

November 5, 2013

TO: Members of the MAG Human Services Technical Committee

FROM: Naomi Farrell, City of Tempe, Chair

SUBJECT: MEETING NOTIFICATION AND TRANSMITTAL OF AGENDA

Meeting - 1:30 p.m.  
Thursday, November 14, 2013  
MAG Office, Second Floor, Chaparral Room  
302 North 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue, Phoenix

The next MAG Human Services Technical Committee (HSTC) meeting will be held at the time and place noted above. Members of the Human Services Technical Committee may attend either in person or by phone. Supporting information is enclosed for your review.

The meeting agenda and resource materials are also available on the MAG website at [www.azmag.gov](http://www.azmag.gov). In addition to the existing website location, the agenda packet will be available via the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site at: <ftp://ftp.azmag.gov/HumanServicesTechnicalCommittee>. This location is publicly accessible and does not require a password.

Please park in the garage underneath the building. Bring your ticket to the meeting, parking will be validated. For those using transit, the Regional Public Transportation Authority will provide transit tickets for your trip. For those using bicycles, please lock your bicycle in the bike rack in the garage.

In 1996, the Regional Council approved a simple majority quorum for all MAG advisory committees. If the Human Services Technical Committee does not meet the quorum requirement, members who have arrived at the meeting will be instructed a legal meeting cannot occur and subsequently be dismissed. Your attendance at the meeting is strongly encouraged.

Pursuant to Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), MAG does not discriminate on the basis of disability in admissions to or participation in its public meetings. Persons with a disability may request a reasonable accommodation, such as a sign language interpreter, by contacting the MAG office. Requests should be made as early as possible to allow time to arrange the accommodation.

If you have any questions, please call the MAG office.

MAG HUMAN SERVICES TECHNICAL COMMITTEE  
TENTATIVE AGENDA  
November 14, 2013

COMMITTEE ACTION REQUESTED

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Call to Order</u>   |   |
| 2. <u>Call to the Audience</u><br>An opportunity will be provided to members of the public to address HSTC on items not scheduled on the agenda that fall under the jurisdiction of MAG, or on items on the agenda for discussion but not for action. Citizens will be requested not to exceed a three minute time period for their comments. A total of 15 minutes will be provided for the Call to the Audience agenda item, unless HSTC requests an exception to this limit. Please note that those wishing to comment on agenda items posted for action will be provided the opportunity at the time the item is heard. | 2. Information.                                       |
| 3. <u>Approval of the October 10, 2013 Meeting Minutes</u><br>The draft minutes for the October 10, 2013 meeting are posted with the meeting materials.   | 3. Approve the HSTC October 10, 2013 Meeting Minutes. |
| 4. <u>Social Services Block Grant Target Group Presentations</u><br>Each year, the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) serves as an informal conduit for local input on Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) allocation recommendations. In years past, data are collected to update fact sheets for each of the four SSBG target groups. The fact sheets are used to inform the HSTC's ranking of services that may be funded with SSBG.<br><br>This year, the Committee will hear presentations on trends and issues affecting the four target groups. These include elderly; people with                             | 4. Information and discussion.                        |

disabilities; people with developmental disabilities; and adults, families, and children.

5. MAG Interactive Mapping and Reporting Tool  
MAG staff, working with the MAG Population Technical Advisory Committee, created an enhanced online mapping and reporting website. A number of viewers have currently been implemented. These include information and analysis on population, employment, land use, landmarks, and socioeconomic projections. The demographic viewer allows the user to create maps of variables from Census 2010 and the American Community Survey to generate reports based on county and jurisdictional geographies, as well as custom reports on individual or groups of Census Tracts. The viewers can be accessed at <http://ims.azmag.gov>. A brief overview and demonstration of the tools and an update on the project will be provided.

6. Human Services Per Capita Funding  
The Committee will be launching a Human Services Per Capita Funding Study to better understand municipal funding patterns for human services and identify gaps and opportunities for future funding considerations. Input received from the Human Services Technical Committee and Human Services Coordinating Committee was used to develop a master list of services. The list of human services will be included in a survey to be distributed to all cities and towns for input in the study. The Committee will review the draft master list of human services developed for the study.

7. Regional Age-Friendly Network  
An update will be offered on activities of the Regional Age-Friendly Network including the Spring conference draft outline and Age-Friendly Communities competition.

5. Information and discussion

6. Information, discussion, and approval of the draft master list of human services for the Human Services Per Capita Funding Study.

7. Information and discussion.

- 8. Request for Future Agenda Items  
Topics or issues of interest that the MAG Human Services Technical Committee would like to have considered for discussion at a future meeting will be requested.
  
- 9. Comments from the Committee  
An opportunity will be provided for HSTC members to present a brief summary of current events. HSTC is not allowed to propose, discuss, deliberate or take action at the meeting on any matter in the summary, unless the specific matter is properly noticed for legal action.

Adjournment

- 8. Information and discussion.
  
- 9. Information.

MARICOPA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS  
HUMAN SERVICES TECHNICAL COMMITTEE  
MEETING MINUTES – OCTOBER 10, 2013

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

\*Mary Berumen, City of Mesa  
#Kyle Bogdon, DES/ACYF  
#Jan Cameron, City of Scottsdale  
\*Krista Cornish, Town of Buckeye  
#Patty Russell for Naomi Farrell, City of Tempe, Chair  
\*Jessica Fierro, Town of Gilbert  
\*Janeen Gaskins, City of Surprise  
#Laura Guild, Arizona Department of Economic Security  
#Ilene Herberg, Arizona Department of Economic Security / DDD  
Michael Hughes for Jeffrey Jamison, City of Phoenix  
\*Deanna Jonovich, City of Phoenix  
Amanda Weiler for Jim Knaut, Area Agency on Aging  
Ismael Cantu for Margarita Leyvas, Maricopa County  
Joyce Lopez-Powell, Valley of the Sun United Way

Steven MacFarlane, City of Phoenix  
Caterina Mena, Tempe Community Council  
#Leah Powell, City of Chandler  
#Cindy Saverino, Arizona Department of Economic Security  
\*Stephanie Small, City of Avondale, ViceChair

OTHERS PRESENT

Brandi Coffland, Arizona Department of Economic Security

Rachel Brito, MAG  
Melodie Jackson, MAG  
Amy St. Peter, MAG

\*Neither present nor represented by proxy.  
#Attended by telephone conference call.  
+Attended by videoconference.

1. Call to Order  
Steve MacFarlane, City of Phoenix, called the meeting to order at 1:33 p.m.
2. Call to the Audience  
An opportunity was provided for members of the public to address the Committee. No public comments were made.
3. Approval of the September 12, 2013 HSTC Meeting Minutes  
A motion to approve the September 12, 2013, meeting minutes was requested. Amanda Weiler, Area Agency on Aging, motioned to approve the minutes. Michael Hughes, City of Phoenix, seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.
4. Social Services Block Grant  
Mr. MacFarlane welcomed Amy St. Peter, MAG, to offer an overview of the process to develop the FY 2015 Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) allocation recommendations. The Committee has developed the SSBG allocation recommendations for more than 30 years with funding recommendation being made at the service level.

Ms. St. Peter advised the Committee undertakes a process to develop the SSBG recommendations and then seek approval by the MAG Regional Council prior to forwarding the recommendations to the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES). She noted a request for proposal is then issued by DES to contract with the non-profit agencies for services. The Committee has undertaken this activity to assist DES in determining the current needs of the community and which services are most responsive.

A review of the draft timeline, the service ranking exercise, and funding formula used to prioritize services based on the service ranking was offered. Ms. St. Peter noted target group fact sheets for Adults, Families and Children, Elderly, Developmentally Disabled and Persons with Disabilities are also updated and made available to offer input for those who complete the service ranking exercise. Staff proposed using the same process for development of the FY 2015 allocation recommendations. It was noted that the Committee will have an opportunity to review the results of the service ranking exercise and provide input to any additional activities.

Ms. St. Peter advised that the recommendation set forth by HSTC will be presented to the MAG Human Services Coordinating Committee for approval on October 23<sup>rd</sup>. Once approved by HSCC, staff would proceed with development of the target group fact sheets and distribution of the service ranking exercise. Presentations on the four target groups will be offered to HSTC during the November meeting.

Laura Guild, Arizona Department of Economic Security, motioned to approve recommend approval of the process to develop FY 2015 allocation recommendations for locally planned Social Service Block Grant funding. Cindy Saverino, Arizona Department of Economic Security, seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

5. Human Services Per Capita Funding

Mr. MacFarlane advised the human services per capita funding study is being done to help better understand municipal funding patterns and to identify gaps and opportunities for future funding considerations. He welcomed Ms. St. Peter to offer an update on the draft scope of work.

Ms. St. Peter recalled a previous survey that was conducted a few years ago to determine the impact of budget decisions and identify groups had been disproportionately affected. The outcomes raised questions on how to define human services and identify the funding sources. More recently, a question was raised on how much is spent per capita on human services.

It was noted that human services per capita spending ranges from \$1 to \$65 per capita. Additionally, some municipalities have a specific human services budget while other do not. In those cases, funding for services may fall under other division budgets. The definition of human services is also undefined as some may consider police and fire part of human services, while others do not.

A draft human services per capita scope of work was developed with assistance from Caterina Mena, Joyce Lopez-Powell, and Naomi Farrell. The scope of work will guide the work of a study that will be undertaken to define human services and develop a regional aggregate report on how much is spent in human services per capita. An overview of the draft was provided and input requested from the Committee.

Ms. Lopez-Powell commented there are cities that indicate they do not offer direct human services, yet they partner with agencies that do. She recommended including these partnerships in the study as well. Another recommendation was to include the services offered by Maricopa County.

The Committee discussed reaching out to each city's intergovernmental relations manager, human services director, or town manager for input on the survey. There was further discussion on whether to include public safety in the human services survey. Some agencies include public safety as human services although it is not how human services have traditionally been defined. It was noted Arizona Town Hall includes public safety as human services.

Discussion ensued on the various services and programs such as crisis response units, victim services, family advocacy centers, and the funding sources for such services. It was noted funding sources vary by agency and may include grant funding. A recommendation was made to focus the survey on human service needs. Doing so may also help identify other needs that have not been considered.

Ms. Lopez-Powell noted 67 percent of calls received by 9-1-1 are not emergency calls but relate to counseling or other needs. She suggested a description of these types of calls may be beneficial to defining human services needs. She also noted AZ 2-1-1 may be able to identify by zip code where requests are originating from.

The Committee discussed developing a list of services, such as crisis response teams, family service centers, counseling, and allowing cities to identify the services they offer and include the budget and source. Additionally, a recommendation was made to allow space for cities to enter other services that were not initially included in the survey as a method to capture services that have been overlooked. There was consensus for Committee members to submit a list of services to include in the survey; for staff to request a list of services from Community Information and Referral; and to develop a master list of services that allows for cities to identify funding sources for each service for review at the next meeting.

Ms. St. Peter requested volunteers to pilot the survey. Ms. Mena noted the City is conducting a programmatic audit that is expected to be completed later this year. She noted the City may be able to pilot the survey however this would need to be confirmed at a later date. Ms. St. Peter invited Ms. Mena to offer a presentation to HSTC on results of their programmatic survey after completion. The Committee

reviewed the timeline and agreed a pilot of the survey would be conducted in December.

Ms. Guild made a motion to recommend approval of the draft score of work and timeline for the Human Services per capita funding study. Ms. Mena seconded the motion. The motion passed.

6. Regional Aging in Place Network

Mr. MacFarlane invited Ms. St. Peter to offer an update on activities for the Regional Aging in Place Network. Ms. St. Peter reported on the Connect60plus website. She encouraged the Committee to link to the site from their websites and share information through their networks. She encouraged those who have not already registered to do so and to participate in the forum discussion, blogs, and posting community events.

She noted many people are accessing the discussion forums but not posting comments. Staff is working to simplify the process for posting to the site with hopes that more people will do so. The outreach video has been distributed to all cities and towns that have a municipal television station. Ms. St. Peter encouraged the Committee to share ideas on how to generate more publicity about the site. She acknowledged Melodie Jackson, ASU intern, for her efforts to promote the site and encourage participation. A brief overview of the forum topics was provided along with an invitation for others to also submit their own stories.

A recommendation was made to include a link to the site in all emails to help promote the site. Additionally, encouraging people to forward the link to others may generate more visits. Another recommendation was to offer presentations at senior centers as many centers are beginning to integrate computer labs and would welcome presentations for their clients. Other suggested resources that can assist with promoting the site include AARP, the League of Women Voters, and O'Connor House as they may help attract the attention of different populations. Ms. St. Peter thanked everyone for their input and requested they notify her or Ms. Jackson of any groups open to having a presentation about the site.

Ms. St. Peter reported the region was awarded a second year GIA grant through the Pfizer Foundation, in the amount of \$140,000. The majority of funding will be distributed to the pilot sites in Tempe, Phoenix, and implementation of ITN in the Northwest Valley. An aging services conference is being planned for early Spring. The conference will incorporate an age-friendly community competition. A panel will evaluate the nominations and all cities that are nominated will be recognized at the conference. A special distinction will go to the community that is most age-friendly in the region. Ms. St. Peter welcomed input from the Committee noting more details are forthcoming.

7. Request for Future Agenda Items

Committee members were given an opportunity to suggest topics or issues of interest they would like to have considered for discussion at a future meeting. The following topics were noted:

- A presentation by Tempe Community Council on the programmatic audit. Ms. Mena noted the timing of a presentation is more likely in December or January.
- Presentations on the SSBG target groups have been confirmed for November.
- The SSBG service ranking exercise will launch in November.
- A draft master list of human services for the per capita study.

8. Comments from the Committee

Committee members were given the opportunity to share comments or information related to community events.

- Future Project Connect events will be held at the Chandler Christian Church in October, in Buckeye at the Baptist Church in November, and at the Monte Vista Nazarene Church in December.
- Mr. MacFarlane advised Tim Cole has retired from the City of Phoenix.

The meeting adjourned at 2:19 p.m. The next meeting is scheduled for November 14, 2013, at 1:30 p.m.



SILC

ARIZONA STATEWIDE INDEPENDENT LIVING COUNCIL

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## **Disability Empowerment Center of Arizona**

5025 E Washington St, Ste 214

Phoenix AZ 85034

(602)262-2900

[www.azsilc.org](http://www.azsilc.org)

**Melissa Ann Santora**

**Director of Administration**

# Arizona SILC

The mission of the Arizona Statewide Independent Living Council (AZSILC) is to promote equality, inclusion, and choice for people who have disabilities through collaboration and policy change.

The AZSILC advises on, advocates for, and evaluates the availability and delivery of independent living services for people who have disabilities.

The AZSILC is a 501-(c)(3) non-profit organization that includes up to 21 volunteer Board members who are appointed by the Governor, and who reflect the age, ethnicity, gender, disability and geographic diversity of the state of Arizona.

# What is Independent Living?

A Program

A Movement

A Culture

## The Independent Living Program

Centers for Independent Living (CILs) are community-based, cross-disability, non-profit organizations that are designed and operated by people who have disabilities. CILs are unique in that they operate according to a strict philosophy of consumer control, wherein people who have all types of disabilities directly govern and staff the organization.

### CILs Provide 4 Core Services:

Peer Support

Information and Referral

Individual and Systems Advocacy

Independent Living Skills Training

### America is home to:

403 Centers for Independent Living (CILs)

56 Statewide Independent Living Councils (SILCs)-includes US Territories

### Arizona is home to:

5 CILs: ABIL (Maricopa County), ASSIST (Tuba City), DIRECT (Tucson), New Horizons (Prescott Valley) and SMILE (Yuma)

1 SILC (That's us!)

# 2012 Survey of Arizonans Who Have Disabilities

## Basic Needs

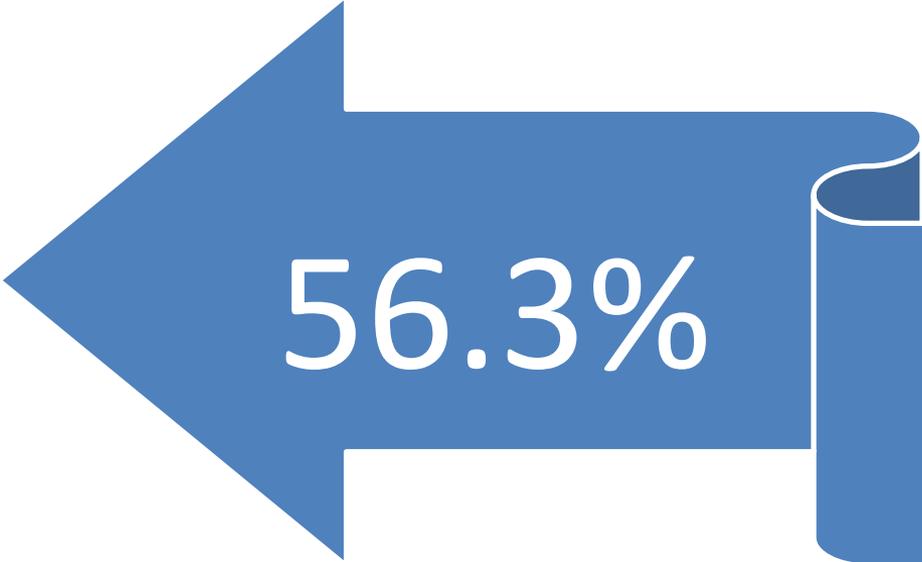
Worry about basic needs like food, housing, and safety are top-of-mind concerns to Arizonans who have disabilities.



453 Respondents from across Arizona

# In 2012

**255 respondents reported that they had worried about not having enough money or food**



**56.3%**



**32.0%**

**145 respondents reported that they had reduced the size of meals, skipped meals, or gone hungry**

# HOUSING NEEDS

43.5% (93) need housing in a safe location

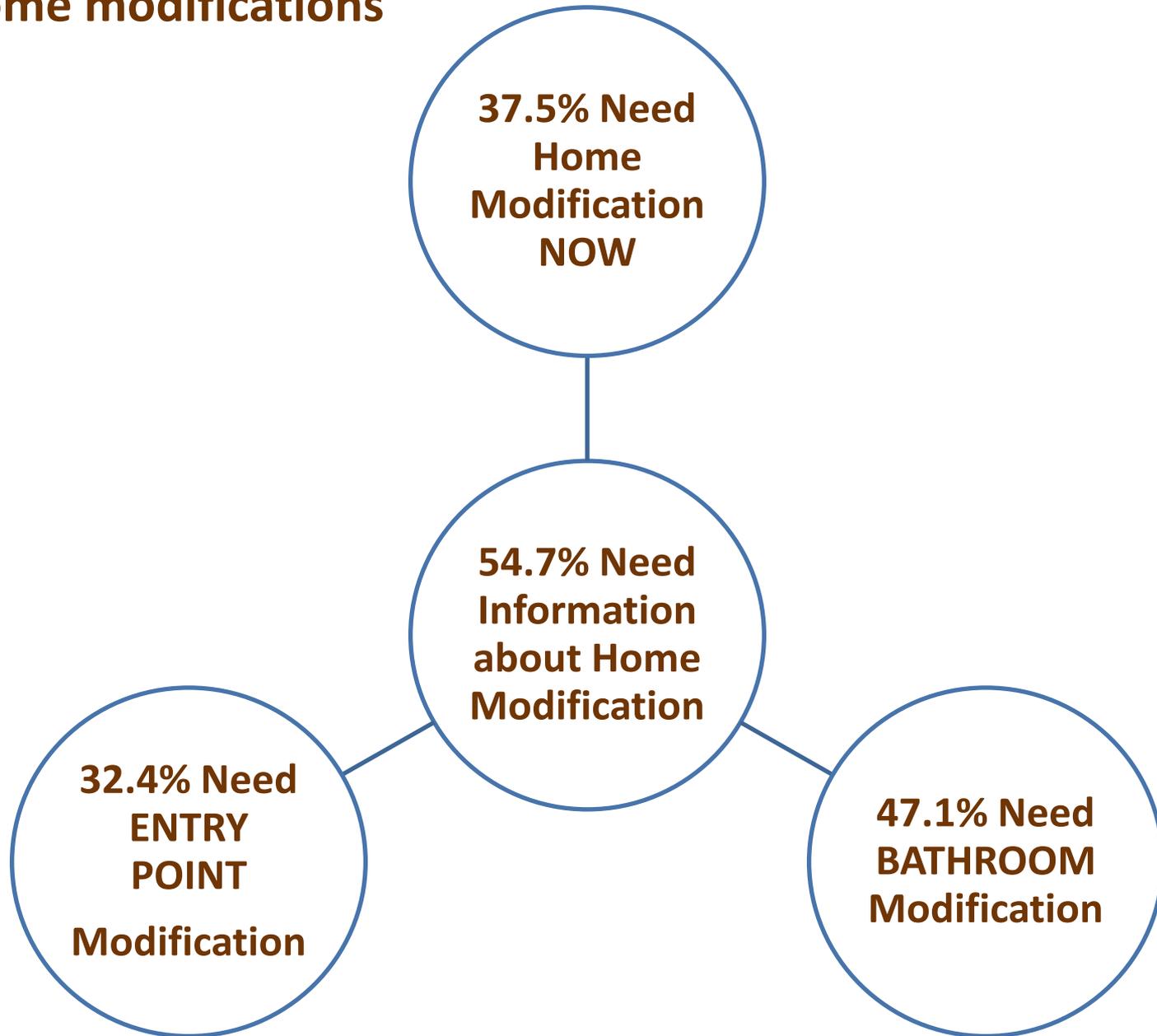
49.1% (105) need affordable or rent subsidized housing

47.2% (214) respondents reported a need for housing related support services

44.4% (201) of respondents reported that they had worried about not having enough money for rent, mortgage, or to pay for their portion of rent and/or housing expenses

29.8% (135) of respondents reported that they had worried about not having a place to live

# Home modifications



## Training

- **38% Need BOTH Safety and Emergency Preparedness Training**

## Support Services

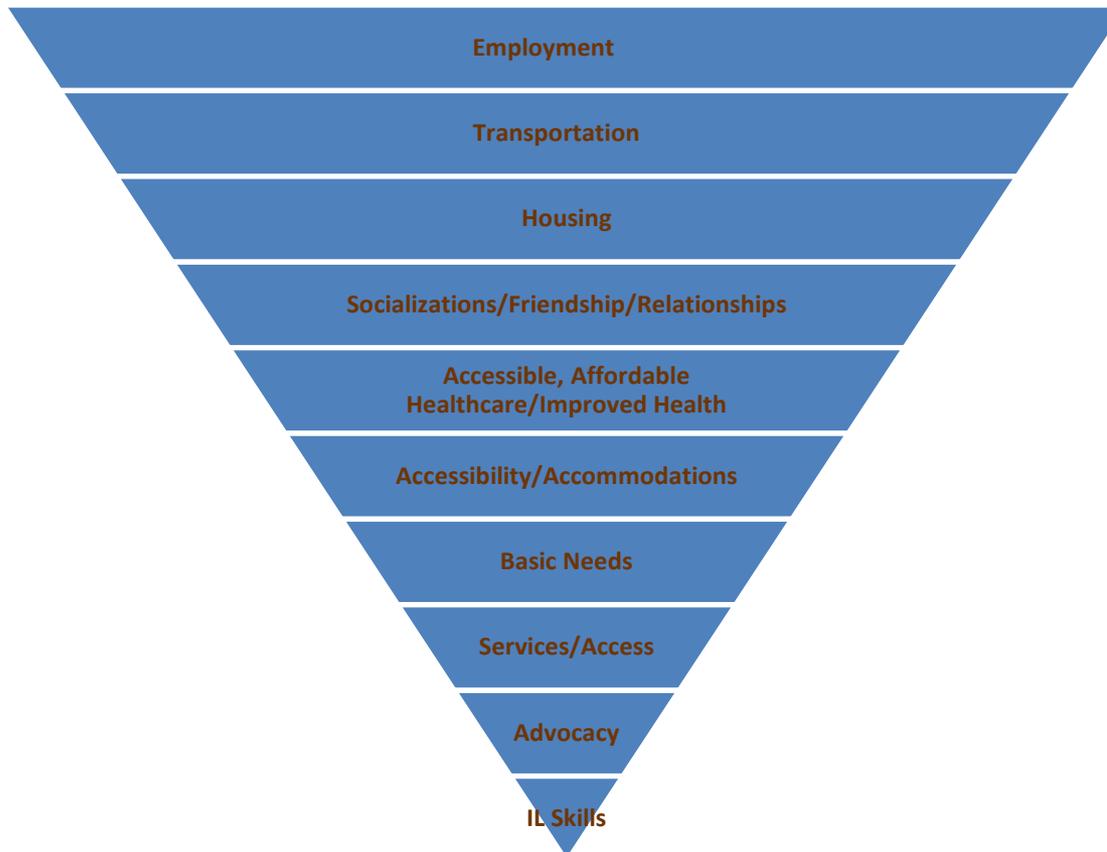
- **30.7% need emergency contact support system**
- **35.8% need medical alert system**
- **55.5% need list of community safety resources**
- **57.9% need an emergency kit with basic supplies**

## Emergency Preparedness

- **53.1% need information about emergency preparedness programs/services**
- **56.1% need emergency preparedness support/services**

## **In the Voice of Persons who have Disabilities who live in Arizona . . .**

Survey respondents were asked, “In your own words, what one or two things would truly help improve the overall quality of your life?” Responses were analyzed and categorized into major service needs categories that included the following “top ten” list:



**Arizona Bridge to Independent Living (ABIL)  
Information & Referral  
July-September 2013**

Last Quarter, ABIL responded to **1400** requests for disability related resource information.

**Most frequently requested topics:**

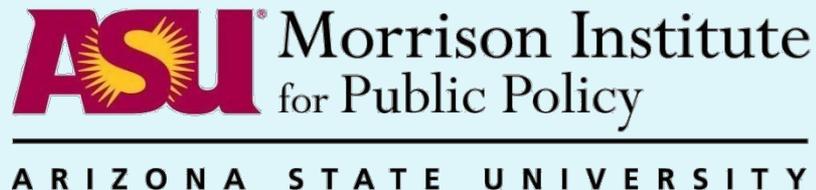
<b>Advocacy</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>Housing</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>Adaptive Equipment/ Durable Medical Equipment</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>Health Care</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Financial Assistance</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Home Modification</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Benefits</b>	<b>103</b>

# A DAY IN OUR SHOES:

Adults with Developmental Disabilities Share Their Experiences Living in Small Cities and Towns

## MAG Human Services Technical Committee

November 14, 2013



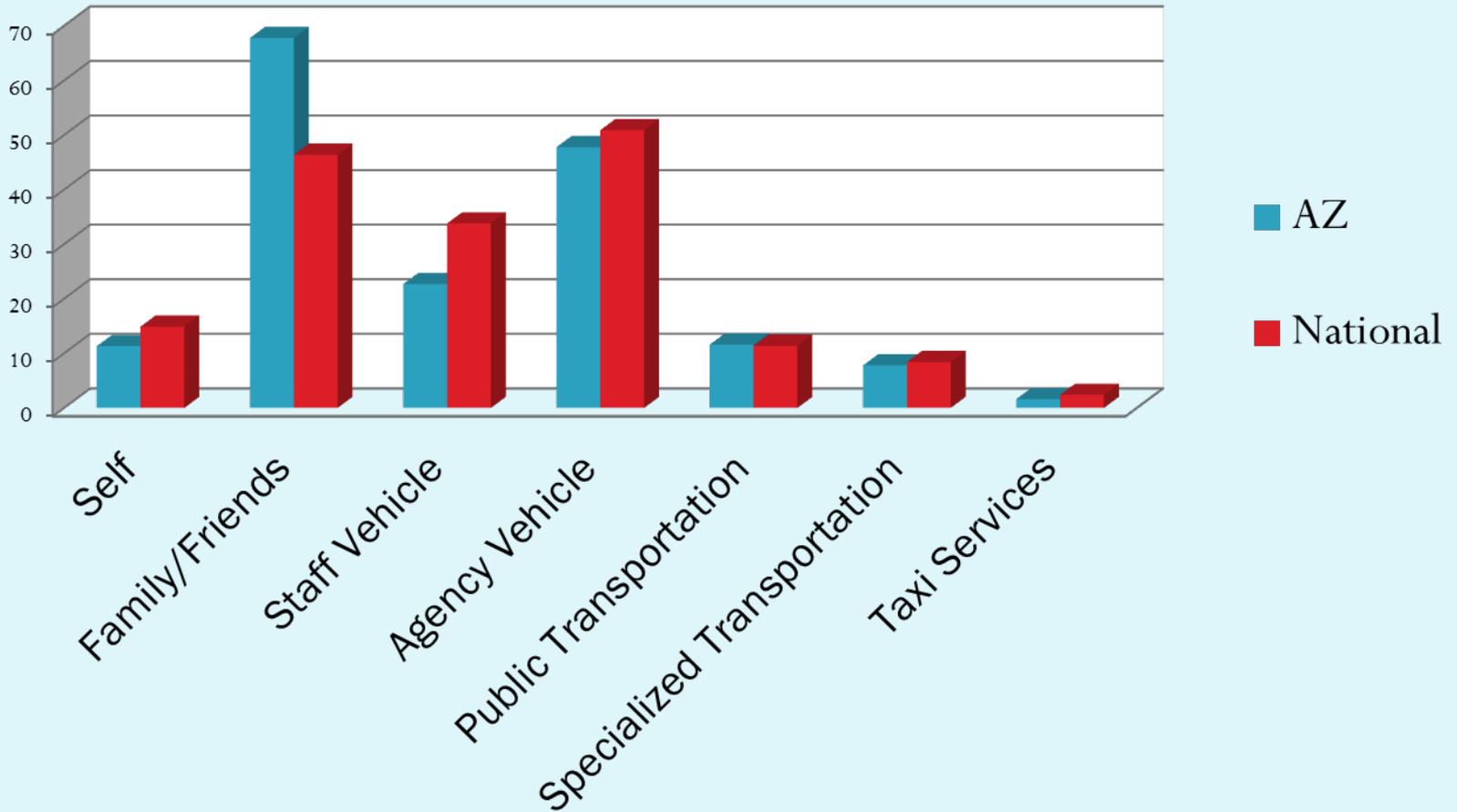
# Statewide focus groups

- Flagstaff, Prescott Valley, Sierra Vista, Yuma
- 35 participants
- Average age 39 years old
- 66% white, non-hispanic
- 80% at least a high school degree
- 40% unemployed, 29% center or group based employment, 2% competitively employed
- “A Day in My Life”

A Day in My Life (list activities and any support needed)

6:00	_____
7:00	_____
8:00	_____
9:00	_____
10:00	_____
11:00	_____
12:00	_____
1:00	_____
2:00	_____
3:00	_____
4:00	_____
5:00	_____
6:00	_____
7:00	_____
8:00	_____
9:00	_____
10:00	_____

# Source of Transportation Reported by Percent of Arizonans with DD, 2012



## Transportation and Access (cont.)

- Structural barriers persist

*At restaurants, their bathrooms are too small. You can't even get in there. It's an old town, but there is always a step.*

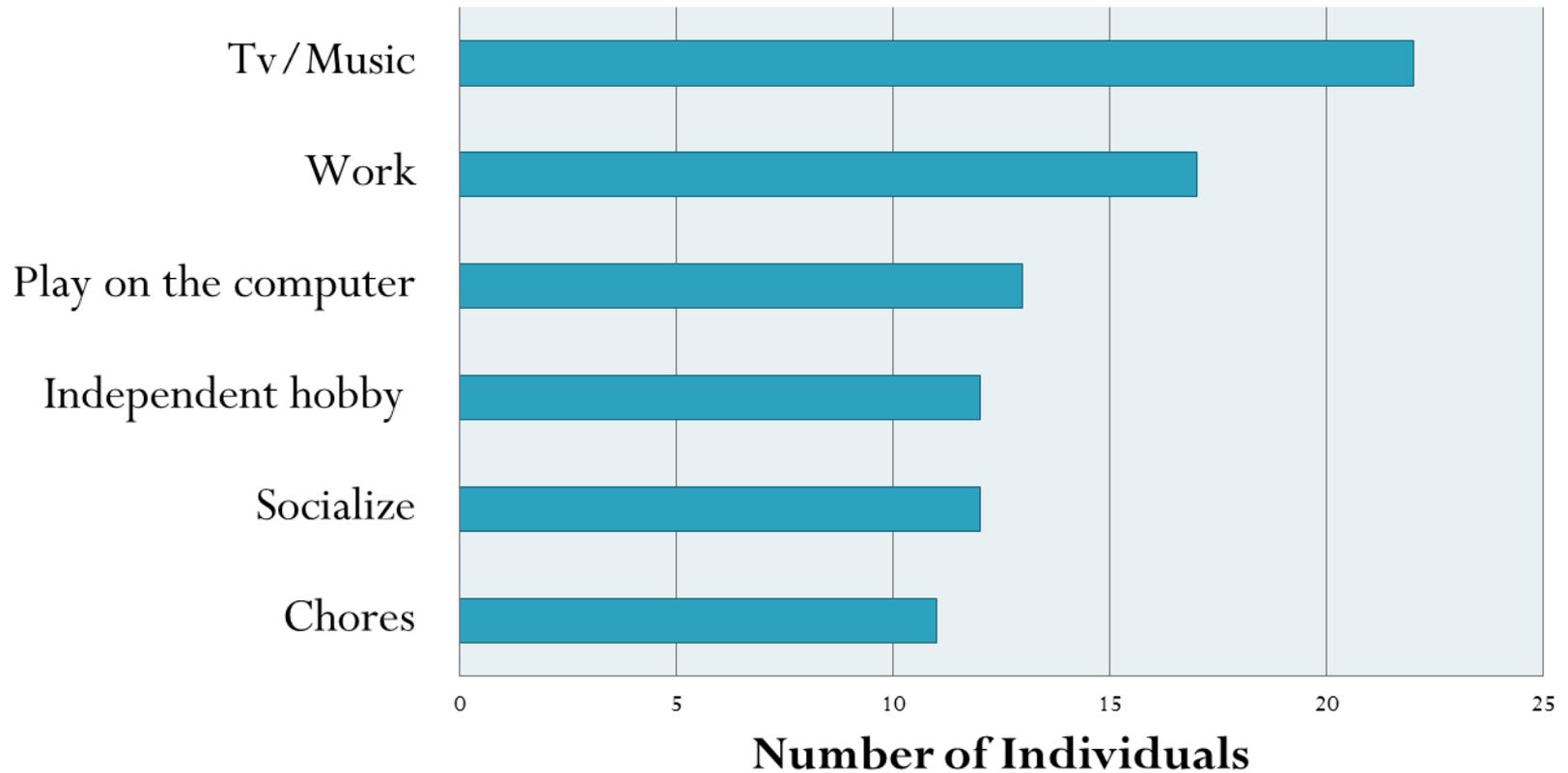
- Loss of control/choice when rely on others

*When deciding on where to go, for us in the group home, it really depends on what one person wants to do. Four people don't want to go to the same place.*

- Inaccessible transportation
- Location means everything

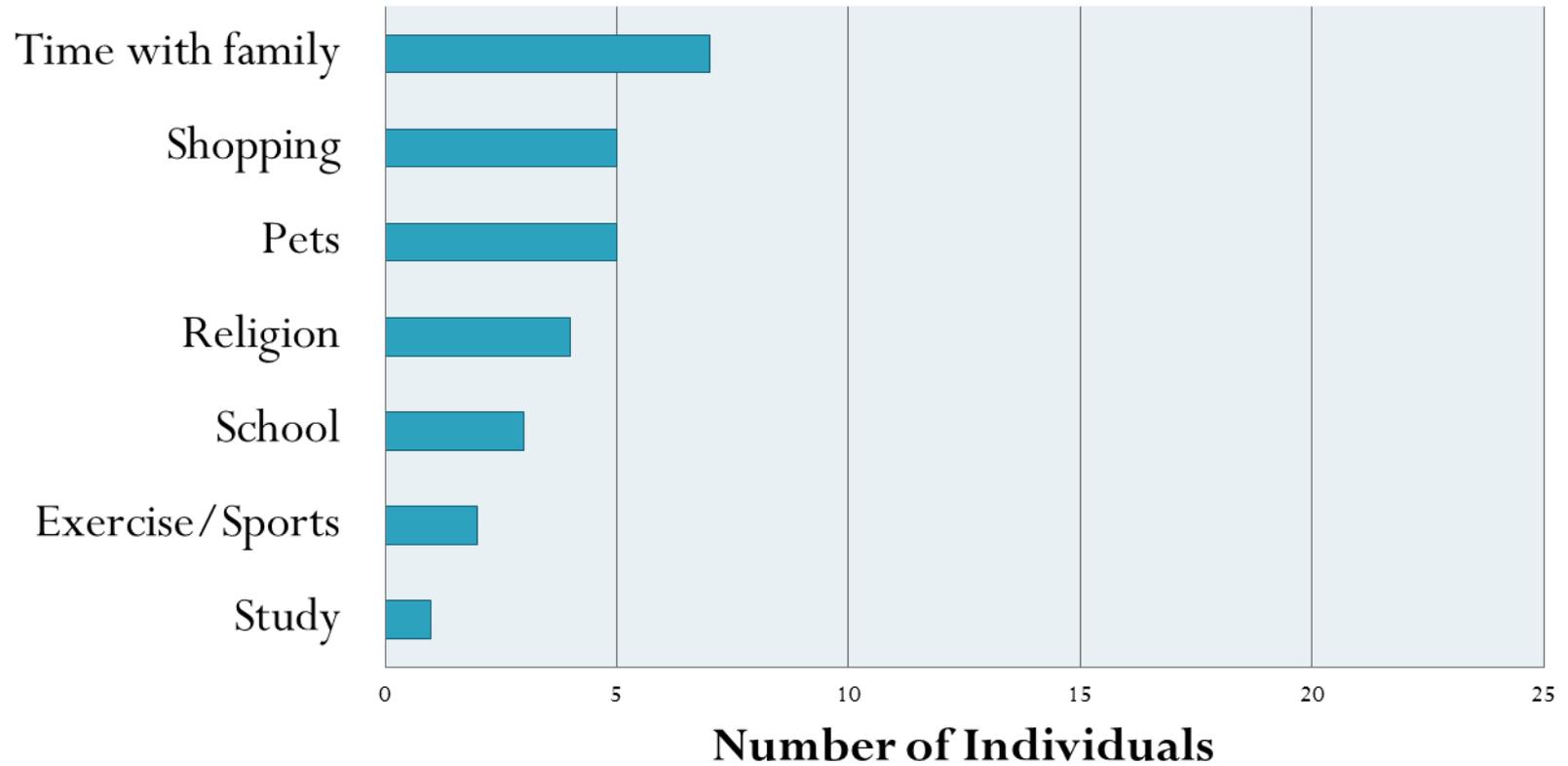
# “A Day in My Life”

Activities I Do in a Normal Day ( $n=33$ )



# “A Day in My Life”

**Activities I Do in a Normal Day (*cont.*)**



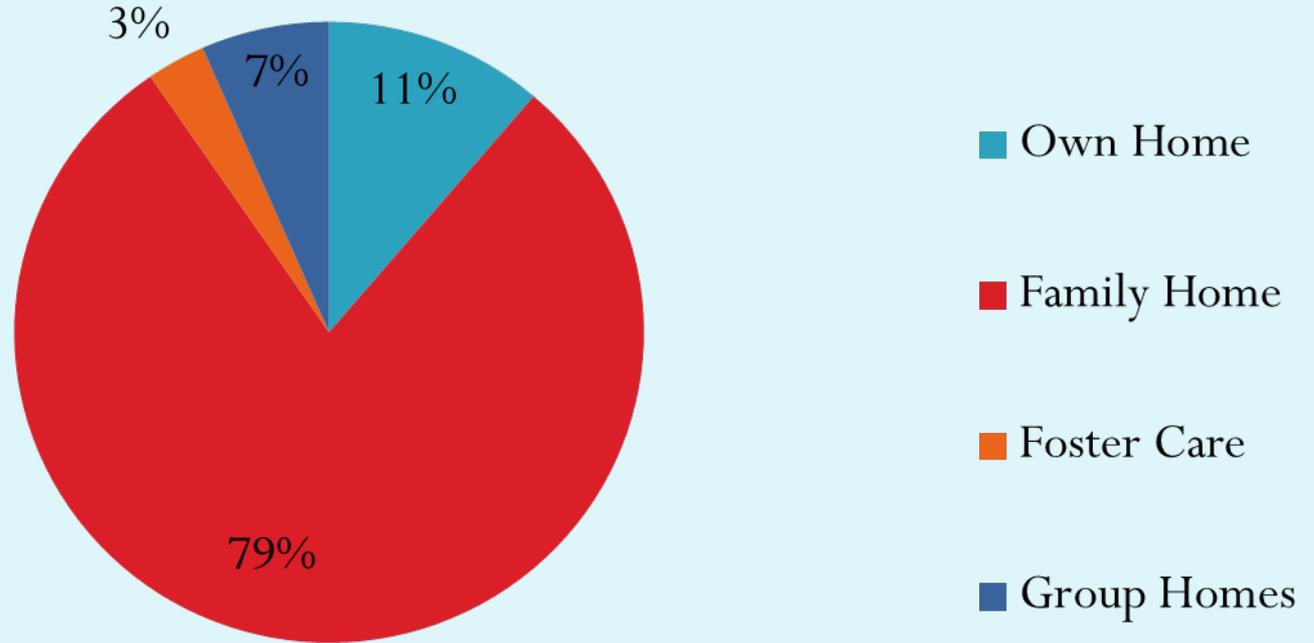
# Social Networks

- Support networks varied by where the individual lived (i.e. group home, with family, apartment)
- Friends like me
- Many of their high school friends relocate
- Social lives interconnected with professional staff

*When we go out to dinner go out in public, we go with staff out and eat and see friends. We will go out once on the weekends. We do a lot of stuff in the house a lot more. I hang out a lot more with my staff than anything else.*

# Arizonans Living at Home in Great Numbers

Percentage of Adults with ID/DD by Residential Setting  
(June 30, 2010)



# Desire for Independence

- Satisfied with living with family or their group home, but would prefer having additional options

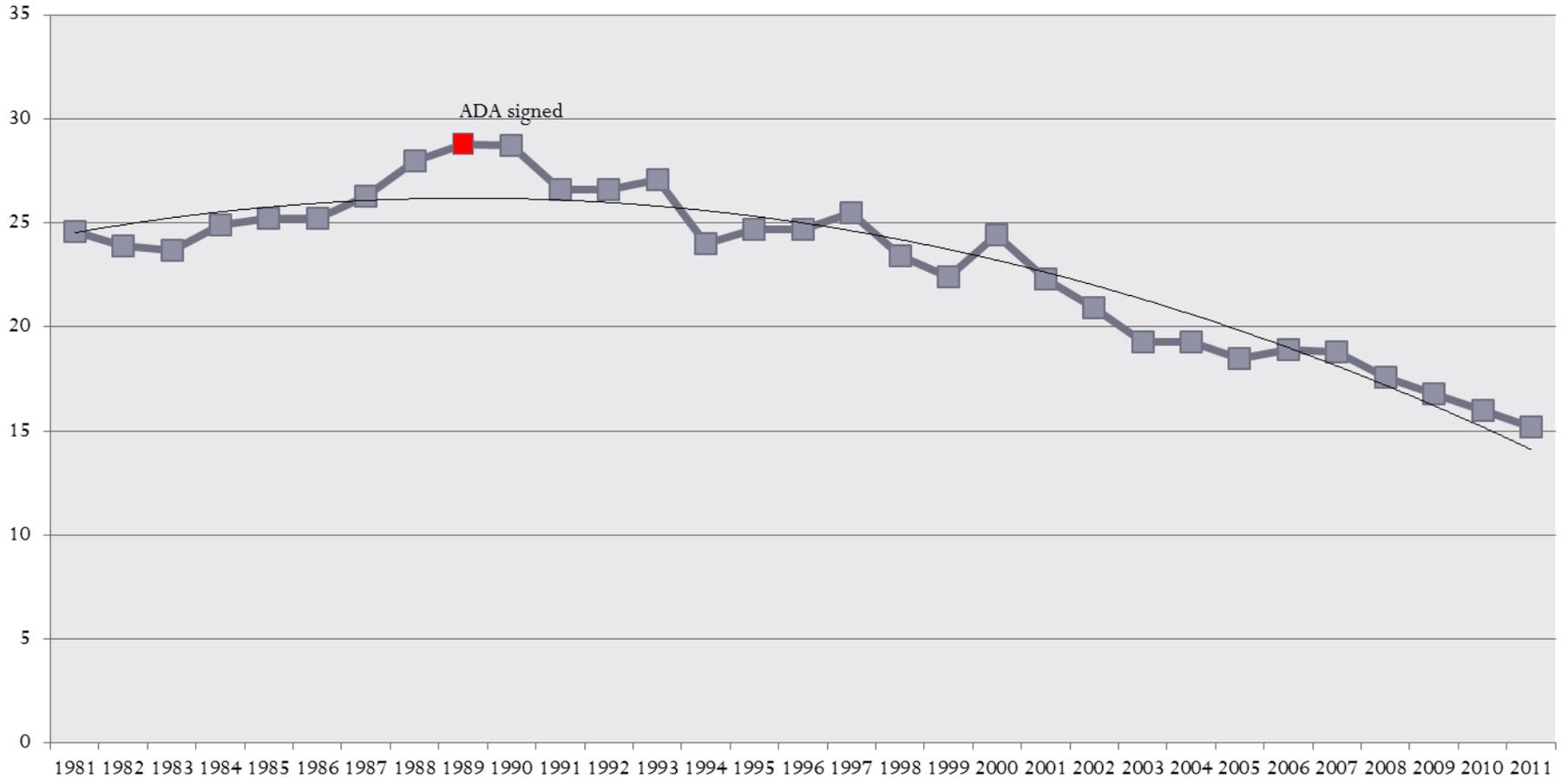
*It is not like having freedom. We want to be able to spend time with our friends, invite people over, get away from our parents - spend time with your friends more.*

*The reason I want to live on my own is so I can be happy, feed myself, pay the bills myself, try on and get clothes by myself, and get a pet.*

- Shortage of affordable, accessible housing

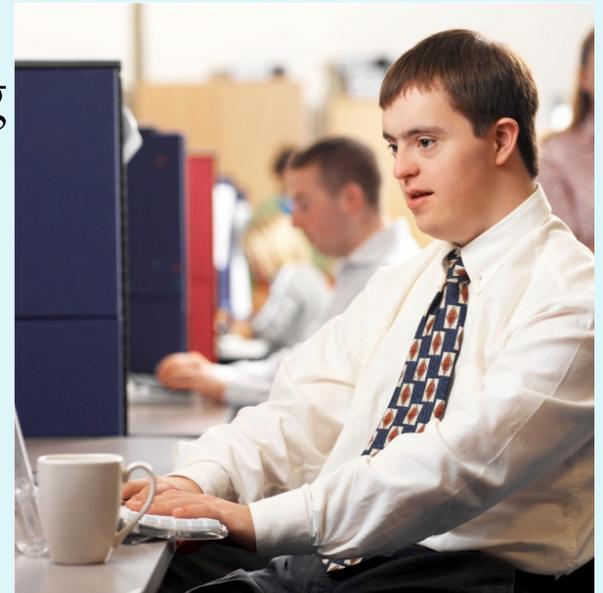
# Employment Outcomes Deteriorating

The Percentage of U.S. Adults Ages 18-64 Employed with a Work Limitation, 1981-2011



# Arizona Employment Outcomes (2011)

- People with disabilities are more likely to be living in poverty, making \$9,652 **less** annually than people without disabilities.
- People with disabilities are approximately **three times less likely** to be employed than people without disabilities.
- **Three-quarters** of people with disabilities are unemployed and not looking for work.



# Why They Are Not in the Labor Force

- Employers' bias about their disabilities

*I had the manager tell me that I couldn't work there because I was retarded. I work harder and do more than other people, but I never get the opportunity.*

- Felt the job market had changed to their detriment

*At jobs that I would normally get, like fast food, people who are overqualified are applying.*

- Fear of losing SSI benefits

*When you work too many hours a year, you lose your benefits. When you lose your benefits, you have to start the whole process over again if you ever need it again.*

- Didn't think they could work or were happy not working

## Why They Are Not in the Labor Force (cont.)

- Negative past work experiences
- Although some had career ambitions, most would take any job. This is what one individual said about working at her center-based job.



*It is not our favorite, but it is what we have right now. At least we have a job where we can earn money.*

- Some preferred center-based employment or day treatment.

*If I work out in the community I would just be picked on and made fun of. I would rather work with others like myself where I won't get teased.*

# Facing Family Fears: Balancing Safety with Independence



*My biggest problem as a parent is what is going to happen to him when I am gone. My husband passed away two years ago . . . . I always took him everywhere.*

*We exposed him to everything. He can read and write. . .*

*It was his idea to move to an apartment. We were against it, but it has worked out very well. He keeps his apartment very clean. He does all my chores. Comes over to my house every day. He shops by himself.*

# Need for Information and Advocacy

- Feel a loss of control

*You don't want to have to depend on people, you want to be able to be independent... to do these things for yourself.*

*We do have a voice, but we keep getting ignored.*

- Unanimously desired a local self-advocacy group

*Where can we go to get better information to help us along. How to get Social Security, how to get benefits... a support system. That would be really great for us. We don't need to be alone.*

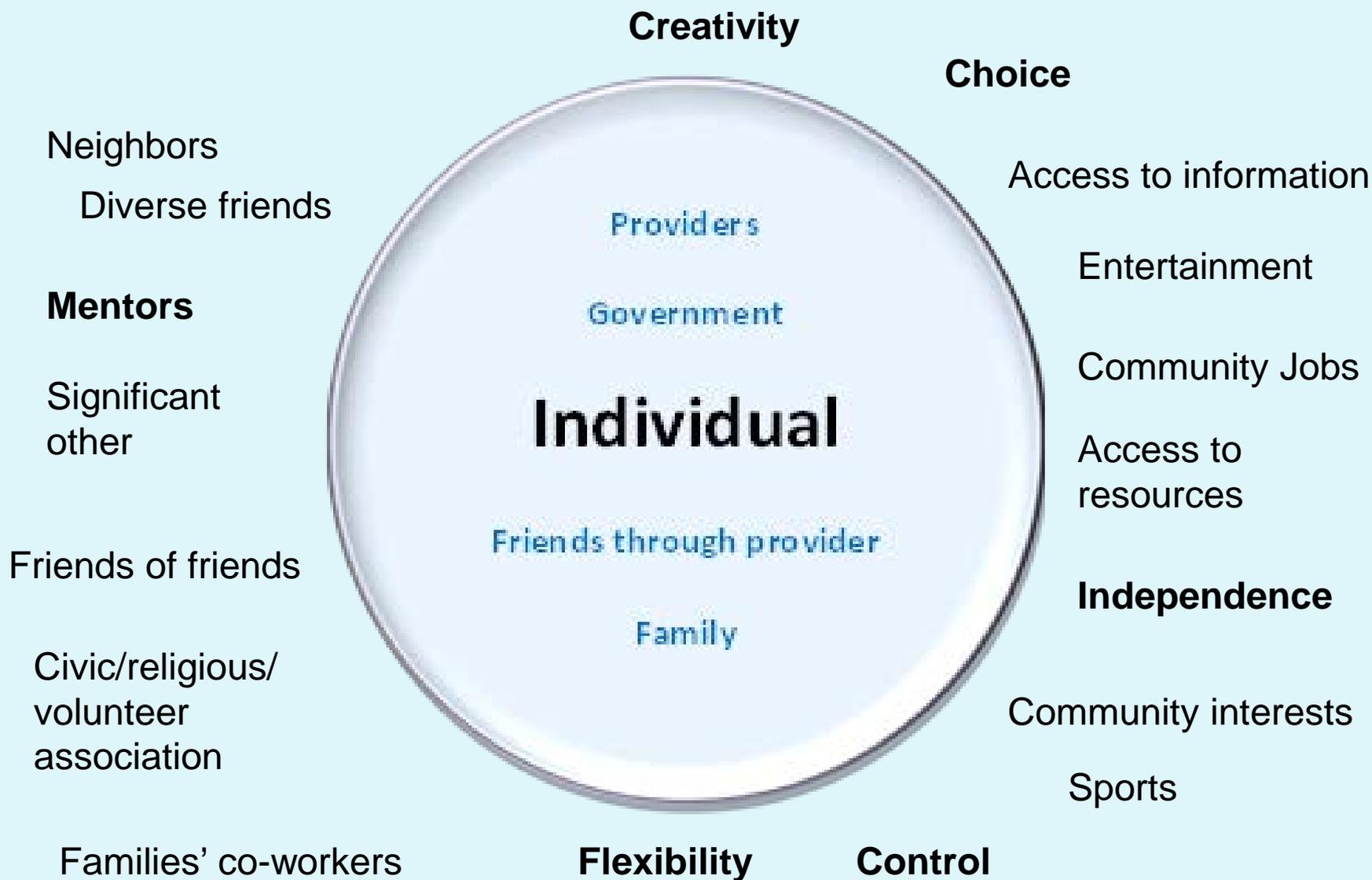
*You can't change people, but you can change perception.*



# *The Poverty Cycle*



# *“The Disability Bubble”*



# *Breaking* the Bubble: Continuum of Community Participation

**Physical  
presence**



**Having  
presence**



**Active  
participation**



ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

[MorrisonInstitute.asu.edu](http://MorrisonInstitute.asu.edu)



[www.azdes.gov/ADDPC/Home/](http://www.azdes.gov/ADDPC/Home/)



## A Day in Our Shoes: Arizonans with Developmental Disabilities Share Their Experiences Living in Small Cities and Towns

Arizona adults with developmental disabilities (DD) face extremely high unemployment rates that have worsened over the past 20 years. They experience greater isolation and higher poverty rates than adults without disabilities. The combination of these elements often lead to social isolation and exclusion from mainstream society. To address these issues, many adults with developmental disabilities rely on state and federally funded programs. However, the types of programs and services that should be offered remain an issue of considerable debate. In an effort to better understand the lives of adults with DD living in small towns and cities, Arizona State University's Morrison Institute for Public Policy conducted four focus groups – one each in Prescott Valley, Flagstaff, Yuma and Sierra Vista - with 35 adults with a wide variety of types of DD.

This project, *A Day in Our Shoes*, sponsored by the Arizona Developmental Disabilities Planning Council, finds that the choices available to individuals with DD are often so limited as to inhibit individual independence and deny these Arizonans the opportunity to realize their potential. Segregated day program and employment options are being utilized more than are community-based options – which clearly provide a more effective path for including adults with DD in the community. The excessive reliance on these formal – but segregating – services is called by some the “disability bubble.” This bubble limits the promise, opportunities, and social networks of Arizonans who desire a fuller, richer life.

A number of additional themes stand out from this research:

**Choice or Inclusion?** Individual desires for inclusion vary. One person may want to live in his/her own apartment, while another would prefer a group home. Some prefer to keep to themselves while others prefer to socialize. Some prefer group supported or center-based employment over competitive employment. There is no “one size fits all.”

**Balancing Safety with Independence:** Most individuals desire independence. While their preferred options may, in fact, be available, these choices are not always presented to them due to concerns about stigma or safety.



**Settling:** Although adults with DD have career aspirations, they have encountered numerous negative experiences when holding or seeking jobs. As a result, many stopped searching. Some will settle for any job they can find. Those who hold jobs in group or center based employment are often satisfied with what they have. In some cases they held jobs in the community in the past, but lost them, and are now participating in group supported and center-based employment programs.

**Small Social Networks:** Most participants just want to feel normal. Those who have friends typically befriended others with disabilities whom they met through providers. Those who did not receive services through providers either met friends through family or made their own friends in the community. In these smaller cities and towns, their friends often moved away after completing their formal schooling, leaving these individuals with smaller social circles after high school. This poses a problem, as an individual's access to the community is facilitated by his/her support system. Families also fear what will happen in the future to their loved ones with little or no support available.

**Location, Location, Location:** While a few participants could drive, transportation remains a significant barrier for the majority of participants due to cost, availability, and ease of use. The location of the individual's home determines how much freedom he or she has to see friends, run errands, and get out into the community. Those close to city centers either ride their bikes or walk, while those farther away depend on others, limiting their access.

**Lack of Information = Lack of Access:** Some participants in all four groups indicated they do not have access to accurate information regarding transportation, available activities or employment. Further, there is an overall lack of knowledge regarding the rules concerning working while receiving Social Security Supplemental Security Income (SSI), how to access job coaches, and other work incentive programs.

**Desire for Self-Advocacy:** Many of the focus group members indicated that they have become resigned to the barriers they face in their daily lives. However, after hearing from others encountering similar barriers, they unanimously supported coming together as a group to build their own support network to advocate removing some of the barriers, to gather information, and simply to socialize.

Looking ahead, important questions remain concerning how Arizona can overcome these barriers and design programs that recognize individual choice, encourage active participation in the community and "burst" the disability bubble:

- How can individuals be offered more opportunities outside the disability bubble, learn independence, and learn from failure while still remaining safe?
- How can informal systems be expanded to provide mentoring networks, ride sharing, information exchanges, social interaction and support?
- How can individual interests and aspirations be supported by a formal system, given Arizona's current shortage of resources?

Maricopa Association of Governments  
 Social Services Block Grant  
**Adults, Families and Children Fact Sheet**  
 November 14, 2013

**1. Purpose Statement**

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

**2. Demographics**

City of Phoenix Demographics

The median age of Phoenix residents is 31.6 years, significantly less than the state and national medians. Given that children and young adults are more likely to live in poverty than older adults, the City’s youth has important implications for HSD. In fact, nearly 31 percent of Phoenix children under the age of five years live in poverty. The services offered by HSD are often critical in helping the families raising these children make ends meet. Additionally, for a variety of reasons – parents working long hours, few books in the home, lack of access to quality child care – children from homes in poverty often start school at a disadvantage. Programs such as Early Head Start and Head Start are critical to bridging these gaps.

The growth in the Hispanic population is another significant demographic trend. Phoenix became a majority-minority City over the past decade as the number of individuals of Hispanic descent increased 31 percent, compared to growth of only one percent among White residents. The Hispanic population is also much younger, on average. About 55 percent of children in Phoenix are Hispanic. Phoenix residents of Hispanic descent are more likely than other racial groups to be living in poverty. Additionally, a sizeable number of Hispanic households struggle with English, which must be considered when planning services.

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

~ Arizona Department of Education point in time count 2012

\* Homeless Management Information System FY 2013 (all clients 7/1/12-6/30/13)

# Arizona Department of Economic Security Domestic Violence Shelter Fund Report 2013

+ MAG Annual Homeless Street Count FY 2013.

<b>Demographic</b>	<b>Homeless</b>	<b>Domestic Violence</b>	<b>Youth on Own</b>
<b>Population</b>	1,581 on streets+ <u>17,852 in shelter*</u> 19,433 total  New data not available: 13,266 doubled-up <u>~552 in hotel~</u>	5,317 people served in 10 domestic violence shelters within Maricopa County # 192 unduplicated people served in 6 transitional housing programs within Maricopa County #	19 in shelters* <u>6 on streets+</u> 25 total
<b>Age</b>			
0-17 years (shelter)	4,210*	2,667#	

18+ years (shelter)	13,528*	2,650#	
0-17 years (streets)	48+	N/A	
18+ years (streets)	1,533+	N/A	

### 3. Gaps and Impact

#### a. Wait list data:

Funding for the DES child care program has been significantly reduced in recent years, falling from \$198.5 million in fiscal year 2008 to \$121.4 million in fiscal year 2013. As a result of these funding cuts, the statewide number of children receiving assistance has declined 43.5 percent, from 54,343 to 30,695, between July 2008 and July 2012. Additionally, a waiting list has been in effect at various times since February 2009. As of November 16, 2012, there were 7,138 children on the waiting list.

However, the demand for housing assistance greatly exceeds the supply. There are more than 56,000 individuals on the waiting list for Section 8 housing vouchers. The Department reports the current wait is approximately five years. The greatest numbers of individuals on the waiting list are in Maryvale and South Mountain.

#### b. Global impact of services

##### Phoenix

Programming to meet the needs of these diverse groups will be the challenge for HSD in the coming years. Consideration of these needs and resources must be viewed against the backdrop of the Great Recession. The impact the national recession has had on the City is evident throughout the Community Assessment. The greater Phoenix area has 150,000 fewer jobs today than five years ago. Nearly 58,000 Phoenix homes have been lost to foreclosure in the past four years. Home values remain significantly below their 2007 highs.

As a result, many families are seeking assistance for the first time. For example, 42 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness who sought shelter in Maricopa County in fiscal year 2011 were homeless for the first time.

The same economic factors that have increased the need for assistance have, unfortunately, decreased governmental resources to provide these services. As a result, the number of individuals served by programs including Early Head Start, Head Start, and Family Services Centers has remained little changed in recent years.

Youth: The National Alliance to End Homelessness estimates “During a year there are approximately 550,000 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 who experience a homelessness episode of longer than one week. Approximately 380,000 of those youth are under the age of 18.” Furthermore, the Alliance estimates that only approximately 50,000 youth per year are served by targeted homeless youth programs. Local efforts are underway to collect data on the prevalence of this issue. However, it is recognized that accurate data must be collected on the number of youth experiencing homelessness as well as the effectiveness of interventions to end homelessness for youth.

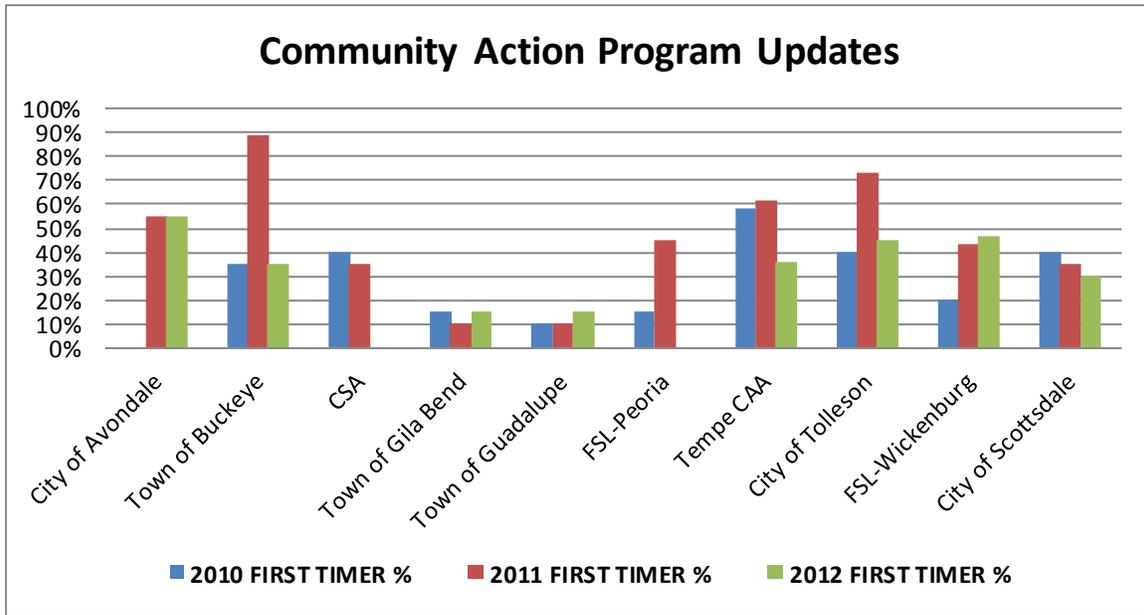
Homelessness: More than 41 percent of the people in shelter report being homeless for the first time, according to data in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The primary reason for being homeless, given by those in HMIS, is due to lack of financial resources at 15 percent, loss of job at 13 percent and being evicted at 13 percent. These three reasons account for more than 7,484 people in HMIS. Twenty-four percent report their prior living situation as living with family or friends. 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 housed person. Even when factoring in the cost of supportive services, it is still less expensive than having a person living on the streets. The services funded by locally planned SSBG assist homeless people in moving more quickly and effectively from the streets to self-sufficiency.

Domestic Violence: In recent years, the Arizona State budget deficit has led to significant decreases in state funding for domestic violence shelters. Programs throughout the region have reduced their staff, benefits, and minimized the program offerings to balance their budgets. Programs now have to maintain their level of service with decreased funding and are challenged, in this economy, to maintain their services. Thirteen percent of persons in shelter report domestic violence.

#### 4. Update from Community Action Programs

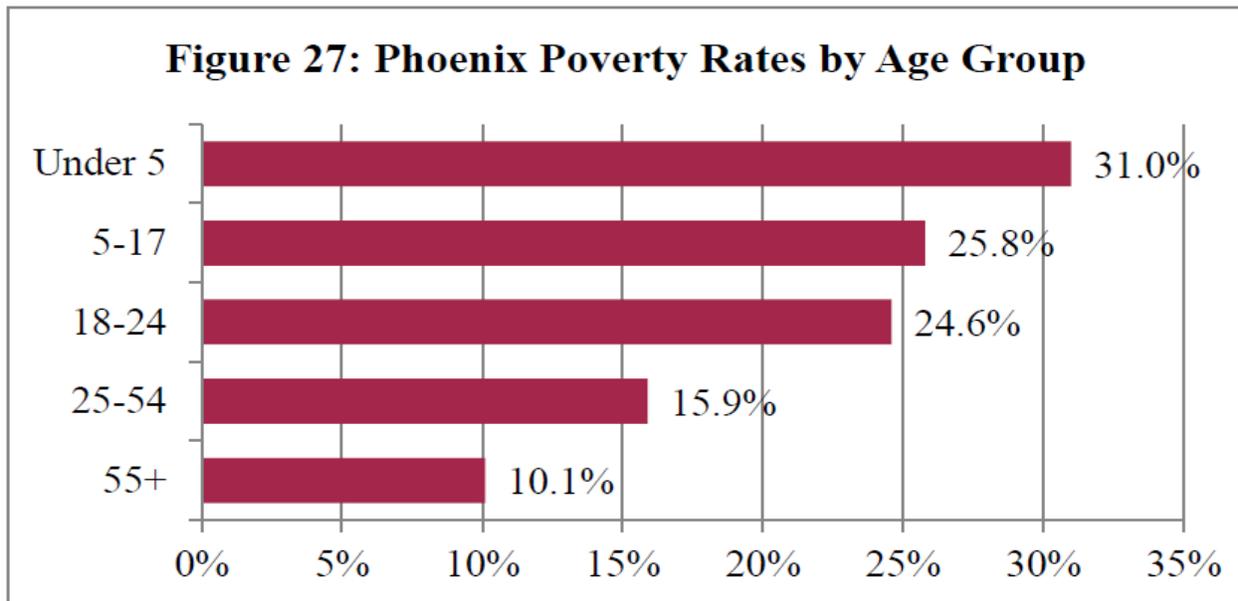
SITE CODE	COMMUNITY SERVICES AREA	CONTRACTING ENTITY	2010 FIRST TIMER %	2011 FIRST TIMER %	2012 FIRST TIMER %
MSN	Central West	City of Avondale	Over 50%	55%	<b>55%</b>
MCB	Buckeye	Town of Buckeye	35%	89%	<b>35%</b>
MCP	South East	CSA	40%	35%	
MCS	Gila Bend	Town of Gila Bend	15%	10%	<b>15%</b>
MCL	Guadalupe	Town of Guadalupe	10%	10%	<b>15%</b>
MCY	North West	FSL-Peoria	15%	45%	
MCE	Central East	Tempe CAA	58%	62%	<b>36%</b>
MCT	Tolleson	City of Tolleson	40%	73%	<b>45%</b>
MCG	Wickenburg	FSL-Wickenburg	20%	43%	<b>47%</b>
MSV	Scottsdale	City of Scottsdale	40%	35%	<b>30%</b>



Poverty in Phoenix

More than 275,000 Phoenix residents, 19.1 percent of the City’s population, live in poverty. Compared to the total population, individuals in poverty are more likely to be younger, Hispanic or African American, and non-citizens; to have no more than a high school education; and to live in family households led by unmarried female householders.

Poverty in Phoenix is inversely proportional to age; that is, poverty decreases as age increases. Children are significantly more likely to live in poverty than adults or seniors, with children under five years of age experiencing the highest poverty rates. Figure 27 illustrates the rate of poverty by various age groups. As the chart demonstrates, more than one-in-four children in Phoenix live in poverty, including 31.0 percent of children under five years of age, who are three times more likely to live in poverty than individuals over 55 years of age.



Maricopa Association of Governments  
 Social Services Block Grant  
**Elderly Fact Sheet**  
 November 14, 2013

**1. Purpose Statement**

The Department of Economic Security, Division of Aging and Adult Services (DES/DAAS) offers home and community-based services to help older adults and individuals age 18-59 years with a disability to live as independently as possible.

**2. Demographics**

The following data represent older adults living in Maricopa County at the time of the 2012 American Community Survey.

**Maricopa County, Arizona**

**S0102: POPULATION 60 YEARS AND OVER IN THE UNITED STATES**

**Data Set: 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates**

Subject	United States			
	Total		60 years and over	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total population	313,914,040	*****	61,105,407	+/-48,399
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>				
Male	49.2%	+/-0.1	44.9%	+/-0.1
Female	50.8%	+/-0.1	55.1%	+/-0.1
Median age (years)	37.4	+/-0.1	69.5	+/-0.1
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN</b>				
One race	97.1%	+/-0.1	98.9%	+/-0.1
White	73.9%	+/-0.1	83.5%	+/-0.1
Black or African American	12.6%	+/-0.1	9.2%	+/-0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	+/-0.1	0.5%	+/-0.1
Asian	5.0%	+/-0.1	3.9%	+/-0.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.1%	+/-0.1
Some other race	4.6%	+/-0.1	1.7%	+/-0.1
Two or more races	2.9%	+/-0.1	1.1%	+/-0.1
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	16.9%	+/-0.1	7.7%	+/-0.1
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	62.8%	+/-0.1	77.9%	+/-0.1
<b>RELATIONSHIP</b>				

Population in households	305,885,362	*****	59,395,074	+/-49,049
Householder or spouse	56.1%	+/-0.1	88.8%	+/-0.1
Parent	1.3%	+/-0.1	4.8%	+/-0.1
Other relatives	36.7%	+/-0.1	4.0%	+/-0.1
Nonrelatives	5.9%	+/-0.1	2.5%	+/-0.1
Unmarried partner	2.3%	+/-0.1	1.0%	+/-0.1
<b>HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE</b>				
Households	115,969,540	+/- 150,555	36,941,306	+/-68,420
Family households	66.0%	+/-0.1	57.0%	+/-0.1
Married-couple family	48.1%	+/-0.1	46.5%	+/-0.1
Female householder, no husband present, family	13.1%	+/-0.1	7.9%	+/-0.1
Nonfamily households	34.0%	+/-0.1	43.0%	+/-0.1
Householder living alone	27.8%	+/-0.1	40.1%	+/-0.1
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>				
Population 15 years and over	252,745,149	+/- 35,681	61,105,407	+/-48,399
Now married, except separated	48.0%	+/-0.1	57.7%	+/-0.1
Widowed	5.9%	+/-0.1	21.0%	+/-0.1
Divorced	11.1%	+/-0.1	14.0%	+/-0.1
Separated	2.2%	+/-0.1	1.5%	+/-0.1
Never married	32.7%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.1
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>				
Population 25 years and over	208,731,498	+/- 63,262	61,105,407	+/-48,399
Less than high school graduate	13.6%	+/-0.1	17.6%	+/-0.1
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	28.0%	+/-0.1	31.8%	+/-0.1
Some college or associate's degree	29.2%	+/-0.1	25.3%	+/-0.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	29.1%	+/-0.1	25.4%	+/-0.1
<b>RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS</b>				
Population 30 years and over	187,483,709	+/- 54,234	61,105,407	+/-48,399
Living with grandchild(ren)	3.8%	+/-0.1	5.4%	+/-0.1
Responsible for grandchild(ren)	1.5%	+/-0.1	1.6%	+/-0.1
<b>VETERAN STATUS</b>				
Civilian population 18 years and over	239,178,768	+/- 30,500	61,104,917	+/-48,361
Civilian veteran	8.9%	+/-0.1	20.3%	+/-0.1

<b>DISABILITY STATUS</b>				
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	308,896,460	+/- 13,901	59,670,220	+/-48,101
With any disability	12.2%	+/-0.1	31.2%	+/-0.1
No disability	87.8%	+/-0.1	68.8%	+/-0.1
<b>RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO</b>				
Population 1 year and over	310,212,755	+/- 25,814	61,105,407	+/-48,399
Same house	85.0%	+/-0.1	93.7%	+/-0.1
Different house in the United States	14.4%	+/-0.1	6.0%	+/-0.1
Same county	9.0%	+/-0.1	3.6%	+/-0.1
Different county	5.4%	+/-0.1	2.4%	+/-0.1
Same state	3.2%	+/-0.1	1.3%	+/-0.1
Different state	2.3%	+/-0.1	1.1%	+/-0.1
Abroad	0.6%	+/-0.1	0.3%	+/-0.1
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH, NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP STATUS, AND YEAR OF ENTRY</b>				
Total population	313,914,040	*****	61,105,407	+/-48,399
Native	273,089,382	+/- 111,594	53,218,098	+/-60,591
Foreign born	40,824,658	+/- 111,594	7,887,309	+/-30,338
Entered 2010 or later	7.0%	+/-0.1	2.6%	+/-0.1
Entered 2000 to 2009	30.4%	+/-0.2	10.0%	+/-0.2
Entered before 2000	62.7%	+/-0.2	87.4%	+/-0.3
Naturalized U.S. citizen	45.8%	+/-0.2	70.8%	+/-0.3
Not a U.S. citizen	54.2%	+/-0.2	29.2%	+/-0.3
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>				
Population 5 years and over	294,003,714	+/- 18,345	61,105,407	+/-48,399
English only	79.0%	+/-0.1	85.3%	+/-0.1
Language other than English	21.0%	+/-0.1	14.7%	+/-0.1
Speak English less than "very well"	8.5%	+/-0.1	8.5%	+/-0.1
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Population 16 years and over	248,601,283	+/- 46,427	61,105,407	+/-48,399
In labor force	63.8%	+/-0.1	28.0%	+/-0.1
Civilian labor force	63.4%	+/-0.1	28.0%	+/-0.1
Employed	57.5%	+/-0.1	26.2%	+/-0.1

Unemployed	5.9%	+/-0.1	1.8%	+/-0.1
Percent of civilian labor force	9.4%	+/-0.1	6.4%	+/-0.1
Armed forces	0.4%	+/-0.1	0.0%	+/-0.1
Not in labor force	36.2%	+/-0.1	72.0%	+/-0.1
<b>INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)</b>				
Households	115,969,540	+/-150,555	36,941,306	+/-68,420
With earnings	77.7%	+/-0.1	46.5%	+/-0.1
Mean earnings (dollars)	73,069	+/-120	59,826	+/-251
With Social Security income	29.3%	+/-0.1	76.1%	+/-0.1
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	16,977	+/-24	17,948	+/-26
With Supplemental Security Income	5.4%	+/-0.1	6.6%	+/-0.1
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	9,058	+/-33	8,950	+/-54
With cash public assistance income	2.9%	+/-0.1	1.9%	+/-0.1
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,670	+/-37	3,587	+/-86
With retirement income	18.0%	+/-0.1	44.2%	+/-0.1
Mean retirement income (dollars)	23,335	+/-80	24,132	+/-102
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	13.6%	+/-0.1	9.4%	+/-0.1
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS</b>				
Population for whom poverty status is determined	306,086,063	+/-23,273	59,670,453	+/-48,135
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	15.9%	+/-0.1	9.8%	+/-0.1
100 to 149 percent of the poverty level	9.8%	+/-0.1	9.9%	+/-0.1
At or above 150 percent of the poverty level	74.3%	+/-0.1	80.4%	+/-0.1
Occupied housing units	115,969,540	+/-150,555	36,941,306	+/-68,420
<b>HOUSING TENURE</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units	63.9%	+/-0.1	78.5%	+/-0.1
Renter-occupied housing units	36.1%	+/-0.1	21.5%	+/-0.1
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.70	+/-0.01	2.04	+/-0.01
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.53	+/-0.01	1.65	+/-0.01

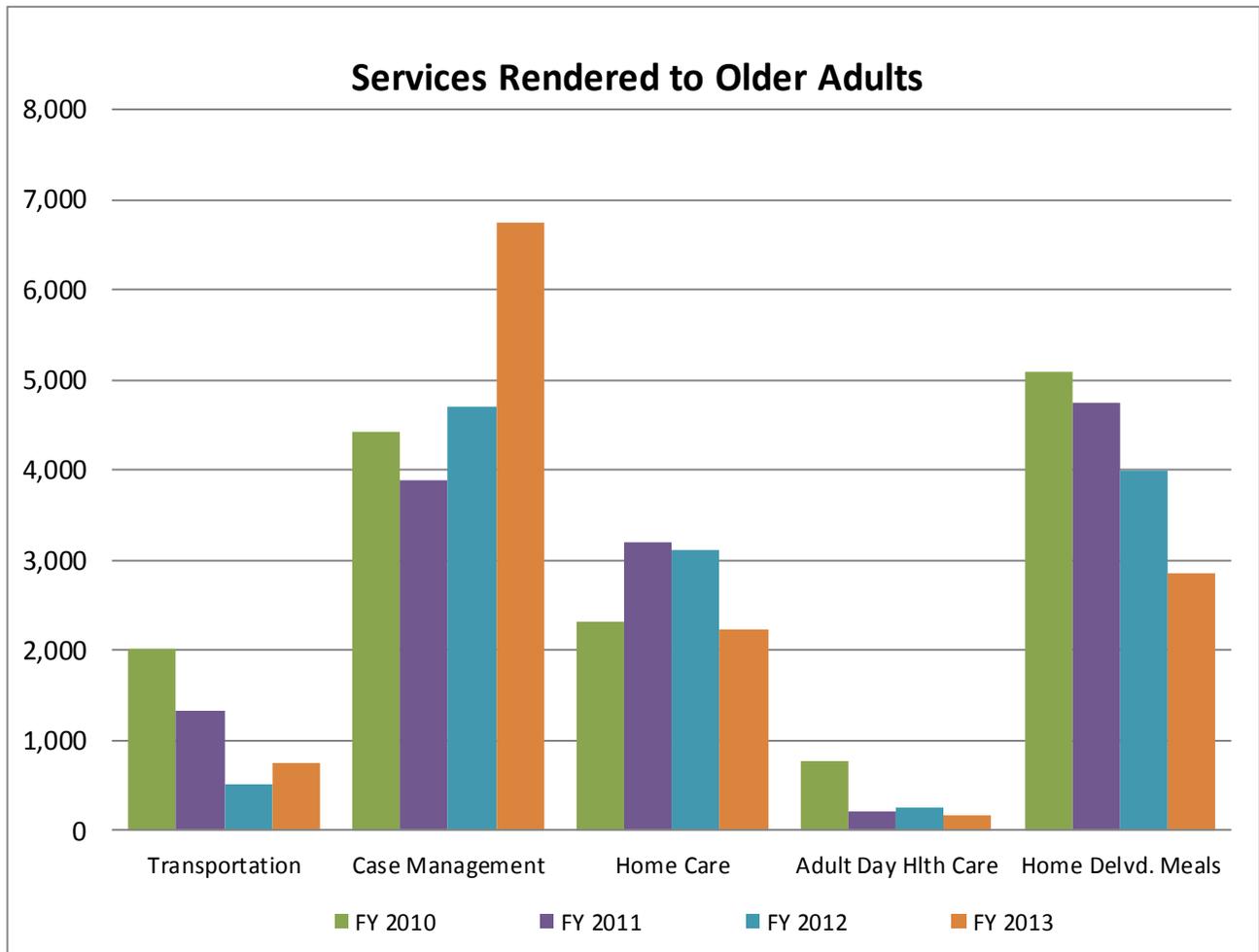
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
No telephone service available	2.6%	+/-0.1	1.7%	+/-0.1
1.01 or more occupants per room	3.3%	+/-0.1	0.8%	+/-0.1
Owner-occupied housing units	74,119,256	+/- 204,618	28,997,624	+/-78,906
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS</b>				
Less than 30 percent	72.8%	+/-0.1	72.8%	+/-0.1
30 percent or more	27.2%	+/-0.1	27.2%	+/-0.1
<b>OWNER CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Median value (dollars)	171,900	+/-257	166,800	+/-287
Median selected monthly owner costs with a mortgage (dollars)	1,460	+/-2	1,319	+/-3
Median selected monthly owner costs without a mortgage (dollars)	434	+/-1	432	+/-1
Renter-occupied housing units	41,850,284	+/- 99,327	7,943,682	+/-38,524
<b>GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS</b>				
Less than 30 percent	51.9%	+/-0.1	46.9%	+/-0.3
30 percent or more	48.1%	+/-0.1	53.1%	+/-0.3
<b>GROSS RENT</b>				
Median gross rent (dollars)	884	+/-2	751	+/-3

### Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Demographic Data

The HMIS data shows that 735, or just more than four percent, of people in shelter during FY 2013 were more than the age of 62 years.

### Services Rendered to Older Adults

The chart below indicates data received from the Area Agency on Aging regarding the number of people who have received services in the past four fiscal years.



### 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. Wait list figures at the conclusion of October, 2013 are as follows:

- Adult day health care: 34
- Home delivered meals: 307
- Home care: 646

The impact of the sequestration resulted in the closure of all home and community based services for the past 12 months. The closure of the home delivered meals program to new participants is the first in the history of the program in Maricopa County, causing the the waiting list for this program to grow exponentially in the past year.

Demand for home and community based programs has grown substantially over the past year, as reflected in the increase of case managed individuals over that time period. Unfortunately with the closure of all home and community based services, case managers have few if any resources to offer those in need of services.

**b. 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 an average of \$5,000 per 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/DAAS Update (Region 1 - Maricopa County, State Fiscal Year 2012)**

The Department of Economic Security, Division of Aging and Adult Services (DES/DAAS) offers home and community-based services to help older adults and individuals age 18-59 years with a disability to live as independently as possible.

The Independent Living Supports Unit works with the Area Agencies on Aging and their provider networks to provide services such as in-home personal care, homemaking, home-delivered meals, and case management. In Maricopa County, the following services were provided in state fiscal year 2013 (July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013). Services are supported with SSBG expenditures, as well as Older Americans Act and state general fund dollars:

- 6,905 Arizonans in Maricopa County received in-home services (including home delivered meals, case management, personal care and homemaking) and adult day care.
- 2,781 of these individuals (40.2 percent) needed assistance at the nursing home level of care, and the in-home assistance received contributed to their ability to remain at home.
- Nearly 38,000 hours of personal care were provided, including services such as meal preparation, bathing, and assistance with walking and personal care.
- Over 700,000 meals were provided during SFY 2013, either in the clients' home or in congregate settings.
- The average cost per client for in-home services (personal care, homemaking, case management, and/or home delivered meals) is less than \$2,200 a year.

**Phoenix**

There are 247,229 individuals in the City of Phoenix who are 55 years of age or older, 17.2 percent of all residents. This is a significantly smaller proportion than the State as a whole, in which 24.6 percent of residents are 55 years or older. More than 41 percent of the 55 and older population is currently employed. As would be expected, employment decreases as age increases. The employment rate is 62.5 percent for individuals between 55 and 64 years and falls to 26.7 percent and 6.8 percent among those between 65 and 74 years and older than 75 years of age, respectively.

Phoenix has 136,117 households with at least one resident over the age of 60 years. More than 47,000 of these are seniors living alone. The remaining households have at least two residents and more than 90 percent of these are family households.

There are more than 35,000 Phoenix households in which a grandchild is living with one or more grandparents of any age. In the majority of these families, the grandparents are not financially responsible for the grandchild(ren) leaving 13,977 grandparents who do shoulder that financial responsibility. In most of these homes, a parent is present, but apparently unable to provide financially for the child.

There are 3,417 households in which no parent is present in the home, including 1,428 in which the grandparents are over sixty years of age. There are 8,496 households in which grandparents and grandchildren reside together in Maryvale, which is more than one-in-seven of all households in this village. South Mountain and Estrella have similarly high proportions of these households. These are also the villages that have some of the highest poverty rates in the City, which may explain the number of multigenerational homes.

Maricopa Association of Governments  
Social Services Block Grant  
**Developmental Disabilities Fact Sheet**  
November 14, 2013

**1. Purpose Statement**

The Division serves individuals with one of four diagnoses. Those diagnoses are Cerebral Palsy, Epilepsy, Autism, and Cognitive Disabilities. These services are provided so that each individual may be a productive contributing member of their community.

**2. Demographics**

Due to the manner in which Arizona defines a person with a Developmental Disability and the way it is described in the U.S. Census and/or the American Community Survey, it is difficult to acquire comparative data that would accurately measure Arizona's percentages versus the national averages. This has resulted in an inability to report on those people who live in a very specific geographic area, however, it is possible to acquire data on the individuals living within Maricopa County by utilizing the data of three Districts from the Division of Developmental Disabilities. As of October 31, 2013, the Division serves approximately 22,391 individuals in the three (3) Districts. Of that number, 311 people have received services through the locally planned SSBG funding. This is a decrease from last year due to the decrease in funding received by the Division. Based on the statistics provided from the Division's database there was a growth of 491 people in the Districts serving Maricopa County individuals during this past year.

The statistics below are current as of October 2013.

<b>a. Age</b>	
Birth to three years of age	1,906
3.1 years to 18 years of age	11,936
18.1 years to 55 years of age	7,700
55 years and up	848
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,391</b>
<b>b. Race/Ethnicity</b>	
Alaska/American Indian	708
Asian/Pacific Island	546
Black or African American	1,604
Hispanic or Latino	6,950
White not Hispanic	11,959
Other	87
Unknown	537
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,391</b>

<b>c. Gender</b>	
Male	14,218
Female	8,173
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,391</b>
<b>d. Income/Eligibility</b>	
Eligible for Arizona Long-Term Care	17,880
Not eligible for Arizona Long-Term Care	4,511
<b>e. Employment</b>	
Eligible for Employment	4,445
Employed	758
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,203</b>
<b>f. Assistance Levels</b>	
See Income	
<b>g. Disability Rates</b>	
Cognitive Disability	9,096
At Risk	5,558
Autism	4,620
Cerebral Palsy	2,014
Epilepsy	967
Other	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,391</b>
<b>h. Family Status</b>	
Living at Home/On Own	20,043
Group Quarters	2,348
Homeless	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,391</b>

### 3. Gaps and Impact

#### a. Number of people estimated to be eligible for services

There are 22,391 people currently enrolled and eligible for services.

## **b. Global Impact of Services**

Individuals with developmental disabilities have a much higher rate of unemployment. The state unemployment rate as of August 2013 was 8.3 percent, and the Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale area was 7.4 percent.

In Arizona, 20.0 percent of non-institutionalized persons aged 21 – 64 years with a disability (all disabilities) were employed full-time/full-year in 2011. The estimate for the U.S. is 20.7 for the same time period.

In the year 2011, an estimated 32.4 percent of non-institutionalized, male or female, with a disability (all disabilities), ages 21 – 34, all races, regardless of ethnicity, with all education levels were employed in Arizona. National average is 33.4 percent.

The median annual earnings of non-institutionalized persons aged 21 – 64 years with a disability (all disabilities) in Arizona who were working full-time/full year-year in 2011 was \$35,600. National average was \$36,700.

The major impacts of the SSBG funding are that persons with a developmental disability who are not Arizona Long Term Care System (ALTCS) eligible are unable to receive the assistance they need to be able to find and keep a job. As it is known, employment positively affects all aspects of a person's life and their well-being.

Further implications of employment include a decrease in the amount of Social Security benefits for recipients, increased tax revenues, increased self-esteem, self-worth and increased community engagement.

## **4. Department of Economic Security Updates**

During this past year the Division continues to be unable to provide any services other than Case Management to consumers who are not eligible for services through the Arizona Long-Term Care System. As previously stated, many of the persons who previously received support services to help them keep their jobs have either experienced reduced hours or have lost their jobs. These individuals, while wanting to contribute to their communities, are unable to do so because of the loss of funding. The effect of unemployment is significant and not only affects a person's standard of living and their quality of life but also affects their self-esteem and self-worth. The qualifications for Arizona Long-Term Care have not changed and the individuals that were served will not meet those qualifications until their needs have changed. We do not anticipate that changing in the near future. The Division is doing everything possible to assist these individuals in utilizing community resources and natural supports but that is limited.

Over the past year, the Division has continued its efforts to prioritize integrated employment as the primary consideration for adults of working age. The Division continues to participate in a broadly-based statewide partnership working toward a consistent "Employment First" approach for individuals with any type of disability. In support of that effort, the Division

has also partnered with other state agencies and stakeholders who are developing the state's first business leadership network. "Untapped Arizona" supports businesses by connecting them with qualified job candidates that meet their workforce needs and by providing technical assistance to support them in hiring and retaining workers with disabilities. The group has recently hired an Executive Director, and is creating a Board of Directors representative of Arizona business leaders committed to workplace diversity.

The Division continues to prioritize efforts directed toward enhancing the successful transition of young adults with intellectual disabilities from school to work. There is an active state level Community of Practice on Transition (CoPT) that meets monthly and is supporting three (3) local CoPTs with several additional in the start-up phase. The Division's nine (9) District Employment Specialists regularly participate in local high school transitions fairs, job fairs, and other events highlighting employment. All Division Employment staff are members of the Arizona Department of Education's Secondary Transition Mentoring Project, working with local school districts on collaborative transition planning. A new *Transition to Employment* service description was recently released for public comment with a focus toward its availability as a new contracted service in the next year.

Related to successful transition to adult life, after many years in the planning, the Division has launched a joint project with the state's Rehabilitation Services Administration/Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Program. Through a Memorandum of Understanding, the Division provided matching funds to allow the VR program to obtain additional federal 110 monies and hire dedicated staff to work with Division eligible youth in the foster care system. The project established a system of coordinated planning and service provision for youth beginning at age fourteen (14) to better ensure their successful transition to meaningful and sustained employment, education and community living.

Due to a budget shortage, Arizona's RSA-VR program operates by an order of selection, meaning that those that are deemed to have the most significant disabilities are served first. As a result, VR services for those with less severe disabilities are closed indefinitely.

Although the Division is placing a greater emphasis on employment services, the problem remains that those individuals who are most likely to be employable are the individuals for whom funds for long-term supports are not available.

Maricopa Association of Governments  
Social Services Block Grant  
**Disability Fact Sheet**  
November 14, 2012

**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 2012 American Community Survey for Maricopa County.

**S1810: DISABILITY CHARACTERISTICS  
2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates**

Subject	United States					
	Total		With a disability		Percent with a disability	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	308,896,460	+/-13,901	37,633,020	+/-94,880	12.2%	+/-0.1
Population under 5 years	19,907,090	+/-18,231	167,847	+/-7,660	0.8%	+/-0.1
With a hearing difficulty	(X)	(X)	111,183	+/-6,251	0.6%	+/-0.1
With a vision difficulty	(X)	(X)	103,607	+/-6,935	0.5%	+/-0.1
Population 5 to 17 years	53,670,414	+/-24,933	2,850,468	+/-27,707	5.3%	+/-0.1
With a hearing difficulty	(X)	(X)	339,548	+/-9,887	0.6%	+/-0.1
With a vision difficulty	(X)	(X)	430,869	+/-10,767	0.8%	+/-0.1
With a cognitive difficulty	(X)	(X)	2,153,873	+/-24,643	4.0%	+/-0.1
With an ambulatory difficulty	(X)	(X)	344,654	+/-9,558	0.6%	+/-0.1
With a self-care difficulty	(X)	(X)	516,527	+/-13,262	1.0%	+/-0.1
Population 18 to 64 years	193,478,987	+/-25,377	19,606,506	+/-67,395	10.1%	+/-0.1
With a hearing difficulty	(X)	(X)	3,964,136	+/-34,609	2.0%	+/-0.1
With a vision difficulty	(X)	(X)	3,424,125	+/-30,900	1.8%	+/-0.1
With a cognitive difficulty	(X)	(X)	8,265,823	+/-45,469	4.3%	+/-0.1
With an ambulatory difficulty	(X)	(X)	10,004,843	+/-53,150	5.2%	+/-0.1
With a self-care difficulty	(X)	(X)	3,596,066	+/-30,111	1.9%	+/-0.1
With an independent living difficulty	(X)	(X)	6,984,240	+/-46,126	3.6%	+/-0.1
Population 65 years and over	41,839,969	+/-18,303	15,008,199	+/-49,325	35.9%	+/-0.1
With a hearing difficulty	(X)	(X)	6,149,728	+/-35,684	14.7%	+/-0.1
With a vision difficulty	(X)	(X)	2,734,049	+/-26,213	6.5%	+/-0.1
With a cognitive difficulty	(X)	(X)	3,891,945	+/-33,441	9.3%	+/-0.1
With an ambulatory difficulty	(X)	(X)	9,675,415	+/-43,948	23.1%	+/-0.1
With a self-care difficulty	(X)	(X)	3,629,692	+/-32,854	8.7%	+/-0.1

With an independent living difficulty	(X)	(X)	6,627,129	+/-37,490	15.8%	+/-0.1
SEX						
Male	150,789,440	+/-29,590	18,093,894	+/-59,342	12.0%	+/-0.1
Female	158,107,020	+/-28,977	19,539,126	+/-57,916	12.4%	+/-0.1
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN						
One Race	299,987,349	+/-82,659	36,630,977	+/-97,371	12.2%	+/-0.1
White alone	228,794,918	+/-112,895	28,704,533	+/-85,453	12.5%	+/-0.1
Black or African American alone	38,326,096	+/-60,920	5,351,114	+/-41,682	14.0%	+/-0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,502,083	+/-25,764	406,663	+/-9,593	16.3%	+/-0.4
Asian alone	15,471,238	+/-33,115	1,002,163	+/-16,023	6.5%	+/-0.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	531,165	+/-14,416	50,627	+/-3,965	9.5%	+/-0.7
Some other race alone	14,361,849	+/-120,174	1,115,877	+/-22,682	7.8%	+/-0.1
Two or more races	8,909,111	+/-79,229	1,002,043	+/-16,832	11.2%	+/-0.2
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	194,497,291	+/-24,508	25,752,202	+/-83,937	13.2%	+/-0.1
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	52,229,258	+/-13,107	4,447,108	+/-39,047	8.5%	+/-0.1
PERCENT IMPUTED						
Disability status	5.0%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hearing difficulty	3.3%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Vision difficulty	3.6%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Cognitive difficulty	3.9%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Ambulatory difficulty	3.9%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Self-care difficulty	3.9%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Independent living difficulty	3.9%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

**S1811: SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE CIVILIAN  
NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION BY DISABILITY STATUS  
2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates**

Subject	United States					
	Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population		With a Disability		No Disability	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Population Age 16 and Over	243,646,244	+/-45,083	35,070,878	+/-87,056	208,575,366	+/-97,704
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>						
Employed	58.7%	+/-0.1	21.7%	+/-0.1	64.9%	+/-0.1
Not in Labor Force	35.3%	+/-0.1	73.7%	+/-0.1	28.8%	+/-0.1
Employed Population Age 16 and Over	142,910,663	+/-110,769	7,597,692	+/-46,603	135,312,971	+/-123,645
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>						
Private for-profit wage and salary workers	71.1%	+/-0.1	66.3%	+/-0.2	71.4%	+/-0.1
Employee of private company workers	67.6%	+/-0.1	62.9%	+/-0.3	67.9%	+/-0.1
Self-employed in own incorporated business workers	3.5%	+/-0.1	3.4%	+/-0.1	3.5%	+/-0.1
Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers	8.1%	+/-0.1	9.5%	+/-0.2	8.0%	+/-0.1
Local government workers	7.0%	+/-0.1	7.0%	+/-0.1	7.0%	+/-0.1
State government workers	4.8%	+/-0.1	5.1%	+/-0.1	4.8%	+/-0.1
Federal government workers	2.7%	+/-0.1	3.4%	+/-0.1	2.7%	+/-0.1
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	6.1%	+/-0.1	8.4%	+/-0.2	6.0%	+/-0.1
Unpaid family workers	0.2%	+/-0.1	0.3%	+/-0.1	0.1%	+/-0.1
<b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	36.1%	+/-0.1	26.5%	+/-0.3	36.6%	+/-0.1
Service occupations	18.3%	+/-0.1	22.6%	+/-0.2	18.1%	+/-0.1
Sales and office occupations	24.5%	+/-0.1	24.5%	+/-0.2	24.4%	+/-0.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	9.0%	+/-0.1	10.1%	+/-0.2	8.9%	+/-0.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	12.2%	+/-0.1	16.3%	+/-0.2	11.9%	+/-0.1
<b>INDUSTRY</b>						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2.0%	+/-0.1	2.4%	+/-0.1	2.0%	+/-0.1
Construction	6.2%	+/-0.1	6.4%	+/-0.2	6.1%	+/-0.1
Manufacturing	10.5%	+/-0.1	10.6%	+/-0.2	10.5%	+/-0.1
Wholesale trade	2.6%	+/-0.1	2.4%	+/-0.1	2.7%	+/-0.1

Retail trade	11.6%	+/-0.1	13.1%	+/-0.2	11.6%	+/-0.1
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4.9%	+/-0.1	5.3%	+/-0.1	4.9%	+/-0.1
Information	2.1%	+/-0.1	1.8%	+/-0.1	2.1%	+/-0.1
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	6.6%	+/-0.1	5.2%	+/-0.1	6.7%	+/-0.1
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	10.9%	+/-0.1	9.8%	+/-0.2	11.0%	+/-0.1
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	23.2%	+/-0.1	22.6%	+/-0.2	23.2%	+/-0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	9.6%	+/-0.1	9.3%	+/-0.2	9.6%	+/-0.1
Other services (except public administration)	5.0%	+/-0.1	5.9%	+/-0.1	4.9%	+/-0.1
Public administration	4.9%	+/-0.1	5.3%	+/-0.1	4.8%	+/-0.1
<b>COMMUTING TO WORK</b>						
Workers Age 16 and Over	139,833,961	+/-122,352	7,165,539	+/-44,858	132,668,422	+/-131,288
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	76.4%	+/-0.1	70.2%	+/-0.3	76.7%	+/-0.1
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	9.7%	+/-0.1	12.4%	+/-0.2	9.6%	+/-0.1
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	5.0%	+/-0.1	5.8%	+/-0.2	5.0%	+/-0.1
Walked	2.7%	+/-0.1	3.4%	+/-0.1	2.7%	+/-0.1
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	1.8%	+/-0.1	2.8%	+/-0.1	1.8%	+/-0.1
Worked at home	4.3%	+/-0.1	5.5%	+/-0.1	4.3%	+/-0.1
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>						
Population Age 25 and Over	204,673,635	+/-61,542	32,905,929	+/-82,592	171,767,706	+/-110,602
Less than high school graduate	13.4%	+/-0.1	25.0%	+/-0.1	11.1%	+/-0.1
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	27.9%	+/-0.1	34.5%	+/-0.1	26.6%	+/-0.1
Some college or associate's degree	29.3%	+/-0.1	26.4%	+/-0.1	29.9%	+/-0.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	29.5%	+/-0.1	14.2%	+/-0.1	32.4%	+/-0.1
<b>EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2012 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)</b>						
Population Age 16 and over with earnings	159,460,549	+/-116,206	9,405,956	+/-50,552	150,054,593	+/-123,222
\$1 to \$4,999 or loss	11.4%	+/-0.1	18.9%	+/-0.2	10.9%	+/-0.1
\$5,000 to \$14,999	16.6%	+/-0.1	22.8%	+/-0.2	16.2%	+/-0.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15.2%	+/-0.1	16.0%	+/-0.2	15.1%	+/-0.1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13.2%	+/-0.1	12.0%	+/-0.2	13.3%	+/-0.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14.8%	+/-0.1	11.8%	+/-0.1	14.9%	+/-0.1

\$50,000 to \$74,999	14.7%	+/-0.1	10.5%	+/-0.1	14.9%	+/-0.1
\$75,000 or more	14.2%	+/-0.1	7.9%	+/-0.1	14.6%	+/-0.1
Median Earnings	30,211	+/-33	20,184	+/-119	30,660	+/-35
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS</b>						
Population Age 16 and over for whom poverty status is determined	241,065,292	+/-45,069	34,972,993	+/-86,439	206,092,299	+/-97,027
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	14.1%	+/-0.1	22.1%	+/-0.1	12.7%	+/-0.1
100 to 149 percent of the poverty level	9.2%	+/-0.1	14.4%	+/-0.1	8.3%	+/-0.1
At or above 150 percent of the poverty level	76.8%	+/-0.1	63.5%	+/-0.1	79.0%	+/-0.1

### **Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Demographic Data**

Data reported from HMIS for FY 2013 reveals the following demographic data of homeless clients reporting disabilities.

Hearing impaired: 187 people, 1.0 percent

Physical: 1,398 people, 7.8 percent

Vision impaired: 154 people, 0.9 percent

**Assistance Levels** – *pending update*

**Family Status** – *pending update*

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

**Gaps and Impact** – *pending update*

a. **Wait list data:**

b. **Global impact of services:**

**DES Updates** – *pending update*

DRAFT

**MAG Human Services Per Capita Study  
November 2013**

Purpose: To better understand municipal funding patterns for human services with the result of identifying gaps and opportunities for future funding considerations.

Overview: Information will be obtained from the cities and towns within the Maricopa Association of Governments region (Maricopa County and portions of Pinal County) regarding funding levels for identified human services. Information will be reported on an aggregate level for the region. Each of the human services will be defined and appropriate funding sources to include will be identified to allow for appropriate comparisons. **Please note only one survey is requested per agency. Please submit your survey response to [rbrito@azmag.gov](mailto:rbrito@azmag.gov) by November 29, 2013.**

Name of Organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Person(s) and title completing the survey: \_\_\_\_\_  
Contact number and email address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Percent of calls to 911 you consider to be human services-related: \_\_\_\_\_

Service(s) Provided	Funding Source(s)	Amount Budgeted	Notes/comments
Adaptive Aids and Devices			
Administrative Services			
Adult Day Care/Adult Day Health Care			
Adult Diversion Community Restitution			
Advocacy			
Aging Services			
Assessment/Evaluation			
Attendant Care Services			
Bus Tokens/Vouchers			
Case Management			
Cash Assistance			
Child Care			
Children, Youth and Family Supportive Intervention Services			

<b>Service(s) Provided</b>	<b>Funding Source(s)</b>	<b>Amount Budgeted</b>	<b>Notes/comments</b>
Client Information			
Clothing			
Community Action Program (Family Service Centers)			
Community Education and Information			
Comprehensive Service Delivery			
Contract Management			
Crisis Services			
Domestic Violence Shelters & Services			
Early Intervention			
Eligibility Determination			
Emergency Food Box			
Emergency Services			
Emergency Shelters			
Employment Assistance			
Eviction Prevention (rental & home foreclosure)			
Financial Assistance			
Food Administration			
Food Boxes/Food Distribution (Congregate & Home Delivered)			
Habilitation Services			
Headstart Classrooms			
Heat Relief			
Home Buyer Assistance (payment/down payment)			
Home Care: Housekeeping/ Homemaker, Chore, Home Health Aide, Personal Care, Respite, Nursing Services			
Home Modification/Adaption/Repair /Renovation/Weatherization			
Homeless Support Services			

Service(s) Provided	Funding Source(s)	Amount Budgeted	Notes/comments
Housing Support Services / Fair Housing Referrals			
Housing/Rental Assistance: CDBG, HOME, Section 8			
Information and Referral			
Intake			
Interpreter			
Juvenile Diversion program			
Juvenile Early Intervention Program			
Legal Assistance/Services			
Life Skills Training			
Meals: Congregate and Home Delivered			
Mediation			
Mentoring			
Multipurpose Center Operations			
Outreach			
Parent Skills Training			
Peer Counseling			
Prevention			
Program Administration			
Protective Services			
Screening			
Self-Help Group			
Senior Companion/ Services			
Service Animal Program for Veterans			
Social Development (Socialization and Recreation)			
Staff Development and Training			
Supportive Intervention/Guidance Counseling			
Teen Employment Program			
Transitional Housing			

Service(s) Provided	Funding Source(s)	Amount Budgeted	Notes/comments
Transportation			
Utility Assistance			
Volunteer Services			
Youth Medical Assistance			
Youth Programs			

**Maricopa Association of Governments  
Regional Age-Friendly Network Conference  
All Ages, One Region  
March 25, 26, or 27, 2014 (Tentative)**

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**Purpose of event:**

- To provide tools, information, and connections that will make the region more age-friendly.
- To raise awareness and support for the Regional Age-Friendly Network.

**Outcome:**

- More communities will adopt more age-friendly elements, resulting in older adults having more choices to be meaningfully engaged with their communities.
- The Network will be supported by a range of stakeholders.

**Audience:**

- Estimated Attendance: 175 people
- Local governments
- Nonprofit agencies
- Transportation entities
- Faith-based entities
- Residents

**Venue:**

- Black Canyon Conference Center
- Municipal facility
- Other options

**Sponsors:**

- Pfizer Foundation and Grantmakers in Aging
- Virginia G. Piper Charitable Trust
- Arizona Community Foundation

**Features:**

- Special recognition for best age-friendly community, all nominated communities will be recognized

<i>Workshop Tract</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Topic</i>
1 Transportation	Beyond the Golden Cage: Local Transportation Solutions to Reduce Isolation	Mobility management Bicycle pedestrian programs Car sharing
2 Transportation	ITN: National Solutions and Local Applications	Nonprofit transportation for older adults
3 Health	Emerging Health Issues	Suicide prevention, others?
4 Health	Home Safe Home	Fall prevention Home modifications

5 Age-Friendly	Mi Casa, Su Casa	Shared housing
6 Age-Friendly	It's About Time	Time banks
7 Technology	Reimagining Life Through Technology	Technology for outreach and assessment
8 Technology	Innovative Service Delivery through Technology	Technology as a tool for volunteer placement, outreach, and education
9 Intergenerational	Creating Communities for All Ages	Intergenerational communities
10 Intergenerational	Intergenerational Work in Action: National Experts and Local Leaders	Intergenerational communities in action

**Planning Timeline** (*Items in italics are in process, items in bold are completed*)

October

- *Research venue and date options.*
- **Identify main themes/tracks and features.**
- **Confirm funding for event and determine registration fee as needed.**

November

- Confirm venue and date.
- *Secure workshop and keynote speakers.*

December

- Develop registration materials.

January

- Send registration materials and promote event.
- Book travel and hotel for out of town speakers as needed.

February

- Promote event.
- Draft, approve, and send talking points.
- Produce signs.
- Develop staffing chart and order supplies as needed.

March

- Host event.
- Send thanks for event.

April

- Close out budget and address overages/shortages.

## **Previous Workshops from 2013 Conference**

### **Partners in Service: Region-Wide Volunteer Programs Promote Aging in Place.**

*Speakers: Elizabeth Banta and Sue Reckinger, Duet*

### **Securing Foundation Support for Aging in Place Projects:**

*Speaker: Carolyn Holmes, Arizona Grantmakers Forum*

### **Older Adults and Technology, Online or Out of Touch?**

*Speakers: Anubhav Bagley and Amy St. Peter, MAG; Mellowdee Brooks, AzTAP*

### **Labor of Love, Caregiving and Aging in Place:**

*Speaker: David Best, DES*

### **Banking Time: How Villages and Timebanks Impact Aging in Place:**

*Speakers: Dr. Paul Ramsey, A Little Help and Leslie Wall, Community Connections*

### **Aging, Arts, and Engagement:**

*Speakers: Mandy Buscas and Tessa Windt, Mesa Arts Center*

### **Cultural Awareness in Aging:**

*Speakers: Maggie Eng, Chinese Senior Center; Maria Torrez, CPLC; Katie Stevens, Area Agency on Aging, Mosaic Senior Center*

### **Living Well:**

*Speakers: Jennifer Drago, Sun Health; Melissa Benfield, Area Agency on Aging; and Dr. Babak Nayeri, Arizona Department of Health Services*

### **On the Road Again: Transportation Solutions for Aging in Place.**

*Speakers: Michelle Dionisio, President and CEO of Benevilla; Robert Yabes, Transportation Planner for the City of Tempe; and Jorge Luna, Transit Planner III for the Maricopa Association of Governments*

### **What Comes Next?**

*Speaker: Dr. Richard Knopf, Arizona State University's Osher Lifelong Learning Institute*