasizes various health-related goals.
- The Nurse-Family Partnership serves low-income first-time mothers less than 28 weeks pregnant. A nurse home visitor works with these mothers to engage in good preventive health practices, to provide responsible and competent care, and to improve economic self-sufficiency. By some estimates, every dollar invested in the Nurse-Family Partnership program saves \$5.70 in future costs for the highest-risk families served.⁸³
- The Parents as Teachers program works with parents-to-be and parents of children younger than five years to increase their knowledge of early childhood development, to develop positive parenting techniques, to provide early detection of developmental delays, and to increase the child’s school readiness.

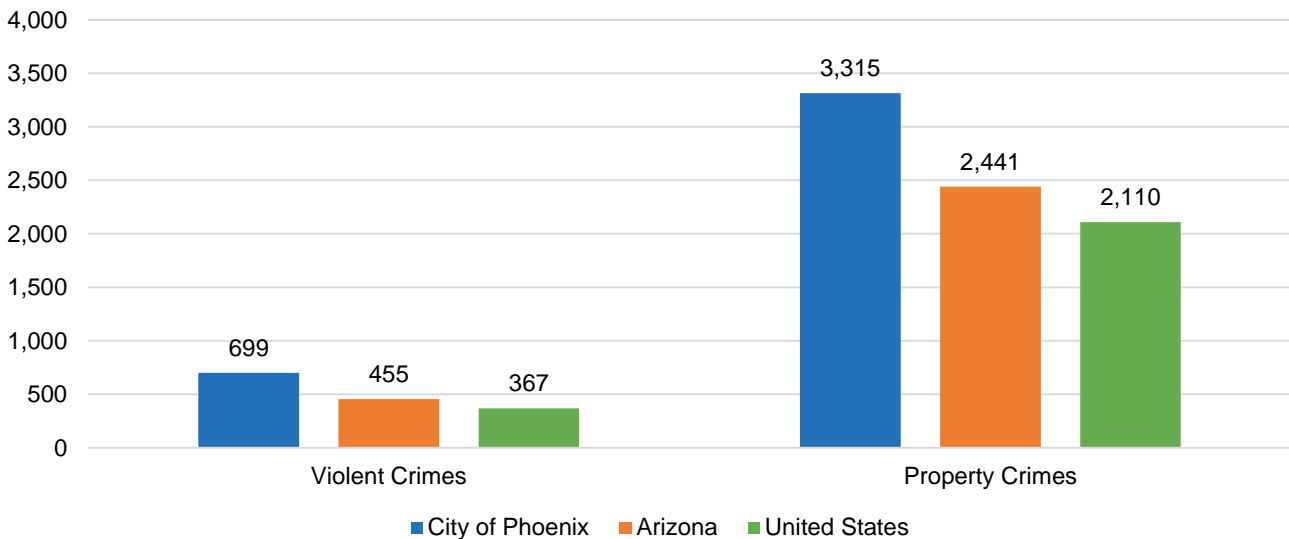
Community Risk

Exposure to crime and violence can have severe negative impacts on children.

Crime rates in Phoenix have continued to decline, but remain higher than less populous areas.

Violent crimes, such as murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, robbery, and sexual or aggravated assaults as well as property crimes, such as burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft decreased between 2017 and 2019. In 2019, there were a total of 11,803 violent crimes in the city compared to 12,511 in 2017. Property crimes declined from 60,353 to 55,974 during the same period. However, crime in Phoenix per 100,000 residents exceeds both the statewide and national averages as depicted in Figure 8-3.

Figure 8-3: Violent and Property Crime Rates per 100,000 residents in the City of Phoenix, Arizona, and the United States in 2019



Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics. Retrieved from <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2019/crime-in-the-u.s.-2019/topic-pages/tables/table-1>.

To better contextualize these figures, crime is generally more prevalent in large metropolitan areas such as Phoenix. Figure 8-4 compares the violent and property crime rates per 100,000 residents in 2019 to the 10 largest cities in the United States by population. As the figure shows, Phoenix ranks seventh in both violent and property crimes.

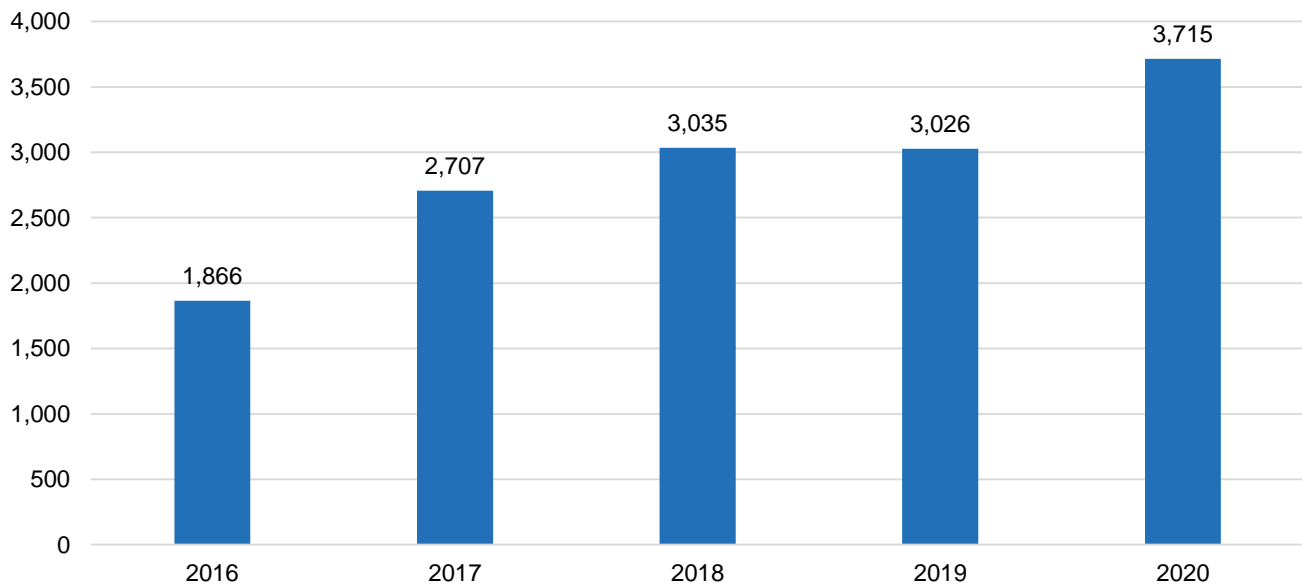
Figure 8-4: Violent and Property Crime Rates per 100,000 in Phoenix Compared to Other Large Cities in the United States (2019)

Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Residents		Property Crimes per 100,000 Residents	
City	Rate	City	Rate
Houston	1,072	New York City	1,460
Chicago	943	San Diego	1,883
Philadelphia	909	Los Angeles	2,383
Dallas	863	San Jose	2,420
Los Angeles	732	Chicago	2,983
San Antonio	708	Philadelphia	3,097
Phoenix	699	Phoenix	3,315
New York City	571	Dallas	3,321
San Jose	438	Houston	4,319
San Diego	362	San Antonio	4,324

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics. Retrieved from <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2019/crime-in-the-u.s.-2019/topic-pages/tables/table-1>.

Reports of domestic violence in Phoenix have nearly doubled in the past five years. Reports to the Phoenix Police Department related to domestic violence increased substantially between 2016 and 2020, from 1,866 to 3,715, a 99.0 percent increase. Figure 8-5 reports these figures over the past five years. In 2021, there were 35 deaths due to domestic violence, including three children under the age of six years. Across Maricopa County, there are seven domestic violence shelters with a total of 390 beds, and of these, three are located within the City of Phoenix with a total of 187 beds.⁸⁴

Figure 8-5: Phoenix Police Calls for Domestic Violence



Source: City of Phoenix Open Data – Calls for Service (2016 – 2020). Retrieved March 2021 from <https://www.phoenixopendata.com/dataset/64a60154-3b2d-4583-8fb5-6d5e1b469c28/resource/1d536ee6-7ffb-49c3-bffe-5cdd98a3c97e/download/callsforservice.csv>.

Key Takeaways

Several troubling trends regarding child and family safety have emerged in Phoenix in recent years. Consistent with national trends, the number of reports of child abuse and neglect in Maricopa County has declined during the pandemic. In particular, reports to DCS from Maricopa County decreased 5.7 percent between federal fiscal years 2019 and 2021. However, this reduction is attributed to reduced contacts with mandatory reporters rather than a decline in need; in fact, the CDC reports that risk has increased during the pandemic. Further, reports of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse actually increased by 10.1 percent between federal fiscal years 2019 and 2021. Between 2018 and 2021, there was a 13.7 percent decrease in the number of licensed foster care homes, with more homes closing than opening in each year, which may make it more challenging to place children in family-like setting when out-of-home placement is appropriate.

Violent and property crimes in the City of Phoenix decreased between 2017 and 2019, but calls to the Phoenix Police Department for domestic violence doubled between 2016 and 2020.

There are a number of programs that offer services and resources to families in Phoenix to strengthen their families, access parental training, and provide other supports. In general, however, these programs are only able to reach relatively modest numbers of families.



Summary and Conclusions

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

With more than 61,000 children under six years of age, Phoenix South is home to a diverse population; for example:

- Almost three quarters of children live with married or cohabiting couples while 25 percent live with a single female
- More than 75 percent of young children in the region are of Hispanic descent while about 10 percent are White/ Caucasian
- More than half of individuals five years and older in the region primarily speak a language other than English at home

Since the 2018 Regional Needs and Assets reports, Phoenix South has experienced improvements across a variety of measures; key findings include:

- Family incomes increased and the percentage of children living in poverty fell from 45.9 percent in 2014 to 34.6 percent in 2019
- The preschool enrollment rate for three- and four-year-olds increased from 20.8 percent to 26.4 percent, although this remains substantially below the national average of 48.3 percent
- Participation in Quality First has increased and 39 percent of licensed and certified slots are associated with providers with at least a 3-Star rating, signifying high quality
- An influx of federal funds allowed DES to eliminate the waiting list for its child care subsidy program; coupled with Quality First scholarships, more than 4,600 lower-income children received child care assistance
- Third grade proficiency scores improved, but more than 60 percent of children do not meet proficiency standards on both the math and English exams
- High school graduation rates improved and the percentage of adults with college degrees increased
- The percentage of young children with health insurance increased to 92.4 percent

Despite this progress, several concerning trends were noted, including:

- Rapid increases in home pricing and rental costs means that one-in-three households are now considered housing cost burdened

- Child care costs remain high, further stretching budgets for lower-income families without access to financial assistance
- The percentage of families who began prenatal care in the first trimester declined
- Reports of child abuse increased (although overall reports declined due to sharper declines in reports of neglect) as did domestic violence related calls to the Phoenix police department

These findings illustrate opportunities for stakeholders in early childhood health and development systems to build on existing strengths and respond to emerging needs. Given the interrelatedness of many of these issues, many strategies have the potential to impact multiple outcomes. For example:

- Efforts to strengthen children and families living in poverty have the potential to improve a variety of outcomes that are negatively affected by the condition of poverty
- Continued support of Quality First and supports for families to access high-quality child care can both reduce cost-based barriers to care and ensure children are better prepared for kindergarten
- Public health initiatives such as encouraging prenatal care and vaccines can positively impact lifelong health

With the leadership of the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council and the many assets and committed stakeholders in the community, the region is positioned to continue to build on positive trends and ensure all children are ready to succeed in school and in life.



Appendices

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Figure A1: Total Residents and Households

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Total Residents	7,050,299	616,514	6,281	32,509	133,847	39,546	34,186	44,403	1,321	56,490	14,182	2,580	42,145	50,215	10,532	117,037	15,887	9,486	5,368	498
Total 0-5 Year-Olds*	518,537	61,377	554	2,472	14,199	3,440	4,643	4,876	75	6,267	946	186	4,366	3,602	907	11,927	1,303	869	709	36
Total Households	2,571,268	178,180	1,329	13,380	32,376	12,480	8,955	11,710	508	15,265	2,989	1,133	11,225	20,066	2,876	34,427	5,056	2,718	1,496	190
Total Households w/ 0-5 Year-Olds	291,247	31,768	311	1,529	6,902	1,917	2,627	2,520	41	3,299	402	98	2,363	1,881	507	5,844	681	456	368	21

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Tables S0101 - Age and Sex; B09001 - Population Under 18 Years by Age; S1101 - Households and Families. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Figure A2: Households with Children Under 18

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Creighton	Isaac	Madison	Osborn	Paradise Valley	Phoenix Elementary	Scottsdale	Washington	85023	85024	85027	85053	85083	85085	85086	85087	85310
Households with Children Under 18	690,066	68,646	599	3,162	15,881	4,447	4,637	5,431	141	7,144	1,025	218	4,981	4,088	1,249	12,312	1,525	1,109	655	42
Married Couple	455,721	38,268	443	1,522	9,059	2,268	2,639	2,992	95	4,664	462	159	2,909	1,910	702	6,653	874	657	239	23
% of Total	66%	56%	74%	48%	57%	51%	57%	55%	67%	65%	45%	73%	58%	47%	56%	54%	57%	59%	37%	54%
Cohabiting Couple	67,207	9,841	60	506	2,412	790	931	938	13	637	192	39	580	703	156	1,462	129	218	70	5
% of Total	10%	14%	10%	16%	15%	18%	20%	17%	9%	9%	19%	18%	12%	17%	13%	12%	8%	20%	11%	12%
Male Householder, no Spouse	37,798	3,527	48	265	725	306	138	193	3	405	91	11	377	240	91	543	47	11	29	4
% of Total	5%	5%	8%	8%	5%	7%	3%	4%	2%	6%	9%	5%	8%	6%	7%	4%	3%	1%	4%	10%
Female Householder, no Spouse	129,340	17,011	48	869	3,685	1,083	928	1,309	30	1,438	281	10	1,115	1,235	299	3,654	476	223	317	10
% of Total	19%	25%	8%	27%	23%	24%	20%	24%	21%	20%	27%	4%	22%	30%	24%	30%	31%	20%	48%	24%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table DP02 - Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

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Figure A3: Children Under 6 Years-Old Living with One or Two Parents (by Parent Nativity)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Creighton	Isaac	Madison	Osborn	Paradise Valley	Phoenix Elementary	Scottsdale	Washington	85023	85024	85027	85053	85083	85085	85086	85087	85310
Living w/ Two Parents: Both Native Born	209,815	10,446	27	376	1,616	407	1,013	227	39	2,057	26	109	975	759	109	2,413	156	108	23	8
% of Total	42.4%	18.0%	4.9%	16.5%	12.0%	12.2%	22.4%	4.8%	55.4%	34.9%	3.4%	58.7%	24.6%	21.6%	13.8%	21.2%	12.5%	13.3%	3.3%	23.3%
Living w/ Two Parents: Both Foreign Born	48,332	10,247	101	322	2,954	780	780	1,285	7	705	101	16	761	544	61	1,247	252	199	128	3
% of Total	9.8%	17.6%	18.5%	14.1%	22.0%	23.4%	17.2%	27.1%	10.3%	11.9%	13.5%	8.9%	19.2%	15.5%	7.7%	11.0%	20.2%	24.5%	18.5%	9.3%
Living w/ Two Parents: One Native, One Foreign	45,901	6,594	134	298	1,506	234	703	541	11	692	234	9	373	200	252	1,236	101	43	24	4
% of Total	9.3%	11.3%	24.4%	13.1%	11.2%	7.0%	15.5%	11.4%	15.4%	11.7%	31.1%	4.6%	9.4%	5.7%	32.1%	10.9%	8.1%	5.3%	3.5%	13.5%
Living w/ One Parent: Native Born	158,693	21,925	196	874	5,223	1,305	1,458	1,494	13	2,108	254	36	1,376	1,347	302	4,706	545	352	321	14
% of Total	32.1%	37.7%	35.9%	38.3%	38.9%	39.2%	32.2%	31.5%	18.9%	35.7%	33.9%	19.6%	34.7%	38.4%	38.4%	41.4%	43.7%	43.4%	46.5%	44.2%
Living w/ One Parent: Foreign Born	31,849	8,971	89	413	2,128	603	576	1,200	0	340	136	15	475	659	63	1,770	195	109	195	3
% of Total	6.4%	15.4%	16.2%	18.1%	15.8%	18.1%	12.7%	25.3%	0.0%	5.8%	18.1%	8.3%	12.0%	18.8%	8.1%	15.6%	15.6%	13.5%	28.2%	9.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table B05009 - Age and Nativity of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Number and Nativity of Parents. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Figure A4: Children Under 18 Living in the Household of a Grandparent

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Creighton	Isaac	Madison	Osborn	Paradise Valley	Phoenix Elementary	Scottsdale	Washington	85023	85024	85027	85053	85083	85085	85086	85087	85310
Under 6 Years-Old	67,495	10,180	146	245	2,235	549	416	843	6	1,061	190	28	770	533	83	2,416	371	204	81	4
% of Total	43.3%	48.7%	48.0%	63.4%	44.3%	41.8%	54.0%	60.9%	28.0%	51.2%	55.5%	83.0%	50.4%	48.7%	43.3%	49.0%	35.8%	68.7%	55.0%	49.4%
6 to 11 Years-Old	51,391	6,278	105	74	1,797	323	214	350	4	670	96	6	420	375	53	1,361	294	84	50	3
% of Total	33.0%	30.0%	34.3%	19.2%	35.6%	24.6%	27.8%	25.3%	20.5%	32.3%	28.0%	17.0%	27.4%	34.3%	27.5%	27.6%	28.4%	28.4%	33.9%	39.7%
12 to 17 Years-Old	36,935	4,447	54	67	1,018	441	140	190	11	341	57	0	339	187	56	1,149	371	9	16	1
% of Total	23.7%	21.3%	17.7%	17.4%	20.2%	33.6%	18.2%	13.8%	51.6%	16.5%	16.6%	0.0%	22.2%	17.1%	29.2%	23.3%	35.8%	2.9%	11.1%	10.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table B1001 - Grandchildren Under 18 Years Living with a Grandparent Householder by Age of Grandchild. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

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Figure A5: Children Under 18 Living with Grandparents by Grandparent Responsibility Over Children

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Creighton	Isaac	Madison	Osborn	Paradise Valley	Phoenix Elementary	Scottsdale	Washington	85023	85024	85027	85053	85083	85085	85086	85087	85310
Grandparent Responsible, Parent Present	53,020	7,694	137	190	1,895	489	217	329	0	905	59	13	665	344	17	1,679	471	210	71	2
% of Total	34.0%	36.8%	44.9%	49.3%	37.5%	37.3%	28.2%	23.8%	0.0%	43.7%	17.2%	39.1%	43.5%	31.4%	9.0%	34.1%	45.5%	71.0%	48.2%	22.4%
Grandparent Responsible, No Parent Present	24,413	2,351	52	109	322	270	139	58	5	62	155	0	141	269	83	589	94	0	2	0
% of Total	15.7%	11.2%	17.1%	28.1%	6.4%	20.6%	18.1%	4.2%	21.7%	3.0%	45.3%	0.0%	9.2%	24.6%	43.2%	12.0%	9.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.7%
Grandparent Not Responsible for Children	78,388	10,859	116	87	2,832	553	414	996	17	1,105	129	21	723	481	91	2,657	470	86	74	6
% of Total	50.3%	51.9%	38.0%	22.6%	56.1%	42.1%	53.7%	72.0%	78.3%	53.3%	37.5%	60.9%	47.3%	44.0%	47.7%	53.9%	45.4%	29.0%	50.3%	76.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table B1002 - Grandchildren Under 18 Years Living with a Grandparent Householder by Grandparent Responsibility and Presence of Parent. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Figure A6: Race and Ethnicity of Residents (All Ages)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Creighton	Isaac	Madison	Osborn	Paradise Valley	Phoenix Elementary	Scottsdale	Washington	85023	85024	85027	85053	85083	85085	85086	85087	85310
American Indian/ Alaska Native	291,716	12,279	54	958	1,757	1,001	854	307	54	676	358	76	427	1,291	252	3,581	317	202	97	18
% of Total	4.1%	2.0%	0.9%	2.9%	1.3%	2.5%	2.5%	0.7%	4.0%	1.2%	2.5%	2.9%	1.0%	2.6%	2.4%	3.1%	2.0%	2.1%	1.8%	3.7%
Asian	220,355	10,981	15	486	629	292	632	231	60	2,750	63	99	1,062	1,193	277	2,405	284	441	42	22
% of Total	3.1%	1.8%	0.2%	1.5%	0.5%	0.7%	1.8%	0.5%	4.5%	4.9%	0.4%	3.8%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.1%	1.8%	4.6%	0.8%	4.3%
Black/ African American	289,112	54,471	141	4,882	5,789	1,878	2,723	1,114	210	9,220	480	112	2,503	3,688	816	16,963	1,687	1,466	728	71
% of Total	4.1%	8.8%	2.2%	15.0%	4.3%	4.7%	8.0%	2.5%	15.9%	16.3%	3.4%	4.3%	5.9%	7.3%	7.7%	14.5%	10.6%	15.5%	13.6%	14.3%
Hispanic	2,206,559	411,206	5,362	13,862	110,368	27,761	25,267	38,753	431	26,438	11,863	650	28,497	24,413	7,544	71,170	9,380	5,567	3,697	183
% of Total	31.3%	66.7%	85.4%	42.6%	82.5%	70.2%	73.9%	87.3%	32.6%	46.8%	83.7%	25.2%	67.6%	48.6%	71.6%	60.8%	59.0%	58.7%	68.9%	36.7%
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pac. Islander	12,786	1,492	0	46	188	28	301	141	0	81	0	0	305	6	0	324	50	15	4	3
% of Total	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%
White/ Caucasian	3,869,959	111,861	669	11,042	13,727	7,988	3,707	3,554	507	14,909	1,257	1,589	8,559	18,469	1,420	18,485	3,711	1,403	686	181
% of Total	54.9%	18.1%	10.6%	34.0%	10.3%	20.2%	10.8%	8.0%	38.4%	26.4%	8.9%	61.6%	20.3%	36.8%	13.5%	15.8%	23.4%	14.8%	12.8%	36.3%
One Other Race	19,284	1,822	5	144	193	75	103	41	7	288	19	6	101	141	31	542	55	50	20	3
% of Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Two or More Races	140,527	12,402	36	1,090	1,197	522	600	262	53	2,127	141	49	692	1,015	193	3,568	403	342	94	18
% of Total	2.0%	2.0%	0.6%	3.4%	0.9%	1.3%	1.8%	0.6%	4.0%	3.8%	1.0%	1.9%	1.6%	2.0%	1.8%	3.0%	2.5%	3.6%	1.8%	3.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Tables B17020A – B17020I – Population Under 18 Years by Age and Table S0101 – Age and Sex. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Appendix A: Population Characteristics

Figure A7: Race and Ethnicity of Children Under 5 Years-Old

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Creighton	Isaac	Madison	Osborn	Paradise Valley	Phoenix Elementary	Scottsdale	Washington	85023	85024	85027	85053	85083	85085	85086	85087	85310
American Indian/ Alaska Native	25,536	1,013	0	66	71	49	112	1	4	58	0	4	0	135	0	476	4	31	0	2
% of Total	5.9%	2.0%	0.1%	3.0%	0.6%	1.7%	2.7%	0.0%	5.6%	1.1%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	4.7%	0.3%	4.4%	0.0%	6.3%
Asian	12,225	404	0	13	24	16	19	0	6	130	2	4	22	24	9	115	10	8	3	1
% of Total	2.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	8.4%	2.5%	0.2%	2.6%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	0.5%	2.8%
Black/ African American	22,757	4,871	0	345	538	206	360	100	20	805	16	16	115	307	63	1,517	101	239	118	6
% of Total	5.2%	9.4%	0.0%	16.0%	4.4%	7.2%	8.9%	2.5%	29.5%	15.4%	2.0%	10.2%	3.2%	10.1%	8.1%	15.1%	9.4%	33.3%	19.0%	21.8%
Hispanic	195,271	39,017	350	1,206	10,665	2,199	3,237	3,756	32	2,756	762	53	2,885	1,949	655	6,913	765	383	440	13
% of Total	45.0%	75.4%	85.7%	55.9%	87.8%	77.3%	79.5%	93.6%	47.4%	52.6%	96.1%	33.7%	80.2%	64.1%	83.8%	69.0%	71.4%	53.4%	71.2%	45.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pac. Islander	1,314	365	0	43	0	3	113	45	0	14	0	0	111	0	0	34	1	0	0	1
% of Total	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.1%	2.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
White/ Caucasian	164,726	5,161	54	412	697	295	180	95	3	1,286	11	76	440	529	43	800	171	23	40	4
% of Total	38.0%	10.0%	13.3%	19.1%	5.7%	10.4%	4.4%	2.4%	4.6%	24.5%	1.3%	49.0%	12.2%	17.4%	5.5%	8.0%	16.0%	3.2%	6.4%	13.1%
One Other Race	1,465	120	0	6	19	7	12	4	0	16	0	0	5	10	1	30	2	2	3	0
% of Total	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%
Two or More Races	10,675	828	3	68	137	68	36	11	3	175	3	3	20	87	10	138	18	31	15	2
% of Total	2.5%	1.6%	0.8%	3.2%	1.1%	2.4%	0.9%	0.3%	3.9%	3.3%	0.4%	2.1%	0.6%	2.9%	1.3%	1.4%	1.7%	4.3%	2.4%	7.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Tables B17020A – B17020I – Population Under 18 Years by Age and Table S0101 – Age and Sex. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Figure A8: Language Spoken at Home (5 Years and Older)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Creighton	Isaac	Madison	Osborn	Paradise Valley	Phoenix Elementary	Scottsdale	Washington	85023	85024	85027	85053	85083	85085	85086	85087	85310
English Only	4,820,345	256,626	2,066	17,185	39,008	14,305	12,020	9,368	913	31,825	5,892	1,853	17,791	28,193	4,001	57,853	8,189	3,954	1,870	339
% of Total	72.9%	46.3%	44.8%	55.1%	31.9%	40.5%	44.2%	25.1%	59.1%	61.9%	40.1%	71.3%	48.1%	57.5%	44.1%	58.8%	54.6%	37.9%	29.9%	61.5%
Spanish	1,352,104	273,734	2,535	11,328	81,500	19,644	14,112	27,208	492	15,310	8,413	618	17,662	18,698	4,611	35,487	6,193	5,759	3,996	171
% of Total	20.4%	49.4%	55.0%	36.3%	66.7%	55.6%	51.9%	72.9%	31.8%	29.8%	57.2%	23.8%	47.7%	38.1%	50.9%	36.1%	41.3%	55.1%	63.9%	30.9%
Other Language	443,882	23,358	8	2,654	1,609	1,382	1,055	737	141	4,273	391	126	1,558	2,176	452	5,035	605	732	384	42
% of Total	6.7%	4.2%	0.2%	8.5%	1.3%	3.9%	3.9%	2.0%	9.1%	8.3%	2.7%	4.9%	4.2%	4.4%	5.0%	5.1%	4.0%	7.0%	6.1%	7.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Tables S1601 - Language Spoken at Home. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Figure A9: Citizenship (All Ages)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Creighton	Isaac	Madison	Osborn	Paradise Valley	Phoenix Elementary	Scottsdale	Washington	85023	85024	85027	85053	85083	85085	85086	85087	85310
Total Residents	7,050,299	616,514	6,281	32,509	133,847	39,546	34,186	44,403	1,321	56,490	14,182	2,580	42,145	50,215	10,532	117,037	15,887	9,486	5,368	498
Citizens	6,519,391	505,687	4,911	27,566	101,414	31,256	28,419	30,757	1,255	51,385	11,315	2,398	35,947	42,902	8,876	100,570	13,689	8,248	4,310	469
% of Total	92.5%	82.0%	78.2%	84.8%	75.8%	79.0%	83.1%	69.3%	95.0%	91.0%	79.8%	92.9%	85.3%	85.4%	84.3%	85.9%	86.2%	87.0%	80.3%	94.1%
Non-Citizens	530,908	110,827	1,370	4,944	32,433	8,290	5,768	13,646	66	5,106	2,867	182	6,198	7,313	1,656	16,466	2,198	1,237	1,058	29
% of Total	7.5%	18.0%	21.8%	15.2%	24.2%	21.0%	16.9%	30.7%	5.0%	9.0%	20.2%	7.1%	14.7%	14.6%	15.7%	14.1%	13.8%	13.0%	19.7%	5.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table B05001 - Nativity and Citizenship Status in the United States. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

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Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B1: Unemployment Rates by Month and Year in Arizona and the City of Phoenix

	Arizona						City of Phoenix					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	5.6%	5.4%	5.0%	5.4%	4.8%	6.9%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.8%	4.3%	7.2%
February	5.4%	5.1%	4.8%	4.8%	4.5%	7.1%	4.8%	4.6%	4.3%	4.4%	4.0%	7.3%
March	5.4%	4.9%	4.6%	4.9%	5.2%	6.4%	4.9%	4.5%	4.2%	4.5%	4.6%	6.6%
April	5.4%	4.7%	4.5%	4.6%	14.2%	6.5%	4.8%	4.2%	4.0%	4.1%	13.9%	6.6%
May	5.2%	4.8%	4.3%	4.7%	10.7%	6.7%	4.6%	4.3%	3.8%	4.2%	10.8%	6.7%
June	5.8%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	10.8%	7.3%	5.2%	4.6%	4.5%	4.6%	11.1%	7.1%
July	5.9%	5.3%	5.1%	5.3%	10.9%	6.4%	5.1%	4.6%	4.4%	4.6%	11.2%	6.2%
August	5.8%	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%	7.1%	5.3%	5.0%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	7.4%	5.2%
September	5.6%	4.9%	4.8%	4.6%	7.0%	4.3%	4.9%	4.3%	4.2%	3.9%	7.4%	4.2%
October	5.4%	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%	6.4%	3.7%	4.7%	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%	6.9%	3.5%
November	5.0%	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	6.4%	3.2%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	6.9%	3.0%
December	5.0%	4.7%	4.9%	4.5%	6.7%	2.8%	4.4%	4.1%	4.4%	3.9%	7.1%	2.6%

Source: Arizona Commerce Authority, Labor Force Statistics (not seasonally adjusted). January 2016 - December 2021. Retrieved from <https://www.azcommerce.com/oeo/labor-market/unemployment/>.

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B2: Adult Population (Ages 16 and Older) Employed, Unemployed, or Not in the Labor Force

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tollson	Wilson	Other
Employed	3,130,673	277,414	2,531	18,815	56,205	19,621	14,941	17,193	754	25,404	4,379	1,524	19,479	24,641	5,033	52,082	7,867	4,615	2,039	290
% of Total	56%	61%	57%	72%	60%	66%	64%	55%	70%	64%	38%	70%	64%	60%	66%	60%	66%	66%	58%	72%
Unemployed	341,406	29,592	169	1,220	6,828	1,673	1,521	2,055	51	2,465	879	72	2,187	2,415	564	5,989	838	360	278	25
% of Total	6%	7%	4%	5%	7%	6%	7%	7%	5%	6%	8%	3%	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	5%	8%	6%
Not in Labor Force	2,128,842	144,398	1,730	6,213	30,988	8,524	6,801	12,065	269	11,862	6,327	580	8,560	13,815	2,053	28,034	3,286	2,002	1,199	90
% of Total	38%	32%	39%	24%	33%	29%	29%	39%	25%	30%	55%	27%	28%	34%	27%	33%	27%	29%	34%	22%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table S2301 - Employment Status. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Figure B3: Employment Status of Parents of Children Under 6 Years-Old

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tollson	Wilson	Other
Both Parents Employed	160,185	12,978	122	476	2,409	667	1,509	519	43	1,809	125	106	1,110	732	154	2,615	262	246	66	8
% of Total	32.4%	22.3%	22.3%	20.8%	17.9%	20.0%	33.3%	10.9%	61.1%	30.6%	16.6%	57.0%	28.0%	20.9%	19.6%	23.0%	21.0%	30.4%	9.6%	25.0%
One Parent in Labor Force, One Not	140,716	13,939	135	492	3,582	750	968	1,428	14	1,596	236	28	971	766	267	2,258	238	103	100	7
% of Total	28.5%	24.0%	24.6%	21.6%	26.7%	22.5%	21.4%	30.1%	20.0%	27.0%	31.4%	15.1%	24.5%	21.8%	34.0%	19.9%	19.0%	12.8%	14.5%	21.0%
Neither Parent in Labor Force	4,559	446	5	28	118	5	18	107	0	50	0	0	27	5	0	66	9	0	8	0
% of Total	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%	0.9%	0.1%	0.4%	2.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%
Single Parent in Labor Force	144,936	23,232	249	1,097	5,868	1,513	1,486	1,983	13	2,025	264	37	1,426	1,519	286	4,277	549	261	362	17
% of Total	29.3%	39.9%	45.5%	48.1%	43.7%	45.4%	32.8%	41.8%	18.9%	34.3%	35.1%	20.1%	36.0%	43.3%	36.4%	37.6%	43.9%	32.3%	52.3%	52.2%
Single Parent Not in Labor Force	44,194	7,589	36	190	1,452	396	548	711	0	424	127	14	424	487	79	2,156	191	200	155	1
% of Total	8.9%	13.0%	6.6%	8.3%	10.8%	11.9%	12.1%	15.0%	0.0%	7.2%	16.9%	7.7%	10.7%	13.9%	10.0%	19.0%	15.3%	24.6%	22.4%	1.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table B23008 - Age of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B4: Percentage of Households Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Housing

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Percent of Household Income Spent on Housing (Households Paying a Mortgage)																				
Less Than 30% of Household Income	757,550	40,327	456	1,123	7,014	1,747	1,931	1,590	201	6,246	314	403	3,236	3,100	797	10,123	1,320	595	83	46
% of Total	72.2%	68.5%	60.5%	70.5%	64.9%	61.3%	61.7%	62.6%	89.0%	72.1%	55.8%	74.4%	67.8%	69.0%	58.8%	74.6%	72.6%	60.8%	50.8%	74.6%
30% or More of Household Income	291,009	18,560	298	471	3,800	1,103	1,197	952	25	2,418	249	139	1,536	1,395	558	3,442	497	384	80	16
% of Total	27.8%	31.5%	39.5%	29.5%	35.1%	38.7%	38.3%	37.4%	11.0%	27.9%	44.2%	25.6%	32.2%	31.0%	41.2%	25.4%	27.4%	39.2%	49.2%	25.4%
Percent of Household Income (Households Paying Rent)																				
Less Than 30% of Household Income	442,174	42,742	113	5,987	6,698	3,873	2,278	2,776	99	1,994	689	190	2,118	5,742	614	6,836	1,203	893	572	67
% of Total	52.1%	49.1%	43.8%	57.5%	43.3%	51.2%	49.3%	42.9%	56.3%	48.0%	47.7%	58.2%	47.9%	47.9%	54.9%	49.8%	51.7%	64.7%	49.4%	65.4%
30% or More of Household Income	407,143	44,356	145	4,429	8,759	3,698	2,341	3,691	77	2,158	755	136	2,301	6,241	504	6,890	1,123	487	587	35
% of Total	47.9%	50.9%	56.2%	42.5%	56.7%	48.8%	50.7%	57.1%	43.7%	52.0%	52.3%	41.8%	52.1%	52.1%	45.1%	50.2%	48.3%	35.3%	50.6%	34.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table DP04 - Selected Housing Characteristics. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Figure B5: Households by Housing Tenure

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Moved in 2017 or Later	322,797	24,050	136	2,793	3,815	1,838	1,278	1,374	48	1,511	567	149	1,122	3,681	305	4,152	651	325	270	33
% of Total	12.6%	40.8%	10.2%	20.9%	11.8%	14.7%	14.3%	11.7%	9.4%	9.9%	19.0%	13.1%	10.0%	18.3%	10.6%	12.1%	12.9%	12.0%	18.1%	17.5%
Moved in 2015 to 2016	467,619	37,021	215	4,329	6,182	2,718	2,034	2,050	133	2,747	506	240	2,043	4,917	750	6,280	893	520	415	51
% of Total	18.2%	62.9%	16.1%	32.4%	19.1%	21.8%	22.7%	17.5%	26.1%	18.0%	16.9%	21.2%	18.2%	24.5%	26.1%	18.2%	17.7%	19.1%	27.7%	26.7%
Moved in 2010 to 2014	725,211	57,042	289	3,676	10,851	4,016	3,068	3,999	175	5,825	819	304	3,884	5,845	894	10,467	1,407	986	471	66
% of Total	28.2%	96.9%	21.7%	27.5%	33.5%	32.2%	34.3%	34.1%	34.4%	38.2%	27.4%	26.8%	34.6%	29.1%	31.1%	30.4%	27.8%	36.3%	31.5%	35.0%
Moved in 2000 to 2009	611,851	32,504	278	1,609	4,709	1,712	2,062	2,069	90	4,029	463	199	2,313	2,883	794	7,483	928	648	208	29
% of Total	23.8%	55.2%	20.9%	12.0%	14.5%	13.7%	23.0%	17.7%	17.7%	26.4%	15.5%	17.6%	20.6%	14.4%	27.6%	21.7%	18.4%	23.8%	13.9%	15.1%
Moved in 1990 to 1999	266,431	13,759	190	526	3,538	1,389	251	1,087	28	638	223	108	1,166	1,297	47	2,301	668	238	65	3
% of Total	10.4%	23.4%	14.3%	3.9%	10.9%	11.1%	2.8%	9.3%	5.4%	4.2%	7.4%	9.5%	10.4%	6.5%	1.6%	6.7%	13.2%	8.7%	4.3%	1.8%
Moved in 1989 and earlier	177,359	13,804	222	448	3,282	807	263	1,132	36	514	411	133	696	1,443	86	3,745	509	1	68	8
% of Total	6.9%	23.4%	16.7%	3.4%	10.1%	6.5%	2.9%	9.7%	7.0%	3.4%	13.8%	11.7%	6.2%	7.2%	3.0%	10.9%	10.1%	0.0%	4.6%	4.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table DP04 - Selected Housing Characteristics. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B6: Geographic Mobility in Previous Year by Housing Type (Population 1-Year and Older)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other	
Owner-Occupied Housing																					
Same House 1-Year Ago	3,970,898	273,595	4,088	5,870	61,077	13,475	14,523	16,998	799	34,074	4,087	1,631	21,838	16,359	5,465	60,594	7,676	4,005	800	237	
% of Total	89.7%	90.8%	81.9%	90.2%	91.5%	94.0%	91.4%	91.2%	88.9%	88.6%	87.5%	89.2%	90.0%	89.8%	90.4%	92.0%	93.3%	88.4%	82.8%	87.1%	
Moved within Same County	281,123	22,842	854	526	4,954	700	1,255	1,535	79	3,562	435	139	1,657	1,438	445	4,390	276	431	142	26	
% of Total	6.4%	7.6%	17.1%	8.1%	7.4%	4.9%	7.9%	8.2%	8.8%	9.3%	9.3%	7.6%	6.8%	7.9%	7.4%	6.7%	3.3%	9.5%	14.7%	9.6%	
Moved from Different County, Same State	42,708	775	2	26	102	38	13	22	0	75	4	4	364	12	20	42	12	39	0	0	
% of Total	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	1.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	
Moved from Different State	113,003	2,927	0	56	357	82	58	47	11	546	53	47	377	369	113	503	251	41	14	3	
% of Total	2.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	2.6%	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%	0.8%	3.0%	0.9%	1.4%	1.3%	
Moved from Abroad	17,864	1,204	50	28	269	41	33	33	9	209	93	8	22	38	0	328	14	13	10	5	
% of Total	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	1.0%	0.5%	2.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%	2.0%	
Renter-Occupied Housing																					
Same House 1-Year Ago	1,705,078	236,089	1,054	19,344	52,280	19,778	12,749	20,241	296	13,420	4,490	411	13,415	20,851	3,107	41,125	6,048	4,036	3,306	137	
% of Total	71.4%	79.7%	86.7%	75.9%	80.8%	81.5%	73.2%	81.2%	72.0%	79.3%	84.7%	57.8%	78.2%	74.1%	70.3%	84.1%	80.7%	84.6%	83.4%	61.7%	
Moved within Same County	473,262	49,316	144	4,545	10,786	3,771	3,823	4,399	92	2,366	750	249	2,961	5,624	1,123	6,285	1,312	484	545	57	
% of Total	19.8%	16.6%	11.9%	17.8%	16.7%	15.5%	22.0%	17.7%	22.5%	14.0%	14.1%	35.0%	17.3%	20.0%	25.4%	12.9%	17.5%	10.2%	13.8%	25.7%	
Moved from Different County, Same State	52,406	1,973	0	394	296	212	167	30	8	66	0	11	181	193	0	259	37	101	9	8	
% of Total	2.2%	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	0.1%	2.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	2.1%	0.2%	3.7%	
Moved from Different State	131,087	7,491	17	937	944	386	540	90	14	1,039	18	30	566	1,314	189	1,075	92	138	88	13	
% of Total	5.5%	2.5%	1.4%	3.7%	1.5%	1.6%	3.1%	0.4%	3.5%	6.1%	0.3%	4.3%	3.3%	4.7%	4.3%	2.2%	1.2%	2.9%	2.2%	6.0%	
Moved from Abroad	24,590	1,500	0	253	369	117	138	154	0	35	43	10	37	144	0	158	10	12	13	7	
% of Total	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	1.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	3.0%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table S0701 - Geographic Mobility by Selected Characteristics in the United States. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Figure B7: Household Access to a Computer, Smartphone, Tablet, or Other Computing Device (all

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Desktop/ Laptop	2,051,939	117,090	750	9,546	18,702	7,887	5,635	5,070	442	12,780	1,174	989	7,989	13,546	2,336	23,293	3,805	2,078	914	153
% of Total	34.2%	30.1%	27.2%	30.8%	27.9%	29.0%	29.0%	24.7%	34.2%	33.3%	23.6%	34.2%	30.6%	31.3%	35.1%	30.9%	32.4%	31.1%	28.8%	33.4%
Smartphone	2,092,286	146,615	941	11,451	26,948	10,248	7,941	8,233	473	13,830	2,019	1,002	9,945	15,611	2,459	27,171	4,396	2,556	1,224	168
% of Total	34.9%	37.7%	34.1%	36.9%	40.2%	37.7%	40.8%	40.1%	36.7%	36.0%	40.6%	34.7%	38.1%	36.0%	37.0%	36.1%	37.5%	38.2%	38.5%	36.8%
Tablet	1,548,327	94,656	717	7,149	17,446	6,258	5,189	4,152	319	10,227	924	787	7,093	10,231	1,646	17,070	2,762	1,890	689	109
% of Total	25.8%	24.3%	26.0%	23.0%	26.0%	23.0%	26.7%	20.2%	24.8%	26.6%	18.6%	27.2%	27.2%	23.6%	24.7%	22.7%	23.5%	28.3%	21.7%	23.8%
Other Computing Device	87,717	10,167	67	1,850	720	1,358	128	274	37	934	35	39	364	627	103	2,906	438	96	173	19
% of Total	1.5%	2.6%	2.4%	6.0%	1.1%	5.0%	0.7%	1.3%	2.8%	2.4%	0.7%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	3.9%	3.7%	1.4%	5.4%	4.1%
No Computer	214,205	20,533	284	1,046	3,266	1,441	564	2,785	19	655	816	74	707	3,304	107	4,885	328	65	177	9
% of Total	3.6%	5.3%	10.3%	3.4%	4.9%	5.3%	2.9%	13.6%	1.5%	1.7%	16.4%	2.6%	2.7%	7.6%	1.6%	6.5%	2.8%	1.0%	5.6%	1.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table S2801 - Types of Computers and Internet Subscriptions. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B8: Children (0-17) Access to a Computer with Internet, Without Internet, and No Access to a Computer

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tollson	Wilson	Other
Has Computer with Internet	1,434,506	145,391	865	5,686	36,598	8,428	9,316	8,854	227	16,917	1,993	404	11,872	7,146	2,731	26,369	3,651	2,716	1,519	98
% of Total	88.0%	78.3%	42.4%	79.0%	81.0%	75.1%	76.1%	59.5%	81.9%	91.5%	68.9%	90.1%	88.4%	69.1%	83.7%	76.8%	81.8%	96.4%	75.9%	96.8%
Has Computer, No Internet	126,401	26,316	991	812	5,377	2,047	2,378	3,445	50	846	634	22	1,268	2,363	462	4,547	597	90	384	1
% of Total	7.8%	14.2%	48.6%	11.3%	11.9%	18.2%	19.4%	23.1%	18.1%	4.6%	21.9%	5.0%	9.4%	22.9%	14.2%	13.2%	13.4%	3.2%	19.2%	1.3%
Does not Have a Computer	69,390	13,920	185	695	3,209	748	551	2,591	0	726	266	22	287	826	68	3,419	216	11	98	2
% of Total	4.3%	7.5%	9.1%	9.7%	7.1%	6.7%	4.5%	17.4%	0.0%	3.9%	9.2%	5.0%	2.1%	8.0%	2.1%	10.0%	4.8%	0.4%	4.9%	1.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table S2801 - Types of Computers and Internet Subscriptions. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Figure B9: Household Access to Internet by Connection Type

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tollson	Wilson	Other
Dial-up Connection	8,771	517	0	42	248	17	12	23	6	10	0	4	5	17	0	98	2	28	4	0
% of Total	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Broadband Connection	2,161,674	136,731	763	11,190	25,523	9,141	6,967	6,691	446	13,810	1,477	996	9,612	14,040	2,339	25,621	4,327	2,504	1,107	176
% of Total	84.1%	35.1%	57.4%	83.6%	78.8%	73.2%	77.8%	57.1%	87.8%	90.5%	49.4%	87.9%	85.6%	70.0%	81.3%	74.4%	85.6%	92.2%	74.0%	92.8%
No Internet Connection	400,823	40,932	566	2,148	6,605	3,322	1,976	4,997	56	1,444	1,512	133	1,607	6,009	537	8,708	727	185	385	14
% of Total	15.6%	10.5%	42.6%	16.1%	20.4%	26.6%	22.1%	42.7%	11.0%	9.5%	50.6%	11.8%	14.3%	29.9%	18.7%	25.3%	14.4%	6.8%	25.7%	7.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table S2801 - Types of Computers and Internet Subscriptions. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B10: Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2019 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)

	Arizona	City of Phoenix
All Households	\$58,945	\$57,459
White (alone, not hispanic or latino)	\$64,657	\$67,856
% of all Households	109.7%	118.1%
Black or African American	\$47,386	\$41,596
% of all Households	80.4%	72.4%
American Indian and Alaska native	\$37,974	\$48,460
% of all Households	64.4%	84.3%
Asian	\$78,785	\$84,071
% of all Households	133.7%	146.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	\$60,905	\$70,489
% of all Households	103.3%	122.7%
Two or more races	\$55,685	\$58,145
% of all Households	94.5%	101.2%
Hispanic or Latino Origin	\$48,649	\$46,702
% of all Households	82.5%	81.3%
Some other race	\$46,325	\$45,334
% of all Households	78.6%	78.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table S1903 - Median Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2019 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars). Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B11: Median Family Income (School Districts in Phoenix South)

	Arizona	City of Phoenix	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson
All Families	\$70,184	\$66,048	\$39,108	\$50,959	\$43,506	\$47,425	\$46,875	\$36,819	\$106,490	\$75,207	\$38,490	\$60,247	\$66,309	\$45,468	\$55,494	\$55,927	\$63,814	\$57,454	\$31,594
Married Couple	\$83,360	\$84,491	\$49,533	\$61,124	\$50,441	\$62,823	\$60,473	\$46,095	\$122,267	\$87,379	\$43,750	\$86,725	\$78,634	\$76,479	\$64,728	\$75,409	\$79,846	\$66,101	\$33,560
Married Couple w/ children under 18	\$88,352	\$80,918	\$46,639	\$44,478	\$46,637	\$51,829	\$56,998	\$39,505	\$126,473	\$85,587	\$50,387	\$70,040	\$69,248	\$56,929	\$67,476	\$68,768	\$69,909	\$61,281	\$32,745
Male Householder, All	\$42,113	\$49,270	\$39,396	\$51,500	\$39,741	\$42,178	\$41,653	\$31,310	\$72,725	\$56,250	\$38,550	\$52,861	\$60,659	\$43,074	\$51,000	\$50,155	\$53,860	\$71,736	N/A
Male Householder w/ Children Under 18	\$42,884	\$40,496	\$29,120	\$49,500	\$31,195	\$35,262	\$40,320	\$30,907	\$62,917	\$50,481	\$30,966	\$49,650	\$49,659	\$35,246	N/A	\$37,083	\$37,259	\$61,042	N/A
Female Householder, All	\$38,576	\$38,476	\$25,169	\$38,684	\$31,994	\$31,592	\$32,237	\$25,056	\$57,610	\$45,820	\$25,139	\$24,868	\$42,308	\$21,279	\$30,781	\$36,875	\$39,748	\$31,074	\$27,500
Female Householder w/ Children Under 18	\$30,416	\$29,505	\$19,694	\$26,678	\$26,022	\$22,471	\$29,709	\$22,458	\$44,296	\$44,088	\$23,371	\$21,422	\$33,301	\$16,811	\$30,446	\$28,202	\$31,214	\$23,646	\$24,786

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table B19126 - Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2019 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) by Family Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B12: Population (for which poverty status is determined) by Poverty Status

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
All Residents	6,891,224	606,167	6,231	32,377	133,227	39,224	34,011	44,187	1,313	56,007	10,208	2,575	41,626	47,957	10,406	116,060	15,784	9,417	5,066	493
Living Below Poverty	1,043,764	147,099	1,171	6,879	37,136	11,341	7,163	15,018	101	8,206	3,359	359	7,099	15,167	1,851	24,802	3,300	1,972	2,122	53
% of Total	15.1%	24.3%	18.8%	21.2%	27.9%	28.9%	21.1%	34.0%	7.7%	14.7%	32.9%	13.9%	17.1%	31.6%	17.8%	21.4%	20.9%	20.9%	41.9%	10.7%
Living at or Above Poverty	5,847,460	459,068	5,060	25,498	96,091	27,883	26,847	29,169	1,212	47,800	6,848	2,216	34,527	32,790	8,554	91,258	12,484	7,445	2,944	441
% of Total	84.9%	75.7%	81.2%	78.8%	72.1%	71.1%	78.9%	66.0%	92.3%	85.3%	67.1%	86.1%	82.9%	68.4%	82.2%	78.6%	79.1%	79.1%	58.1%	89.3%
Children Under 6 Years-Old	508,453	60,131	554	2,456	13,890	3,426	4,638	4,842	72	6,027	913	186	4,092	3,565	886	11,757	1,285	811	699	32
Living Below Poverty	118,447	20,835	157	718	5,526	1,608	1,179	2,364	15	1,043	399	22	821	1,554	198	4,091	337	353	444	5
% of Total	23.3%	34.6%	28.3%	29.2%	39.8%	46.9%	25.4%	48.8%	20.9%	17.3%	43.7%	11.9%	20.1%	43.6%	22.4%	34.8%	26.2%	43.6%	63.6%	16.4%
Living at or Above Poverty	390,006	39,296	397	1,738	8,364	1,818	3,459	2,478	57	4,983	514	164	3,271	2,012	688	7,666	948	457	255	27
% of Total	76.7%	65.4%	71.7%	70.8%	60.2%	53.1%	74.6%	51.2%	79.1%	82.7%	56.3%	88.1%	79.9%	56.4%	77.6%	65.2%	73.8%	56.4%	36.4%	83.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table B17001 - Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B13: Poverty Levels of Families

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
All Residents	1,679,198	124,695	1,123	6,707	26,528	7,687	6,977	8,573	328	12,487	2,037	535	9,030	8,573	2,176	25,426	3,310	2,083	1,007	107
< 50 percent of the FPL	77,877	9,672	74	311	2,116	813	573	918	7	650	225	20	557	1,030	124	1,693	260	130	167	2
% of Total Families	6.9%	7.8%	6.6%	4.6%	8.0%	10.6%	8.2%	10.7%	2.0%	5.2%	11.1%	3.7%	6.2%	12.0%	5.7%	6.7%	7.9%	6.3%	16.6%	2.0%
< 125 percent of the FPL	246,881	34,435	267	1,707	8,795	2,582	1,844	3,627	13	1,975	765	50	2,064	2,868	417	5,826	684	426	518	7
% of Total Families	21.7%	27.6%	23.8%	25.5%	33.2%	33.6%	26.4%	42.3%	3.9%	15.8%	37.6%	9.4%	22.9%	33.5%	19.2%	22.9%	20.7%	20.5%	51.4%	6.7%
< 150 percent of the FPL	314,994	42,761	356	2,005	10,865	3,232	2,556	4,352	26	2,400	925	67	2,626	3,337	622	7,435	852	513	584	9
% of Total Families	27.7%	34.3%	31.7%	29.9%	41.0%	42.0%	36.6%	50.8%	7.9%	19.2%	45.4%	12.5%	29.1%	38.9%	28.6%	29.2%	25.7%	24.6%	58.0%	8.5%
< 185 percent of the FPL	415,417	55,135	546	2,794	13,979	4,010	3,153	5,401	40	3,381	1,292	87	3,482	3,889	842	9,717	1,158	700	647	19
% of Total Families	36.6%	44.2%	48.6%	41.7%	52.7%	52.2%	45.2%	63.0%	12.3%	27.1%	63.4%	16.3%	38.6%	45.4%	38.7%	38.2%	35.0%	33.6%	64.3%	18.3%
< 200 percent of the FPL	458,289	60,272	568	3,068	15,115	4,273	3,465	5,703	46	3,780	1,325	92	4,034	4,238	956	10,679	1,407	779	717	27
% of Total Families	40.3%	48.3%	50.6%	45.7%	57.0%	55.6%	49.7%	66.5%	14.0%	30.3%	65.1%	17.2%	44.7%	49.4%	44.0%	42.0%	42.5%	37.4%	71.2%	25.1%
< 300 percent of the FPL	735,585	84,645	970	4,198	20,816	5,834	5,290	7,117	97	5,822	1,606	152	5,751	5,464	1,424	15,847	2,123	1,227	863	43
% of Total Families	64.8%	67.9%	86.4%	62.6%	78.5%	75.9%	75.8%	83.0%	29.6%	46.6%	78.9%	28.5%	63.7%	63.7%	65.4%	62.3%	64.1%	58.9%	85.8%	40.5%
< 400 percent of the FPL	974,589	99,906	1,040	5,089	24,026	6,845	6,030	7,758	147	8,098	1,804	184	6,997	6,069	1,857	18,730	2,671	1,559	943	57
% of Total Families	85.8%	80.1%	92.6%	75.9%	90.6%	89.0%	86.4%	90.5%	44.8%	64.9%	88.6%	34.5%	77.5%	70.8%	85.4%	73.7%	80.7%	74.9%	93.7%	53.0%
< 500 percent of the FPL	1,160,286	108,893	1,118	5,687	25,110	7,135	6,330	8,172	178	9,327	1,941	242	7,952	6,595	1,987	21,365	2,936	1,784	965	68
% of Total Families	102.2%	87.3%	99.5%	84.8%	94.7%	92.8%	90.7%	95.3%	54.5%	74.7%	95.3%	45.2%	88.1%	76.9%	91.3%	84.0%	88.7%	85.7%	95.8%	63.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table S1702 - Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B14: Families and Children Using SNAP and TANF, Fiscal Years 2018 - 2020

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other	
State Fiscal Year 2018																					
SNAP																					
Total families	151,816	24,693	220	1,326	6,156	1,558	1,533	2,149	**	1,558	694	**	1,411	1,986	265	4,671	585	347	219	**	
Total children	229,275	38,275	329	2,095	9,568	2,363	2,333	3,332	**	2,421	1,118	**	2,106	3,076	453	7,276	884	541	360	**	
TANF																					
Total families	7,759	1,168	**	77	235	60	77	70	**	93	35	**	65	149	13	239	17	15	13	**	
Total children	10,779	1,612	**	109	323	81	103	101	**	126	51	**	90	206	19	329	25	22	15	**	
TANF (Child Only)																					
Total families	2,779	354	**	14	74	**	27	24	**	36	10	**	21	32	**	80	**	**	**	**	
Total children	3,880	516	**	19	112	12	35	40	**	52	13	**	30	40	**	118	15	13	**	**	
State Fiscal Year 2019																					
SNAP																					
Total families	140,056	22,362	186	1,311	5,431	1,384	1,447	1,804	**	1,470	676	12	1,294	1,839	248	4,161	547	339	207	**	
Total children	211,814	34,762	279	2,036	8,301	2,151	2,192	2,867	**	2,325	1,133	15	2,002	2,880	429	6,444	839	523	338	**	
TANF																					
Total families	6,718	1,032	**	73	208	71	70	62	**	75	28	**	65	131	10	185	17	12	14	**	
Total children	9,362	1,486	14	108	293	112	93	95	**	111	41	**	91	188	17	260	25	15	20	**	
TANF (Child Only)																					
Total families	2,642	332	**	13	61	18	24	18	**	36	**	**	26	32	**	72	**	**	**	**	
Total children	3,667	481	**	20	94	26	31	25	**	53	13	**	35	49	**	98	**	11	**	**	
State Fiscal Year 2020																					
SNAP																					
Total families	132,466	20,457	159	1,165	4,856	1,240	1,312	1,592	**	1,381	589	**	1,224	1,704	243	3,978	494	317	193	**	
Total children	198,961	31,637	229	1,837	7,420	1,869	2,019	2,565	**	2,136	987	**	1,837	2,658	393	6,132	757	463	320	**	
TANF																					
Total families	7,090	1,012	**	68	199	60	70	74	**	70	29	**	61	96	18	208	26	16	**	**	
Total children	9,817	1,472	**	103	278	95	90	106	**	108	50	**	95	138	27	299	32	23	17	**	
TANF (Child Only)																					
Total families	2,857	357	**	14	73	16	27	32	**	30	**	**	25	32	**	74	11	10	**	**	
Total children	3,930	523	**	21	108	23	37	46	**	42	10	**	42	45	10	107	13	13	**	**	

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

**Counts are masked when fewer than 10 observations are available.

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B15: Families and Children Using Pandemic EBT (March 2021 - May 2021)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
March 2021																				
Total families	447,034	82,184	919	2,812	21,328	5,121	5,463	6,921	**	6,466	1,758	63	6,183	4,676	1,135	15,462	1,877	1,384	583	**
Total Children	628,147	113,824	1,234	4,284	29,110	6,920	6,920	9,686	39	9,280	2,611	78	8,235	6,671	1,547	21,647	2,639	1,941	972	10
Families with Children Age 0-5	36,971	6,852	98	251	1,728	397	399	563	**	474	211	**	469	371	93	1,444	176	132	40	**
Children Age 0-5	38,053	7,020	98	261	1,761	402	404	569	**	494	232	**	478	380	93	1,486	180	135	41	**
April 2021																				
Total families	447,003	82,180	919	2,812	21,328	5,121	5,463	6,921	**	6,466	1,754	63	6,183	4,677	1,135	15,461	1,877	1,384	583	**
Total Children	628,087	113,820	1,234	4,284	29,110	6,920	6,920	9,686	39	9,280	2,607	78	8,235	6,672	1,547	21,646	2,639	1,941	972	10
Families with Children Age 0-5	33,431	6,210	86	225	1,588	360	349	518	**	408	199	**	417	325	89	1,324	158	122	36	**
Children Age 0-5	34,402	6,360	86	235	1,616	364	354	523	**	424	218	**	426	333	89	1,364	161	124	37	**
May 2021																				
Total families	447,091	82,194	919	2,813	21,328	5,121	5,464	6,921	**	6,467	1,758	63	6,185	4,677	1,135	15,466	1,877	1,384	583	**
Total Children	628,221	113,839	1,234	4,286	29,110	6,920	6,921	9,686	39	9,283	2,611	78	8,237	6,672	1,547	21,653	2,639	1,941	972	10
Families with Children Age 0-5	30,066	5,630	83	201	1,452	323	311	469	**	366	185	**	365	284	76	1,216	149	111	33	**
Children Age 0-5	30,926	5,768	83	210	1,479	327	315	474	**	379	203	**	373	292	76	1,252	152	113	34	**

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

**Counts are masked when fewer than 10 observations are available.

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B16: WIC Participation (2018 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other	
2018																					
Number of women enrolled	72,098	13,540	193	698	3,479	436	867	1,200	**	865	293	43	847	965	185	2,610	361	178	89	*	
Number of women participating	67,687	12,807	180	672	3,284	412	822	1,131	**	815	284	40	798	893	181	2,477	340	165	84	*	
Number of pregnant women enrolled	37,130	7,131	99	382	1,832	236	468	620		427	168	23	418	522	95	1,357	203	104	47	*	
Number of pregnant women participating	36,246	6,997	96	377	1,793	231	464	606		421	166	23	411	498	94	1,335	199	104	47	*	
Number of infants enrolled	78,553	14,487	200	722	3,735	444	927	1,334	**	975	307	44	942	930	203	2,794	376	207	103	*	
Number of infants participating	75,000	13,890	192	702	3,568	431	881	1,277	**	932	296	42	903	887	200	2,679	362	194	98	*	
Number of children enrolled	133,179	25,337	362	1,190	6,496	804	1,507	2,313	6	1,607	657	73	1,518	1,967	305	4,863	649	345	180	*	
Number of children participating	118,323	22,449	319	1,089	5,723	720	1,333	2,100	6	1,436	592	64	1,335	1,646	276	4,332	565	298	164		
2019																					
Number of women enrolled	68,312	12,637	186	657	3,246	397	794	1,124	**	819	286	41	778	853	162	2,399	378	206	98	*	
Number of women participating	64,225	11,866	174	609	3,041	371	746	1,068	**	771	270	37	740	790	149	2,259	357	190	93	*	
Number of pregnant women enrolled	33,835	6,303	93	305	1,605	210	381	559		385	156	19	384	475	79	1,190	190	94	59	*	
Number of pregnant women participating	33,022	6,167	92	297	1,565	205	375	551		376	153	18	379	461	75	1,165	185	91	58	*	
Number of infants enrolled	74,871	13,627	195	676	3,508	416	871	1,200	**	931	298	43	891	884	186	2,597	383	218	96	*	
Number of infants participating	71,572	12,993	187	642	3,338	396	832	1,150	**	888	286	41	840	843	178	2,474	370	210	92	*	
Number of children enrolled	126,773	23,258	328	1,221	5,938	730	1,344	2,125	**	1,483	608	68	1,461	1,658	297	4,428	619	316	170	*	
Number of children participating	113,008	20,642	293	1,109	5,284	644	1,175	1,896	**	1,285	553	62	1,305	1,480	275	3,909	544	275	153	*	
2020																					
Number of women enrolled	63,111	11,487	167	540	3,022	353	779	998	**	733	246	37	748	775	156	2,158	308	172	88	*	
Number of women participating	59,477	10,810	158	495	2,871	333	739	943	**	704	230	34	697	729	145	2,010	283	160	82	*	
Number of pregnant women enrolled	30,857	5,649	76	259	1,511	167	370	492	**	363	116	16	349	413	72	1,071	145	87	42	*	
Number of pregnant women participating	30,168	5,528	75	253	1,483	163	364	486	**	358	111	16	342	398	69	1,039	142	86	42	*	
Number of infants enrolled	70,242	12,707	184	576	3,262	386	874	1,090	**	870	278	38	859	851	168	2,400	345	212	94	*	
Number of infants participating	67,558	12,194	177	545	3,141	371	840	1,042	**	841	264	36	826	823	161	2,304	329	202	91	*	
Number of children enrolled	123,380	22,065	321	1,152	5,606	636	1,415	1,961	**	1,407	559	64	1,471	1,552	288	4,249	561	308	164	*	
Number of children participating	113,075	20,325	292	1,045	5,114	590	1,300	1,808	**	1,305	521	57	1,367	1,443	272	3,924	526	279	145	*	

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

*0 Observations; **More than 0 but fewer than 6 observations.

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B17: Percent of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Price Lunch (2018 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
All Schools																				
2018 Percent Eligible	57.1%	84.2%	86.9%	93.1%	86.7%	90.0%	80.6%	93.2%	NAN	68.1%	91.6%	NAN	79.7%	83.2%	85.7%	85.2%	80.8%	84.4%	85.9%	NAN
2019 Percent Eligible	56.1%	83.7%	85.3%	95.9%	88.7%	91.8%	81.4%	93.6%	NAN	66.6%	85.4%	NAN	73.8%	82.0%	81.7%	83.5%	78.9%	82.9%	85.4%	NAN
2020 Percent Eligible	55.2%	82.6%	84.8%	95.9%	87.7%	91.6%	77.8%	93.9%	NAN	63.8%	89.3%	NAN	71.1%	81.8%	81.0%	84.3%	76.2%	81.0%	85.5%	NAN
District Schools																				
2018 Percent Eligible	71.5%	84.5%	91.0%	91.6%	86.7%	94.9%	80.3%	94.2%	NAN	67.7%	91.6%	NAN	79.7%	84.2%	87.2%	86.6%	83.0%	84.4%	85.9%	NAN
2019 Percent Eligible	70.7%	83.8%	92.0%	95.4%	87.5%	94.6%	81.0%	93.8%	NAN	66.0%	85.4%	NAN	73.8%	83.0%	83.6%	87.6%	80.0%	82.9%	85.4%	NAN
2020 Percent Eligible	69.9%	83.7%	94.0%	95.5%	87.6%	94.5%	77.0%	93.8%	NAN	65.4%	89.3%	NAN	77.7%	83.0%	84.2%	87.7%	74.0%	81.0%	85.5%	NAN
Charter Schools																				
2018 Percent Eligible	76.6%	82.7%	69.0%	>98%	86.8%	57.8%	84.0%	83.8%	NAN	81.0%	NAN	NAN	NAN	78.8%	71.0%	82.9%	77.6%	NAN	NAN	NAN
2019 Percent Eligible	76.8%	83.4%	73.0%	97.6%	92.9%	64.9%	85.0%	91.3%	NAN	86.0%	NAN	NAN	NAN	77.8%	71.0%	77.2%	77.6%	NAN	NAN	NAN
2020 Percent Eligible	74.8%	78.9%	73.0%	97.3%	87.9%	64.0%	87.0%	94.5%	NAN	51.5%	NAN	NAN	49.0%	76.6%	67.0%	79.4%	79.0%	NAN	NAN	NAN

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education.

"NAN" means no available observations.

Appendix C: The Early Childhood System

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Appendix C: The Early Childhood System

Figure C1: Children Enrolled in Preschool (3 - 4 Years-Old)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Total Population of 3 - 4 year-olds	183,386	21,953	170	920	5,139	1,184	1,833	1,769	33	2,338	380	50	1,558	1,245	397	3,817	563	281	255	21
3 - 4 year-olds enrolled in preschool/ nursery school	71,233	5,800	49	158	1,130	329	360	369	17	743	140	23	482	432	96	1,190	201	13	63	4
% of Total	38.8%	26.4%	29.1%	17.2%	22.0%	27.8%	19.6%	20.9%	51.7%	31.8%	36.7%	45.5%	30.9%	34.7%	24.3%	31.2%	35.7%	4.6%	24.7%	20.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table S1401 - School Enrollment. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Figure C2: Child Care Providers (as of June 2019 and June 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
As of June 2019																				
Number of Sites, all Provider Types	2,407	197	2	13	19	14	15	12	0	20	3	2	6	31	2	47	4	5	2	0
Licensed Capacity, all Provider Types	249,088	19,693	295	1,254	1,904	1,011	1,150	1,231	0	1,991	76	115	683	5,091	69	3,667	210	569	377	0
<u>Child Care Centers</u>																				
Number of Sites	1,515	105	2	11	12	11	3	11	0	3	1	1	3	17	0	25	2	2	1	0
Licensed Capacity	165,824	11,496	295	1,099	1,193	797	628	976	0	640	16	105	573	1,346	0	3,082	141	453	152	0
<u>Child Care Public Schools</u>																				
Number of Sites	636	59	0	1	2	3	10	1	0	9	2	0	1	14	1	11	1	2	1	0
Licensed Capacity	80,783	7,882	0	145	661	214	502	255	0	1,276	60	0	90	3,745	59	485	59	106	225	0
<u>Child Care Small Group Homes</u>																				
Number of Sites	256	33	0	1	5	0	2	0	0	8	0	1	2	0	1	11	1	1	0	0
Licensed Capacity	2,481	315	0	10	50	0	20	0	0	75	0	10	20	0	10	100	10	10	0	0
As of June 2020																				
Number of Sites, all Provider Types	2,809	255	3	18	31	14	16	14	0	32	3	2	6	37	2	61	9	5	2	0
Licensed Capacity, all Provider Types	255,396	21,159	540	1,273	2,056	1,011	1,355	1,412	0	2,057	76	115	683	5,442	69	3,897	227	569	377	0
<u>Child Care Centers</u>																				
Number of Sites	1,540	114	2	11	14	11	4	13	0	3	1	1	3	20	0	26	2	2	1	0
Licensed Capacity	168,880	12,450	295	1,099	1,249	797	833	1,157	0	640	16	105	573	1,685	0	3,255	141	453	152	0
<u>Child Care Public Schools</u>																				
Number of Sites	651	61	1	1	3	3	10	1	0	9	2	0	1	14	1	11	1	2	1	0
Licensed Capacity	82,631	8,190	245	145	724	214	502	255	0	1,276	60	0	90	3,745	59	485	59	106	225	0
<u>Child Care Small Group Homes</u>																				
Number of Sites	252	37	0	1	5	0	2	0	0	11	0	1	2	0	1	12	1	1	0	0
Licensed Capacity	2,443	355	0	10	50	0	20	0	0	105	0	10	20	0	10	110	10	10	0	0
<u>Certified Family Homes</u>																				
Number of Sites	366	43	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	3	0	12	5	0	0	0
Licensed Capacity	1,442	164	0	19	33	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	12	0	47	17	0	0	0

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health and Arizona Department of Economic Security. Certified Family Homes data not provided for June 2019.

Appendix C: The Early Childhood System

Figure C3: Child Care Subsidy Eligibility and Enrollment (CY2018 - CY2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
CY2018																				
All Children																				
Eligible	21,517	3,137	19	291	649	161	182	154	**	276	38	**	164	326	37	649	105	53	**	**
Receiving	19,813	2,830	18	241	587	148	162	142	**	254	36	**	145	290	33	599	97	46	**	**
Percent of Eligible Receiving	92.1%	90.2%	94.7%	82.8%	90.4%	91.9%	89.0%	92.2%		92.0%	94.7%		88.4%	89.0%	89.2%	92.3%	92.4%	86.8%		
Wait List	7,925	1,201	14	144	272	49	63	50	**	97	32	**	48	89	26	238	54	17	**	**
Percent of Eligible Families not Utilizing	7.6%	9.5%	7.7%	15.6%	9.8%	7.8%	12.2%	10.1%	**	7.6%	7.7%	**	9.3%	9.8%	15.4%	7.2%	5.9%	7.9%	5.0%	**
DCS Children																				
Eligible	14,842	2,166	22	107	423	148	110	128	**	234	36	**	186	198	35	419	71	28	**	**
Receiving	12,219	1,676	17	75	335	113	75	91	**	181	21	**	148	150	29	344	57	24	**	**
Percent of Eligible Receiving	82.3%	77.4%	77.3%	70.1%	79.2%	76.4%	68.2%	71.1%		77.4%	58.3%		79.6%	75.8%	82.9%	82.1%	80.3%	85.7%		
CY2019																				
All Children																				
Eligible	25,269	3,718	**	376	664	189	207	159	**	333	65	**	197	373	52	862	105	75	37	**
Receiving	23,155	3,302	**	325	601	165	183	134	**	298	61	**	169	314	47	787	99	68	30	**
Percent of Eligible Receiving	91.6%	88.8%		86.4%	90.5%	87.3%	88.4%	84.3%		89.5%	93.8%		85.8%	84.2%	90.4%	91.3%	94.3%	90.7%	81.1%	
Wait List	9,260	1,312	**	144	243	58	88	49	**	116	21	**	71	126	17	304	38	18	**	**
Percent of Eligible Families not Utilizing	7.9%	10.6%	**	11.5%	9.4%	10.1%	11.7%	14.0%	**	10.7%	**	**	9.8%	14.7%	**	9.3%	**	**	**	**
DCS Children																				
Eligible	14,429	1,981	**	117	353	112	107	108	**	215	48	**	138	201	33	412	59	29	27	**
Receiving	11,808	1,560	**	91	279	87	86	84	**	170	35	**	111	144	32	340	46	23	15	**
Percent of Eligible Receiving	81.8%	78.7%		77.8%	79.0%	77.7%	80.4%	77.8%		79.1%	72.9%		80.4%	71.6%	97.0%	82.5%	78.0%	79.3%	55.6%	
CY2020																				
All Children																				
Eligible	24,935	3,375	20	334	601	195	203	166	**	300	63	**	179	317	34	781	91	61	25	**
Receiving	19,909	2,616	**	240	470	149	140	124	**	246	50	**	140	239	22	635	74	53	18	**
Percent of Eligible Receiving	79.8%	77.5%		71.9%	78.2%	76.4%	69.0%	74.7%		82.0%	79.4%		78.2%	75.4%	64.7%	81.3%	81.3%	86.9%	72.0%	
Wait List	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Percent of Eligible Families not Utilizing	18.3%	20.9%	**	25.8%	18.9%	22.5%	25.4%	22.6%	**	17.9%	**	**	21.1%	21.9%	**	18.7%	17.6%	**	**	**
DCS Children																				
Eligible	12,078	1,618	**	109	283	88	88	92	**	158	32	**	111	150	36	374	43	26	17	**
Receiving	7,137	895	**	55	164	39	54	47	**	94	12	**	73	73	23	217	22	**	**	**
Percent of Eligible Receiving	59.1%	55.3%		50.5%	58.0%	44.3%	61.4%	51.1%		59.5%	37.5%		65.8%	48.7%	63.9%	58.0%	51.2%			

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

**Counts are masked when fewer than 10 observations are available.

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Figure C4: Subsidy-Enrolled Children Receiving Child Care in a Quality Environment (July 2019 and July 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other	
CY2019 (July)																					
Children in Quality Environment	9,617	1,297	10	127	283	58	81	73	**	102	21	**	62	107	14	273	45	34	**	**	
DCS Children in Quality Environment	4,429	528	**	24	96	22	29	39	**	80	11	**	30	53	13	97	19	**	**	**	
CY2020 (July)																					
Children in Quality Environment	10,655	1,318	**	127	237	87	74	81	**	133	31	**	49	105	12	291	43	29	**	**	
DCS Children in Quality Environment	3,454	409	**	27	87	19	20	32	**	47	**	**	27	29	17	75	12	**	**	**	

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

**Counts are masked when fewer than 10 observations are available.

Figure C5: Quality First-Rated Providers in Phoenix North

	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other	
All QF Providers																				
Not Rated	15	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	
1-Star	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
2-Stars	24	-	3	2	2	2	1	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	
3-Stars	39	-	1	5	6	5	2	-	1	1	-	-	6	1	9	2	-	-	-	
4-Stars	37	1	4	5	2	2	6	-	2	1	-	2	5	-	4	1	1	1	-	
5-Stars	16	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	6	-	1	1	-	
All Centers																				
Not Rated	11	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	
1-Star	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
2-Stars	22	-	3	1	2	2	1	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	
3-Stars	35	-	1	4	6	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	8	2	-	-	-	
4-Stars	35	1	4	5	2	2	6	-	1	1	-	1	5	-	4	1	1	1	-	
5-Stars	15	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	6	-	1	1	-	
All Homes																				
Not Rated	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
1-Star	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
2-Stars	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
3-Stars	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
4-Stars	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5-Stars	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: Unpublished data provided by First Things First.

Appendix C: The Early Childhood System

Figure C6: DDD Referrals, Screenings, and Service to Children Under 6 (Fiscal Years 2018 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other	
State Fiscal Year 2018																					
0-2.9 years old																					
Referrals for Screenings	3,526	481	**	27	115	35	36	33	**	44	10	**	47	30	**	68	12	**	**	**	
Screenings	395	40	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
Persons Served	3,267	451	**	24	109	35	30	32	**	40	10	**	44	29	**	63	12	**	**	**	
Service Visits	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	
3-5.9 years old																					
Referrals for Screenings	2,637	278	**	12	64	16	16	23	**	25	**	**	19	26	**	54	**	**	**	**	
Screenings	1,328	133	**	**	35	**	**	10	**	**	**	**	13	10	**	27	**	**	**	**	
Persons Served	2,856	284	**	14	62	14	14	17	**	28	**	**	22	27	**	57	**	**	**	**	
State Fiscal Year 2019																					
0-2.9 years old																					
Referrals for Screenings	3,414	433	**	18	103	36	25	33	**	46	**	**	43	21	**	70	12	**	**	**	
Screenings	427	61	**	**	16	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	12	**	**	**	**	
Persons Served	972	118	**	**	25	**	**	**	**	12	**	**	11	**	**	25	**	**	**	**	
3-5.9 years old																					
Referrals for Screenings	2,847	309	**	10	65	**	19	25	**	29	**	**	29	28	**	65	**	**	**	**	
Screenings	1,481	153	**	**	27	**	**	10	**	18	**	**	17	16	**	38	**	**	**	**	
Persons Served	3,033	295	**	10	58	**	19	23	**	31	**	**	30	29	**	59	**	**	**	**	
State Fiscal Year 2020																					
0-2.9 years old																					
Referrals for Screenings	2,867	386	**	17	102	21	33	23	**	40	**	**	30	19	**	71	**	**	**	**	
Screenings	328	47	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	14	**	**	**	**	
Persons Served	911	113	**	**	24	**	**	**	**	10	**	**	10	**	**	28	**	**	**	**	
3-5.9 years old																					
Referrals for Screenings	2,833	330	**	11	72	**	22	23	**	39	**	**	36	25	**	64	**	**	**	**	
Screenings	1,345	144	**	**	34	**	10	**	**	16	**	**	22	15	**	20	**	**	**	**	
Persons Served	3,167	349	**	**	71	12	21	29	**	40	11	**	38	34	**	59	**	**	**	**	

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

**Counts are masked when fewer than 10 observations are available.

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Figure C7: AzEIP Referrals and Eligibility Determinations (Federal Fiscal Years 2018 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Federal Fiscal Year 2018																				
Total Referrals	16,672	1,924	**	109	471	103	122	149	**	151	32	**	155	122	26	362	38	24	**	**
0 - 12 Months	4,773	533	**	31	113	27	32	50	**	30	**	**	45	36	15	124	12	**	**	**
13-24 Months	5,762	656	**	40	169	40	37	40	**	60	14	**	63	39	11	101	15	12	**	**
25-35 Months	6,137	735	**	38	189	36	53	59	**	61	18	**	47	47	**	137	11	12	**	**
Total Eligible	5,372	573	**	26	135	31	42	45	**	58	11	**	46	36	12	97	12	**	**	**
0 - 12 Months	1,518	157	**	**	37	**	**	18	**	13	**	**	13	**	**	33	**	**	**	**
13-24 Months	1,799	187	**	10	37	11	18	10	**	20	**	**	19	13	**	24	**	**	**	**
25-35 Months	2,055	229	**	**	61	12	17	17	**	25	**	**	14	14	**	40	**	**	**	**
Federal Fiscal Year 2019																				
Total Referrals	17,393	2,168	**	105	503	141	158	172	**	206	38	**	142	118	43	415	60	23	**	**
0 - 12 Months	4,998	600	**	24	124	43	35	41	**	65	11	**	38	36	10	127	21	11	**	**
13-24 Months	6,192	763	**	39	192	49	58	62	**	59	11	**	56	37	15	150	15	**	**	**
25-35 Months	6,203	805	**	42	187	49	65	69	**	82	16	**	48	45	18	138	24	12	**	**
Total Eligible	5,225	617	**	25	145	39	44	44	**	74	**	**	41	36	11	116	17	**	**	**
0 - 12 Months	1,573	180	**	**	37	**	10	**	**	29	**	**	17	12	**	35	**	**	**	**
13-24 Months	1,727	197	**	12	52	15	19	14	**	17	**	**	15	10	**	32	**	**	**	**
25-35 Months	1,925	240	**	**	56	17	15	21	**	28	**	**	**	14	**	49	**	**	**	**
Federal Fiscal Year 2020																				
Total Referrals	14,800	1,817	**	106	437	109	132	126	**	153	16	**	121	109	14	348	39	31	**	**
0 - 12 Months	4,434	541	**	25	119	27	41	37	**	45	**	**	35	46	**	119	15	**	**	**
13-24 Months	5,360	609	**	36	152	42	43	36	**	67	**	**	41	32	**	96	14	17	**	**
25-35 Months	5,006	667	**	45	166	40	48	53	**	41	16	**	45	31	14	133	10	14	**	**
Total Eligible	4,675	502	**	24	126	21	49	29	**	55	**	**	36	20	10	90	**	16	**	**
0 - 12 Months	1,394	144	**	**	27	**	13	**	**	21	**	**	10	10	**	27	**	**	**	**
13-24 Months	1,612	152	**	**	42	**	11	**	**	22	**	**	16	**	**	24	**	**	**	**
25-35 Months	1,669	206	**	13	57	**	25	19	**	12	**	**	10	**	**	39	**	**	**	**

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

**Counts are masked when fewer than 10 observations are available.

Figure C8: AzEIP Cumulative Active Cases (CY2016 - CY2018)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
CY2016 Active Cases	5,522	611	**	49	143	42	35	27	**	53	34	**	48	24	**	130	**	**	10	**
CY2017 Active Cases	10,934	1,246	10	75	283	86	65	96	**	111	30	**	82	84	17	238	37	16	12	**
CY2018 Active Cases	11,600	1,346	**	**	**	90	**	**	**	**	36	**	**	84	**	**	**	**	**	**

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

**Counts are masked when fewer than 10 observations are available.

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Figure C9: Children Under 5 with a Disability

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other	
With a Disability	3,319	507	17	49	118	18	5	29	0	128	0	0	27	2	0	112	0	0	0	0	2
With a Hearing Difficulty	2,166	345	17	0	109	9	0	16	0	59	0	0	27	2	0	105	0	0	0	0	1
With a Vision Difficulty	1,961	382	0	49	107	9	5	29	0	128	0	0	27	2	0	24	0	0	0	0	2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Table S1810 - Disability Characteristics. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

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Figure C10: Children Enrolled in Public Schools by School Type with a Disability by Disability Type (2018 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
2018 (All Schools)																				
K - 3rd Grade																				
Autism	3,283	268	DS	21	40	21	12	23	NAN	43	DS	NAN	23	30	DS	41	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Developmental Delay	8,596	860	27	27	169	50	47	67	NAN	109	26	NAN	57	95	12	149	11	DS	DS	NAN
Emotional Disability	916	68	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	12	DS	NAN	DS	15	DS	13	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Hearing Impairment	414	16	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Mild Intellectual Disability	863	75	DS	DS	16	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	17	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Moderate Intellectual Disability	343	39	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Multiple Disabilities	261	30	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Multiple Disabilities Severe Sensory Impairment	148	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Orthopedic Impairment	184	21	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Other Health Impairment	1,678	152	DS	DS	32	DS	DS	12	NAN	28	DS	NAN	DS	20	DS	26	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Preschool Severe Delay	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Severe Intellectual Disability	55	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Specific Learning Disability	5,946	553	20	23	87	20	19	52	NAN	46	11	NAN	41	74	DS	132	DS	12	DS	NAN
Speech/Language Impairment	13,590	1,271	26	27	368	63	74	80	NAN	137	22	NAN	79	110	11	219	16	20	19	NAN
Traumatic Brain Injury	31	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Visual Impairment	160	13	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
2019 (All Schools)																				
K - 3rd Grade																				
Autism	3,712	306	16	20	49	26	15	21	NAN	40	DS	NAN	31	30	DS	38	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Developmental Delay	9,153	938	18	33	181	48	42	80	NAN	115	22	NAN	70	103	DS	175	17	16	DS	NAN
Emotional Disability	872	64	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	15	DS	11	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Hearing Impairment	405	16	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Mild Intellectual Disability	889	84	DS	DS	13	DS	DS	12	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	16	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Moderate Intellectual Disability	342	35	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	11	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Multiple Disabilities	251	23	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Multiple Disabilities Severe Sensory Impairment	129	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Orthopedic Impairment	174	18	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Other Health Impairment	1,782	137	DS	DS	29	DS	DS	DS	NAN	18	DS	NAN	DS	15	DS	31	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Preschool Severe Delay	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Severe Intellectual Disability	48	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Specific Learning Disability	5,951	530	15	23	101	12	20	50	NAN	47	DS	NAN	38	63	DS	122	14	DS	DS	NAN
Speech/Language Impairment	13,924	1,248	23	33	339	59	59	70	NAN	137	27	NAN	89	109	DS	225	DS	23	29	NAN
Traumatic Brain Injury	35	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Visual Impairment	145	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN

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Figure C10: Children Enrolled in Public Schools by School Type with a Disability by Disability Type (2018 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
2020 (All Schools)																				
K - 3rd Grade																				
Autism	4,014	333	14	17	60	22	17	25	NAN	50	DS	NAN	38	31	DS	42	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Developmental Delay	9,635	1,060	24	26	203	61	51	87	NAN	122	30	NAN	102	107	12	203	16	DS	DS	NAN
Emotional Disability	901	58	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	12	DS	14	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Hearing Impairment	407	20	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Mild Intellectual Disability	872	86	DS	DS	13	DS	DS	11	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	12	DS	17	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Moderate Intellectual Disability	344	42	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	14	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Multiple Disabilities	220	17	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Multiple Disabilities Severe Sensory Impairment	147	13	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Orthopedic Impairment	151	15	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Other Health Impairment	2,039	153	DS	DS	26	11	DS	DS	NAN	23	DS	NAN	DS	23	DS	28	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Preschool Severe Delay	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Severe Intellectual Disability	52	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Specific Learning Disability	5,763	451	DS	19	84	16	15	50	NAN	42	DS	NAN	22	60	DS	100	15	DS	DS	NAN
Speech/Language Impairment	14,081	1,160	26	36	294	51	69	78	NAN	144	22	NAN	77	104	DS	185	25	DS	22	NAN
Traumatic Brain Injury	38	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Visual Impairment	127	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
2018 (District Schools)																				
K - 3rd Grade																				
Autism	521	250	DS	19	37	20	12	23	NAN	43	DS	NAN	23	23	DS	36	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Developmental Delay	1,718	767	19	26	154	44	47	62	NAN	97	26	NAN	57	74	12	124	11	DS	DS	NAN
Emotional Disability	205	60	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	12	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Hearing Impairment	38	13	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Mild Intellectual Disability	161	69	DS	DS	16	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	12	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Moderate Intellectual Disability	74	38	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Multiple Disabilities	55	29	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Multiple Disabilities Severe Sensory Impairment	20	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Orthopedic Impairment	36	20	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Other Health Impairment	280	121	DS	DS	26	DS	DS	12	NAN	24	DS	NAN	DS	11	DS	18	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Preschool Severe Delay	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Severe Intellectual Disability	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Specific Learning Disability	947	441	14	22	60	12	19	52	NAN	44	11	NAN	41	48	DS	91	DS	12	DS	NAN
Speech/Language Impairment	2,264	1,028	18	23	291	52	74	79	NAN	106	22	NAN	79	78	11	142	14	20	19	NAN
Traumatic Brain Injury	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Visual Impairment	20	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN

Appendix C: The Early Childhood System

Figure C10: Children Enrolled in Public Schools by School Type with a Disability by Disability Type (2018 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tollson	Wilson	Other
2019 (District Schools)																				
K - 3rd Grade																				
Autism	548	268	12	19	42	24	15	21	NAN	37	DS	NAN	28	23	DS	27	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Developmental Delay	1,800	793	DS	33	145	40	42	75	NAN	100	22	NAN	59	89	12	131	15	16	DS	NAN
Emotional Disability	178	53	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Hearing Impairment	40	15	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Mild Intellectual Disability	165	77	DS	DS	13	DS	DS	12	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Moderate Intellectual Disability	74	34	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	11	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Multiple Disabilities	54	22	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Multiple Disabilities Severe Sensory Impairment	18	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Orthopedic Impairment	31	16	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Other Health Impairment	292	111	DS	DS	26	DS	DS	DS	NAN	13	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	25	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Preschool Severe Delay	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Severe Intellectual Disability	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Specific Learning Disability	879	390	DS	23	71	DS	20	43	NAN	34	DS	NAN	34	42	DS	70	12	DS	DS	NAN
Speech/Language Impairment	2,139	957	DS	31	249	50	59	66	NAN	115	27	NAN	75	74	DS	128	16	23	29	NAN
Traumatic Brain Injury	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Visual Impairment	16	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
2020 (District Schools)																				
K - 3rd Grade																				
Autism	577	290	12	17	55	22	17	23	NAN	44	DS	NAN	34	21	DS	28	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Developmental Delay	1,853	887	DS	26	160	52	51	82	NAN	108	30	NAN	87	93	12	149	12	DS	DS	NAN
Emotional Disability	151	44	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Hearing Impairment	41	18	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Mild Intellectual Disability	170	76	DS	DS	12	DS	DS	11	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	11	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Moderate Intellectual Disability	74	42	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	14	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Multiple Disabilities	40	17	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Multiple Disabilities Severe Sensory Impairment	26	13	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Orthopedic Impairment	28	14	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Other Health Impairment	320	110	DS	DS	20	11	DS	DS	NAN	19	DS	NAN	DS	15	DS	15	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Preschool Severe Delay	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Severe Intellectual Disability	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Specific Learning Disability	792	334	DS	18	54	DS	15	43	NAN	36	DS	NAN	19	48	DS	55	12	DS	DS	NAN
Speech/Language Impairment	2,033	890	DS	35	209	46	69	66	NAN	123	22	NAN	58	69	DS	115	21	21	22	NAN
Traumatic Brain Injury	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN
Visual Impairment	14	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN

Appendix C: The Early Childhood System

Figure C10: Children Enrolled in Public Schools by School Type with a Disability by Disability Type (2018 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
2018 (Charter Schools)																				
<u>K - 3rd Grade</u>																				
Autism	105	18	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Developmental Delay	176	93	DS	DS	15	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	12	NAN	NAN	NAN	21	NAN	25	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Emotional Disability	13	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Hearing Impairment	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Mild Intellectual Disability	11	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Moderate Intellectual Disability	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Multiple Disabilities	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Multiple Disabilities Severe Sensory Impairment	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Orthopedic Impairment	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Other Health Impairment	45	31	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Preschool Severe Delay	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Severe Intellectual Disability	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Specific Learning Disability	206	112	DS	DS	27	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN	26	NAN	41	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Speech/Language Impairment	489	243	DS	DS	77	11	NAN	DS	NAN	31	NAN	NAN	NAN	32	NAN	77	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Traumatic Brain Injury	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Visual Impairment	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
2019 (Charter Schools)																				
<u>K - 3rd Grade</u>																				
Autism	119	38	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	11	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Developmental Delay	243	145	DS	DS	36	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	15	NAN	NAN	11	14	NAN	44	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Emotional Disability	15	11	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Hearing Impairment	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Mild Intellectual Disability	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Moderate Intellectual Disability	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Multiple Disabilities	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Multiple Disabilities Severe Sensory Impairment	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Orthopedic Impairment	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Other Health Impairment	54	26	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Preschool Severe Delay	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Severe Intellectual Disability	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Specific Learning Disability	230	140	DS	DS	30	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	13	NAN	NAN	DS	21	NAN	52	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Speech/Language Impairment	552	291	15	DS	90	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	22	NAN	NAN	14	35	NAN	97	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Traumatic Brain Injury	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Visual Impairment	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN

Appendix C: The Early Childhood System

Figure C10: Children Enrolled in Public Schools by School Type with a Disability by Disability Type (2018 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
2020 (Charter Schools)																				
K - 3rd Grade																				
Autism	129	43	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	14	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Developmental Delay	307	173	15	DS	43	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	14	NAN	NAN	15	14	NAN	54	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Emotional Disability	19	14	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Hearing Impairment	13	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Mild Intellectual Disability	13	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Moderate Intellectual Disability	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Multiple Disabilities	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Multiple Disabilities Severe	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Sensory Impairment	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Orthopedic Impairment	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Other Health Impairment	76	43	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	13	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Preschool Severe Delay	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Severe Intellectual Disability	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Specific Learning Disability	206	117	DS	DS	30	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	12	NAN	45	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Speech/Language Impairment	533	270	18	DS	85	DS	NAN	12	NAN	21	NAN	NAN	19	35	NAN	70	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Traumatic Brain Injury	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN
Visual Impairment	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	NAN	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	DS	DS	NAN	NAN	NAN

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education.

"NAN" means no observations available and "DS" means fewer than 9 observations available.

Appendix C: The Early Childhood System

Figure C11: Children Enrolled in Public Preschool Programs (2018 - 2020) by Race/ Ethnicity

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
2018																				
Preschool Enrollment	14,153	1,174	13	165	32	157	137	NAN	111	120	NAN	53	127	38	107	26	36	52	NAN	NAN
Asian	2.9%	<2%	<2%	<2%	<2%	<2%	<2%	NAN	<2%	<2%	NAN	<2%	<2%	2.6%	<2%	<2%	11.1%	<2%	NAN	>98%
American Indian	4.5%	<2%	<2%	<2%	3.1%	<2%	<2%	NAN	<2%	<2%	NAN	<2%	2.4%	5.3%	<2%	<2%	<2%	<2%	<2%	>98%
Black/ African American	4.3%	9.4%	23.1%	6.1%	12.5%	8.3%	2.9%	NAN	22.5%	4.2%	NAN	7.5%	4.7%	15.8%	19.6%	<2%	13.9%	7.7%	NAN	>98%
Hispanic Latino	50.1%	77.7%	76.9%	87.3%	71.9%	78.3%	92.7%	NAN	47.7%	93.3%	NAN	75.5%	66.1%	76.3%	69.2%	96.2%	61.1%	88.5%	NAN	>98%
White	34.5%	8.3%	<2%	3.6%	12.5%	8.3%	2.2%	NAN	23.4%	<2%	NAN	15.1%	18.1%	<2%	9.3%	3.8%	5.6%	<2%	NAN	>98%
All Other Races/ Ethnicities	3.7%	2.4%	<2%	<2%	<2%	3.2%	<2%	NAN	3.6%	<2%	NAN	<2%	7.9%	<2%	<2%	<2%	8.3%	<2%	NAN	>98%
2019																				
Preschool Enrollment	21,238	1,701	32	228	39	182	238	NAN	227	140	NAN	88	174	48	141	36	72	56	NAN	NAN
Asian	2.8%	<2%	<2%	<2%	<2%	<2%	<2%	NAN	5.3%	<2%	NAN	<2%	<2%	<2%	2.1%	<2%	<2%	<2%	NAN	>98%
American Indian	4.4%	<2%	6.3%	<2%	5.1%	2.7%	<2%	NAN	<2%	<2%	NAN	<2%	<2%	2.1%	<2%	2.8%	<2%	<2%	NAN	>98%
Black/ African American	4.9%	9.5%	21.9%	7.0%	5.1%	8.2%	2.5%	NAN	17.2%	10.0%	NAN	4.5%	5.2%	14.6%	14.2%	5.6%	16.7%	14.3%	NAN	>98%
Hispanic Latino	47.8%	76.0%	53.1%	85.5%	71.8%	80.2%	93.7%	NAN	55.9%	88.6%	NAN	70.5%	56.9%	79.2%	73.0%	77.8%	77.8%	83.9%	NAN	>98%
White	36.6%	9.5%	12.5%	5.3%	15.4%	7.1%	2.1%	NAN	17.2%	<2%	NAN	19.3%	25.9%	4.2%	7.8%	11.1%	4.2%	<2%	NAN	>98%
All Other Races/ Ethnicities	3.5%	2.7%	6.3%	<2%	2.6%	<2%	<2%	NAN	3.5%	<2%	NAN	4.5%	9.2%	<2%	2.1%	2.8%	<2%	<2%	NAN	>98%
2020																				
Preschool Enrollment	21,867	1,767	25	323	81	168	208	NAN	250	141	NAN	108	187	12	89	55	80	40	NAN	NAN
Asian	2.7%	<2%	<2%	<2%	<2%	2.4%	<2%	NAN	4.0%	<2%	NAN	4.6%	<2%	<2%	<2%	<2%	<2%	<2%	NAN	>98%
American Indian	4.1%	<2%	16.0%	<2%	6.2%	<2%	<2%	NAN	<2%	<2%	NAN	3.7%	<2%	8.3%	<2%	<2%	<2%	<2%	NAN	>98%
Black/ African American	4.9%	9.1%	20.0%	5.0%	12.3%	10.1%	2.9%	NAN	16.8%	12.1%	NAN	6.5%	8.0%	8.3%	15.7%	<2%	11.3%	<2%	NAN	>98%
Hispanic Latino	40.7%	68.1%	48.0%	86.1%	69.1%	33.3%	93.8%	NAN	53.6%	85.1%	NAN	63.9%	52.9%	75.0%	73.0%	81.8%	78.8%	7.5%	NAN	>98%
White	42.8%	14.6%	16.0%	5.9%	8.6%	50.0%	<2%	NAN	21.2%	<2%	NAN	15.7%	26.7%	8.3%	6.7%	10.9%	7.5%	<2%	NAN	>98%
All Other Races/ Ethnicities	4.7%	5.3%	<2%	<2%	3.7%	4.2%	<2%	NAN	3.2%	<2%	NAN	5.6%	10.2%	<2%	3.4%	3.6%	<2%	92.5%	NAN	>98%

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education.

"NAN" means no observations available and "DS" means fewer than 9 observations available.

Appendix D: Educational Indicators

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Appendix D: Educational Indicators

Figure D1: Educational Attainment of Adults (25 and Older)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Less Than 9th Grade	257,948	58,208	716	1,989	17,042	3,763	2,747	7,511	13	2,678	1,657	133	2,765	4,659	744	9,612	1,085	680	402	14
% of Total	5.5%	16.3%	21.0%	9.4%	23.9%	15.9%	15.2%	31.4%	1.5%	8.1%	18.0%	6.7%	11.8%	14.0%	12.3%	13.7%	11.0%	12.3%	15.1%	4.3%
High School, No Diploma/ GED	350,689	51,138	559	2,127	14,166	3,987	2,979	3,923	53	2,573	1,661	67	3,467	3,645	685	8,782	1,229	671	551	13
% of Total	7.4%	14.3%	16.4%	10.1%	19.9%	16.8%	16.5%	16.4%	5.7%	7.8%	18.0%	3.4%	14.7%	11.0%	11.4%	12.6%	12.4%	12.1%	20.6%	3.7%
High School Diploma/ GED	1,129,129	102,002	1,275	5,015	22,113	6,381	5,735	7,012	175	9,258	3,267	265	7,331	6,675	1,923	20,059	2,793	1,869	778	76
% of Total	23.9%	28.5%	37.4%	23.8%	31.1%	27.0%	31.7%	29.3%	19.1%	28.2%	35.5%	13.3%	31.2%	20.1%	31.8%	28.7%	28.2%	33.8%	29.2%	22.7%
Some College, no Degree	1,191,928	69,863	475	4,881	11,548	5,337	3,359	3,504	221	6,971	1,594	355	5,238	6,397	1,299	14,804	2,223	1,137	443	77
% of Total	25.2%	19.5%	13.9%	23.1%	16.2%	22.6%	18.6%	14.6%	24.1%	21.2%	17.3%	17.9%	22.3%	19.3%	21.5%	21.2%	22.5%	20.6%	16.6%	22.8%
Associate's Degree	408,312	22,881	133	1,416	3,059	1,370	1,192	938	94	3,289	366	85	2,146	1,753	519	4,966	1,033	352	131	39
% of Total	8.6%	6.4%	3.9%	6.7%	4.3%	5.8%	6.6%	3.9%	10.3%	10.0%	4.0%	4.3%	9.1%	5.3%	8.6%	7.1%	10.4%	6.4%	4.9%	11.5%
Bachelor's Degree	869,452	35,648	148	4,034	2,389	2,103	1,471	803	193	5,489	498	650	1,674	6,075	539	7,589	1,174	485	261	75
% of Total	18.4%	10.0%	4.3%	19.1%	3.4%	8.9%	8.1%	3.4%	21.1%	16.7%	5.4%	32.7%	7.1%	18.3%	8.9%	10.8%	11.9%	8.8%	9.8%	22.2%
Graduate/ Prof. Degree	525,074	17,708	105	1,629	846	724	607	244	167	2,617	164	431	890	3,989	330	4,136	354	331	103	43
% of Total	11.1%	5.0%	3.1%	7.7%	1.2%	3.1%	3.4%	1.0%	18.3%	8.0%	1.8%	21.7%	3.8%	12.0%	5.5%	5.9%	3.6%	6.0%	3.8%	12.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Tables S1501 - Educational Attainment. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Appendix D: Educational Indicators

Figure D2: 4-Year Graduation Rate (2017 - 2019)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other	
2017																					
All Schools	78.0%	75.1%	DS	80.3%	12.5%	DS	55.9%	NAN	DS	10.2%	DS	DS	81.9%	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	
District Schools	86.4%	85.5%	DS	DS	80.9%	DS	DS	76.0%	DS	88.8%	DS	DS	DS	93.3%	DS	87.8%	DS	DS	DS	DS	
Charter Schools	50.1%	50.6%	DS	50.0%	70.1%	DS	53.1%	27.8%	DS	96.8%	DS	DS	30.4%	54.7%	DS	59.9%	DS	DS	DS	DS	
2018																					
All Schools	78.4%	71.7%	DS	79.2%	24.6%	54.4%	65.6%	NAN	DS	<2%	DS	DS	81.1%	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	
District Schools	83.9%	84.0%	DS	DS	79.7%	DS	DS	82.4%	DS	85.4%	DS	DS	DS	93.8%	DS	80.1%	DS	DS	DS	DS	
Charter Schools	49.4%	48.0%	DS	52.5%	74.7%	24.6%	54.4%	33.6%	DS	>98%	DS	DS	11.0%	54.3%	DS	58.7%	DS	DS	DS	DS	
2019																					
All Schools	79.2%	72.4%	DS	81.4%	35.6%	62.8%	59.5%	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	80.1%	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	
District Schools	86.0%	83.5%	DS	DS	81.8%	DS	DS	73.9%	DS	86.6%	DS	DS	DS	93.1%	DS	74.5%	DS	DS	DS	DS	
Charter Schools	51.7%	51.6%	DS	52.8%	78.1%	35.6%	62.8%	30.3%	DS	95.9%	DS	DS	12.7%	53.7%	DS	71.8%	DS	DS	DS	DS	

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education.
 "NAN" means no observations available and "DS" means fewer than 9 observations available.

Figure D3: 5-Year Graduation Rate (2017 - 2019)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other	
2017																					
All Schools	82.1%	79.4%	DS	84.1%	22.2%	62.2%	62.9%	NAN	DS	10.2%	DS	DS	84.7%	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	
District Schools	89.3%	87.9%	DS	DS	84.6%	DS	DS	79.7%	DS	90.6%	DS	DS	DS	94.8%	DS	89.3%	DS	DS	DS	DS	
Charter Schools	60.6%	60.9%	DS	56.6%	78.0%	22.2%	62.2%	40.3%	DS	96.8%	DS	DS	78.7%	61.4%	DS	67.4%	DS	DS	DS	DS	
2018																					
All Schools	81.8%	76.1%	DS	83.8%	39.0%	61.4%	71.1%	NAN	DS	<2%	DS	DS	83.5%	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	
District Schools	87.0%	87.3%	DS	DS	84.3%	DS	DS	87.6%	DS	88.0%	DS	DS	DS	95.4%	DS	84.3%	DS	DS	DS	DS	
Charter Schools	57.1%	55.3%	DS	59.4%	79.2%	39.0%	61.4%	41.4%	DS	>98%	DS	DS	27.9%	58.4%	DS	65.0%	DS	DS	DS	DS	
2019																					
All Schools	82.6%	76.5%	DS	85.9%	47.5%	66.7%	65.3%	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	83.0%	NAN	DS	NAN	DS	DS	DS	DS	
District Schools	89.4%	86.9%	DS	DS	86.2%	DS	DS	77.6%	DS	89.3%	DS	DS	DS	95.1%	DS	79.2%	DS	DS	DS	DS	
Charter Schools	58.9%	57.8%	DS	57.6%	83.2%	47.5%	66.7%	42.3%	DS	97.3%	DS	DS	24.4%	58.6%	DS	75.9%	DS	DS	DS	DS	

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education.
 "NAN" means no observations available and "DS" means fewer than 9 observations available.

Appendix D: Educational Indicators

Figure D4: Dropout Rate (2018 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
2018																				
All Schools	5.0%	2.5%	0.8%	3.1%	2.0%	4.3%	5.2%	7.6%	NAN	2.0%	1.1%	NAN	3.0%	1.7%	1.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.6%	3.2%	NAN
District Schools	1.8%	1.7%	1.1%	2.2%	2.1%	3.4%	1.5%	4.9%	NAN	2.2%	1.1%	NAN	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%	NAN	0.6%	3.2%	NAN
Charter Schools	5.1%	5.2%	0.0%	4.6%	1.5%	21.0%	12.7%	21.1%	NAN	0.8%	NAN	NAN	44.6%	5.5%	1.9%	3.6%	0.0%	NAN	NAN	NAN
2019																				
All Schools	3.9%	2.8%	0.7%	4.3%	3.2%	3.2%	4.3%	7.0%	NAN	2.0%	0.8%	NAN	4.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	1.4%	0.4%	1.0%	NAN
District Schools	1.8%	2.2%	1.1%	4.4%	3.9%	2.7%	1.7%	5.0%	NAN	2.1%	0.8%	NAN	0.8%	1.1%	2.4%	1.4%	NAN	0.4%	1.0%	NAN
Charter Schools	4.2%	4.8%	0.0%	4.3%	1.2%	19.2%	9.4%	17.4%	NAN	1.4%	NAN	NAN	14.1%	6.7%	1.6%	3.6%	1.4%	NAN	NAN	NAN
2020																				
All Schools	3.3%	2.6%	0.2%	2.6%	2.7%	1.4%	4.6%	5.4%	NAN	2.8%	1.2%	NAN	6.3%	1.8%	1.3%	1.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	NAN
District Schools	1.5%	1.9%	0.4%	2.1%	2.9%	1.2%	1.9%	4.3%	NAN	3.3%	1.2%	NAN	0.7%	0.7%	1.8%	1.2%	NAN	0.0%	0.4%	NAN
Charter Schools	3.5%	4.6%	0.0%	3.0%	2.0%	9.3%	9.8%	10.1%	NAN	0.4%	NAN	NAN	16.4%	5.3%	0.4%	2.4%	0.5%	NAN	NAN	NAN

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education.

"NAN" means no observations available and "DS" means fewer than 9 observations available.

Appendix D: Educational Indicators

Figure D5: AzMERIT English Language Arts Proficiency (2018 and 2019)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tollson	Wilson	Other
2018 (All Schools)																				
Percent Passing	43.6%	26.6%	28.8%	25.3%	24.1%	17.2%	26.9%	17.7%	NAN	38.2%	11.5%	NAN	27.4%	32.2%	40.7%	25.7%	32.0%	30.4%	27.4%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 1	43.2%	60.5%	61.7%	66.6%	63.5%	69.2%	56.0%	70.8%	NAN	50.0%	73.1%	NAN	59.5%	54.1%	50.5%	60.6%	55.1%	53.3%	61.9%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 2	13.2%	12.8%	9.5%	8.2%	12.4%	13.7%	17.1%	11.5%	NAN	11.7%	15.4%	NAN	13.2%	13.7%	8.8%	13.7%	12.9%	16.3%	10.6%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 3	29.6%	20.6%	20.8%	18.4%	18.5%	13.0%	21.3%	14.8%	NAN	27.4%	10.9%	NAN	22.5%	24.5%	30.8%	21.2%	23.6%	22.3%	23.0%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 4	14.0%	6.0%	8.0%	6.8%	5.6%	4.2%	5.6%	2.9%	NAN	10.8%	<2%	NAN	4.9%	7.7%	9.9%	4.5%	8.4%	8.2%	4.4%	NAN
2019 (All Schools)																				
Percent Passing	46.1%	30.8%	31.3%	27.6%	30.0%	29.6%	34.9%	21.8%	NAN	44.6%	9.7%	NAN	37.8%	32.5%	48.0%	24.2%	31.8%	25.4%	23.2%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 1	39.5%	54.9%	50.8%	57.4%	55.3%	58.6%	53.1%	63.5%	NAN	40.6%	76.9%	NAN	47.0%	52.8%	37.8%	63.3%	47.4%	63.3%	60.9%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 2	14.3%	14.2%	17.9%	15.0%	14.7%	11.7%	12.0%	14.7%	NAN	14.7%	13.4%	NAN	15.2%	14.7%	14.3%	12.5%	20.8%	11.2%	15.9%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 3	31.9%	24.6%	27.4%	23.8%	23.9%	25.6%	30.7%	18.6%	NAN	32.0%	8.2%	NAN	29.8%	24.2%	35.7%	20.1%	27.7%	21.9%	21.0%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 4	14.2%	6.2%	3.9%	3.8%	6.1%	4.0%	4.1%	3.3%	NAN	12.6%	<2%	NAN	8.0%	8.3%	12.2%	4.1%	4.0%	3.6%	2.2%	NAN
2018 (District Schools)																				
Percent Passing	43.6%	25.7%	27.6%	26.6%	25.4%	16.2%	26.9%	17.7%	NAN	35.9%	11.5%	NAN	27.4%	30.1%	40.7%	21.1%	35.3%	30.4%	27.4%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 1	43.2%	61.6%	65.4%	64.5%	61.9%	69.5%	56.0%	70.8%	NAN	52.6%	73.1%	NAN	59.5%	56.1%	50.5%	66.7%	52.2%	53.3%	61.9%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 2	13.2%	12.7%	6.9%	9.0%	12.7%	14.4%	17.1%	11.5%	NAN	11.5%	15.4%	NAN	13.2%	13.8%	8.8%	12.2%	12.5%	16.3%	10.6%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 3	29.6%	19.9%	21.2%	19.9%	19.2%	12.5%	21.3%	14.8%	NAN	24.6%	10.9%	NAN	22.5%	24.0%	30.8%	17.6%	25.0%	22.3%	23.0%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 4	14.0%	5.8%	6.5%	6.6%	6.2%	3.7%	5.6%	2.9%	NAN	11.3%	<2%	NAN	4.9%	6.1%	9.9%	3.5%	10.3%	8.2%	4.4%	NAN
2019 (District Schools)																				
Percent Passing	46.1%	30.1%	29.7%	25.2%	31.2%	28.2%	34.9%	20.8%	NAN	45.8%	9.7%	NAN	36.0%	30.6%	48.0%	18.5%	33.8%	25.4%	23.2%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 1	39.5%	55.5%	52.5%	58.8%	54.1%	60.4%	53.1%	64.4%	NAN	39.3%	76.9%	NAN	48.9%	54.4%	37.8%	68.9%	43.6%	63.3%	60.9%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 2	14.3%	14.4%	17.8%	16.0%	14.7%	11.4%	12.0%	14.7%	NAN	14.9%	13.4%	NAN	15.2%	14.9%	14.3%	12.6%	22.6%	11.2%	15.9%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 3	31.9%	24.2%	26.3%	22.8%	24.4%	24.3%	30.7%	18.1%	NAN	32.6%	8.2%	NAN	29.3%	23.0%	35.7%	16.3%	30.1%	21.9%	21.0%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 4	14.2%	5.9%	3.4%	2.4%	6.9%	3.9%	4.1%	2.7%	NAN	13.1%	<2%	NAN	6.6%	7.6%	12.2%	2.2%	3.8%	3.6%	2.2%	NAN
2018 (Charter Schools)																				
Percent Passing	43.6%	30.8%	33.3%	16.2%	19.3%	22.5%	NAN	NAN	NAN	45.9%	NAN	NAN	NAN	40.0%	NAN	34.0%	21.4%	NAN	NAN	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 1	43.2%	55.8%	47.4%	81.1%	69.6%	67.6%	NAN	NAN	NAN	41.6%	NAN	NAN	NAN	46.8%	NAN	49.5%	64.3%	NAN	NAN	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 2	13.2%	13.5%	19.3%	2.7%	11.1%	9.9%	NAN	NAN	NAN	12.4%	NAN	NAN	NAN	13.2%	NAN	16.6%	14.3%	NAN	NAN	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 3	29.6%	24.0%	19.3%	8.1%	16.0%	15.5%	NAN	NAN	NAN	36.9%	NAN	NAN	NAN	26.3%	NAN	27.8%	19.0%	NAN	NAN	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 4	14.0%	6.8%	14.0%	8.1%	3.3%	7.0%	NAN	NAN	NAN	9.0%	NAN	NAN	NAN	13.7%	NAN	6.1%	2.4%	NAN	NAN	NAN
2019 (Charter Schools)																				
Percent Passing	46.1%	33.4%	34.4%	56.0%	26.7%	38.6%	NAN	50.0%	NAN	40.7%	NAN	NAN	45.7%	38.5%	NAN	31.9%	25.0%	NAN	NAN	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 1	39.5%	52.8%	47.5%	40.0%	58.6%	47.7%	NAN	36.4%	NAN	45.2%	NAN	NAN	39.1%	47.6%	NAN	55.8%	60.0%	NAN	NAN	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 2	14.3%	13.7%	18.0%	4.0%	14.7%	13.6%	NAN	13.6%	NAN	14.0%	NAN	NAN	15.2%	13.9%	NAN	12.2%	15.0%	NAN	NAN	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 3	31.9%	26.1%	29.5%	36.0%	22.6%	34.1%	NAN	31.8%	NAN	29.9%	NAN	NAN	31.9%	27.9%	NAN	25.3%	20.0%	NAN	NAN	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 4	14.2%	7.4%	4.9%	20.0%	4.1%	4.5%	NAN	18.2%	NAN	10.9%	NAN	NAN	13.8%	10.6%	NAN	6.7%	5.0%	NAN	NAN	NAN

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education.

"NAN" means no observations available and "DS" means fewer than 9 observations available.

Appendix D: Educational Indicators

Figure D6: AzMERIT Mathematics Proficiency (2018 and 2019)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendegast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tollson	Wilson	Other
2018 (All Schools)																				
Percent Passing	53.3%	39.9%	35.6%	31.4%	41.4%	30.4%	45.2%	25.2%	NAN	54.2%	26.3%	NAN	40.1%	43.3%	46.2%	37.3%	53.1%	35.7%	33.3%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 1	22.9%	32.2%	40.0%	40.6%	31.1%	40.7%	31.6%	47.4%	NAN	19.3%	48.7%	NAN	31.0%	27.0%	27.5%	33.9%	18.4%	31.9%	32.5%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 2	23.8%	27.8%	24.4%	28.0%	27.5%	28.9%	23.2%	27.4%	NAN	26.5%	25.0%	NAN	29.0%	29.7%	26.4%	28.9%	28.5%	32.4%	34.2%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 3	31.1%	27.2%	24.4%	19.5%	27.6%	23.1%	28.7%	19.0%	NAN	34.5%	19.2%	NAN	28.8%	30.6%	29.7%	25.2%	39.1%	26.9%	27.2%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 4	22.3%	12.7%	11.3%	11.9%	13.8%	7.3%	16.5%	6.2%	NAN	19.7%	7.1%	NAN	11.3%	12.7%	16.5%	12.1%	14.0%	8.8%	6.1%	NAN
2019 (All Schools)																				
Percent Passing	50.9%	36.4%	40.9%	29.1%	37.9%	29.4%	36.1%	28.7%	NAN	48.9%	11.4%	NAN	40.1%	39.8%	53.1%	30.5%	38.5%	30.2%	27.3%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 1	22.9%	32.0%	23.8%	36.9%	31.6%	40.1%	33.4%	38.7%	NAN	21.8%	59.1%	NAN	29.3%	29.0%	22.4%	35.6%	24.7%	39.1%	33.1%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 2	26.2%	31.6%	35.4%	34.1%	30.6%	30.6%	30.5%	32.7%	NAN	29.3%	29.5%	NAN	30.7%	31.1%	24.5%	33.9%	36.8%	30.8%	39.6%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 3	32.5%	27.6%	32.0%	23.8%	27.7%	22.0%	27.6%	23.9%	NAN	34.2%	10.6%	NAN	30.0%	30.0%	37.8%	24.6%	32.8%	25.4%	25.2%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 4	18.4%	8.8%	8.8%	5.3%	10.2%	7.3%	8.5%	4.8%	NAN	14.7%	<2%	NAN	10.1%	9.9%	15.3%	5.9%	5.7%	4.7%	2.2%	NAN
2018 (District Schools)																				
Percent Passing	53.3%	39.0%	29.4%	31.6%	42.1%	29.7%	45.2%	25.2%	NAN	52.9%	26.3%	NAN	40.1%	41.7%	46.2%	34.5%	55.1%	35.7%	33.3%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 1	22.9%	33.6%	45.9%	39.8%	31.7%	41.5%	31.6%	47.4%	NAN	20.7%	48.7%	NAN	31.0%	28.3%	27.5%	36.9%	17.6%	31.9%	32.5%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 2	23.8%	27.4%	24.8%	28.5%	26.2%	28.7%	23.2%	27.4%	NAN	26.3%	25.0%	NAN	29.0%	30.0%	26.4%	28.6%	27.2%	32.4%	34.2%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 3	31.1%	27.1%	21.6%	19.5%	27.5%	23.6%	28.7%	19.0%	NAN	34.1%	19.2%	NAN	28.8%	30.5%	29.7%	25.8%	42.6%	26.9%	27.2%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 4	22.3%	11.9%	7.8%	12.1%	14.6%	6.2%	16.5%	6.2%	NAN	18.8%	7.1%	NAN	11.3%	11.2%	16.5%	8.8%	12.5%	8.8%	6.1%	NAN
2019 (District Schools)																				
Percent Passing	50.9%	36.0%	42.4%	27.8%	39.4%	27.2%	36.1%	27.6%	NAN	50.2%	11.4%	NAN	40.3%	38.0%	53.1%	27.4%	36.6%	30.2%	27.3%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 1	22.9%	32.6%	25.4%	37.3%	31.0%	41.7%	33.4%	39.2%	NAN	21.1%	59.1%	NAN	29.7%	30.6%	22.4%	37.3%	25.4%	39.1%	33.1%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 2	26.2%	31.4%	32.2%	34.9%	29.6%	31.1%	30.5%	33.2%	NAN	28.7%	29.5%	NAN	30.0%	31.4%	24.5%	35.3%	38.1%	30.8%	39.6%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 3	32.5%	27.1%	32.2%	24.1%	28.2%	20.5%	27.6%	22.8%	NAN	34.4%	10.6%	NAN	29.5%	28.1%	37.8%	22.8%	29.9%	25.4%	25.2%	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 4	18.4%	8.9%	10.2%	3.7%	11.2%	6.7%	8.5%	4.8%	NAN	15.8%	<2%	NAN	10.8%	10.0%	15.3%	4.6%	6.7%	4.7%	2.2%	NAN
2018 (Charter Schools)																				
Percent Passing	53.3%	44.3%	59.6%	29.7%	39.0%	33.8%	NAN	NAN	NAN	58.4%	NAN	NAN	NAN	49.0%	NAN	42.2%	46.5%	NAN	NAN	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 1	22.9%	26.2%	17.5%	45.9%	28.8%	36.5%	NAN	NAN	NAN	14.7%	NAN	NAN	NAN	22.3%	NAN	28.4%	20.9%	NAN	NAN	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 2	23.8%	29.6%	22.8%	24.3%	32.2%	29.7%	NAN	NAN	NAN	26.8%	NAN	NAN	NAN	28.6%	NAN	29.4%	32.6%	NAN	NAN	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 3	31.1%	27.8%	35.1%	18.9%	28.0%	20.3%	NAN	NAN	NAN	35.5%	NAN	NAN	NAN	31.1%	NAN	24.1%	27.9%	NAN	NAN	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 4	22.3%	16.5%	24.6%	10.8%	11.0%	13.5%	NAN	NAN	NAN	22.9%	NAN	NAN	NAN	18.0%	NAN	18.1%	18.6%	NAN	NAN	NAN
2019 (Charter Schools)																				
Percent Passing	50.9%	37.7%	38.1%	44.0%	33.6%	43.2%	NAN	59.1%	NAN	44.4%	NAN	NAN	39.1%	45.7%	NAN	34.7%	45.0%	NAN	NAN	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 1	22.9%	30.0%	20.6%	32.0%	33.1%	29.5%	NAN	22.7%	NAN	24.0%	NAN	NAN	27.5%	24.0%	NAN	33.2%	22.5%	NAN	NAN	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 2	26.2%	32.2%	41.3%	24.0%	33.3%	27.3%	NAN	18.2%	NAN	31.6%	NAN	NAN	33.3%	30.3%	NAN	32.1%	32.5%	NAN	NAN	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 3	32.5%	29.5%	31.7%	20.0%	26.2%	31.8%	NAN	54.5%	NAN	33.8%	NAN	NAN	31.9%	36.1%	NAN	27.0%	42.5%	NAN	NAN	NAN
Percent Proficiency Level 4	18.4%	8.2%	6.3%	24.0%	7.4%	11.4%	NAN	4.5%	NAN	10.7%	NAN	NAN	7.2%	9.6%	NAN	7.7%	2.5%	NAN	NAN	NAN

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Education.

"NAN" means no observations available and "DS" means fewer than 9 observations available.

Appendix E: Health

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Figure E1: Total Births

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Total Births (2014-2016)	85,219	9,507	150	548	2,564	420	630	871	*	861	209	51	230	655	145	2,039	32	43	61	*
Total Births (2017-2019)	79,991	8,761	137	503	2,302	374	597	795	*	854	186	48	211	567	140	1,917	31	42	58	*

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

*10 or fewer observations

Figure E2: Birth Risk Factors

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
2014 to 2016																				
Total Births	85,219	9,507	150	548	2,564	420	630	871	*	861	209	51	230	655	145	2,039	32	43	61	*
Mother 17 years old and younger	1.8%	3.3%	4.2%	2.3%	3.5%	2.9%	2.5%	5.2%	*	2.5%	4.3%	1.4%	2.7%	4.0%	4.1%	2.8%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	*
Mother 19 years old and younger	6.8%	10.9%	12.5%	8.9%	12.3%	10.2%	9.8%	14.4%	*	7.6%	13.5%	6.3%	8.9%	11.7%	10.6%	10.1%	8.4%	7.8%	11.0%	*
Mother 20 years old and younger	10.8%	16.2%	18.4%	13.7%	18.4%	15.0%	14.6%	20.9%	*	11.4%	20.7%	10.4%	14.6%	16.4%	16.1%	14.7%	14.3%	12.1%	15.4%	*
Low Birth Weight	7.0%	7.7%	8.1%	7.7%	7.0%	8.3%	6.8%	7.0%	*	8.3%	7.8%	7.1%	7.0%	8.3%	7.1%	8.5%	9.8%	8.3%	11.0%	*
Preterm	8.9%	10.3%	11.0%	9.1%	9.9%	10.6%	9.4%	9.5%	*	10.9%	11.5%	9.5%	9.8%	11.7%	11.3%	10.5%	12.3%	10.1%	14.3%	*
Tobacco use during pregnancy	4.9%	3.0%	4.1%	4.1%	2.7%	4.2%	1.8%	2.0%	*	2.4%	3.8%	4.9%	2.8%	4.7%	0.0%	3.7%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	*
Newborn in NICU	6.7%	7.2%	7.8%	8.7%	6.3%	9.7%	5.7%	8.0%	*	6.5%	7.5%	6.0%	4.9%	9.2%	6.5%	7.3%	9.8%	6.1%	13.2%	*
2017 to 2019																				
Total Mothers Giving Birth	79,991	8,762	137	503	2,302	374	597	795	*	854	186	48	211	567	140	1,917	31	42	58	*
Mother 17 years old and younger	1.3%	1.5%	0.0%	12.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	1.7%	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	4.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*
Mother 19 years old and younger	5.6%	4.7%	10.9%	7.1%	10.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	*	0.0%	15.6%	13.9%	8.5%	4.9%	10.2%	0.7%	17.8%	18.4%	12.1%	*
Mother 20 years old and younger	9.0%	13.6%	16.2%	10.0%	15.3%	12.3%	13.0%	18.5%	*	10.6%	17.1%	8.3%	11.7%	11.7%	10.0%	13.0%	10.6%	11.3%	13.2%	*
Low Birth Weight	7.3%	8.2%	7.4%	9.0%	7.8%	7.8%	8.0%	7.0%	*	8.3%	8.3%	8.4%	7.6%	9.0%	10.2%	8.8%	8.3%	5.2%	9.8%	*
Preterm	9.2%	10.6%	10.0%	10.7%	9.9%	11.1%	10.3%	10.2%	*	10.2%	13.1%	9.5%	9.8%	12.3%	11.6%	11.0%	10.5%	8.3%	13.2%	*
Tobacco use during pregnancy	4.3%	3.0%	3.5%	5.6%	2.5%	3.2%	2.4%	2.2%	*	2.4%	3.1%	4.5%	2.1%	4.8%	0.0%	3.6%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	*
Newborn in NICU	7.2%	1.9%	6.8%	2.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	*	3.9%	0.0%	4.6%	6.2%	4.4%	26.8%	0.0%	4.2%	13.0%	0.0%	*

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

*10 or fewer observations

Appendix E: Health

Figure E3: Prenatal Care

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other	
2014 to 2016																					
No prenatal care	2.0%	1.4%	2.8%	2.4%	2.5%	2.0%	1.8%	3.0%	0.0%	1.8%	3.7%	2.2%	2.2%	2.8%	0.0%	1.8%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	*	
Fewer than five prenatal care visits	4.3%	4.4%	6.8%	6.1%	5.6%	5.1%	4.9%	7.1%	0.0%	3.5%	7.2%	6.1%	4.3%	6.0%	0.0%	4.4%	5.0%	5.9%	0.0%	*	
Prenatal care begun in first trimester	68.2%	66.6%	54.8%	62.4%	61.4%	64.2%	66.1%	54.6%	0.0%	69.8%	57.2%	60.1%	66.1%	60.4%	65.0%	68.3%	64.8%	67.9%	56.6%	*	
2017 to 2019																					
No prenatal care	2.3%	1.6%	2.9%	2.1%	2.2%	1.7%	2.3%	3.0%	0.0%	1.4%	3.7%	2.0%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	2.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	
Fewer than five prenatal care visits	4.5%	4.5%	6.6%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	4.5%	6.5%	0.0%	3.9%	5.7%	5.1%	4.1%	6.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.5%	5.7%	0.0%	*	
Prenatal care begun in first trimester	64.5%	64.1%	49.5%	59.8%	56.4%	58.6%	61.5%	50.7%	0.0%	69.4%	49.8%	63.2%	60.2%	53.6%	63.6%	64.0%	65.3%	63.4%	56.6%	*	

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

*10 or fewer observations

Figure E4: Gestational Diabetes

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other	
2014 to 2016																					
Total Births	84,292	9,472	150	544	2,564	420	626	871	*	858	197	51	230	655	138	2,039	31	41	57	*	
Percent with gestational diabetes (2014-2016)	7.0%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	6.9%	5.8%	7.2%	6.8%		7.1%	7.6%	6.7%	7.3%	7.1%	9.4%	6.9%	7.6%	7.5%	0.0%		
2017 to 2019																					
Total Births	77,821	8,456	130	480	2,239	356	584	749	*	838	169	47	207	542	131	1,869	30	39	46	*	
Percent with gestational diabetes (2017-2019)	7.7%	8.8%	8.3%	8.8%	8.8%	8.6%	8.0%	8.5%		9.3%	9.7%	7.6%	8.8%	8.8%	10.7%	8.8%	11.5%	9.7%	0.0%		

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

*10 or fewer observations

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Figure E5: Newborn Hearing Screenings (2018 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
2018																				
Total Babies	81,251	9,917	80	566	2,322	584	676	744	5	850	182	19	655	674	157	1,908	279	170	46	*
Total Screened	80,215	9,817	80	561	2,302	579	672	733	5	839	179	19	650	667	155	1,883	277	170	46	*
Total Not Screened	444	22	*	1	4	*	2	1	*	3	*	*	3	2	*	5	1	*	*	*
Total Confirmed Loss	216	30	*	4	5	4	3	7	*	1	*	*	*	2	1	1	1	*	1	*
2019																				
Total Babies	79,716	9,516	88	479	2,191	590	615	744	3	842	175	10	651	673	126	1,851	229	176	73	*
Total Screened	78,603	9,416	86	474	2,170	587	605	739	3	832	175	10	643	664	125	1,833	225	173	72	*
Total Not Screened	677	42	*	1	9	1	5	2	*	4	*	*	4	5	*	5	3	2	1	*
Total Confirmed Loss	205	17	*	*	5	2	1	*	*	3	*	*	*	1	*	3	*	1	1	*
2020																				
Total Babies	76,919	9,159	67	464	2,122	546	595	686	8	772	197	17	636	675	149	1,784	240	155	46	*
Total Screened	75,439	8,987	67	456	2,088	538	584	667	6	761	191	17	629	656	144	1,752	231	154	46	*
Total Not Screened	861	69	*	1	12	1	3	8	2	6	1	*	4	8	1	15	7	*	*	*
Total Confirmed Loss	172	21	*	1	9	*	*	1	*	3	1	*	1	2	*	3	*	*	*	*

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

*10 or fewer observations

Appendix E: Health

Figure E6: Weight Status Among Children Participating in WIC (2018 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other	
2018																					
Total Children	71,796	13,902	192	684	3,515	442	806	1,307	**	868	390	37	824	1,051	167	2,722	339	182	101	*	
Under weight	2,519	473	5	34	104	13	25	30	*	38	20	1	21	38	**	92	20	**	**	*	
Pct of total	4%	3%	3%	5%	3%	3%	3%	2%		4%	5%	3%	3%	4%		3%	6%				
Normal weight	47,482	9,023	125	440	2,311	292	536	817	**	573	228	25	551	682	102	1,731	212	135	68	*	
Pct of total	66%	65%	65%	64%	66%	66%	67%	63%		66%	58%	68%	67%	65%	61%	64%	63%	74%	67%		
Over weight	11,332	2,260	31	116	573	69	149	224	*	131	69	5	139	144	29	458	53	21	12	*	
Pct of total	16%	16%	16%	17%	16%	16%	18%	17%		15%	18%	14%	17%	14%	17%	17%	16%	12%	12%		
Obese	10,463	2,146	32	94	527	68	96	236	*	126	73	5	113	188	31	441	54	21	16	*	
Pct of total	15%	15%	17%	14%	15%	15%	12%	18%		15%	19%	14%	14%	18%	19%	16%	16%	12%	16%		
2019																					
Total Children	68,330	12,657	179	680	3,235	401	708	1,175	**	743	346	36	780	947	167	2,420	315	163	106	*	
Under weight	2,378	424	6	27	102	11	20	28	*	35	14	1	20	34	**	88	12	9	**	*	
Pct of total	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%		5%	4%	4%	3%	4%		4%	4%	6%			
Normal weight	45,127	8,096	116	438	2,047	264	465	729	**	480	210	25	528	594	110	1,537	196	106	65	*	
Pct of total	66%	64%	65%	64%	63%	66%	66%	62%		65%	61%	69%	68%	63%	66%	64%	62%	65%	61%		
Over weight	10,740	2,100	28	113	558	65	127	202	*	116	53	5	131	157	25	381	59	24	18	*	
Pct of total	16%	17%	15%	17%	17%	16%	18%	17%		16%	15%	14%	17%	17%	15%	16%	19%	15%	17%		
Obese	10,085	2,037	29	102	528	61	96	216	**	112	69	5	101	162	28	414	48	24	22	*	
Pct of total	15%	16%	16%	15%	16%	15%	14%	18%		15%	20%	14%	13%	17%	17%	17%	15%	15%	21%		
2020																					
Total Children	26,929	4,611	65	277	1,176	129	263	408	**	275	120	12	299	334	52	900	123	46	37	*	
Under weight	1,148	175	3	10	44	4	7	14	*	16	6	1	9	13	**	35	**	**	*	*	
Pct of total	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%		6%	5%	8%	3%	4%		4%					
Normal weight	17,193	2,874	40	166	694	79	177	232	**	181	71	7	194	210	33	588	87	31	20	*	
Pct of total	64%	62%	62%	60%	59%	61%	67%	57%		66%	59%	60%	65%	63%	63%	65%	71%	67%	54%		
Over weight	4,270	758	11	48	192	24	43	70	*	36	20	2	59	55	7	138	15	8	10	*	
Pct of total	16%	16%	17%	17%	16%	18%	16%	17%		13%	17%	15%	20%	17%	13%	15%	12%	17%	27%		
Obese	4,318	804	11	53	246	22	36	93	*	42	23	2	37	55	10	139	17	**	7	*	
Pct of total	16%	17%	17%	19%	21%	17%	14%	23%		15%	19%	17%	12%	17%	19%	15%	14%		19%		

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

* 10 or fewer observations; ** No observations.

Appendix E: Health

Figure E7: Weight Status of Pregnant Women Participating in WIC (2018 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other	
2018																					
Number of women	36,031	6,963	95	376	1,783	230	457	604	**	418	166	22	407	498	94	1,329	200	104	47	**	
Overweight	9,622	1,972	28	114	504	63	130	165		113	55	6	115	129	23	371	63	34	16		
Obese	12,738	2,583	*	136	677	*	156	*		164	63	*	129	*	37	483	78	28	16		
Percent overweight or obese	62.1%	65.4%	29.5%	66.5%	66.2%	27.2%	62.6%	27.4%		66.3%	71.1%	26.4%	60.0%	25.9%	63.8%	64.3%	70.5%	59.6%	68.1%		
2019																					
Number of women	32,816	6,134	91	293	1,557	204	375	545	**	373	153	18	379	459	75	1,161	184	90	58	**	
Overweight	8,864	1,762	24	81	479	52	113	171		101	47	4	106	114	21	317	51	30	15		
Obese	11,893	2,326	*	96	615	*	125	*		140	56	*	148	*	29	431	70	35	25		
Percent overweight or obese	63.3%	66.6%	25.8%	60.4%	70.3%	25.5%	63.5%	31.3%		64.6%	67.3%	20.7%	67.0%	24.9%	66.7%	64.4%	65.8%	72.2%	69.0%		
2020																					
Number of women	14,640	2,607	32	141	660	73	147	223	**	165	55	5	162	209	29	524	72	37	23	**	
Overweight	3,959	729	10	39	199	20	33	82		45	15	1	46	52	10	118	19	14	7		
Obese	5,449	1,054	*	49	275	*	55	*		65	27	*	65	*	13	227	31	13	9		
Percent overweight or obese	64.3%	68.4%	29.5%	62.4%	71.8%	27.7%	59.9%	36.6%		66.7%	76.4%	19.6%	68.5%	25.1%	79.3%	65.8%	69.4%	73.0%	69.6%		

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

* 10 or fewer observations; ** No observations.

Figure E8: Breastfeeding Rates Among Mothers Participating in WIC (2018 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other	
2018																					
Total Infants	36,288	6,812	91	361	1,769	210	456	584	**	450	131	21	438	417	104	1,336	190	104	35	**	
Number breastfed	27,834	5,240	71	304	1,305	169	345	475		343	104	16	330	311	81	1,053	140	71	26		
Percent breastfed	76.7%	76.9%	77.6%	84.2%	73.8%	80.5%	75.7%	81.4%		76.2%	79.4%	79.1%	75.3%	74.7%	77.9%	78.8%	73.7%	68.3%	74.3%		
2019																					
Total Infants	34,714	6,381	99	297	1,641	208	409	574	**	441	145	20	409	436	69	1,172	182	113	52	**	
Number breastfed	27,296	5,075	78	250	1,282	167	336	458		327	130	16	314	344	50	935	161	89	40		
Percent breastfed	78.6%	79.5%	79.2%	84.2%	78.1%	80.2%	82.2%	79.7%		74.1%	89.7%	77.8%	76.8%	78.9%	72.5%	79.8%	88.5%	78.8%	76.9%		
2020																					
Total Infants	32,545	6,001	86	259	1,574	174	416	532	**	397	132	17	401	418	84	1,114	164	96	40	**	
Number breastfed	25,322	4,706	69	215	1,216	142	325	426		298	105	14	311	313	69	886	133	74	34		
Percent breastfed	77.8%	78.4%	80.6%	83.0%	77.3%	81.5%	78.1%	80.0%		75.1%	79.5%	79.5%	77.6%	74.9%	82.1%	79.5%	81.1%	77.1%	85.0%		

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

* 10 or fewer observations; ** No observations.

Appendix E: Health

Figure E9: Payer of Births

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other	
2014 to 2016																					
Total Births with Payer Details	84,524	9,473	150	546	2,558	420	626	864	*	859	209	51	227	650	144	2,035	32	43	58	*	
AHCCCS	52.9%	76.7%	88.3%	74.0%	84.9%	72.6%	71.0%	89.6%	*	55.4%	89.5%	61.4%	70.4%	75.8%	70.1%	72.8%	71.9%	68.1%	90.2%	*	
Indian Health Services	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	1.9%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	*	1.2%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	
Private Insurance	41.4%	19.8%	8.7%	20.3%	12.3%	24.0%	24.6%	6.9%	*	40.0%	7.3%	32.5%	26.2%	20.5%	25.2%	24.0%	23.9%	28.5%	9.8%	*	
Self-Pay	4.6%	3.0%	2.3%	3.8%	2.4%	2.5%	4.5%	3.5%	*	3.4%	3.2%	4.6%	3.4%	3.7%	4.6%	2.6%	4.3%	3.4%	0.0%	*	
2017 to 2019																					
Total Births with Payer Details	77,821	8,456	130	480	2,239	356	584	749	*	838	169	47	207	542	131	1,869	30	39	46	*	
AHCCCS	52.2%	74.4%	84.8%	71.2%	82.8%	66.8%	71.7%	87.5%	*	55.6%	92.7%	58.4%	69.8%	70.5%	75.3%	69.7%	72.7%	73.7%	100.0%	*	
Indian Health Services	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*	
Private Insurance	42.2%	22.1%	11.2%	26.1%	13.8%	29.2%	24.9%	9.0%	*	39.8%	7.3%	37.1%	26.3%	25.3%	24.7%	26.9%	23.0%	26.3%	0.0%	*	
Self-Pay	4.7%	3.2%	4.0%	2.7%	3.4%	4.0%	3.4%	3.5%	*	3.9%	0.0%	4.4%	3.9%	4.2%	0.0%	2.9%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	*	

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

*10 or fewer observations

Figure E10: Health Insurance Status

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
All Residents (Non-Institutionalized)	6,941,028	610,410	6,281	32,393	133,769	39,245	34,151	44,259	1,319	56,457	10,287	2,575	42,110	49,559	10,532	116,548	15,876	9,470	5,079	498
No Health Insurance	723,547	117,141	1,399	6,573	30,542	9,869	6,221	11,911	153	5,482	2,762	211	7,265	8,270	2,111	18,569	3,137	1,578	1,042	46
% of Total	10.4%	19.2%	22.3%	20.3%	22.8%	25.1%	18.2%	26.9%	11.6%	9.7%	26.8%	8.2%	17.3%	16.7%	20.0%	15.9%	19.8%	16.7%	20.5%	9.3%
Private Health Insurance	4,116,400	269,247	1,570	16,516	45,168	14,330	16,288	11,842	882	37,243	3,346	1,713	20,939	23,226	5,253	56,395	7,486	5,258	1,424	367
% of Total	59.3%	44.1%	25.0%	51.0%	33.8%	36.5%	47.7%	26.8%	66.9%	66.0%	32.5%	66.5%	49.7%	46.9%	49.9%	48.4%	47.2%	55.5%	28.0%	73.6%
Public Health Insurance	2,686,086	255,404	3,590	10,831	63,609	17,107	12,787	22,460	351	17,040	5,029	726	16,314	20,814	3,429	49,022	6,113	3,191	2,884	108
% of Total	38.7%	41.8%	57.2%	33.4%	47.6%	43.6%	37.4%	50.7%	26.6%	30.2%	48.9%	28.2%	38.7%	42.0%	32.6%	42.1%	38.5%	33.7%	56.8%	21.6%
All Residents Under 6 Years-Old	517,639	61,316	554	2,472	14,193	3,426	4,643	4,876	75	6,267	946	186	4,366	3,577	907	11,922	1,303	869	699	36
No Health Insurance	34,516	4,681	22	257	1,209	209	265	493	6	289	42	19	576	350	42	734	39	80	47	1
% of Total	6.7%	7.6%	4.0%	10.4%	8.5%	6.1%	5.7%	10.1%	7.6%	4.6%	4.4%	10.5%	13.2%	9.8%	4.6%	6.2%	3.0%	9.2%	6.7%	2.0%
Private Health Insurance	279,359	19,863	92	642	2,941	809	1,799	614	38	3,941	244	119	1,845	1,028	480	4,336	553	259	99	24
% of Total	54.0%	32.4%	16.6%	26.0%	20.7%	23.6%	38.7%	12.6%	50.3%	62.9%	25.8%	64.0%	42.3%	28.7%	52.9%	36.4%	42.4%	29.8%	14.1%	67.7%
Public Health Insurance	224,820	38,745	452	1,609	10,239	2,604	2,638	3,830	31	2,227	720	50	2,269	2,284	390	7,481	775	558	576	11
% of Total	43.4%	63.2%	81.6%	65.1%	72.1%	76.0%	56.8%	78.6%	42.1%	35.5%	76.1%	26.7%	52.0%	63.9%	43.0%	62.8%	59.5%	64.2%	82.4%	31.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2015-2019). Tables S0101 - Age and Sex; B09001 - Population Under 18 Years by Age; S1101 - Households and Families. Retrieved from data.census.gov.

Appendix E: Health

Figure E11: Vaccination Rates at Child Care Facilities (Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tollson	Wilson	Other
Vaccines at Child Care Facilities (2018-2019)																				
Number of Facilities Reporting	1,590	106	1	9	9	13	9	10	*	8	2	1	4	18	1	15	3	2	1	*
Number of Students Enrolled	86,829	6,044	83	611	690	540	383	635	*	542	34	0	367	1,165	37	683	142	78	54	*
4+ doses of Dtap (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis)	80,243	5,746	83	576	677	516	381	605	*	523	32	0	359	1,106	36	599	126	74	53	*
% of Total	92.4%	95.1%	100.0%	94.3%	98.1%	95.6%	99.5%	95.3%	*	96.5%	94.1%		0.9782	94.9%	97.3%	87.7%	88.7%	94.9%	98.1%	*
DTaP Exempt	3,114	127	0	22	3	7	0	6	*	14	0	0	8	31	0	24	11	1	0	*
% of Total	3.6%	2.1%	0.0%	3.6%	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.9%	*	2.6%	0.0%		0.0218	2.7%	0.0%	3.5%	7.7%	1.3%	0.0%	*
3+ doses of Polio	81,687	5,818	83	586	684	528	382	622	*	525	34	0	359	1,109	36	614	126	76	54	*
% of Total	94.1%	96.3%	100.0%	95.9%	99.1%	97.8%	99.7%	98.0%	*	96.9%	100.0%		0.9782	95.2%	97.3%	89.9%	88.7%	97.4%	100.0%	*
Polio Exempt	2,931	128	0	21	2	5	0	6	*	14	0	0	8	36	0	24	11	1	0	*
% of Total	3.4%	2.1%	0.0%	3.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	*	2.6%	0.0%		0.0218	3.1%	0.0%	3.5%	7.7%	1.3%	0.0%	*
1+ doses of MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella)	82,224	5,863	83	588	683	527	383	629	*	535	34	0	360	1,122	37	626	125	77	54	*
% of Total	94.7%	97.0%	100.0%	96.2%	99.0%	97.6%	100.0%	99.1%	*	98.7%	100.0%		0.98093	96.3%	100.0%	91.7%	88.0%	98.7%	100.0%	*
MMR Exempt	2,962	120	0	21	2	7	0	6	*	7	0	0	7	29	0	29	11	1	0	*
% of Total	3.4%	2.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.9%	*	1.3%	0.0%		0.01907	2.5%	0.0%	4.2%	7.7%	1.3%	0.0%	*
3+ doses of Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b)	81,770	5,821	83	590	680	527	383	626	*	522	34	0	362	1,104	36	616	127	77	54	*
% of Total	94.2%	96.3%	100.0%	96.6%	98.6%	97.6%	100.0%	98.6%	*	96.3%	100.0%		0.98638	94.8%	97.3%	90.2%	89.4%	98.7%	100.0%	*
Hib Exempt	3,001	117	0	17	2	6	0	6	*	15	0	0	5	31	0	24	10	1	0	*
% of Total	3.5%	1.9%	0.0%	2.8%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	*	2.8%	0.0%		0.01362	2.7%	0.0%	3.5%	7.0%	1.3%	0.0%	*
2 doses of HepA (Hepatitis A)	74,028	5,542	83	554	661	501	362	563	*	523	33	0	352	1,057	36	570	125	72	50	*
% of Total	85.3%	91.7%	100.0%	90.7%	95.8%	92.8%	94.5%	88.7%	*	96.5%	97.1%		0.95913	90.7%	97.3%	83.5%	88.0%	92.3%	92.6%	*
HepA Exempt	3,269	143	0	24	2	8	0	6	*	15	0	0	11	33	0	31	11	1	1	*
% of Total	3.8%	2.4%	0.0%	3.9%	0.3%	1.5%	0.0%	0.9%	*	2.8%	0.0%		0.02997	2.8%	0.0%	4.5%	7.7%	1.3%	1.9%	*
3+ doses of HepB (Hepatitis B)	80,794	5,761	83	573	682	525	368	619	*	521	33	0	361	1,094	36	607	130	76	53	*
% of Total	93.0%	95.3%	100.0%	93.8%	98.8%	97.2%	96.1%	97.5%	*	96.1%	97.1%		0.98365	93.9%	97.3%	88.9%	91.5%	97.4%	98.1%	*
HepB Exempt	3,124	135	0	22	1	6	0	6	*	15	0	0	5	37	0	30	11	1	1	*
% of Total	3.6%	2.2%	0.0%	3.6%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	*	2.8%	0.0%		0.01362	3.2%	0.0%	4.4%	7.7%	1.3%	1.9%	*
1+ doses of Varicella (Chicken Pox) and/or History	82,037	5,833	83	588	681	529	383	628	*	526	34	0	360	1,101	37	626	127	76	54	*
% of Total	94.5%	96.5%	100.0%	96.2%	98.7%	98.0%	100.0%	98.9%	*	97.0%	100.0%		0.98093	94.5%	100.0%	91.7%	89.4%	97.4%	100.0%	*
Varicella Exempt	3,043	135	0	21	2	7	0	6	*	15	0	0	7	33	0	32	11	1	0	*
% of Total	3.5%	2.2%	0.0%	3.4%	0.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.9%	*	2.8%	0.0%		0.01907	2.8%	0.0%	4.7%	7.7%	1.3%	0.0%	*

Appendix E: Health

Figure E11: Vaccination Rates at Child Care Facilities (Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Religious Exempt	3,910	147	0	26	3	9	0	6	*	15	0	0	13	36	0	26	11	1	1	*
% of Total	4.5%	2.4%	0.0%	4.3%	0.4%	1.7%	0.0%	0.9%	*	2.8%	0.0%	0.03542	3.1%	0.0%	3.8%	7.7%	1.3%	1.9%	*	
Medical Exempt	164	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
Temporary Medical Exempt	72	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	*
% of Total	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	*	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*
Vaccines at Child Care Facilities (2019-2020)																				
Number of Facilities Reporting	1,589	125	0	11	11	15	9	11	*	9	4	1	3	21	1	23	3	2	1	*
Number of Students Enrolled	85,805	6,532	0	664	750	545	379	612	*	555	149	73	345	1,120	14	943	163	82	138	*
4+ doses of Dtap (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis)	78,579	6,115	0	629	745	521	364	574	*	517	146	73	335	972	13	877	146	74	129	*
% of Total	91.6%	93.6%		94.7%	99.3%	95.6%	96.0%	93.8%	*	93.2%	98.0%	100.0%	0.97101	86.8%	92.9%	93.0%	89.6%	90.2%	93.5%	*
DTaP Exempt	3,169	147	0	29	2	4	3	10	*	13	1	0	7	34	0	33	4	3	4	*
% of Total	3.7%	2.3%		4.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%	1.6%	*	2.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.02029	3.0%	0.0%	3.5%	2.5%	3.7%	2.9%	*
3+ doses of Polio	79,862	6,214	0	629	749	529	367	590	*	527	148	73	333	994	13	892	158	78	134	*
% of Total	93.1%	95.1%		94.7%	99.9%	97.1%	96.8%	96.4%	*	95.0%	99.3%	100.0%	0.96522	88.8%	92.9%	94.6%	96.9%	95.1%	97.1%	*
Polio Exempt	3,010	139	0	27	0	3	3	10	*	13	1	0	8	32	0	31	5	2	4	*
% of Total	3.5%	2.1%		4.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	*	2.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.02319	2.9%	0.0%	3.3%	3.1%	2.4%	2.9%	*
1+ doses of MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella)	80,217	6,260	0	630	747	534	368	597	*	540	148	73	337	1,000	14	898	159	80	135	*
% of Total	93.5%	95.8%		94.9%	99.6%	98.0%	97.1%	97.5%	*	97.3%	99.3%	100.0%	0.97681	89.3%	100.0%	95.2%	97.5%	97.6%	97.8%	*
MMR Exempt	3,116	153	0	34	3	5	3	10	*	13	1	0	8	35	0	32	4	2	3	*
% of Total	3.6%	2.3%		5.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%	1.6%	*	2.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.02319	3.1%	0.0%	3.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	*
3+ doses of Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b)	79,761	6,218	0	635	734	530	370	589	*	513	148	73	338	1,025	14	881	156	79	133	*
% of Total	93.0%	95.2%		95.6%	97.9%	97.2%	97.6%	96.2%	*	92.4%	99.3%	100.0%	0.97971	91.5%	100.0%	93.4%	95.7%	96.3%	96.4%	*
Hib Exempt	2,985	140	0	24	1	2	3	10	*	13	0	0	7	35	0	35	3	3	4	*
% of Total	3.5%	2.1%		3.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	1.6%	*	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.02029	3.1%	0.0%	3.7%	1.8%	3.7%	2.9%	*
2 doses of HepA (Hepatitis A)	72,871	6,018	0	615	740	495	352	566	*	508	149	73	329	983	14	851	153	70	120	*
% of Total	84.9%	92.1%		92.6%	98.7%	90.8%	92.9%	92.5%	*	91.5%	100.0%	100.0%	0.95362	87.8%	100.0%	90.2%	93.9%	85.4%	87.0%	*
HepA Exempt	3,353	155	0	31	2	3	3	10	*	14	0	0	8	37	0	35	4	3	5	*
% of Total	3.9%	2.4%		4.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	*	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.02319	3.3%	0.0%	3.7%	2.5%	3.7%	3.6%	*
3+ doses of HepB (Hepatitis B)	79,262	6,270	0	636	749	533	363	586	*	528	149	73	336	1,043	13	891	156	80	134	*
% of Total	92.4%	96.0%		95.8%	99.9%	97.8%	95.8%	95.8%	*	95.1%	100.0%	100.0%	0.97391	93.1%	92.9%	94.5%	95.7%	97.6%	97.1%	*
HepB Exempt	3,174	147	0	28	0	3	3	10	*	13	0	0	8	38	0	35	3	2	4	*
% of Total	3.7%	2.3%		4.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	*	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.02319	3.4%	0.0%	3.7%	1.8%	2.4%	2.9%	*

Appendix E: Health

Figure E11: Vaccination Rates at Child Care Facilities (Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
1+ doses of Varicella (Chicken Pox) and/or History	80,097	6,307	0	637	747	534	372	595	*	537	149	73	337	1,049	14	891	158	79	135	*
% of Total	93.3%	96.6%		95.9%	99.6%	98.0%	98.2%	97.2%	*	96.8%	100.0%	100.0%	0.97681	93.7%	100.0%	94.5%	96.9%	96.3%	97.8%	*
Varicella Exempt	3,167	149	0	27	3	3	3	10	*	14	0	0	8	36	0	35	4	3	3	*
% of Total	3.7%	2.3%		4.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	*	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.02319	3.2%	0.0%	3.7%	2.5%	3.7%	2.2%	*
Religious Exempt	4,319	304	0	38	4	7	3	50	*	14	1	0	8	40	0	126	5	3	5	*
% of Total	5.0%	4.7%		5.7%	0.5%	1.3%	0.8%	8.2%	*	2.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.02319	3.6%	0.0%	13.4%	3.1%	3.7%	3.6%	*
Medical Exempt	384	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	*
Temporary Medical Exempt	155	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	*
% of Total	0.6%	0.1%		0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

*10 or fewer observations

Appendix E: Health

Figure E12: Kindergarten Vaccination Rates (Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendegast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tollson	Wilson	Other
Vaccines for Kindergarteners (2018-2019)																				
Number of Facilities Reporting	1,350	134	2	7	26	7	4	8	*	12	4	*	7	20	1	31	2	2	1	*
Number of Students Enrolled	79,981	8,671	195	346	2239	388	345	596	*	1,014	163	*	644	893	87	1,341	144	139	137	*
4+ doses of Dtap (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis)	74,181	8,237	181	318	2154	376	336	582	*	960	161	*	612	842	83	1,218	141	136	137	*
% of Total	92.7%	95.0%	92.8%	91.9%	0.96204	96.9%	97.4%	97.7%	*	94.7%	98.8%	*	0.95031	94.3%	95.4%	90.8%	97.9%	97.8%	100.0%	*
DTaP Exempt	4,079	231	11	9	41	6	1	5	*	42	1	*	20	24	3	65	2	1	0	*
% of Total	5.1%	2.7%	5.6%	2.6%	0.01831	1.5%	0.3%	0.8%	*	4.1%	0.6%	*	0.03106	2.7%	3.4%	4.8%	1.4%	0.7%	0.0%	*
3+ doses of Polio	74,547	8,274	182	318	2183	370	337	588	*	956	162	*	620	852	83	1,208	142	136	137	*
% of Total	93.2%	95.4%	93.3%	91.9%	0.97499	95.4%	97.7%	98.7%	*	94.3%	99.4%	*	0.96273	95.4%	95.4%	90.1%	98.6%	97.8%	100.0%	*
Polio Exempt	3,935	225	11	10	36	4	0	4	*	43	1	*	20	25	3	65	2	1	0	*
% of Total	4.9%	2.6%	5.6%	2.9%	0.01608	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%	*	4.2%	0.6%	*	0.03106	2.8%	3.4%	4.8%	1.4%	0.7%	0.0%	*
2+ doses of MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella)	74,288	8,257	182	316	2154	365	341	590	*	956	162	*	620	855	83	1,217	142	138	136	*
% of Total	92.9%	95.2%	93.3%	91.3%	0.96204	94.1%	98.8%	99.0%	*	94.3%	99.4%	*	0.96273	95.7%	95.4%	90.8%	98.6%	99.3%	99.3%	*
MMR Exempt	4,128	242	11	14	42	6	0	4	*	49	1	*	20	24	3	64	2	1	1	*
% of Total	5.2%	2.8%	5.6%	4.0%	0.01876	1.5%	0.0%	0.7%	*	4.8%	0.6%	*	0.03106	2.7%	3.4%	4.8%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	*
3+ doses of HepB (Hepatitis B)	75,477	8,367	184	330	2190	377	343	588	*	976	162	*	623	863	83	1,230	142	139	137	*
% of Total	94.4%	96.5%	94.4%	95.4%	0.97812	97.2%	99.4%	98.7%	*	96.3%	99.4%	*	0.96739	96.6%	95.4%	91.7%	98.6%	100.0%	100.0%	*
Hep B Exempt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
% of Total	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%	*
2+ doses of Varicella (Chicken Pox) and/or History	63,881	7,001	160	312	1874	175	329	555	*	778	138	*	515	683	82	1,086	108	73	133	*
% of Total	79.9%	80.7%	82.1%	90.2%	0.83698	45.1%	95.4%	93.1%	*	76.7%	84.7%	*	0.79969	76.5%	94.3%	81.0%	75.0%	52.5%	97.1%	*
Varicella Exempt	3,100	188	10	9	24	4	1	3	*	35	2	*	15	22	1	59	1	1	1	*
% of Total	3.9%	2.2%	5.1%	2.6%	0.01072	1.0%	0.3%	0.5%	*	3.5%	1.2%	*	0.02329	2.5%	1.1%	4.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	*
Permanent Personal Beliefs Exemption	4,755	260	11	13	46	6	1	4	*	51	1	*	20	35	3	65	2	1	1	*
% of Total	5.9%	3.0%	5.6%	3.8%	0.02054	1.5%	0.3%	0.7%	*	5.0%	0.6%	*	0.03106	3.9%	3.4%	4.8%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	*
Permanent Medical or Laboratory Evidence of Immunity	132	11	0	3	3	0	1	1	*	0	2	*	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	*
Temporary Medical Exempt	77	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	*	3	0	*	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	*
% of Total	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%	0.00179	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	*	0.3%	1.2%	*	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	*

Appendix E: Health

Figure E12: Kindergarten Vaccination Rates (Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendegast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tollson	Wilson	Other
Vaccines for Kindergardeners (2019-2020)																				
Number of Facilities Reporting	1,382	129	1	7	25	7	4	9	*	11	3	*	7	18	2	31	2	2	0	*
Number of Students Enrolled	247,564	8,781	116	280	2543	342	347	682	*	1,002	135	*	648	874	77	1,419	149	167	0	*
4+ doses of Dtap (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis)																				
	230,723	8,376	105	260	2456	330	340	660	*	922	130	*	626	839	76	1,324	148	160	0	*
% of Total	93.2%	95.4%	90.5%	92.9%	0.96579	96.5%	98.0%	96.8%	*	92.0%	96.3%	*	0.96605	96.0%	98.7%	93.3%	99.3%	95.8%		*
DTaP Exempt	11,474	175	9	7	18	2	2	6	*	50	0	*	10	14	0	55	0	2	0	*
% of Total	4.6%	2.0%	7.8%	2.5%	0.00708	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	*	5.0%	0.0%	*	0.01543	1.6%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	1.2%		*
3+ doses of Polio																				
	231,771	8,429	107	261	2485	327	342	666	*	922	133	*	630	848	76	1,323	148	161	0	*
% of Total	93.6%	96.0%	92.2%	93.2%	0.97719	95.6%	98.6%	97.7%	*	92.0%	98.5%	*	0.97222	97.0%	98.7%	93.2%	99.3%	96.4%		*
Polio Exempt	11,337	178	9	7	15	3	0	6	*	54	1	*	11	15	0	55	0	2	0	*
% of Total	4.6%	2.0%	7.8%	2.5%	0.0059	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	*	5.4%	0.7%	*	0.01698	1.7%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	1.2%		*
2+ doses of MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella)																				
	231,145	8,429	107	261	2483	315	341	667	*	924	134	*	633	848	76	1,332	149	159	0	*
% of Total	93.4%	96.0%	92.2%	93.2%	0.97641	92.1%	98.3%	97.8%	*	92.2%	99.3%	*	0.97685	97.0%	98.7%	93.9%	100.0%	95.2%		*
MMR Exempt	11,682	176	9	9	15	5	1	6	*	53	0	*	9	15	0	52	0	2	0	*
% of Total	4.7%	2.0%	7.8%	3.2%	0.0059	1.5%	0.3%	0.9%	*	5.3%	0.0%	*	0.01389	1.7%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	1.2%		*
3+ doses of HepB (Hepatitis B)																				
	234,395	8,520	107	269	2513	331	346	665	*	945	133	*	633	853	76	1,339	149	161	0	*
% of Total	94.7%	97.0%	92.2%	96.1%	0.9882	96.8%	99.7%	97.5%	*	94.3%	98.5%	*	0.97685	97.6%	98.7%	94.4%	100.0%	96.4%		*
Hep B Exempt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
% of Total	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%		*
2+ doses of Varicella (Chicken Pox) and/or History																				
	199,413	6,878	101	218	2233	176	240	372	*	791	115	*	610	786	67	1,064	23	82	0	*
% of Total	80.6%	78.3%	87.1%	77.9%	0.8781	51.5%	69.2%	54.5%	*	78.9%	85.2%	*	0.94136	89.9%	87.0%	75.0%	15.4%	49.1%		*
Varicella Exempt	8,788	161	9	7	21	4	0	2	*	44	0	*	7	12	0	53	0	2	0	*
% of Total	3.5%	1.8%	7.8%	2.5%	0.00826	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	*	4.4%	0.0%	*	0.0108	1.4%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	1.2%		*
Permanent Personal Beliefs																				
Exemption	13,280	209	9	9	41	4	1	6	*	54	1	*	10	17	0	55	0	2	0	*
% of Total	5.4%	2.4%	7.8%	3.2%	0.01612	1.2%	0.3%	0.9%	*	5.4%	0.7%	*	0.01543	1.9%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	1.2%		*
Permanent Medical or Laboratory Evidence of Immunity																				
	440	5	0	0	2	0	1	0	*	0	0	*	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	*
Temporary Medical Exempt	384	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	*
% of Total	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.00079	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	*	0.0%	0.0%	*	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%		*

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

*10 or fewer observations

Appendix E: Health

Figure E13: Opioid Overdose Deaths and Infant Hospitalizations from Maternal Use of Opioids During Pregnancy (2017 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Opioid overdose deaths (2017-2020)	5,455	406	*	30	80	33	19	30	*	35	*	*	30	61	*	78	*	*	10	*
Newborns hospitalized after birth due to maternal drug use during pregnancy (2017-2020)	8,507	1,382	9	124	273	79	58	120	*	60	33	*	62	178	9	298	46	16	17	*

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

*10 or fewer observations

Figure E14: Hospitalizations of Children (2016 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Number of Inpatient Hospitalizations (children 0-4) - 2016-2020	2,214	263	*	24	72	29	16	27	*	21	7	*	18	28	*	81	10	*	*	*
Number of Inpatient Hospitalizations (children 0-14) - 2016-2020	5,672	683	8	48	190	92	39	76	*	74	22	*	49	89	10	239	31	12	9	*

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

*10 or fewer observations

Figure E15: Emergency Room Visits of Children (2016 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Emergency room visits (children 0-14) - 2016-2020	41,403	6,273	69	399	1,841	665	441	729	*	871	227	16	391	756	145	1,868	185	59	80	*

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

*10 or fewer observations

Appendix E: Health

Figure E16: Primary Reasons for Non-Fatal Emergency Room Visits (2016 - 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Fall	84,694	11,991
Struck by, Against	22,998	3,405
Other	29,905	4,398
Natural/Environmental	14,194	2,617
Unspecified	910	86
Poisoning	11,151	1,689
Cut/Pierce	6,166	923
Fire/Hot Objects or Substance	4,903	816
Overexertion	3,680	422
MV Traffic	4,710	905
Pedalcyclist, Other	980	132
Drowning/Submersion	420	49
Other Transport	586	54
Machinery	95	8
Pedestrian, Other	147	27

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

Appendix E: Health

Figure E17: Infant Mortality Rate (2014 - 2019)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Kyrene	Laveen	Murphy	Osborne	Pendergast	Phoenix	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
2014 to 2016																				
Infant Deaths	315	53	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	*	*	*	*
Average Mortality rate (per 100 live births)	0.6	0.4	0.1	*	0.6	0.3	*	0.6	*	0.7	*	*	*	0.9	*	0.8	*	*	*	*
Child Deaths (0-4)	419	63	*	*	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	*	*	*	*
Child Deaths (0-17)	606	92	*	*	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22	*	*	*	*
2017 to 2019																				
Infant Deaths	245	46	*	*	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	*	*	*	*
Average Mortality rate (per 100 live births)	0.6	0.4	0.1	*	0.6	*	*	0.6	*	0.7	*	*	*	0.7	*	0.7	*	*	*	*
Child Deaths (0-4)	324	52	*	*	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	*
Child Deaths (0-17)	583	88	*	*	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	*	*	*	*

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services.

*10 or fewer observations

Appendix F: Family Support

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Appendix F: Family Support

Figure F1: Child Removals (Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020)

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Fiscal Year 2019	4,717	207
Fiscal Year 2020	4,818	215

Source: Unpublished data provided by the Arizona Department of Child Services.

Figure F2: Reports to the Dept. of Child Safety (FY2019 - FY2021)

	Arizona	Maricopa County
FY2019		
Emotional Abuse	278	157
Neglect	32,227	19,031
Physical Abuse	12,123	7,565
Sexual Abuse	1,606	983
Total Reports Assigned for Investigation	46,234	27,736
FY2020		
Emotional Abuse	267	161
Neglect	29,450	17,517
Physical Abuse	13,133	8,120
Sexual Abuse	1,539	951
Total Reports Assigned for Investigation	44,389	26,749
FY2021		
Emotional Abuse	501	300
Neglect	28,104	16,550
Physical Abuse	13,261	8,097
Sexual Abuse	1,909	1,193
Total Reports Assigned for Investigation	43,775	26,140

Source: Semiannual Child Welfare Reports Published by DCS. Retrieved from <https://dcs.az.gov/news-reports/performance-measures>.

Appendix F: Family Support

Figure F3: Substantiated Reports to the Dept. of Child Safety (FY2019 - FY2021)

	Arizona	Maricopa County
FY2019		
Emotional Abuse	3	1
Neglect	6,874	3,896
Physical Abuse	1,187	653
Sexual Abuse	334	206
Total Reports Assigned for Investigation	8,398	4,756
FY2020		
Emotional Abuse	875	426
Neglect	6,002	3,062
Physical Abuse	1,648	843
Sexual Abuse	250	155
Total Reports Assigned for Investigation	8,775	4,486
FY2021		
Emotional Abuse	3	2
Neglect	2,789	1,476
Physical Abuse	982	546
Sexual Abuse	152	114
Total Reports Assigned for Investigation	3,926	2,138

Source: Semiannual Child Welfare Reports Published by DCS. Retrieved from <https://dcs.az.gov/news-reports/performance-measures>.