



Spatial Analytics:

Child Care/Early Learning Needs Assessment

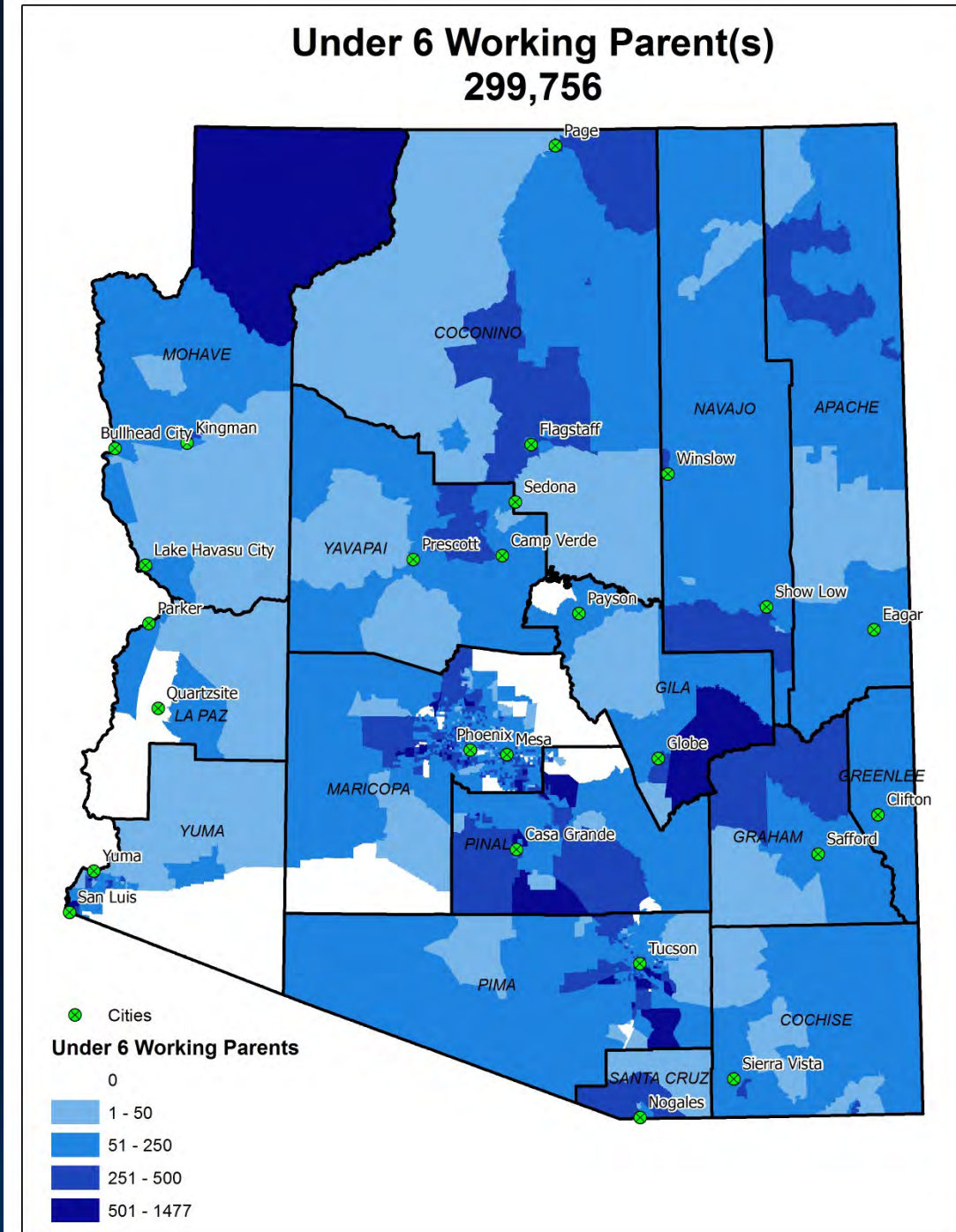
Arizona

Children Under 6 With Parents in Labor Force

- Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) - Annual Fact Sheet

www.arizonachildcare.org/data-and-research.html

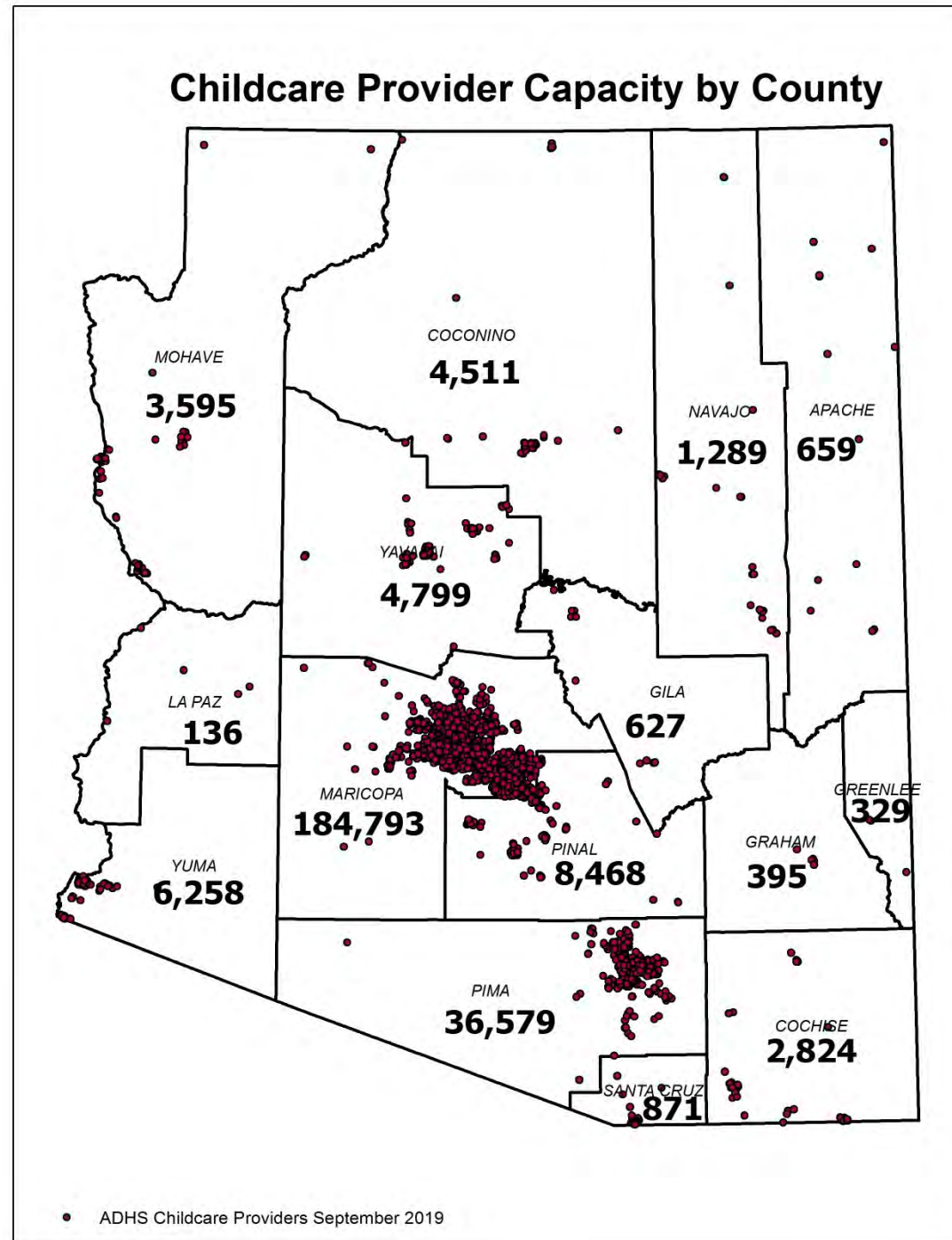
- Age: 0 to 5
 - 2013-2017 ACS
 - living with both parents, both parents in labor force
 - living with one parent, parent in labor force
- **TOTAL : 299,756**
(12-16 ACS : 301,682)



Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) Child care Providers

CAPACITY : 256,133 (9/19)

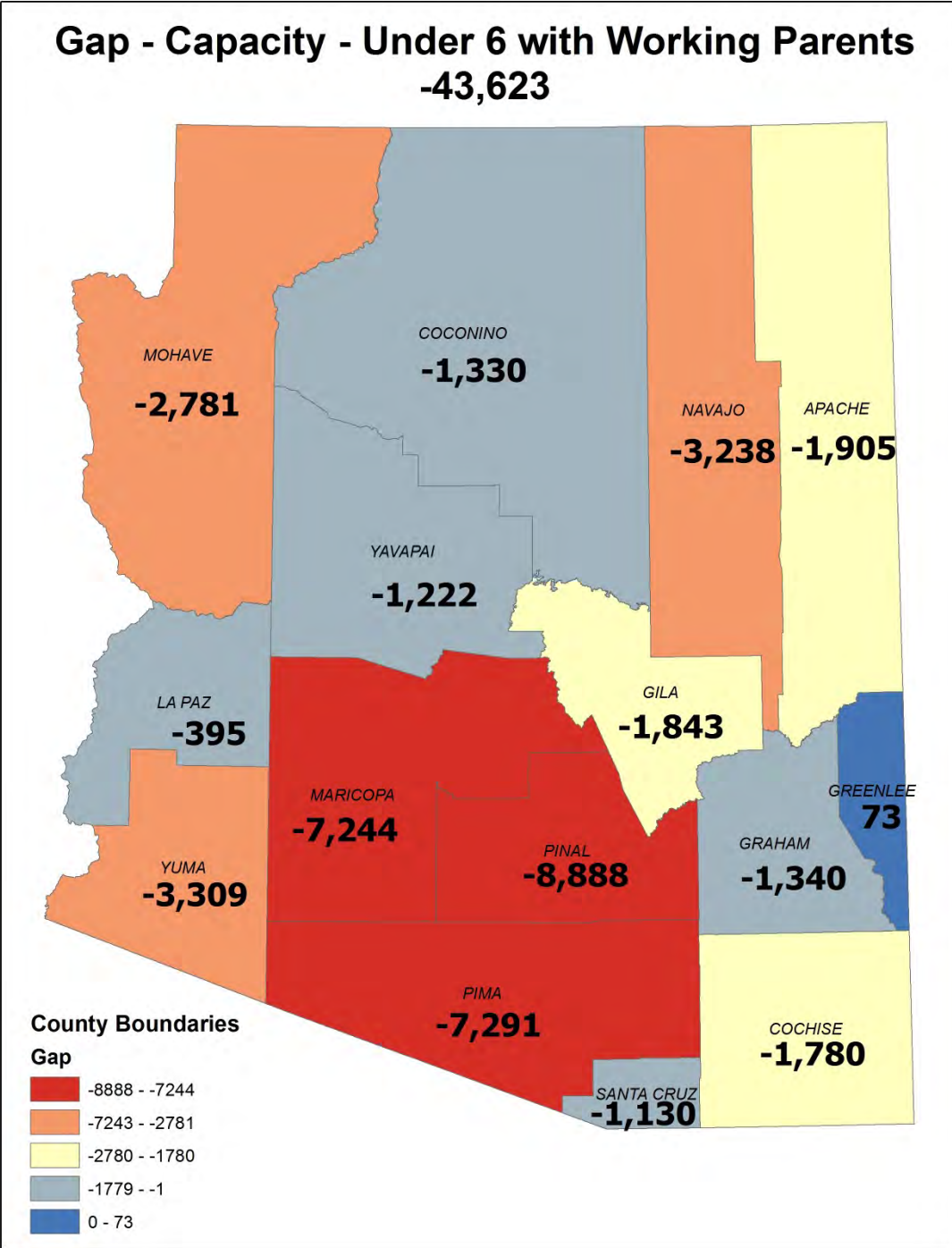
+9,168 since 3/18



Calculated Gap

Child care Capacity Minus Kids Under 6 With Working Parents

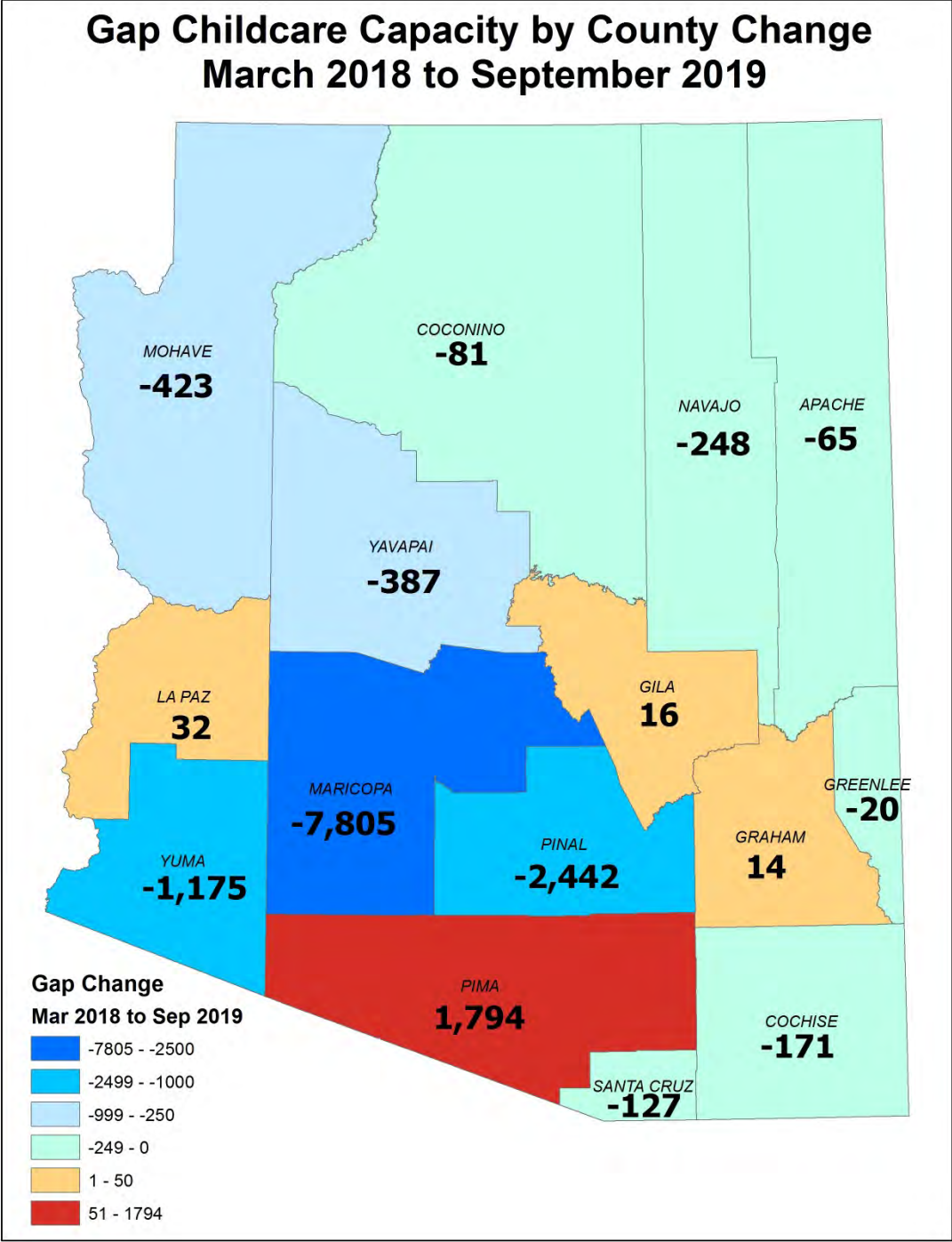
Area	Kids Under 6 Working Parents	Child care Capacity	Gap	Gap %
Urban	278,011	244,936	33,075	11.9%
Rural	21,745	10,548	11,615	48.5%
Total	299,756	256,133	43,623	14.6%



Gap Change March 2018 to September 2019

Child care Capacity Minus Kids Under 6 With Working Parents

-11,094 since March 2018

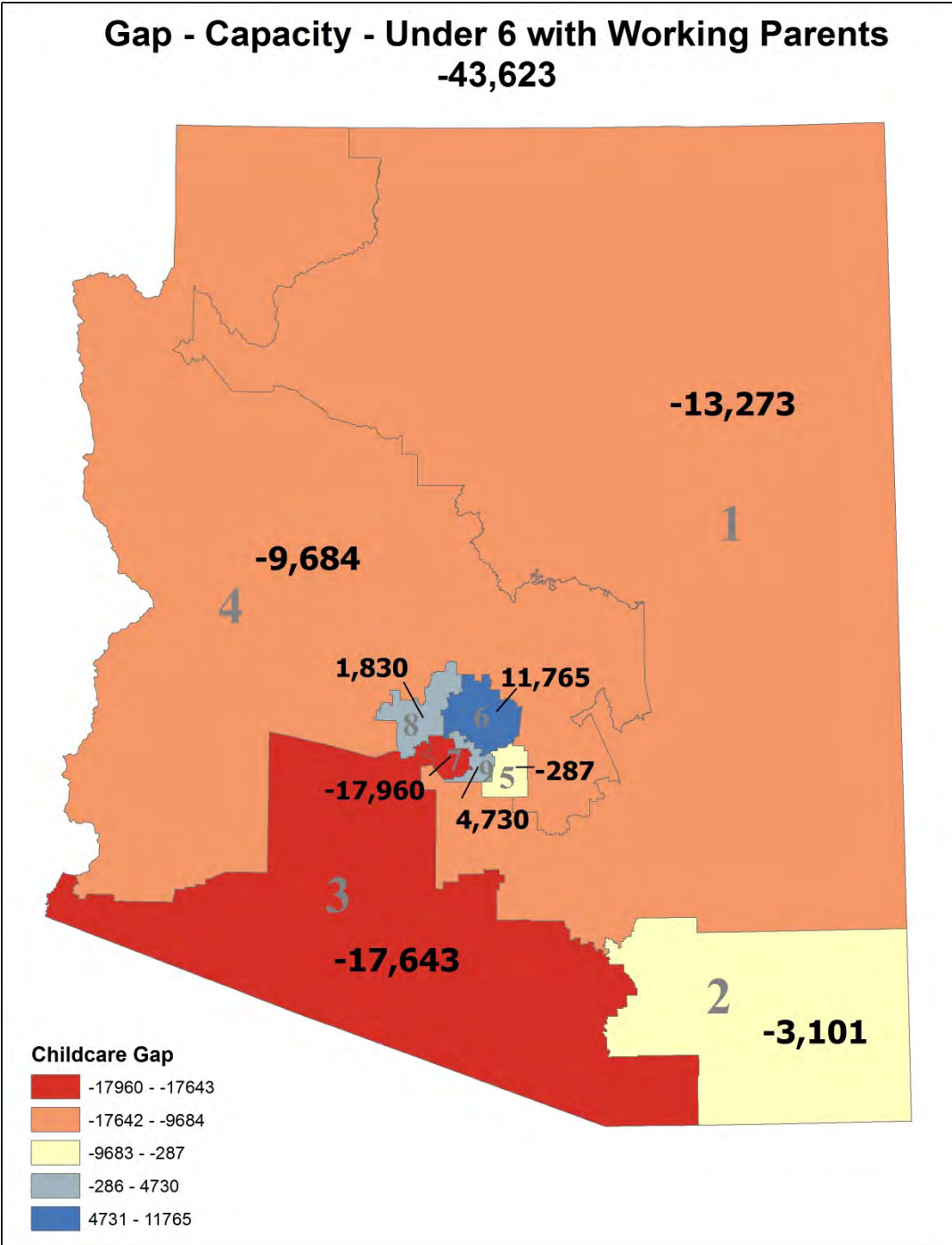


Congressional District

Child care Capacity Minus Kids Under 6 With Working Parents

TOTAL GAP: 43,623

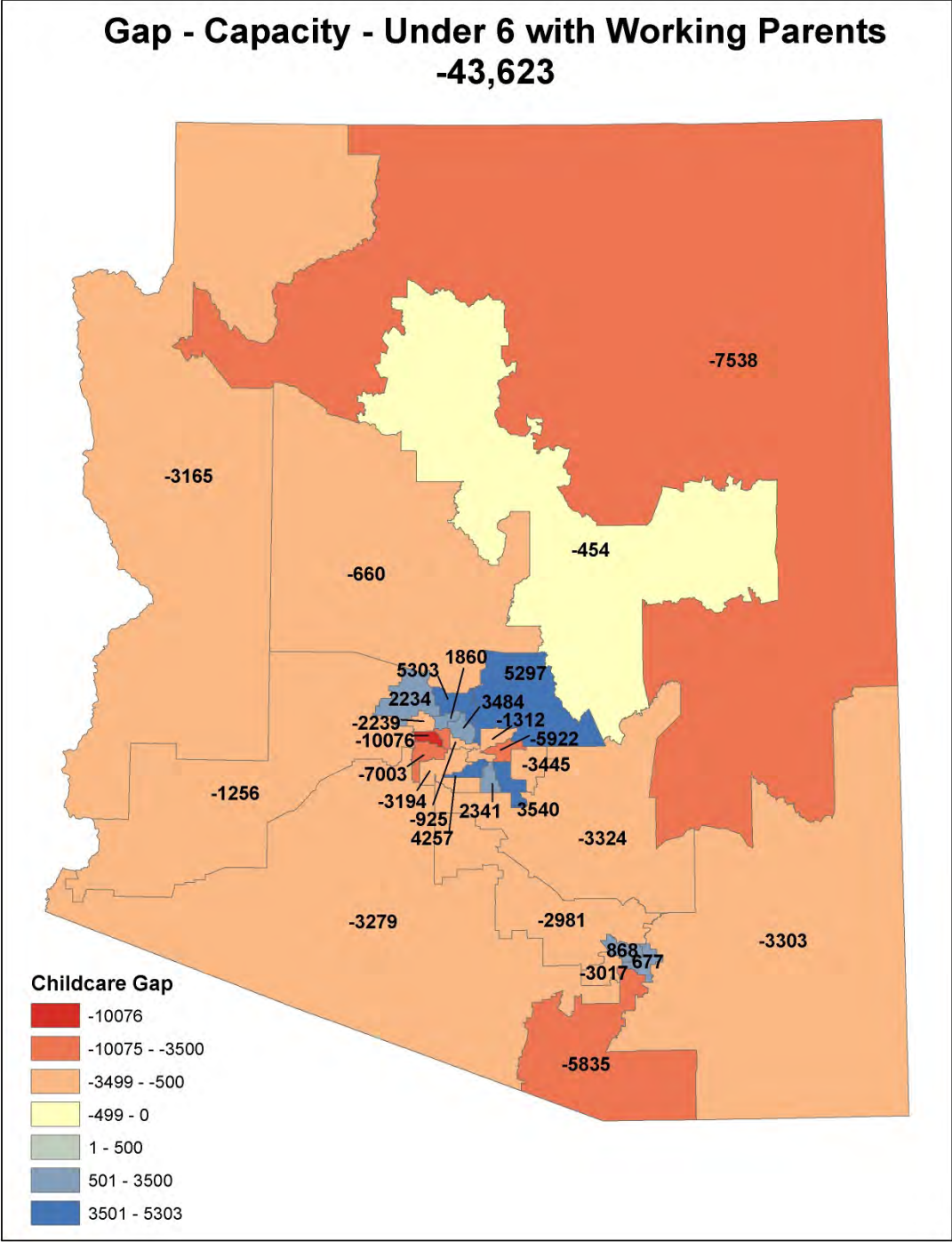
District	Child Care Gap	Representative
District 1	-13,273	Tom O'Halleran
District 2	-3,101	Ann Kirkpatrick
District 3	-17,643	Raul Grijalva
District 4	-9,684	Paul Gosar
District 5	-287	Andy Biggs
District 6	11,765	David Schweikert
District 7	-17,960	Ruben Gallego
District 8	1,830	Debbie Lesko
District 9	4,730	Greg Stanton



State Legislative District

Child care Capacity Minus Kids Under 6 With Working Parents

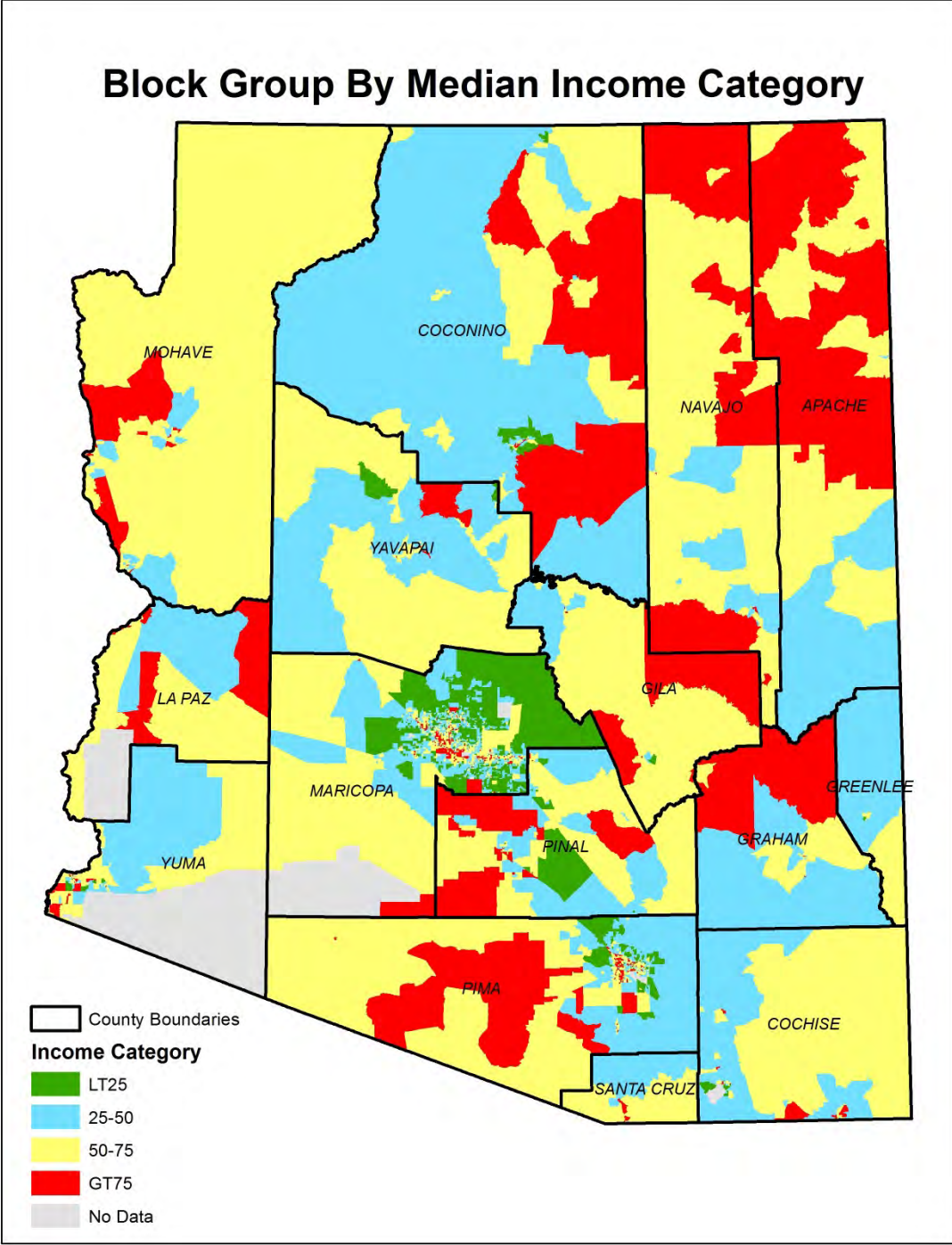
TOTAL GAP: 43,623



Household Median Income Comparative

State Median HH Income \$50,000

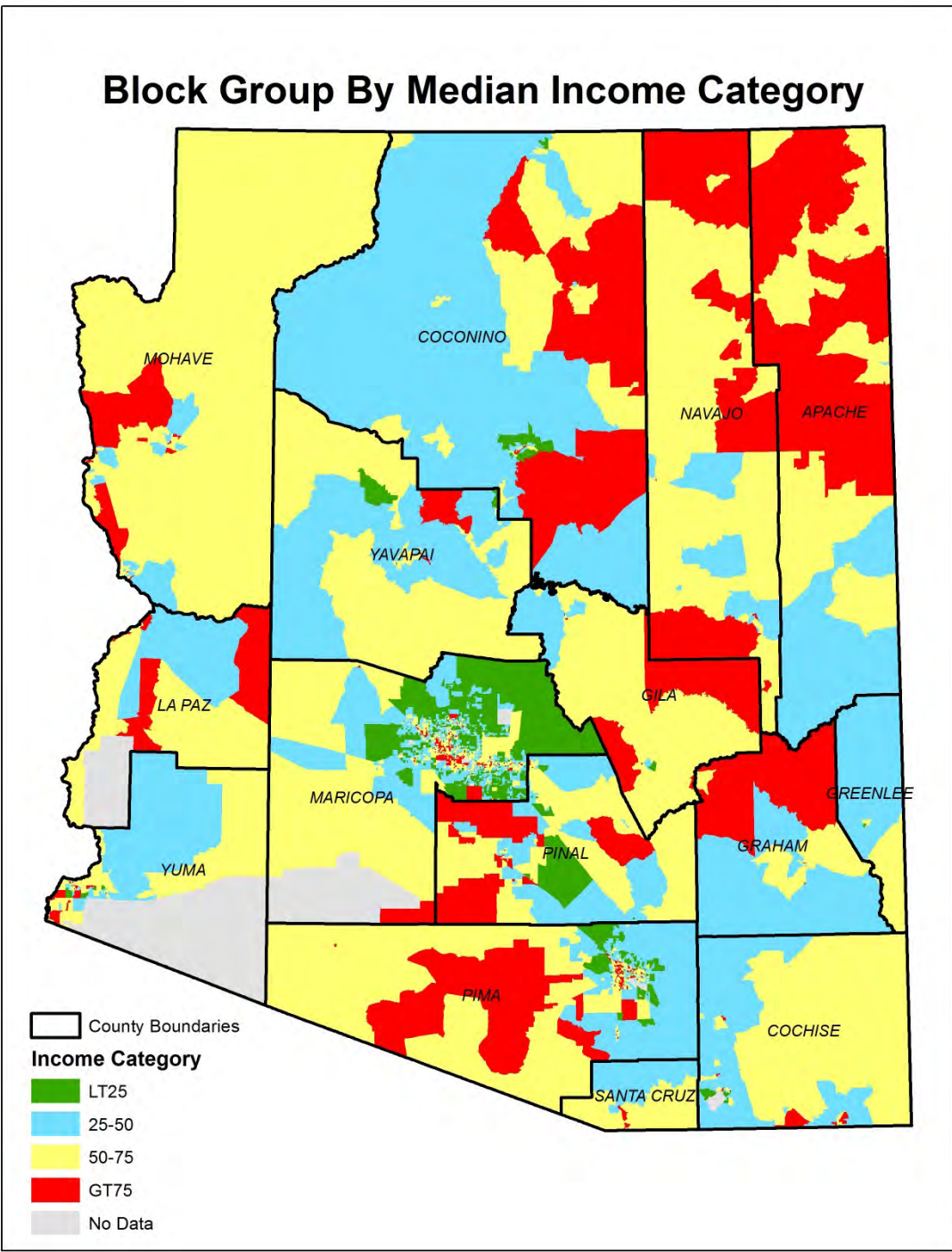
LT25	Less than 25% of HH lower than State Median Income
25-50	25-50% of HH lower than State Median Income
50-75	50-75% of HH lower than State Median Income
GT75	Greater than 75% of HH lower than State Median Income



Household Median Income Comparative

%Below (\$50k)	Gap	%Served
LT25	9,958	116%
25-50	-13,066	88%
50-75	-28,848	70%
GT75	-12,073	67%
No Data	406	
Total	-43,623	85%

Gap in Lower Income: 53,987

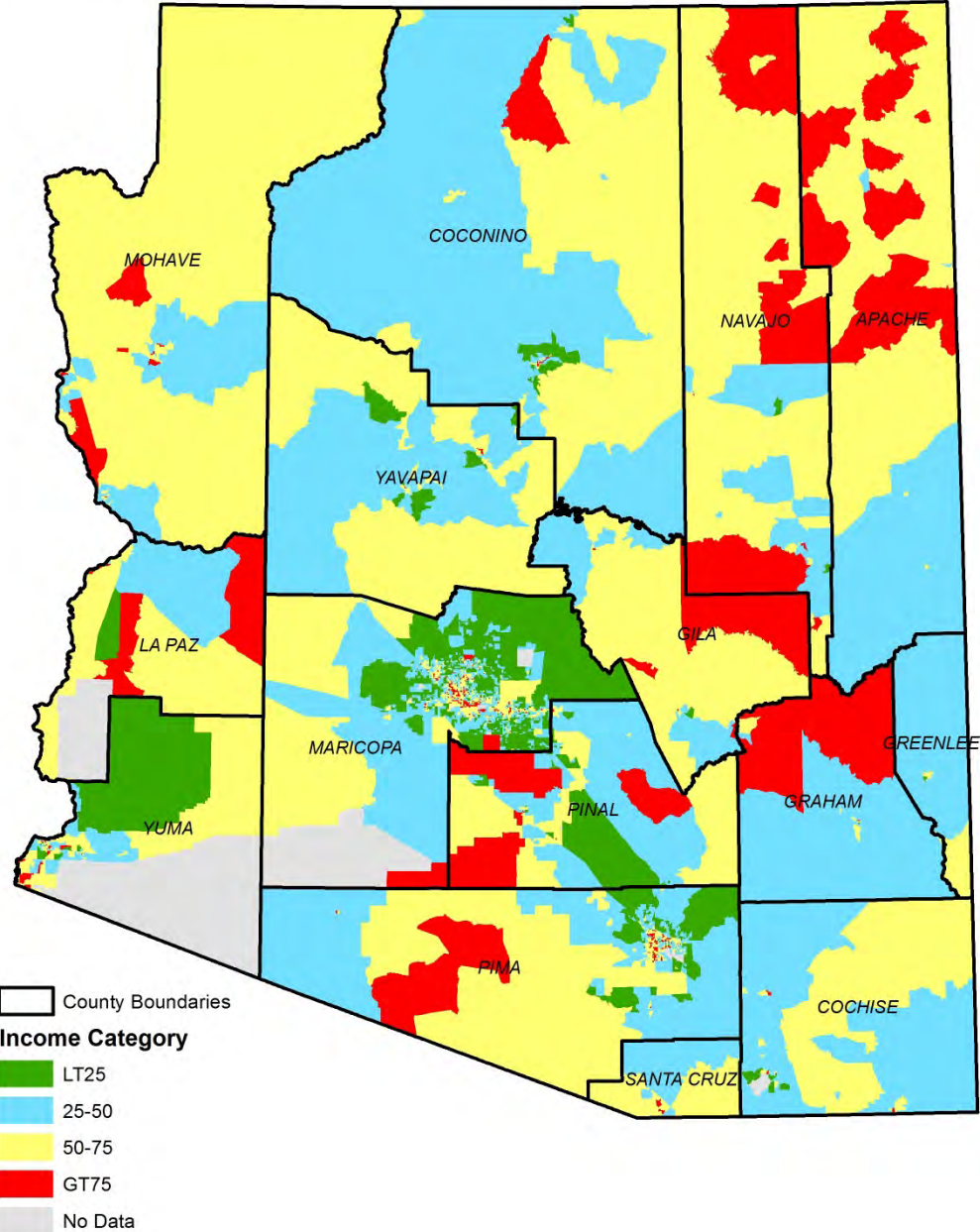


85% of Household Median Income Comparative

85% of State Median HH Income \$45,000

LT25	Less than 25% of HH lower than 85% of State Median Income
25-50	25-50% of HH lower than 85% of State Median Income
50-75	50-75% of HH lower than 85% of State Median Income
GT75	Greater than 75% of HH lower than 85% of State Median Income

Block Group By 85% of Median Income Category

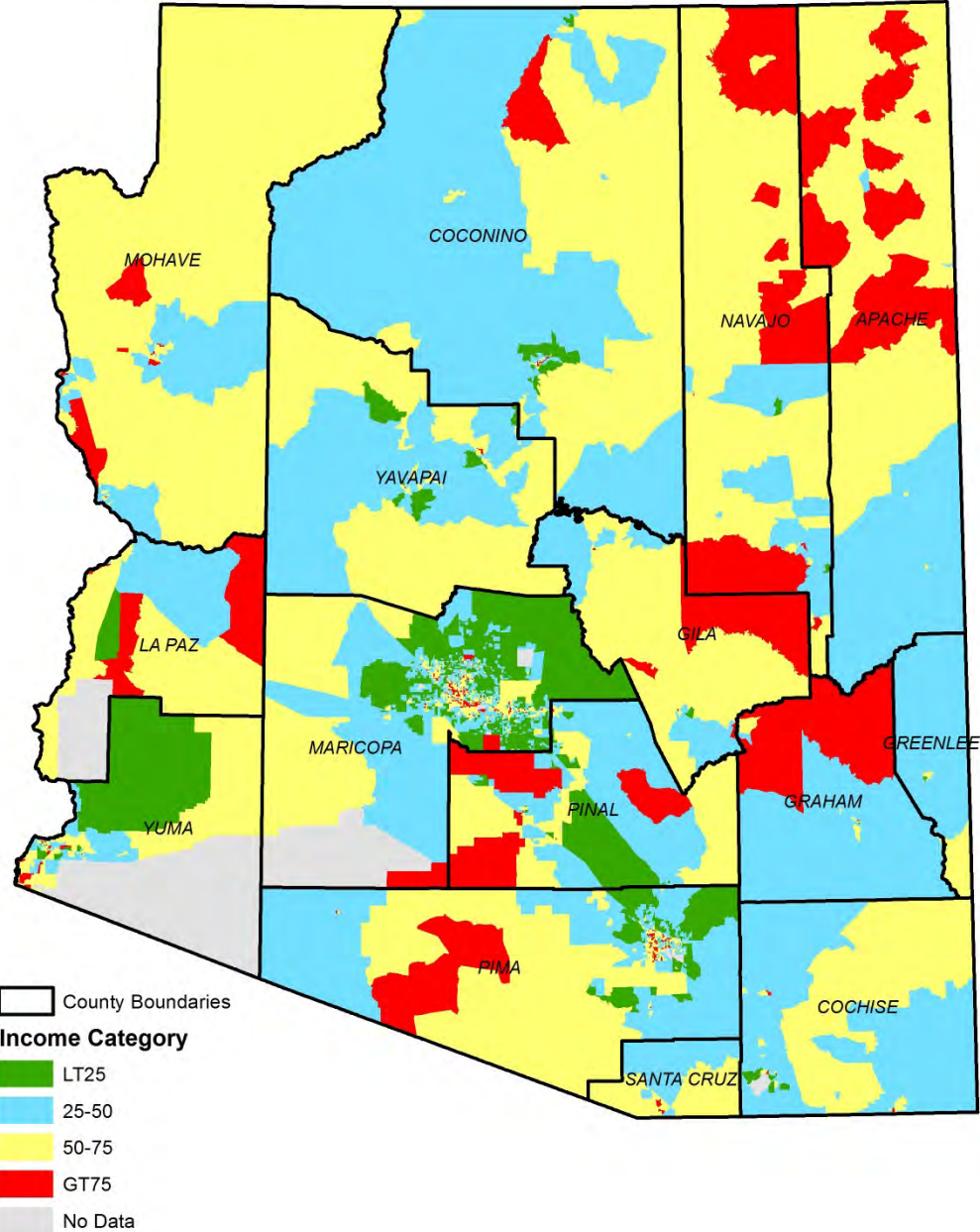


85% of Household Median Income Comparative

%Below (\$45k)	Gap	%Served
LT25	8,503	110%
25-50	-13,633	87%
50-75	-32,370	64%
GT75	-6,529	71%
No Data	406	
Total	-43,623	85%

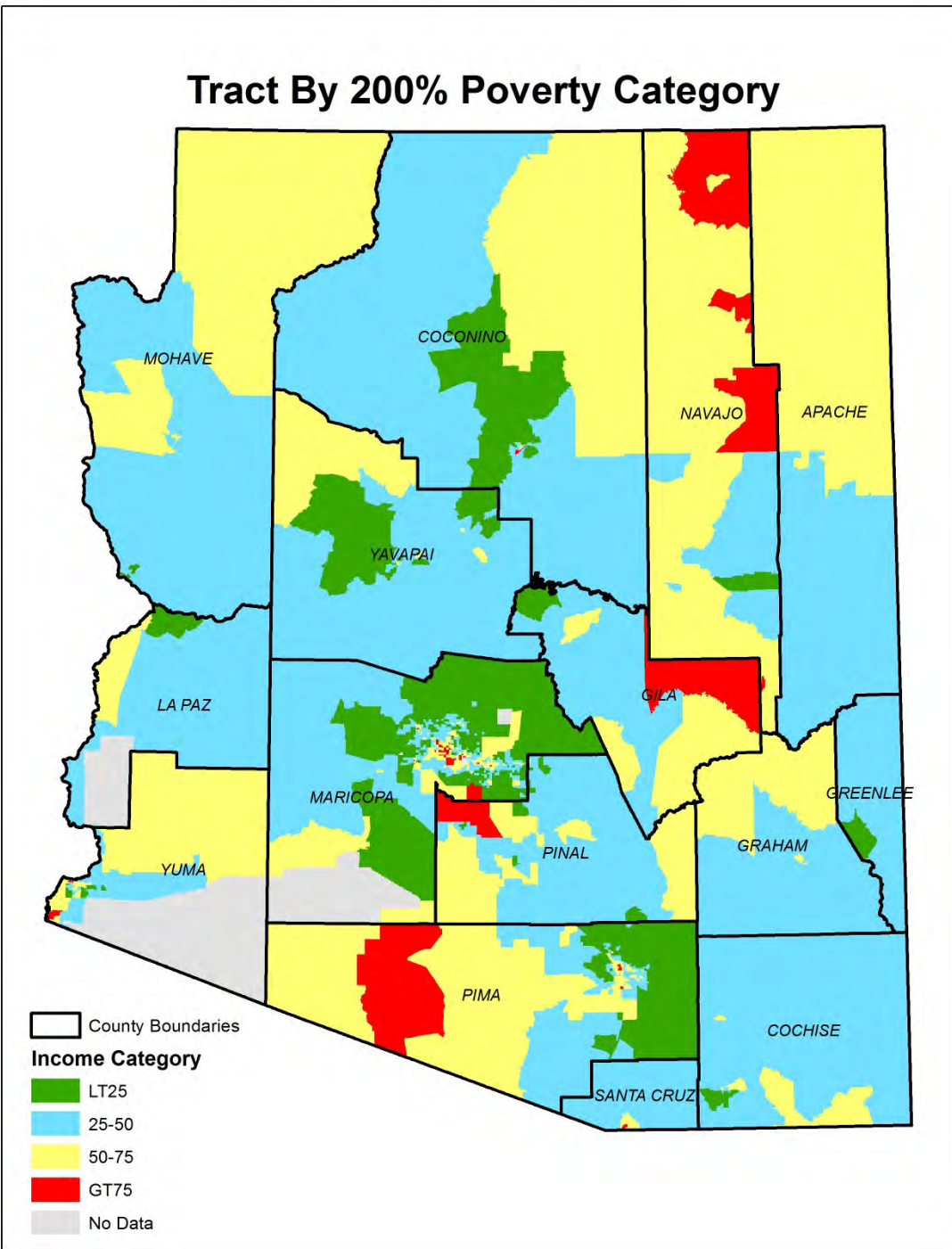
Gap in Lower Income: 52,532

Block Group By 85% of Median Income Category



200% Poverty Level Comparative

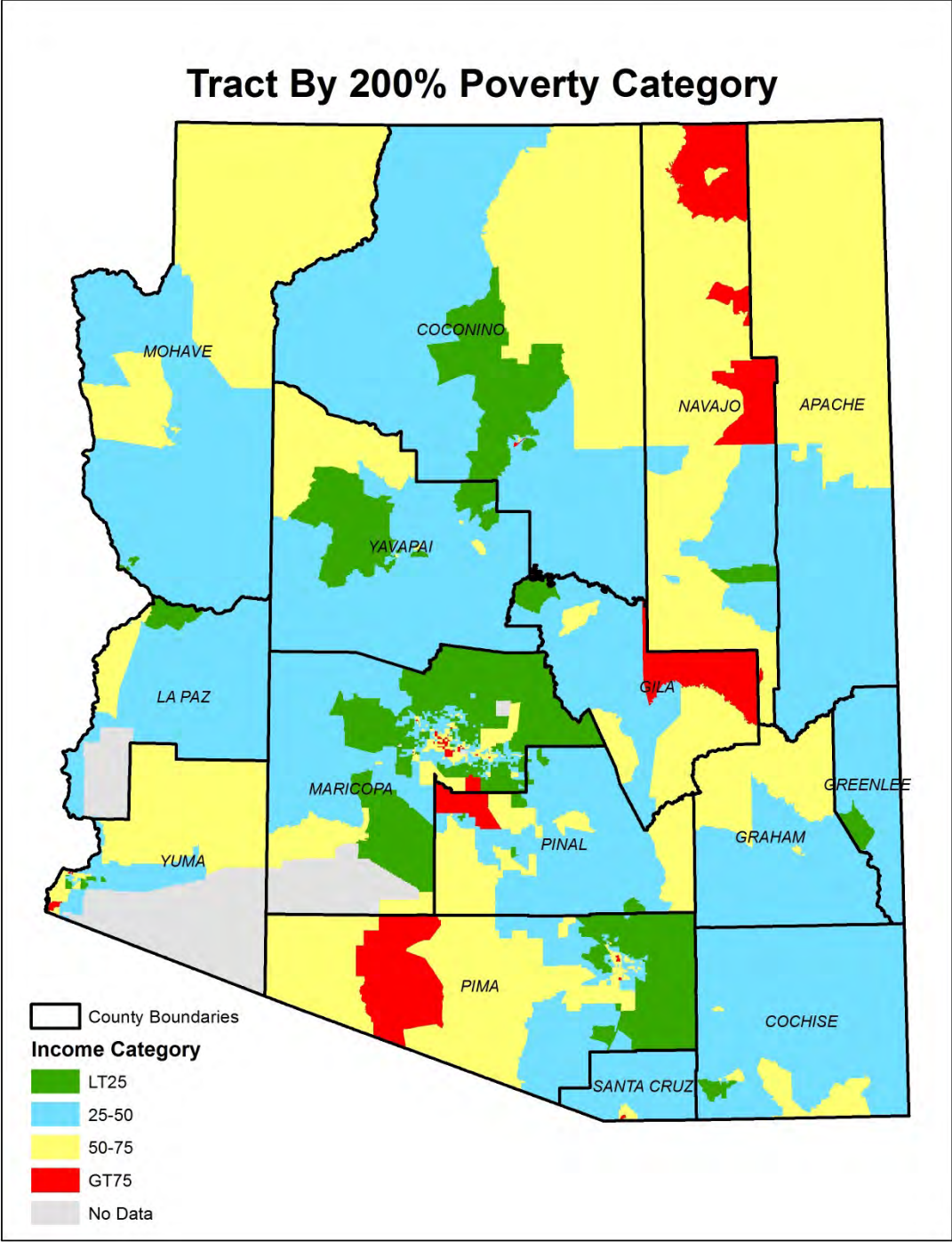
LT25	Less than 25% of Persons lower than 200% Poverty Level
25-50	25-50% of Persons lower than 200% Poverty Level
50-75	50-75% of Persons lower than 200% Poverty Level
GT75	Greater than 75% of Persons lower than 200% Poverty Level



200% Poverty Level Comparative

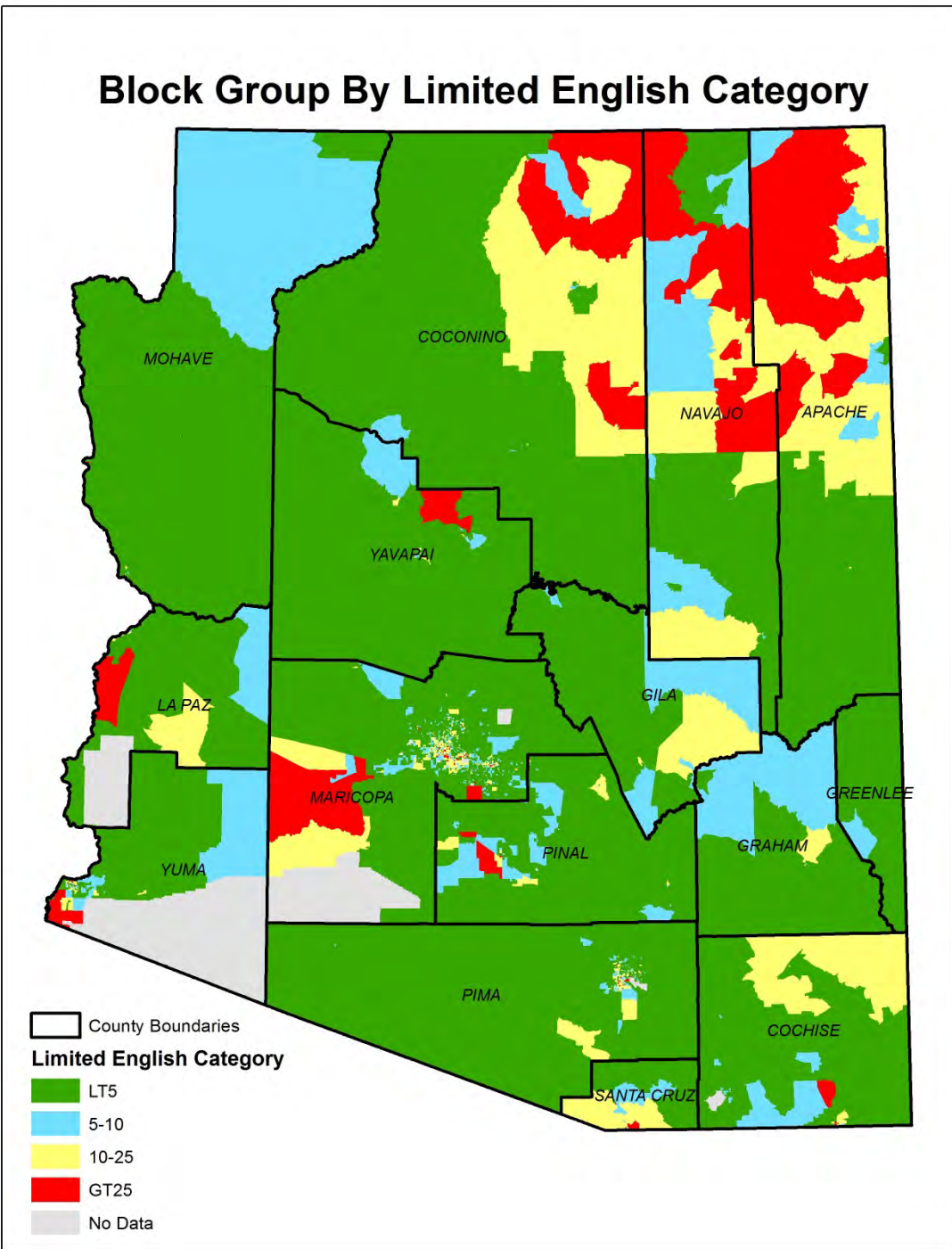
%Below 200% Pov	Gap	%Served
LT25	22,267	125%
25-50	-25,227	78%
50-75	-34,097	59%
GT75	-6,566	46%
No Data		
Total	-43,623	85%

Gap in 200% Poverty Level: 65,890



Limited English Comparative

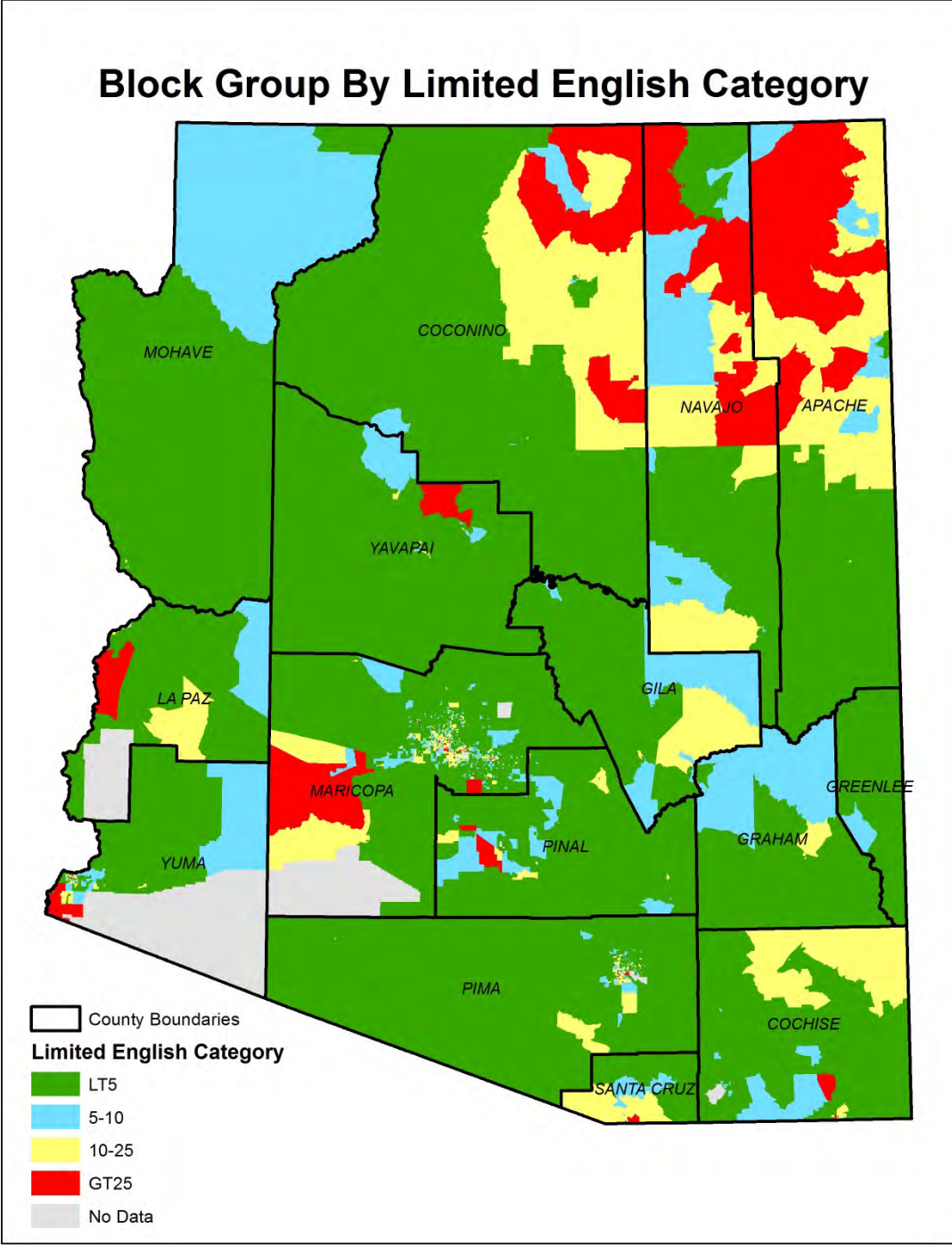
LT5	Less than 5% of Households Limited English Speaking
5-10	5-10% of Households Limited English Speaking
10-25	10-25% of Households Limited English Speaking
GT25	Greater than 25% of Households Limited English Speaking



Limited English Comparative

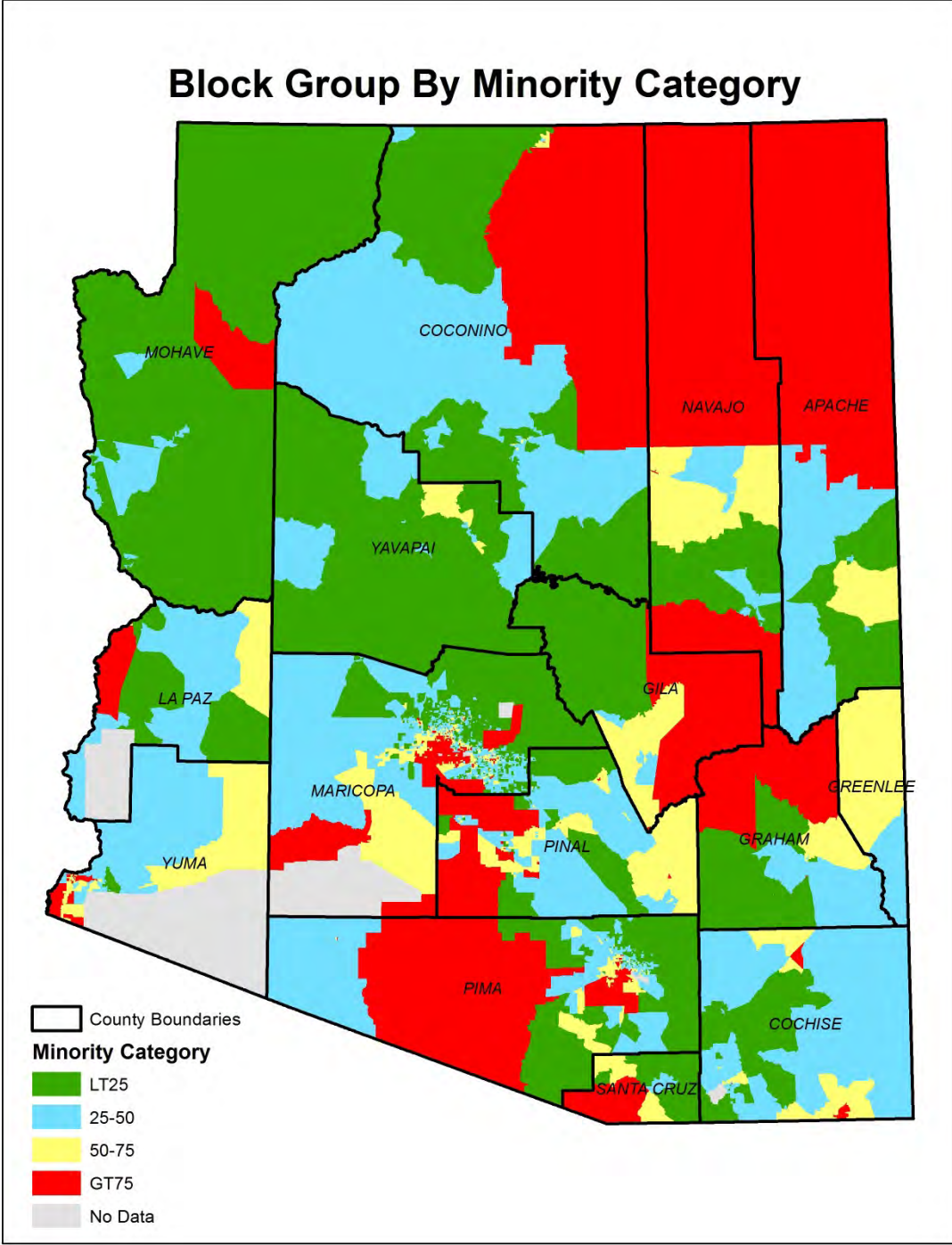
%Limited English	Gap	%Served
LT5	-9,357	95%
5-10	-9,872	77%
10-25	-21,192	57%
GT25	-3,608	67%
No Data	406	
Total	-43,623	85%

Gap in Limited English: 43,623



Minority Comparative

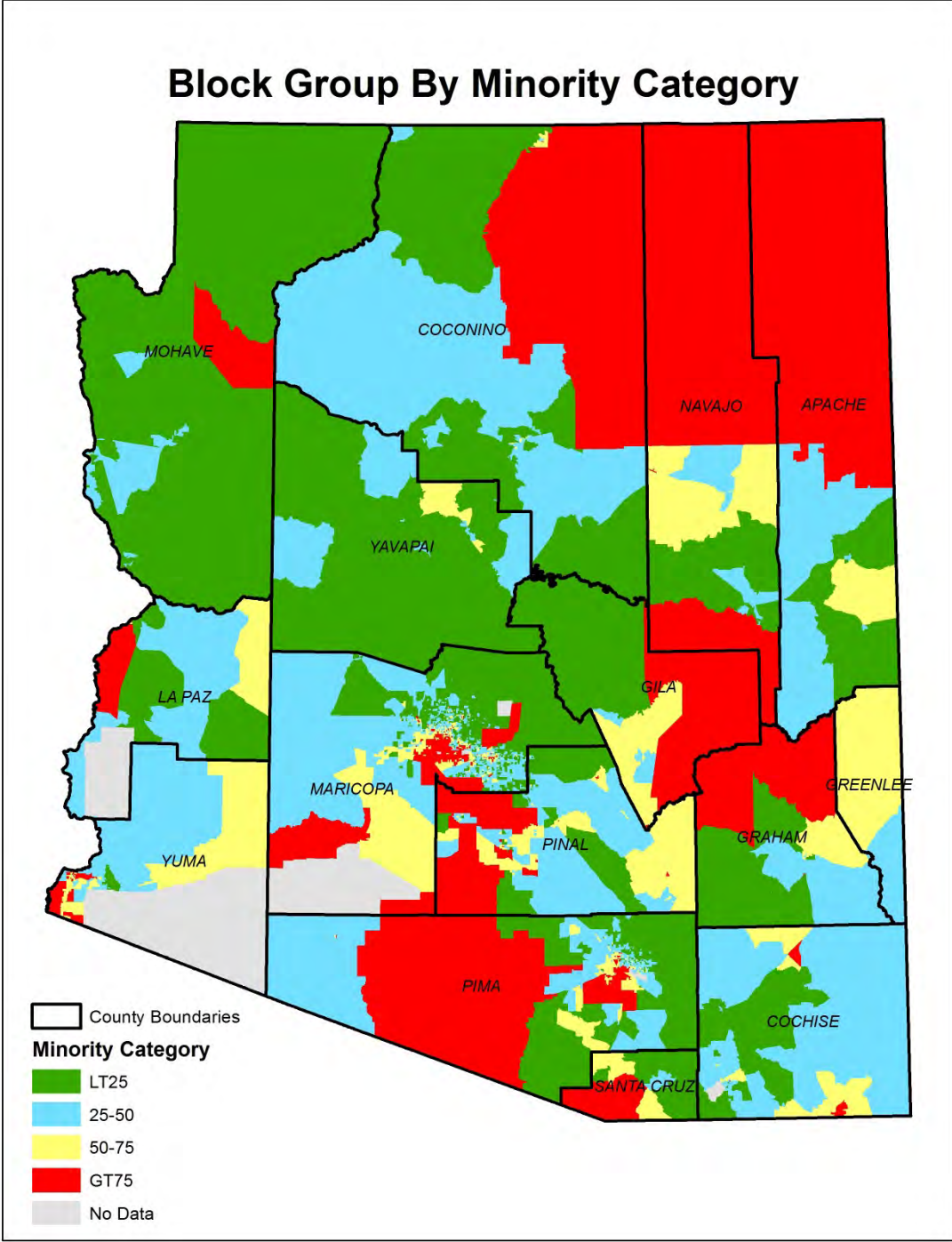
LT25	Less than 5% of Persons Not White or Hispanic
25-50	5-10% of Persons Not White or Hispanic
50-75	10-25% of Persons Not White or Hispanic
GT75	Greater than 25% of Persons Not White or Hispanic



Minority Comparative

%Minority	Gap	%Served
LT25	16,846	129%
25-50	-752	99%
50-75	-19,847	69%
GT75	-40,163	46%
No Data	293	
Total	-43,623	85%

Gap in Minority: 60,762

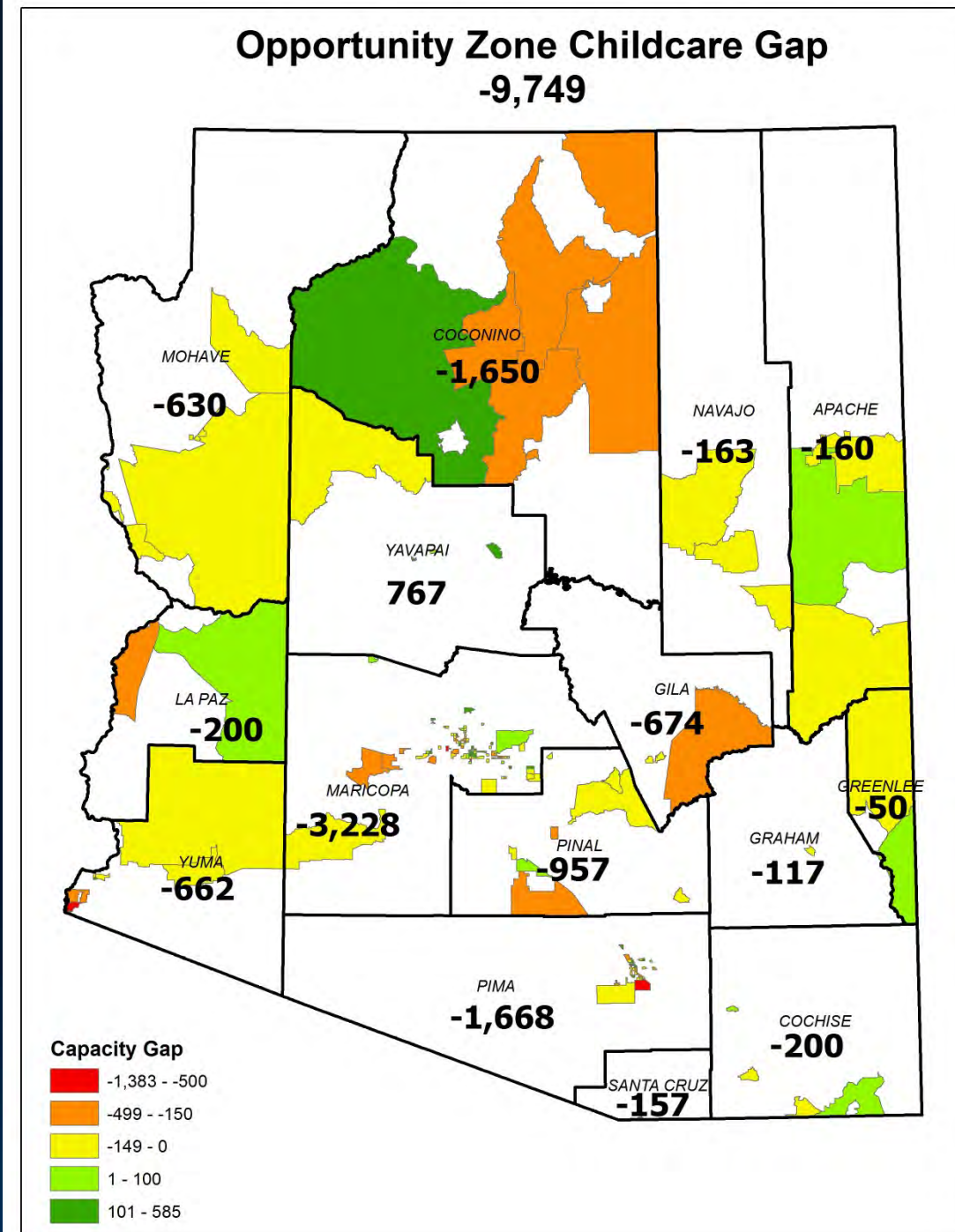


Gap: Opportunity Zones

Child care Capacity Minus Kids Under 6 With Working Parents

TOTAL GAP: 9,749

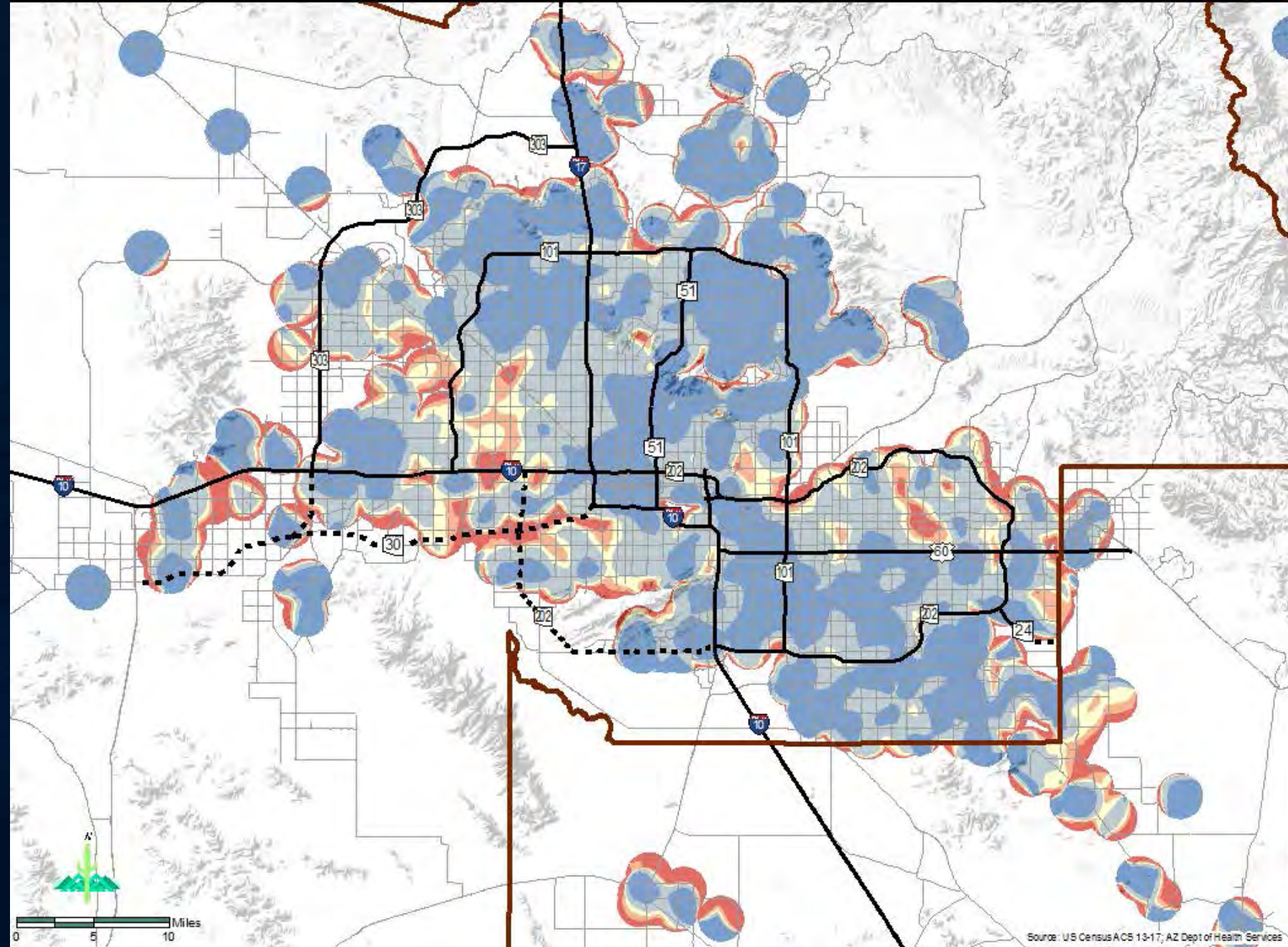
*** This analysis does not include impact of workers in Opportunity Zones**



Phoenix

Concentration of Kids Under 6 With Working Parents / Child care Capacity

Kids Per Childcare Space
Averaged Across 3 SQMI



DRAFT – For Review

Census Report on Child Care

Likely Users of Child Care Facilities

- Employed Mothers :
 - 47.4% vs 32.8% all kids vs 15.5% not employed
 - Full Time – 52.4% vs 37.7% part time
 - Day Shift – 55.6% vs 34.4% nonday shift
- At or Above Poverty Line
 - 51.1% vs 35.6% below poverty line
- Child Age 3 to 4
 - 62.3% vs 41.8% age 1 to 2 vs 32.2% LT 1 year
- Non-Hispanic
 - 50.8% vs 36.2% Hispanic

Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Spring 2011

Household Economic Studies

Lynda Laughlin
Issued April 2013
P70-135

INTRODUCTION

Parents in the labor force face numerous decisions when balancing their work and home life, including choosing the type of care to provide for their children while they work. Deciding which child care arrangement to use has become an increasingly important family issue as maternal employment has become the norm, rather than the exception. Child care arrangements and their costs are significant issues for parents, relatives, care providers, policy makers, and anyone concerned about children. This report, which is the latest in a series that dates back to 1985, describes the number and characteristics of children in different types of child care arrangements in the spring of 2011.¹ Additional historical data are also presented to provide a fuller picture of trends in child care usage in the United States.

Preschoolers and grade school-aged children require different types of care. While the primary

¹ The data in this report are from reference month four of the eighth wave of the 2008 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Data for waves 8 were collected from January through April 2011. The population represented (the population universe) is the civilian noninstitutionalized population living in the United States.

CHILD CARE DEFINITIONS

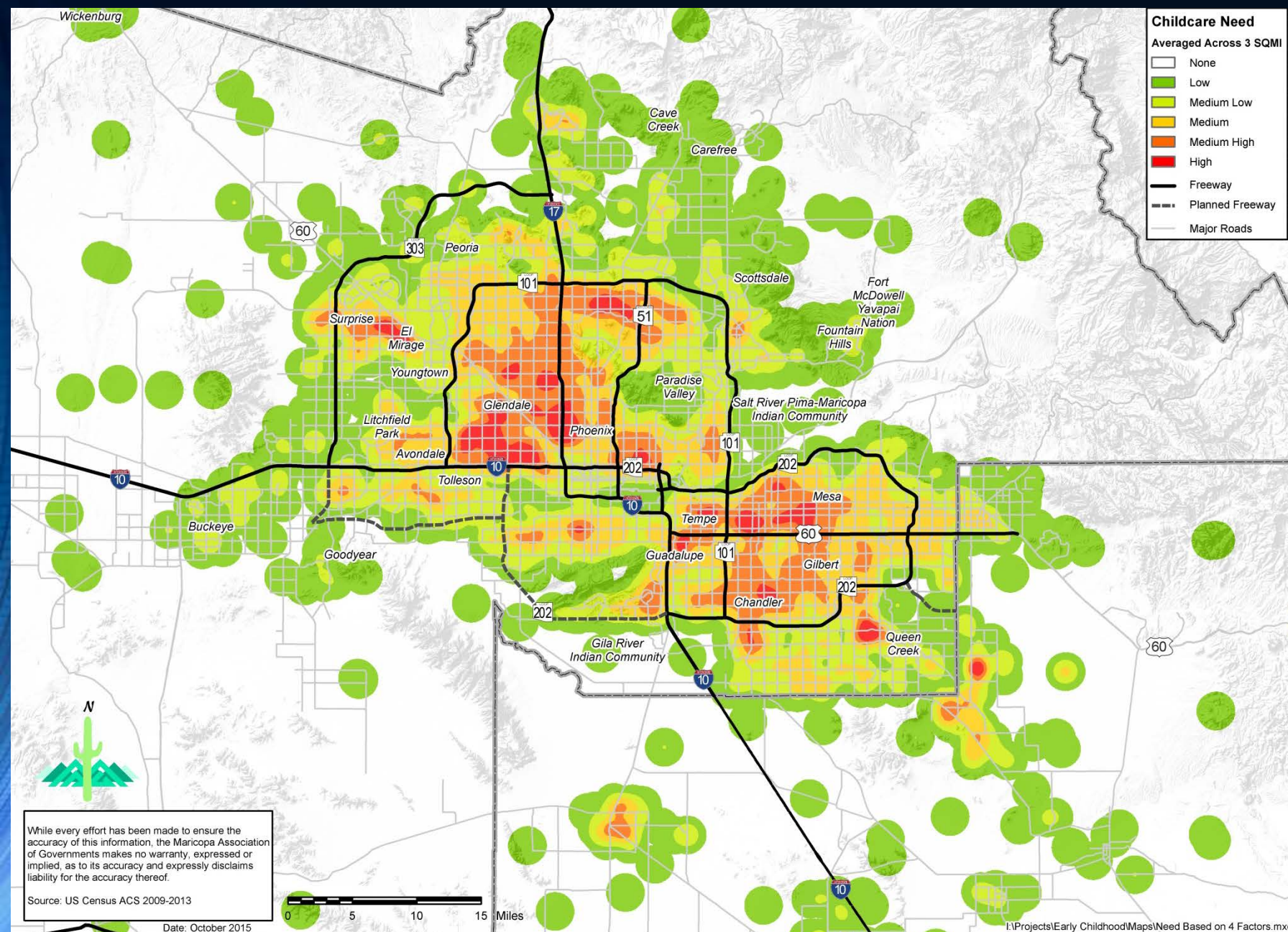
The universe of respondents in the SIPP child care module consists of adults who are the parents of children under 15 years old. In households where both parents are present the mother is the reference parent. Questions on child care arrangements for each child are asked of the *reference parent*. If the mother is not available for an interview, the father of the child can give proxy responses for her. In single-parent families, the resident parent is the reference parent. If neither parent is in the household, the guardian is the reference parent. Reference parents include biological, step- and adoptive parents, or other relatives/nonrelatives acting as a guardian in the absence of parents. In this report, unless otherwise noted, the term *parent* is used to refer to the reference parent.

Child care providers can be broadly classified as relatives or nonrelatives of children. *Relatives* include mothers, fathers, siblings, grandparents; *other relatives* are individuals such as aunts, uncles, and cousins. *Nonrelatives* include in-home babysitters, neighbors, friends, and other nonrelatives providing care in either the child's or the provider's home. Another subcategory of nonrelative care is *family day care providers* who care for two or more children outside of the child's home. *Organized child care facilities* include day care or child care centers, nursery schools, preschools, and Head Start programs. Kindergarten/grade school is also included in the organized care total for children 0 to 4 years of age. To present a more comprehensive view of the regular weekly experiences of children under 15 years old, this report also shows the incidence of children enrolled in school and enrichment activities (such as sports, lessons, clubs, and after- and before-school care programs), and the time children are in self-care situations. These latter arrangements may not actually be interpreted or reported by parents as child care arrangements and hence, should not be used as measures of child-related activities or compared with other estimates of children's daily activities in other Census Bureau reports on child well-being.* The child care questions are available on the Internet <www.census.gov/sipp/top_mod/2008/questions/2008w8tm.pdf>.

* For information on the number of children participating in extracurricular activities, regardless of their status as a child care arrangement, please refer to *A Child's Day: 2009 Selected Indicators of Child Well-Being* detailed tables, <www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/children/data/sipp/well2009/tables.html>.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

United States
Census
Bureau



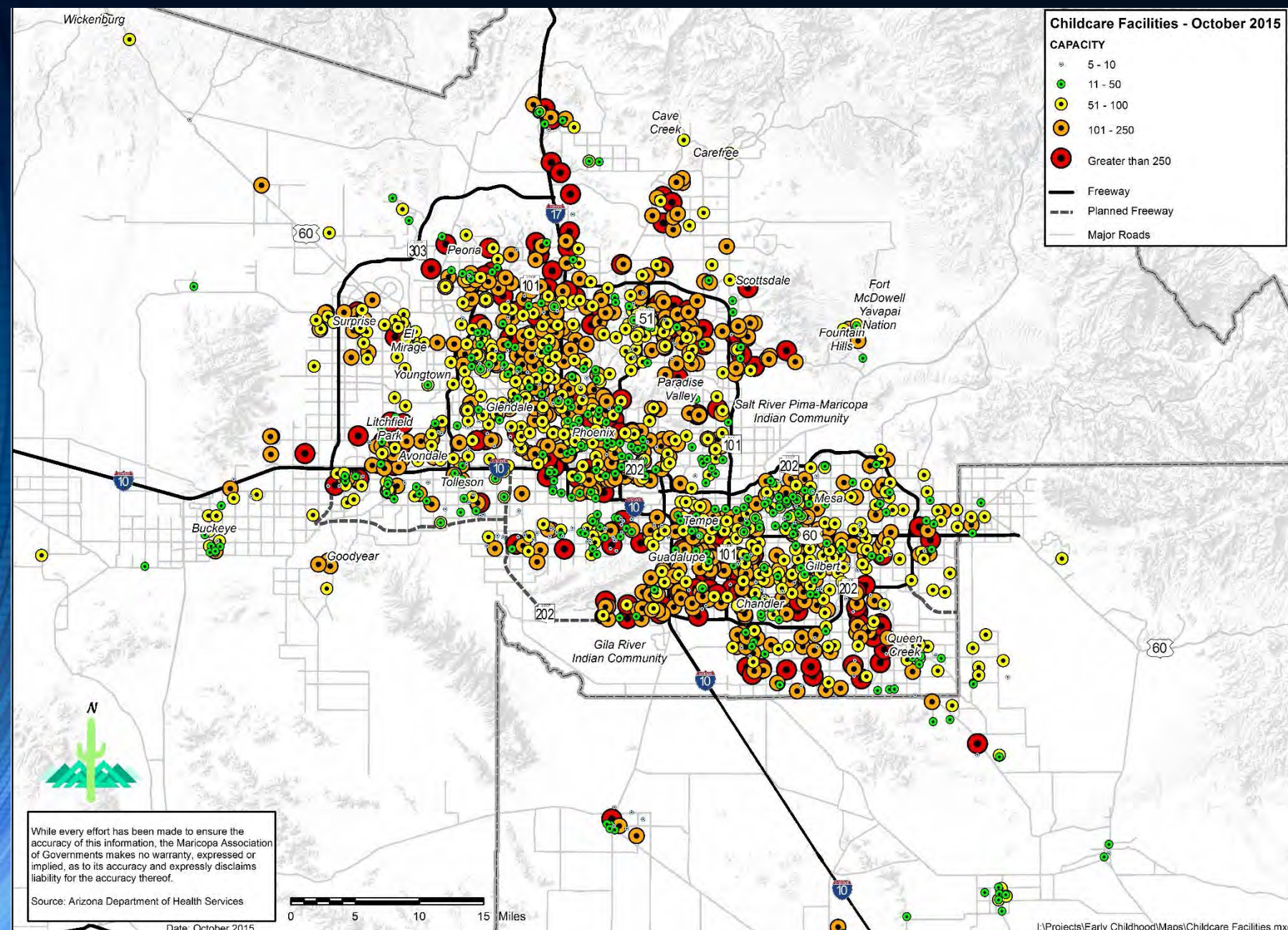
Combined Need (4 factors):

Kids Age 3 to 4

Non-Hispanic Population

Families Above Poverty Level
With Kids Under Age 5

Kids Under Age 6 Parent(s)
Working

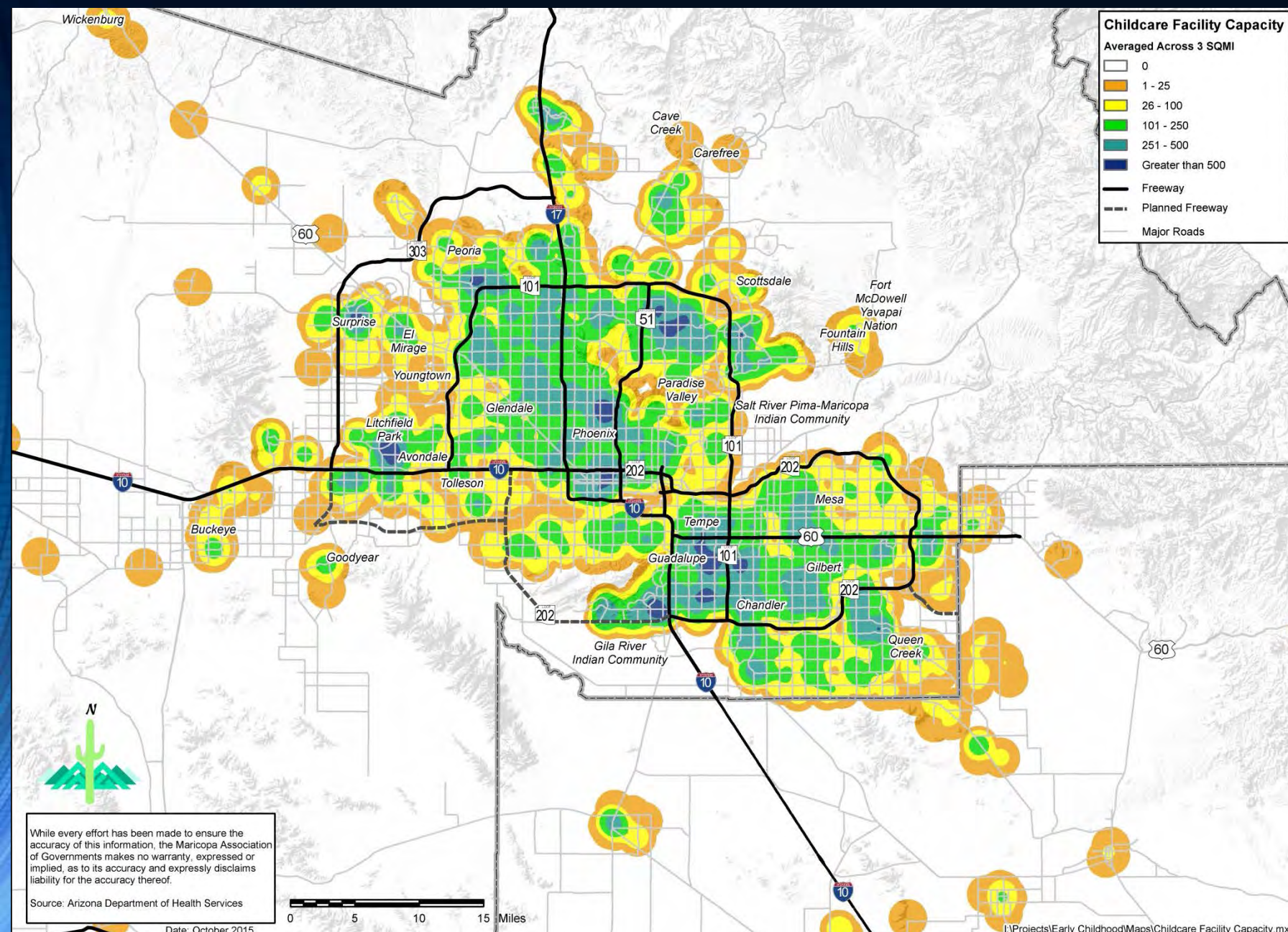


Supply:

Facilities: 1,591

Capacity: 172,576

Source:
Arizona Department of Health
Services (License File 10/1/2015)



Supply:

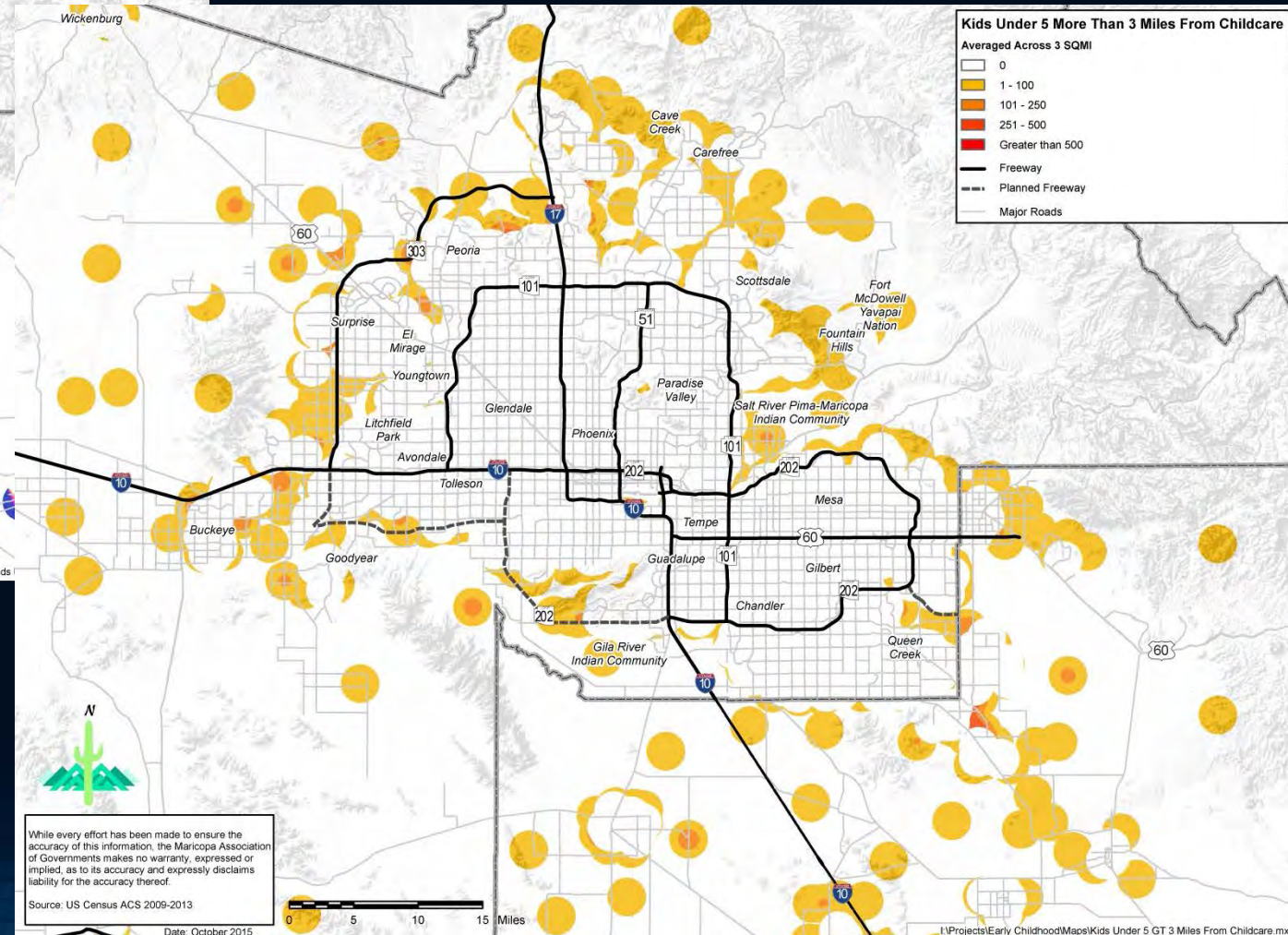
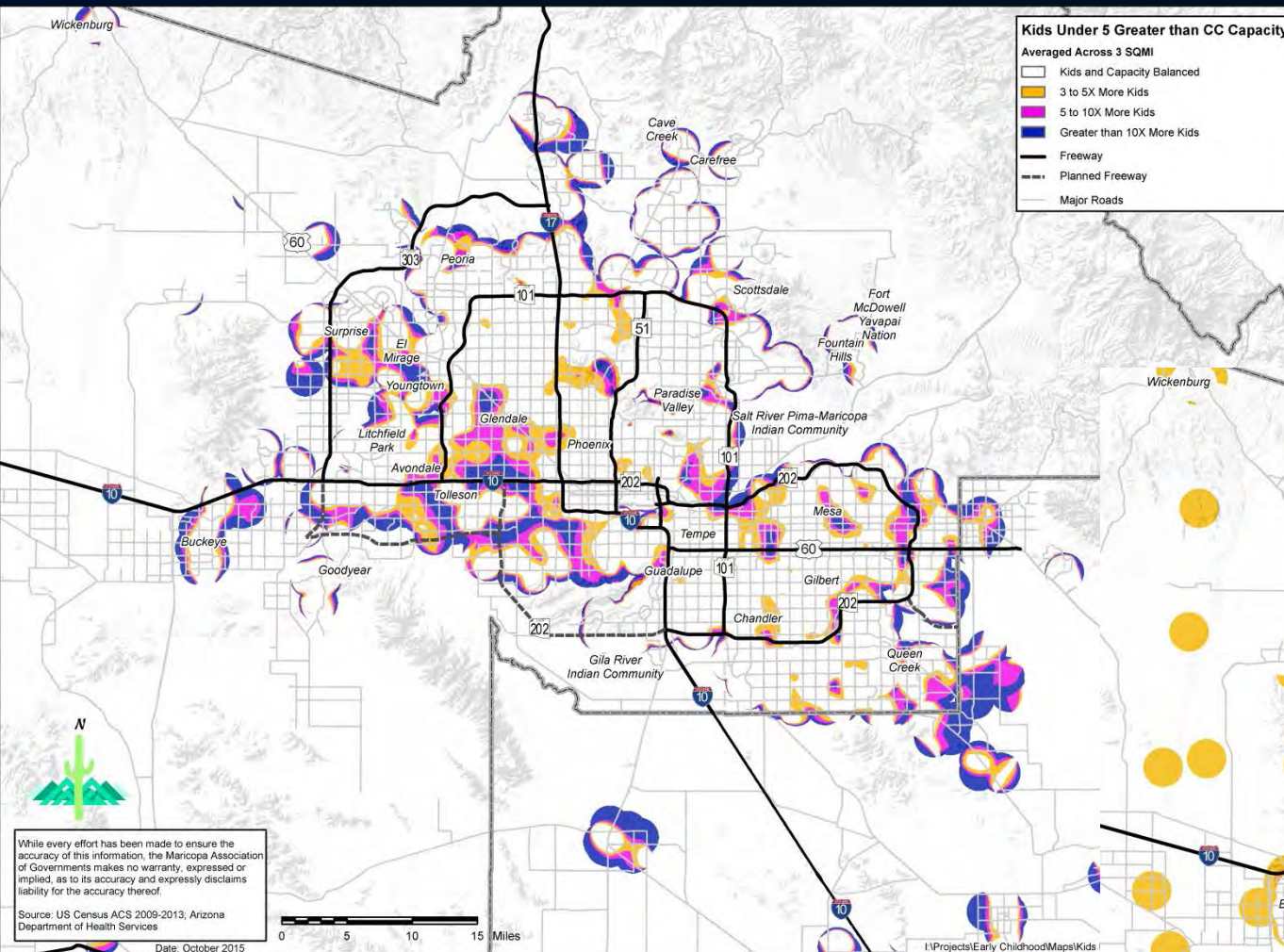
Facilities: 1,591

Capacity: 172,576

Source:

Arizona Department of Health
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Low capacity (3X more kids)



Lack of facility (3 miles)

Non-traditional work hours

12.6% work 4pm to 5am

