



Arizona KIDS COUNT Databook

March 2019



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Arizona KIDS COUNT Databook

Databook Contents

Foreward	1
Summary of Trends	2
Statewide Trends	3
County Profiles	6
Comparing Counties	39
Sources	64

Foreword

You have in your hands—or on your screen—a powerful tool that can help improve the lives of children and families in Arizona. Children’s Action Alliance is pleased to present this one-of-a-kind resource—one of many ways we inform and influence others to do what it takes to help children reach their best potential. CAA is the only organization in the state devoted to this purpose. We find common ground across generations and political parties, working toward the day when all children in Arizona will have a safe place to call home, educational opportunities, and the health care and stability they need to grow up strong.

CAA gives Arizonans at the grassroots and beyond the power to shape our future. We provide data and information, demystify and track state budget decisions, share “tricks of the trade” for communicating with lawmakers, and bring people together to make their voices heard. Through credibility and passion, CAA provides a consistent, powerful voice for the powerless and the most vulnerable in our state.

CAA is a small non-profit, non-partisan organization with a large impact. Donations, advocacy, and volunteering truly work together to “move the dial” on critical issues that matter most—and we invite you to support our efforts!

Here’s how you can help when you visit azchildren.org

- Register to vote and vote for kids in every election.
- Stay informed through CAA action alerts and state legislative news.
- Celebrate our youth at the Through the Eyes of a Child Celebration in the fall.
- Invite CAA to speak on children’s issues at your next event.
- Give a monetary gift to support CAA’s efforts to improve children’s health, education, and security.

We will keep working for the health, education, and security of children, using the KIDS COUNT Databook every step of the way. Will you stand with us?



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dana W. Naimark".

Dana Wolfe Naimark
President and CEO



A voice for Arizona's children since 1988.

Arizona **KIDS COUNT** Databook

Summary of Statewide Trends for Arizona Children

Comparison of Rates 2009 to 2016

Good News



Births to mothers without a high school education

LOWER



Children in juvenile detention centers

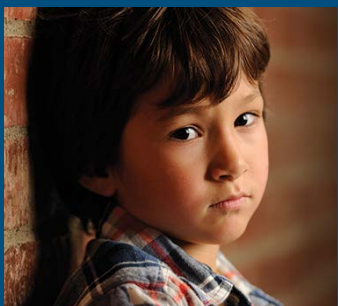
MUCH LOWER



High school graduation rate

HIGHER

Bad News



Children living in poverty

HIGHER



Median family income

LOWER



Children in foster care

MUCH HIGHER

Demographic Trends



Children as a share of population

LOWER



Children living in two-parent families

LOWER



Children in families where all parents are in the labor force

HIGHER

Participation in Services



SNAP (food stamps)

HIGHER



TANF cash assistance

MUCH LOWER



Child care assistance *

MUCH LOWER

Note: Much lower and much higher = 20 percent or greater change

* Comparison between 2012 and 2016.

Arizona KIDS COUNT Databook

Statewide Trends

Arizona's economy and communities thrive when every child has a safe and permanent place to call home, affordable health care coverage, and great learning opportunities from birth through high school and beyond. Today, more than 6 in 10 children in Arizona are Latino, African American, or American Indian. These children of color are leading the way to Arizona's future, yet they are more likely than their white peers to lack the fundamental supports for growing up healthy and strong.

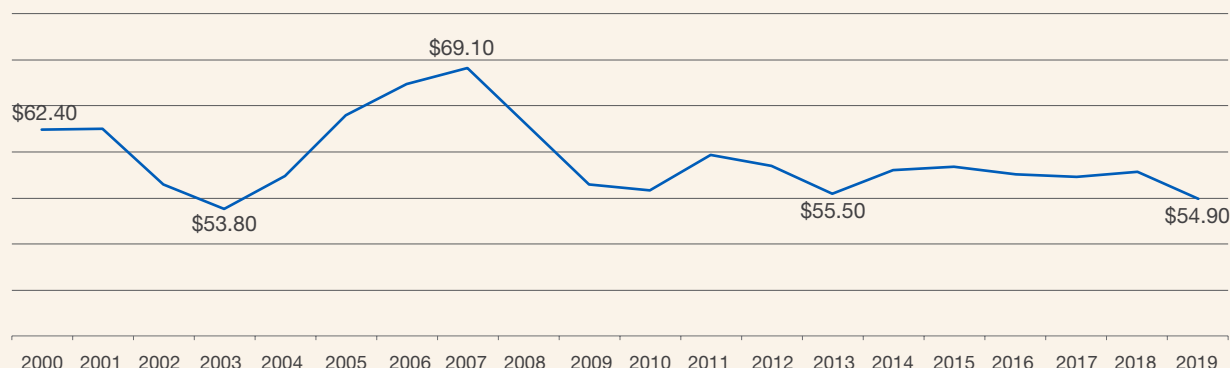
Through our national history of economic and social discrimination, children of color in Arizona and around the nation experience much higher rates of poverty than white children. In 2016, 13 percent of white children in Arizona lived in poor families compared to more than one-third of Latino and American Indian children. Growing up poor can severely limit access to good health and education and safe and stable neighborhoods. This builds more barriers to educational success and healthy transitions to adulthood.

Children's Action Alliance has gathered key statistics together in one place as a tool for parents and community leaders across the state to identify such barriers and develop action plans for future progress. This Data Book features a few Arizona family stories to bring the benchmarks to life. May the stories and the data bring Arizonans together to focus attention and action where we all can make the most difference for children's health, education, and security.



State Investments Dropped 20 Percent as a Share of Arizona Economy

State Appropriations per \$1,000 of Personal Income



Source: Joint Legislative Budget Committee Staff, State Appropriations Limit, February 14, 2018

An Uneven Economic Recovery for Low-Income Families and Children

This book examines 7-year trends in Arizona between 2009 and 2016—from the end of the Great Recession through the years of the slow and uneven economic recovery. It tells the story of hardworking parents struggling to take care of their families. Over these 7 years, the percentage of children living in poverty rose to 25 percent statewide and grew in 12 counties. In 2016, half of all children were living in low income neighborhoods (below twice the federal poverty level).

The data show us that family work effort remained high. But, while parents' work participation grew and the unemployment rate declined, median annual income for families with children dropped by \$5,700—giving families less buying power.

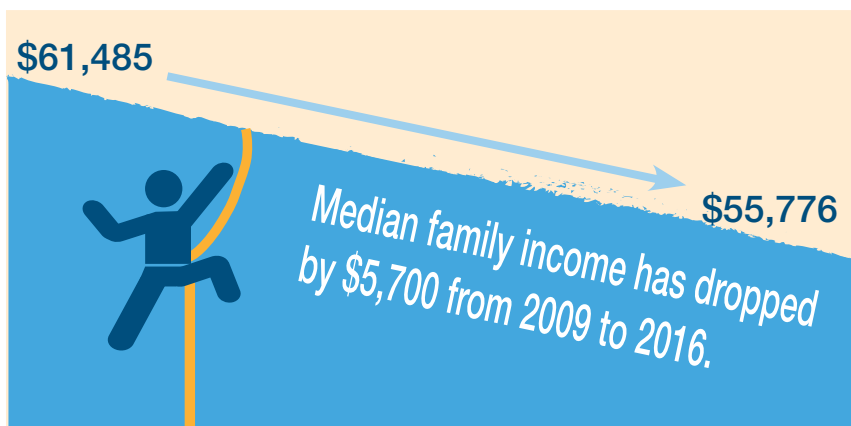
These statistics tell us that economic struggle shapes the lives of hundreds of thousands of Arizona's children. Low family income is linked with so many other risk factors, including moving frequently to new neighborhoods and new schools, inadequate health care, low educational attainment, higher rates of abuse and neglect, and increased levels of stress. Children facing

these challenges need both personal support and policy strategies to improve their chances for success.

State Budget Policies Leave Children Out

During the slow economic recovery, lawmakers focused on shrinking state government, cutting spending in public K-12 and higher education, eliminating access to services that help families enter and thrive in the workforce, and suppressing state revenue growth with additional permanent tax cuts.

The data show that total state investments are not keeping up with the growth in Arizona's economy. As a share of statewide income, state appropriations dropped 20 percent between the peak in 2007 and projections for 2019. Lawmakers adopted policies and budget cuts that continue to freeze many children out of key services and leave children vulnerable to hunger, homelessness, and crisis. While child poverty rates rose, fewer children were able to gain family stability from cash assistance and child care scholarships.



Signs of Shared Progress

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

The rate of children confined in county juvenile detention centers also dropped dramatically. This positive trend goes hand in hand with a drop in youth crime and a combination of state, local and community efforts to support youth development and alternatives to incarceration.

Moving Beyond the Foster Care Crisis

During the economic recovery, Arizona experienced a crisis in our child protective services system, with reports of abuse and neglect and caseloads overwhelming system resources. In 2016, Arizona stood out across the nation with an alarmingly high rate of children living in foster care. The rate of children entering foster care grew by more than 50 percent statewide between 2009 and 2016 and rose dramatically in 14 of the state's 15 counties.

In 2016, the Department of Child Safety began to turn this trend around, with new policies guiding decisions for taking children into foster care and a focus on moving children safely out of foster care in a more timely way. The private partners who deliver services to children and parents, the courts, and other community stakeholders joined together to help move children into permanent families. Today the backlog of cases has been addressed and the number of children in foster care has dropped to a level closer to the national norm. Now, state and community policies should focus on making sure effective alternatives to foster care are available to keep families strong and children safe and thriving.

High School Graduation Rates Improve

The statewide 4-year high school graduation rate grew from 76% in 2009 to 80 percent in 2016 with improvements in every county. This movement shows that focused attention can make a positive difference through both statewide and community-based strategies. Cochise and Yuma Counties both faced child poverty rates above the statewide rate of 25 percent, yet both achieved high school graduation rates better than the statewide rate of 80 percent.

Graduation rates improved during these years for children in every racial and ethnic group. But children who are Latino, African American, and American Indian continue to face more barriers and have lower graduation rates than White children.

Research has repeatedly shown that educational barriers start before kindergarten. Data collected by the Center for American Progress shows that 48 percent of Arizonans live in “child care deserts”—areas where there are very few licensed child care options available for children younger than 5. This lack of supply is more pronounced for Latino and African American children, leading to more barriers to their early education and safety and more barriers to workforce participation for their parents.

The impact of these built-in barriers shows up in educational performance. In 2018, only one out of three Latino and African American children passed the third grade AZ Merit reading test and only one out of five American Indian children passed. Without reading proficiency in third grade, students face growing obstacles to educational success in high school and beyond.

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

Only **44%**

**3rd Graders Passed
AzMERIT English
Language Arts in 2018**



Number of children under 18, by county

2009	2016
Apache	
22,798	19,946
Cochise	
29,928	27,531
Coconino	
31,915	29,616
Gila	
11,605	10,880
Graham	
10,725	10,440
Greenlee	
2,566	2,707
La Paz	
3,637	3,490
Maricopa	
1,011,847	1,039,074
Mohave	
41,985	36,728
Navajo	
32,377	29,482
Pima	
225,593	217,300
Pinal	
91,908	98,015
Santa Cruz	
14,527	12,697
Yavapai	
40,930	37,758
Yuma	
55,002	52,390

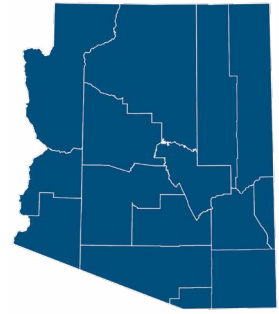
Arizona KIDS COUNT Databook County Profiles



Arizona	7	Greenlee	19	Pinal	31
Apache	9	La Paz	21	Santa Cruz	33
Cochise	11	Maricopa	23	Yavapai	35
Coconino	13	Mohave	25	Yuma	37
Gila	15	Navajo	27		
Graham	17	Pima	29		

Arizona at a Glance

KIDS COUNT Statewide Profile



DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Population under 18	1,627,343	1,628,054
Percent of Population under 18	26%	24%
Number of Population under 5	463,418	435,789
Percent of Population under 5	7%	6%
Percent of Population Under 20, by Race/ Ethnicity		
African American	4%	5%
American Indian	5%	5%
Asian	2%	3%
Latino	42%	44%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.2%
Two or More Races	3%	4%
White	43%	40%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Benchmark	2009	2016
3-4 Year-olds in School	34%	37%
4-Year High School Graduation Rate	76%	80%
AzMERIT Test Scores	2015	2018
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	40%	44%
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	34%	41%

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rates	2009	2016
Violent Juvenile Arrests (Total number per 1,000 Children)	1.5 (1,355)	1.1 (994)
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers (Total number per 1,000 Children)	11.8 (10,589)	4.5 (4,161)

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	2009	2016
Children Living in Two-Parent Families	66%	62%
Children Raised by Grandparents	N/A	5%
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	95%	97%
Children in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	4%
Births to Mothers without High School Education	24%	18%
Children Entering Foster Care (Total number per 1,000 Children)	4.61 (7,708)	7.29 (11,810)

FAMILY RESOURCES

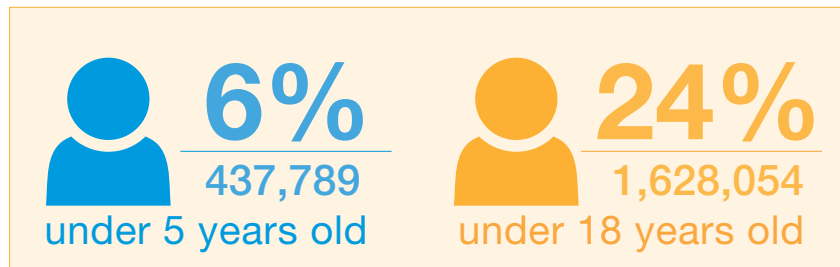
Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	643,989	660,973
Percent of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	40%	41%
Children without Health Insurance	N/A	10%
Number of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance)	111,851	37,416
Rate of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance; Per 1,000 Children)	68.7	23.0
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012	2016
Number of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (Under 12 Years Old)	48,773	37,171
Percent of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	4.5%	3.3%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

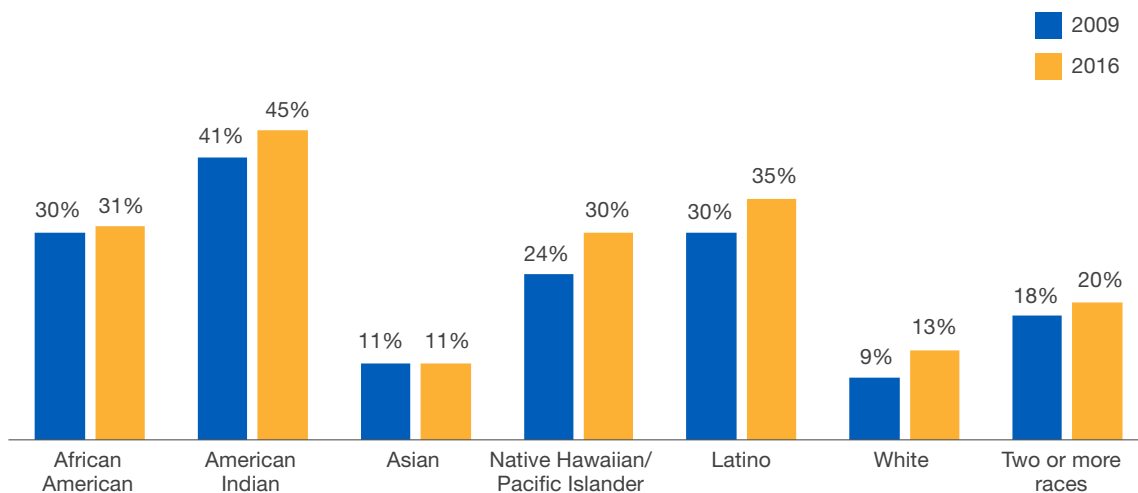
Indicator	2009	2016
16-19 Year-olds not in School or Working	10%	9%
Children Living Below Poverty Line	21%	25%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Line	46%	50%
Children with all Parents Working	63%	64%
Median Income for Families (2016 Dollars)	\$61,485	\$55,776

Arizona at a Glance

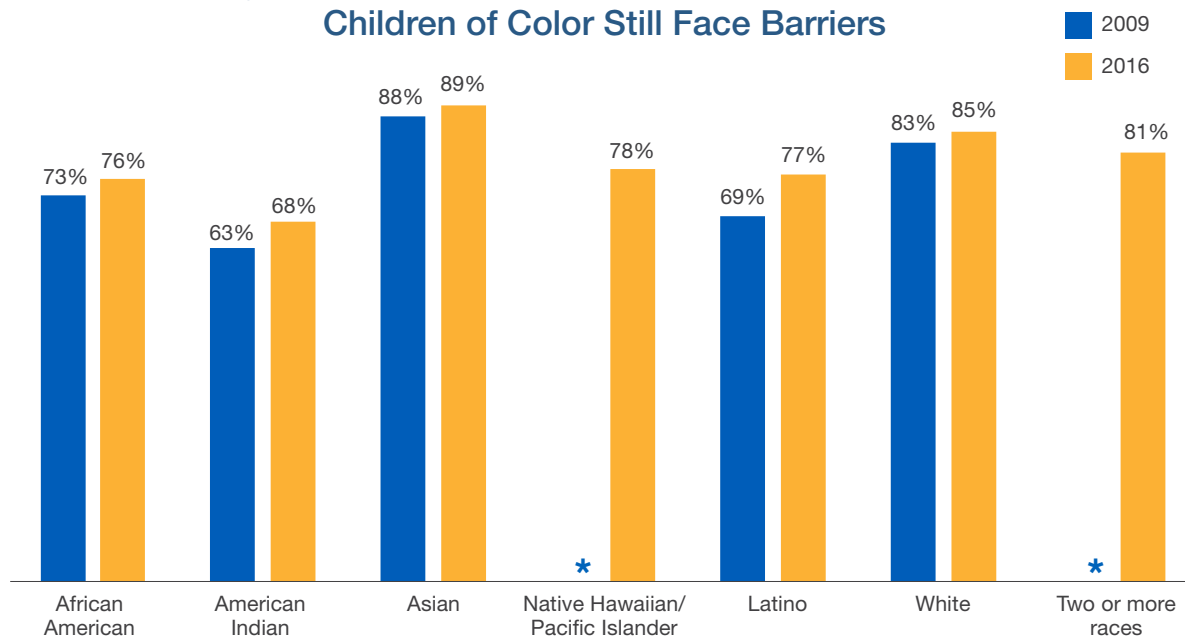
Statewide Profile



Children of Color in Arizona are Much More Likely to Live in Poverty



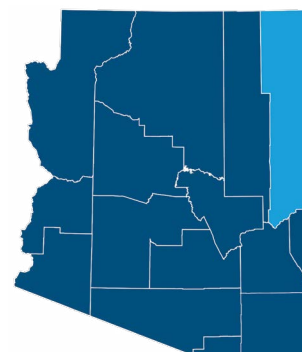
High School Graduation Rates Improved but Most Children of Color Still Face Barriers



* Data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information or not available from the Arizona Department of Education.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Apache

- Highest percentage of population who are children
- Highest percentage of children living under the poverty level
- Lowest 4-year high school graduation rate
- Highest percentage of children without health insurance



DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Population under 18	22,798	19,946
Percent of Population under 18	32%	28%
Number of Population under 5	5,958	4,880
Percent of Population under 5	8%	7%
Percent of Population Under 20, by Race/ Ethnicity		
African American	0.1%	1%
American Indian	77%	77%
Asian	0.2%	0.3%
Latino	7%	8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.02%	0.04%
Two or More Races	2%	2%
White	13%	12%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Benchmark	2009	2016
3-4 Year-olds in School	36%	40%
4-Year High School Graduation Rate	73%	74%
AzMERIT Test Scores	2015	2018
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	17%	30%
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	17%	23%

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rates	2009	2016
Violent Juvenile Arrests (Total number per 1,000 Children)	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers (Total number per 1,000 Children)	8.3 (112)	0 (0)

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	2009	2016
Children Living in Two-Parent Families	52%	44%
Children Raised by Grandparents	N/A	12%
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	100%	99%
Children in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	2%
Births to Mothers without High School Education	18%	17%
Children Entering Foster Care (Total number per 1,000 Children)	1.97 (45)	3.07 (65)

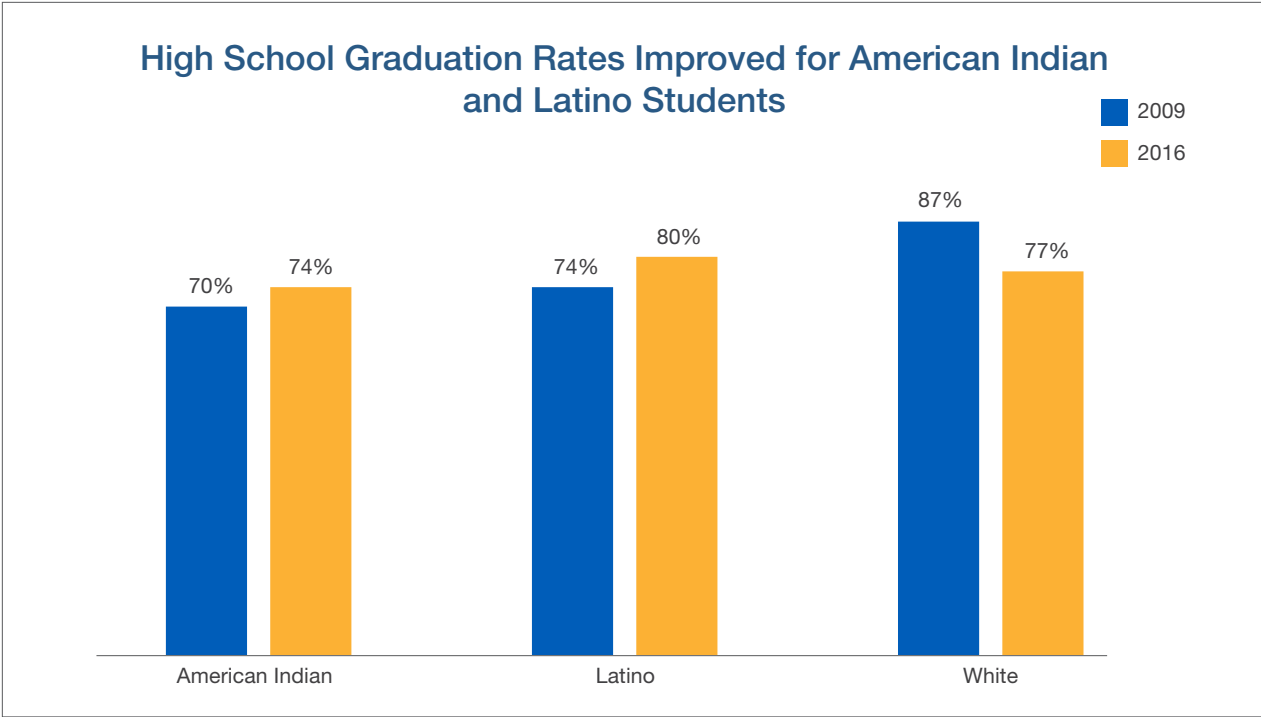
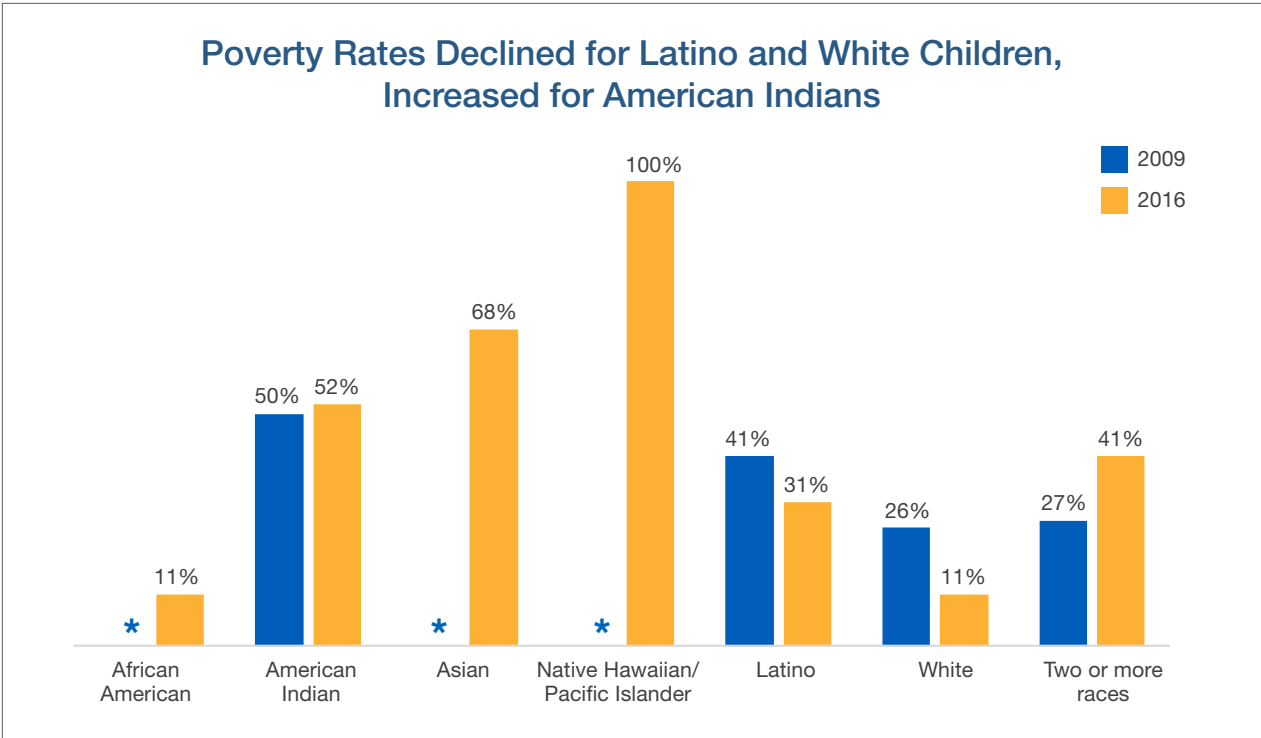
FAMILY RESOURCES

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	15,880	13,960
Percent of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	70%	70%
Children without Health Insurance	N/A	19.5%
Number of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance)	304	100
Rate of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance; Per 1,000 Children)	13.3	5.0
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012	2016
Number of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (Under 12 Years Old)	32	24
Percent of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	0.2%	0.2%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	2009	2016
16-19 Year-olds not in School or Working	18%	15%
Children Living Below Poverty Line	46%	45%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Line	73%	73%
Children with all Parents Working	56%	52%
Median Income for Families (2016 Dollars)	\$37,100	\$32,451

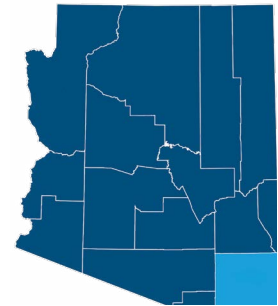
County Profile | Apache



* Data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information or not available from the Arizona Department of Education.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Cochise

- Lowest percentage of children without health insurance
- Highest share of juveniles arrested for violent crimes
- Large increase in the percentage of 3-4 year-olds in school



DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Population under 18	29,928	27,531
Percent of Population under 18	23%	22%
Number of Population under 5	8,391	7,656
Percent of Population under 5	6%	6%
Percent of Population Under 20, by Race/ Ethnicity		
African American	4%	4%
American Indian	1%	1%
Asian	1%	1%
Latino	47%	49%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.3%
Two or More Races	4%	4%
White	43%	41%

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	2009	2016
Children Living in Two-Parent Families	65%	61%
Children Raised by Grandparents	N/A	9%
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	97%	98%
Children in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	4%
Births to Mothers without High School Education	17%	15%
Children Entering Foster Care (Total number per 1,000 Children)	3.73 (117)	3.07 (186)

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	2009	2016
16-19 Year-olds not in School or Working	14%	13%
Children Living Below Poverty Line	23%	27%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Line	48%	53%
Children with all Parents Working	57%	58%
Median Income for Families (2016 Dollars)	\$54,369	\$50,777

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Benchmark	2009	2016
3-4 Year-olds in School	34%	41%
4-Year High School Graduation Rate	79%	84%
AzMERIT Test Scores	2015	2018
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	38%	43%
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	28%	34%

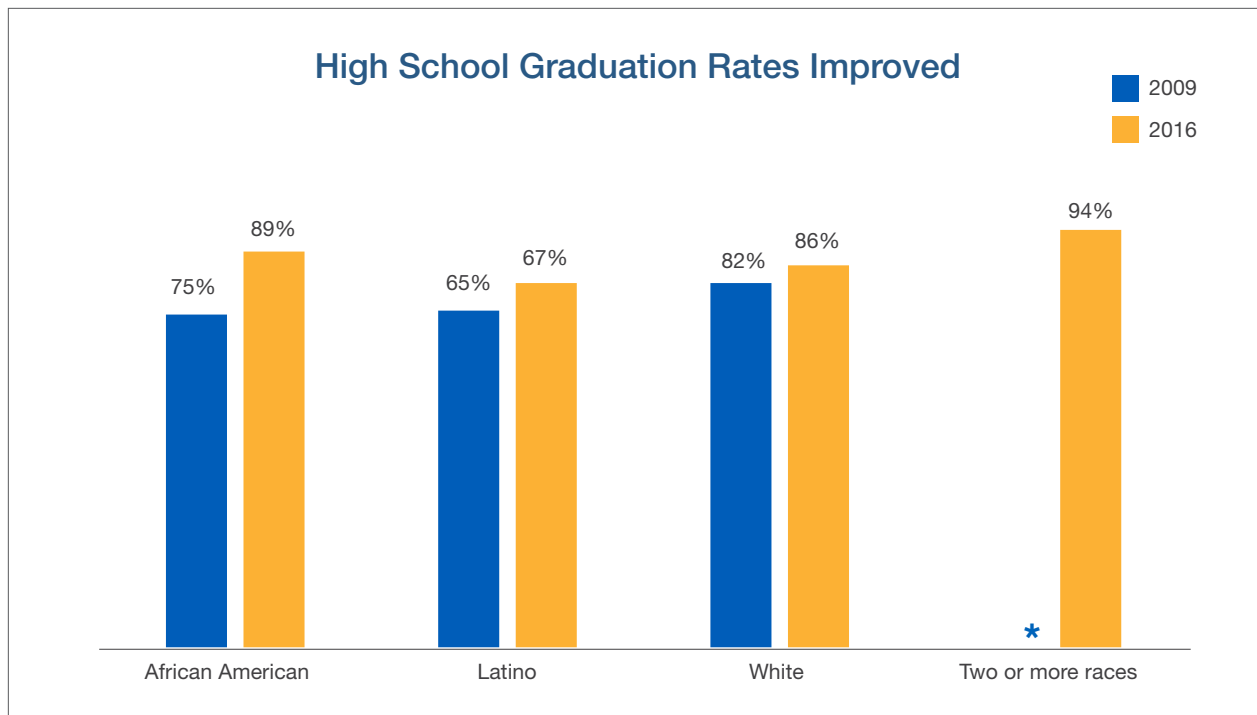
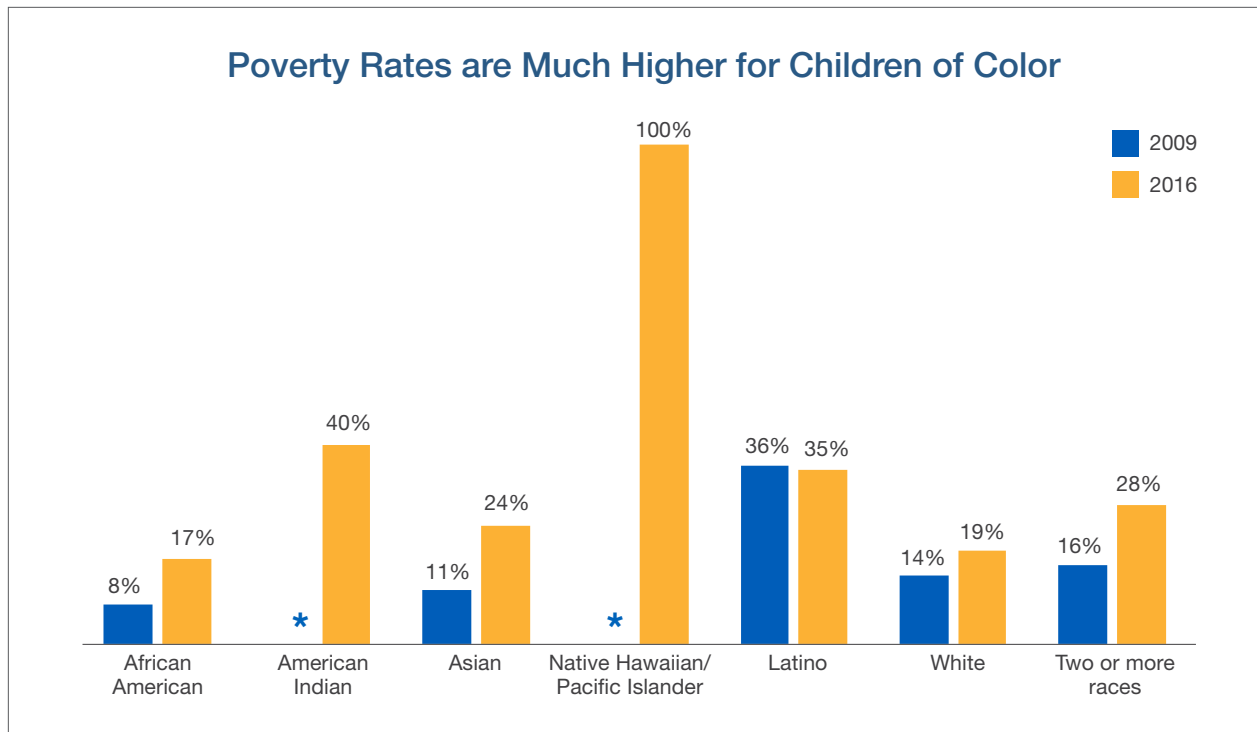
JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rates	2009	2016
Violent Juvenile Arrests (Total number per 1,000 Children)	N/A	1.5 (23)
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers (Total number per 1,000 Children)	15.6 (263)	4.5 (70)

FAMILY RESOURCES

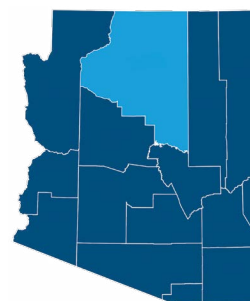
Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	12,028	12,793
Percent of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	40%	46%
Children without Health Insurance	N/A	7.2%
Number of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance)	2,238	736
Rate of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance; Per 1,000 Children)	74.8	26.7
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012	2016
Number of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (Under 12 Years Old)	994	651
Percent of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	5.0%	3.5%

County Profile | Cochise



* Data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information or not available from the Arizona Department of Education.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Coconino



- Lowest percentage of 16- to 19-year-olds not in school or working
- Highest median income for families
- Tied for lowest percent of 8th graders passing the AzMERIT Math Test

DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Population under 18	31,915	29,616
Percent of Population under 18	24%	21%
Number of Population under 5	9,127	8,045
Percent of Population under 5	7%	6%
Percent of Population Under 20, by Race/ Ethnicity		
African American	1%	1%
American Indian	34%	32%
Asian	1%	1%
Latino	18%	19%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
Two or More Races	3%	4%
White	42%	43%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Benchmark	2009	2016
3-4 Year-olds in School	45%	44%
4-Year High School Graduation Rate	77%	81%
AzMERIT Test Scores	2015	2018
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	35%	37%
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	28%	32%

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rates	2009	2016
Violent Juvenile Arrests (Total number per 1,000 Children)	N/A	1.1 (18)
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers (Total number per 1,000 Children)	13.3 (237)	13.4 (225)

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	2009	2016
Children Living in Two-Parent Families	61%	60%
Children Raised by Grandparents	N/A	7%
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	98%	99%
Children in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	1%
Births to Mothers without High School Education	19%	15%
Children Entering Foster Care (Total number per 1,000 Children)	3.05 (103)	4.52 (136)

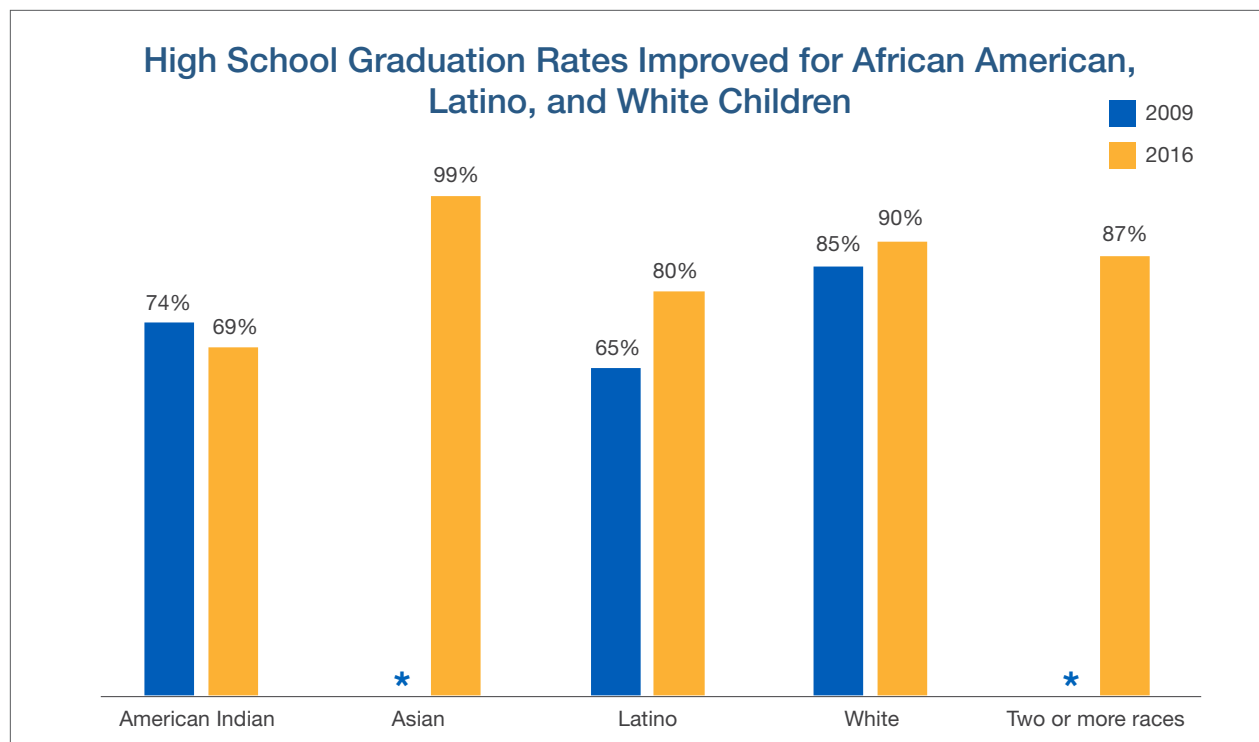
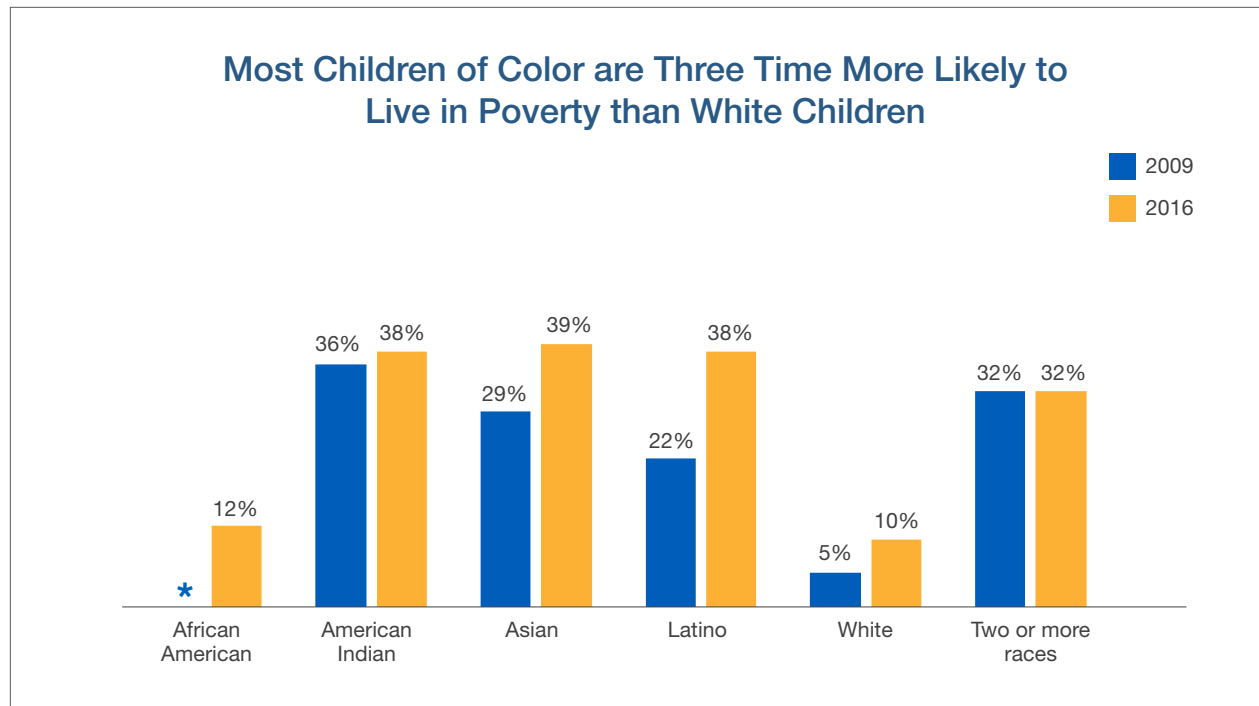
FAMILY RESOURCES

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	14,050	12,891
Percent of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	44%	44%
Children without Health Insurance	N/A	14%
Number of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance)	682	361
Rate of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance; Per 1,000 Children)	21.4	12.2
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012	2016
Number of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (Under 12 Years Old)	273	236
Percent of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	1.3%	1.2%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	2009	2016
16-19 Year-olds not in School or Working	6%	5%
Children Living Below Poverty Line	20%	26%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Line	47%	49%
Children with all Parents Working	71%	68%
Median Income for Families (2016 Dollars)	\$59,815	\$60,577

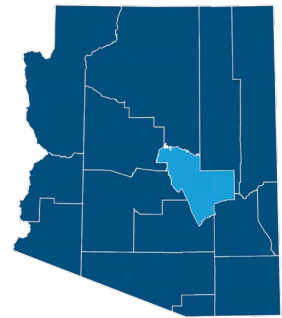
County Profile | Coconino



* Data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information or not available from the Arizona Department of Education.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Gila

- Tied for highest percentage of children raised by grandparents
- Highest percentage of children with all parents in the workforce
- Lowest percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds in school



DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Population under 18	11,605	10,880
Percent of Population under 18	22%	20%
Number of Population under 5	9,127	8,045
Percent of Population under 5	7%	6%
Percent of Population Under 20, by Race/ Ethnicity		
African American	0.3%	1%
American Indian	24%	28%
Asian	0.4%	1%
Latino	26%	27%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
Two or More Races	2%	2%
White	47%	42%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Benchmark	2009	2016
3-4 Year-olds in School	22%	28%
4-Year High School Graduation Rate	70%	82%
AzMERIT Test Scores	2015	2018
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	25%	27%
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	20%	29%

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rates	2009	2016
Violent Juvenile Arrests (Total number per 1,000 Children)	2.7 (18)	0.7 (4)
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers (Total number per 1,000 Children)	13.3 (237)	13.4 (225)

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	2009	2016
Children Living in Two-Parent Families	58%	52%
Children Raised by Grandparents	N/A	12%
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	99%	99%
Children in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	1%
Births to Mothers without High School Education	27%	25%
Children Entering Foster Care (Total number per 1,000 Children)	5.24 (63)	6.10 (66)

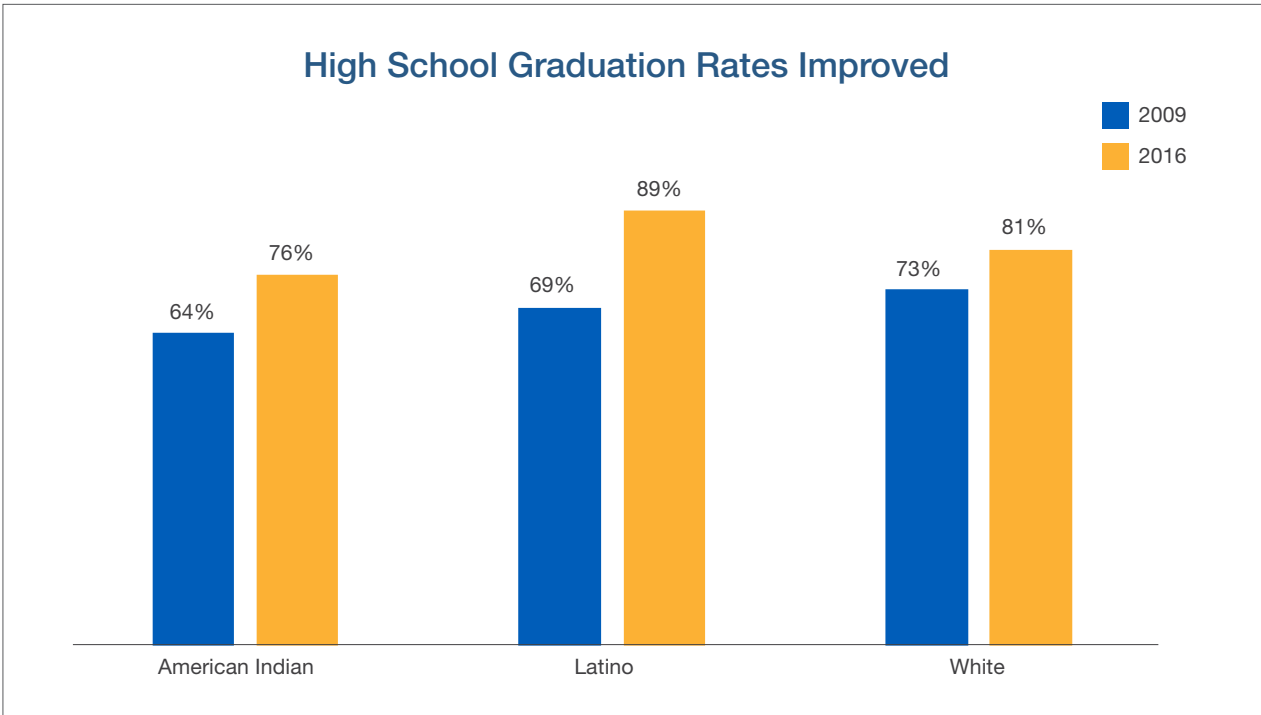
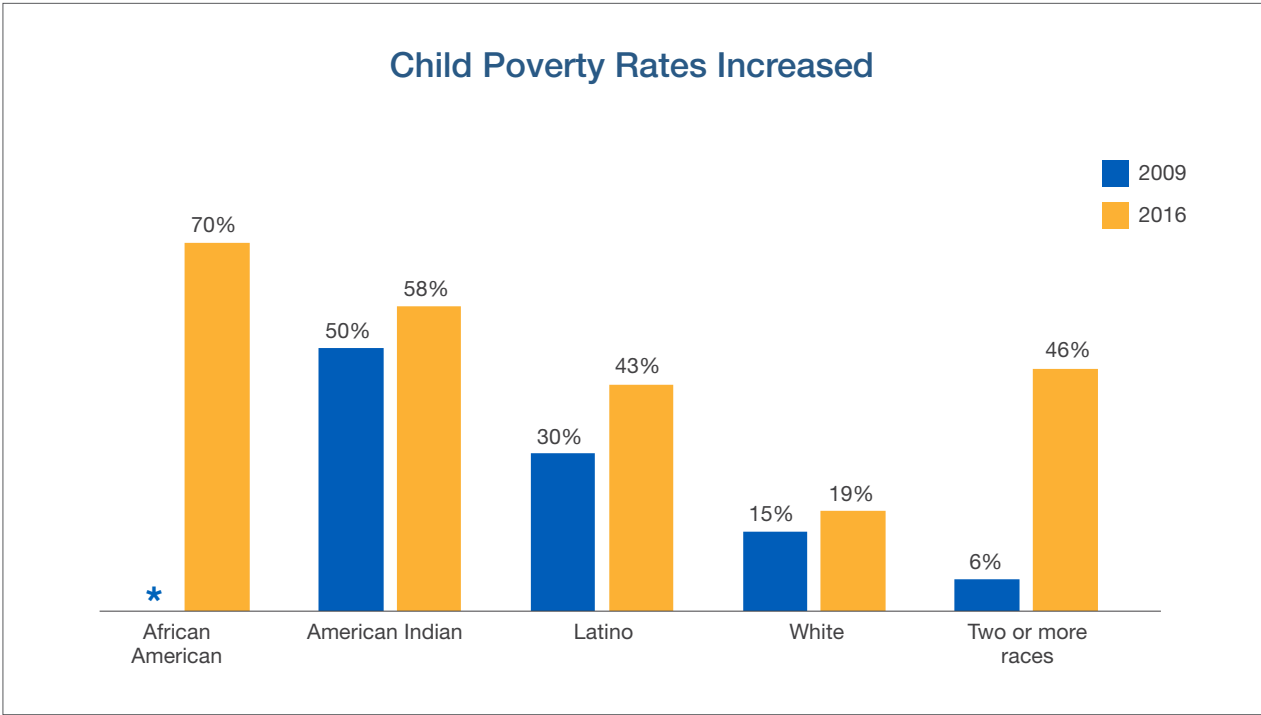
FAMILY RESOURCES

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	6,449	6,815
Percent of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	56%	63%
Children without Health Insurance	N/A	14%
Number of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance)	1,593	198
Rate of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance; Per 1,000 Children)	137.3	18.2
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012	2016
Number of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (Under 12 Years Old)	370	184
Percent of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	5.1%	2.5%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	2009	2016
16-19 Year-olds not in School or Working	17%	12%
Children Living Below Poverty Line	27%	36%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Line	55%	60%
Children with all Parents Working	60%	70%
Median Income for Families (2016 Dollars)	\$44,523	\$42,972

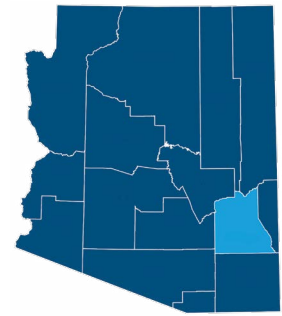
County Profile I Gila



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KIDS COUNT County Profile | Graham

- Highest percentage of 8th graders passing the AzMERIT Math Test
- Highest share of children in juvenile detention centers
- Large drop in births to mothers with no high school education



DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Population under 18	10,725	10,440
Percent of Population under 18	29%	28%
Number of Population under 5	3,307	2,782
Percent of Population under 5	9%	7%
Percent of Population Under 20, by Race/ Ethnicity		
African American	1%	1%
American Indian	18%	15%
Asian	0.3%	0.4%
Latino	33%	35%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
Two or More Races	2%	2%
White	47%	46%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Benchmark	2009	2016
3-4 Year-olds in School	26%	28%
4-Year High School Graduation Rate	78%	84%
AzMERIT Test Scores	2015	2018
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	35%	39%
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	35%	42%

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rates	2009	2016
Violent Juvenile Arrests (Total number per 1,000 Children)	0.5 (3)	0.8 (5)
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers (Total number per 1,000 Children)	22.5 (128)	14.3 (85)

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	2009	2016
Children Living in Two-Parent Families	60%	63%
Children Raised by Grandparents	N/A	7%
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	100%	100%
Children in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	0.1%
Births to Mothers without High School Education	21%	13%
Children Entering Foster Care (Total number per 1,000 Children)	3.36 (32)	5.07 (53)

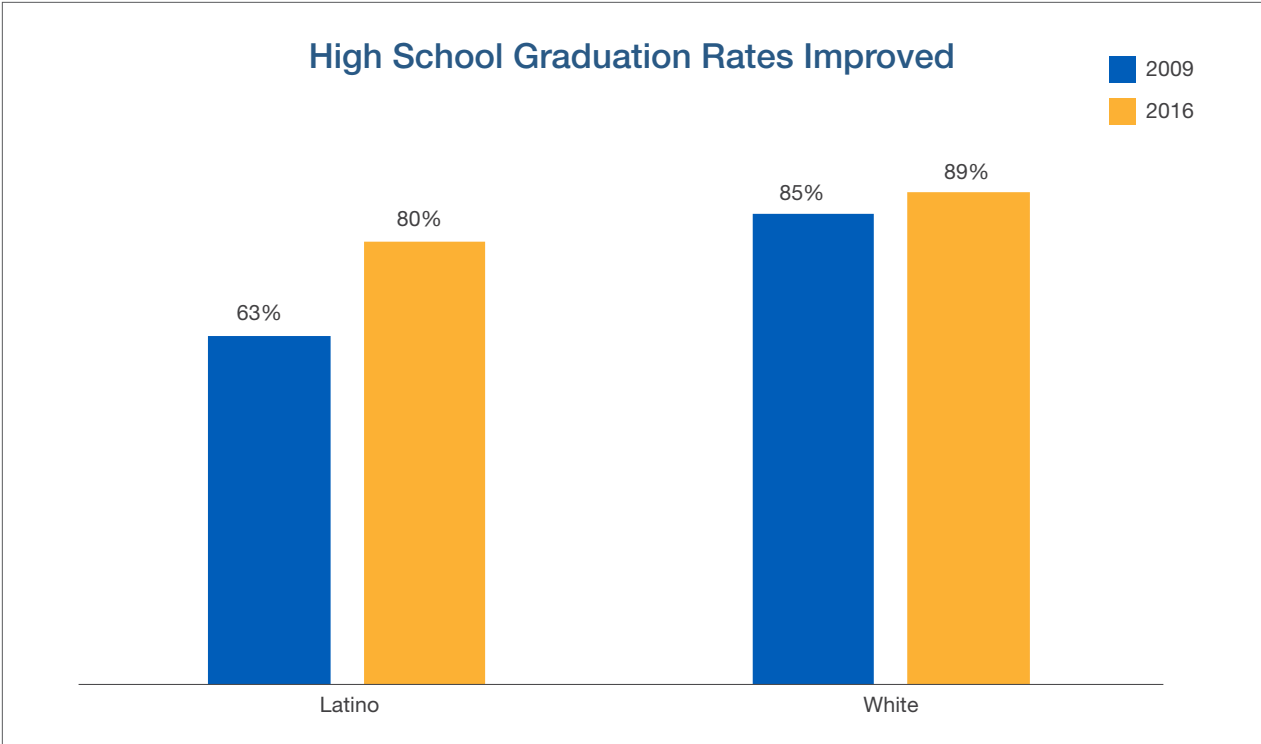
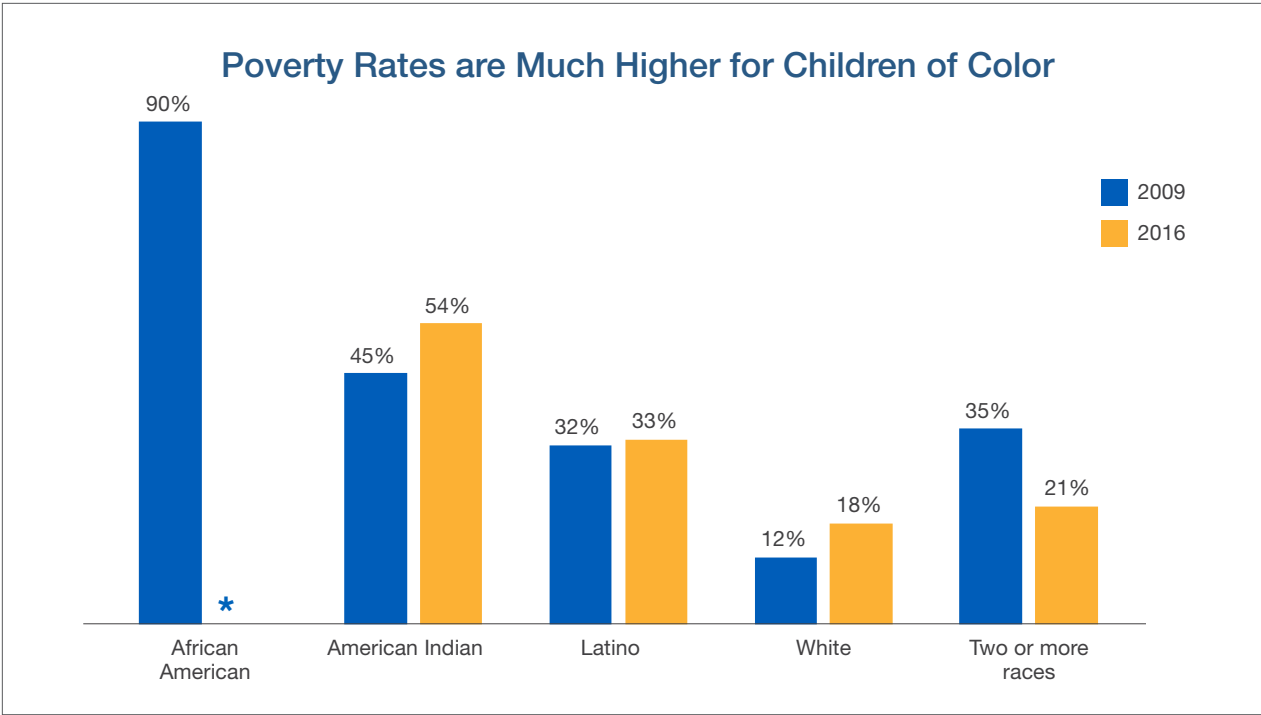
FAMILY RESOURCES

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	4,473	4,110
Percent of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	42%	39%
Children without Health Insurance	N/A	9%
Number of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance)	787	144
Rate of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance; Per 1,000 Children)	73.4	13.8
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012	2016
Number of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (Under 12 Years Old)	19	9
Percent of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	0.3%	0.1%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	2009	2016
16-19 Year-olds not in School or Working	15%	11%
Children Living Below Poverty Line	25%	29%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Line	52%	54%
Children with all Parents Working	66%	57%
Median Income for Families (2016 Dollars)	\$56,200	\$52,938

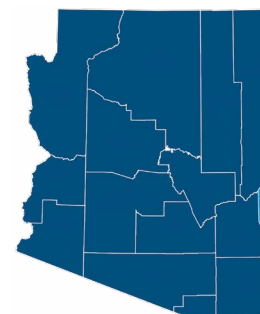
County Profile | Graham



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KIDS COUNT County Profile | Greenlee

- Lowest percentage of children living below the federal poverty line
- Lowest percentage of children with all parents in the workforce
- Lowest percentage of children raised by their grandparents



DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Population under 18	2,566	2,707
Percent of Population under 18	30%	28%
Number of Population under 5	693	738
Percent of Population under 5	8%	8%
Percent of Population Under 20, by Race/ Ethnicity		
African American	1%	2%
American Indian	2%	2%
Asian	0.5%	1%
Latino	56%	50%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.1%
Two or More Races	1%	3%
White	39%	42%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Benchmark	2009	2016
3-4 Year-olds in School	30%	52%
4-Year High School Graduation Rate	78%	92%
AzMERIT Test Scores	2015	2018
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	30%	42%
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	28%	36%

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rates	2009	2016
Violent Juvenile Arrests (Total number per 1,000 Children)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers (Total number per 1,000 Children)	14.8 (22)	10.4 (16)

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	2009	2016
Children Living in Two-Parent Families	63%	61%
Children Raised by Grandparents	N/A	4%
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	100%	100%
Children in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	0.04%
Births to Mothers without High School Education	24%	12%
Children Entering Foster Care (Total number per 1,000 Children)	0 (0)	0 (0)

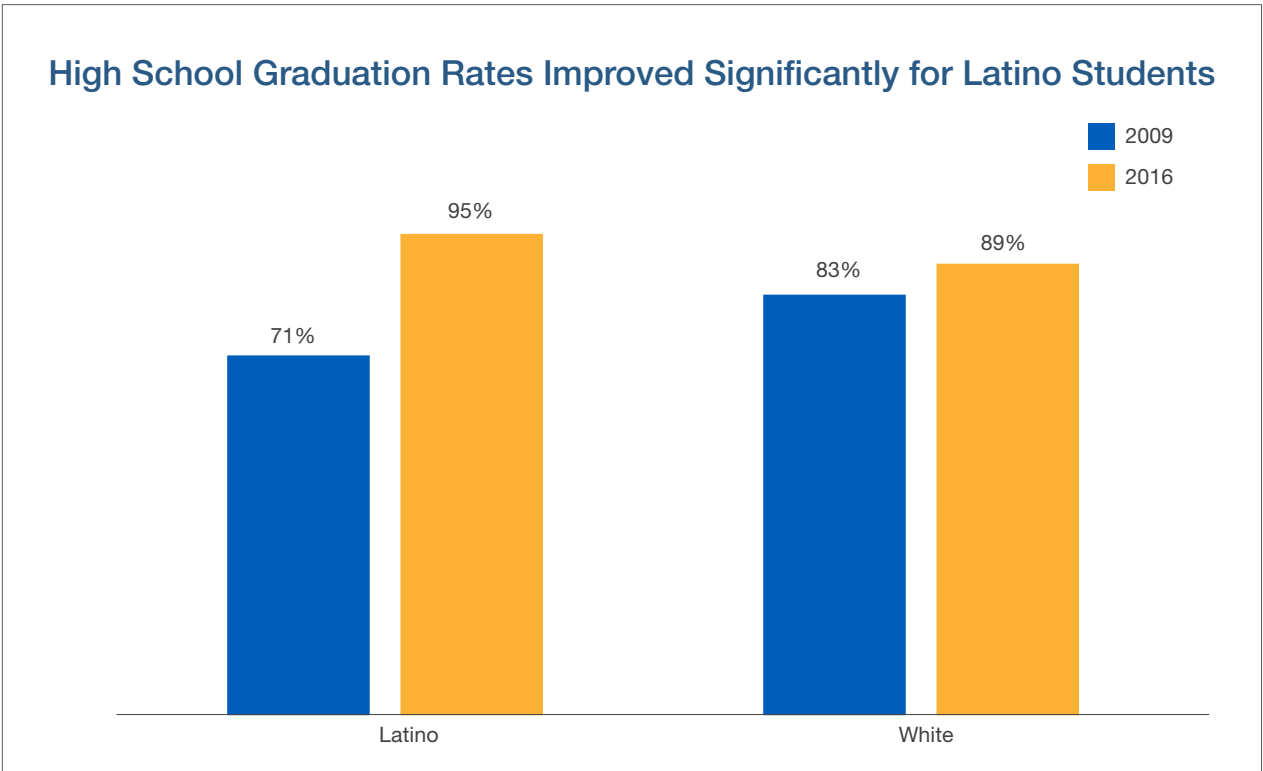
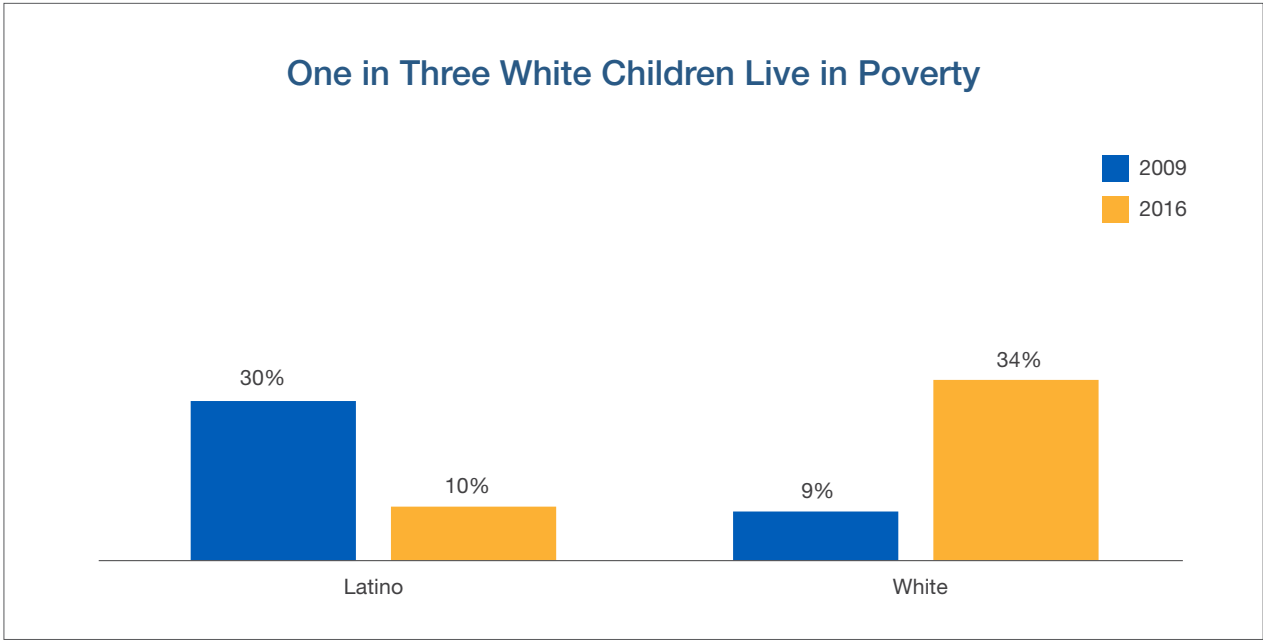
FAMILY RESOURCES

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	768	611
Percent of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	30%	23%
Children without Health Insurance	N/A	13%
Number of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance)	93	40
Rate of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance; Per 1,000 Children)	36.2	14.8
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012	2016
Number of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (Under 12 Years Old)	283	102
Percent of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	17.3%	5.5%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	2009	2016
16-19 Year-olds not in School or Working	17%	10%
Children Living Below Poverty Line	20%	19%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Line	45%	55%
Children with all Parents Working	72%	50%
Median Income for Families (2016 Dollars)	\$59,097	\$52,417

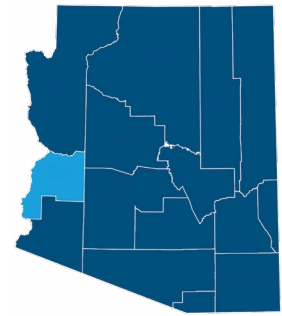
County Profile | Greenlee



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KIDS COUNT County Profile | La Paz

- Highest percentage of 16-19 year olds not in school or working
- Highest percentage of children living below 200% of the poverty level
- Large decrease in the percentage of 3-4 year-olds in school



DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Population under 18	3,637	3,490
Percent of Population under 18	18%	17%
Number of Population under 5	1,025	1,002
Percent of Population under 5	5%	5%
Percent of Population Under 20, by Race/ Ethnicity		
African American	1%	2%
American Indian	20%	19%
Asian	0.3%	0.4%
Latino	46%	49%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.02%	0.1%
Two or More Races	4%	4%
White	29%	26%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Benchmark	2009	2016
3-4 Year-olds in School	30%	52%
4-Year High School Graduation Rate	78%	92%
AzMERIT Test Scores	2015	2018
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	30%	42%
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	28%	36%

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rates	2009	2016
Violent Juvenile Arrests (Total number per 1,000 Children)	2.5 (5)	0 (0)
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers (Total number per 1,000 Children)	4 (8)	5 (10)

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	2009	2016
Children Living in Two-Parent Families	50%	51%
Children Raised by Grandparents	N/A	7%
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	94%	96%
Children in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	5%
Births to Mothers without High School Education	31%	25%
Children Entering Foster Care (Total number per 1,000 Children)	2.4 (9)	9.4 (33)

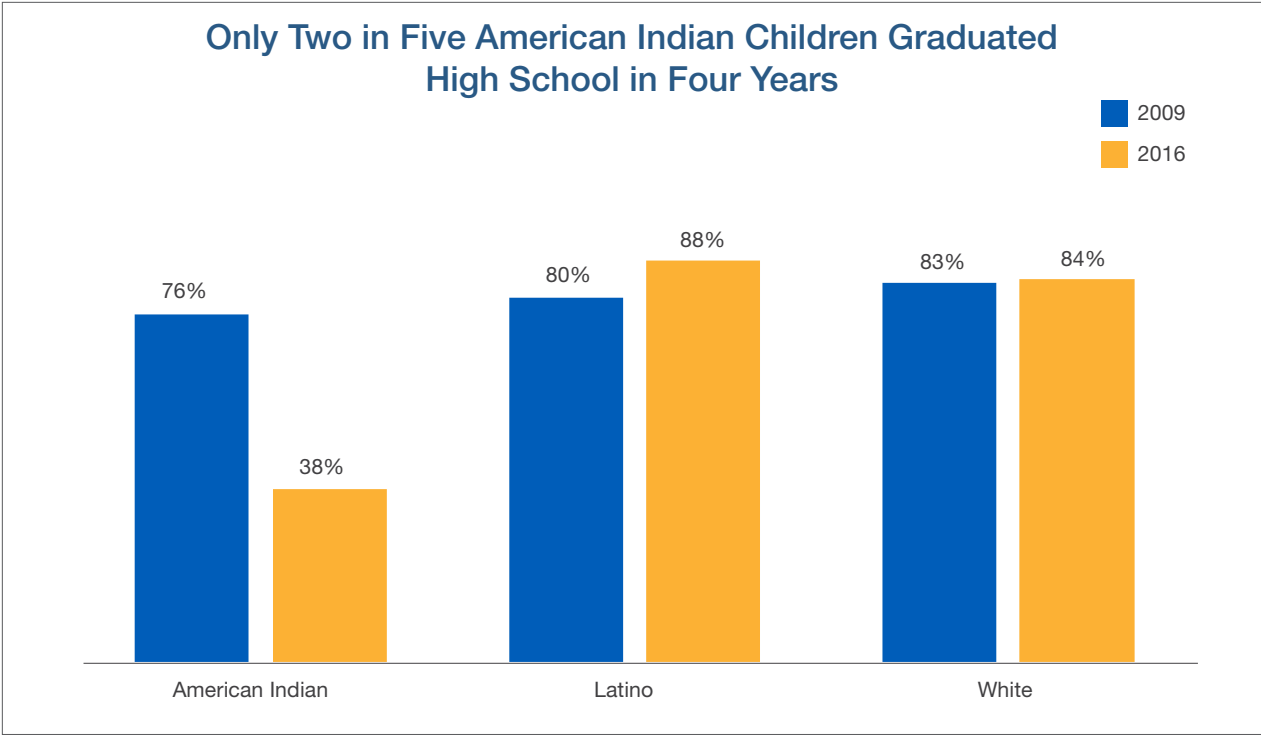
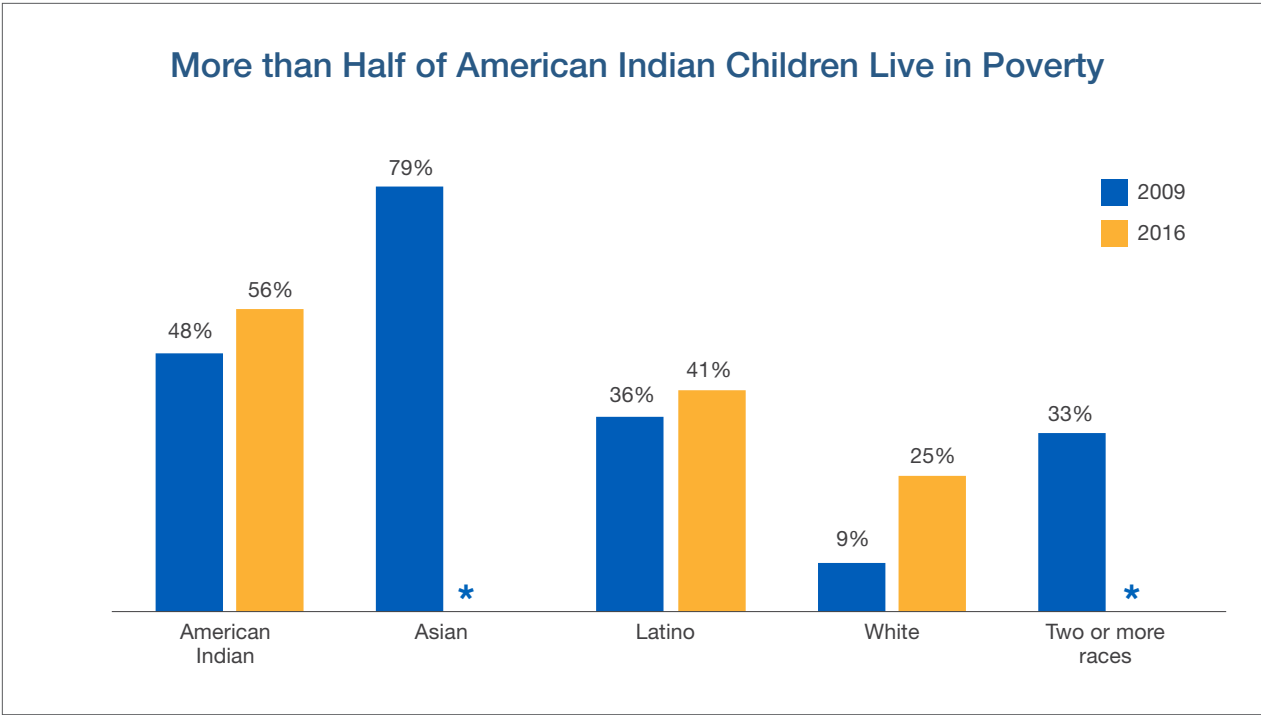
FAMILY RESOURCES

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	2,170	2,146
Percent of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	60%	61%
Children without Health Insurance	N/A	15%
Number of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance)	560	88
Rate of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance; Per 1,000 Children)	154.0	25.2
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012	2016
Number of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (Under 12 Years Old)	68	102
Percent of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2.9%	1.6%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	2009	2016
16-19 Year-olds not in School or Working	7%	17%
Children Living Below Poverty Line	29%	38%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Line	70%	76%
Children with all Parents Working	65%	62%
Median Income for Families (2016 Dollars)	\$32,700	\$35,250

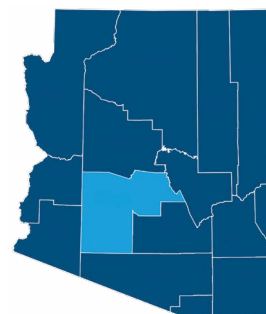
County Profile | La Paz



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KIDS COUNT County Profile | Maricopa

- Lowest percentage of children living below 200% of the poverty level
- Lowest percentage of children in juvenile detention centers
- Lowest percentage of children entering foster care



DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Population under 18	1,011,847	1,039,074
Percent of Population under 18	27%	25%
Number of Population under 5	289,852	279,492
Percent of Population under 5	8%	7%
Percent of Population Under 20, by Race/ Ethnicity		
African American	5%	6%
American Indian	2%	2%
Asian	3%	3%
Latino	42%	44%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.2%
Two or More Races	3%	4%
White	44%	41%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Benchmark	2009	2016
3-4 Year-olds in School	34%	37%
4-Year High School Graduation Rate	79%	81%
AzMERIT Test Scores	2015	2018
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	43%	46%
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	37%	44%

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rates	2009	2016
Violent Juvenile Arrests (Total number per 1,000 Children)	1.4 (746)	1.1 (655)
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers (Total number per 1,000 Children)	9.7 (5,329)	3.4 (1,985)

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	2009	2016
Children Living in Two-Parent Families	67%	64%
Children Raised by Grandparents	N/A	4%
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	94%	97%
Children in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	4%
Births to Mothers without High School Education	25%	18%
Children Entering Foster Care (Total number per 1,000 Children)	4.1 (4,378)	6.9 (7,097)

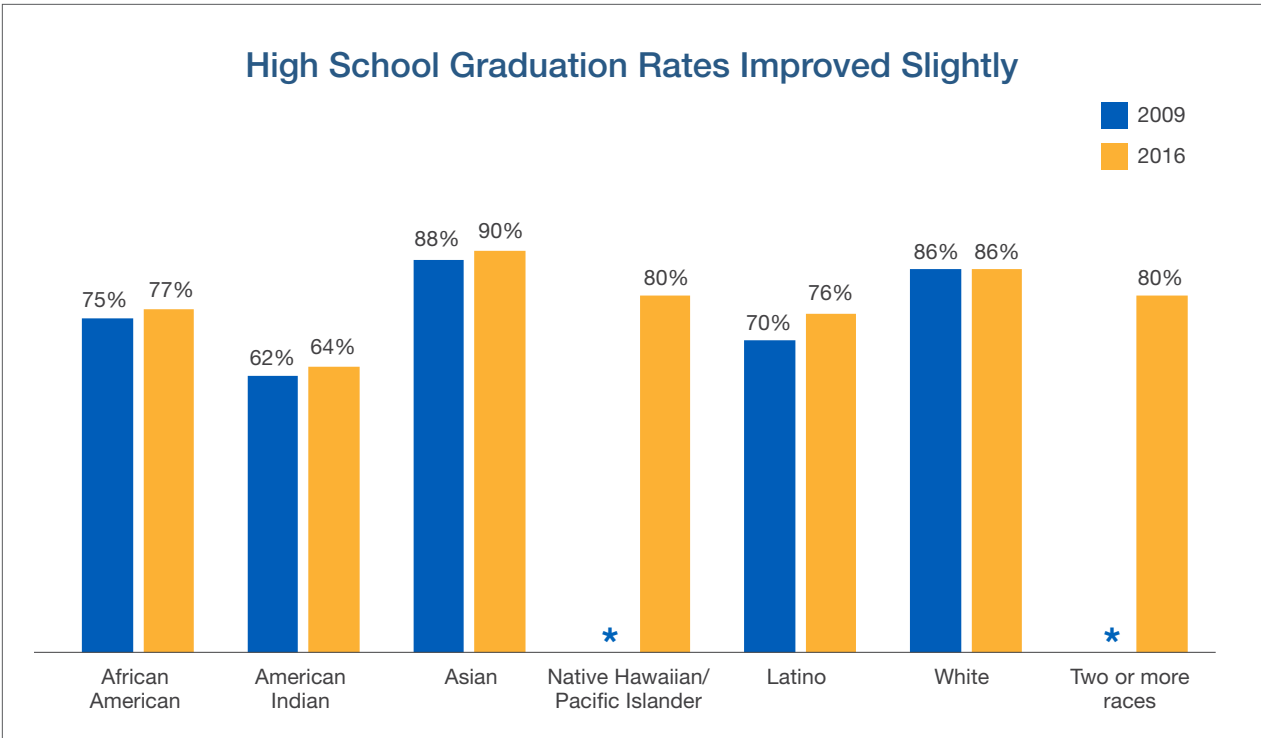
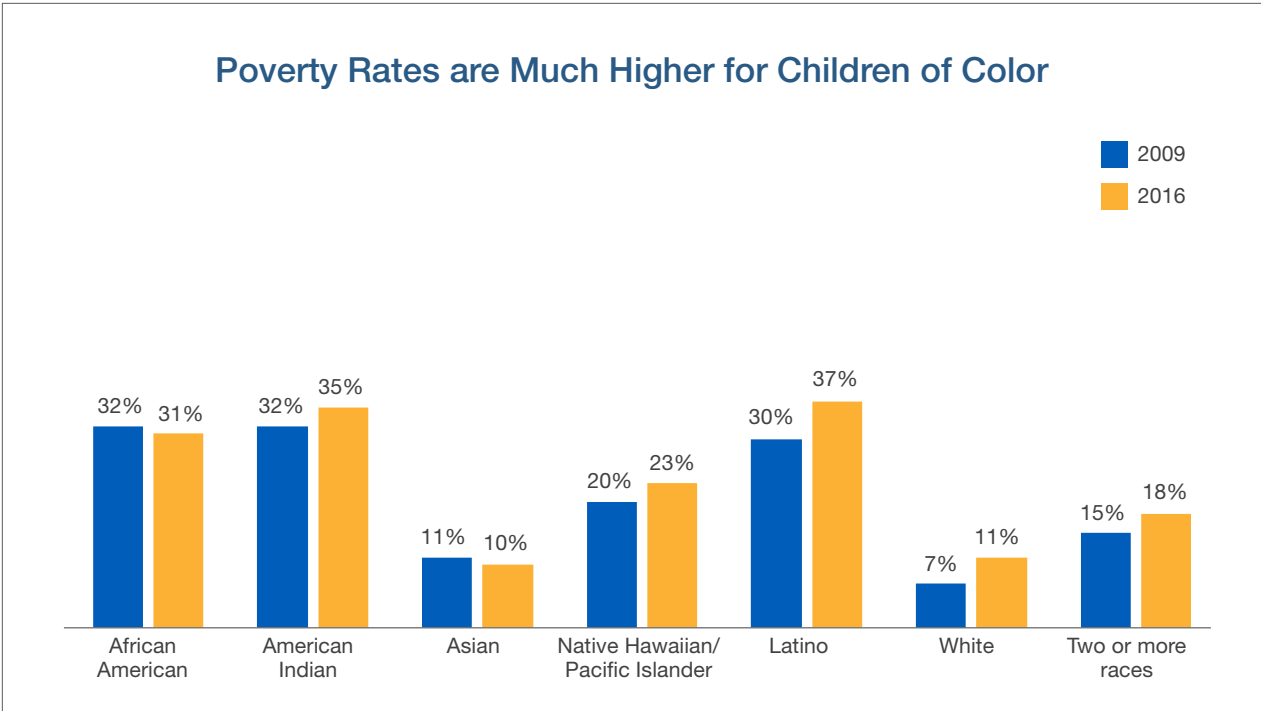
FAMILY RESOURCES

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	374,540	381,314
Percent of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	37%	37%
Children without Health Insurance	N/A	9%
Number of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance)	69,088	22,283
Rate of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance; Per 1,000 Children)	68.3	21.4
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012	2016
Number of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (Under 12 Years Old)	28,159	22,179
Percent of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	4.2%	3.2%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	2009	2016
16-19 Year-olds not in School or Working	10%	9%
Children Living Below Poverty Line	19%	24%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Line	42%	47%
Children with all Parents Working	62%	64%
Median Income for Families (2016 Dollars)	\$67,402	\$60,373

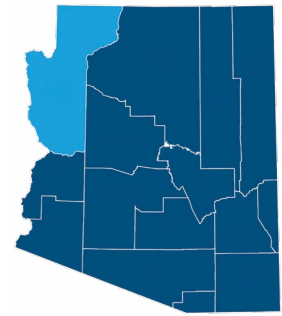
County Profile I Maricopa



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KIDS COUNT County Profile | Mohave

- Highest percentage increase in the high school graduation rate
- Large drop in median income for families



DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Population under 18	41,985	36,728
Percent of Population under 18	21%	18%
Number of Population under 5	11,335	9,107
Percent of Population under 5	6%	4%
Percent of Population Under 20, by Race/ Ethnicity		
African American	1%	1%
American Indian	3%	3%
Asian	0.5%	1%
Latino	25%	27%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.2%
Two or More Races	3%	3%
White	67%	65%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Benchmark	2009	2016
3-4 Year-olds in School	36%	40%
4-Year High School Graduation Rate	70%	83%
AzMERIT Test Scores	2015	2018
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	38%	41%
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	33%	36%

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rates	2009	2016
Violent Juvenile Arrests (Total number per 1,000 Children)	1.8 (43)	0.9 (20)
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers (Total number per 1,000 Children)	17.5 (416)	8.2 (179)

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	2009	2016
Children Living in Two-Parent Families	66%	56%
Children Raised by Grandparents	N/A	7%
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	98%	99%
Children in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	1%
Births to Mothers without High School Education	28%	21%
Children Entering Foster Care (Total number per 1,000 Children)	4.1 (174)	10.4 (395)

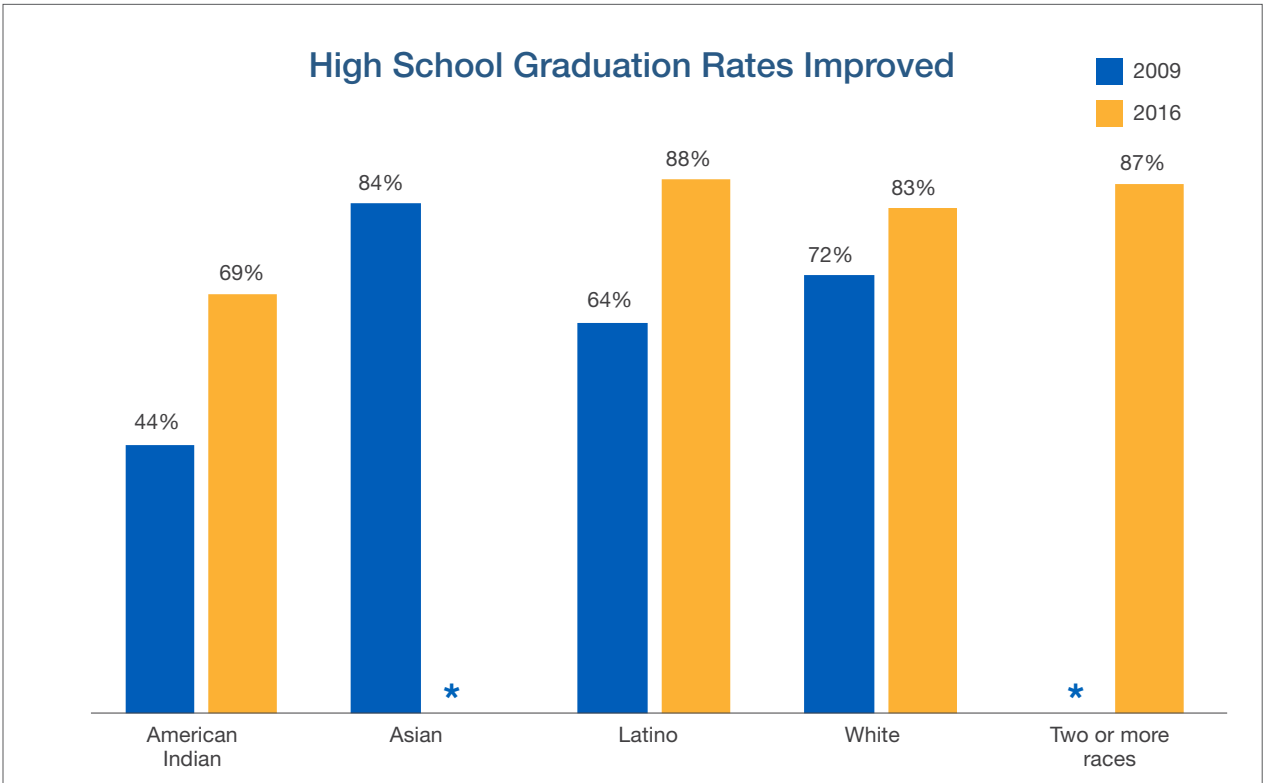
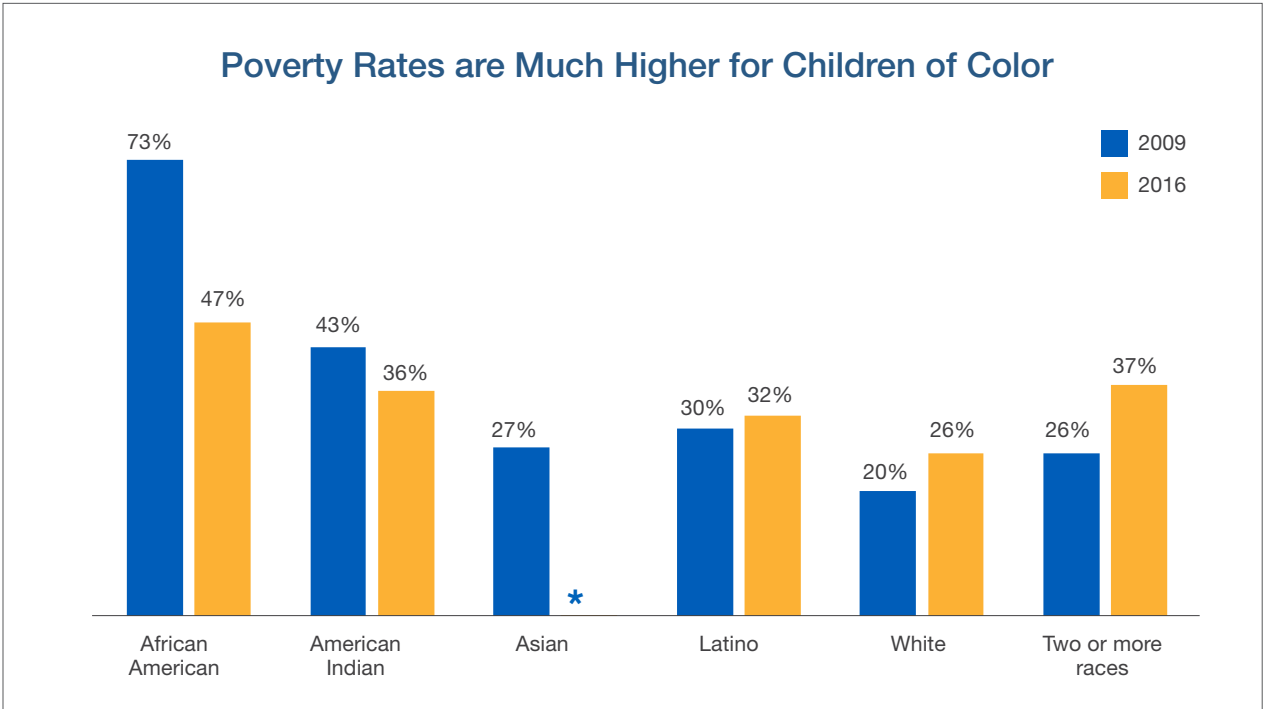
FAMILY RESOURCES

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	22,140	20,706
Percent of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	53%	56%
Children without Health Insurance	N/A	14%
Number of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance)	3,834	1,089
Rate of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance; Per 1,000 Children)	91.3	29.7
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012	2016
Number of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (Under 12 Years Old)	1,465	1,073
Percent of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	5.7%	4.6%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	2009	2016
16-19 Year-olds not in School or Working	15%	12%
Children Living Below Poverty Line	23%	28%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Line	55%	59%
Children with all Parents Working	67%	65%
Median Income for Families (2016 Dollars)	\$53,436	\$42,324

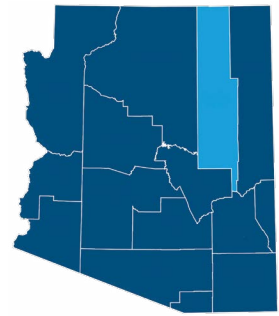
County Profile | Mohave



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KIDS COUNT County Profile | Navajo

- Third highest percentage of children participating in SNAP
- Large drop in children in juvenile detention centers



DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Population under 18	32,377	29,482
Percent of Population under 18	30%	27%
Number of Population under 5	8,889	7,777
Percent of Population under 5	8%	7%
Percent of Population Under 20, by Race/ Ethnicity		
African American	1%	1%
American Indian	50%	52%
Asian	0.4%	0.5%
Latino	13%	14%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
Two or More Races	3%	3%
White	33%	30%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Benchmark	2009	2016
3-4 Year-olds in School	41%	41%
4-Year High School Graduation Rate	71%	81%
AzMERIT Test Scores	2015	2018
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	29%	33%
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	27%	38%

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rates	2009	2016
Violent Juvenile Arrests (Total number per 1,000 Children)	1.7 (32)	0.7 (12)
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers (Total number per 1,000 Children)	12.8 (237)	8.9 (152)

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	2009	2016
Children Living in Two-Parent Families	56%	51%
Children Raised by Grandparents	N/A	11%
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	99%	100%
Children in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	2%
Births to Mothers without High School Education	25%	19%
Children Entering Foster Care (Total number per 1,000 Children)	2.8 (96)	2.9 (87)

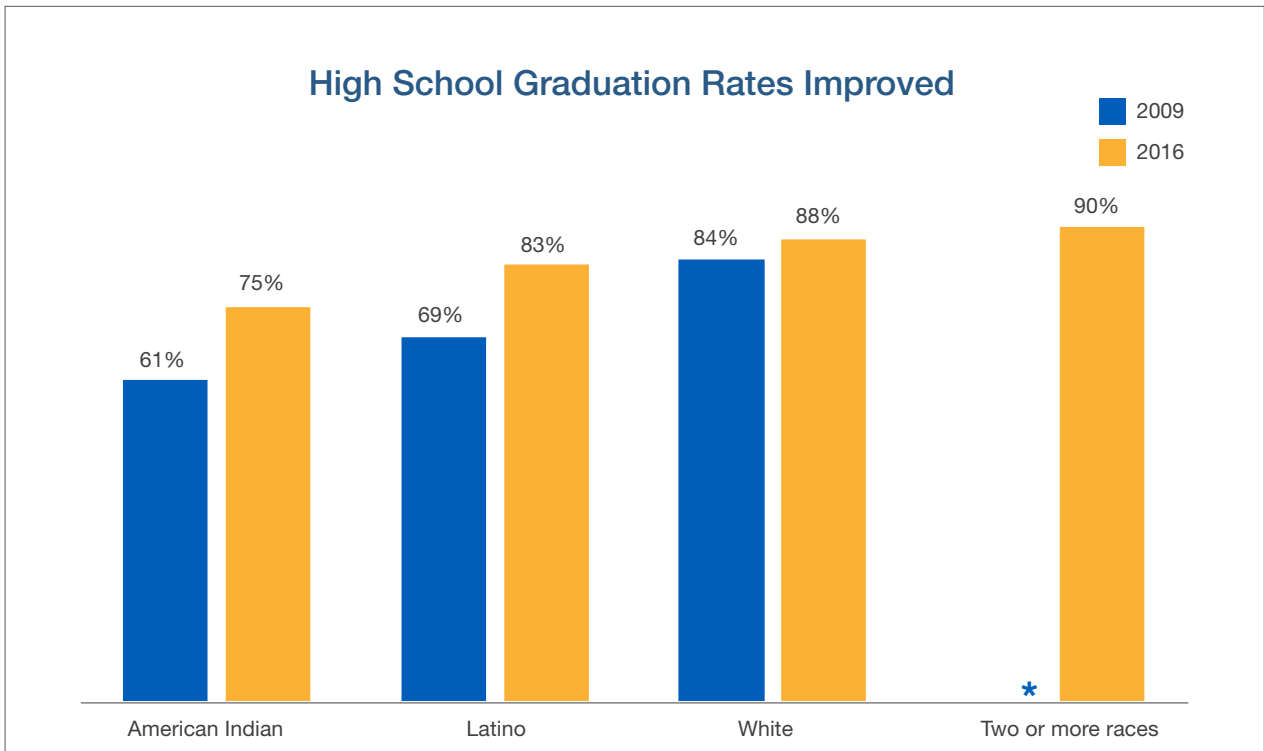
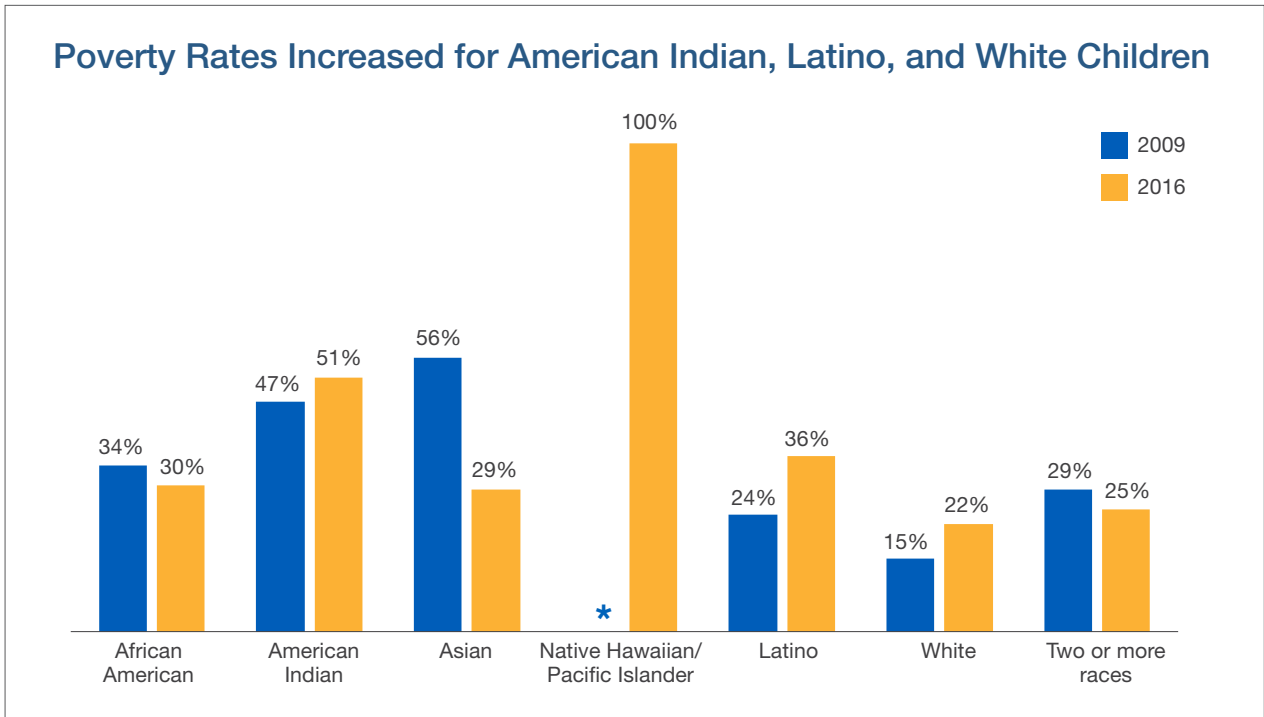
FAMILY RESOURCES

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	19,118	18,265
Percent of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	59%	62%
Children without Health Insurance	N/A	12%
Number of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance)	3,616	399
Rate of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance; Per 1,000 Children)	111.7	13.5
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012	2016
Number of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (Under 12 Years Old)	585	349
Percent of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2.9%	1.8%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	2009	2016
16-19 Year-olds not in School or Working	14%	16%
Children Living Below Poverty Line	33%	39%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Line	62%	68%
Children with all Parents Working	59%	58%
Median Income for Families (2016 Dollars)	\$46,199	\$37,008

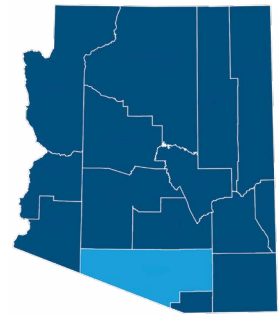
County Profile I Navajo



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KIDS COUNT County Profile | Pima

- Highest percentage of children entering foster care
- Large drop in children in juvenile detention centers



DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Population under 18	225,593	217,300
Percent of Population under 18	23%	21%
Number of Population under 5	63,345	58,735
Percent of Population under 5	6%	6%
Percent of Population Under 20, by Race/ Ethnicity		
African American	4%	4%
American Indian	3%	3%
Asian	0.4%	0.5%
Latino	50%	52%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.2%
Two or More Races	3%	3%
White	38%	35%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Benchmark	2009	2016
3-4 Year-olds in School	34%	39%
4-Year High School Graduation Rate	71%	78%
AzMERIT Test Scores	2015	2018
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	40%	43%
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	31%	37%

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rates	2009	2016
Violent Juvenile Arrests (Total number per 1,000 Children)	1.9 (236)	1.1 (129)
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers (Total number per 1,000 Children)	9.6 (1,212)	3.6 (446)

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	2009	2016
Children Living in Two-Parent Families	64%	60%
Children Raised by Grandparents	N/A	5%
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	95%	97%
Children in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	3%
Births to Mothers without High School Education	21%	16%
Children Entering Foster Care (Total number per 1,000 Children)	8.5 (2,004)	11.0 (2,422)

FAMILY RESOURCES

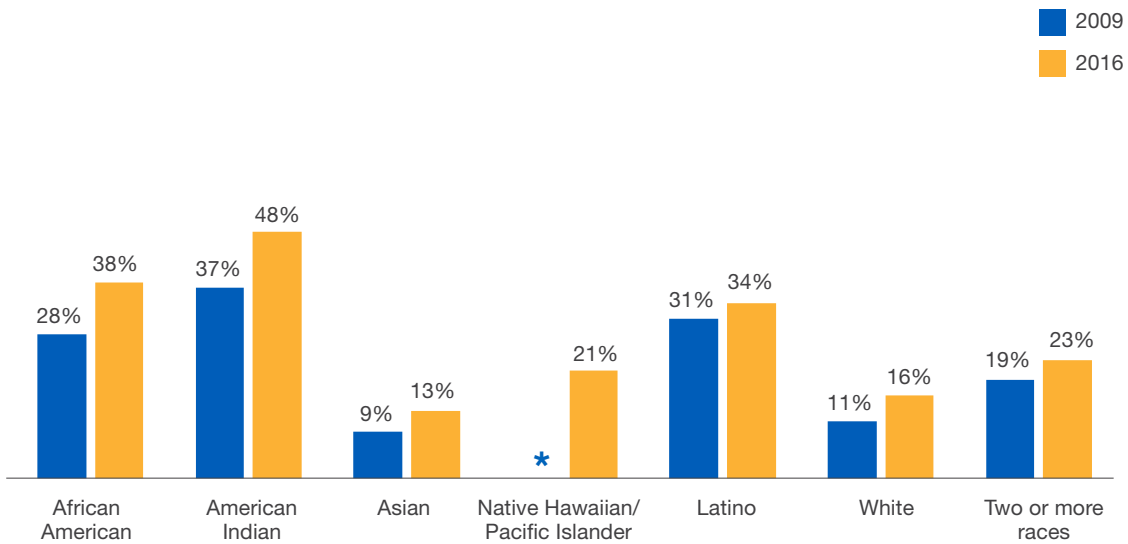
Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	91,726	92,470
Percent of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	41%	43%
Children without Health Insurance	N/A	9%
Number of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance)	17,552	6,320
Rate of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance; Per 1,000 Children)	77.8	29.1
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012	2016
Number of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (Under 12 Years Old)	11,787	8,512
Percent of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	8.0%	5.9%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

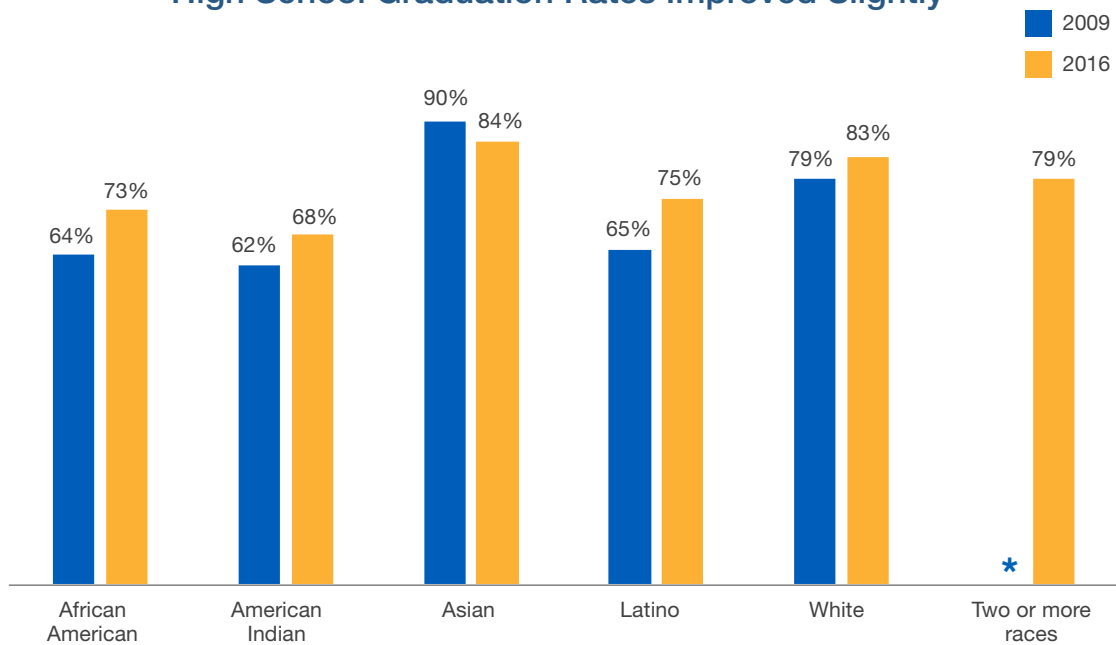
Indicator	2009	2016
16-19 Year-olds not in School or Working	9%	8%
Children Living Below Poverty Line	22%	27%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Line	48%	52%
Children with all Parents Working	67%	68%
Median Income for Families (2016 Dollars)	\$56,931	\$50,965

County Profile | Pima

Poverty Rates are Higher for Children of Color

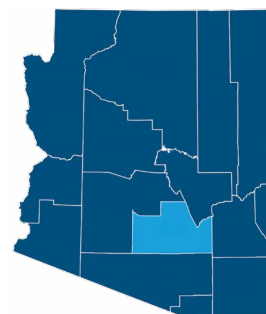


High School Graduation Rates Improved Slightly



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KIDS COUNT County Profile | Pinal



- Tied for third highest percentage of 16- to 19-year-olds not in school or working
- Third highest median income for families
- Drop in the number of two-parent families

DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Population under 18	91,908	98,015
Percent of Population under 18	26%	24%
Number of Population under 5	28,669	24,632
Percent of Population under 5	8%	6%
Percent of Population Under 20, by Race/ Ethnicity		
African American	5%	5%
American Indian	5%	5%
Asian	1%	1%
Latino	40%	41%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.2%
Two or More Races	3%	4%
White	46%	44%

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	2009	2016
Children Living in Two-Parent Families	68%	64%
Children Raised by Grandparents	N/A	5%
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	97%	99%
Children in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	2%
Births to Mothers without High School Education	19%	17%
Children Entering Foster Care (Total number per 1,000 Children)	4.9 (375)	7.1 (687)

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	2009	2016
16-19 Year-olds not in School or Working	13%	15%
Children Living Below Poverty Line	19%	24%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Line	47%	53%
Children with all Parents Working	62%	62%
Median Income for Families (2016 Dollars)	\$57,211	\$54,065

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Benchmark	2009	2016
3-4 Year-olds in School	29%	31%
4-Year High School Graduation Rate	67%	72%
AzMERIT Test Scores	2015	2018
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	33%	38%
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	24%	29%

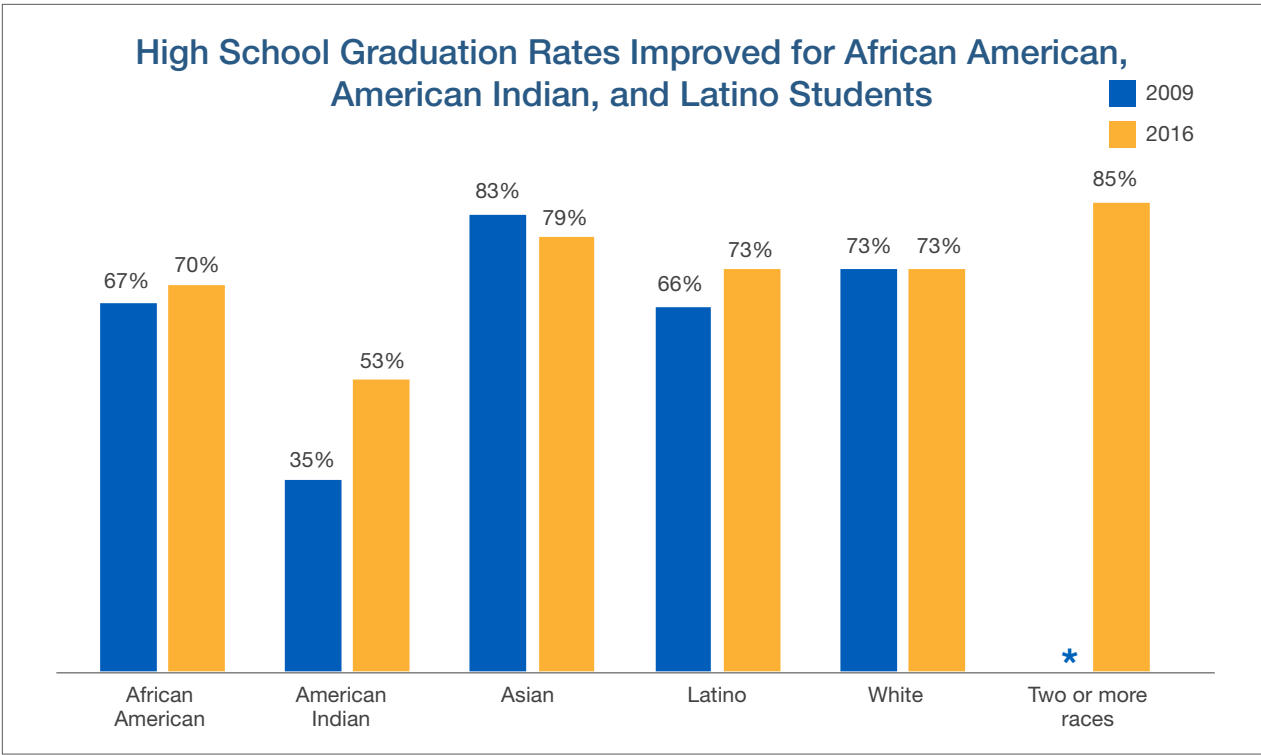
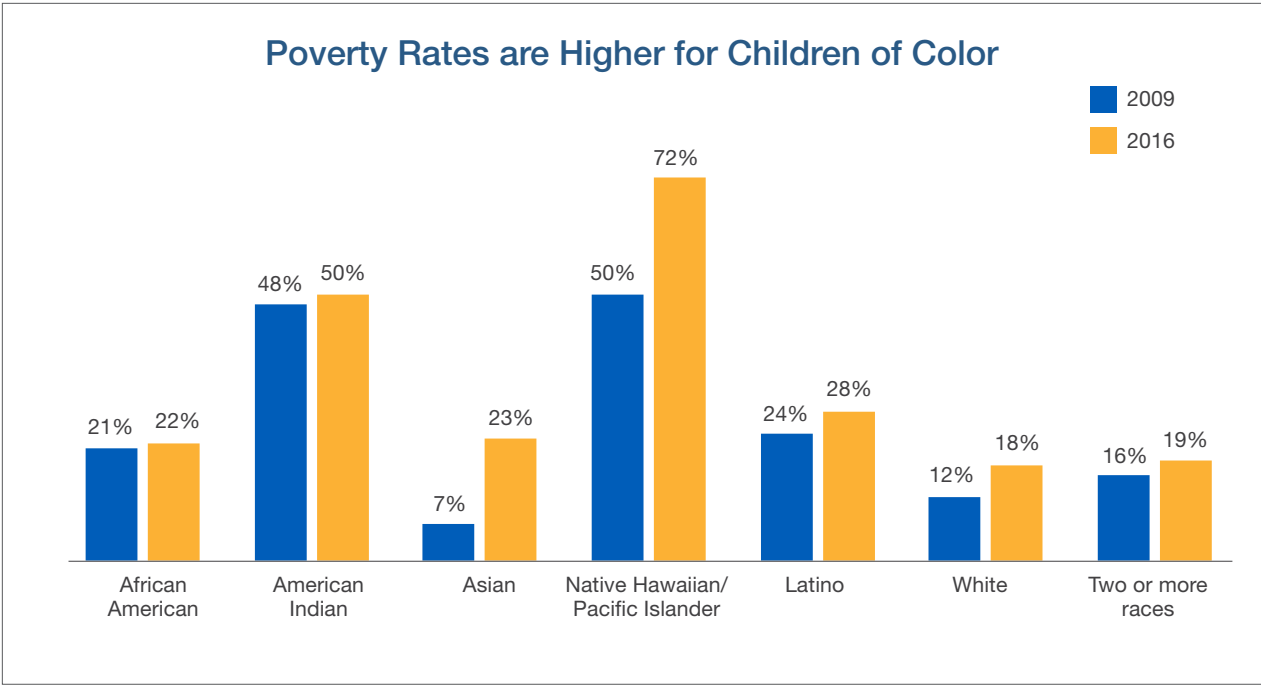
JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rates	2009	2016
Violent Juvenile Arrests (Total number per 1,000 Children)	1.8 (86)	1.2 (67)
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers (Total number per 1,000 Children)	16.2 (776)	4.5 (255)

FAMILY RESOURCES

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	32,103	38,035
Percent of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	35%	39%
Children without Health Insurance	N/A	9%
Number of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance)	5,378	2,485
Rate of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance; Per 1,000 Children)	58.5	25.4
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012	2016
Number of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (Under 12 Years Old)	2,243	1,886
Percent of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	3.4%	2.9%

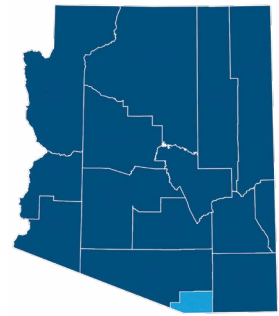
County Profile | Pinal



* Data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information or not available from the Arizona Department of Education.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Santa Cruz

- Highest percentage of children born to mothers without a high school education
- Highest percentage increase of children with all parents in the workforce



DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Population under 18	14,527	12,697
Percent of Population under 18	31%	28%
Number of Population under 5	3,735	3,199
Percent of Population under 5	8%	7%
Percent of Population Under 20, by Race/ Ethnicity		
African American	0.1%	0.3%
American Indian	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	0.3%	0.4%
Latino	93%	93%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.01%	0.01%
Two or More Races	0.2%	0.4%
White	6%	6%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Benchmark	2009	2016
3-4 Year-olds in School	22%	32%
4-Year High School Graduation Rate	80%	91%
AzMERIT Test Scores	2015	2018
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	33%	40%
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	31%	35%

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rates	2009	2016
Violent Juvenile Arrests (Total number per 1,000 Children)	4.3 (36)	0.8 (6)
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers (Total number per 1,000 Children)	24.4 (206)	13.6 (102)

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	2009	2016
Children Living in Two-Parent Families	70%	55%
Children Raised by Grandparents	N/A	9%
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	95%	97%
Children in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	7%
Births to Mothers without High School Education	27%	26%
Children Entering Foster Care (Total number per 1,000 Children)	0.9 (12)	2.6 (35)

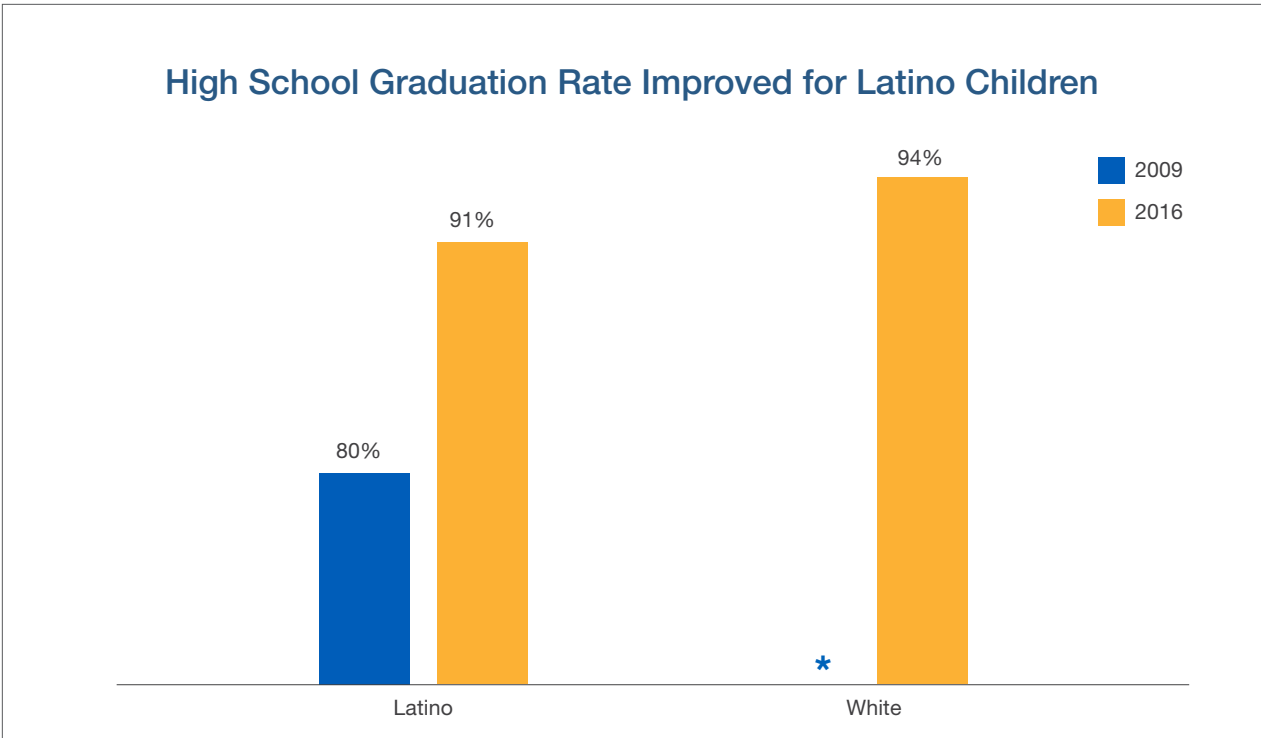
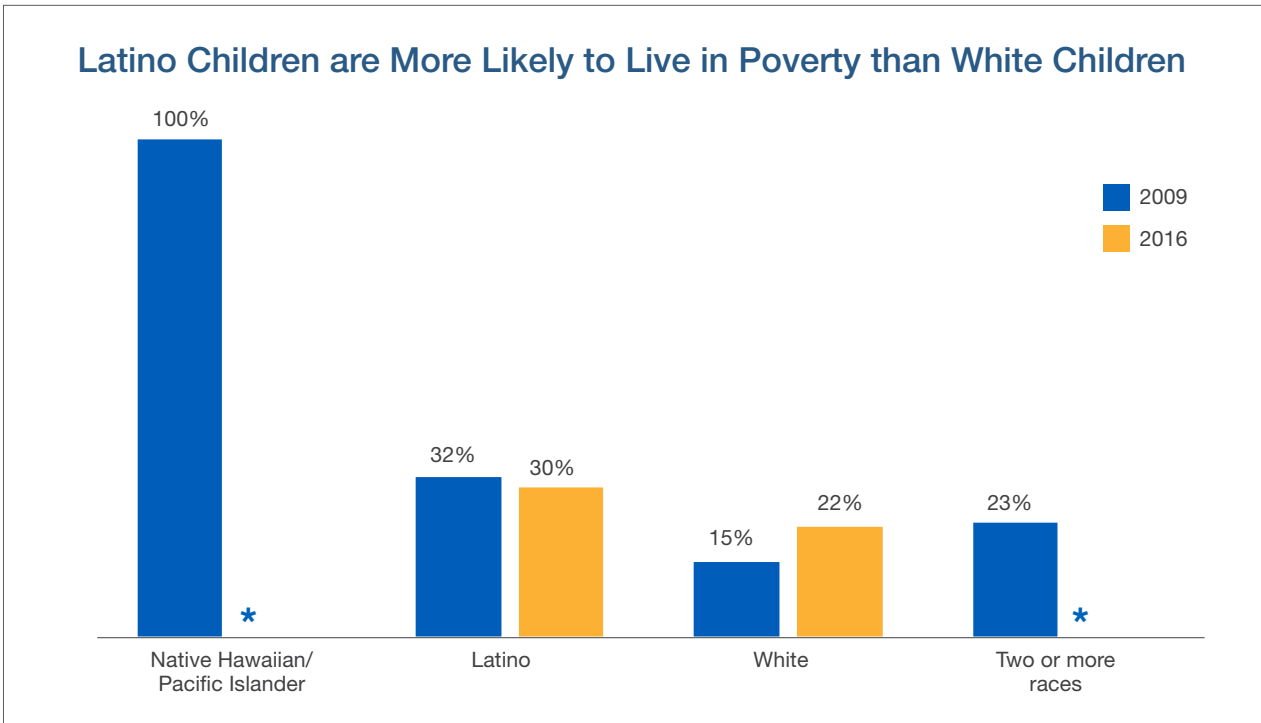
FAMILY RESOURCES

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	6,828	7,436
Percent of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	47%	59%
Children without Health Insurance	N/A	10%
Number of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance)	744	241
Rate of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance; Per 1,000 Children)	51.2	19.0
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012	2016
Number of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (Under 12 Years Old)	253	225
Percent of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2.8%	0.3%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	2009	2016
16-19 Year-olds not in School or Working	5%	5%
Children Living Below Poverty Line	30%	29%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Line	61%	63%
Children with all Parents Working	54%	65%
Median Income for Families (2016 Dollars)	\$46,210	\$42,000

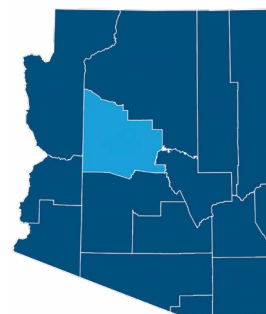
County Profile | Santa Cruz



* Data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information or not available from the Arizona Department of Education.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Yavapai

- Highest percentage of children living in two-parent families
- Lowest percentage of the population under 18



DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Population under 18	40,930	37,758
Percent of Population under 18	19%	17%
Number of Population under 5	10,835	9,609
Percent of Population under 5	5%	4%
Percent of Population Under 20, by Race/ Ethnicity		
African American	1%	1%
American Indian	2%	2%
Asian	1%	1%
Latino	26%	28%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
Two or More Races	3%	3%
White	68%	65%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Benchmark	2009	2016
3-4 Year-olds in School	30%	41%
4-Year High School Graduation Rate	73%	85%
AzMERIT Test Scores	2015	2018
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	42%	44%
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	30%	37%

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rates	2009	2016
Violent Juvenile Arrests (Total number per 1,000 Children)	1.4 (34)	1.1 (25)
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers (Total number per 1,000 Children)	24.3 (574)	13.0 (289)

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	2009	2016
Children Living in Two-Parent Families	67%	67%
Children Raised by Grandparents	N/A	7%
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	97%	99%
Children in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	2%
Births to Mothers without High School Education	26%	18%
Children Entering Foster Care (Total number per 1,000 Children)	4.9 (202)	7.3 (278)

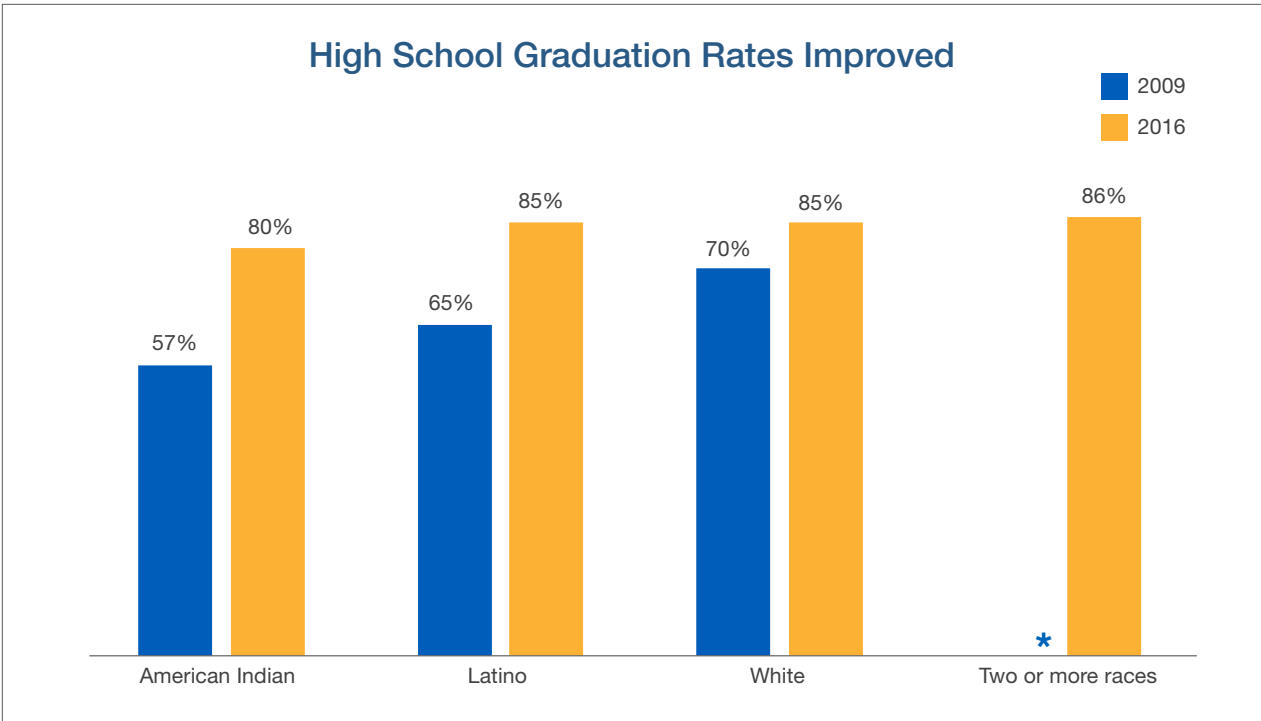
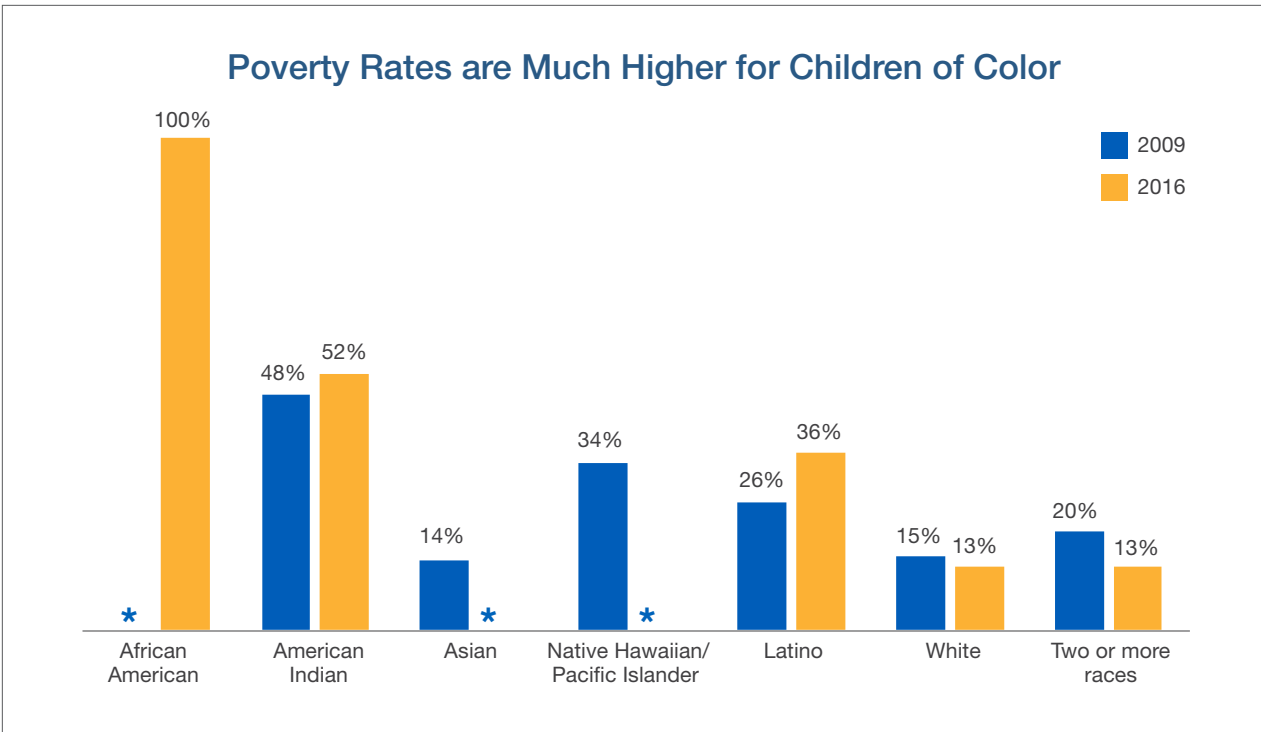
FAMILY RESOURCES

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	15,174	13,865
Percent of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	37%	37%
Children without Health Insurance	N/A	12%
Number of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance)	2,113	896
Rate of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance; Per 1,000 Children)	51.6	23.7
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012	2016
Number of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (Under 12 Years Old)	941	672
Percent of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	3.8%	2.7%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	2009	2016
16-19 Year-olds not in School or Working	11%	10%
Children Living Below Poverty Line	18%	21%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Line	47%	48%
Children with all Parents Working	65%	64%
Median Income for Families (2016 Dollars)	\$57,096	\$52,319

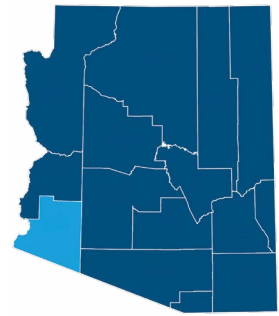
County Profile | Yavapai



* Data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information or not available from the Arizona Department of Education.

KIDS COUNT County Profile | Yuma

- Highest percentage of children in limited-English proficient households
- Large increase in the 4-year high school graduation rate



DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Population under 18	55,002	52,390
Percent of Population under 18	28%	25%
Number of Population under 5	15,168	15,012
Percent of Population under 5	8%	7%
Percent of Population Under 20, by Race/ Ethnicity		
African American	1%	1%
American Indian	1%	1%
Asian	1%	1%
Latino	77%	79%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
Two or More Races	2%	2%
White	18%	16%

EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Benchmark	2009	2016
3-4 Year-olds in School	30%	38%
4-Year High School Graduation Rate	74%	88%
AzMERIT Test Scores	2015	2018
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	29%	35%
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	29%	31%

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Rates	2009	2016
Violent Juvenile Arrests (Total number per 1,000 Children)	1.9 (59)	1.0 (30)
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers (Total number per 1,000 Children)	27.4 (849)	10.7 (307)

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	2009	2016
Children Living in Two-Parent Families	62%	65%
Children Raised by Grandparents	N/A	5%
Children Who are U.S. Citizens	94%	96%
Children in Limited English-Speaking Households	N/A	10%
Births to Mothers without High School Education	27%	24%
Children Entering Foster Care (Total number per 1,000 Children)	1.8 (100)	5.1 (270)

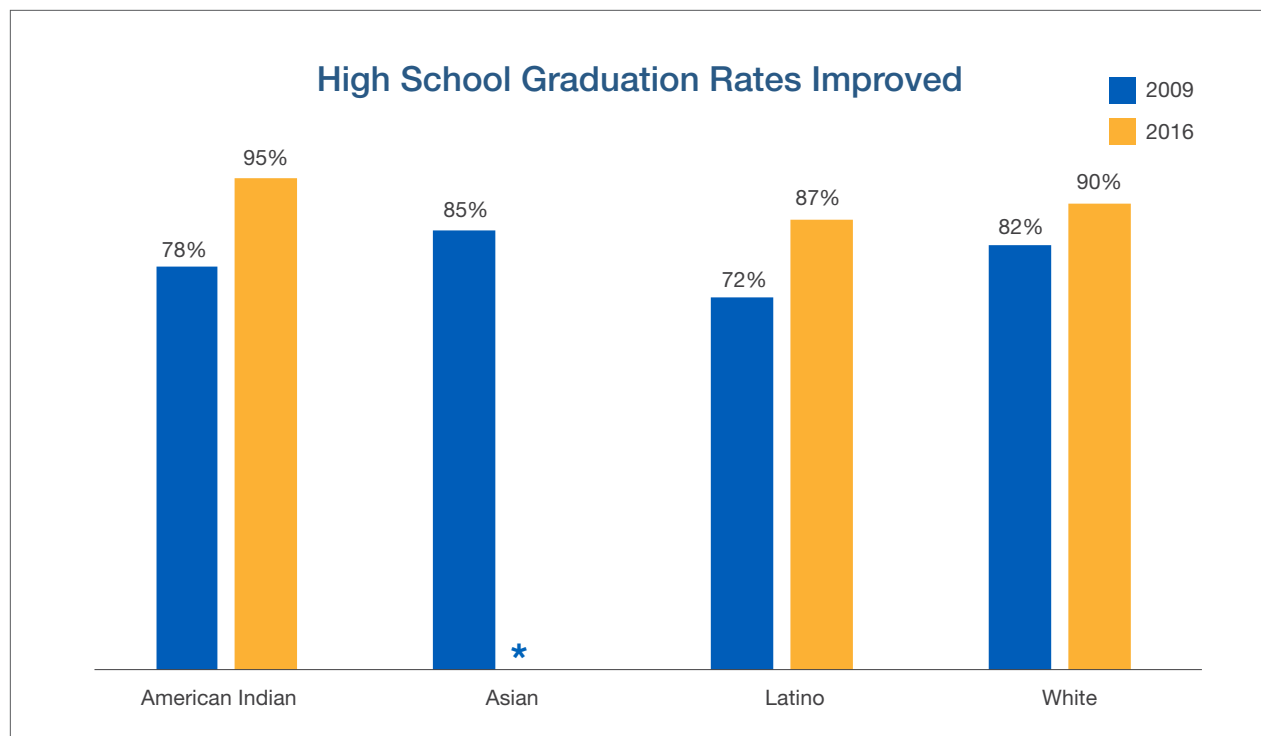
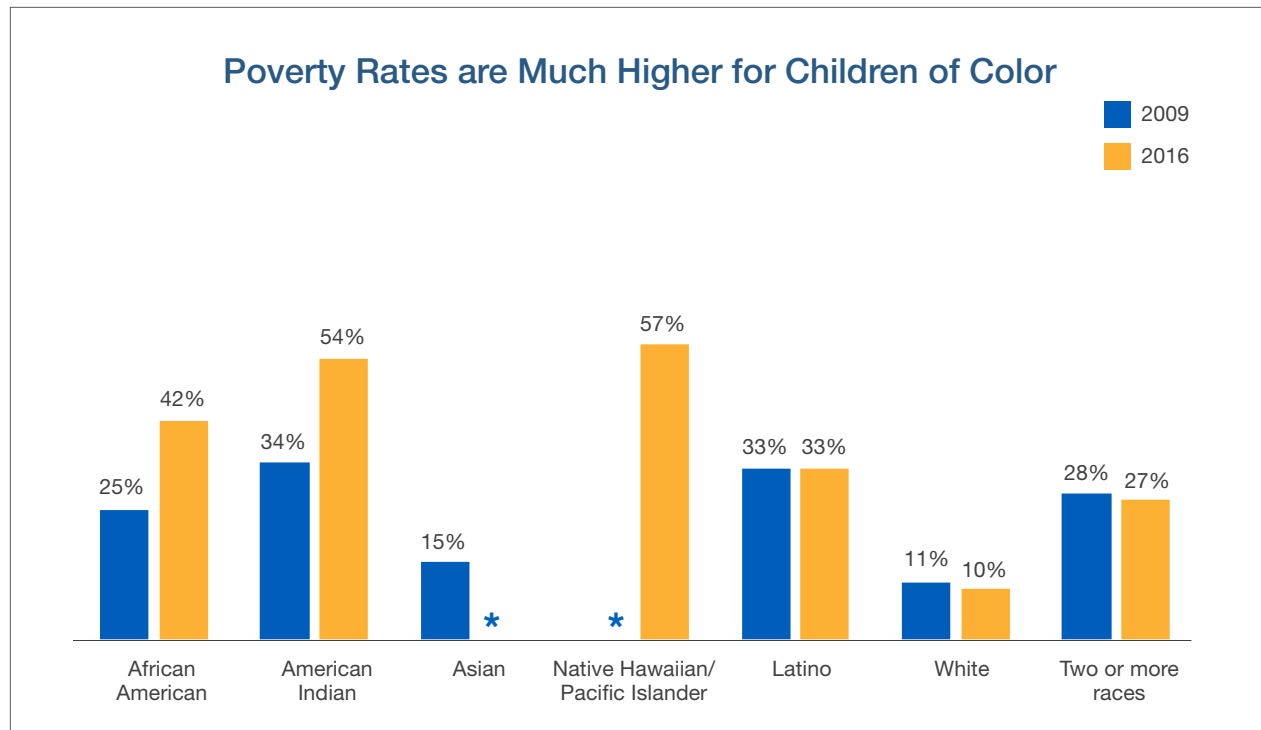
FAMILY RESOURCES

Statistic	2009	2016
Number of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	25,831	27,532
Percent of Children Participating in SNAP (Nutrition Assistance)	47%	53%
Children without Health Insurance	N/A	15.2%
Number of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance)	3,084	1,077
Rate of Children Participating in TANF (Cash Assistance; Per 1,000 Children)	56.1	20.6
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012	2016
Number of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance (Under 12 Years Old)	1,301	1,032
Percent of Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	3.6%	2.9%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	2009	2016
16-19 Year-olds not in School or Working	11%	9%
Children Living Below Poverty Line	28%	30%
Children Living Below 200% of the Poverty Line	62%	61%
Children with all Parents Working	64%	63%
Median Income for Families (2016 Dollars)	\$43,310	\$40,757

County Profile | Yuma



* Data not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information or not available from the Arizona Department of Education.



Arizona

KIDS COUNT Databook

Comparing Counties

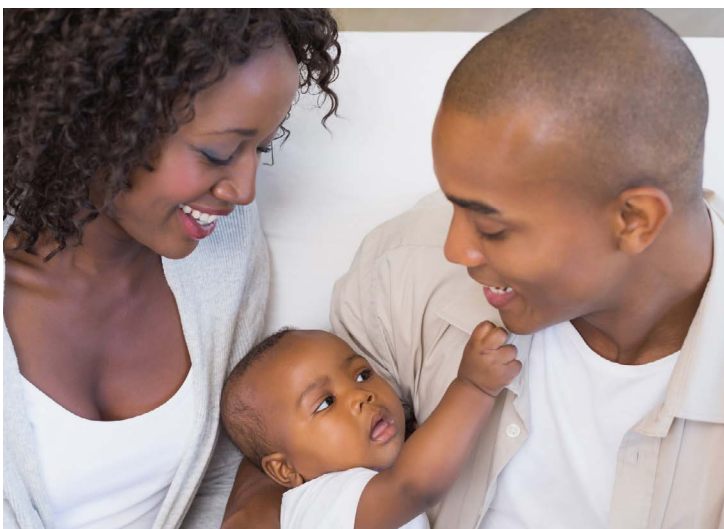
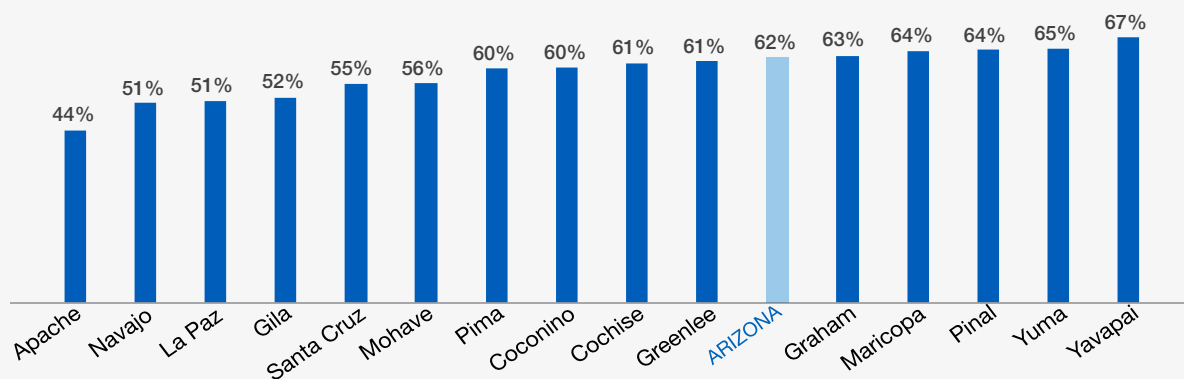
Families	40
Economics	45
Education	51
Juvenile Justice	56
Family Resources	58

Families

Children Living in Two-Parent Families

Children growing up in single-parent families typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families.

Children Living in Two-Parent Families, 2016



Why the Data Matters

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

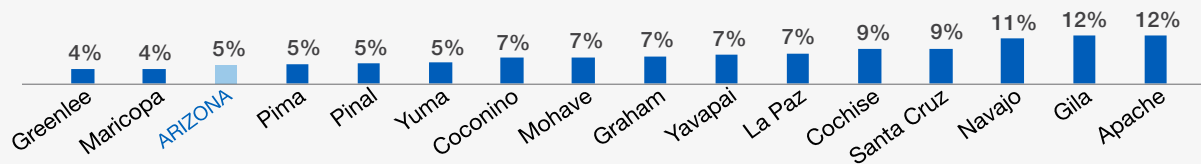
KIDS COUNT® Data Center, “Children Living in Single-Parent Families,” (2013).

Families

Children Being Raised by their Grandparents

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

Children Being Raised by their Grandparents, 2016



Why the Data Matters

“Older adults who take custody of their grandchildren are more likely to be poor. About two-thirds of these families live in households with incomes less than 200 percent of the federal poverty line. Grandparents in these families are less likely to be employed, less likely to receive help with child care and more likely to suffer from physical disabilities and chronic health problems. These grandparents experience higher levels of stress compared with other grandparents and are more likely to face mental health and financial problems . . . Children raised by grandparents are more likely to experience challenges as well. Because they are often living in an unofficial arrangement, they are less likely to qualify for social services. And they are more likely to experience emotional and behavioral problems.”

“When Grandparents Raise Their Grandchildren,” The Bronfenbrenner Center for Translational Research at Cornell University, Psychologytoday.com, 2017.

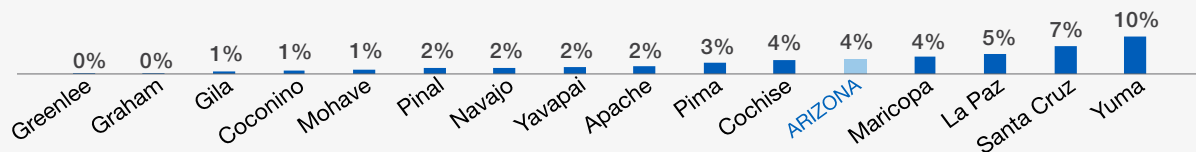


Families

Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households

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

Children Living in Limited English-Speaking Households, 2016



Why the Data Matters

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

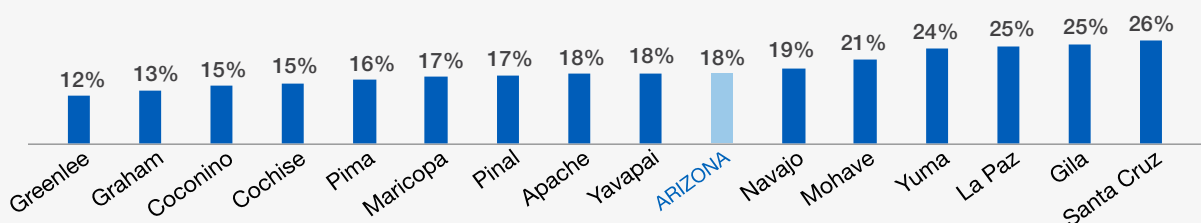
Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, "America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2017," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Families

Births to Mothers Without a High School Education

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

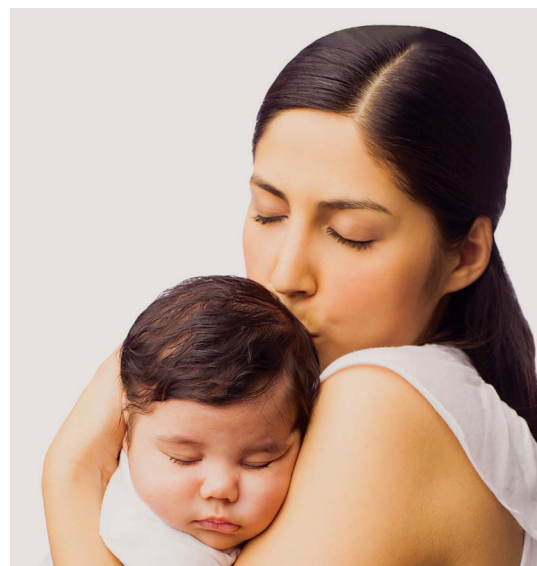
Births to Mothers without a High School Education, 2016



Why the Data Matters

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

Livingston, G. and Cohn, D., “Record Share of New Mothers are College Educated,” Pew Research, *Social and Demographic Trends*, 2013, p. 2.

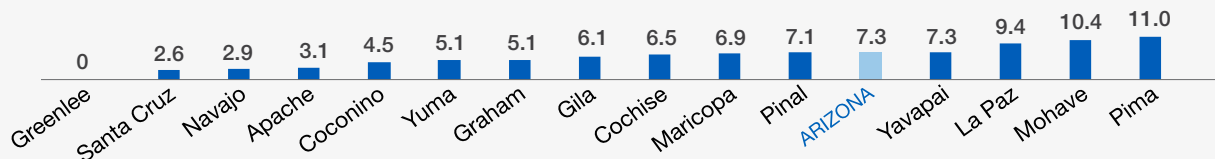


Families

Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children)

In 2018, Arizona had the 12th highest foster care entry rate in the nation.

Children Entering Foster Care (per 1,000 children), 2016



Why the Data Matters

“Children in foster care, as a result of exposure to risk factors such as poverty, maltreatment, and the foster care experience, face multiple threats to their healthy development, including poor physical health, attachment disorders, compromised brain functioning, inadequate social skills, and mental health difficulties . . . Moreover, many youths leaving foster care end up in jail or on public assistance, or otherwise represent an economic cost to the community.”

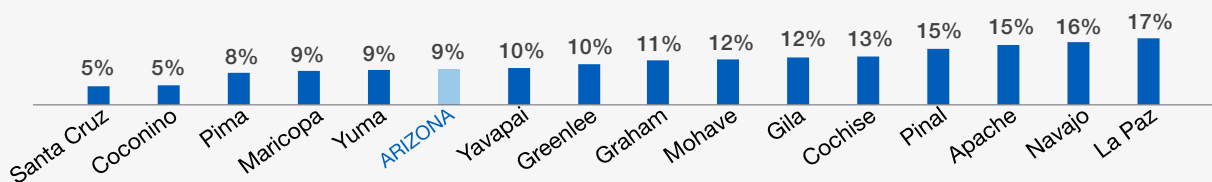
Jones Harden, B. “Safety and Stability for Foster Children: A Developmental Perspective,” *The Future of Children*, Volume 14 (1), 2004, pp. 31-47.

Economics

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

School and work help teens acquire the skills, knowledge, experience, and support they need to become productive adults.

16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working, 2016



Why the Data Matters

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

KIDS COUNT® Data Center, “Teens Ages 16 to 19 not Attending School and not Working,” (2013).

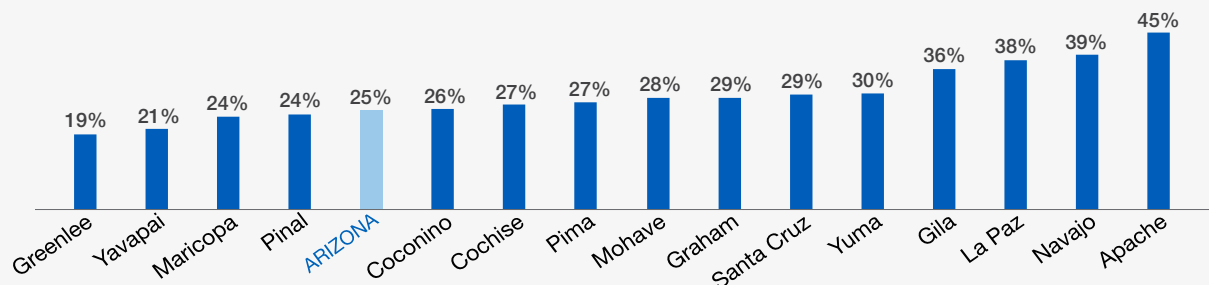


Economics

Children Living in Poverty

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

Children Living in Poverty, 2016



In 2016,
a family of four
earning
\$24,300
a year or less
lived below
the federal
poverty level.



Why the Data Matters

“Children living in poverty are vulnerable to environmental, educational, health, and safety risks. Compared with their peers, children living in poverty, especially young children, are more likely to have cognitive, behavioral, and socio-emotional difficulties. Throughout their lifetimes, they are more likely to complete fewer years of school and experience more years of unemployment.”

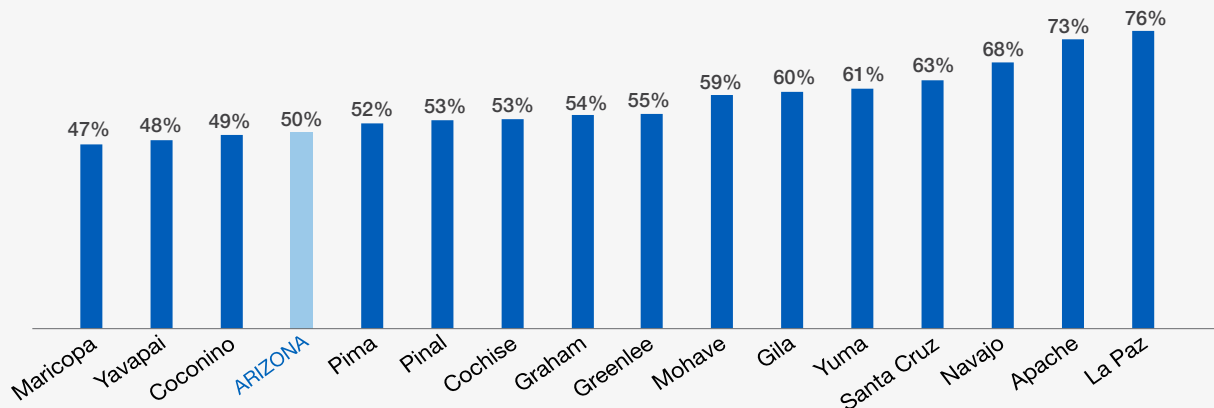
Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, “America’s Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being” (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2017).

Economics

Children Living Below 200 Percent of the Poverty Level

In 12 of the 15 Arizona counties, more than half of children live in low-income families.

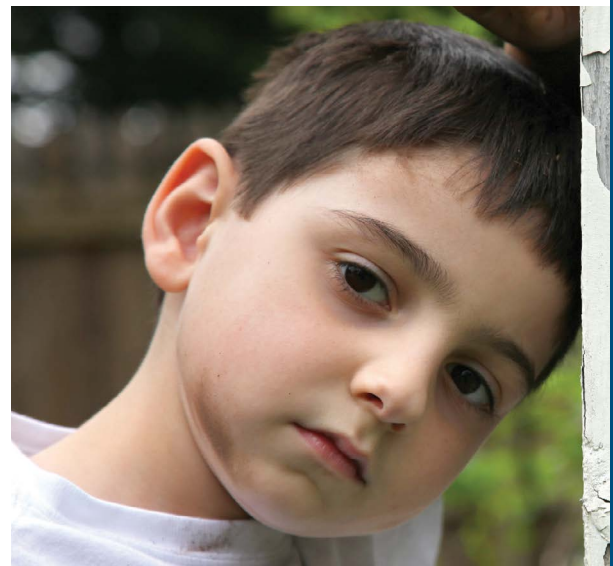
Children Living Below 200 Percent of the Poverty Level, 2016



Why the Data Matters

“Children living in poverty are vulnerable to environmental, educational, health, and safety risks. Compared with their peers, children living in poverty, especially young children, are more likely to have cognitive, behavioral, and socio-emotional difficulties. Throughout their lifetimes, they are more likely to complete fewer years of school and experience more years of unemployment.”

Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, “America’s Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being” (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2017).

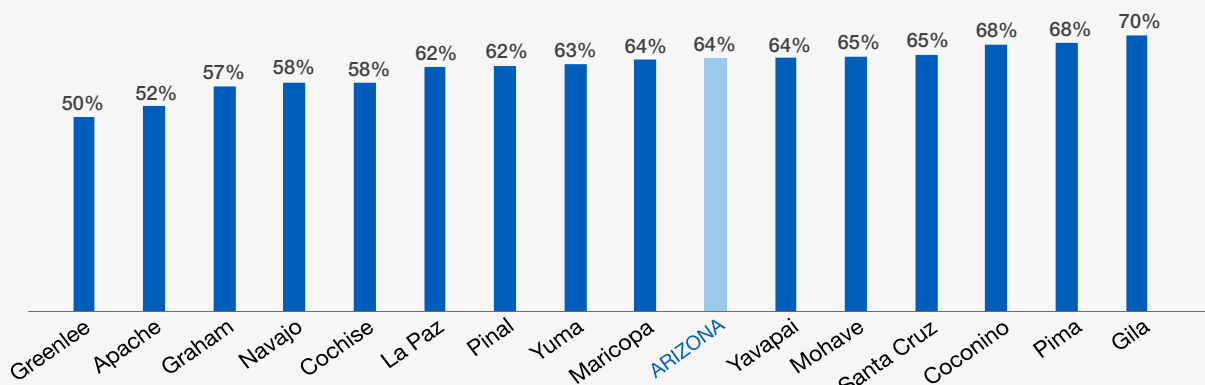


Economics

Parents in the Workforce

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

Children Living In Families with All Parents in the Workforce, 2016



Why the Data Matters

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

Child Trends Data Bank, (2013), “Secure Parental Employment.”

Stefani's Story

Stefani and her husband Luis are two busy parents with full time jobs who continuously struggle to find affordable child care. For now, they rely on Stefani's aunt to care for her two youngest children, ages one and three, while both parents are at work. However, it is a short-term solution and not a permanent, stable source of child care.

Stefani knows firsthand the benefits high quality child care can provide. When her oldest son was born, she received assistance through Arizona's Department of Economic Security's (DES) Child Care Assistance Program. She was able to secure a spot for him in a neighborhood child care center, while getting financial assistance to pay a portion of the weekly rate. "I knew he had a safe place to go where he would thrive while we were at work." Once her son turned three, Stefani was lucky to secure a spot in



Tempe PRE, a two-year pilot program launched in 2017 by the Tempe City Council to increase access to high-quality preschool at no cost for qualifying families. "The early education he received in child care and through Tempe PRE helped him with knowing his colors, shapes and letters. He even exceeded the target scores for entering kindergarten, I was so proud." Stefani also added that his child care and preschool experiences provided a great opportunity for socialization.

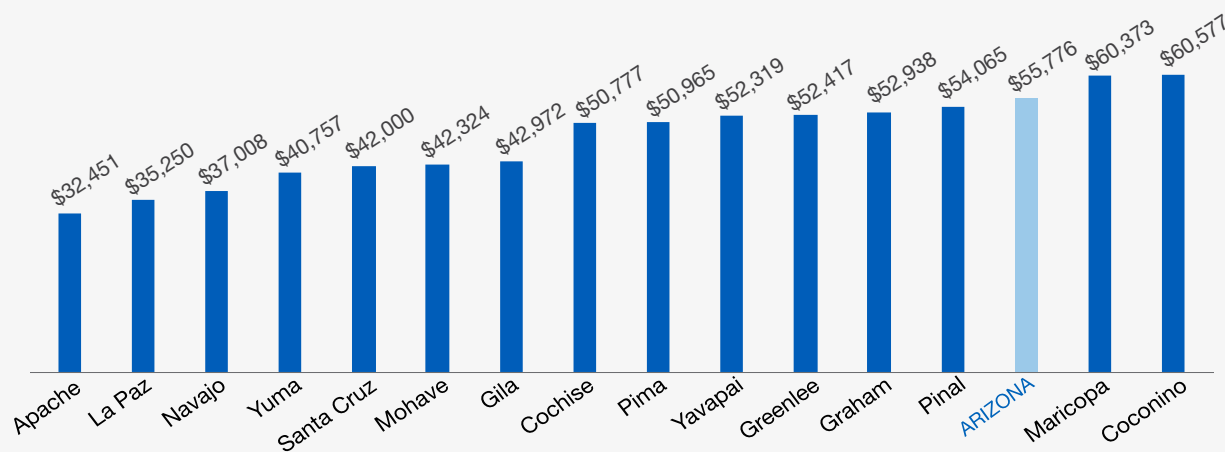
Stefani's second child is now preschool age and she is concerned about his readiness for school. Stefani's family no longer qualifies for child care assistance through DES. Additionally, the Tempe PRE program her older son participated in currently has a long waitlist. "I just want my children to have the same opportunity as other kids to learn, grow and thrive."

Economics

Median Income for Families with Children

Arizona family income has dropped by \$5,700 between 2009 and 2016.*

Median Income for Families with Children, 2016



Why the Data Matters

“Trying to support a family on wages that don’t cover the cost of essentials like housing, food, health coverage, transportation and clothing—much less the expense of childcare for young children—leaves parents trapped.”

Traub, Amy; Hiltonsmith, Robert; and Draut, Tamara, “The Parent Trap: The Economic Insecurity of Families with Young Children,” Demos.org, 2016.

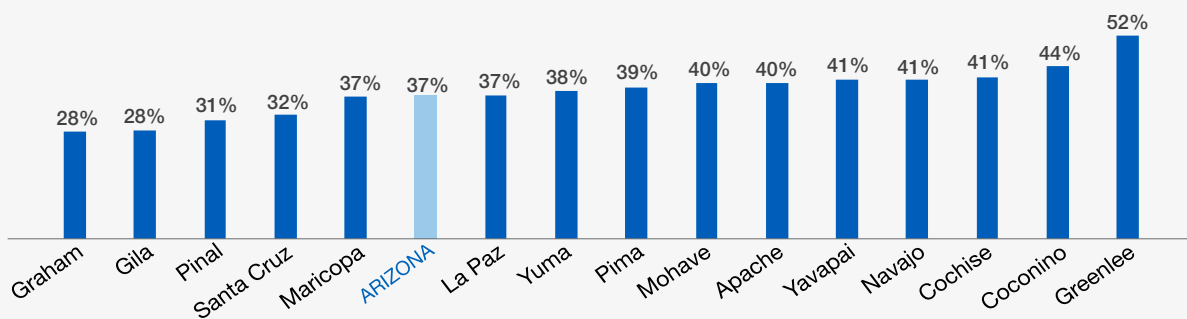
* Adjusted for inflation

Education

3- and 4-Year Old Children Enrolled in Preschool

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

3- and 4-Year Old Children Enrolled in Preschool, 2016



Why the Data Matters

“Children who attend high-quality early learning programs, and more specifically preschool programs for 3- and 4-year-olds, are less likely to need special education services or be retained, and are more likely to graduate from high school, go on to college, and succeed in their careers than those who have not attended such programs.”

“High-quality early learning programs promote social emotional development, assist with English language acquisition, and build a strong academic foundation. High-quality early learning programs narrow achievement gaps.”

PowerPoint Presentation, “Supporting and Sustaining High Quality Preschool Programs,” The Arizona Department of Education, Early Childhood Unit, 2018.

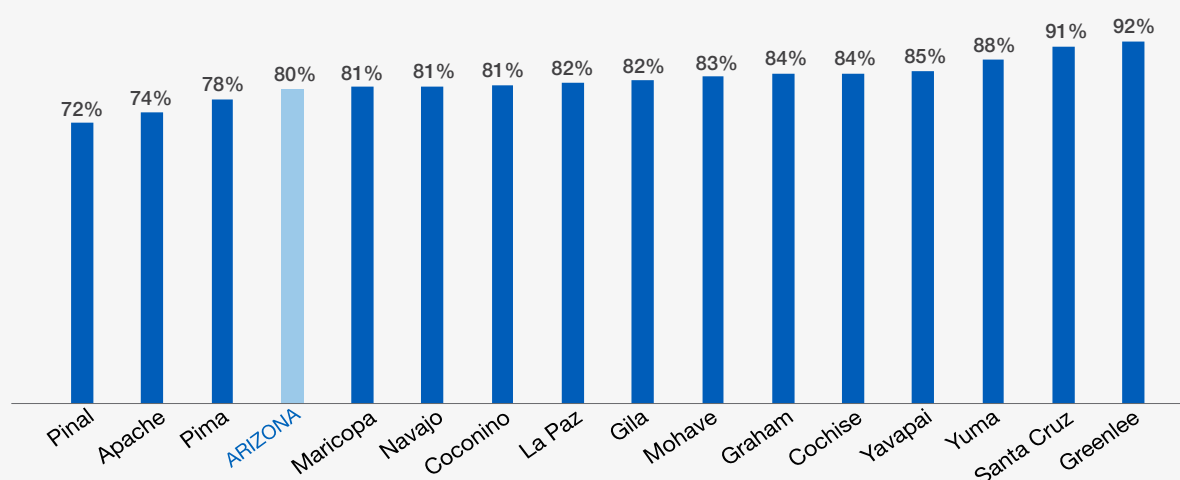


Education

High School Students Graduating in 4 Years

High school graduates have higher incomes and better health.

High School Students Graduating in 4 Years, 2016



Why the Data Matters

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

KIDS COUNT® Data Center, “High School Students Not Graduating on Time,” (2016).

Cesar's Story

Cesar is a single dad who lives in the economically stressed community of South Tucson. His daughters, ages 12 and 15, attend their neighborhood public school in the Tucson Unified School District.

They are a tight knit family whose lives are busy with arts, sports and civic activities as they seek to improve their schools and community.

As a member of Ochoa's school site council, Cesar was part of the team tasked with developing the school's

budget in a year of bone-cutting funding cuts. Due to lack of funding, the site council eliminated the librarian, counselor, and all extracurricular activities.

Cesar believes the cuts affected his youngest daughter, Jasmine, the most as she was just entering elementary school when the worst cuts hit.

Her first-grade teacher quit half-way through the year without any notice. Cesar remembers the teacher had exhibited passion for teaching but she was

unprepared to tackle the challenging circumstances without any of the traditional teacher support. In third and fourth grade, Jasmine was taught primarily by substitutes again. By the end of her 4th grade year, Jasmine's test scores were so far behind it felt impossible to help her to catch up.

Cesar says "If we had a public school system that was well funded then we could have supported the new teachers and they would not have left."

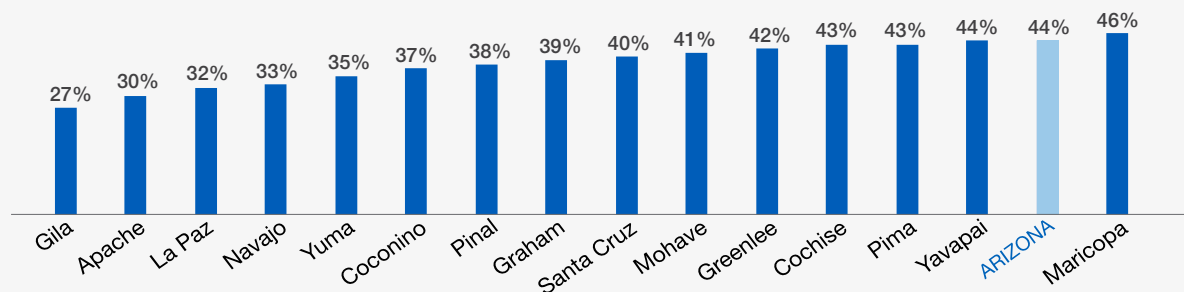


Education

3rd Grade Children Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test

Fewer than half of third grade students demonstrated reading proficiency.

3rd Grade Children Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test, 2018



Why the Data Matters

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

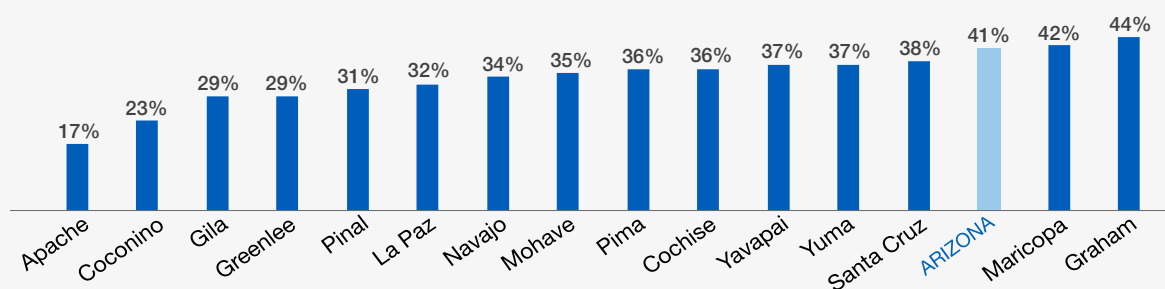
KIDS COUNT® Data Center, “4th Grade Reading Achievement Levels,” (2018).

Education

8th Grade Children Passing AzMERIT Math Test

Competence in mathematics is essential for success in the workplace.

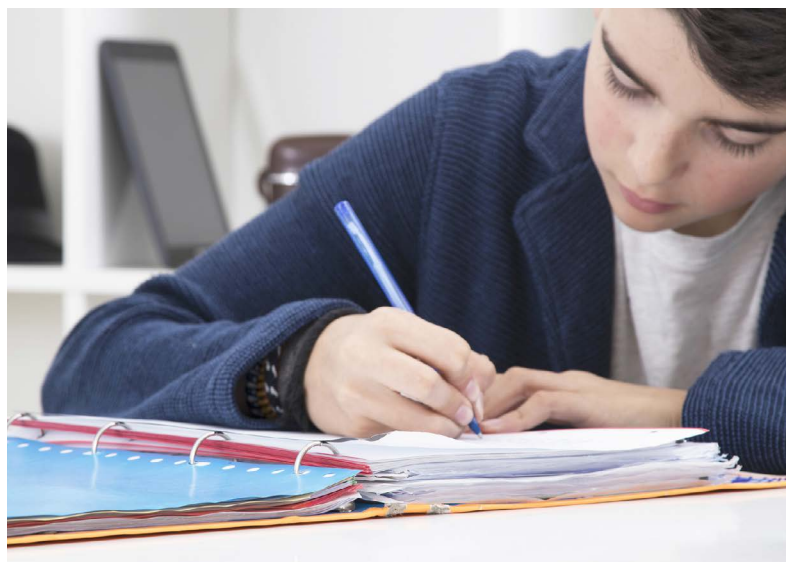
8th Grade Children Passing AzMERIT Math Test, 2018



Why the Data Matters

“Competence in mathematics is essential for success in the workplace, which increasingly requires higher-level technical skills. Students who take advanced math and science courses that require a strong mastery of math fundamentals are more likely to attend and complete college and have higher earnings over time.”

KIDS COUNT® Data Center, “Eighth Grade Math Achievement Levels,” (2018).

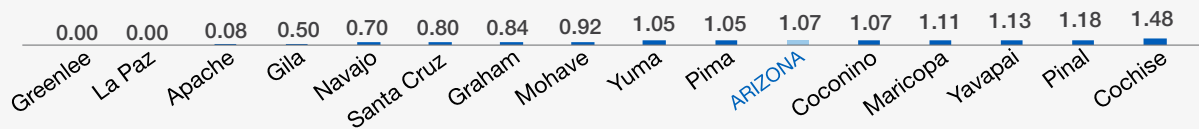


Juvenile Justice

Children Arrested for Violent Crimes (per 1,000 children)

Violent youth crime dropped by more than a quarter between 2009 and 2016.

Children Arrested for Violent Crimes (per 1,000 children), 2016



Why the Data Matters

“Violence frequently has dire and long-lasting impacts on young people who experience, witness, or feel threatened by it. In addition to causing direct physical harm to young victims, serious violence can adversely affect their mental health and development and increase the likelihood that they themselves will commit acts of serious violence.”

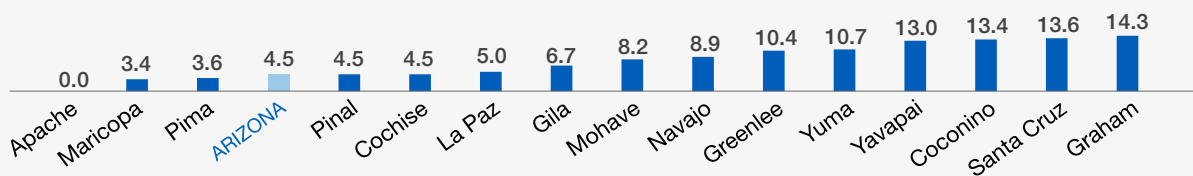
Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, “America’s Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being” (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2017).

Juvenile Justice

Children in Detention Centers (per 1,000 children)

Locking up youthful offenders may increase future criminal behavior.

Children in Detention Centers (per 1,000 children), 2016



Why the Data Matters

“Locking up youthful offenders, research indicates, not only does not decrease future criminal behavior but may increase it. Mallett, for example, found no correlation with re-arrest or recidivism rates in a population leaving secure placements. He further concludes that time spent in prison or prison-like facilities harms adolescent development, decreases cognitive and social functioning and lessens adolescent abilities to function independently or develop effective social and coping skills.”

Hart, Bill, “Juvenile Justice in Arizona: The Fiscal Foundation of Effective Policy,” Children’s Action Alliance and Morrison Institute for Public Policy at Arizona State University, 2016.

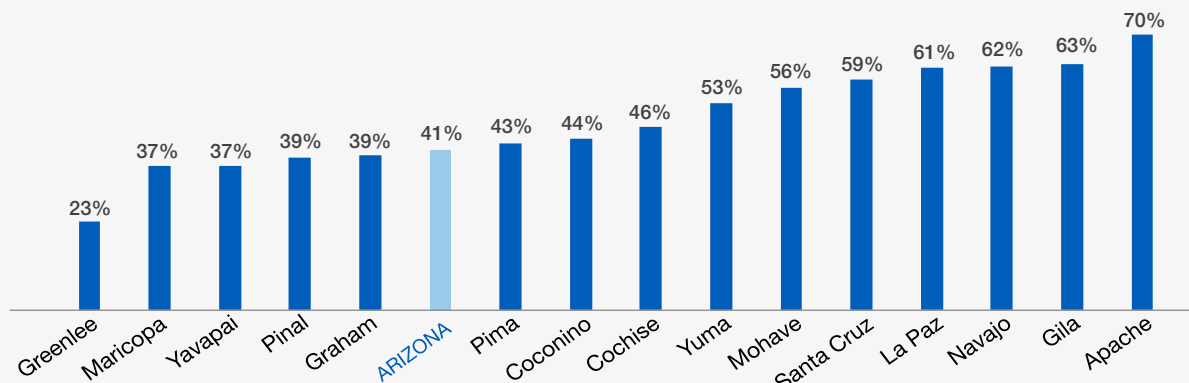


Family Resources

Children Participating in SNAP

SNAP Nutrition Assistance helps reduce childhood hunger.

Children Participating in SNAP, 2016



Why the Data Matters

“Research shows that providing SNAP benefits to children helps them grow up healthy and productive, and reduces reliance on safety net programs in adulthood.”

“Block Granting SNAP Would Hurt Arizona’s Budget, Economy, Children, and Families,” Association of Arizona Food Banks and Children’s Action Alliance, 2016.

Mary's Story

When Mary found herself raising her five children alone and without child support from her ex-husband, she struggled financially to pay rent and provide enough food for the family. Despite working two jobs, she had to make do with little income and rely on food banks and the Women, Infants and Children nutrition program (WIC) to help with meals.

To Mary's children ages 17 months to 10 years, getting SNAP to help with groceries made a big difference in their lives. It allowed her to use her earnings for living expenses, without the worry about whether she could afford to feed her children.

"I had the five kiddos, school fees, clothes, utilities, everything—you name it. If we didn't have SNAP, we would have been living off of



eggs and Cheerios like we had the six months before," she said.

A dedicated mother, Mary continued to work and participate in her kids' activities. After four years, she earned enough income to be able to end SNAP benefits.

Mary hopes to never need SNAP again. However, she

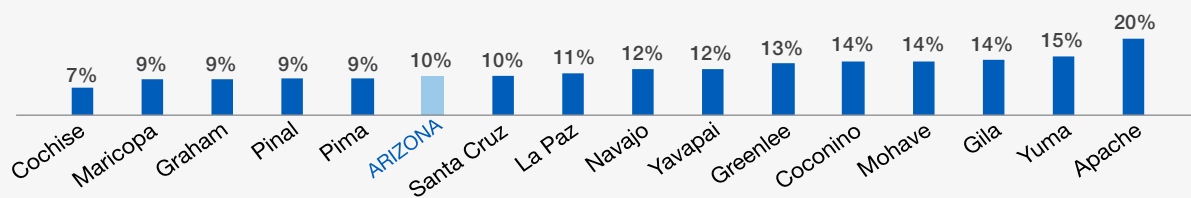
says she would do so again if necessary. Everyone, she says, is only a few steps away from financial disaster, losing a job, a family tragedy or other event that could lead to a dramatic loss of income. "We give into the system . . . we should be able to use these benefits when we are in need."

Family Resources

Children Without Health Insurance

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

Children Without Health Insurance, 2016



Why the Data Matters

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

KIDS COUNT® Data Center, “Children without Health Insurance,” (2017).



Megan's Story

My name is Megan and I come from a family of hard-working people, originally copper miners, who have contributed to Arizona's economy for five generations.

I live in Kearny, AZ in eastern Pinal County, with my six-year old daughter Sophia. Our community is small, good jobs are hard to come by, and healthcare resources scarce. We live here because it's home.

After my divorce I needed a place that was safe for my little girl. A place where family and community could surround Sophia with love.

After my divorce and my move to Kearny, I applied for AHCCCS to ensure that we would have medical coverage in case we needed it. Let me tell you, applying for AHCCCS isn't easy. I can't imagine how people



without good computer skills navigate through the application process.

I recently landed a job in the gaming industry. Yes! I finally have a job, but it is only part-time and pays very little. I am barely able to make ends meet. Thanks to AHCCCS, I don't have to worry about choosing between paying rent or health insurance.

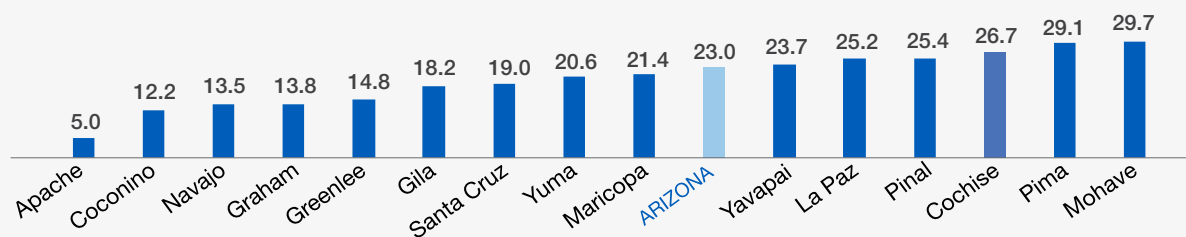
AHCCCS for me and Sophia is a hand-up. It means if there is a medical emergency or illness, we can at least see a primary care physician and in most cases obtain prescriptions to help us get better. It also means we can keep the electricity on and have food on the table.

Family Resources

Children Participating in TANF (per 1,000 children)

Policies have shut out many poor children.

Children Participating in TANF (per 1,000 children), 2016



Why the Data Matters

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

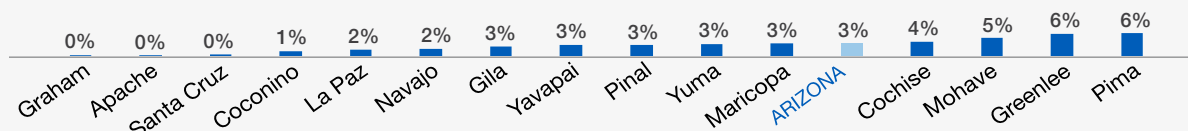
“About TANF,” U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance, 2018.

Family Resources

Children Participating in Child Care Assistance

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

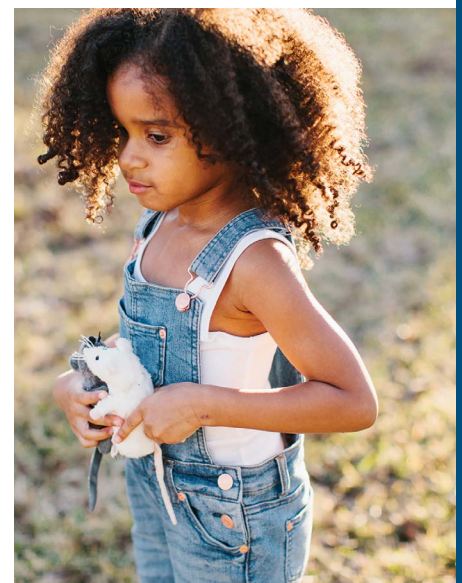
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance, 2016



Why the Data Matters

“Current child care structures do not meet the needs of working parents... Just a generation ago, it was economically possible for one parent to remain at home while the other worked...In fact, more than half of children had a parent at home in 1975. Today, however, more families require incomes from both parents to stay afloat.” According to the most recent DES Child Care Market Rate Survey, the median annual cost for an infant to attend a licensed child care center is almost as much as the cost for tuition and fees for an in-state student to attend ASU’s W. P. Carey School of Business for a year. (\$11,188 vs. \$11,872).

Baxter, E. and Hamm, K., “Real Family Values: Child Care and Early Childhood Education,” Center for American Progress, 17 April 2014; ASU Cost Calculator Tuition Estimator: Fall 2018 and Spring 2019 semesters, 24 October 2018; “Child Care Market Rate Survey,” Arizona Department of Economic Security, 2018.





Arizona KIDS COUNT Databook

Sources,
Definitions,
and Notes

Sources, Definitions, and Notes

For the complete list of definitions, use one of the following links:

American Community Survey

https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/

Arizona Department of Health Services

https://pub.azdhs.gov/health-stats/report/ahs/ahs2016/pdf/technotes_tableindex16.pdf

Center for Disease Control and Prevention Population Estimates

https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvss/bridged_race/Documentation_bridge_postcenv2017.pdf

Note: To avoid disclosure of confidential information and ensure high-quality data, Children's Action Alliance excluded data when there were fewer than 25 children for an indicator.

Number and Percent of Children Under 18

Source: United States Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Bridged-Race Population Estimates. Compiled from revised bridged-race 2000-2009 intercensal population estimates (2012); and bridged-race Vintage 2017 (2010-2017) postcensal population estimates (2018).

Website: <https://wonder.cdc.gov/bridged-race-population.html>

Number and Percent of Children Under 5

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2016), American Community survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2011-2016, Table B01001 Sex by Age.

Definition: The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years at the time of interview. Both age and date of birth are used in combination to calculate the most accurate age at the time of the interview.

Parents of Children Living in Two-Parent Families

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2016), American Community survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2012-2016, Table B23008 Age of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents.

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

Percent of Children Being Raised by their Grandparents

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2016), American Community survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2012-2016, Table B09018 Relationship to Householder for Children Under 18 Years in Households.

Definition: A grandparent is considered to be raising their grandchild if they have the financial responsibility for basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, child care, etc., regardless of whether or not a parent of the child is present in the household.

Children Who Are U.S. Citizens

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2016), American Community survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2011-2016, Table B27001 Health Insurance Coverage Status by Sex by Age.

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

Children Living in English-Speaking Households

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2016), American Community survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2011-2016, Table B16003 Age by Language Spoken at Home for the Population 5 Years and Over in Limited English-Speaking Households.

Sources, Definitions, and Notes (continued)

Definition: A limited English-speaking household is one in which no member 14 years old or over speaks English only or speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English “Very well.”

Children Entering Foster Care

Source: Request from the Arizona Department of Child Safety, 2018.

Denominator: United States Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Bridged-Race Population Estimates. Compiled from revised bridged-race 2000-2009 intercensal population estimates (2012); and bridged-race Vintage 2017 (2010-2017) postcensal population estimates (2018).

Website: <https://wonder.cdc.gov/bridged-race-population.html>

Definition: The number of children and youth in the foster care system. Some states allow children to remain in the foster care system until their 18th birthday while other states have age limits that extend a few years beyond this. The current indicator includes children of all ages. Youth are categorized as being in foster care if they entered prior to the end of the current fiscal year and have not been discharged from their latest foster care spell by the end of the current fiscal year.

Births to Mothers Without a High School Education

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Bureau of Public Health Statistics, Health Status and Vital Statistics Section (2016). Table 5b-13 Births by Mother’s Education and County of Residence, Arizona.

Website: <https://pub.azdhs.gov/health-stats/report/ahs/ahs2016/index.php?pg=counties>

Definition: Mothers without a high school education is any mother who has not earned a high school diploma or GED at the time of giving birth.

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

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2016), American Community survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2012-2016,

Table B14005 Sex by School Enrollment by Educational Attainment by Employment Status for the Population 16 to 19 Years.

Definition: Teenagers between age 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time). This measure is sometimes referred to as “Idle Teens” or “Disconnected Youth.”

Median Income for Families with Children

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2016), American Community survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2012-2016, Table B19125 Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months by Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years.

Note: Income is adjusted for inflation with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index Research Series Using Current Methods (CPI-U-RS), Updated CPI-U-RS, All items, 1977-2017.

Website: <https://www.bls.gov/cpi/research-series/home.htm>

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

Children Living in Poverty

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2016), American Community survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2012-2016, Table B17001 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age.

Poverty thresholds for 2009 and 2016 may be found at <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>.

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

Sources, Definitions, and Notes (continued)

Children Living Below 200 Percent of the Poverty Level

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2016), American Community survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2012-2016, Table B17024 Age of Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months.

Poverty thresholds for 2009 and 2016 may be found at <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>.

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

Parents in the Workforce

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2016), American Community survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2012-2016, Table B23008 Age of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents.

3- and 4-Year Old Children Enrolled in Preschool

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2016), American Community survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2012-2016, Table S1401 School Enrollment.

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

4-Year High School Graduation Rate

Source: State of Arizona, Department of Education (2016), 2009 and 2016 Four Year Grad Rate Data.

Website: <https://www.azed.gov/accountability-research/data/>

3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT Reading Test

Source: State of Arizona, Department of Education, AzMERIT and NCSC 2015 and AzMERIT and MSAA 2016.

Website: <https://www.azed.gov/accountability-research/data/>

8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test

Source: State of Arizona, Department of Education, AzMERIT and NCSC 2015 and AzMERIT and MSAA 2016.

Website: <https://www.azed.gov/accountability-research/data/>

Juveniles Arrested for Violent Crimes

Source: Request from the Juvenile Justice Services Division of the Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, 2018.

Denominator: United States Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Bridged-Race Population Estimates. Compiled from revised bridged-race 2000-2009 intercensal population estimates (2012); and bridged-race Vintage 2017 (2010-2017) postcensal population estimates (2018).

Website: <https://wonder.cdc.gov/bridged-race-population.html>

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

Children in Juvenile Detention Centers

Source: Request from the Juvenile Justice Services Division of the Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, 2018.

Denominator: United States Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Bridged-Race Population Estimates. Compiled from revised bridged-race 2000-2009 intercensal population estimates (2012); and bridged-race Vintage 2017 (2010-2017) postcensal population estimates (2018).

Website: <https://wonder.cdc.gov/bridged-race-population.html>

Sources, Definitions, and Notes (continued)

Definition: Juvenile detention is the temporary and secure custody of juveniles under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court who require a restricted environment for their own protection and the safety of the community. Responsibility for maintaining a juvenile detention center that is separate and apart from an adult jail or lockup is vested with the counties.

Children Participating in SNAP

Source: Request from the State of Arizona, Department of Economic Security, Family Assistance Administration, April 2018.

Denominator: United States Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Bridged-Race Population Estimates. Compiled from revised bridged-race 2000-2009 intercensal population estimates (2012); and bridged-race Vintage 2017 (2010-2017) postcensal population estimates (2018).

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

Children Without Health Insurance

Source: United States Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau (2016), American Community survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2005-2009 & 2012-2016, Table B27001 Health Insurance Coverage Status by Sex by Age.

Note: Health Insurance coverage in the American Community Survey references individuals who marked that they had current coverage at the time of the survey. Caution should be taken when comparing other health insurance surveys which may define coverage as “at any time in the last year” or “throughout the past year.”

Children Participating in TANF

Source: Request from the State of Arizona, Department of Economic Security, Family Assistance Administration, April 2018.

Definition: The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is a federally funded program that is designed to help needy families meet their basic needs and serves as a path to self-sufficiency. TANF is a monthly cash assistance program that provides payment through a debit card to qualified parents with minor children earning very low income. The benefit levels depend on family size and income. To qualify, monthly family income after adjustments may not exceed 36 percent of the 1992 federal poverty level, reduced by 20 percent (\$278 monthly for a family of three).

Children Participating in Child Care Assistance

Source: Request from the State of Arizona, Department of Economic Security, Family Assistance Administration, Oct 2018.

Denominator: United States Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Bridged-Race Population Estimates. Compiled from revised bridged-race 2000-2009 intercensal population estimates (2012); and bridged-race Vintage 2017 (2010-2017) postcensal population estimates (2018).

Definition: Child Care assistance assists eligibility families with child care costs. Child care assistance includes children in families participating in TANF and transitioning off TANF; families involved with the Department of Child Safety; and children with working parents earning income below 165 percent of the 2016 federal poverty level (\$2,772 a month for a family of 3). Participation is limited for the last category and many qualified children are put on a waiting list in Arizona.

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

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

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The findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of Children's Action Alliance and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Foundation.

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