

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.

Demographic	Homeless	Domestic Violence	Youth on Own
Population	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
Age			
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.

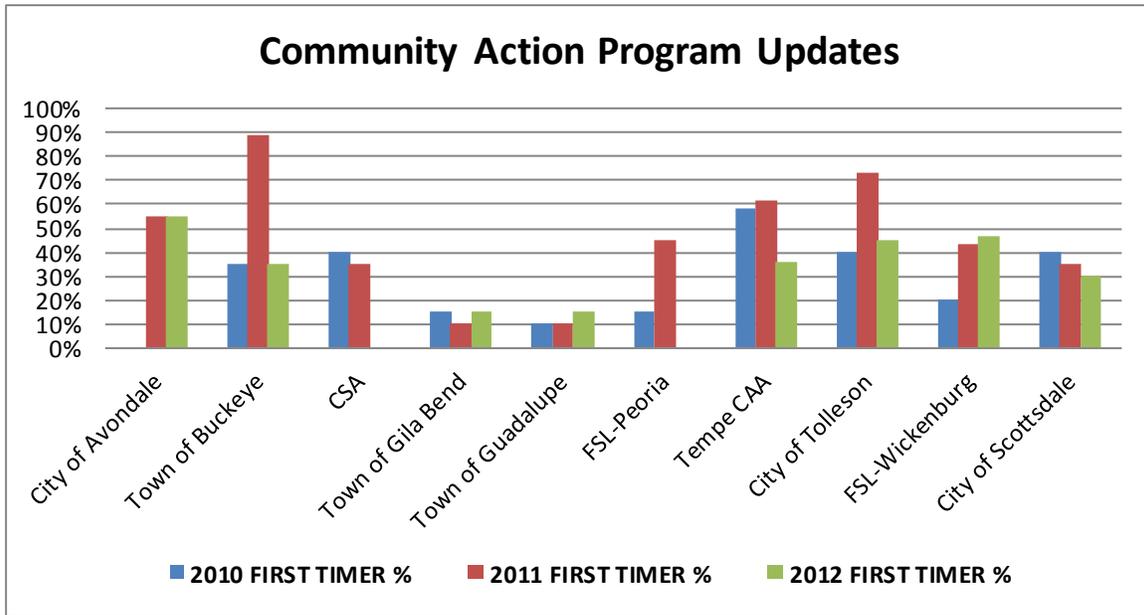
Homelessness: More than 41 percent of the people in shelter report being homeless for the first time, according to data in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The primary reason for being homeless, given by those in HMIS, is due to lack of financial resources at 15 percent, loss of job 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

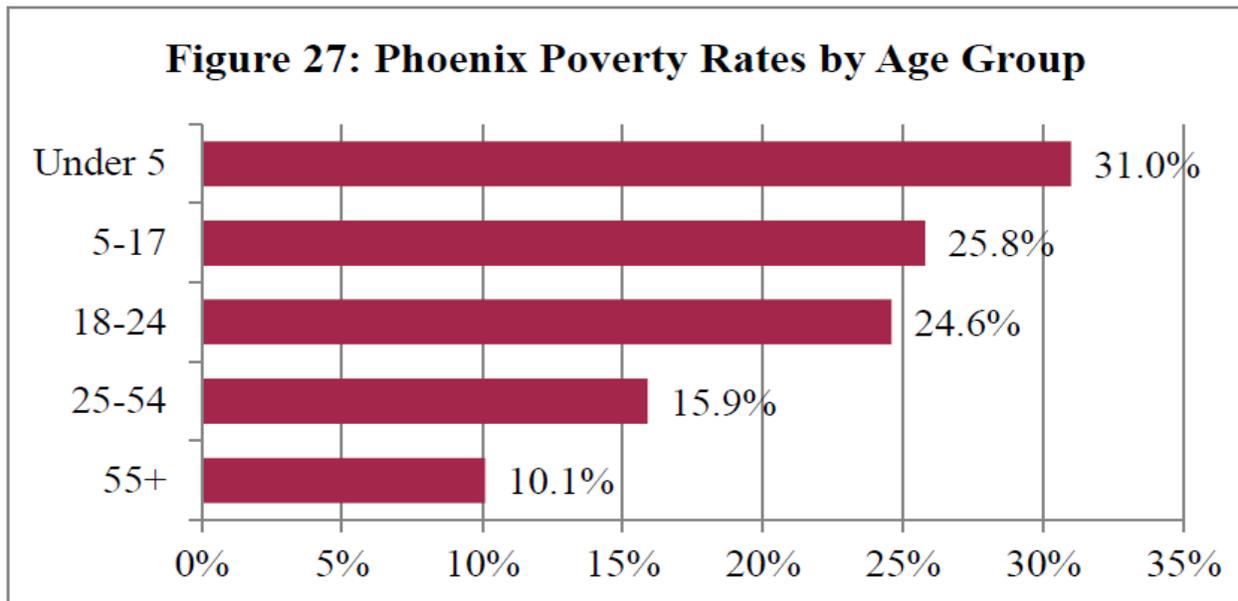
SITE CODE	COMMUNITY SERVICES AREA	CONTRACTING ENTITY	2010 FIRST TIMER %	2011 FIRST TIMER %	2012 FIRST TIMER %
MSN	Central West	City of Avondale	Over 50%	55%	55%
MCB	Buckeye	Town of Buckeye	35%	89%	35%
MCP	South East	CSA	40%	35%	
MCS	Gila Bend	Town of Gila Bend	15%	10%	15%
MCL	Guadalupe	Town of Guadalupe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



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
SEX AND AGE				
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
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN				
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
RELATIONSHIP				

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
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE				
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
MARITAL STATUS				
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
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
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
RESPONSIBILITY FOR GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS				
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
VETERAN STATUS				
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

DISABILITY STATUS				
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
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO				
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
PLACE OF BIRTH, NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP STATUS, AND YEAR OF ENTRY				
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
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
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
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
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
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2012 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)				
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
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
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
HOUSING TENURE				
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

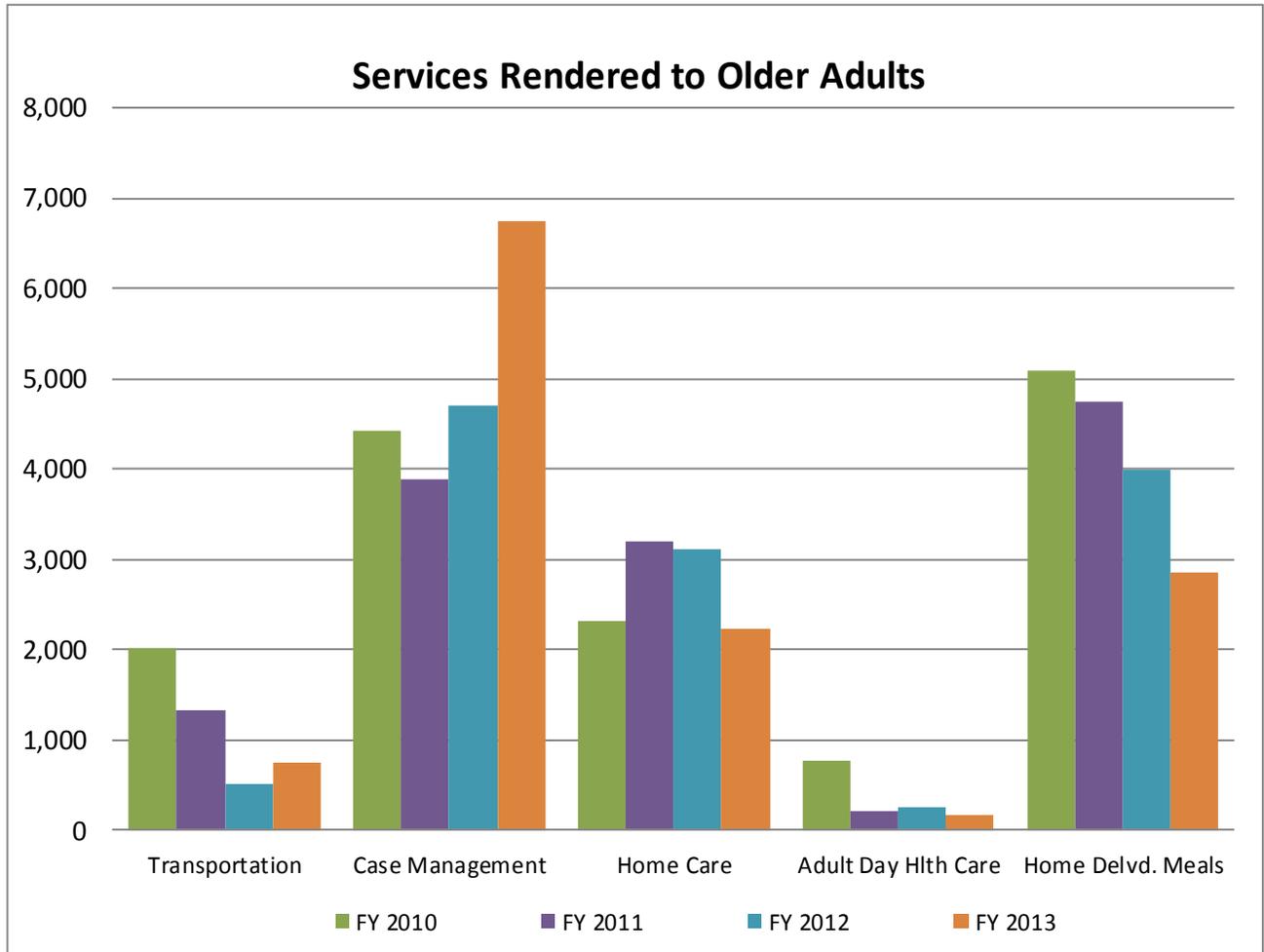
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone service available	2.6%	+/-0.1	1.7%	+/-0.1
1.01 or more occupants per room	3.3%	+/-0.1	0.8%	+/-0.1
Owner-occupied housing units	74,119,256	+/- 204,618	28,997,624	+/-78,906
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Less than 30 percent	72.8%	+/-0.1	72.8%	+/-0.1
30 percent or more	27.2%	+/-0.1	27.2%	+/-0.1
OWNER CHARACTERISTICS				
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
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS				
Less than 30 percent	51.9%	+/-0.1	46.9%	+/-0.3
30 percent or more	48.1%	+/-0.1	53.1%	+/-0.3
GROSS RENT				
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.

a. Age	
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
Total	22,391
b. Race/Ethnicity	
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
Total	22,391

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

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
EMPLOYMENT STATUS						
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
CLASS OF WORKER						
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
OCCUPATION						
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
INDUSTRY						
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
COMMUTING TO WORK						
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
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
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
EARNINGS IN PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2012 INFLATION ADJUSTED DOLLARS)						
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
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS						
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 – *no update available*

Family Status

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

Gaps and Impact – *no update available.*

- a. **Wait list data:**
- b. **Global impact of services:**

DES Updates – *no update available.*