

MARICOPA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

FY 2011

REGIONAL HUMAN SERVICES PLAN



DRAFT
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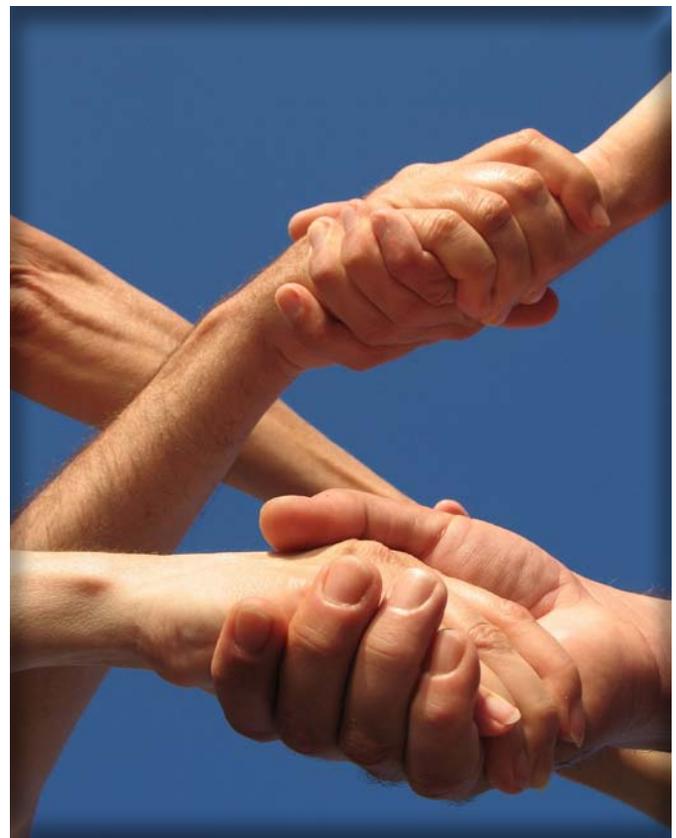
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) has played a role in regional human services planning through a contract with the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) for more than 30 years. The rationale behind the relationship is that the planning closest to the people served is the most effective. Since then, regional planning initiatives have received national recognition and made an indelible difference regionally. The goal of this plan is to detail the environment facing human services providers, the needs of the people to be served, and to maximize the capacity of the Social Services Block Grant.

The **MAG FY 2011 Regional Human Services Plan** offers an environmental scan, crisis management strategies, the impact of regional human services planning, and research and recommendations for Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) service allocations. Fact sheets for the target populations served through SSBG services are included as an attachment. The effort to create this regional plan is indebted to the MAG Human Services Coordinating Committee for the leadership and vision of the Committee members and community partners.

MAG began developing regional human services plans 30 years ago as part of the contract with the DES to develop allocation recommendations for locally planned Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) dollars. Last year, MAG created and implemented a funding formula and public participation process that systematically assesses each service and moves funding to the services with the highest priority. This year, more than 180 surveys were collected from a number of community partners, committee members, and clients. These data were used to carefully assess the services, the funding provided, and the best way to maximize the resources to address the escalating demand.





In response to the service ranking, a total of \$189,999.59 is being shifted to the services with the highest rankings. Just more than \$88,600 of this funding is being re-allocated from transportation services, regardless of their ranking, to services that ranked low. This has been done to minimize the impact of the funding reduction to services without the option of applying to transportation sources. Of the amount available to the region, \$3.8 million has been allocated to services in four target groups of adults, families, and children; older adults; persons with disabilities; and persons with developmental disabilities.

Faced with uncertain funding and escalating demand, the following points will be essential to remember in order to maintain a productive human services system:

- Consider the return on investments made in human services, not just the cost to operate the program.
- The human services infrastructure is an interdependent web. Maintaining funding for DES benefits all partners.
- Careful, strategic coordination will maximize what funding remains after the reductions have been made.

INTRODUCTION

The challenges facing the region are well-documented. The housing crisis dealt a terrible blow to the region's economy. The loss of jobs has left many without a way to sustain their families. At the same time, revenues are down. The impact of the recession has been particularly devastating for social services providers that must negotiate increased demand with decreased funding. The goal of this plan is to detail the environment facing human services providers, the needs of the people to be served, and to maximize the capacity of the Social Services Block Grant.

Despite the challenges, the resilience of the region remains. According to the W.P. Carey Business School, the fundamentals of a strong economy are present and they predict this region will be one of the top five economies by 2015. The years between now and recovery will mark the region for years to come. Human services programs and partners represent the region's defense against poverty. Investments made now in public and nonprofit social service programs will help lay the foundation for a sound recovery and a thriving region in the future.



The Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) first played a role in regional human services planning through a contract with the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) more than 30 years ago. The rationale behind the relationship was that the planning closest to the people served is the most effective. Since then, regional planning initiatives have received national recognition and made an indelible difference regionally.

For example, hosting the MAG Continuum of Care Regional Committee on Homelessness at a council of governments is the exception nationally. The synergy between elected officials and nonprofit agencies has been instrumental to the committee's success. When the Continuum of Care first came to MAG in 1999, the annual award was \$7 million. The region received a record award in 2009 of more than \$24 million. Regional collaboration has an impact.



DeDe Gaisthea,
MAG; Amy St. Peter,
MAG; Dale Marisco,
Executive Director,
Community Transpor-
tation Association of
America.

Innovations like the Continuum of Care continue. In March 2009, the MAG plans to coordinate human services transportation garnered the **United We Ride National Leadership Award** for major urbanized areas. One of the key elements responsible for the award was the ongoing collaboration between the human services providers and transportation providers.

The importance of relationships lasting more than three decades cannot be overstated. The need to maintain the partners within these relationships is paramount. DES, for example, has lost nearly 40 percent of their budget throughout the last two years. Funding for DES and other community partners needs to be maintained if the safety net for the region's most vulnerable residents is to remain intact.

This plan offers an environmental scan, crisis management strategies, the impact of regional human services planning, and research and recommendations for Social Services Block Grant service allocations. Fact sheets for the target populations served through SSBG services are included as an attachment. The next section will provide an analysis of how the demographics and needs of the community impact human services delivery.

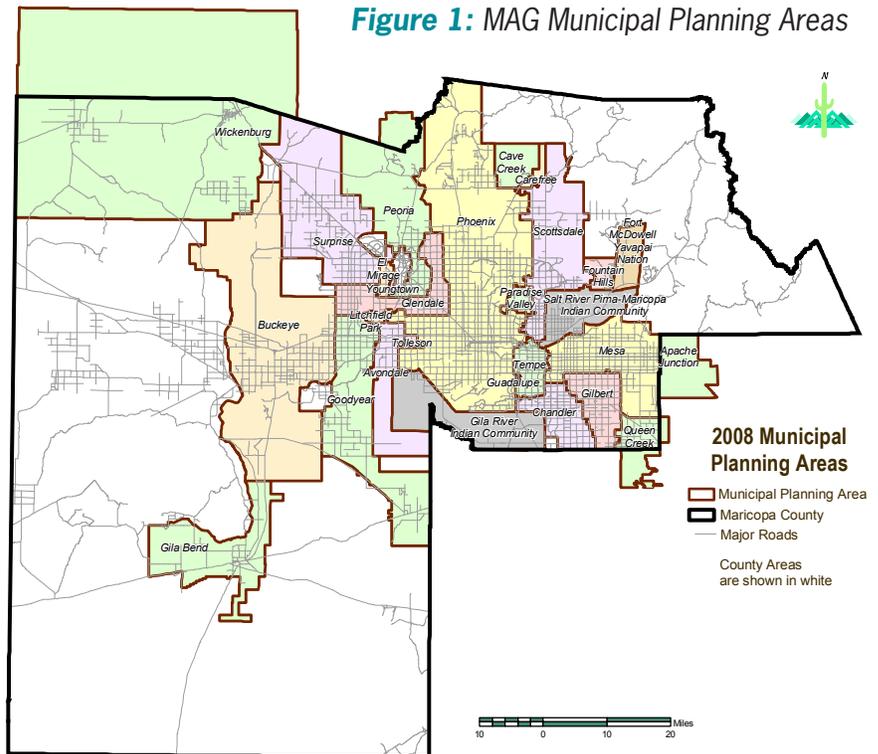
ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

The MAG region has been marked by dynamic growth, and most recently, by unprecedented challenges. This section will highlight recent demographic data and the most significant issues that currently impact human services delivery.

According to the **2008 American Community Survey (ACS)** one year estimates, more than 3.92 million people call this region home. The characteristics of the population impact the Valley and human services delivery. In an average year, there is a net gain of roughly 100,000 people in the region. Generally 300,000 move to the region and 200,000 leave.

Only 35 percent of people born in the United States and living in Arizona at the time of the 2008 ACS were actually born in Arizona. The national average for people living in their state of birth at the time of the 2008 ACS is 59 percent. Historically, this churn has placed unique demands on the human services delivery system to respond to emerging needs from a population that has not yet acculturated into the community. From a policy perspective, it can be difficult to address long-term issues from a short-term outlook brought on by lack of understanding or appreciation for the history of the region.

From 2007 to 2008, the number of additional people living the region decreased by more than 50 percent from the previous year. According to the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS), there were 3.88 million people living in the MAG region. The 2008 ACS reports 3.95 million people in the Valley. This is an increase but it is half of the region's average annual population growth. This shift is contributable in part to the recession. The burst of the housing bubble has made it more difficult to sell homes, limiting the number of people from other areas able to move to the region. Anecdotally, many people losing their homes in this region remain here and move in with friends or family. This may limit the number of people moving out of the region.



The basic demographics of the region's residents, in most cases, are comparable to the national average. The 2008 ACS reports slightly more veterans in the region than the national average at 10.2 and 9.8 percent respectively. The same percentage of residents has graduated with a Bachelor's degree at 17.5 percent. Slightly less of the Valley's residents claim disability status (10.6 percent) than the national average of 12.1 percent. The number of males and females are nearly even with slightly more males and slightly fewer females than the national average. The Valley's residents continue to be slightly younger and slightly more affluent than the national average with a median age of 34.1 years and an average income of \$56,499. Households in the MAG region are slightly larger than the national average of 2.61 people with a regional average household size of nearly three people. Slightly higher than the national average of 75 percent, the majority of the region's residents are White at 82.2 percent.



The strong presence of a Hispanic community diverges from the national average. In this region, nearly a third of the residents are Hispanic. This more than doubles the national average of 15.4 percent according to the 2008 ACS one year estimates. This has important implications for ensuring human services programs are culturally competent and available in Spanish. This issue is felt more keenly here than in other parts of the country. The percentage of people age five years and older who speak Spanish here (22.2 percent) is nearly double the national average of 12.2 percent. Of the people who live here and speak Spanish, 11.3 percent do not speak it "very well," compared to 5.7 percent nationally. Not only does this region have a higher concentration of Spanish speakers, but a higher percentage speak English less well than their counterparts in other states according to the 2008 ACS one year estimates.

Like the national average, more than 60 percent of employed residents age 16 and older work in management, professional and related occupations (34 percent) or in sales and office occupations (27.7 percent). Also similar to the national average, roughly one out of five people work in education, healthcare or social services industries according to the 2008 ACS one year estimates.

Due to the recession and the housing crisis, more construction jobs have been lost in the region than the national average. According to the 2007 ACS, 11.3 percent of the jobs were in construction regionally. This percent dropped to 9.8 percent in the 2008 ACS. On the national level, the percent of construction jobs decreased by only .3 percent,

from 7.7 percent in 2007 to 7.4 percent in 2008. Since the housing peak in 2006, the State has lost 100,000 construction jobs according to Arizona State University's W.P. Carey Business School. In 2008, the State lost 57,000 jobs across all industries and is expected to lose another 183,100 jobs in 2009. This places Arizona as the third highest absolute job losses in the West. With a total of 260,000 jobs lost since 2007, Arizona is considered to have the one of the weakest job markets in the country. The region is expected to return to pre-recession employment by 2013 according to the W.P. Carey Business School.

Despite the job loss, unemployment rates in the region are actually lower than the national average at nearly 10 percent. The prevalence of extensive work furloughs, discouraged workers, and transient workers who have left are keeping the rate low. Presently, consumers are acting cautiously by saving more money and paying down their debt, according to the W.P. Carey Business School. For the first time in 40 years of recorded history, personal income in the region dipped by 1.5 percent in 2009 and is projected to decrease by two percent in 2010.

The face of someone living in poverty is more likely to be a young child in this region than in the rest of the country. Nearly one out of every five people living in poverty is a child under the age of 18 years. Adults in the region age 65 years and older fare better with 7.5 percent living in poverty as opposed to 9.9 percent nationally. The percentage of all people living in poverty in this region is 13.4, slightly above the national average of 13.2 percent according to the 2008 ACS one year estimates.

The State Economic Distress Index (SEDI) assesses the rates of foreclosure, unemployment, and food stamp participation. According to the Children's Action Alliance, Arizona ranks fifth highest in the country on the SEDI. From September 2008 to September 2009, enrollment in food stamps has increased by 41.5 percent, according to the Association of Arizona Food Banks. Currently, 75.7 percent of potentially eligible households in the State receive food stamps.

Food security is defined as not missing or reducing meals often. The United States Department of Agriculture reports the percentage of people with very low food security has increased by more than 51 percent in the last five years. At 13.2 percent, Arizona ranks 14th highest in the country for the percentage of households going hungry. This represents an increase of eight percent from five years ago.





People are finding it more difficult to obtain health insurance as well as food. In 2000, 68 percent of people in Arizona had private health insurance. By 2008, that percent had dropped to 60 percent according to Protecting Arizona's Family Coalition. Enrollment in Arizona's Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) has increased by 18 percent from last year.



As more people in the region lose their jobs, many are losing their homes as well. The foreclosure crisis is still rampant in parts of the region while other areas are showing signs of stability. According to Realty Trac, there were 79,706 homes in foreclosure in the region with an average price of \$146,051 in November 2009. One out of every 156 homes in the region had received a foreclosure filing. In some areas, this ratio rose to one out every 12 homes. In other parts of the region, the ratio of foreclosures dropped to one out every 2,402 homes. In 2009, housing permits dropped by 40 percent and by 49 percent in 2008 according to the W.P Carey Business School.

Each quarter, apartment vacancy rates hit all time highs with 15.7 percent recorded in September 2009. The national apartment vacancy rate is 14.7 percent. Rents dropped by \$22 from the second quarter in 2008 to the same in 2009. The decrease in rents is expected to continue. Due to the high number of foreclosures and vacancies, the region's housing market is considered still to be soft and is not expected to recover until 2014 according to the Arizona Multi-Housing Association.



The revenues available to address these challenges are limited. At the State level, revenue remains at FY 2004 levels with a \$3.6 billion structural deficit that is expected to continue through FY 2013. Revenues for October 2009 were down by 23.8 percent according to the Yellow Sheet Report. Since 1989, tax cuts have been passed by the State's Legislature every year with the exception of 2003 according to the Arizona Children's Action Alliance. In 1990, Arizona ranked ninth nationally for the collection of state and local taxes. In 2007, Arizona ranked 20th nationally.

The Rockefeller Institute released the State Revenue Flash Report in November 2009. The report indicates decreases in personal income tax, corporate income tax, and sales tax collection from July through September of 2008 through the same time period in 2009 for 44 states. Arizona's tax collections have fallen at a similar percentage as the Southwest, but at a greater rate than the national average as indicated in the following chart.

Faced with decreasing revenue and a \$3.2 billion deficit, the Legislature has been forced to make difficult decisions. As of December 2009, more than half the funding cut by the Legislature has been made to agencies serving children and families according to the Arizona Children's Action Alliance. The Arizona Department of Economic

State Revenue Flash Report - Rockefeller Institute July - September 2008 to 2009

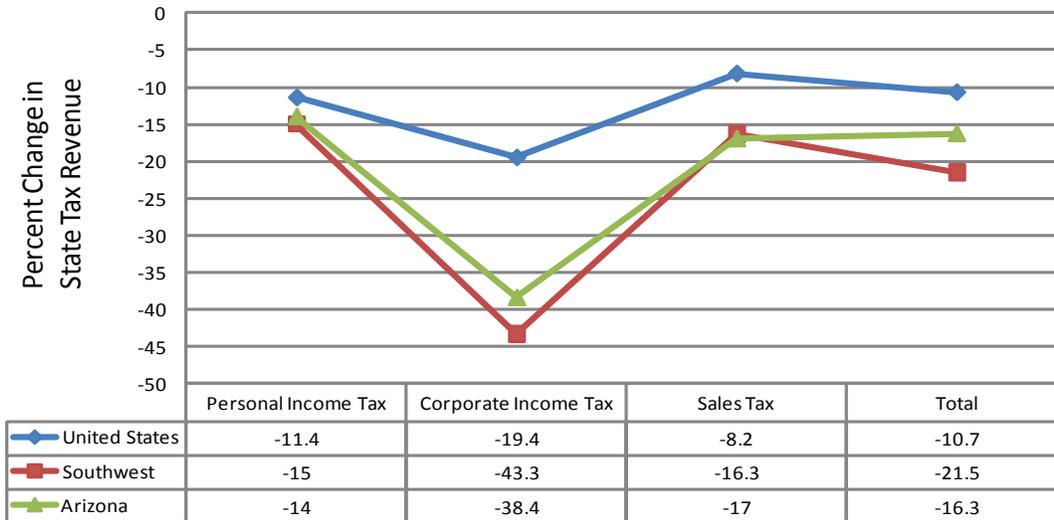


Figure 2: State Revenue Flash Report - Percent Change in State Tax Revenue

Security, for example, represents 11 percent of the State’s general fund budget but has lost 26 percent of its budget. To date, services for 330,000 people have been eliminated or reduced according to Protecting Arizona’s Family Coalition. As budget reductions continue, more services, and ultimately more of the region’s most vulnerable residents, are at risk. The investments made today will shape the region’s future for years to come.

Amidst the housing crisis and budget deficit, people still feel connected to the region. In a recent Gallup poll conducted for the **Arizona We Want Report** by the Center for the Future of Arizona, respondents were more attached to the State than the majority of respondents in other areas. People of all races, incomes and gender expressed much higher satisfaction with their communities than 23 of the 26 other cities included in the poll. The study found that 36 percent of people living here were “passionate” about and “loyal” to their communities. Fifty-seven percent strongly agreed with the statement that they were proud of where they lived. Nearly half strongly believed their city was the perfect place for them to live. These results are among the highest reported for any area polled.



Ultimately, the report indicates that for all its challenges, the region is worth fighting for. The next section will describe what local governments and nonprofit agencies are doing in the struggle to care for the region’s most vulnerable residents.



CRISIS MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The economic crisis facing the region is greater than most could have imagined and it is not over. Economists in the W.P. Carey Business School predict Arizona's recovery will lag behind the rest of the country due to the State's dependence on construction and tourism. As revenues diminish and the demand for services increases, social service providers scramble to keep their doors open. This section focuses on what local governments and nonprofit agencies are doing to address the relentless need for assistance.

The **2009 MAG Regional Human Services Survey** solicited input from 186 public and private agencies providing human services in the region in the first quarter of FY 2010. The 33 agencies that responded shared their strategies and struggles to address the impact of the recession on service delivery. The 17 percent response rate does not allow for the survey results to speak for all agencies in the region, but it does offer a glimpse of the tenacious commitment social services providers have to serving those most vulnerable.

Survey respondents cited increased demand and reduced funding as the two most important issues currently facing them. The full ranking results are provided below.

• Increased demand for service	1
• Reduced/eliminated funding for programs	2
• Unemployment	3
• Homelessness	4
• Domestic violence	5
• Food insecurity	6
• Child abuse	7
• Foreclosures	8
• Limited access to transportation	9
• Utility disconnects	10
• Uninsured/underinsured health coverage	11
• Other	12

Note: Other represents:

- High utility costs for clients
- Ability to support services for very old and very young
- Job competition
- Mental health issues are not being addressed to the extent they once were.
- Lower tax revenues have caused budget cuts

Nearly 70 percent of those surveyed eliminated staff positions last fiscal year in response to funding reductions, making it even more difficult to address the increased demand. More than 60 percent plan to eliminate more positions this fiscal year. Services

are more difficult to maintain and as a result, more than 68 percent reduced or eliminated services while a chilling 76 percent plan to do so this fiscal year.

REDUCTIONS: FY 2009 vs. FY 2010 Projected

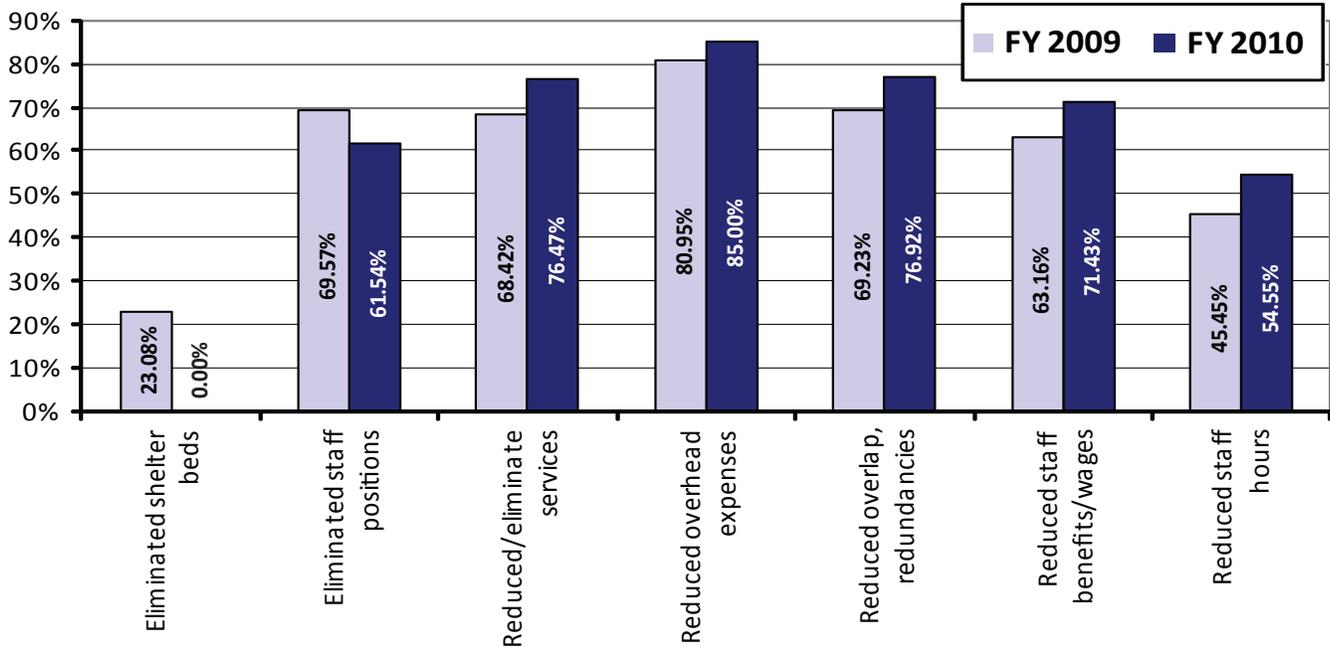


Figure 3: Human Services Reductions: FY 2009 vs. FY 2010 Projected

Local government agencies and nonprofit agencies are doing what they can to address the escalating demand. The majority (85 percent) are working to reduce their overhead while 94 percent are ramping up fundraising efforts. More than 84 percent are shifting the work to more volunteers and half have combined programs to be more efficient.

ENHANCEMENTS: FY 2009 VS. FY 2010 Projected

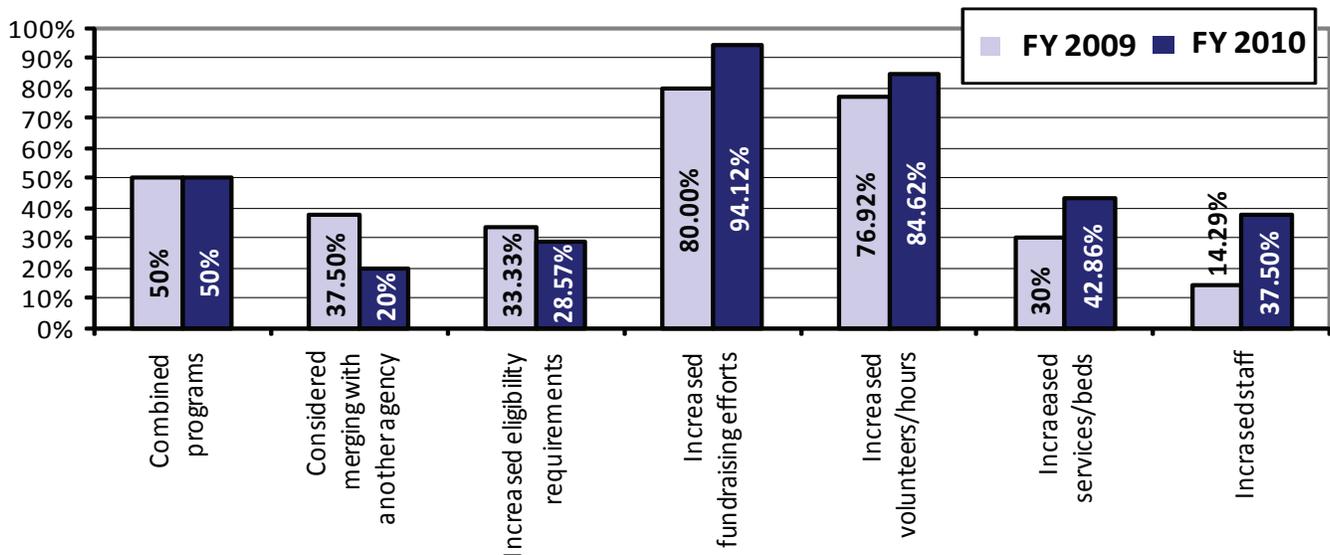


Figure 4: Human Services Enhancements: FY 2009 vs. FY 2010 Projected



Budget Funding Sources: FY 2009 vs. FY 2010 Projected

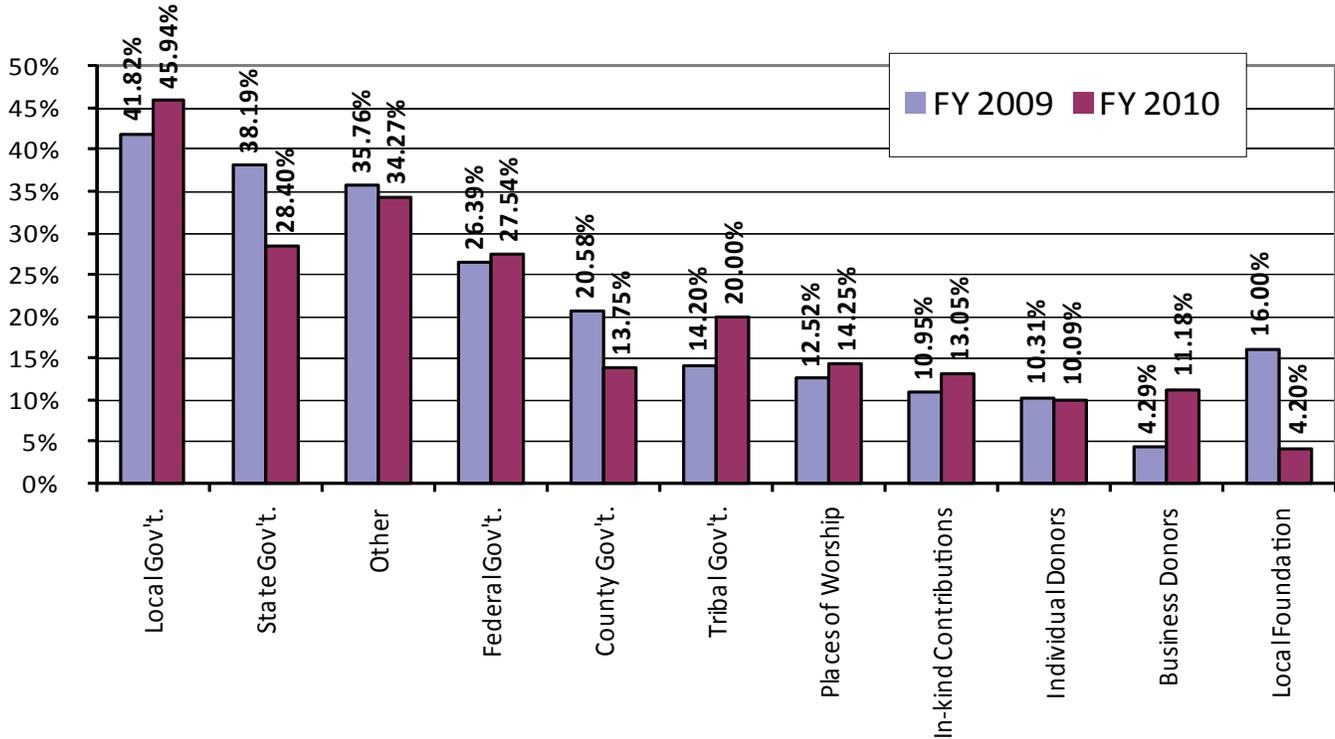


Figure 5: Budget Funding Sources: FY 2009 vs. FY 2010 Projected

Respondents report relying more heavily on local government funding while they indicate state funding has slid from second to third place. Agencies are approaching other funders to replace lost state funding, such as projected increases in funding from places of worship, in-kind contributions, and the federal government.

Survey respondents also report an increased reliance on MAG to coordinate human services activities and planning. Some noted that other agencies have decreased their presence in the community, leaving the need to disseminate information and convene partners to MAG. Many agencies cited the benefits they depend on from the information, networking, and coordination MAG provides. The next section will detail the impact human services planning offers for the region.

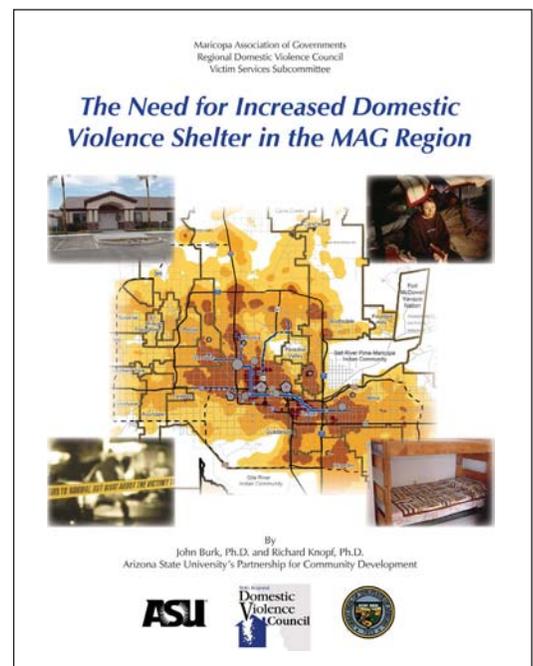
IMPACT OF REGIONAL HUMAN SERVICES PLANNING

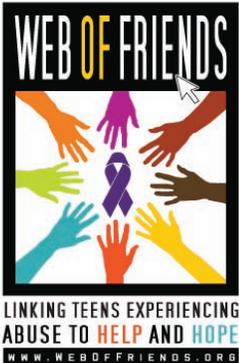
The economy has increased demand for human services. Budget reductions have resulted in the elimination of services and the closure of programs. Now more than ever, the region is looking to MAG for leadership and coordination. These coordination efforts result in a cost effective way to manage limited resources at a time when demand is rapidly increasing. Without coordinating human services on a regional basis, there would be more competition, more fragmentation, and less collaboration.

Respondents of the **2009 MAG Regional Human Services Survey** cited the benefits of regional planning. Specifically, they reported data collection and analysis, networking and electronic information, and communication as the key benefits received. With so many agencies facing uncertain futures, the coordination provided by MAG has proved to be even more essential. The strength of regional planning is the member agencies and community partners who lend their best talent to collaborate through MAG.

MAG facilitates the sharing of best practices and the replication of these practices on a regional scale. For example, the Earned Income Tax Credit Program was championed by MAG through the committee process. What started on a small scale with one city was promoted throughout the entire Valley. Other municipalities were supported in their efforts to launch similar campaigns. A coordinated regional effort led the way to a statewide approach. In FY 2008, low-income families in Arizona received nearly \$15.8 million in EITC refunds, a 123 percent increase from FY 2004 when coordination efforts began. The current recession makes it even more important to draw down every dollar possible.

People who are in crisis also benefit from regional planning efforts. Just a few years ago, domestic violence shelters had to turn away 85 percent of callers. MAG completed a study to determine the need for additional shelter so no one would be turned away. Research indicated the need for at least 325 more beds. The Governor at the time provided funding to add 319 beds to the region. Today, the turn away rate has decreased to 15 percent.





In FY 2009, regional human services planning directly affected 111,981 people:

- 536 teens received resources to address dating violence through the Youth Empowerment Project
- 1,700 people connected to teen dating violence resources online through www.WebofFriends.org
- 3,413 domestic violence survivors found safety through the additional shelter beds
- 13,590 older adults and people with disabilities were transported with Section 5310 vans
- 214 MAG Transportation Ambassadors received information and contacts to help people coordinate human services transportation
- 4,500 homeless individuals and families found shelter and housing through the consolidated application to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development
- 88,028 people served with referrals to shelter, outreach, case management, employment services, job training and education, child care, life skills training, alcohol and drug abuse services, mental health and counseling services, health services, and HIV/AIDS services as a result of the consolidated application to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development
- An unknown number of people were supported through services funded with locally planned Social Services Block Grant dollars



The effect of such planning extends even beyond the region. In the last few years, the efforts in human services transportation, homelessness, and domestic violence in particular have received national acclaim. In March 2009, MAG received the *United We Ride 2008 National Leadership Award* for major urbanized areas from the Federal Transit Administration for excellence in plans to coordinate human services transportation.

In addition, coordination among domestic violence and homeless shelters has resulted in people receiving better service more efficiently. This has been achieved through the development of a standardized screening question, an eligibility matrix, a client principles statement, and a capacity study to maximize shelter space. This work is on the cutting edge nationally. Coordination made it possible to connect these people with critical services. With continued support, human services planning will continue to have a profoundly positive impact on the region and beyond.

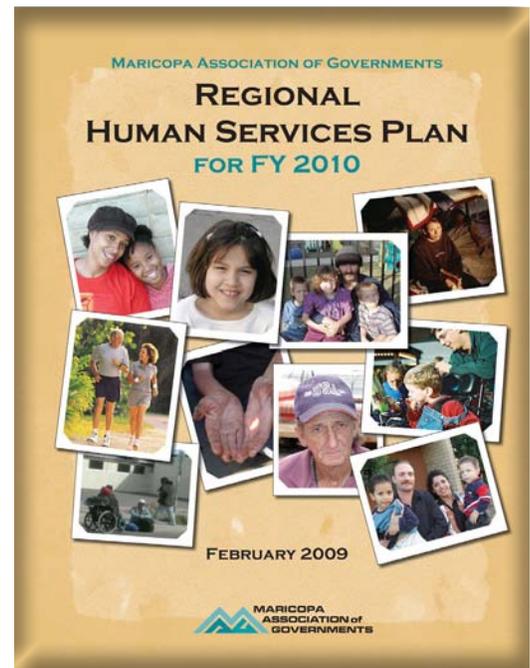
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT POPULATIONS

MAG began developing regional human services plans 30 years ago as part of a contract with the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) to develop allocation recommendations for locally planned Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) dollars. The contract was originally established on the premise that DES would benefit from having a regional entity closest to the people determine a portion of the allocations. This relationship benefits the entire region by offering a more comprehensive, responsive allocation of resources.

Last year, MAG created and implemented a funding formula and public participation process that systematically assesses each service and moves funding to the services with the highest priority. The results from a ranking of SSBG services by MAG Committee members and community partners define the groups used in the funding formula. This resulted in funding being shifted from low priority services to high priority services last year. The need to critically examine the services provided is greater now due to the rapidly changing and strained funding environment.

This year, more than 180 surveys were collected from a number of community partners, committee members, and clients. These data were used to carefully assess the services, the funding provided, and the best way to maximize the resources to address the escalating demand. In response to the service ranking, a total of \$189,999.59 is being shifted to the services with the highest ranking. Just more than \$88,600 of this funding is being re-allocated from transportation services, regardless of their ranking, to services that ranked low. This has been done to minimize the impact of the funding reduction to services without the option of applying to generously funded transportation sources.

The following sections will offer detail about the research conducted to inform the allocation development process as well as the allocation recommendations for each SSBG target group. Years ago, the region defined four target groups that would be eligible for SSBG funding. These include adults, families and children; older adults; persons with developmental disabilities; and persons with disabilities.



Adults, Families, and Children

According to the **2008 American Community Survey** (ACS), there are 878,874 family households in the region. Nearly half have their own children under the age of 18 years living with them. A third of the family households are married couples with children under the age of 18 years. Female headed households with children under the age of 18 years without a husband represent 10.5 percent of the family households in the region. This mirrors the national average closely. The average family size in the region of 3.59 is slightly larger than the national average of 3.22 people.

Arizona is one of the states hardest hit by the housing crisis along with Florida, California, and Nevada. Many homeowners no longer have any equity in their home. Since the housing peak in 2006, housing prices have dropped 50 percent as of 2009. Half the homeowners in the Valley have negative equity in their home, meaning their home is worth less than their mortgage.

The *Wall Street Journal* reports poverty has increased across all races. Rates of deep poverty are the highest they have been in the last 14 years. Rates of deep child poverty have reached a peak not seen since 1997. Local food banks have given out 42 percent more food than last year, many of it to people who used to donate food themselves. Many people who have turned to the government for assistance are not receiving support. For example, more than 10,000 parents from low-income families lost their health insurance when the State reduced funding for KidsCare.



This region has prioritized locally planned SSBG funds for services that meet basic needs. Seventy percent of the services target people who have experienced homelessness or domestic violence. The remaining 30 percent of the services assists low income people or at-risk youth. The needs and demographics of low-income people have been presented in the environmental scan. Information about the trends in homelessness, domestic violence, and youth on their own is presented below.

Homelessness

Homelessness in the region is dramatically rising. Homeless Street Count data shows more than a 20 percent increase among those experiencing homelessness in the region from 2,426 people in 2008 to 2,918 people in 2009. There was a startling increase of more than 300 percent among people in families. The numbers of people in shelters and who are doubled-up with other families are also rising. The 2009 Homeless Shelter

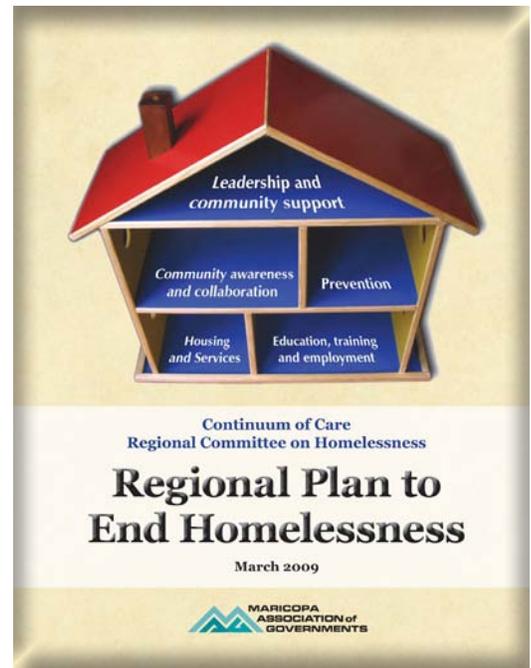
Count data indicates an increase of four percent among emergency and transitional homeless shelters, from 4,763 in 2008 to 4,971 in 2009. The Department of Education reports an 11 percent increase in the number of homeless people doubled-up (homeless families staying with other families) in the region, from 6,096 in 2008 to 6,768 in 2009. Combining the number of people sleeping on the streets, the number in shelters, and the number of people doubled-up equates to 14,657 homeless men, women and children at any point-in time in the region.

The downturn in the economy has directly impacted those living on the brink of homelessness. With many individuals and families unemployed and jobs difficult to find, many people have to make difficult choices between paying rent and buying food. Data from the region's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) shows that 40 percent of people in shelters report being homeless for the first time. The primary reason for their homelessness is due to loss of job (unemployed), lack of financial resources, or being evicted.



The MAG Continuum of Care Regional Committee on Homelessness is working to implement the **2009 Regional Plan to End Homelessness** with 30 action steps leading the region's charge to ending homelessness. Of the 30 action steps identified in the plan, there has been a significant amount of work in the area of housing-first or rapid re-housing. The concept behind housing-first is moving people from the streets directly into permanent supportive housing. Research shows that when people are stabilized in their own housing and receive supportive services, they are able to make great strides toward moving to self-sufficiency, their overall health is improved, and they are able to address issues like drug and alcohol abuse.

The Valley of the Sun United Way and the Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness are working collaboratively to advance the permanent supportive housing goals in the Regional Plan. Valley of the Sun United Way is currently implementing a 35 unit pilot project in collaboration with the City of Tempe beginning in January of 2010. The long-term goals are to create 250 units across the region by 2010 and 3,000 units in the region by 2020. The Arizona Coalition to End Homelessness is contributing to the permanent supportive housing efforts by leading a regional effort to identify the 50 most vulnerable homeless people most likely to die on the streets and placing them in housing. The project is part of a national effort to house 100,000 of the most vulnerable people in the nation.

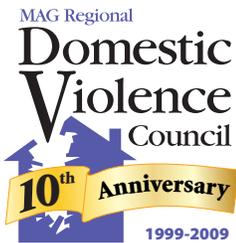




Domestic Violence

One in five women will experience domestic violence according to national statistics. In FY 2008, 6,428 people were served by 12 domestic violence shelters in the region. An estimated 15-20 percent of requests for domestic violence shelter go unmet, according to CONTACTS Shelter Hotline data.

Many victims of domestic violence leave behind their homes, their personal items, and their access to financial resources. Victims may turn to government programs, such as the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, for help in securing safe housing. According to the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, at least 50 percent of women accessing TANF have experienced domestic violence. Budget cuts to programs, such as TANF, have a huge impact on victims' ability to access safe housing. Nearly 20 percent of women experiencing homelessness report abuse or domestic violence as a reason for their homelessness (National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty 2009).



The MAG Regional Domestic Violence Council and the MAG Continuum of Care Regional Committee on Homelessness are working collaboratively to address common issues. Joint Committee meetings have focused on sharing promising practices for utilizing shelter resources to best serve those seeking shelter. The shelter community came together to declare their dedication to working together to better serve individuals and families in the region. A study of shelter capacity was also conducted with a report to be completed in early 2010.

Prevention efforts have led to an increased focus on teen-focused education about building healthy dating relationships. According to *Break the Cycle's 2009 State-By-State Teen Dating Violence Report Card*, 39 states have civil domestic violence protection or restraining order laws protecting teenagers. In July 2009, Arizona became the 40th state to amend the definition of domestic violence to recognize dating relationships including those among teenagers. Regionally, outreach efforts such as MAG's Youth Empowerment Project have partnered with high schools, community agencies, and faith-based organizations to raise awareness of dating violence.

Regional planning efforts have focused on providing safety to victims and their children. Discussions are now turning to topics of primary prevention, offender accountability, and batterer intervention. Community stakeholders are engaging in a strength-based process for developing a new regional plan. The plan will highlight what is being done well, and what can be expanded upon to make the biggest impact for ending domestic violence in the region.

Social Services Block Grant Allocations for Adults, Families, and Children

The services were ranked and divided into Groups A through E. A base was applied of 10 percent and 20 percent. Services in Group A received an increase of 20 percent. Group B received an increase of 10 percent. Group C services were held harmless and received neither an increase nor a decrease. Services in Group D received a 10 percent decrease. Group E services received a 20 percent decrease. The funding for transportation services was removed and re-allocated to non-transportation services in Groups D and E. The number after each service represents their ranking with higher numbers indicating a higher ranking.

Table 1: Social Services Block Grant Allocations for Adults, Families, and Children

Target	Service	Group	FY 2010 Funding	FY 2011 Funding	Summary (+/-)
AFC:	Transportation: Homeless/Unemployed (++) 2.32	A	\$16,167.07	\$0.00	-\$16,167.07
AFC:	Case Mgt: Pregnant/Parenting Youth (-) 1.73	D	\$38,536.93	\$37,731.70	-\$805.23
AFC:	Supp Intervention/Guidance Counseling: Outpatient DV Victims (0) 1.83	C	\$40,332.00	\$40,332.00	\$0.00
AFC:	Supp Intervention /Guidance Counseling: High Risk Children (+) 2.11	B	\$47,021.00	\$54,858.93	\$7,837.93
AFC:	Case Mgt: Homeless, Trans. Housing (-) 1.41	D	\$64,803.01	\$63,448.95	-\$1,354.06
AFC:	Crisis Shelter Services: Children & Runaway Children (++) 2.40	A	\$69,676.12	\$72,277.42	\$2,601.30
AFC:	Shelter: Homeless Families and Individuals (++) 2.37	A	\$83,288.32	\$86,397.82	\$3,109.50
AFC:	Shelter: Trans. housing for elderly homeless people who have disabilities (+) 2.01	B	\$83,288.32	\$97,171.64	\$13,883.32
AFC:	Case Mgt: Homeless, ER Shelter (++) 2.30	A	\$174,206.92	\$180,710.80	\$6,503.88
AFC:	Crisis Shelter Services: Domestic Violence (++) 2.82	A	\$336,352.35	\$348,909.79	\$12,557.44
AFC:	Case Mgt: Basic Needs (++) 2.66	A	\$983,150.35	\$1,019,855.48	\$36,705.13
ADULTS, FAMILIES & CHILDREN			\$1,936,822.39	\$2,001,694.53	\$64,872.14



Older Adults

The trend for older adults has been and continues to be living longer and in place. According to the 2008 ACS, 13.9 percent (549,190) of the residents are age 62 years and older. Each year, this percentage increases slightly. In 2007, 13.7 percent of people in the region were age 62 years or older and in 2006 the percentage was 13.5. This trend is expected to continue until older adults represent 20 percent of all residents in the region by the year 2020. Longer life expectancies, combined with the recession and decimation of savings, have positioned older adults to more often re-career instead of retiring permanently.

Despite longer lives, rates of disability still tend to rise as people age. Children under the age of 18 years only exhibit disabilities at 3.6 percent. Just more than one third or 34.4 percent of adults older than 65 years report disabilities. An emerging priority has been the desire to age in place, or not move to an age-restricted community or retirement home. Adaptations such as universal design can modify a home to accommodate mobility devices such as walkers and wheel chairs. Research repeatedly shows the benefits such as cost savings and a better quality of life when people are able to remain in their homes.

The SSBG allocation recommendations below reflect these priorities. Home care such as housekeeping, health aides, and personal care received a 20 percent increase. Home delivered meals, another important service, were held harmless.

Transportation also helps people to live as independently as possible. While funding is not being recommended through this SSBG funding source, agencies that used to provide the service will be made more aware of transportation funding sources such as Section 5317, the New Freedom Act that may provide support. Older adults are also included as a target group in MAG's efforts to coordinate human services transportation. The transportation needs of older adults are addressed vigorously through this complementary initiative. The allocations recommendations for the older adults target group were derived using the same funding formula described in the last section.

Table 2: Social Services Block Grant Allocations for Elderly

Target	Service	Group	FY 2010 Fund-ing	FY 2011 Fund-ing	Summary (+/-)
ELD:	Transportation (+) 2.05	B	\$35,528.32	\$0.00	-\$35,528.32
ELD:	Supp Intervention/Guidance Counseling (-) 1.32	D	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
ELD:	Adult Day Care/Adult Day Health Care: Homeless, ER Shelter (0) 1.90	C	\$203,322.00	\$203,322.00	\$0.00
ELD:	Home Care: Housekeeping/Homemaker, Chore, Home Health Aide, Pers. Care, Respite & Nursing Services (++) 2.42	A	\$341,751.21	\$354,510.22	\$12,759.01
ELD:	Home Delivered Meals (0) 1.92	C	\$413,941.62	\$413,941.62	\$0.00
ELDERLY			\$994,543.15	\$971,773.84	-\$22,769.31

Persons with Developmental Disabilities

The Division for Developmental Disabilities (DDD) within the Arizona Department of Economic Security reports nearly a 20 percent increase in the number of people served with many applying for benefits for the first time. The trend for these first-time applicants is they are older adults, many of whom are living with elderly parents who are no longer able to provide care due to their own age and the impact of the recession. One individual who recently applied had outlived his parents, and at the age of 72 years, sought assistance for the first time in his life.



People with developmental disabilities historically have displayed higher rates of abuse and neglect. This requires extensive interaction between DDD, Child Protective Services, and Adult Protective Services. The recent budget reductions have made this vital collaboration more difficult to maintain with fewer staff and resources. Some of the providers that have contracted with DDD have been forced to shut their doors due to funding lost. DDD maintains 220 staff vacancies and caseloads have grown by four times. Lack of capacity within the system will result in people not being assisted and more likely to suffer unabated exploitation and abuse.

The recession has made it necessary for more people with developmental disabilities to secure employment. The high rate of unemployment in the region makes securing a job all the more difficult. In October 2009, the regional unemployment rate reached 9.3 percent. The unemployment rate for people with developmental disabilities historically has been more than 70 percent. Employment assistance services at risk for being cut are a vital link to helping this target group overcome barriers associated with finding a job.

The allocation recommendations for persons with developmental disabilities are provided below. Re-allocated transportation funds were added to the services in Groups D and E to minimize the impact of funding reductions.

Table 3: Social Services Block Grant Allocations for Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Target	Service	Group	FY 2010 Funding	FY 2011 Funding	Summary (+/-)
DD:	Transportation Service (+) 2.04	B	\$26,044.44	\$0.00	-\$26,044.44
DD:	Attendant Care Services (-) 1.15	E	\$28,264.00	\$27,053.35	-\$1,210.65
DD:	Respite Service (+) 1.97	B	\$32,606.10	\$38,041.21	\$5,435.11
DD:	Ext Supp Employment Services: Individuals with DD who reside in family home & need wk training opportunities (-) 0.92	E	\$74,761.00	\$71,558.72	-\$3,202.28
DD:	Ext Supp Employment Services: Individuals with DD in need of wk training opportunities (-) 1.62	D	\$336,435.00	\$329,405.18	-\$7,029.82
DD:	Habilitation Services (-) 0.81	E	\$32,103.90	\$30,728.78	-\$1,375.12
DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED			\$530,214.44	\$496,787.24	-\$33,427.20

Persons with Disabilities

People who have disabilities are more likely to live in poverty, have less education, and be unemployed than people who do not have disabilities in the region. According to the 2008 ACS one year estimates, nearly 70 percent of those with a disability are unemployed. This is in stark contrast to the nearly 70 percent of those without a disability who are in the labor force. If employed, people with disabilities tend to work in the same fields as those without disabilities with roughly 60 percent of both working in management, professional, and related occupations; and in sales and office occupations. Employed people with disabilities are less likely to drive themselves to work at 66.8 percent as opposed to 76 percent of those without disabilities. People with disabilities are more likely to use public transportation with 6.2 percent using this mode of travel while only 2.5 percent of people without disabilities use public transportation according to the 2008 ACS one year estimates.



Many research studies link education to income later in life. More than one out of five people with disabilities have less than a high school degree. Correspondingly, more than one out of four earns less than \$5,000 a year. This drops to 14.8 percent of people without disabilities earning less than \$5,000 a year and 15.4 percent with less than a high school education. At the other end of the spectrum, only 16.7 percent of people with disabilities has a Bachelors degree or higher while 29.1 percent of those without disabilities has attained this level of education. In regard to higher income levels, only 8.5 percent of those with disabilities earn \$75,000 or more a year, compared to 13.4 percent of those without disabilities. These trends result in nearly 17 percent of people with disabilities living under the federal poverty level while that figure drops to just more than 10 percent for people without disabilities.

The higher rates of poverty result in people with disabilities being more likely to need services. This can be a jarring transition for someone who has acquired a disability whether through age or injury. Many of the service men and woman returning from wars abroad have suffered traumatic brain injuries that may impair them for the rest of their lives. According to the Army Institute of Surgical Research, 22 percent of the wounded soldiers from Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts who have passed through the military's Landstuhl Regional Medical Center in Germany had injuries to the head, face, or neck.

Supported employment, independent living, and supportive counseling can make an incredible difference in assisting people to adjust to life with a disability. Due to funding

reductions, the State is under an Order of Selection. Up to 40 other states are under the same restriction. This means that as of March 15, 2009, anyone not currently receiving services has been put on a wait list. As of August 2009, there were up to 1,500 individuals on the wait list for Arizona.

The SSBG allocation recommendations for persons with disabilities were determined through the service ranking and funding formula used for the other three target groups.

Table 4: Social Services Block Grant Allocations for Persons with Disabilities

Target	Service	Group	FY 2010 Funding	FY 2011 Funding	Summary (+/-)
PwD:	Congregate Meals (-) 1.10	E	\$13,425.00	\$12,849.96	-\$575.04
PwD:	Adult Day Care/Adult Day Health Care (-) 1.32	D	\$13,425.00	\$13,144.48	-\$280.52
PwD:	Adaptive Aids and Devices (-) 1.31	D	\$15,753.60	\$15,424.43	-\$329.17
PwD:	Rehabilitation Instructional Services (-) 1.09	E	\$16,832.00	\$16,111.03	-\$720.97
PwD:	Home Delivered Meals (0) 1.92	C	\$19,230.72	\$19,230.72	\$0.00
PwD:	Supp Intervention/Guidance Counseling (-) 0.81	E	\$22,540.00	\$21,574.53	-\$965.47
PwD:	Home Care (-) 1.74	D	\$38,340.29	\$37,539.17	-\$801.12
PwD:	Supp Employment, Extended (-) 1.73	D	\$239,452.00	\$234,448.65	-\$5,003.35
PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES			\$378,998.61	\$370,322.97	-\$8,675.64



CONCLUSION

Much about the future is unknown, but the importance of human services planning and delivery is indisputable. The recession will continue to affect both the demand for human services programs and the funding needed to support these efforts. It is undeniable that the region suffers from the recession more keenly than many other parts of the country. Many project a resounding comeback for Arizona based on the existing fundamentals needed for a strong economy.

In the meantime, there is work to be done. The \$3.8 million allocated for SSBG services by this plan is a starting point for the funding needing to be distributed. As this plan goes to print, news is eagerly awaited from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development about the anticipated funding award of \$23.2 million in Stuart B. McKinney funds. In Spring 2010, the application competitions for Section 5310, Elderly and Persons with Disabilities Transportation Program; Section 5316, Job Access and Reverse Commute; and Section 5317, New Freedom will solicit projects serving older adults, low-income people, and people with disabilities. For the first time, agencies previously receiving SSBG funds for transportation will be encouraged to apply. These funding sources represent MAG's direct responsibility. Many other funding sources support the regional human services infrastructure as well.

The shifting of SSBG funds from low-priority services and transportation services to high-priority services is one step. Other steps may include the following:

- Consider the return on investments made in human services, not just the cost to operate the program. For example, every dollar given to the Arizona Statewide Gleaning Project yields 25 pounds of food given to local food banks.
- The human services infrastructure is an interdependent web. It is more productive to support all providers rather than advocate solely for any one program. For example, the funding reductions made to DES gravely impact a multitude of providers. Maintaining funding for DES benefits all partners.
- Careful, strategic coordination will maximize what funding remains after the reductions have been made. The standards of "business as usual" no longer apply. Innovative solutions need to be developed. Some strategies may pull agencies outside their comfort zone, but new activities will offer new and promising results.

For information about regional human services planning, please contact MAG at (602) 254-6300, email

humanservices@mag.maricopa.gov, or visit mag.maricopa.gov.

Thank you!

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Acknowledgements

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SSBG Fact Sheets

Adults, Families and Children Fact Sheet

1. Purpose Statement

Help adults, families, and youth in crisis stabilize and attain self-sufficiency.



2. Demographics

The following data represent a compilation from sources that focus on homelessness, domestic violence and unaccompanied youth.

- ^ Arizona Department of Education FY 2008
- ~ Arizona Department of Education point in time count 2009
- * Homeless Management Information System FY 2009
- # Arizona Department of Economic Security and calls to CONTACTS FY 2009
- + MAG Annual Homeless Street Count FY 2009

Table 5: SSBG Fact Sheet: Adults, Families and Children

Demographic	Homeless	Domestic Violence	Youth
Population	2,918 on streets+ 14,215 in shelter* <u>6,445 doubled up~</u> 23,578 total	6,428 served in 12 domestic violence shelters within Maricopa County for FY08	3,566 in shelters with family* 115 in shelters without family* 4,834 doubled up~ <u>220 on streets+</u> 8,735 total
Age			
0-5 years	1,598 or 11%*	26%#	Please refer to homeless data
6-8 years	628 or 4%	16.6%	
9-12 years	758 or 5%		
13-15 years	445 or 3%	5%	
16-17 years	252 or 2%		
18-24 years	1,332 or 9%	(18-29 yrs) 18.5%	
25-34 years	2,149 or 15%	(30-44 yrs) 22.6%	
35-44 years	2,550 or 18%		
45-61 years	4,023 or 28%	(45-61 yrs) 11%	
61+ years	440 or 3%	4.05%	
Unknown	40 or 0%	N/A	



Race/ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	633 or 4%*	7%	224 or 6%*
American Indian/Alaskan/Black	71 or 0%		39 or 1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native/White	128 or 1%		36 or 1%
Asian	70 or 0%	1.3%	11 or 0%
Asian/Black	10 or 0%		8 or 3%
Asian/White	22 or 0%		10 or 0%
Black/African American	3,104 or 23%	17%	913 or 25%
Black/White	234 or 2%		141 or 4%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	55 or 0%	N/A	16 or 0%
White	8,876 or 62%	33%	1,991 or 54%
Other Multi-Racial	962 or 7%	8%	290 or 8%
Unknown	50 or 0%	N/A	2 or 0%
Hispanic	3,073 or 22%	34%	1,269 or 34%
Gender			
Female	6,288 or 44%*	Adults – 54%# Children – 22.8%	1,827 or 50%*
Male	7,890 or 56%	Adults - .2% Children – 23%	1,854 or 50%
Unknown	37 or 0%	N/A	0 or 0%
Income (Monthly)			
\$0	174 or 1%*	(0-500) 76%#	2 or 0%*
1-49	61 or 0%		0 or 0%
50-99	58 or 0%		0 or 0%
100-149	177 or 1%		4 or 0%
150-199	122 or 1%		0 or 0%
200-249	148 or 1%		4 or 0%
250-299	124 or 1%		0 or 0%
300-499	383 or 3%		6 or 0%
500-749	1,157 or 8%	(501-833) 12%	13 or 0%
750-999	550 or 4%		6 or 0%
1,000-1499	718 or 5%	(834-1500) 11%	5 or 0%
1,500-1,999	373 or 3%	1 %	0 or 0%
2,000+	284 or 2%		1 or 0%
Employment			
Employed	1,888 or 13% of people in shelter *	N/A#	N/A
Unemployed	7,324 or 52%	N/A	
Unknown	5,003 or 35%	N/A	
Assistance Levels			
Shelter	14,215 in shelter*	6,428 #	3,681*

Disability Rates			
None	2,779 or 20%*	N/A#	103 or 3%*
Alcohol Abuse	888 or 6%	140	4 or 0%
Alzhiemers/Dementia	7 or 0%	N/A	0
Developmental	121 or 1%	N/A	47 or 1%
Drug Abuse	1,303 or 9%	296	8 or 0%
Dual Diagnosis	175 or 1%	N/A	1
Hearing Impaired	94 or 1%	N/A	6 or 0%
HIV/AIDS	98 or 1%	N/A	0
Mental Handicap/Injury	120 or 1%	N/A	1 or 0%
Mental Illness	3,371 or 24%	N/A	58 or 2%
Physical/Medical	1,312 or 9%	N/A	45 or 1%
Physical/Mobility Limits	507 or 4%	N/A	6 or 0%
Vision Impaired	61 or 0%	N/A	1 or 0%
Other	103 or 1%	N/A	6 or 0%
Other: Cognitive	20 or 0%	N/A	1
Other: Hepatitis C	175 or 1%	N/A	1 or 0%
Other: Learning	157 or 1%	N/A	11 or 0%
Other: Speech	22 or 0%	N/A	4 or 0%
Family status			
Two parents & kids	376*	N/A	Households are not tracked because unaccompanied youth are counted with the rest of youth in the homeless count.
Single parent & kids	1,422	N/A	
Non custodial	1	N/A	
Grandparent & kids	18	N/A	
Couple, no kids	75	N/A	
Parent, partner, kids	127	N/A	
Extended family	14	N/A	
Other	561	N/A	

3. Gaps and Impact

a. **Wait list data:**

Domestic Violence: CONTACS reports that an average of 85 percent of calls for domestic violence shelter resulted in victims obtaining shelter for FY 2009. This leaves an estimated 15 percent who went without shelter. Since 2006, a total of 330 new beds have been opened for a total of 649 beds in Maricopa County. In this same time period, requests for shelter in Maricopa County have decreased by fifteen percent to 8,619.

Homeless: CONTACS reported that for FY 2009, an average of 48 percent of calls was connected with shelter. This leaves a gap of 11,198 calls or 52 percent. When the duplicate calls are removed, the



number drops to 4,388. As of January 2009, there were 9,363 homeless people living on the streets and in doubled up conditions throughout this region. It is anticipated that these people would be eligible for services.

Youth: In January 2009, there were 5,054 youth living on the streets and doubled up with and without their families. It is anticipated that these youth would be eligible for services.

b. Number of people estimated to be eligible for services:

Homeless: There are a total of 23,578 homeless people in shelters, on the streets and doubled up in this region. There was an increase of twenty percent in the number of homeless people counted in Maricopa County during the January 27, 2009 point-in-time street count. There was also an eleven percent increase in the number of people counted in emergency shelter during the point in time shelter count. CONTACTS reports that 17,691 calls were connected to shelters in FY 2009.

Youth: Cumulatively, there are 8,735 homeless youth in this region living in shelters, on the streets and doubled up. There was an increase of 280 percent in the number of homeless children in families counted during the point-in-time street count. There was also a 248 percent increase in the number of homeless youth-on-their-own counted during the point-in-time street count.

The Arizona Department of Education reports 4,834 homeless children enrolled in school in Maricopa County during the point-in-time count. This is an increase of six percent compared to the point-in-time count the previous year.

Domestic Violence: Nationally, domestic violence incidences have increased during 2009. The economic downturn has been attributed to the increase in reported instances as well as the increase in the number of complex cases. The national trends are reflected locally as well.

In 2005, MAG commissioned a survey that indicated 40 percent of residents personally knew someone or had experienced domestic violence themselves. MAG conducted focus groups in 2006 that reported 51 percent of teens personally knew someone or had experienced dating violence themselves.

Research indicates that one in five women will experience domestic violence. The 2006 American Community Survey reports a population of 1,369,579 of women age 18 and over in this region. If the research holds true, then 273,915 women would experience domestic violence and be eligible for services.

c. Global impact of services

Youth: Homeless youth service providers indicate the numbers are increasing and homeless youth report being victims of domestic violence and abuse. They also report poor physical health, substance abuse issues, and are pregnant or parenting. They struggle with education, and 19 percent report attempted suicide. The services rendered by locally planned SSBG assist youth by placing them in safe, constructive

settings with services to help them stabilize. Research also indicates that at-risk teens are more likely to miss school, have lower grades and higher drop out rates.

Homelessness: More than forty percent of the people in shelter report being homeless for the first time, according to data in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The primary reason for being homeless, given by those in HMIS, is due to loss of job at fifteen percent, lack of financial resources at fourteen percent and being evicted at eleven percent. These three reasons account for more than 5,500 people in HMIS. It is expected that these numbers will continue to increase as the economy has not recovered and people continue to lose their jobs and the eviction rate continues to climb. This will increase the burden on the region.

Research indicates that homeless people utilize expensive emergency services like jails and hospitals much more than the average person who is not homeless. Even when factoring in the cost of providing supportive services, it is still less expensive to house someone than to have a person live on the streets and access high dollar emergency services. The services funded by locally planned SSBG assist homeless people to move more quickly and effectively from the streets to self-sufficiency.

Domestic Violence: The Arizona State budget deficit has led to significant decreases in state funding for domestic violence shelters. Throughout the state, domestic violence programs received 12 percent cuts to their state contracts in FY 2009. In Maricopa County the average reduction to domestic violence shelters was 12.6 percent amounting to a total funding reduction of \$1,058 million. They experienced additional funding losses as private and corporate philanthropy decreased following the downturn in the economy. Programs throughout the region have reduced their staff, benefits, and minimized the program offerings to balance their budgets. These programs await the approval of a FY 2010 budget to know the financial impact to their programs this year.

In July 2009, the Arizona Legislature approved SB1088 also known as “Kaity’s Law”. This bill adds additional language to the state recognized definition of domestic violence to include instances of dating violence and teen dating violence.

4. DES Update

August 13, 2009: Ms. Guild said Community Partners and Innovative Practices provide funding for several core areas of human services; including homelessness, domestic violence, and hunger. She noted MAG conducts regional planning in the areas of homelessness and domestic violence but does not develop allocation recommendations in the area of hunger. Ms. Guild said the Community Action Programs (CAP) handle the majority of dollars planned for by MAG that go into domestic violence and homelessness programs, case management, and basic need.



Ms. Guild referenced the DES Web site noting there have been consistent messages distributed directly from the director's office informing on the status of CPIP. She reported there have been more than \$3.3 million in reductions to core services in FY 2009. Of that, \$2.2 million was reduced from domestic violence programs with the majority out of emergency shelter. The homeless program was reduced \$283,000 and the hunger program experienced a \$167,000 reduction. Additionally, emergency services through the CAP offices and case management was reduced approximately \$636,000.

October 2, 2009: The final day of the Director's Office of Community Partnerships and Innovative Practices (CPIP) is October 3, 2009. The Hunger Program will be relocated to the Division of Benefits and Medical Eligibility (DBME). Family Connections staff are receiving their new assignments and will be assuming various positions within Tucson and Phoenix, in several different divisions. Their cases have been closed and families have been transitioned to community partners where possible. The remaining programs (Homeless, Domestic Violence, Emergency Services) and many of the support functions will be reassigned to the Division of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS).

October 29, 2009: In response to a request from the Governor to prepare a budget reflecting a 15 percent cut, DES proposed the following:

• Reduce or Eliminate DCYF Programs:	\$5,300,000
• Restrict Cash Assistance Eligibility:	\$9,000,000
• Community Services Reductions:	\$2,350,000
• In-Home Child Welfare Services Reductions:	\$10,100,000
• Means Testing and Fee Increases (shared with DDD):	\$5,500,000
• Maintain Services Reductions:	\$23,500,000
• Eliminate Sight Conservation Program:	<u>\$120,000</u>
TOTAL:	\$55,870,000

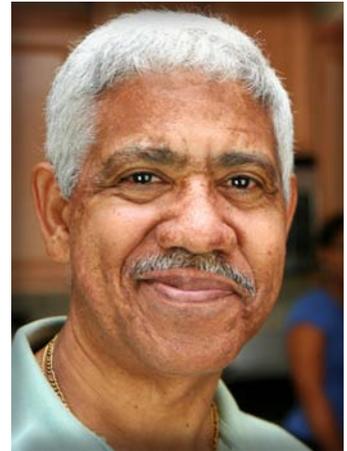
Elderly Fact Sheet

1. Purpose Statement

Assist older adults and persons with disabilities aged 18-59 with services to help them to live as independently as possible.

2. Demographics

The following data represent older adults living in Maricopa County at the time of the 2008 American Community Survey.



Maricopa County, Arizona
 S0102. Population 60 Years and Over in the United States
 Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates
 Survey: American Community Survey

Table 6: SSBG Fact Sheet: Elderly

Subject	Total	Margin of Error	60 years and over	Margin of Error
Total population	3,954,598	*****	629,986	+/-5,157
SEX AND AGE				
Male	50.4%	+/-0.1	44.7%	+/-0.4
Female	49.6%	+/-0.1	55.3%	+/-0.4
Median age (years)	34.1	+/-0.1	70.2	+/-0.3
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN				
One race	97.6%	+/-0.2	99.3%	+/-0.1
White	82.2%	+/-0.5	91.6%	+/-0.4
Black or African American	4.3%	+/-0.1	2.6%	+/-0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.9%	+/-0.1	0.8%	+/-0.2
Asian	2.9%	+/-0.1	2.1%	+/-0.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.1%	+/-0.1
Some other race	6.1%	+/-0.5	2.1%	+/-0.4
Two or more races	2.4%	+/-0.2	0.7%	+/-0.1
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	31.0%	*****	9.9%	+/-0.3
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	58.7%	+/-0.1	84.0%	+/-0.4



Subject	Total	Margin of Error	60 years and over	Margin of Error
RELATIONSHIP				
Population in households	3,915,990	+/-6,304	624,539	+/-5,599
Householder or spouse	51.1%	+/-0.4	85.0%	+/-0.9
Parent	1.8%	+/-0.1	6.5%	+/-0.6
Other relatives	39.7%	+/-0.4	4.8%	+/-0.6
Nonrelatives	7.5%	+/-0.3	3.7%	+/-0.5
Unmarried partner	2.2%	+/-0.1	1.1%	+/-0.2
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE				
Households	1,344,597	+/-8,226	364,451	+/-5,102
Family households	65.4%	+/-0.6	57.5%	+/-1.0
Married-couple family	48.8%	+/-0.7	49.9%	+/-0.9
Female householder, no husband present, family	11.1%	+/-0.4	6.0%	+/-0.6
Nonfamily households	34.6%	+/-0.6	42.5%	+/-1.0
Householder living alone	27.5%	+/-0.5	39.5%	+/-1.0
MARITAL STATUS				
Population 15 years and over	3,038,155	+/-210	629,986	+/-5,157
Now married, except separated	48.2%	+/-0.6	59.7%	+/-1.0
Widowed	5.3%	+/-0.2	21.4%	+/-0.9
Divorced	12.3%	+/-0.4	14.6%	+/-0.8
Separated	1.8%	+/-0.2	0.9%	+/-0.2
Never married	32.5%	+/-0.5	3.4%	+/-0.4
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Population 25 years and over	2,524,283	+/-446	629,986	+/-5,157
Less than high school graduate	16.3%	+/-0.4	14.8%	+/-0.7
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	23.8%	+/-0.5	28.0%	+/-0.9
Some college or associate's degree	32.7%	+/-0.5	31.0%	+/-0.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	27.2%	+/-0.4	26.2%	+/-0.8
RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS				
Population 30 years and over	2,221,641	+/-289	629,986	+/-5,157
Living with grandchild(ren)	4.0%	+/-0.3	5.4%	+/-0.6
Responsible for grandchild(ren)	1.4%	+/-0.2	1.4%	+/-0.3
VETERAN STATUS				
Civilian population 18 years and over	2,864,852	+/-2,071	629,986	+/-5,157
Civilian veteran	10.2%	+/-0.3	25.6%	+/-0.7
DISABILITY STATUS				
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	3,929,175	+/-3,625	626,483	+/-5,148
With any disability	10.6%	+/-0.3	30.1%	+/-1.0
No disability	89.4%	+/-0.3	69.9%	+/-1.0

Subject	Total	Margin of Error	60 years and over	Margin of Error
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO				
Population 1 year and over	3,888,140	+/-4,779	629,986	+/-5,157
Same house	81.5%	+/-0.6	90.5%	+/-0.6
Different house in the United States	17.9%	+/-0.6	8.9%	+/-0.6
Same county	13.5%	+/-0.6	5.6%	+/-0.6
Different county	4.4%	+/-0.3	3.3%	+/-0.4
Same state	1.1%	+/-0.2	0.5%	+/-0.2
Different state	3.3%	+/-0.3	2.8%	+/-0.4
Abroad	0.6%	+/-0.1	0.6%	+/-0.2
PLACE OF BIRTH, CITIZENSHIP STATUS AND YEAR OF ENTRY				
Total population	3,954,598	*****	629,986	+/-5,157
Native	3,303,527	+/-15,972	553,604	+/-5,891
Foreign born	651,071	+/-15,972	76,382	+/-4,488
Entered 2000 or later	35.3%	+/-1.9	14.9%	+/-3.3
Entered 1990 to 1999	32.0%	+/-1.7	16.8%	+/-3.4
Entered before 1990	32.7%	+/-1.4	68.3%	+/-4.1
Naturalized U.S. citizen	27.4%	+/-1.3	58.8%	+/-3.9
Not a U.S. citizen	72.6%	+/-1.3	41.2%	+/-3.9
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Population 5 years and over	3,622,282	*****	629,986	+/-5,157
English only	72.5%	+/-0.4	85.4%	+/-0.6
Language other than English	27.5%	+/-0.4	14.6%	+/-0.6
Speak English less than "very well"	13.1%	+/-0.4	7.7%	+/-0.5
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	2,978,977	+/-3,298	629,986	+/-5,157
In labor force	67.1%	+/-0.4	26.1%	+/-0.9
Civilian labor force	66.9%	+/-0.4	26.1%	+/-0.9
Employed	63.3%	+/-0.4	25.0%	+/-0.9
Unemployed	3.6%	+/-0.2	1.1%	+/-0.2
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3%	+/-0.3	4.3%	+/-0.8
Armed forces	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.0%	+/-0.1
Not in labor force	32.9%	+/-0.4	73.9%	+/-0.9
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)				
Households	1,344,597	+/-8,226	364,451	+/-5,102
With earnings	81.6%	+/-0.4	45.1%	+/-1.2
Mean earnings (dollars)	75,474	+/-1,173	56,421	+/-2,657
With Social Security income	24.8%	+/-0.4	76.6%	+/-1.0
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	15,936	+/-203	16,899	+/-220



Subject	Total	Margin of Error	60 years and over	Margin of Error
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) - Continued				
With Supplemental Security Income	2.2%	+/-0.2	3.4%	+/-0.5
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	8,587	+/-427	8,860	+/-722
With cash public assistance income	1.9%	+/-0.2	1.0%	+/-0.2
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,036	+/-404	4,881	+/-1,461
With retirement income	16.3%	+/-0.4	46.0%	+/-1.2
Mean retirement income (dollars)	22,055	+/-667	23,138	+/-849
With Food Stamp benefits	6.6%	+/-0.3	3.4%	+/-0.5
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Population for whom poverty status is determined	3,915,041	+/-4,668	626,483	+/-5,148
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	13.4%	+/-0.6	7.8%	+/-0.7
100 to 149 percent of the poverty level	8.5%	+/-0.5	8.2%	+/-0.7
At or above 150 percent of the poverty level	78.1%	+/-0.7	84.0%	+/-0.9
HOUSING				
Occupied housing units	1,344,597	+/-8,226	364,451	+/-5,102
Housing tenure				
Owner-occupied housing units	68.0%	+/-0.7	82.9%	+/-1.1
Renter-occupied housing units	32.0%	+/-0.7	17.1%	+/-1.1
Household size: owner- vs renter-occupied				
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.89	+/-0.03	2.03	+/-0.03
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.95	+/-0.06	1.63	+/-0.07
Selected Characteristics				
No telephone service available	3.1%	+/-0.3	1.0%	+/-0.3
1.01 or more occupants per room	3.9%	+/-0.3	0.8%	+/-0.3
Owner-occupied housing units	914,774	+/-9,913	301,979	+/-5,899
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Less than 30 percent	65.2%	+/-0.7	71.5%	+/-1.1
30 percent or more	34.8%	+/-0.7	28.5%	+/-1.1
OWNER CHARACTERISTICS				
Median value (\$)	250,800	+/-2,569	234,400	+/-3,288
Median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage (\$)	1,640	+/-14	1,326	+/-32
Median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage (\$)	394	+/-6	382	+/-7
Renter-occupied housing units	429,823	+/-9,443	62,472	+/-3,956
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Less than 30 percent	53.1%	+/-1.4	41.3%	+/-2.7
30 percent or more	46.9%	+/-1.4	58.7%	+/-2.7

Subject	Total	Margin of Error	60 years and over	Margin of Error
GROSS RENT				
Median gross rent (dollars)	940	+/-13	892	+/-35
HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS) DEMOGRAPHIC DATA				
The HMIS data shows that 440, or three percent, of people in shelter during Fiscal Year 2009 were over the age of 62.				
SERVICES RENDERED				
The following data were reported from the Area Agency on Agency for Fiscal Year 2009 for unduplicated people served through their programs funded by locally planned SSBG. There may be duplication between services.				
Service	Number People Served	Units of Service		
Transportation	1,201	190,997		
Case Management	4,893	32,241		
Home Care	2,564	143,051		
Adult Day Health Care	613	105,934		
Counseling/program development	1,129	7,626		
Home Delivered Meals	5,535	789,919		

3. Gaps and Impact

a. Wait list data

Transportation numbers are not available for the wait list because the funds are not targeted to one specific program.

- i. Adult day health care: 37
- ii. Home delivered meals: 1
- iii. Home care: 573
- iv. Counseling: No longer exists

b. Number of people estimated to be eligible for services

According to the 2008 American Community Survey, there are 629,986 people age 60 over in this region. Of this number, 7.8 percent are living at 100 percent of the federal poverty level. Some programs serve any older adult in the region while others restrict eligibility to those with lower incomes.

c. Global impact of services

Services funded by locally planned SSBG dollars assist older adults and persons with disabilities age 18-59 to live in their homes as independently as they can. Without this support, many would need to move into an assisted living facility or nursing homes at a much higher cost. For example, these facilities can cost \$4,000-\$5,000 a month.



The monthly cost for home delivered meals for one person is \$150 and the monthly charge for a person to receive bathing services is \$200. Even when a person needs more than one service on a monthly basis, the cost is generally significantly lower than if they needed to move into a nursing home or an assisted living facility.

4. DES Updates

August 13, 2009: Mr. Millman said DAAS receives funding from the U.S. Administration on Aging as part of health and human services. The funding received primarily targets the 60+ population and those with a disability. He said DAAS contracts with the Area Agency on Aging who has absorbed a \$2 million cut in state funding. He said the direct impact is in areas such as case management, home base services, respite care, visiting nurse, and home health aid. These reductions impact one's ability to maintain independence in their own home. He said reductions in FY 2010 are an open chapter and like many others, DAAS is also waiting to see what happens. He said it is a very unsettling time and as cuts are made, resources are greatly impacted.

Mr. Millman said one positive element is that DAAS received \$1.9 million through the Federal Stimulus Recovery Act for congregate meals and home delivered meals. That was in addition to \$315,000 for the senior employment program which is funded through the Department of Labor. He said they will be working with the Area Agency on Aging to see how funds can be leveraged to sustain or maintain certain levels of services. Mr. Millman said funding for these programs ends June 30, 2010. He said DAAS is also waiting on the new budget. They have been greatly impacted by the reductions and are trying to adjust to the previous cuts made.

Chair Harris-Morgan asked if there is an expenditure deadline for the stimulus funding. Mr. Millman reported June 30, 2009, for the senior program and September 30, 2010, for the home delivered and congregate meals program. Additionally, he said Arizona is one of sixteen states that have received stimulus funding, and under federal guidelines, expenditures are monitored very closely. The first report is due October 10, 2009.

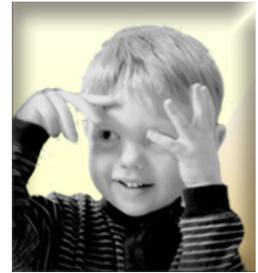
October 29, 2009: In response to a request from the Governor to prepare a budget reflecting a 15 percent cut, DES proposed the following:

• Aging and Adult Services Reductions:	\$1,550,000
• Eliminate Grandparent Kinship Care Program:	\$450,000
TOTAL	\$2,000,000

Developmental Disabilities Fact Sheet

1. Purpose Statement

Provide assistance so people with developmental disabilities may live as independently as possible.



2. Demographics

The American Community Survey and the US Census report on disabilities but do not offer data the way the State of Arizona defines developmental disabilities. As a result, data for persons with developmental disabilities not receiving services already from the Arizona Department of Economic Security's Division for Developmental Disabilities is not available. These data were reported by DES for July 2009. Of the 18,793 people described below, 330 of them receive services directly funded by locally planned SSBG.

Table 7: SSBG Fact Sheet: Persons with Developmental Disabilities

a. Age	
Birth to three years of age	2,358
3.1 years to 18 years of age	9,535
18.1 years to 50 years of age	5,438
50.1 years to 89 years of age	1,462
Total	18,793
b. Race/ethnicity	
Alaska/American Indian	487
Asian/Pacific Island	399
Black or African American	1,357
Hispanic or Latino	5,646
White not Hispanic	10,290
Other	431
Unknown	183
Total	18,793
c. Gender	
Male	11,839
Female	6,954
Total	18,793
d. Income	
Eligible for Title XIX	13,906
Not Eligible for Title XIX	4,887
Total	18,793

e. Employment	
Eligible for Employment	2,772
Employed	1,013
Wait listed	185
Total	3,970
e. Assistance levels: See Income	
g. Disability rates	
Cognitive Disability	7,652
Autism	2,819
Cerebral Palsy	1,691
Epilepsy	751
Other	5,880
Total	18,793
h. Family status	
Living at home or on their own	17,073
Group quarters	1,720
Homeless	121 (per HMIS)
Total	18,914



3. Gaps and Impact

a. *Wait list data*

Employment	185 (increase of 44 people)
Overall services	4,684 (increase of 203 people)
Total	4,869 (increase of 247 people)

b. *Number of people estimated to be eligible for services*

18,793 are currently enrolled and eligible for services.

c. *Global impact of services*

People with developmental disabilities have much higher rates of unemployment. The state's unemployment rate as of August 1, 2009 was 9.1 percent. According to the DES Division for Developmental Disabilities, the unemployment rate for persons with developmental disabilities is 78 percent. When persons with developmental disabilities are employed, their salary tends to be much lower than the average for persons without developmental disabilities.

The impact of this funding is that persons with developmental disabilities receive assistance that enables them to work, live as independently as possible and depend less on the community to provide for their care.

For example, according to the Division, the average employed person with developmental disabilities pays \$1,207 in taxes, no longer needs or qualifies for \$49,608 in state and local services, and receives only half of the Social Security Income benefit at \$2,432. This saves tax payers \$53,247 per person every year. This computes to a savings of \$32.71 for every SSBG dollar allocated to this target group.

4. DES Updates

August 13, 2009: Ms. Sherer said they do not have a budget at this time and do not know the impact it will have on the division next year. However, she said the number of individuals in the state-funded program grew by 1,300 over the previous year. Additionally, because no new funds will be available, those individuals will no longer receive services. Ms. Sherer said they had been able to supplement people living on their own with rent, employment, and transportation subsidies through special funding that no longer exist. However, they now have individuals who cannot pay their rent or live independently. She said it is too early to project how many are affected and the wait list for Section 8 is very long.

Ms. Sherer said cuts were primarily made in staffing, leading to large increases in case loads. She reported what used to be an average of 47 cases can now be upwards to 90 or more. She said the number is higher in cases regarding early intervention due to the freeze on positions. She said cuts were avoided in service areas therefore most cuts fell on staffing. As such, they will continue to provide the services they have in place as

much as possible but without the ability to provide service to new clients.

October 29, 2009: In response to a request from the Governor to prepare a budget reflecting a 15 percent cut, DES proposed the following:

• Eliminate Enhanced Rates for DDD Contracts:	\$680,000
• Reduce State-Only DDD Services:	\$1,850,000
• Restrict or Eliminate Early Intervention Services:	\$8,200,000
• Eliminate Residential Services for State-Only DDD Clients:	\$4,200,000
• Means Testing and Fee Increases (shared with AFC):	\$5,500,000
TOTAL:	\$20,430,000



Disability Fact Sheet

1. Purpose Statement

Assist persons with disabilities with services that help them to live as independently as possible.



2. Demographics

The following demographics on persons with disabilities were retrieved from the 2008 American Community Survey for Maricopa County.

Maricopa County, Arizona

S1810. Disability Characteristics

Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Survey: American Community Survey

Table 8: SSBG Fact Sheet: Persons with Disabilities

Subject	Total	Margin of Error	With a disability	Margin of Error	Percent with a disability	Margin of Error
DISABILITY BY AGE GROUP						
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	3,929,175	+/-3,625	415,951	+/-11,911	10.6%	+/-0.3
Population under 5 years	332,316	+/-6	2,707	+/-1,153	0.8%	+/-0.3
With a hearing difficulty	(X)	(X)	1,769	+/-878	0.5%	+/-0.3
With a vision difficulty	(X)	(X)	1,463	+/-906	0.4%	+/-0.3
Population 5 to 17 years	749,850	+/-681	36,047	+/-3,506	4.8%	+/-0.5
With a hearing difficulty	(X)	(X)	6,062	+/-1,501	0.8%	+/-0.2
With a vision difficulty	(X)	(X)	8,777	+/-2,524	1.2%	+/-0.3
With a cognitive difficulty	(X)	(X)	22,215	+/-2,484	3.0%	+/-0.3
With an ambulatory difficulty	(X)	(X)	5,015	+/-1,311	0.7%	+/-0.2
With a self-care difficulty	(X)	(X)	7,564	+/-1,536	1.0%	+/-0.2
Population 18 to 64 years	2,399,398	+/-3,043	223,250	+/-8,909	9.3%	+/-0.4
With a hearing difficulty	(X)	(X)	44,645	+/-4,190	1.9%	+/-0.2
With a vision difficulty	(X)	(X)	52,433	+/-4,850	2.2%	+/-0.2
With a cognitive difficulty	(X)	(X)	80,834	+/-5,867	3.4%	+/-0.2
With an ambulatory difficulty	(X)	(X)	103,438	+/-4,877	4.3%	+/-0.2
With a self-care difficulty	(X)	(X)	39,055	+/-3,879	1.6%	+/-0.2
With an independent living difficulty	(X)	(X)	71,006	+/-5,253	3.0%	+/-0.2

Subject	Total	Margin of Error	With a disability	Margin of Error	Percent with a disability	Margin of Error
Population 65 years and over	447,611	+/-1,155	153,947	+/-5,710	34.4%	+/-1.3
With a hearing difficulty	(X)	(X)	69,582	+/-4,005	15.5%	+/-0.9
With a vision difficulty	(X)	(X)	34,363	+/-3,134	7.7%	+/-0.7
With a cognitive difficulty	(X)	(X)	38,277	+/-3,777	8.6%	+/-0.8
With an ambulatory difficulty	(X)	(X)	97,752	+/-4,687	21.8%	+/-1.0
With a self-care difficulty	(X)	(X)	34,070	+/-3,358	7.6%	+/-0.7
With an independent living difficulty	(X)	(X)	64,908	+/-4,382	14.5%	+/-1.0
SEX						
Male	1,974,905	+/-3,079	205,525	+/-8,023	10.4%	+/-0.4
Female	1,954,270	+/-1,635	210,426	+/-7,739	10.8%	+/-0.4
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN						
One Race	3,835,029	+/-8,911	406,861	+/-11,831	10.6%	+/-0.3
White alone	3,232,103	+/-19,377	351,097	+/-11,387	10.9%	+/-0.4
Black or African American alone	167,790	+/-4,772	19,968	+/-2,342	11.9%	+/-1.4
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	71,951	+/-3,815	8,312	+/-1,790	11.6%	+/-2.4
Asian alone	114,225	+/-3,685	7,858	+/-1,376	6.9%	+/-1.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	7,114	+/-1,003	650	+/-368	9.1%	+/-5.3
Some other race alone	241,846	+/-18,395	18,976	+/-3,181	7.8%	+/-1.2
Two or more races	94,146	+/-8,271	9,090	+/-1,770	9.7%	+/-1.7
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	2,306,899	+/-2,968	295,682	+/-9,572	12.8%	+/-0.4
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,216,289	+/-1,509	79,774	+/-5,741	6.6%	+/-0.5
PERCENT IMPUTED						
Disability status	6.3%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hearing difficulty	4.7%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Vision difficulty	4.9%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Cognitive difficulty	5.3%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Ambulatory difficulty	5.4%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Self-care difficulty	5.3%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Independent living difficulty	5.3%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)



Maricopa County, Arizona

S1811. Selected Economic Characteristics for the Civilian Non-institutionalized Population By Disability Status

Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Survey: American Community Survey

Table 9: SSBG Fact Sheet: Persons with Disabilities - 1 Year Estimates

Subject	Total Civilian Non-institutionalized Population	Margin of Error	With a Disability	Margin of Error	No Disability	Margin of Error
Population Age 16 and Over	2,954,279	+/-5,024	382,775	+/-10,888	2,571,504	+/-11,210
EMPLOYMENT STATUS						
Employed	63.9%	+/-0.4	28.8%	+/-1.4	69.1%	+/-0.4
Not in Labor Force	32.6%	+/-0.4	67.9%	+/-1.4	27.3%	+/-0.4
Employed Population Age 16 and Over	1,886,532	+/-12,888	110,410	+/-6,221	1,776,122	+/-13,951
CLASS OF WORKER						
Private for-profit wage and salary workers	77.0%	+/-0.7	72.9%	+/-2.3	77.2%	+/-0.7
Employee of private company workers	73.0%	+/-0.7	68.6%	+/-2.2	73.3%	+/-0.7
Self-employed in own incorporated business workers	4.0%	+/-0.3	4.3%	+/-1.2	4.0%	+/-0.3
Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers	5.2%	+/-0.3	6.6%	+/-1.5	5.2%	+/-0.3
Local government workers	6.6%	+/-0.4	5.7%	+/-1.2	6.7%	+/-0.4
State government workers	3.7%	+/-0.3	4.9%	+/-1.3	3.6%	+/-0.3
Federal government workers	1.5%	+/-0.2	1.9%	+/-0.9	1.5%	+/-0.2
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	5.8%	+/-0.4	7.8%	+/-1.7	5.7%	+/-0.4
Unpaid family workers	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.2%	+/-0.2	0.2%	+/-0.1
OCCUPATION						
Management, professional, and related occupations	34.0%	+/-0.7	29.3%	+/-2.8	34.3%	+/-0.7
Service occupations	17.8%	+/-0.6	19.1%	+/-2.0	17.7%	+/-0.6
Sales and office occupations	27.7%	+/-0.6	28.7%	+/-2.4	27.6%	+/-0.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.1%	+/-0.2	0.2%	+/-0.1
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations	11.3%	+/-0.5	11.0%	+/-1.9	11.4%	+/-0.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	9.1%	+/-0.5	11.8%	+/-2.1	8.9%	+/-0.5

Subject	Total Civilian Non-institutionalized Population	Margin of Error	With a Disability	Margin of Error	No Disability	Margin of Error
INDUSTRY						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.6%	+/-0.1	0.4%	+/-0.3	0.6%	+/-0.1
Construction	9.8%	+/-0.5	8.0%	+/-1.3	10.0%	+/-0.5
Manufacturing	8.0%	+/-0.4	7.0%	+/-1.3	8.0%	+/-0.4
Wholesale trade	2.9%	+/-0.2	2.8%	+/-1.0	2.9%	+/-0.2
Retail trade	12.7%	+/-0.4	14.5%	+/-2.1	12.6%	+/-0.4
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5.3%	+/-0.4	5.4%	+/-1.3	5.3%	+/-0.4
Information	2.1%	+/-0.2	2.0%	+/-0.8	2.1%	+/-0.2
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	9.7%	+/-0.5	8.6%	+/-1.5	9.7%	+/-0.5
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	12.1%	+/-0.5	13.2%	+/-2.2	12.0%	+/-0.5
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	18.0%	+/-0.5	20.3%	+/-2.2	17.9%	+/-0.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	9.6%	+/-0.5	8.2%	+/-1.6	9.7%	+/-0.5
Other services (except public administration)	5.2%	+/-0.3	5.6%	+/-1.4	5.1%	+/-0.3
Public administration	4.1%	+/-0.2	4.0%	+/-1.0	4.1%	+/-0.2
COMMUTING TO WORK						
Workers Age 16 and Over	1,843,623	+/- 13,744	105,072	+/-6,480	1,738,551	+/- 14,667
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	75.4%	+/-0.7	66.8%	+/-2.5	76.0%	+/-0.8
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	13.1%	+/-0.6	12.3%	+/-1.8	13.1%	+/-0.6
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	2.7%	+/-0.3	6.2%	+/-1.9	2.5%	+/-0.3
Walked	1.5%	+/-0.2	2.7%	+/-0.9	1.4%	+/-0.2
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	2.4%	+/-0.3	5.0%	+/-1.4	2.2%	+/-0.3
Worked at home	4.9%	+/-0.3	7.0%	+/-1.7	4.8%	+/-0.3
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Population Age 25 and Over	2,504,414	+/-3,212	357,536	+/-10,387	2,146,878	+/- 10,747
Less than high school graduate	16.2%	+/-0.5	21.6%	+/-1.4	15.4%	+/-0.5
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	23.7%	+/-0.5	30.6%	+/-1.6	22.6%	+/-0.6
Some college or associate's degree	32.7%	+/-0.5	31.1%	+/-1.4	32.9%	+/-0.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	27.4%	+/-0.4	16.7%	+/-1.0	29.1%	+/-0.5



Subject	Total Civilian Non-institutionalized Population	Margin of Error	With a Disability	Margin of Error	No Disability	Margin of Error
EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2008 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)						
Population Age 16 and over with earnings	2,060,301	+/- 12,878	131,546	+/-7,134	1,928,755	+/- 14,388
\$1 to \$4,999 or loss	15.5%	+/-0.5	25.7%	+/-2.4	14.8%	+/-0.5
\$5,000 to \$14,999	8.3%	+/-0.4	9.2%	+/-1.6	8.2%	+/-0.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	16.2%	+/-0.5	16.4%	+/-1.8	16.2%	+/-0.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	15.0%	+/-0.6	13.4%	+/-2.2	15.1%	+/-0.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17.4%	+/-0.5	15.6%	+/-1.9	17.6%	+/-0.6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14.4%	+/-0.4	11.3%	+/-1.4	14.7%	+/-0.5
\$75,000 or more	13.1%	+/-0.4	8.5%	+/-1.5	13.4%	+/-0.4
Median Earnings	31,423	+/-304	24,064	+/-2,005	31,721	+/-308
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS						
Population Age 16 and over for whom poverty status is determined	2,949,622	+/-5,466	382,267	+/-10,899	2,567,355	+/- 11,340
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	11.5%	+/-0.5	16.9%	+/-1.4	10.7%	+/-0.5
100 to 149 percent of the poverty level	7.5%	+/-0.4	10.8%	+/-1.2	7.0%	+/-0.4
At or above 150 percent of the poverty level	81.0%	+/-0.6	72.2%	+/-1.5	82.3%	+/-0.5

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Demographic Data

Data reported from HMIS for Fiscal Year 2009 reveals the following demographic data of clients reporting disabilities.

Hearing impaired	94 people	1% of all clients*
Physical/Medical	1,312 people	9% of all clients
Physical/Mobility Limits	507 people	4% of all clients
Vision Impaired	61 people	0% of all clients

*There were a total of 14,215 people in HMIS during Fiscal Year 2009.

Assistance Levels

In FY 2008, 795 clients were served in the region.

Family Status

It does not appear that the American Community Survey reports data about household status for people with disabilities.

3. Gaps and Impact

- a. **Wait list data:** In FY 2009, there were approximately 300 clients waiting for services in Maricopa County. Currently, there are 3,500 people on the wait list.
- b. **Number of people estimated to be eligible for services:** About 63 percent of all traumatic brain injuries (TBI) occur in teenagers and adults aged 15-64 years, the primary working population. An estimated 5.3 million Americans are living with disabilities that resulted from TBIs, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. According to the Army Institute of Surgical Research, 22 percent of the wounded soldiers from Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts who have passed through the military's Landstuhl Regional Medical Center in Germany had injuries to the head, face, or neck. This percentage can serve as a rough estimate of the fraction that have TBI. The Department of Veterans Affairs is now planning for the large influx of veterans with TBIs from the current conflicts who will need continuing care during the coming years.
- c. **Global impact of services:** There are substantial differences in government health services and independent living services for people with selected disabilities. For example Deaf-Blind, Blind, and Deaf persons do not get selected services that are available to other persons with disabilities under Title XIX and Medicare. The supported employment concept assumes that all persons, regardless of the degree of their disability, have the capacity and should be afforded the opportunity to engage in competitive employment with appropriate support services. The scope of supported employment services vary based on the amount, intensity, and kind of support needed by each individual. Supported employment offers more than just the assistance needed to obtain employment. It provides the necessary on-going support to help an individual maintain employment. According to a recent review, the most promising development in the vocational rehabilitation field during the past decade has been the supported employment (SE) movement. SE emphasizes competitive jobs in integrated work settings with follow-along supports.

4. DES Updates

August 13, 2009: Mr. Scione said Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) funds are used to supplement services not funded by vocational rehabilitation funds in the areas of supported employment, independent living, and supportive counseling. He noted the most important and largest expenditure is supportive employment which includes long-term one-on-one job coaching required by individuals with disabilities. He said federal law prevents the use of funds for anything beyond vocational rehabilitation services. He said individuals with severe disabilities must maintain employment through monthly contact in order to qualify for long-term support dollars. SSBG funds are used to support individuals with brain injury, spinal cord injuries, or any other kind of disability to help maintain employment.

Mr. Scione said other available funding is primarily in the second category to support independent living. This includes devices such as assistive technical devices for the blind or visually impaired. Devices are purchased from a vendor that resides in Maricopa County. The third category of supportive counseling benefits those



individuals not served by vocational rehabilitation program but who need supportive counseling to assist them in overcoming barriers.

Mr. Scione said RSA has implemented an Order of Selection; meaning anyone not having a plan of service as of March 15, 2009 has been put on a wait list. He said 35 to 40 states are also under an Order of Selection. Mr. Scione said they are required to contact individuals every six months to let them know they are still on a wait list and determine if the individual wishes to remain on the wait list or have their case closed. He reported 1,400 to 1,500 individuals are currently on a wait list.

MAG Regional Human Services Plan for FY 2011



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