



Arizona KIDS COUNT Data Book

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Arizona KIDS COUNT Databook

Databook Contents

Overview	1
Trends	2
At a Glance	5
County Profiles	8
Comparing Counties	24
Sources	50

Arizona KIDS COUNT Databook

Statewide Trends for Arizona Children

Comparison of Rates 2009 to 2014

Demographic Trends



Birth Rates

LOWER



Children living in married couple families

LOWER



Children in families where all parents are in the labor force

HIGHER

Participation in Services



TANF cash assistance¹

MUCH LOWER



SNAP (food stamps)¹

LEVEL



Child care assistance²

HIGHER

Good News



Births to mothers without a high school education

LOWER



Juveniles arrested for a violent crime¹

MUCH LOWER



3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool

HIGHER

Bad News



Children living in poverty

MUCH HIGHER



Median family income

LOWER



Children in foster care¹

MUCH HIGHER

Note: Much lower and Much Higher = 20% or greater change

¹ Comparison between years 2009 and 2015

² Comparison between years 2012 and 2015

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Statewide Trends

The 1.6 million children growing up in Arizona today experience a wide range of family circumstances and conditions. Statewide and countywide data cannot possibly tell us the whole story, but comparing these overall statistics between counties and over time can direct our attention to critical trends and critical needs. Children’s Action Alliance has gathered these statistics together in one place as a reference tool for parents and community leaders across the state, and as a gauge of progress and problems. This Data Book also includes a few personal stories to show the human side of the key benchmarks. May the stories and the data bring Arizonans together to focus attention and action where they can make the most difference in the future for Arizona’s economy and families.

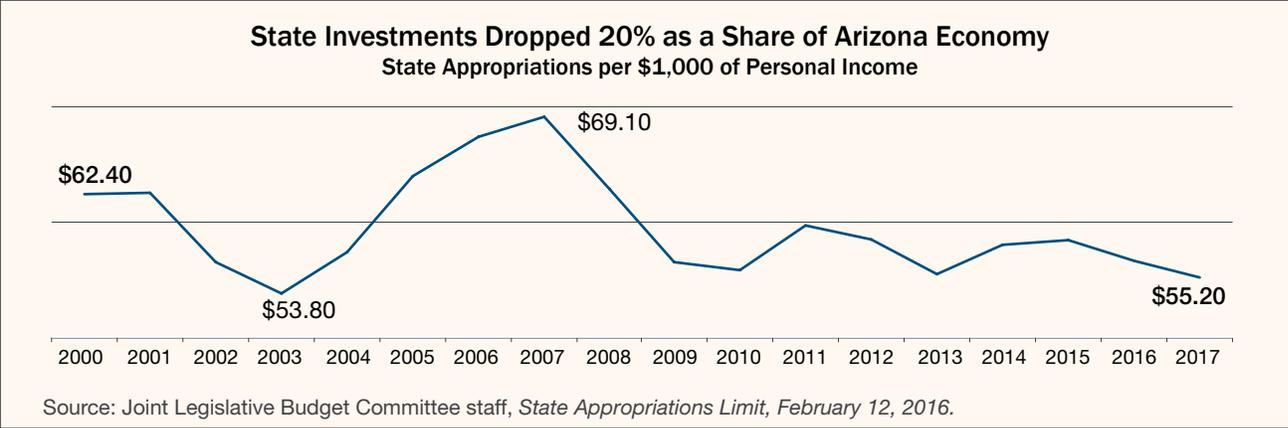
Economic Recovery Leaves Children and Families Behind

This book examines 5-year Arizona trends when available between 2009 and 2014—comparing conditions for families at the beginning of the Great Recession to several years after a slow economic recovery. It tells the story of hardworking parents struggling to take care of their families. The percentage of children living in poverty rose significantly statewide and grew in 13 counties. The percentage of children living in low-income families grew in every single county. In 2014, more than half (51%) of all children in our state lived in low-income families.

The data show us that family work effort remained high. The percentage of children with all parents in the labor force grew from 63% to 64%. But median annual income for families with children dropped by more than \$7,000.

These statistics tell us that economic struggle shapes the lives of hundreds of thousands of Arizona’s children.





Low family income is linked with so many other risk factors, including moving frequently to new neighborhoods and new schools, inadequate health care, low education attainment, higher rates of abuse and neglect, and increased levels of stress. Children facing these challenges need both personal support and policy strategies to improve their chances for success.

State Budget Policies Leave Children Out

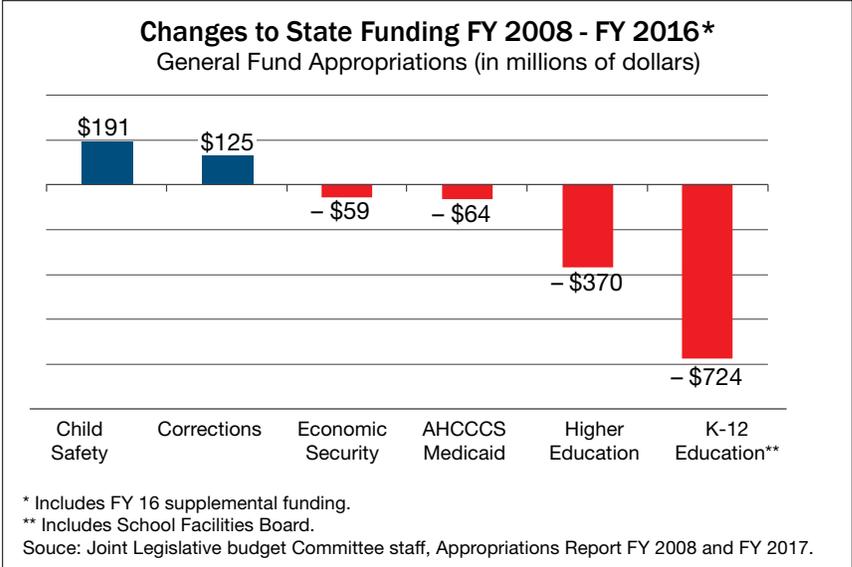
During the Great Recession Arizona suffered a high rate of home foreclosures, job losses, and dramatic drops in state revenue. Voters approved a temporary sales tax to cushion the impact and that expired in 2012. During the slow economic recovery, the major ongoing statewide policy directions have been shrinking state government, cutting spending in public K-12 and higher education, eliminating safety net strategies for struggling families, and suppressing state revenue growth with additional permanent tax cuts.

The data show that total state investments are not keeping up with the growth in Arizona's

economy. As a share of statewide income, state appropriations dropped 20% between the peak in 2007 and projections for 2017. Lawmakers cut funding for community colleges, universities, and charter and district K-12 schools, despite high public support and expectations for educational goals. They adopted new policies to freeze many children out of key safety net services, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families and child care assistance. As a result, the percentage of children participating in these services dropped as the need expanded.

Signs of Progress

Trends in two indicators show progress that can build a better future for many Arizona children. The percentage of babies born to mothers without a high school education dropped statewide and in 12 counties. This change means that fewer children will grow up facing the extreme obstacles and risks resulting from the low education and earnings of their moms. Arizona should work to continue this downward trend while also focusing policy attention on expanding opportunities for the moms and children in this category.



The rate of juveniles arrested for violent crimes dropped by more than a third between 2009 and 2015. This rate fell in every single county with only 1,551 arrests for violent crimes throughout the state in 2015. The drop in violent youth crime in Arizona mirrors the national trend; arrests of youth for violent crime have been falling since the mid 1990s, reaching a nationwide low in 2014. This reduction in violence allows Arizona to create policies that are smart on crime with resources and strategies focused on effective community-based services that keep struggling youth out of trouble.

Alarm Bells

Arizona stands out across the nation with an alarmingly large increase in the number of children living in foster care due to abuse or neglect. The rate grew by 87% between 2009 and 2015 and the number of children in foster care more than doubled in seven counties. By 2016, more than 19,000 children lived in foster care—enough children to fill every seat in the Phoenix Suns Talking Stick Resort Arena and still leave hundreds of babies and children sitting in the aisles. These statistics reflect growing and unmanageable stress on families, the destruction of the safety net to help families before they are in crisis, and the lack of effective child welfare policies and practices to keep children safely at home. The consequences include huge expense to taxpayers, an overwhelmed and unsustainable child protective services system, a shortage of foster families with children sleeping in offices and living in shelters, and life-changing trauma for thousands of children. Arizonans will bear the effects for many years to come, as children who have experienced foster care are far more likely to fail in school, become homeless, and suffer with poor mental and physical health.

Education Below Expectations

During the Great Recession, Arizona policies continued to raise expectations for educational performance by students, teachers, and schools. But at the very same time, state leaders cut state funding for public schools and left educators without the tools they need for success. The data here show weaknesses in our education system and slowed progress.

After years of improvement in the 4-year high school graduation rate, progress seems to have stalled. The statewide rate was 76% in both 2009 and 2014 and five counties had a drop in graduation rates over those years. The path to high school graduation starts long before 9th grade.



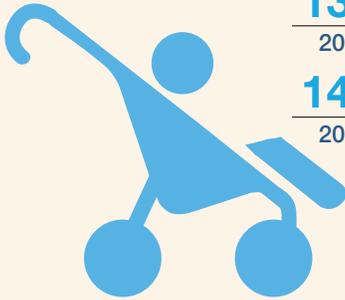
Reading success at the end of third grade predicts future school achievement and measures the strength of early educational experiences. With new standards and a new test, only 4 of 10 third grade students demonstrated reading proficiency on the AzMERIT English Language Arts test in 2015.

Research supports what parents and teachers have known for years: children without preschool start kindergarten already behind their peers and it is nearly impossible to ever catch up. For poor children in particular, quality preschool dramatically improves future success in school and in work. The rate of preschool participation for 3- and 4-year old children rose slightly statewide, but remains far below the national rate. Both participation rates and 5-year trends vary greatly from county to county. Focused attention on expanding access to quality preschool can move the needle on many indicators for Arizona's kids.

Arizona KIDS COUNT At a Glance

BIRTH RATE

(per 1,000)



13.0

2014

14.0

2009

POPULATION by Age



Under 18
Years Old

1,627,343

26%

2009

1,621,692

24%

2014



Under 5
Years Old

463,418

7%

2009

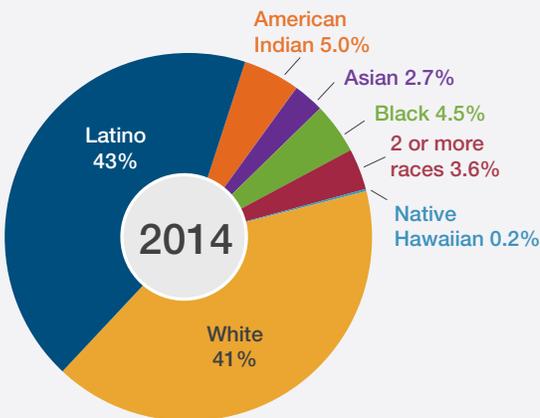
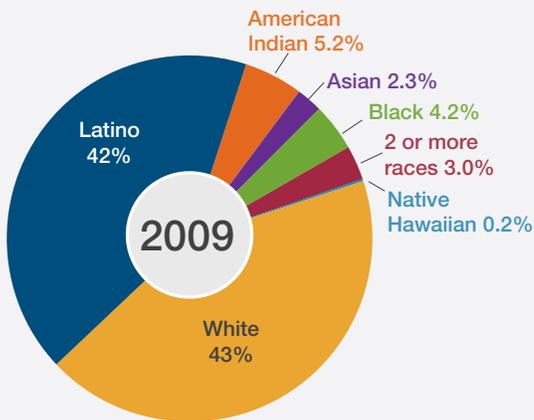
430,888

6%

2014

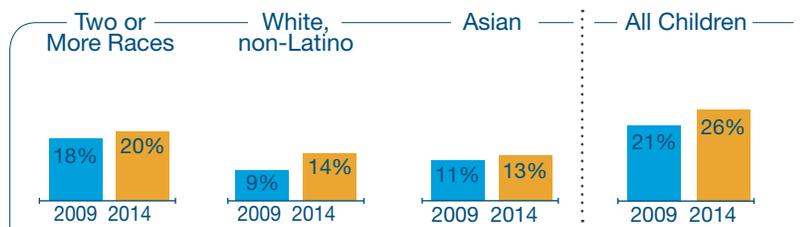
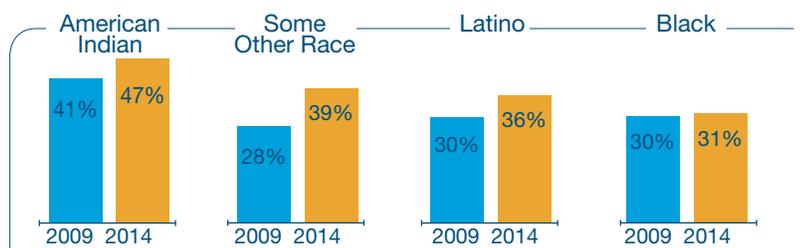
POPULATION

Children under 20,
by Race/Ethnicity



Living in Poverty

Children under 18,
by Race/Ethnicity



1,621,692

Total number of children
living in Arizona in 2014.

\$60,680



Median family income has
dropped from 2009 to 2014.
(in 2014 dollars)

\$53,470

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Children live in families with various characteristics.



In married-couple families	66% 2009	62% 2014
Being raised by grandparents	N/A 2009	5% 2014
Limited English-speaking households	N/A 2009	6% 2014
All parents in the labor force	63% 2009	64% 2014
Children who are U.S. citizens	95% 2009	97% 2014

EDUCATION Benchmarks

Preschool Enrollment
3-4 Year Olds

36%
2014

34%
2009

4-Year
Graduation
Rates

76%
2014

76%
2009

Asian	2009	2014	↓
	88%	85%	
Black	2009	2014	↓
	73%	71%	
Latino	2009	2014	↑
	69%	70%	
White	2009	2014	↓
	83%	82%	

Only
40%

3rd Graders Passing
AzMERIT English
Language Arts (2015)



Safety Net
ACCESS



Kids 0-18 Years Old

2009	2014
111,851	37,639
6.9%	2.3%



Kids 0-18 Years Old

2009	2015
643,989	650,043
40%	40%

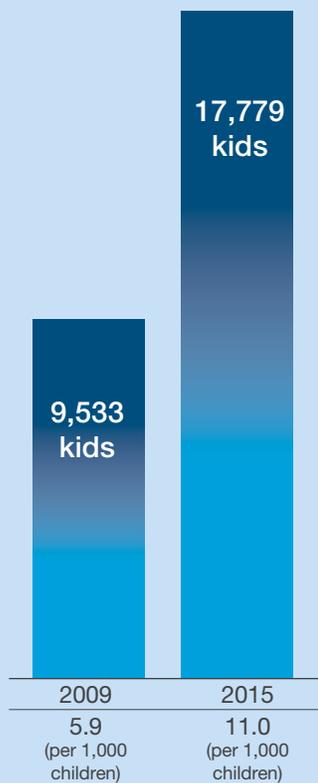


Kids 0-12 Years Old

2012	2015
49,920	55,871
4.3%	4.8%

Risk Factors

Children Living in Poverty	21%	26%
	2009	2014
Children Living Below 200% Federal Poverty Level	46%	51%
	2009	2014
Children Living without Health Insurance	N/A	12%
	2009	2014
Births to Moms without High School Education	24%	20%
	2009	2014
16-19 Year Olds Not in School and Not Working	10%	10%
	2009	2014



Children in FOSTER CARE

The number of children in foster care grew by

86%

from 2009 to 2015.

Arizona Daily News

Juvenile Crime Rate Drops

The rate of juveniles arrested for violent crimes dropped by more than a third between 2009 and 2015. This rate fell in every single county with only 1,551 arrests for violent crimes throughout the state in 2015. The drop in violent youth crime in Arizona mirrors the national trend;



arrests of youth nationwide low for violent crime in 2014. This reduction in violence allows Arizona to out of

Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 8-17 years old)

2009	2,378	2.7 per 1,000	2015	1,551	1.7 per 1,000
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Number of children under 18, by county

2009	2014
Apache	
22,798	21,019
Cochise	
29,928	28,533
Coconino	
31,915	30,047
Gila	
11,605	10,829
Graham	
10,725	10,728
Greenlee	
2,566	2,627
La Paz	
3,637	3,527
Maricopa	
1,011,847	1,023,993
Mohave	
41,985	37,964
Navajo	
32,377	30,243
Pima	
225,593	219,804
Pinal	
91,908	97,940
Santa Cruz	
14,527	13,230
Yavapai	
40,930	38,026
Yuma	
55,002	53,182

Arizona KIDS COUNT Databook

County Profiles



Apache	9	Greenlee	14	Pima	19
Cochise	10	La Paz	15	Pinal	20
Coconino	11	Maricopa	16	Santa Cruz	21
Gila	12	Mohave	17	Yavapai	22
Graham	13	Navajo	18	Yuma	23

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Apache



- Highest percentage of population who are children
- Highest percentage of children being raised by grandparents
- One of only two counties with a decrease in the percentage of children living in poverty
- Highest percentage of children living in poverty

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009	2014
Number of Population Under 18	22,798	21,019
Percent of Population Under 18	32%	29%
Number of Population Under 5	5,958	5,482
Percent of Population Under 5	8%	8%
Percent of Population Under 20 by Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	77%	74%
Asian	0.2%	0.3%
Black	0.1%	2%
Latino	7%	8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.05%
Two or More Races	2%	3%
White	13%	14%
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 people)	16.2	14.2

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Married-Couple Families	52%	44%
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents	N/A	13%
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	56%	56%
Median Income for Families with Children (2014 dollars)	\$36,614	\$32,766
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	100%	99%
Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	3%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

	2009	2014
3- and 4-Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool	36%	41%
4-Year Graduation Rate (#)	73% (828)	67% (545)
		2015
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	N/A	17%

RISK FACTORS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Poverty	46%	44%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level	73%	74%
Births to Mothers Without a High School Education (#)	18% (226)	18% (188)
Children Without Health Insurance	N/A	20%
16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working	18%	18%
	2009	2015
Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 children) (#)	1.7 (38)	1.9 (39)
Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime (per 1,000 8-17 year olds) (#)	0.8 (11)	0.3 (3)

SAFETY NET ACCESS

	2009		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)	15,880	70%	14,177	67%
Children Participating in TANF Cash Assistance ¹	304	1%	54	0.3%
	2012		2015	
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (under 12-years old)	30	0.2%	37	0.2%

¹ Data includes assistance distributed through some Tribal authorities.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Cochise

- Only county with an increase in the percent of its population who are under 5 years old
- Tied with two other counties for the largest percentage of children living in married couple families
- Lowest percentage of children without health insurance



DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009	2014
Number of Population Under 18	29,928	28,533
Percent of Population Under 18	23%	22%
Number of Population Under 5	8,351	8,243
Percent of Population Under 5	6%	7%
Percent of Population Under 20 by Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1%	1%
Asian	1%	1%
Black	4%	4%
Latino	47%	49%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.3%
Two or More Races	4%	4%
White	43%	41%
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 people)	13.0	12.7

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Married-Couple Families	65%	65%
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents	N/A	7%
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	57%	63%
Median Income for Families with Children (2014 dollars)	\$53,656	\$52,213
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	97%	98%
Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	7%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

	2009	2014
3- and 4-Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool	34%	39%
4-Year Graduation Rate (#)	79% (1,276)	80% (1,123)
2015		
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	N/A	38%

RISK FACTORS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Poverty	23%	25%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level	48%	51%
Births to Mothers Without a High School Education (#)	17% (312)	16% (266)
Children Without Health Insurance	N/A	10%
16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working	14%	13%
2009		
Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 children) (#)	4.9 (146)	7.9 (225)
Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime (per 1,000 8-17 year olds) (#)	2.2 (37)	1.1 (17)
2015		

SAFETY NET ACCESS

	2009		2015		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)	12,028	40%	12,870	45%	
Children Participating in TANF Cash Assistance ¹	2,238	8%	883	3%	
		2012		2015	
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (under 12-years old)	960	4.5%	895	4.3%	

¹ Data includes assistance distributed through some Tribal authorities.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Coconino



- Highest percentage of children living in households where all parents are in the labor force
- Lowest percentage of births to mothers without a high school education
- Largest increase in the percentage of children living in poverty

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009	2014
Number of Population Under 18	31,915	30,047
Percent of Population Under 18	24%	22%
Number of Population Under 5	9,127	8,334
Percent of Population Under 5	7%	6%
Percent of Population Under 20 by Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	34%	31%
Asian	1%	1%
Black	1%	2%
Latino	18%	19%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
Two or More Races	3%	4%
White	42%	43%
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 people)	13.7	12.2

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Married-Couple Families	61%	45%
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents	N/A	7%
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	71%	70%
Median Income for Families with Children (2014 dollars)	\$59,031	\$53,340
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	98%	99%
Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	3%

SAFETY NET ACCESS

	2009		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)	14,050	44%	12,642	42%
Children Participating in TANF Cash Assistance ¹	682	2%	128	0.4%
	2012		2015	
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (under 12-years old)	277	1.2%	452	2.1%

¹ Data includes assistance distributed through some Tribal authorities.

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

	2009	2014
3- and 4-Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool	45%	50%
4-Year Graduation Rate (#)	77% (1,256)	76% (1,088)
	2015	
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	N/A	35%

RISK FACTORS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Poverty	20%	29%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level	47%	51%
Births to Mothers Without a High School Education (#)	19% (361)	15% (252)
Children Without Health Insurance	N/A	15%
16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working	6%	7%
	2009	2015
Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 children) (#)	3.1 (98)	3.5 (105)
Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime (per 1,000 8-17 year olds) (#)	2.4 (43)	1.5 (24)

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Gila



- Second largest increase in the percentage of children living in households where all parents are in the labor force
- Second highest increase in the percentage of children living in poverty
- Highest percentage of children participating in TANF Cash Assistance

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009	2014
Number of Population Under 18	11,605	10,829
Percent of Population Under 18	22%	20%
Number of Population Under 5	3,089	3,016
Percent of Population Under 5	6%	6%
Percent of Population Under 20 by Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	24%	25%
Asian	0.4%	1%
Black	0.3%	1%
Latino	26%	28%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
Two or More Races	2%	2%
White	47%	43%
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 people)	11.9	12.0

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Married-Couple Families	58%	56%
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents	N/A	10%
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	60%	69%
Median Income for Families with Children (2014 dollars)	\$43,940	\$43,059
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	99%	99%
Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	2%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

	2009	2014
3- and 4-Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool	22%	26%
4-Year Graduation Rate (#)	70% (472)	75% (411)
2015		
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	N/A	25%

RISK FACTORS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Poverty	27%	37%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level	55%	62%
Births to Mothers Without a High School Education (#)	27% (191)	26% (167)
Children Without Health Insurance	N/A	17%
16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working	17	13
2009		
Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 children) (#)	3.8 (44)	11.6 (126)
Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime (per 1,000 8-17 year olds) (#)	4.4 (29)	2.0 (12)

SAFETY NET ACCESS

	2009		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)	6,449	56%	6,899	64%
Children Participating in TANF Cash Assistance ¹	1,593	14%	722	7%
2012				
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (under 12-years old)	350	4.4%	258	3.3%

¹ Data includes assistance distributed through some Tribal authorities.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Graham



- Highest birth rate in the state
- Highest percentage of 5 year olds making up its total population
- Lowest percentage of children living in limited English-speaking households

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009	2014
Number of Population Under 18	10,725	10,728
Percent of Population Under 18	29%	28%
Number of Population Under 5	3,307	2,927
Percent of Population Under 5	9%	8%
Percent of Population Under 20 by Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	18%	15%
Asian	0.3%	0.4%
Black	1%	1%
Latino	33%	35%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
Two or More Races	2%	2%
White	47%	46%
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 people)	16.2	15.7

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Married-Couple Families	60%	60%
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents	N/A	6%
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	66%	58%
Median Income for Families with Children (2014 dollars)	\$55,464	\$49,877
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	100%	100%
Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	0.10%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

	2009	2014
3- and 4-Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool	26%	28%
4-Year Graduation Rate (#)	78% (384)	78% (327)
2015		
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	N/A	35%

RISK FACTORS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Poverty	25%	27%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level	52%	55%
Births to Mothers Without a High School Education (#)	21% (135)	17% (104)
Children Without Health Insurance	N/A	16%
16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working	15%	13%
2009		
Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 children) (#)	2.9 (31)	6.2 (66)
Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime (per 1,000 8-17 year olds) (#)	3.3 (19)	2.4 (14)

SAFETY NET ACCESS

	2009		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)	4,473	42%	4,096	38%
Children Participating in TANF Cash Assistance ¹	787	7%	402	4%
2012				
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (under 12-years old)	24	0.3%	20	0.3%

¹ Data includes assistance distributed through some Tribal authorities.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Greenlee



- Lowest percentage of children living in poverty
- Only county without an increase in the number of children in foster care
- Largest increase in the percentage of 3- and 4-year olds enrolled in preschool

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009	2014
Number of Population Under 18	2,566	2,627
Percent of Population Under 18	30%	28%
Number of Population Under 5	693	634
Percent of Population Under 5	8%	7%
Percent of Population Under 20 by Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2%	2%
Asian	1%	1%
Black	1%	1%
Latino	56%	53%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.2%
Two or More Races	1%	2%
White	39%	41%
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 people)	15.0	13.7

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Married-Couple Families	63%	60%
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents	N/A	5%
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	72%*	56%
Median Income for Families with Children (2014 dollars)	\$58,323	\$55,344
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	100%	99%
Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	1%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

	2009	2014
3- and 4-Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool	30%	56%
4-Year Graduation Rate (#)	78% (107)	86% (120)
2015		
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	N/A	30%

RISK FACTORS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Poverty	20%	20%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level	45%*	54%
Births to Mothers Without a High School Education (#)	24% (31)	17% (25)
Children Without Health Insurance	N/A	18%
16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working	17%	9%
2009		
Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 children) (#)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime (per 1,000 8-17 year olds) (#)	6.7 (10)	3.3 (5)

* Margin of error exceeds 10%.

SAFETY NET ACCESS

	2009		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)	768	30%	611	23%
Children Participating in TANF Cash Assistance ¹	93	4%	30	1%
2012				
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (under 12-years old)	281	15.7%	142	7.7%

¹ Data includes assistance distributed through some Tribal authorities.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | La Paz



- Only county with an increase in the median income for families with children
- Largest decrease in the percentage of 3- and 4-year olds enrolled in preschool
- Largest decline in the 4 year high school graduation rate

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009	2014
Number of Population Under 18	3,637	3,527
Percent of Population Under 18	18%	17%
Number of Population Under 5	1,025	922
Percent of Population Under 5	5%	5%
Percent of Population Under 20 by Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	20%	20%
Asian	0.3%	1%
Black	1%	2%
Latino	46%	46%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.02%	0.1%
Two or More Races	4%	4%
White	29%	28%
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 people)	8.0	10.0

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Married Couple Families	50%	55%
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents	N/A	8%
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	65%*	64%
Median Income for Families with Children (2014 dollars)	\$32,271	\$33,885
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	94%	94%
Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	6%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

	2009	2014
3-and 4-Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool	64%	30%
4-Year Graduation Rate (#)	80% (166)	70% (127)
2015		
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	N/A	20%

RISK FACTORS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Poverty	29%	31%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level	70%	74%*
Births to Mothers Without a High School Education (#)	31% (54)	30% (64)
Children Without Health Insurance	N/A	12%
16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working	7%	14%
2009		
Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 children) (#)	3.3 (12)	12.5 (44)
Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime (per 1,000 8-17 year olds) (#)	3.0 (6)	0.5 (1)

* Margin of error exceeds 10%.

SAFETY NET ACCESS

	2009		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)	2,170	60%	2,211	63%
Children Participating in TANF Cash Assistance ¹	560	15%	175	5%
2012				
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (under 12-years old)	56	2.2%	50	1.9%

¹ Data includes assistance distributed through some Tribal authorities.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Maricopa



- Tied with Yuma County for the lowest percentage of children being raised by grandparents
- Highest median income for families with children
- Highest percentage of 3rd graders passing the AzMERIT English Language Arts Test

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009	2014
Number of Population Under 18	1,011,847	1,621,692
Percent of Population Under 18	27%	25%
Number of Population Under 5	289,852	272,519
Percent of Population Under 5	8%	7%
Percent of Population Under 20 by Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2%	2%
Asian	3%	3%
Black	5%	6%
Latino	42%	43%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.2%
Two or More Races	3%	4%
White	44%	42%
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 people)	14.5	13.8

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Married-Couple Families	67%	64%
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents	N/A	4%
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	62%	64%
Median Income for Families with Children (2014 dollars)	\$66,519	\$57,353
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	94%	97%
Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	7%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

	2009	2014
3- and 4-Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool	34%	35%
4-Year Graduation Rate (#)	79% (37,147)	77% (39,723)
2015		
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	N/A	43%

RISK FACTORS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Poverty	19%	24%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level	42%	48%
Births to Mothers Without a High School Education (#)	25% (14,430)	20% (10,814)
Children Without Health Insurance	N/A	11%
16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working	10%	10%
2009		
Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 children) (#)	5.4 (5,455)	11.1 (11,401)
Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime (per 1,000 8-17 year olds) (#)	2.7 (1,477)	1.6 (921)

SAFETY NET ACCESS

	2009		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)	374,540	37%	379,213	37%
Children Participating in TANF Cash Assistance ¹	69,088	7%	23,081	2%
2012				
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (under 12-years old)	29,258	4.0%	33,708	4.6%

¹ Data includes assistance distributed through some Tribal authorities.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Mohave



- Largest decrease in median income for families with children
- Largest ratio of children living in foster care
- One of three counties with a decrease in the percentage of 3- and 4-year olds enrolled in preschool

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009	2014
Number of Population Under 18	41,985	37,964
Percent of Population Under 18	21%	19%
Number of Population Under 5	11,335	9,374
Percent of Population Under 5	6%	5%
Percent of Population Under 20 by Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3%	3%
Asian	1%	1%
Black	1%	1%
Latino	25%	26%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.2%
Two or More Races	3%	3%
White	67%	65%
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 people)	10.9	9.0

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Married-Couple Families	66%	60%
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents	N/A	5%
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	67%	65%
Median Income for Families with Children (2014 dollars)	\$52,736	\$38,573
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	98%	99%
Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	2%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

	2009	2014
3- and 4-Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool	36%	35%
4-Year Graduation Rate (#)	70% (1,427)	75% (1,339)
		2015
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	N/A	38%

RISK FACTORS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Poverty	23%	32%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level	42%	48%
Births to Mothers Without a High School Education (#)	28% (623)	21% (383)
Children Without Health Insurance	N/A	17%
16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working	15%	13%
	2009	2015
Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 children) (#)	4.1 (173)	14.8 (560)
Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime (per 1,000 8-17 year olds) (#)	3.2 (76)	1.6 (35)

SAFETY NET ACCESS

	2009		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)	22,140	53%	21,694	57%
Children Participating in TANF Cash Assistance ¹	3,834	9%	1,085	3%
	2012		2015	
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (under 12-years old)	1,438	5.1%	1,585	6.0%

¹ Data includes assistance distributed through some Tribal authorities.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Navajo

- Second highest percentage of children being raised by grandparents
- Second highest drop in the median income for families with children
- Tied with Greenlee County for the largest increase in the 4-year graduation rate



DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009	2014
Number of Population Under 18	32,377	30,243
Percent of Population Under 18	30%	28%
Number of Population Under 5	8,889	7,912
Percent of Population Under 5	8%	7%
Percent of Population Under 20 by Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	50%	50%
Asian	0.4%	1%
Black	1%	1%
Latino	13%	13%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
Two or More Races	3%	3%
White	33%	32%
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 people)	16.4	14.7

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Married-Couple Families	56%	51%
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents	N/A	12%
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	59%	61%
Median Income for Families with Children (2014 dollars)	\$45,594	\$37,245
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	99%	100%
Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	3%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

	2009	2014
3- and 4-Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool	41%	44%
4-Year Graduation Rate (#)	71% (1,280)	79% (1,179)
2015		
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	N/A	29%

RISK FACTORS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Poverty	33%	41%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level	62%	69%
Births to Mothers Without a High School Education (#)	25% (470)	24% (379)
Children Without Health Insurance	N/A	12%
16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working	14%	20%
2009		
Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 children) (#)	2.7 (86)	4.4 (133)
Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime (per 1,000 8-17 year olds) (#)	2.9 (54)	1.2 (21)
2015		

SAFETY NET ACCESS

	2009		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)	19,118	59%	18,171	60%
Children Participating in TANF Cash Assistance ¹	3,616	11%	387	1%
2012				
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (under 12-years old)	598	2.7%	527	2.4%

¹ Data includes assistance distributed through some Tribal authorities.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Pima



- Second highest ratio of children in foster care
- Tied for second lowest percentage of uninsured children

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009	2014
Number of Population Under 18	225,593	219,804
Percent of Population Under 18	23%	22%
Number of Population Under 5	63,345	59,675
Percent of Population Under 5	6%	6%
Percent of Population Under 20 by Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3%	3%
Asian	2%	2%
Black	4%	4%
Latino	50%	51%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.2%
Two or More Races	3%	3%
White	38%	36%
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 people)	12.6	11.8

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Married-Couple Families	64%	60%
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents	N/A	5%
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	67%	68%
Median Income for Families with Children (2014 dollars)	\$56,185	\$50,971
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	95%	97%
Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	5%

SAFETY NET ACCESS

	2009		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)	91,726	41%	92,173	42%
Children Participating in TANF Cash Assistance ¹	17,552	8%	6,329	3%
	2012		2015	
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (under 12-years old)	11,902	7.5%	12,538	8.0%

¹ Data includes assistance distributed through some Tribal authorities.

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

	2009	2014
3- and 4-Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool	34%	39%
4-Year Graduation Rate (#)	71% (8,120)	71% (7,816)
	2015	
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	N/A	40%

RISK FACTORS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Poverty	22%	27%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level	48%	52%
Births to Mothers Without a High School Education (#)	21% (2712)	18% (2134)
Children Without Health Insurance	N/A	11%
16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working	9%	9%
	2009	2015
Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 children) (#)	11.1 (2507)	13.9 (3060)
Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime (per 1,000 8-17 year olds) (#)	2.5 (320)	2.3 (282)

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Pinal

- Tied with two other counties for the highest percentage of children living in married couple families



DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009	2014
Number of Population Under 18	91,908	97,940
Percent of Population Under 18	26%	24%
Number of Population Under 5	63,345	59,675
Percent of Population Under 5	8%	6%
Percent of Population Under 20 by Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5%	5%
Asian	1%	1%
Black	5%	5%
Latino	40%	40%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.2%
Two or More Races	3%	4%
White	46%	45%
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 people)	16.2	11.3

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Married-Couple Families	68%	65%
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents	N/A	5%
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	62%	60%
Median Income for Families with Children (2014 dollars)	\$56,461	\$51,590
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	97%	98%
Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	2%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

	2009	2014
3- and 4-Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool	29%	29%
4-Year Graduation Rate (#)	67% (1,608)	71% (2,311)
2015		
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	N/A	33%

RISK FACTORS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Poverty	19%	24%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level	47%	55%
Births to Mothers Without a High School Education (#)	19% (992)	19% (844)
Children Without Health Insurance	N/A	12%
16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working	13%	15%
2009		
Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 children) (#)	5.6 (517)	12.8 (1250)
Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime (per 1,000 8-17 year olds) (#)	2.8 (134)	1.9 (108)
2015		

SAFETY NET ACCESS

	2009		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)	32,103	35%	35,562	36%
Children Participating in TANF Cash Assistance ¹	5,378	6%	2,121	2%
2012				
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (under 12-years old)	2,214	3.0%	2,695	3.8%

¹ Data includes assistance distributed through some Tribal authorities.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Santa Cruz



- One of only three counties where there was an increase in the percentage of births to mothers without a high school education
- Largest increase in the ratio of children in foster care
- Second largest decrease in the percentage of 3- and 4-year olds enrolled in preschool

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009	2014
Number of Population Under 18	14,527	13,230
Percent of Population Under 18	31%	28%
Number of Population Under 5	3,735	3,391
Percent of Population Under 5	8%	7%
Percent of Population Under 20 by Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	0.3%	0.3%
Black	0.1%	0.4%
Latino	93%	92%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.01%	0%
Two or More Races	0.2%	0%
White	6%	7%
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 people)	16.0	12.1

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Married-Couple Families	70%	59%
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents	N/A	6%
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	54%	64%
Median Income for Families with Children (2014 dollars)	\$45,605	\$39,267
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	95%	97%
Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	14%

SAFETY NET ACCESS

	2009		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)	6,828	47%	7,410	56%
Children Participating in TANF Cash Assistance ¹	744	5%	373	3%
	2012		2015	
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (under 12-years old)	232	2.4%	318	3.4%

¹ Data includes assistance distributed through some Tribal authorities.

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

	2009	2014
3- and 4-Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool	22%	19%
4-Year Graduation Rate (#)	80% (600)	85% (636)
	2015	
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	N/A	33%

RISK FACTORS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Poverty	30%	33%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level	61%	64%
Births to Mothers Without a High School Education (#)	27% (208)	30% (179)
Children Without Health Insurance	N/A	14%
16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working	5%	6%
	2009	2015
Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 children) (#)	1.0 (15)	4.7 (62)
Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime (per 1,000 8-17 year olds) (#)	3.0 (25)	1.7 (13)

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Yavapai



- Tied for second largest decline in percentage of births to mothers without a high school education
- Second lowest percentage of children living in poverty
- Third largest increase in the 4-year graduation rate

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009	2014
Number of Population Under 18	40,930	38,026
Percent of Population Under 18	19%	17%
Number of Population Under 5	10,835	9,011
Percent of Population Under 5	8%	7%
Percent of Population Under 20 by Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2%	2%
Asian	1%	1%
Black	1%	1%
Latino	26%	28%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
Two or More Races	3%	3%
White	68%	65%
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 people)	9.1	9.0

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Married-Couple Families	67%	65%
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents	N/A	6%
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	65%	67%
Median Income for Families with Children (2014 dollars)	\$56,348	\$49,066
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	97%	98%
Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	4%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

	2009	2014
3- and 4-Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool	30%	40%
4-Year Graduation Rate (#)	73% (1,538)	79% (1,567)
		2015
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	N/A	42%

RISK FACTORS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Poverty	18%	23%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level	47%	50%
Births to Mothers Without a High School Education (#)	26% (534)	19% (373)
Children Without Health Insurance	N/A	14%
16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working	11%	8%
	2009	2015
Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 children) (#)	6.3 (259)	10.7 (405)
Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime (per 1,000 8-17 year olds) (#)	2.1 (49)	2.0 (46)

SAFETY NET ACCESS

	2009		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)	15,174	37%	13,915	37%
Children Participating in TANF Cash Assistance ¹	2,113	5%	616	2%
	2012		2015	
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (under 12-years old)	1,025	3.8%	1,100	4.2%

¹ Data includes assistance distributed through some Tribal authorities.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Yuma



- Only county with an increase in the number of children under 5
- Tied with Maricopa County for the lowest percentage of children being raised by grandparents
- Second largest increase in the percentage of 3- and 4-year olds enrolled in preschool

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2009	2014
Number of Population Under 18	55,002	53,182
Percent of Population Under 18	28%	26%
Number of Population Under 5	15,168	15,208
Percent of Population Under 5	8%	8%
Percent of Population Under 20 by Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1%	1%
Asian	1%	1%
Black	1%	2%
Latino	77%	77%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
Two or More Races	2%	2%
White	18%	18%
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 people)	15.8	14.4

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Married-Couple Families	62%	64%
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents	N/A	4%
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	64%	64%
Median Income for Families with Children (2014 dollars)	\$42,743	\$40,851
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	94%	96%
Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	13%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

	2009	2014
3- and 4-Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool	30%	41%
4-Year Graduation Rate (#)	74% (2,079)	77% (2,184)
		2015
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	N/A	29%

RISK FACTORS

	2009	2014
Children Living in Poverty	28%	29%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level	62%	62%
Births to Mothers Without a High School Education (#)	27% (876)	24% (724)
Children Without Health Insurance	N/A	17%
16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working	11%	11%
	2009	2015
Children in Foster Care (per 1,000 children) (#)	2.8 (152)	5.7 (303)
Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime (per 1,000 8-17 year-olds) (#)	2.8 (88)	1.7 (49)

SAFETY NET ACCESS

	2009		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)	25,831	47%	27,607	52%
Children Participating in TANF Cash Assistance ¹	3,084	6%	1,135	2%
	2012		2015	
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (under 12-years old)	1,248	3.2%	1,519	3.9%

¹ Data includes assistance distributed through some Tribal authorities.



Arizona KIDS COUNT Databook Comparing Counties

Demographics	25
Family Characteristics	28
Education Benchmarks	34
Risk Factors	38
Safety Net Access	46

Demographics

Arizona is on the leading edge of demographic changes around the nation. More than 4 in 10 children in Arizona are Latino, meaning that Latinos will comprise the major portion of our future adult population.

If we leave Latino children behind in health, education, and security, we will weaken our state’s future workforce, neighborhoods, and families. The data make it clear that Arizona’s economy and public policies are working well for some children but not all children. The conditions for many Arizona children put them at high risk compared to children around the nation, and overall conditions for Latino children show even

higher risk. Historically, Latino children in Arizona and around the nation experience much higher rates of poverty than white children. Growing up poor can severely limit access to good health and education and safe and stable neighborhoods. This builds more barriers to educational success and sufficient family incomes.

The educational gaps start even before kindergarten. Participation in preschool is extremely low for Arizona children overall and even lower for Latino children. As a result, many Latino children are already behind their peers when they start kindergarten and some never catch up.

In addition to family poverty, many Latino children grow up with other barriers that are so built into our public systems and communities that we may not notice them. Latino children disproportionately live in low-income neighborhoods where they miss out on the community support and learning opportunities that other children have before and after school. And the schools they attend also face extra challenges. District schools with greater enrollment of Latino students serve students with higher needs but receive far less public school tax credit funding per student for extracurricular activities. Because they

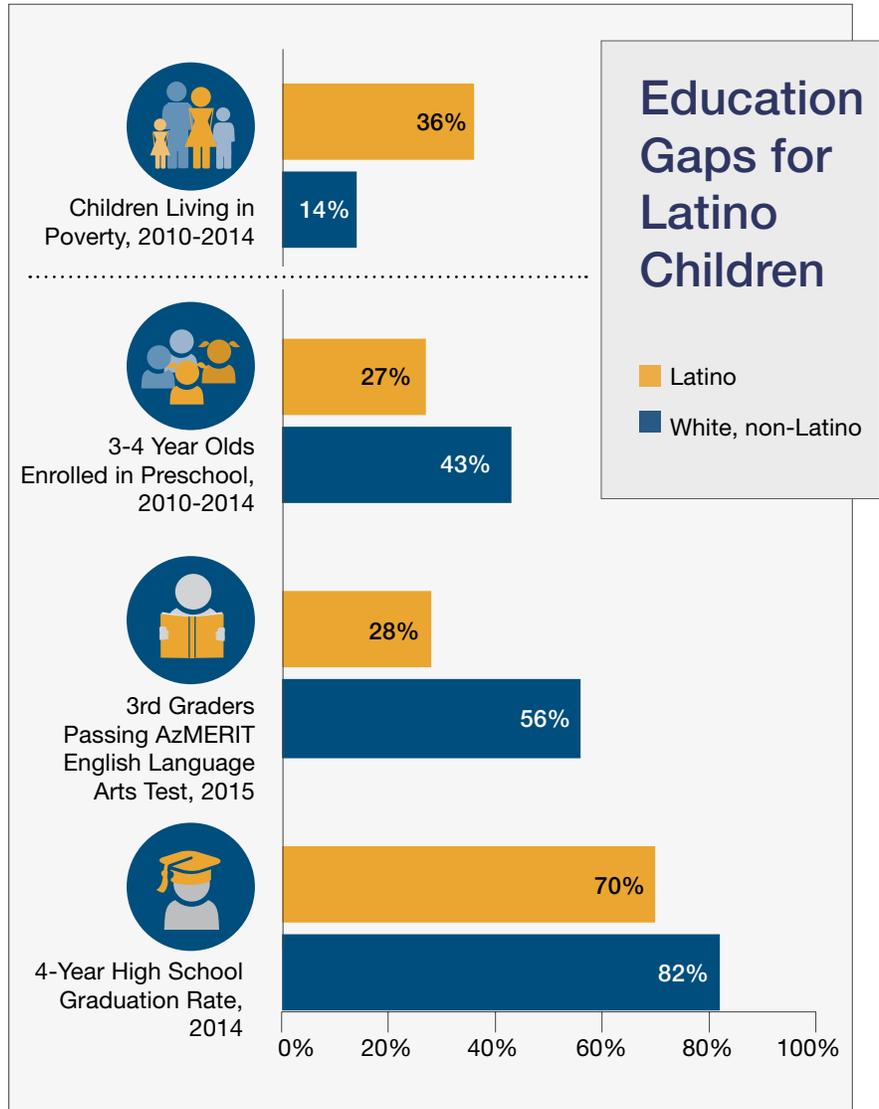


Demographics

have a lower property tax base, they also can raise less funding for bonds to purchase school facilities and equipment and less funding to supplement school budgets—even when voters approve these measures.

The impact of these built-in barriers shows up in educational performance. In 2015, Latino third grade students were half as likely to pass Arizona’s new AzMERIT English Language Arts test and Latino students are still much less likely to graduate high school in four years.

As Arizonans come together to strengthen our educational system, we can begin to knock down these barriers to help students succeed no matter what their zip code. The results will be a stronger Arizona.



Latino children shape Arizona’s future.

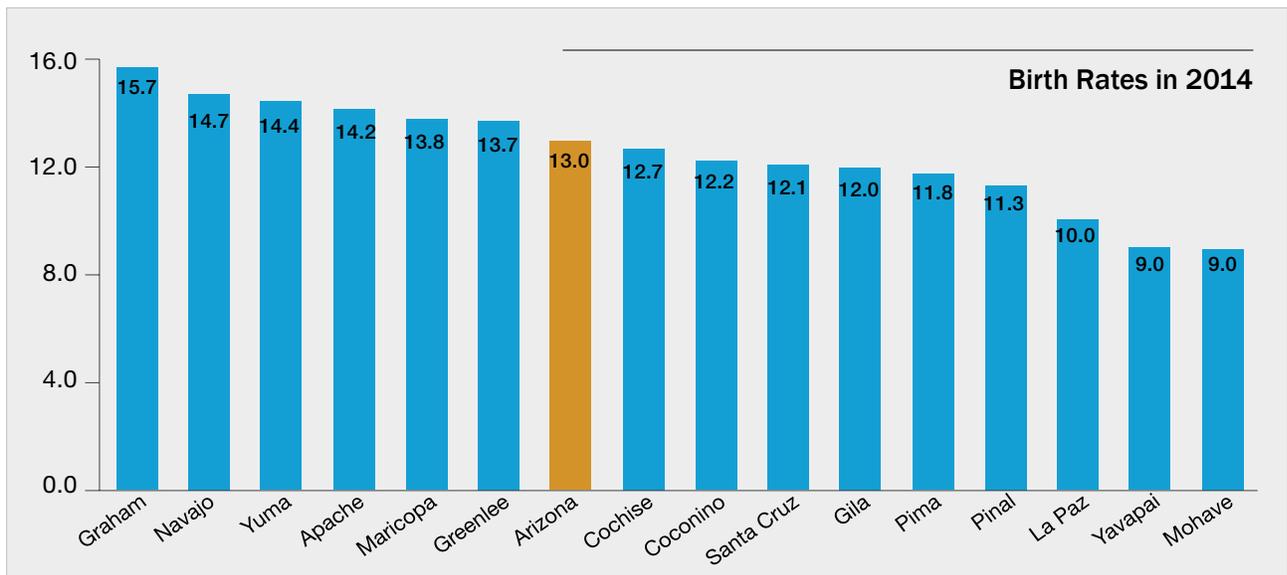


Children and Seniors Who Are Latino

Demographics

Birth Rates

The declining birth rate has significant implications for the workforce of the future.



Why the Data Matters

“With fewer babies born, there are implications in a number of areas, not the least of which is a future workforce that will be smaller, and responsible for supporting the needs of a growing elderly population.”

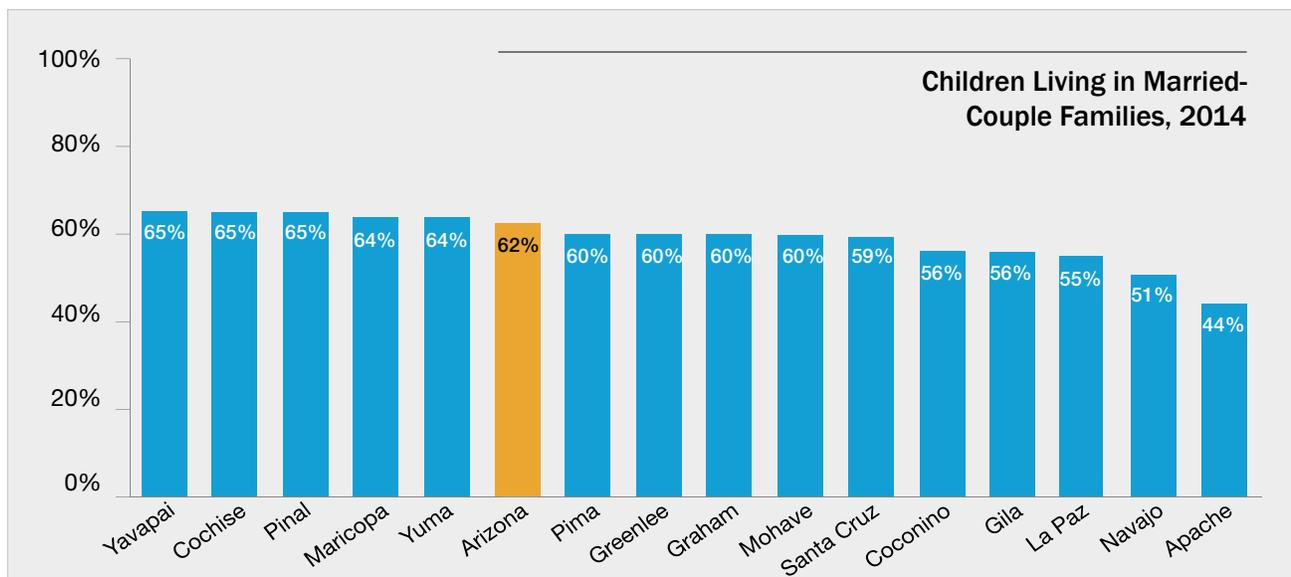
Source: Murphey, D., Cooper, M., and Forr, N., *The Youngest Americans: A Statistical Portrait of Infants and Toddlers in the United States*. *Child Trends*, (2013), Publication (2013-48), p. 9.



Family Characteristics

Children Living in Married-Couple Families

Single-parent families typically do not have the same resources available.



Why the Data Matters

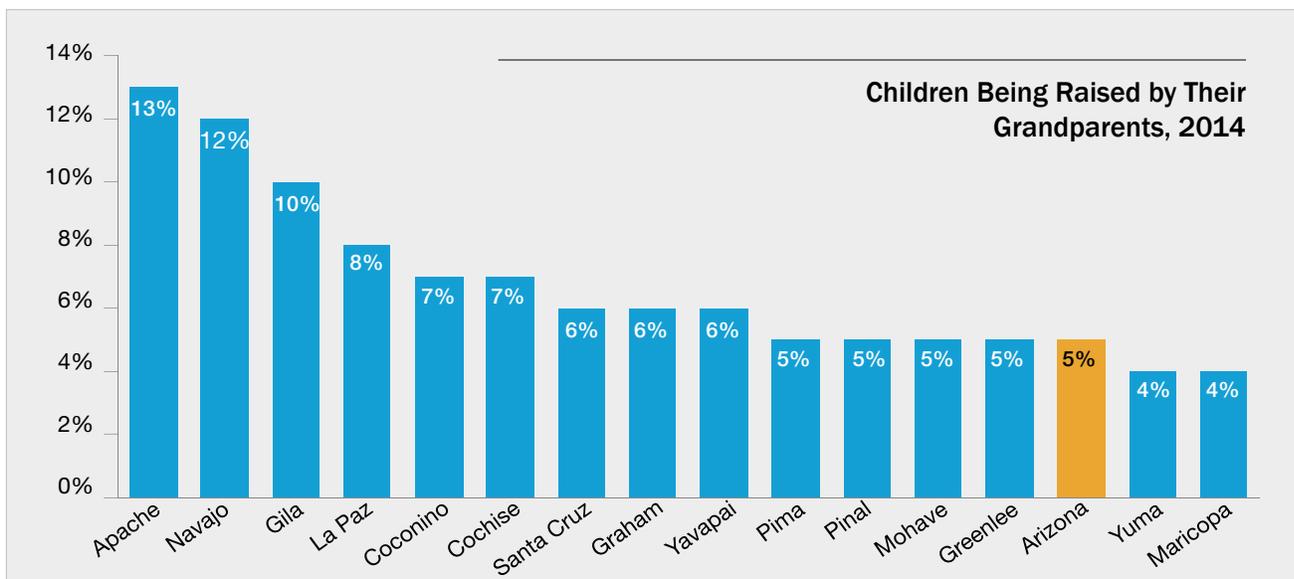
“Children growing up in single-parent families typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. Compared with children in married-couple families, children raised in single-parent households are more likely to drop out of school, to have or cause a teen pregnancy and to experience a divorce in adulthood.”

Source: KIDS COUNT® Data Center, “Children Living in Single-Parent Families,” (2013), <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/106-children-in-single-parent-families?loc=4&loct=2#detailed/2/any/false/868,867,133,38,35/any/429,430>.

Family Characteristics

Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents

Many children being raised by grandparents have experienced trauma and face academic and emotional challenges.



Why the Data Matters

“Because of their experiences with their parents, children being raised in grandparent-headed families often display developmental, physical, behavioral, academic, and emotional problems.”

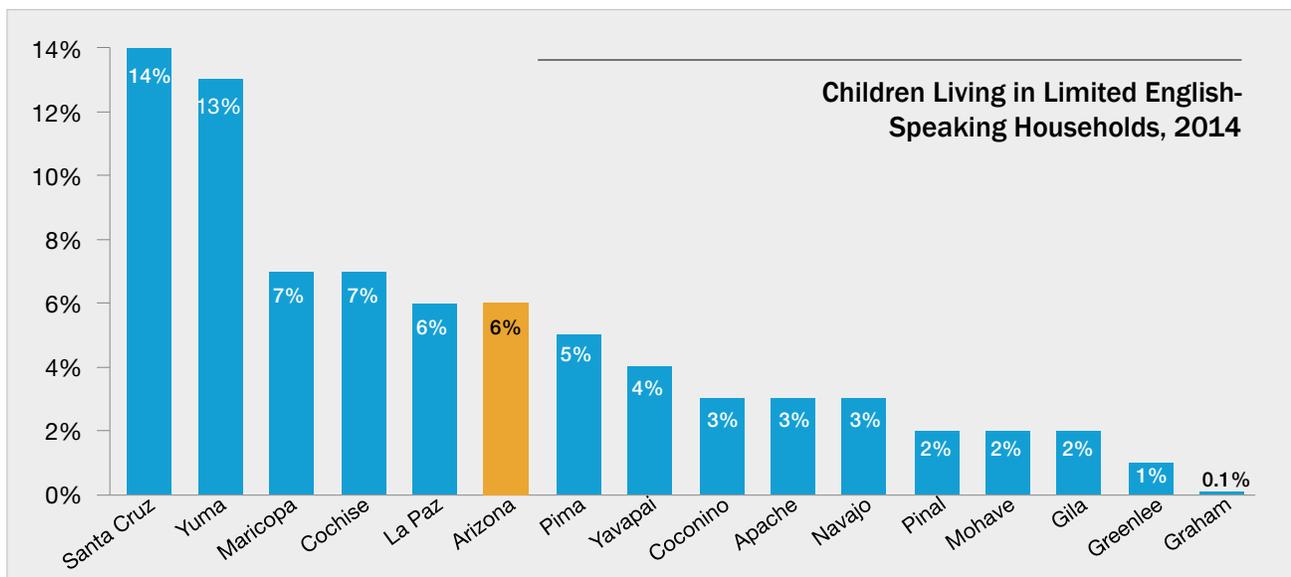
“Becoming the caregiver for a grandchild impacts all aspects of a person’s life. Grandparents often have legal difficulties related to obtaining guardianship, enrolling their grandchildren in school and accessing medical care for their grandchildren. They may also have limited financial resources, energy, physical or emotional concerns.”

Source: Dolbin-MacNab, M.L., Phd. and Traylor, R.M., “Grandparents Raising Grandchildren,” (2008), www.aamft.org. Retrieved March 24, 2014 from https://www.aamft.org/imis15/Content/Consumer_Updates/Grandparents_Raising_Grandchildren.aspx.

Family Characteristics

Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households

Children in families where adults don't speak English well face greater challenges in school and in the labor market.



Why the Data Matters

“Children who speak languages other than English at home and who also have difficulty speaking English may face greater challenges progressing in school and in the labor market.”

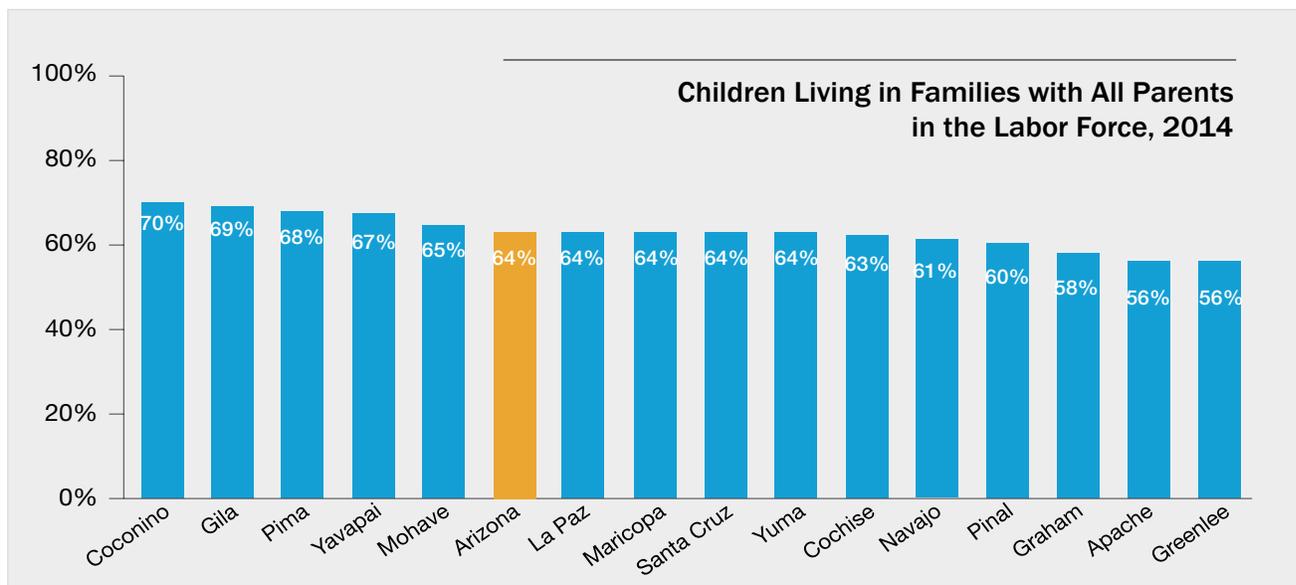
Source: ChildStats.Gov.,
“America’s Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2015.”
Retrieved June 9, 2016 from
<http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/family5.asp#f20>.



Family Characteristics

Children Living in Families with All Parents in the Labor Force

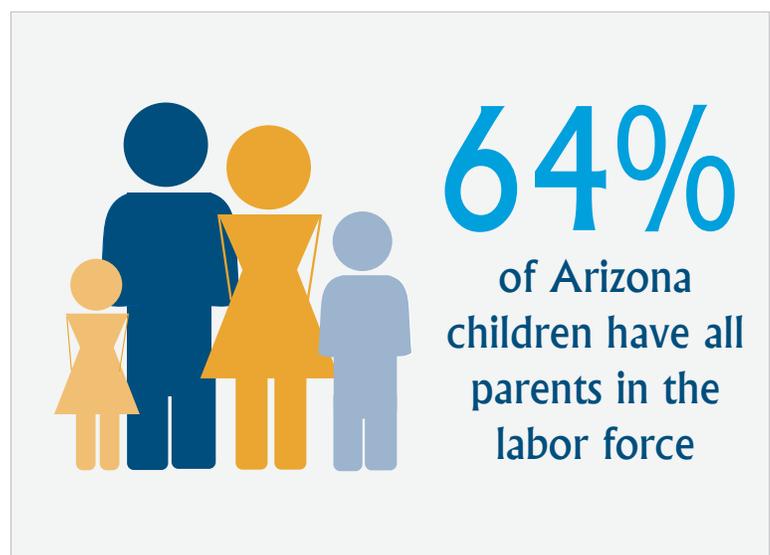
The high rate of working parents means a high need for quality, affordable child care.



Why the Data Matters

“Children who live in households where all parents are in the labor force are less likely to live in poverty than those children living in households where no parent is in the labor force. However, when all parents in the household are working, children who are not school age need to be taken care of while their parents are working which often puts an emotional and financial strain on those parents in the labor force.”

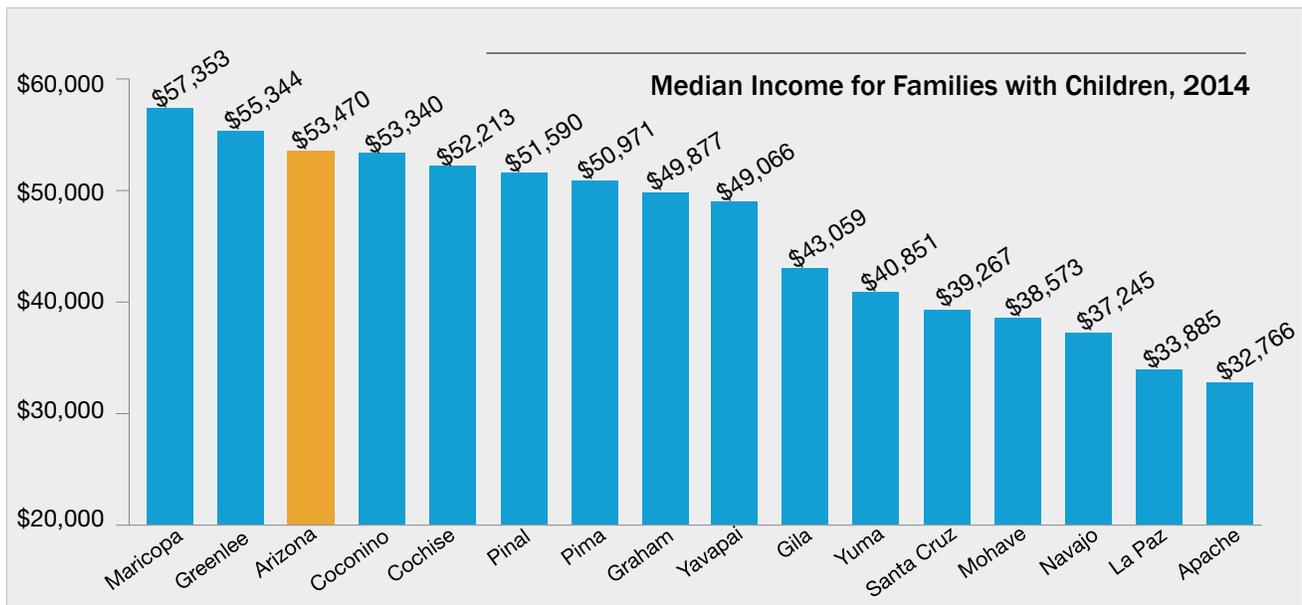
Source: Child Trends Data Bank, “Secure Parental Employment,” (2013). Retrieved March 24, 2014 from <http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=secure-parental-employment>.



Family Characteristics

Median Income for Families with Children

Arizona family income has dropped by \$7,200 between 2009 and 2014.*

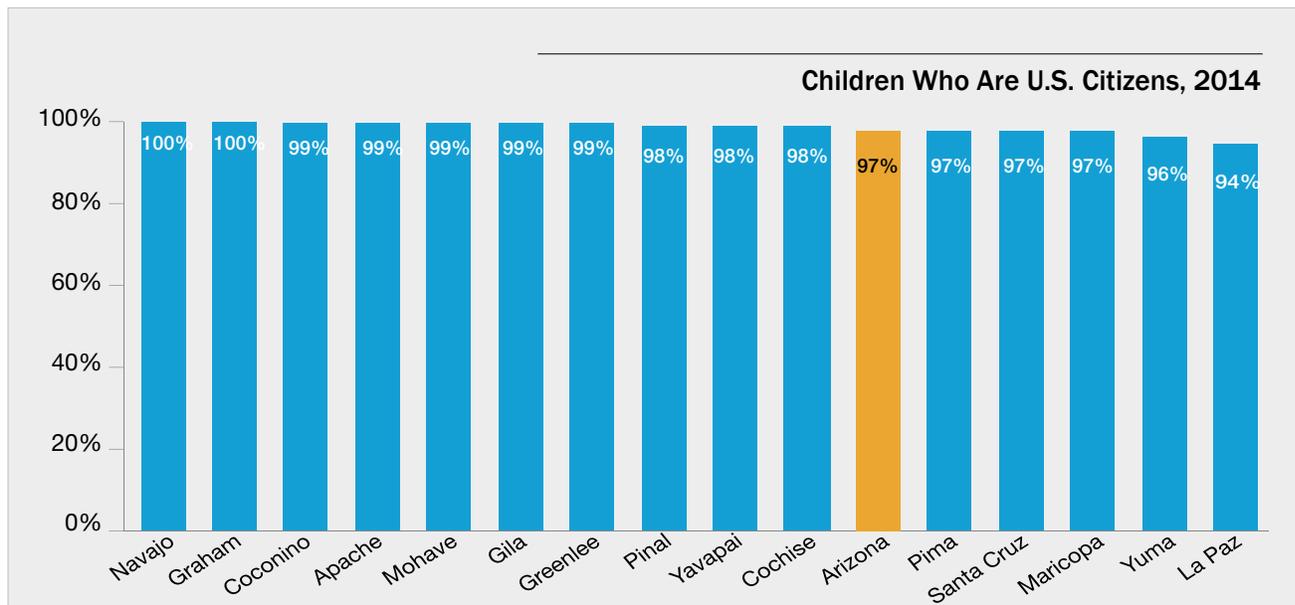


* Adjusting for inflation.

Family Characteristics

Children Who Are U.S. Citizens

Immigrant children face risks to healthy development.



Why the Data Matters

“Immigrant children face a number of risks to healthy development, although only some of these are unique to this population. They are more likely than non-immigrant children to live in families with incomes below the poverty threshold, to have parents with very low educational attainment, and to have three or more siblings. Immigrant children are also far less likely to be covered by health insurance.”

Source: Hernandez, D. J., Denton, N. A., and Macartney, S. E., “Children in immigrant families: Looking to America’s future,” *Social Policy Report* 22(3), (2008). Retrieved June 13, 2016 from http://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/110_Immigrant_Children.pdf.



Joel Peralta's Story

Joel Peralta teaches at the Ocotillo Learning Center in Sunnyside Unified School District in the southern part of Tucson. But, like many other hardworking parents in Arizona, he found he could not afford to send his own children to a high quality preschool program due to the cost. In Pima County, the cost of high quality preschool approaches the cost of college tuition and fees at the University of Arizona. There is often a waiting list for child care vouchers in Arizona and other child care scholarships are available in limited numbers for a limited list of preschools. The preschool where Joel worked was at capacity and was unable to enroll any additional low-income students.

Fortunately in 2014, the Arizona Department of Education was awarded a \$20 million per-year federal Preschool Development Grant that allowed high quality preschool programs in high-needs communities to expand their services. The Ocotillo Learning Center applied and was selected to participate, which gave them access to several benefits. The Learning Center enrolled in Quality First, a Quality



Improvement and Rating System for child care and preschool that comes along with scholarships, coaching for teachers, and other technical assistance to continue to improve the education. The funding has also allowed Ocotillo to expand their preschool program to reach 100 low-income children who would otherwise be shut out of high quality preschool.

Two of those children are Joel's 4-year old twin daughters. "My wife and I both work and we were so happy when we learned about the new program", he said. "It's a really good program and it has helped the girls a lot." He notes that they love the socialization

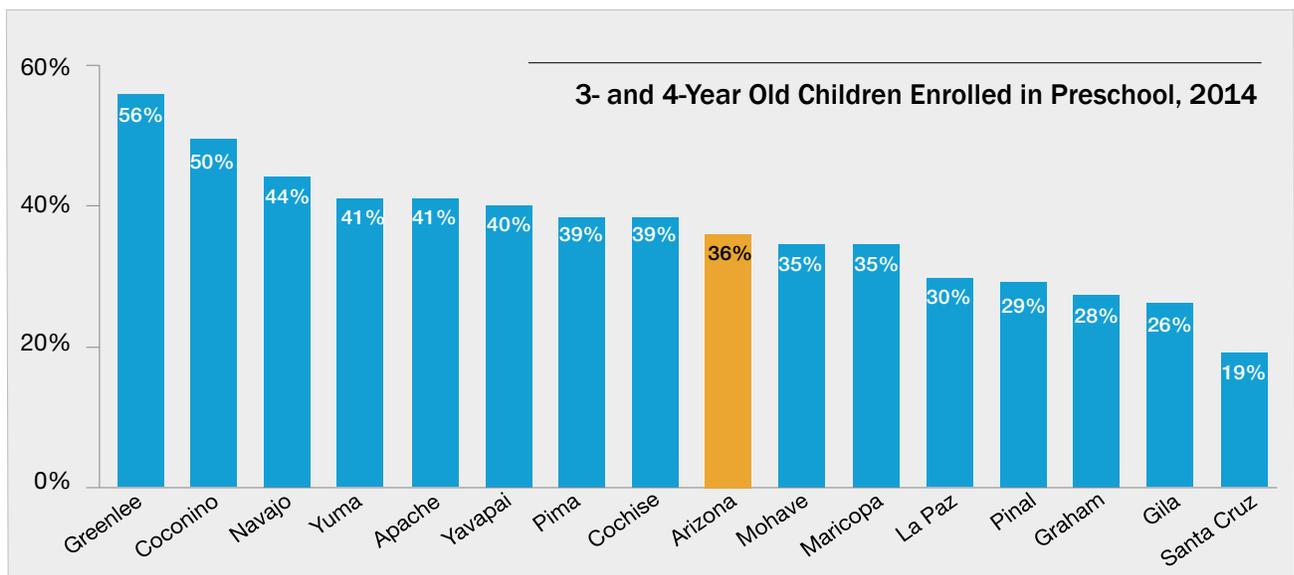
that they get in preschool, and he feels that they are absolutely ready to start kindergarten in the fall. He says he has noticed that both of the girls now want to read books all the time. Joel and his family are one example of how urgently we need funding for high quality early childhood education in Arizona.

Although Congress originally intended this grant to be for four years, the funding is in jeopardy each year when the federal budget is developed. Without the Preschool Development Grant, approximately 3,000 children will again be without access to high quality preschool.

Education Benchmarks

3- and 4-Year Old Children Enrolled in Preschool

High quality preschool education offers the greatest gains to the highest risk children.



Why the Data Matters

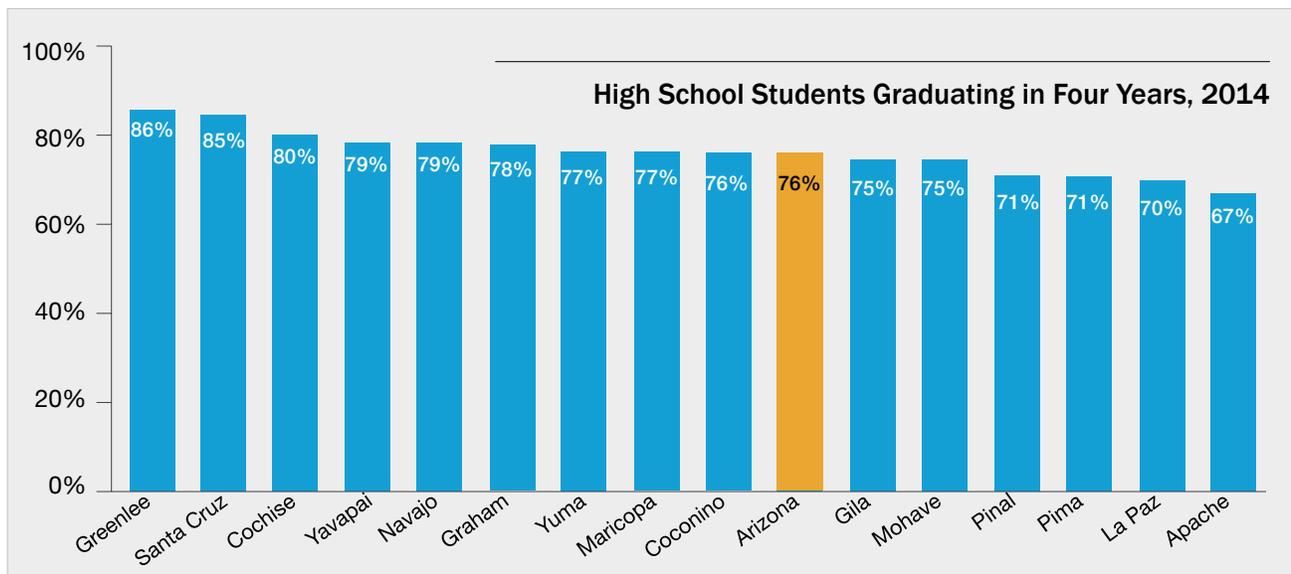
“High-quality prekindergarten programs for 3- and 4-year-olds can improve school readiness, with the greatest gains accruing to the highest-risk children. Head Start and the expansion of state-funded programs since the 1990s have greatly increased access to preschool. But many children, especially 3-year-olds, continue to be left out, exacerbating socioeconomic differences in educational achievement.”

Source: KIDS COUNT® Data Center, “Children Ages 3 to 4 Not Enrolled in Preschool,” (2013), [www.KidsCOUNT.org](http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7188-children-ages-3-to-4-not-enrolled-in-preschool?loc=4&loct=2#detailed/2/any/false/1049,995,932,757,470/any/14230,1423). Retrieved March 24, 2014 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7188-children-ages-3-to-4-not-enrolled-in-preschool?loc=4&loct=2#detailed/2/any/false/1049,995,932,757,470/any/14230,1423>.

Education Benchmarks

High School Students Graduating in Four Years

High school graduates have higher incomes and better health.



Why the Data Matters

“Students who graduate from high school on time are more likely to continue to postsecondary education and training; they are more employable and have higher incomes than students who fail to graduate. High school graduates also have better health outcomes, make healthier choices and are less likely to engage in risky behaviors.”

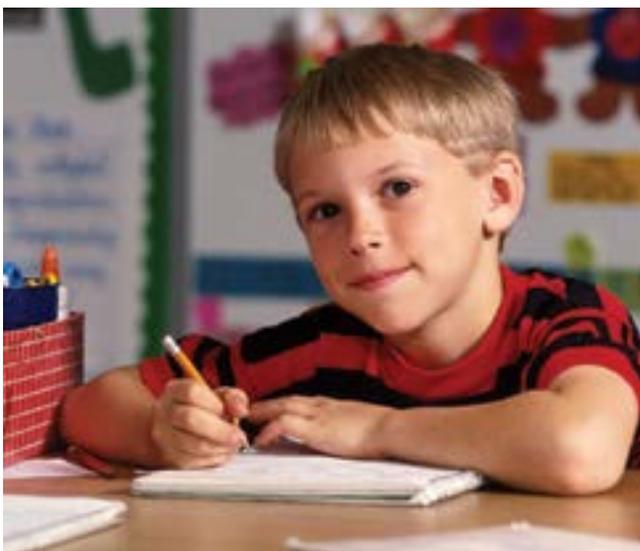
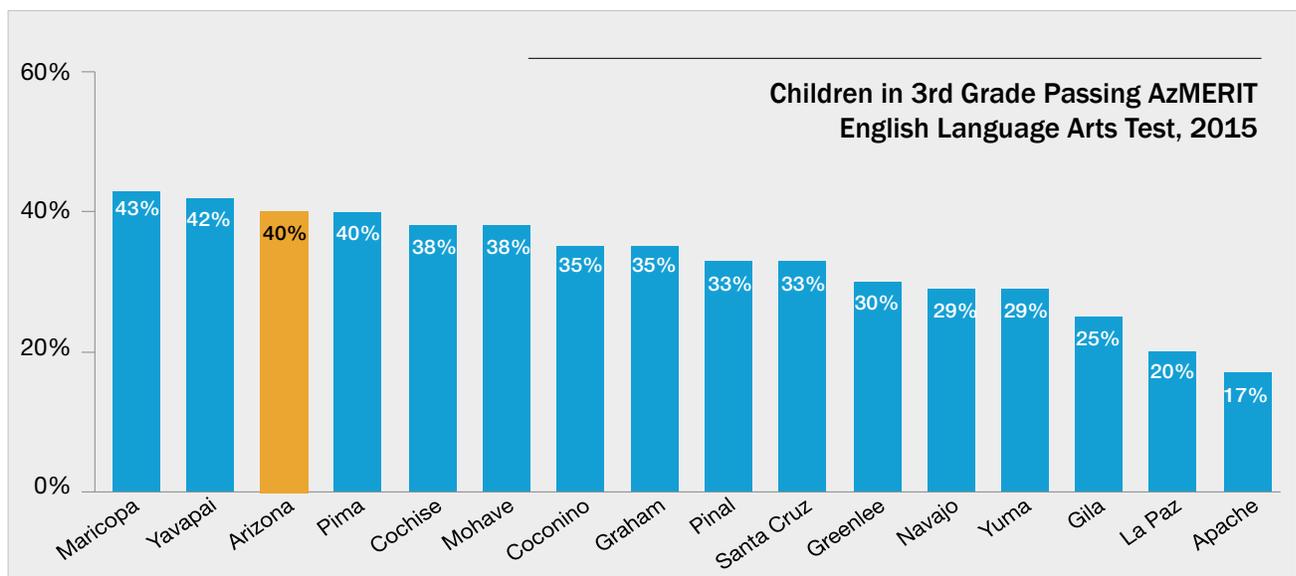
Source: KIDS COUNT® Data Center, “High School Students Not Graduating On Time,” (2013), <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7245-high-school-students-not-graduating-on-time?loc=4&loct=2#detailed/2/any/false/809,712,517,516,515/any/14289,14290>.



Education Benchmarks

Third Grade Children Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test

Fewer than half of third grade students in every county passed the AzMERIT English Language Arts Test.



Why the Data Matters

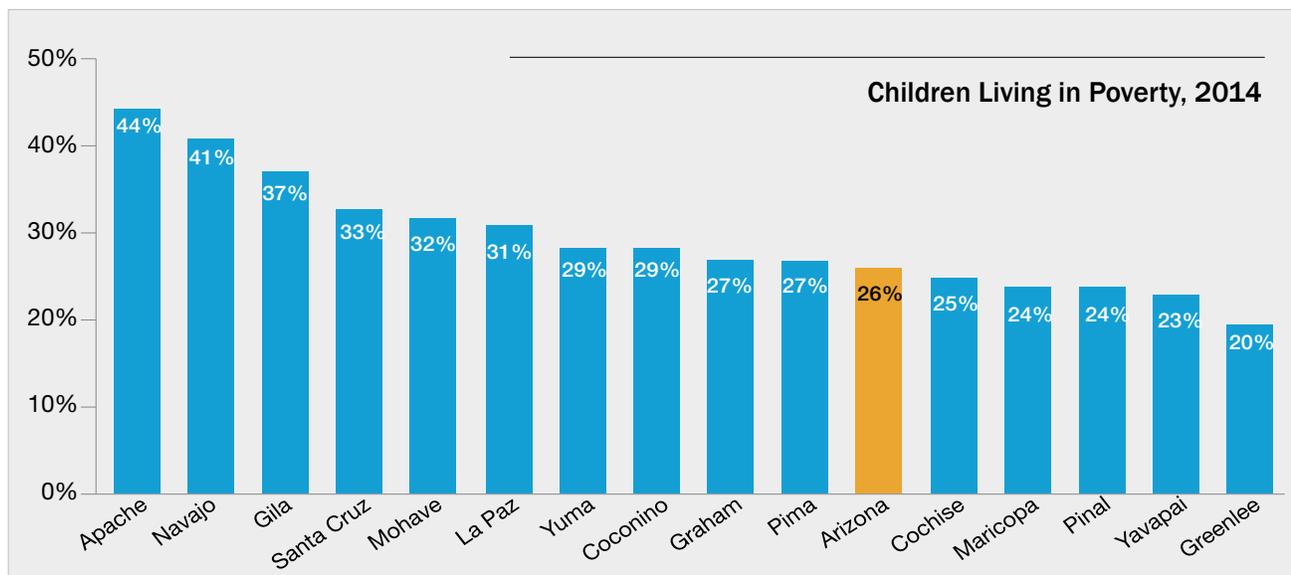
“Proficiency in reading by the end of third grade is a crucial marker in a child’s educational development. In the early years, learning to read is a critical component of education. But beginning in fourth grade, children use reading to learn other subjects, and therefore, mastery of reading becomes a critical component in their ability to keep up academically. Children who reach fourth grade without being able to read proficiently are more likely to drop out of high school, reducing their earnings potential and chances for success.”

Source: KIDS COUNT® Data Center, “4th Grade Reading Achievement Levels,” (2013), [www.KidsCOUNT.org](http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5116-4th-grade-reading-achievement-levels?loc=4&loct=2#detailed/2/any/false/36,867,38,18,16/1185,1186,1187,1188/11560). Retrieved March 24, 2014 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5116-4th-grade-reading-achievement-levels?loc=4&loct=2#detailed/2/any/false/36,867,38,18,16/1185,1186,1187,1188/11560>.

Risk Factors

Children Living in Poverty

Poverty affects every aspect of a child's life and creates many barriers to success.



Why the Data Matters

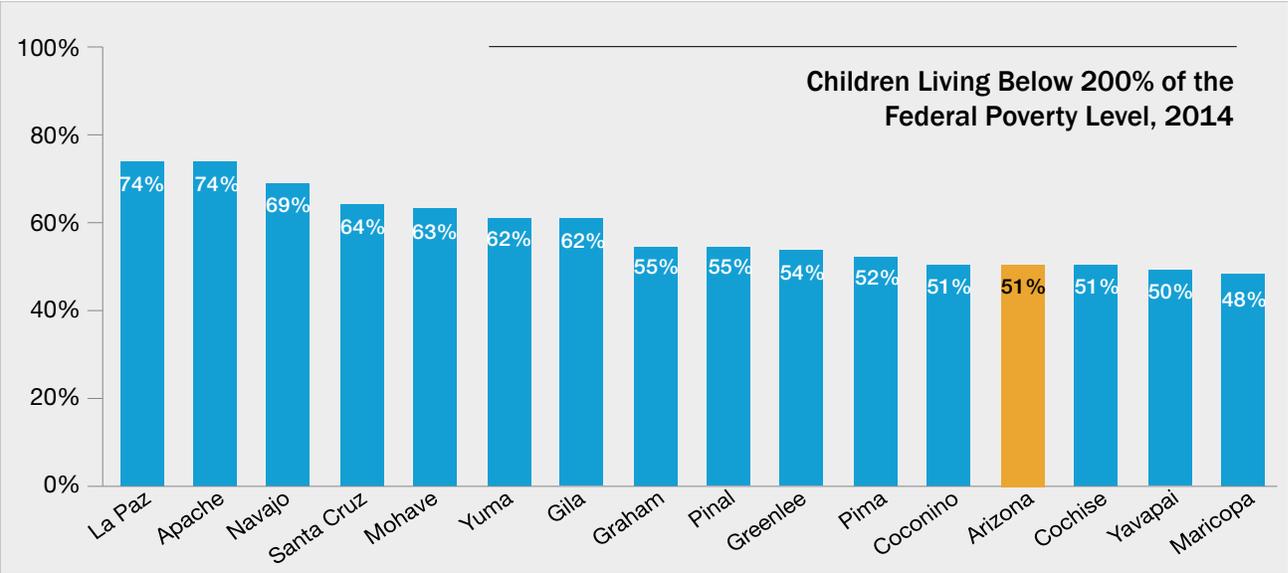
“Poverty affects every aspect of a child’s life—health, neighborhood and housing, safety, education, family stability—and creates many barriers to success. Poor children are more likely to have difficulty learning and suffer physical or mental health problems. They are less likely to complete high school or find consistent employment in early adulthood. Poor children are nearly seven times more likely to experience child abuse and neglect, and twice as likely to experience violent crimes, including death. Economists estimate that child poverty costs the nation \$500 billion a year in lost productivity as well as spending on health care and the criminal justice system. It leads to a less prepared, less stable, less productive workforce as well as expensive crisis intervention.”

Source: Children’s Action Alliance, “Growing Up Poor in Arizona: State Policy at a Crossroads,” (2013), p.14, available at http://azchildren.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/TANF_report_2013_ForWeb.pdf.

Risk Factors

Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level

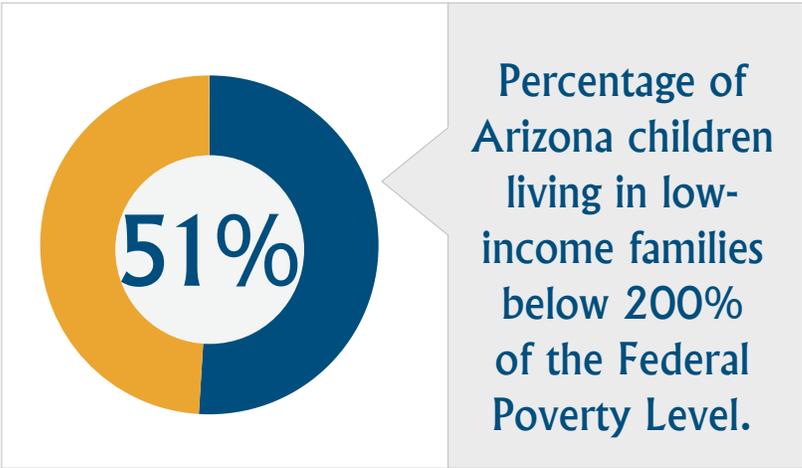
Since the Great Recession, children in every county are more likely to live in low-income families.



Why the Data Matters

“Research consistently shows that, on average, families need an income of about twice the federal poverty level to make ends meet.”

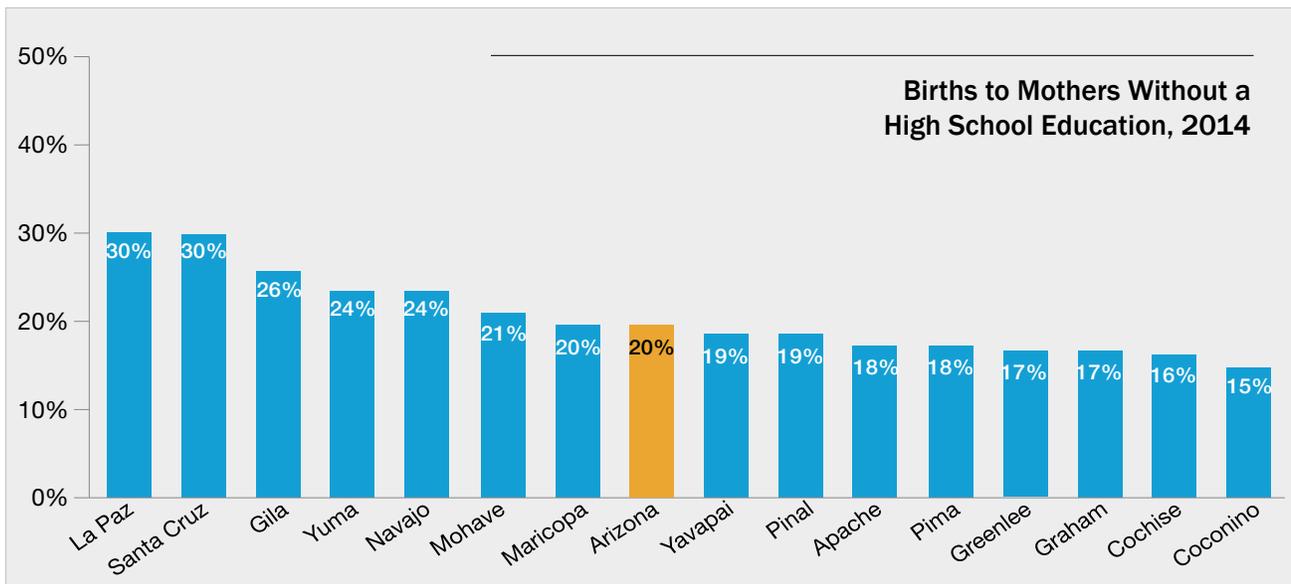
Source: Wright, V. R., Chau, M. and Aratani, Y., “Who are America’s Poor Children? The Official Story,” (2010), p. 3, The National Center for Children in Poverty, available at http://www.nccp.org/publications/pub_912.html#2.



Risk Factors

Births to Mothers without a High School Education

The more education a mother has, the better off her children will be.



Why the Data Matters

“On average, a mother with more education is more likely to deliver a baby at term and more likely to have a baby with a healthy birth weight. As they grow up, children with more educated mothers tend to have better cognitive skills and higher academic achievement than others. It is difficult to determine whether maternal education is causing some of these outcomes, or if it is serving as a proxy for some other causal factor (for example, economic well-being). What is irrefutable, though, is that on average the more education a woman has, the better off her children will be.”

Source: Livingston, G. and Cohn, D., “Record Share of New Mothers are College Educated,” Pew Research, Social and Demographic Trends, pp. 2. Retrieved from http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/files/2013/05/fertilityeducation_final.pdf.



Paul Jr.'s Story

Five year old Paul Jr. was born with craniosynostosis, a condition where certain joints between bones in a baby's skull fuse prematurely, hindering brain development. This resulted in many special health needs for Paul Jr. as he grew, including skull surgery, speech therapy, a breathing machine, and visits to the neurologist. These complex needs point to how important health care coverage is to a child's development. Paul Jr. can't grow up and learn and thrive to his full potential without regular health care.

Paul Jr.'s parents had health coverage through Arizona's Medicaid program, called AHCCCS. But when their job situation improved and they began to earn more income, they lost their AHCCCS coverage. Because Arizona had frozen enrollment in KidsCare coverage for children in working families, there were no affordable options for them and they struggled to get health care to Paul Jr. and their other children. With no health insurance, Paul Sr., worked up to 90 hours each week on two full time jobs as an auto mechanic; but it was still not

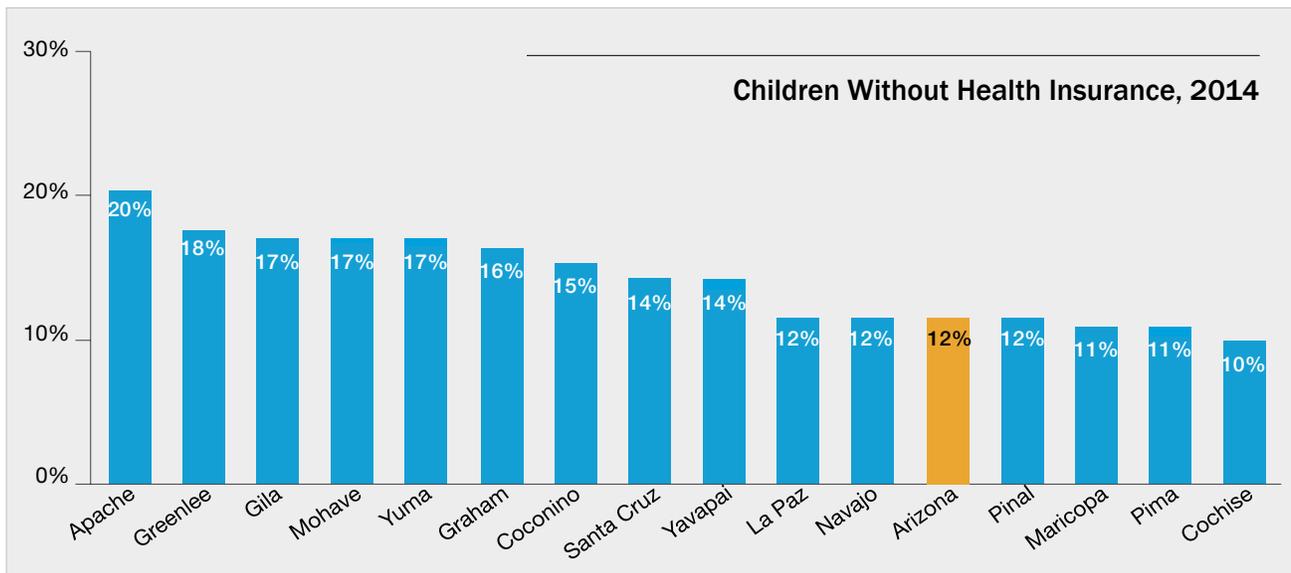
enough to pay for all the doctor visits, therapies, and medical treatments that Paul Jr. needed. He had to go without.

Motivated by this glaring health coverage gap, the Cover Kids Coalition led a statewide effort that successfully lifted the freeze on KidsCare in Arizona. On September 1, 2016, Arizona reopens enrollment so children like Paul Jr. are able to gain affordable, quality health coverage. "This is amazing. Paul Jr. can finally get all the services he desperately needs," explained Christy.

Risk Factors

Children Living Without Health Insurance

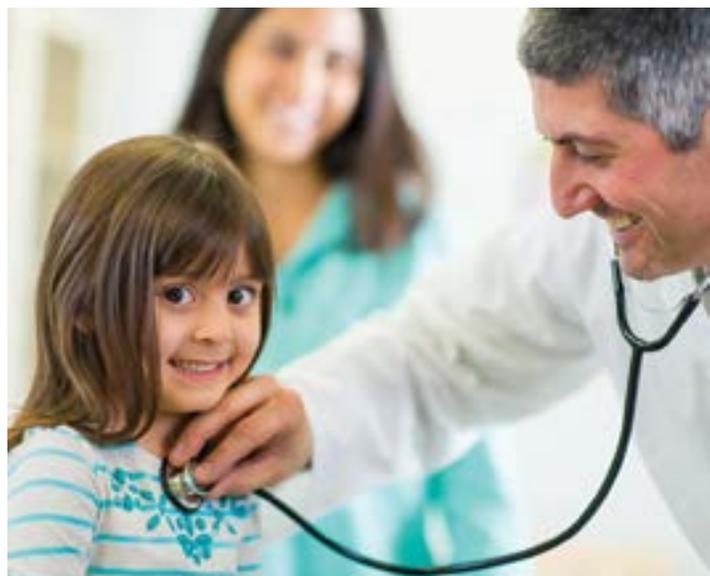
Children without health insurance are less likely to receive care when they need it.



Why the Data Matters

“Children without health insurance coverage are less likely than insured children to have a regular health care provider and to receive care when they need it. They are also more likely to receive treatment after their condition has worsened, putting them at greater risk of hospitalization. Having health insurance can protect families from financial devastation when a child experiences a serious or chronic illness.”

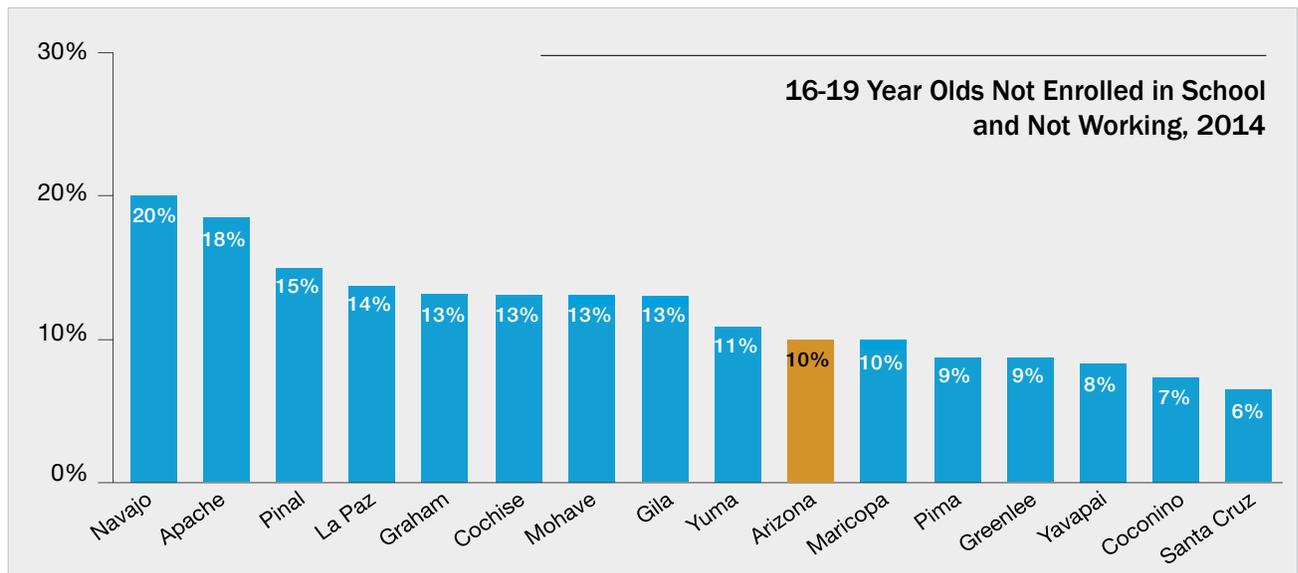
Source: KIDS COUNT® Data Center, “Children without Health Insurance,” (2013), www.KidsCOUNT.org. Retrieved from http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/7249-children-without-health-insurance?loc=4&loc_t=2#detailed/2/any/false/868,867,133,38,35/any/14291,14292.



Risk Factors

16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working

Teens who leave school and do not become part of the workforce are at high risk.



Why the Data Matters

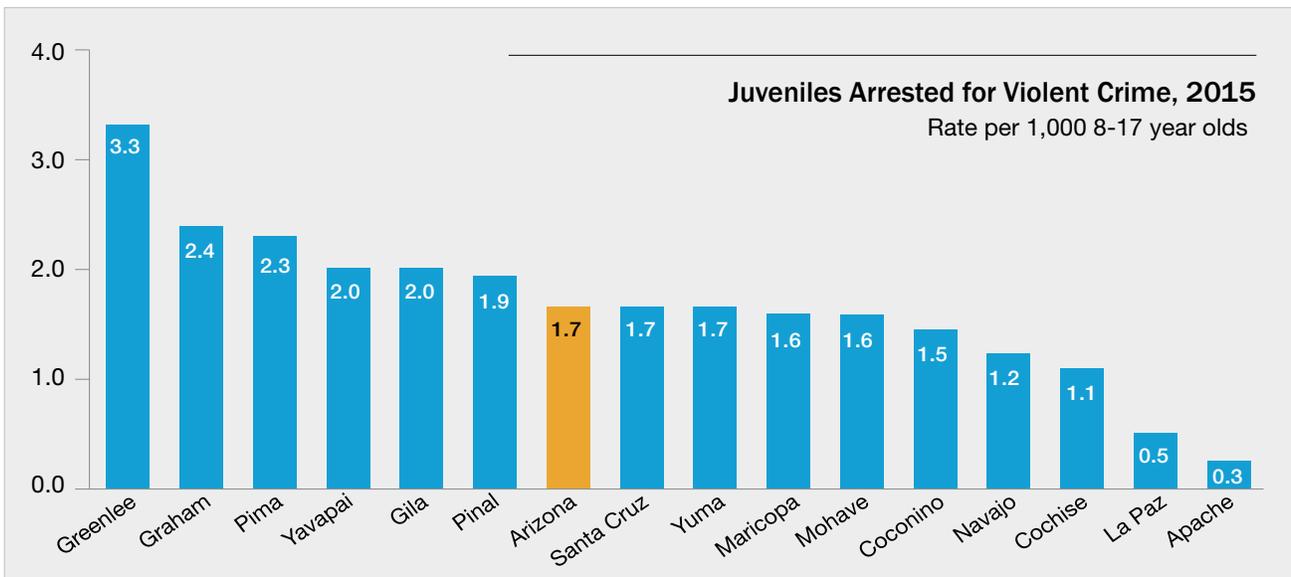
“Teens who leave school and do not become part of the workforce are at high risk of experiencing negative outcomes as they transition to adulthood. While those who have dropped out of school are clearly vulnerable, many young people who have finished school but are not working are also at a disadvantage in terms of achieving economic success in adulthood.”

Source: KIDS COUNT® Data Center, “Teens Ages 16 to 19 not Attending School and not Working,” (2013), www.KidsCOUNT.org. Retrieved March 24, 2014 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5062-teens-ages-16-to-19-not-attending-school-and-not-working?loc=4&loct=2#detailed/2/any/false/868,867,133,38,35/any/11482,11483>.

Risk Factors

Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime (per 1,000 8-17 year olds)

Violent youth crime dropped by more than a third between 2009 and 2015.



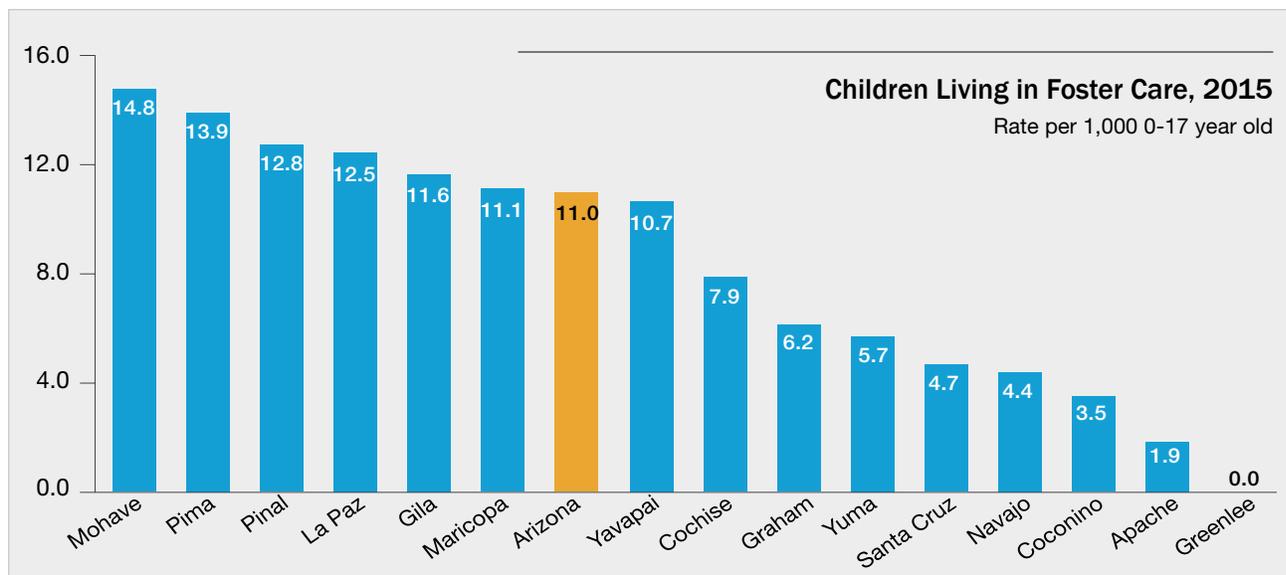
Only
1,551
youth were arrested
for violent crimes
throughout the entire
state in 2015.



Risk Factors

Children in Foster Care

Children living in foster care more than doubled in seven counties between 2009 and 2015.



Why the Data Matters

“Children in foster care, as a result of exposure to risk factors such as poverty, maltreatment, and the foster care experience, face multiple threats to their healthy development, including poor physical health, attachment disorders, compromised brain functioning, inadequate social skills, and mental health difficulties.”

“Moreover, many youths leaving foster care end up in jail or on public assistance, or otherwise represent an economic cost to the community.”

Source: Jones Harden, B., “Safety and Stability for Foster Children: A Developmental Perspective,” *The Future of Children*, Volume 14 (1) (2004), pp. 31-47.

Nearly
18,000
children lived in
foster care
in 2015.

Catherine's Story

TANF Cash Assistance is what many Americans call “welfare.” TANF stands for Temporary Assistance to Needy Families and it is designed to provide a small, monthly stipend to the poorest mothers and children to help them survive while they get back on track.

During the past ten years, Arizona policies have reduced the amount of the stipend, added more and more requirements, excluded more families, and reduced the lifetime time limit for participation in TANF. While these policies treat TANF participation as a negative situation that should be minimized, in fact TANF participation can succeed in reaching our common goals for children's health and safety, family stability, and tools for parents to find jobs to support their families.

One single mother, Catherine*, who holds a master's degree in social work and is employed at a government agency, relied heavily on TANF assistance to help her and her family get through difficult situations three different times, the first



while working and struggling to emerge from homelessness. After a few months, she no longer needed help. Later, Catherine was able to participate in TANF and Supplemental Nutritional Assistance (SNAP, or Food Stamps) for her two children, once while she was going to school full-time and the last time after a job layoff. While it was a small amount of money—the maximum is \$278 for a family of three in Arizona—Catherine said every bit helped, because TANF filled the gap between the grocery items she could purchase with SNAP and other things the family needed.

“It gave me access to household necessities that I didn't otherwise have money to buy: items, like paper towels and laundry detergent, school supplies, socks, and bus passes.”

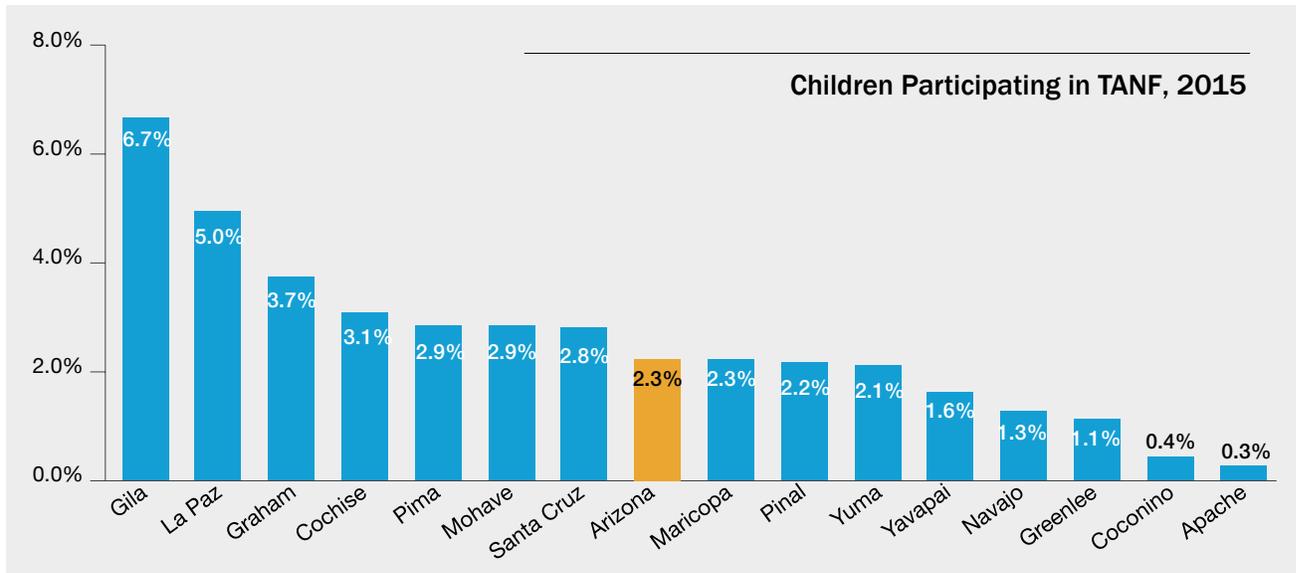
As of July 1, 2016, Arizona families will be limited to 12 months of TANF participation during a parent's lifetime, the most restrictive time frame of all the states. Children like Catherine's will be shut out of help.

*The subject's name was changed to protect her privacy.

Safety Net Access

Children Participating in TANF Cash Assistance

Policies have shut out many poor children.



Why the Data Matters

“The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program is designed to help needy families achieve self-sufficiency. States receive block grants to design and operate programs that accomplish one of the purposes of the TANF program.” TANF provides assistance to needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes, reduces the dependency of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work and marriage, prevents and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and encourages the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

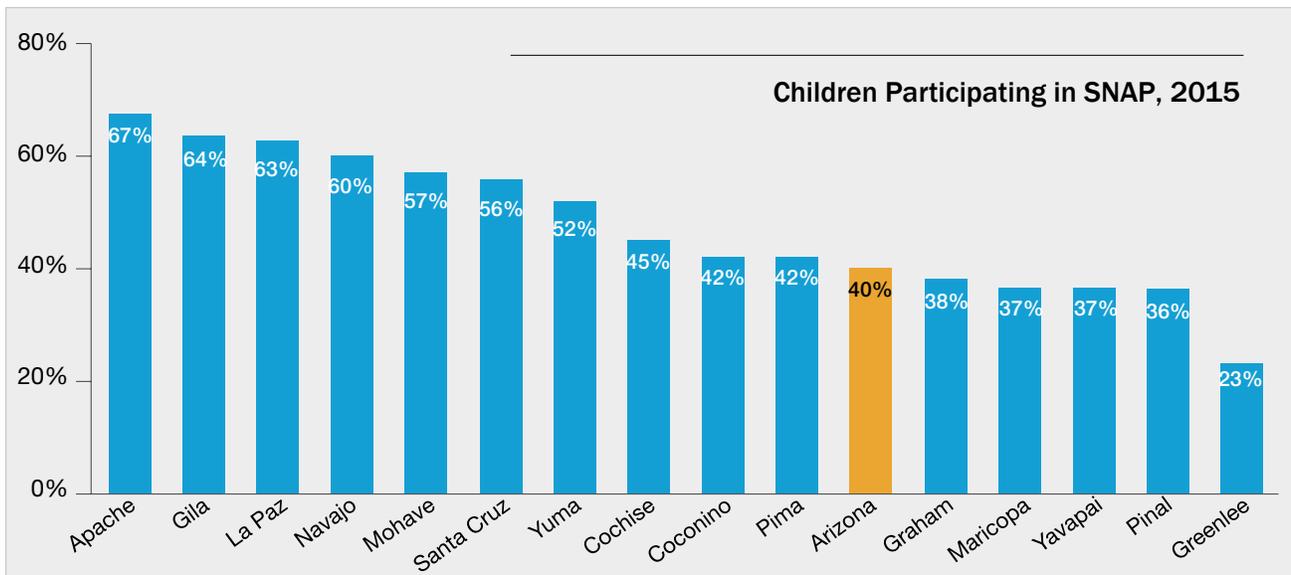
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, “About TANF.” Retrieved June 13, 2016 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/programs/tanf/about>.

Fewer than 1 in 11 families living in poverty participate in cash assistance.

Safety Net Access

Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)

SNAP Nutrition Assistance helps reduce childhood hunger.



Why the Data Matters

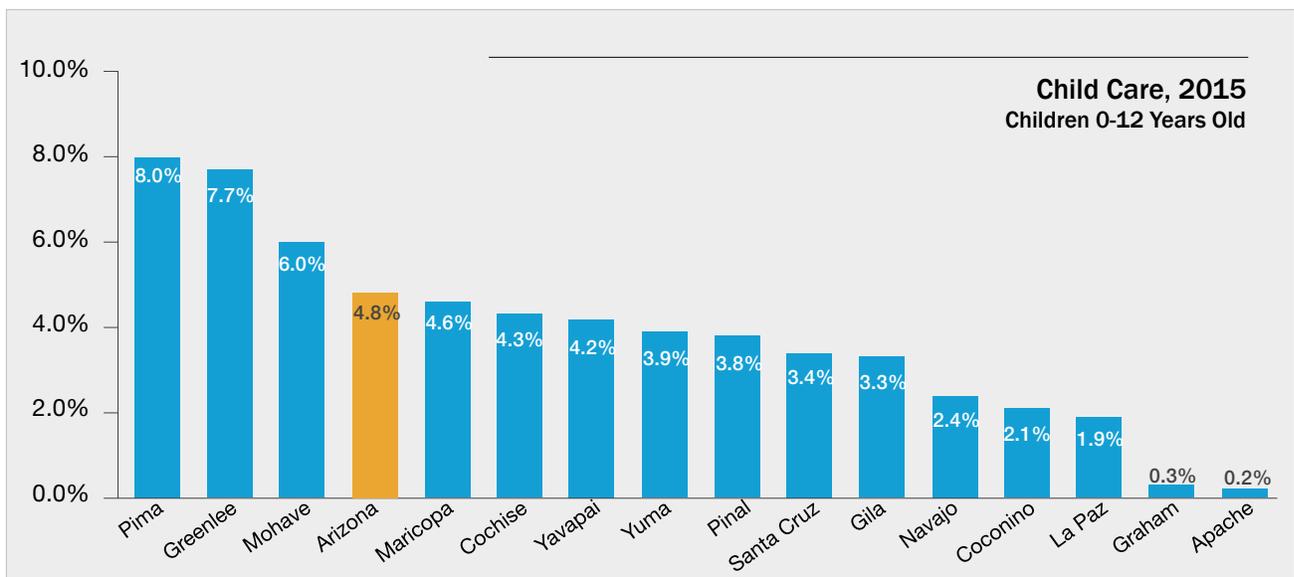
“When compared to children in families with similar incomes eligible for but not receiving SNAP, children in families receiving SNAP were more likely to be food secure and to be classified as ‘well’—not overweight or underweight, in good health, developing normally for their age, and having never been hospitalized.”

Source: Keith-Jennings, B., “SNAP plays a critical role in helping children,” (2012), Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, available at <http://www.cbpp.org/files/7-17-12fa.pdf>.

Safety Net Access

Children Participating in Child Care Assistance

State budget cuts have turned away thousands of working parents without help to pay for child care.



Why the Data Matters

“Current child care structures do not meet the needs of working parents . . . Just a generation ago, it was economically possible for one parent to remain at home while the other worked...In fact, more than half of children had a parent at home in 1975. Today, however, more families require incomes from both parents to stay afloat.”

According to the most recent DES Child Care Market Rate Survey, the median annual cost for an infant to attend a licensed child care center is almost as much as the cost for tuition and fees for an in-state student to attend ASU’s W. P. Carey School of Business for a year. (\$10,920 vs. \$11,690).

Sources: Baxter, E. and Hamm, K., “Real Family Values: Child Care and Early Childhood Education,” (2014) Center for American Progress, available at <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/religion/report/2014/04/17/88099/child-care-and-early-childhood-education/>.

ASU Cost Calculator (Tuition Estimator). (Fall 2016 and Spring 2017 semesters). Retrieved from https://students.asu.edu/tuition/results?acad_year=2017&include_summer=0&residency=RES&acad_career=UGRD&campus=TEMPE&acad_prog=UGBA&admit_term=2147&admit_level=10&honors=0&program_fee=UP0009.

Arizona Department of Economic Security, “Child Care Market Rate Survey 2014,” available at <https://www.azdes.gov/appreports.aspx>.



Arizona KIDS COUNT Databook

Sources,
Definitions,
and Notes

Sources, Definitions, and Notes

All denominators exist within the source, except where noted.

For the complete list of definitions, use one of the following links, depending on the source of the data:

American Community Survey

http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2014_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

Arizona Department of Health Services

http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/2014/pdf/technotes_tableindex14.pdf.

Number and Percent of Children Under 18

Sources: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System (2012), July 1, 2000-July 2009, Revised Bridged-Race Intercensal Population Estimates, July 1, 2005 to July 1, 2009.

Website: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm.

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, States, Counties, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014.

Available from American Fact Finder.

Number and Percent of Children Under 5

Sources: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2012), Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Five-Year Age Groups, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010, Arizona.

Website: <https://www.census.gov/popest/data/intercensal/county/CO-EST00INT-alldata.html>.

United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2014), County Characteristics Datasets: Annual County Resident Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014.

Website: <https://www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/asrh/2014/CC-EST2014-ALLDATA.html>.

Percent of Under 20 Year Olds by Race and Ethnicity

Sources: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2012), Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population by Five-Year Age Groups, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010, Arizona.

Website: <https://www.census.gov/popest/data/intercensal/county/CO-EST00INT-alldata.html>.

United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2014), County Characteristics Datasets: Annual County Resident Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014.

Website: <https://www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/asrh/2014/CC-EST2014-ALLDATA.html>.

Note: This source was chosen based on its accuracy in identifying children by race and ethnicity for every county in Arizona.

Birth Rates

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Bureau of Public Health Statistics, Health Status and Vital Statistics Section, (2014). Table 5b-2 Birth Rates by County of Residence, Arizona, 2004-2014.

Website: <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/2014/pdf/5b2.pdf>.

Definition: Number of live births during a calendar year per 1,000 population.

Children Living in Married-Couple Families

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2014), American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2010-2014, Table B23008 Age Of Own Children Under 18-Years In Families And Subfamilies By Living Arrangements By Employment Status Of Parents. Available from American Fact Finder.

Definition: Data is limited because it doesn't include two parent families cohabitating but unmarried.

Sources, Definitions, and Notes (continued)

All denominators exist within the source, except where noted.

Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2014), American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2010-2014, Table B09018 Relationship to Householder for Children Under 18 Years in Households and Table B10002 Grandchildren Under 18 Years Living with a Grandparent Householder by Grandparent Responsibility and Presence of Parent. Available from American Fact Finder.

Definition: A grandparent is considered to be raising their grandchild if they are financially responsible for food, shelter, clothing, day care, etc., regardless of whether or not a parent of the child is present in the household.

Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2014), American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2010-2014, Table B23008 Age of Own Children Under 18-Years in Families and Subfamilies by Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents. Available from American Fact Finder.

Definition: Labor force participants can either be employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Includes single parents who are working and married couples who are both working.

Median Income for Families with Children

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2014), American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2010-2014, Table B19125 Median Family Income In The Past 12 Months By Presence Of Own Children Under 18 Years.

Note: Used U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index Research Series Using Current Methods (CPI-U-RS), Updated CPI-U-RS, All items, 1977-2014.

To calculate 2005-2009 median income data into 2014 dollars, visit <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/cpiurs.htm>.

Definition: The median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families including those with no income.

Children Who are U.S. Citizens

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2014), American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2010-2014, Table B05003 Sex By Age By Citizenship Status.

Available from American Fact Finder

Definition: Children who were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (such as Guam), or abroad of American (U.S. citizen) parent or parents are considered U.S. citizens at birth. Foreign-born children who are U.S. citizens through naturalization also are considered U.S. citizens.

Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2014), American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2010-2014, Table B16003 Age by Language Spoken at Home for the Population 5-Years and Over in Limited English-Speaking Households.

Available from American Fact Finder.

Definition: Population 5-years and over in households in which no one 14 and over speaks English only or speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English "very well."

3- and 4-Year Olds Enrolled in Preschool

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2014), American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2010-2014, Table S1401 School Enrollment. Available from American Fact Finder.

Definition: 3- and 4-year old children were classified as enrolled in school if they were attending a public or private preschool of any type or being home schooled at any time during the 3 months prior to the time of interview for the questionnaire.

Sources, Definitions, and Notes (continued)

All denominators exist within the source, except where noted.

4-Year Graduation Rate

Source: State of Arizona, Department of Education (2014), 2009 & 2014 Four Year Grad Rate Data.

Website: <http://www.azed.gov/research-evaluation/graduation-rates/>.

3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test

Source: State of Arizona, Department of Education (2015), AzMERIT and NCSC 2015.

Website: <http://www.azed.gov/research-evaluation/aims-assessment-results/>.

Children Living in Poverty

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2014), American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2010-2014, Table B17001 Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months By Sex By Age.

Available from American Fact Finder.

Poverty thresholds for 2009 and 2014 may be found at <https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/>.

Definition: A child's poverty status, is determined by comparing the total income of that child's family to the poverty threshold determined by the U.S. Census Bureau. If the family's income is less than the threshold listed for that family size, then the child is considered to be living in poverty. The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country; they are not adjusted for regional, state, or local variations in the cost of living.

Children Living in Poverty (by race and ethnicity)

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau. (2014). American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2010-2014, Table

B17001B-I Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months By Sex By Age.

Available from American Fact Finder.

Poverty thresholds for 2009 and 2014 may be found at <https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/>.

Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Level

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau. (2014). American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2010-2014, Table B17024 Age by Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months.

Available from American Fact Finder.

Poverty thresholds for 2009 and 2014 may be found at <https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/>.

Definition: A child is considered to be living below 200% of the poverty level if the family in which they live earns less than 200% of the poverty threshold for that family size as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau. The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country; they are not adjusted for regional, state, or local variations in the cost of living.

Births to Mothers Without a High School Education

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Bureau of Public Health Statistics, Health Status and Vital Statistics Section. (2014). Table 5b-13 Births by Mothers Education and County of Residence, Arizona.

Websites: <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/ahs2009/pdf/5b13.pdf>. and <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/2014/pdf/5b13.pdf>

Definition: Mothers without a high school education are any mothers who have not earned a high school diploma or GED.

Sources, Definitions, and Notes (continued)

All denominators exist within the source, except where noted.

Children Without Health Insurance

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2014), American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2010-2014, Table B27001 Health Insurance Coverage Status by Sex by Age.

Note: Because coverage in the American Community Survey references an individual's current status, caution should be taken when making comparisons to other surveys which may define coverage as "at any time in the last year" or "throughout the past year."

Children in Foster Care

Source: Request from Arizona Department of Child Safety, March 2016.

Denominator: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System (2012), July 1, 2000-July 2009 Revised Bridged-Race Intercensal Population Estimates, July 1, 2005 to July 1, 2009.

Website: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm.

Denominator: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, States, Counties, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014.

Available from American Fact Finder.

Note: Children are listed by county of jurisdiction, not placement.

16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau. (2014). American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2010-2014, Table B14005 Sex By School Enrollment By Educational Attainment By Employment Status For The Population 16-19 Years.

Available from American Fact Finder.

Juveniles Arrested for a Violent Crime

Source: Request from the Juvenile Justice Services Division of the Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts. April 2016.

Denominator: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System (2012), July 1, 2000-July 2009 Revised Bridged-Race Intercensal Population Estimates, July 1, 2005 to July 1, 2009.

Website: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm.

Denominator: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, Vintage 2014 Bridged-Race Postcensal Population Estimates, July 1, 2014.

Website: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm

Definition: The violent crime definition used in this report is a Felony Against a Person, Severity 1 Offense as defined by the Juvenile Justice Services Division of the Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Children Participating in SNAP (Food Stamps)

Source: Request from State of Arizona, Department of Economic Security, Family Assistance Administration, April 2016.

Denominator: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System (2012), July 1, 2000-July 2009 Revised Bridged-Race Intercensal Population Estimates, July 1, 2005 to July 1, 2009.

Website: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm.

Denominator: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, States, Counties, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014.

Available from American Fact Finder.

Sources, Definitions, and Notes (continued)

All denominators exist within the source, except where noted.

Definition: The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federally funded program that is designed to reduce food insecurity – reduced food intake or disrupted eating patterns in a household due to lack of money or other resources. SNAP does this by providing monetary assistance to families who meet income qualifications, for the purchase of “any food or food product for home consumption and also includes seeds and plants which produce food for consumption by SNAP households.”

Children Participating in TANF

Source: Request from State of Arizona, Department of Economic Security, Family Assistance Administration, April 2016.

Denominator: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System (2012), July 1, 2000-July 2009 Revised Bridged-Race Intercensal Population Estimates, July 1, 2005 to July 1, 2009.

Website: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm.

Denominator: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, States, Counties, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014.

Available from American Fact Finder

Definition: This is a monthly cash payment through a debit card to qualified parents with minor children earning very low incomes. The benefit level depends on family size and income. To qualify, monthly family income after adjustments may not exceed 36% of the 1992 federal poverty level, reduced by 20% (\$278 monthly for a family of three).

Children Participating in Child Care Assistance

Source: Request from State of Arizona, Department of Economic Security, Child Care Administration, June 2016.

Denominator: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, Vintage 2014 Bridged-Race Postcensal Population Estimates, July 1, 2012.

Website: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm.

Denominator: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System, Vintage 2014 Bridged-Race Postcensal Population Estimates, July 1, 2014.

Website: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm

Changes in State Funding Joint Legislative Budget Committee staff, Appropriations Report FY 08 and FY 16.

Websites: <http://www.azleg.gov/jlbc/08app/apprpttoc.pdf> and <http://www.azleg.gov/jlbc/16AR/apprpttoc.pdf>.

House and Senate Engrossed Budget Plan, May 4, 2016.

Websites: <http://www.azleg.gov/jlbc/house-senateplanasengrossed050416.pdf>.

State Appropriations per \$1,000 of Personal Income Joint Legislative Budget Committee staff, State Appropriations Limit, February 12, 2016.

Website: <http://www.azleg.gov/jlbc/appropslimit0216.pdf>.

Note: Child Care assistance includes children in families participating in TANF and transitioning off TANF; families involved with the Department of Child Safety; and children with working parents earning incomes below 165% of the federal poverty level (\$2,687 a monthly for a family of 3). Participation is limited for the last category and many qualified children are put on a waiting list.

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Children's Action Alliance is an independent voice for Arizona children at the state capitol and in the community.

CAA works to improve children's health, education, and security through information and action.

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