2020 ARIZONA

KIDS COUNT

DATA BOOK

Children's Action Alliance

Arizona KIDS COUNT is an Initiative of Children's Action Alliance

Notes to Reader

THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION

Children's Action Alliance thanks the Annie E. Casey Foundation for support of the Arizona KIDS COUNT Data Book.

Our biennial publication examines the well-being of Arizona's children across education (page 15), family and community (page 20), health (page 25), and economic well-being (page 30) indicators. Statewide indicators are summarized on page 34 – with all 15 county indicators starting on page 36.

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

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Introduction

Children's Action Alliance (CAA) is proud to present the 2020 Arizona KIDS COUNT Data Book—the only Data Book to focus on statewide trends about Arizona's children. This powerful resource helps inform decision-makers and stakeholders about the economic, social, and physical well-being of children and their families throughout the state. CAA regularly uses data as a compelling tool to find common ground across geography and political ideology to create an Arizona where every child is safe, loved, and has access to quality education and affordable health care.

This spring, the COVID-19 public health crisis brought unprecedented challenges to our communities, our state, and our nation. School-aged children were forced to leave their classrooms and stay home, where many lacked access to online learning resources. Hundreds of thousands of Arizona families, already pushed to the brink, are facing staggering financial instability and uncertainty. In the 2020 KIDS COUNT Data Book, we show that Arizona has made important strides in improving the conditions for children since the Great Recession. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing economic crisis threatens to undermine our state's hard-fought progress to improve child well-being.

While the content in the 2020 Arizona KIDS COUNT Data Book does not reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, it shows how children were faring prior to the health and economic crises. The Data Book contains 10 years of data in Arizona—from the Great Recession through the years of the slow and uneven economic recovery.

In this edition, we have added a feature section highlighting the strengths and contributions of immigrant families. Arizona is in the process of demographic change. More than 1 in 4 children are growing up in an immigrant household and 6 in 10 children are Latino/a, Black, or American Indian. Yet, children of color are more likely than their White peers to lack the fundamental supports to grow up healthy and strong. It is our hope that lawmakers, advocates, and state agencies use the information in this Data Book to address the long-standing structural inequities in our state. It is time that we all move towards an Arizona that provides opportunity for all children, not a privileged few.

As an organization, we continue to challenge ourselves to think creatively and critically to find new ways to support Arizona's children and families. We use data and research to spark action for measurable and positive change. As tomorrow's business owners, community leaders, and essential workers, children are vital to Arizona's future economic prosperity and well-being. When children thrive, our communities thrive.

Siman Qaasim
President and CEO

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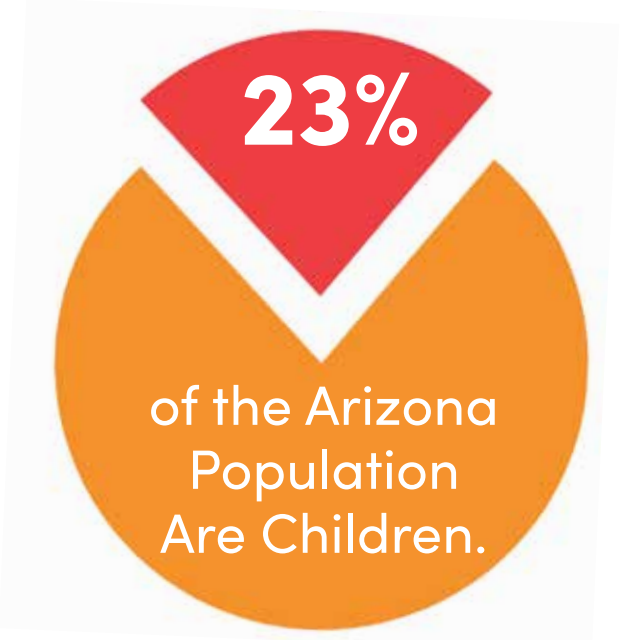
Statewide Demographics

Demographics

	Children Under 18				Children Under 5				Citizenship Status	
	2009	2018	2009	2018	2009	2018	2009	2018	2009	2018
ARIZONA	**1,627,343**	**1,642,657**	**26%**	**23%**	**463,418**	**435,936**	**7%**	**6%**	**95%**	**97%**
Apache	22,798	19,518	32%	27%	5,958	4,799	8%	7%	100%	100%
Cochise	29,928	27,312	23%	22%	8,351	7,409	6%	6%	97%	99%
Coconino	31,915	29,454	24%	21%	9,127	7,882	7%	6%	98%	99%
Gila	11,605	10,827	22%	20%	3,089	3,034	6%	6%	99%	99%
Graham	10,725	10,287	29%	27%	3,307	2,730	9%	7%	100%	100%
Greenlee	2,566	2,590	30%	27%	693	756	8%	8%	100%	*
La Paz	3,637	3,540	18%	17%	1,025	1,002	5%	5%	100%	*
Maricopa	1,011,847	1,052,788	27%	24%	289,852	279,620	8%	6%	94%	97%
Mohave	41,985	35,739	21%	17%	11,335	9,161	6%	4%	98%	99%
Navajo	32,377	29,472	30%	27%	8,889	7,673	8%	7%	99%	100%
Pima	225,593	216,736	23%	21%	63,345	58,491	6%	6%	95%	97%
Pinal	91,908	100,778	26%	23%	28,669	25,250	8%	6%	97%	99%
Santa Cruz	14,527	12,435	31%	27%	3,735	3,211	8%	7%	95%	95%
Yavapai	40,930	37,687	19%	16%	10,835	9,689	5%	4%	97%	99%
Yuma	55,002	53,494	28%	25%	15,168	15,229	8%	7%	94%	95%



In Arizona, More Than

6 OUT OF 10

Children are Children of Color

The Number of Children

UNDER 5

is Trending Down

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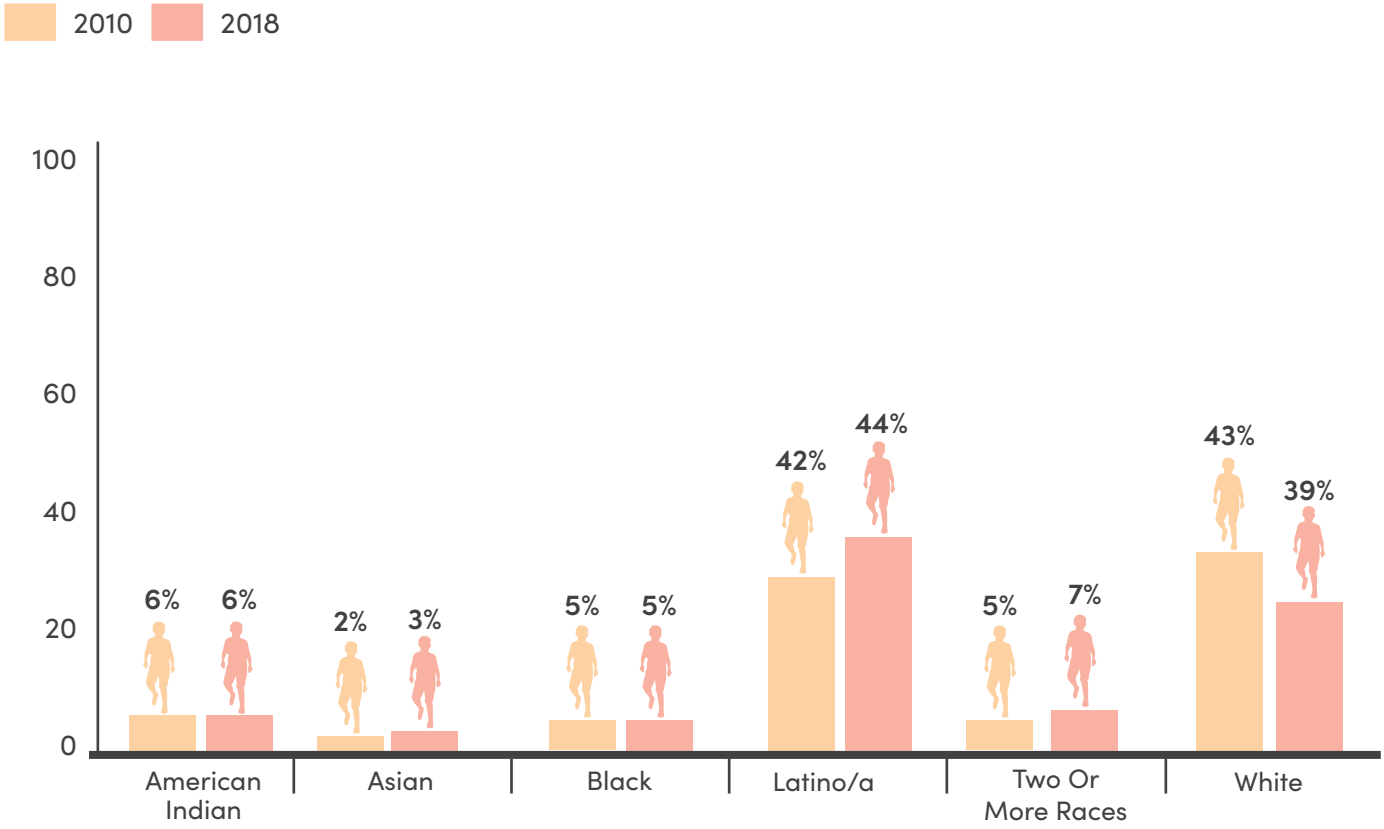
Statewide Demographics

2010 to 2018 Arizona Child Population by Race and Ethnicity



Statewide Demographics

2018 Child Population by Race/Ethnicity, Under 18

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Latino/a	Two Or More Races	White
ARIZONA	**6%**	**3%**	**5%**	**44%**	**7%**	**39%**
Apache	78%	0%	1%	8%	3%	12%
Cochise	1%	1%	3%	50%	9%	40%
Coconino	38%	1%	1%	20%	6%	37%
Gila	28%	1%	1%	27%	6%	41%
Graham	15%	1%	0%	35%	6%	47%
Greenlee	5%	*	2%	52%	1%	42%
La Paz	23%	0.4%	0.3%	50%	3%	27%
Maricopa	2%	4%	6%	44%	7%	41%
Mohave	4%	1%	1%	26%	4%	65%
Navajo	53%	1%	0%	14%	5%	31%
Pima	5%	2%	4%	53%	10%	34%
Pinal	6%	2%	5%	41%	9%	44%
Santa Cruz	0%	1%	0%	93%	1%	6%
Yavapai	3%	1%	0%	28%	5%	65%
Yuma	1%	1%	1%	79%	5%	16%

2010 Child Population by Race/Ethnicity, Under 18

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Latino/a	Two Or More Races	White
ARIZONA	**6%**	**2%**	**5%**	**42%**	**5%**	**43%**
Apache	79%	0%	1%	7%	2%	13%
Cochise	1%	1%	4%	46%	8%	43%
Coconino	39%	1%	80%	19%	6%	38%
Gila	24%	0.4%	0.3%	26%	2%	47%
Graham	20%	0%	1%	33%	4%	46%
Greenlee	2%	1%	1%	56%	1%	39%
La Paz	24%	*	1%	46%	4%	29%
Maricopa	2%	3%	6%	42%	5%	45%
Mohave	3%	1%	1%	25%	7%	68%
Navajo	51%	0%	0%	13%	6%	33%
Pima	4%	2%	420%	50%	7%	38%
Pinal	6%	2%	5%	40%	7%	45%
Santa Cruz	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yavapai	3%	1%	1%	25%	6%	68%
Yuma	1%	1%	2%	76%	4%	19%

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Arizona Statewide Trends

Go To Statewide Indicators

3-and 4-Year-Old's Enrolled in Preschool:

Better

Disconnected Youth *(Not attending school and Not Working, 16-19 years):*

Better

3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test:

Better

Households that are Rent Burdened:

Better

Children Without Health Insurance:

Better

Teen Births:

Better

8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test:

Worse

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation):*

Worse

Children Living in Poverty:

Worse

Children in Foster Care *(Rates per 1,000):*

Worse

Children Participating in SNAP:

Worse

Children Participating in TANF:

Worse

SPECIAL FEATURE

Immigrant Children and Families

Immigrant Children and Families

> "Immigrants are taxpayers, job creators, and key members of Arizona's economic community and future."

Immigrants and children of immigrants play a vital role in Arizona's economic success. In 2018, more than 1 in 4 children in Arizona (28 percent) lived in an immigrant household. A child in an immigrant family is a child who was either born outside of the U.S. or, more commonly, a child who was born in the US with at least one parent born in another country. Today, immigrants make up more than 13 percent of Arizona's total population.

As workers, business owners, taxpayers, and neighbors, immigrants are an integral part of Arizona's diverse and thriving communities. They make extensive contributions that benefit everyone. In 2018, immigrant households spent $28.2 billion dollars and paid $2.4 billion in state and local taxes in Arizona.[1]

People who migrate to the U.S. often come for employment opportunities. Immigrants have skills that support U.S. labor force needs. In Arizona, immigrants are more likely to be of working-age (16-64 years of age) than native born Arizonans. As they age, they continue to participate in the labor force at higher rates. Today, 1 in 6 workers in Arizona's labor force is an immigrant. Immigrants are employed in all sectors of Arizona's economy.

Immigrants are also more likely to be entrepreneurs and business owners. Nationwide, immigrants are twice as likely as native born individuals to start a business. Immigrant businesses range from small local businesses to large firms responsible for thousands of employees. According to a study by the Kauffman Foundation, 40 percent of Fortune 500 firms have at least one founder who was an immigrant or the child of an immigrant.[2]

13%

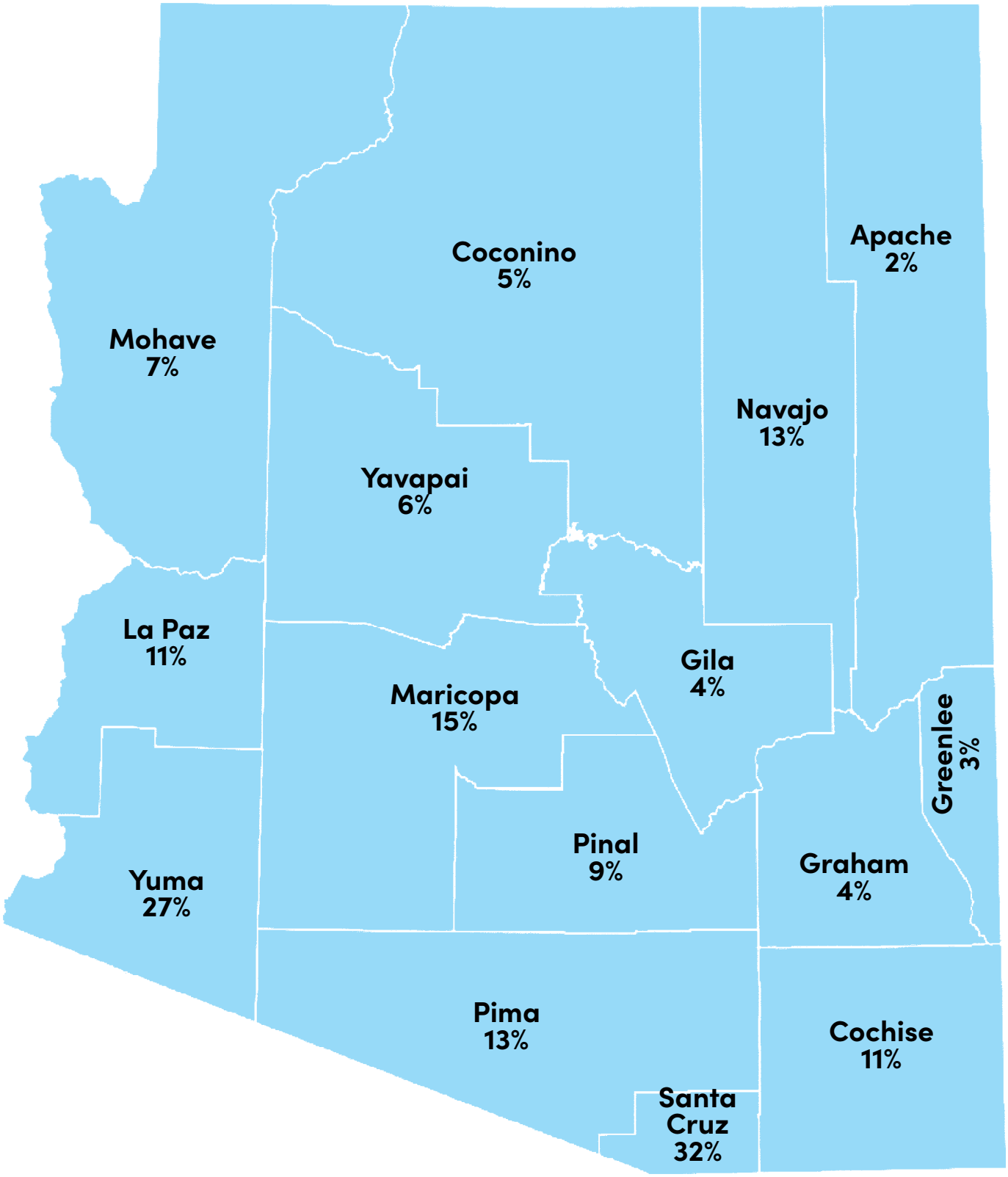
of All Arizonans Are Immigrants

In 2015, immigrant business owners in Arizona made up 16 percent of small business owners but only 13 percent of the state population.[3] Immigrants are job creators, taxpayers, and key members of Arizona's economic community and future.

The economic prospects of native-born workers and new immigrant workers are interconnected. Arizona can foster community well-being and strengthen its economy by adopting policies that afford allresidents, regardless of their immigration status, the opportunity to thrive.

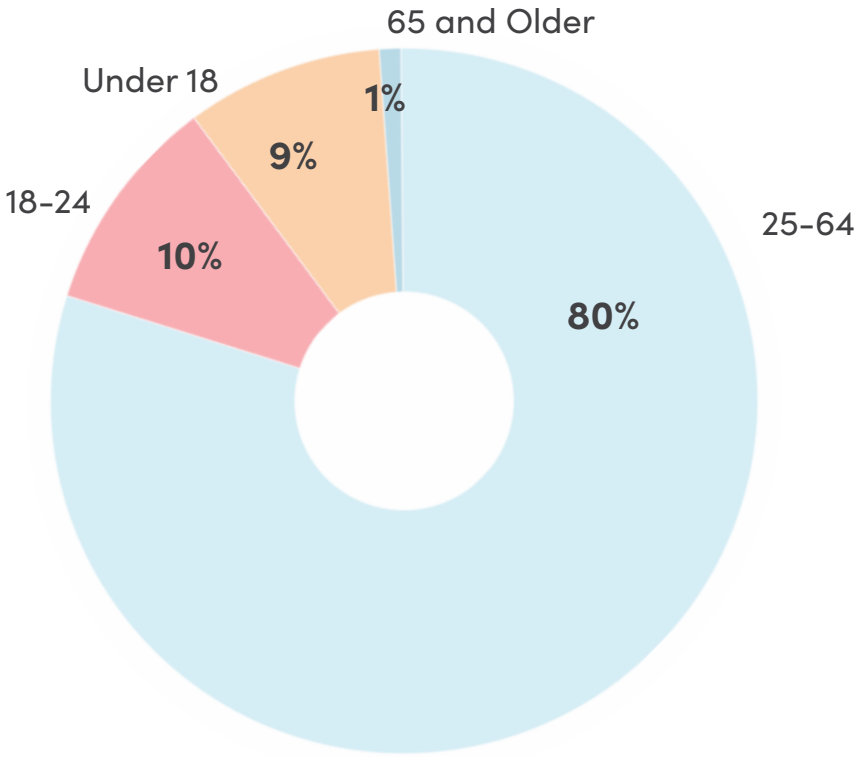
Immigrant Children and Families

2018 Immigrant Population by County



Immigrant Children and Families

2018 Arizona's Immigrant Population by Age

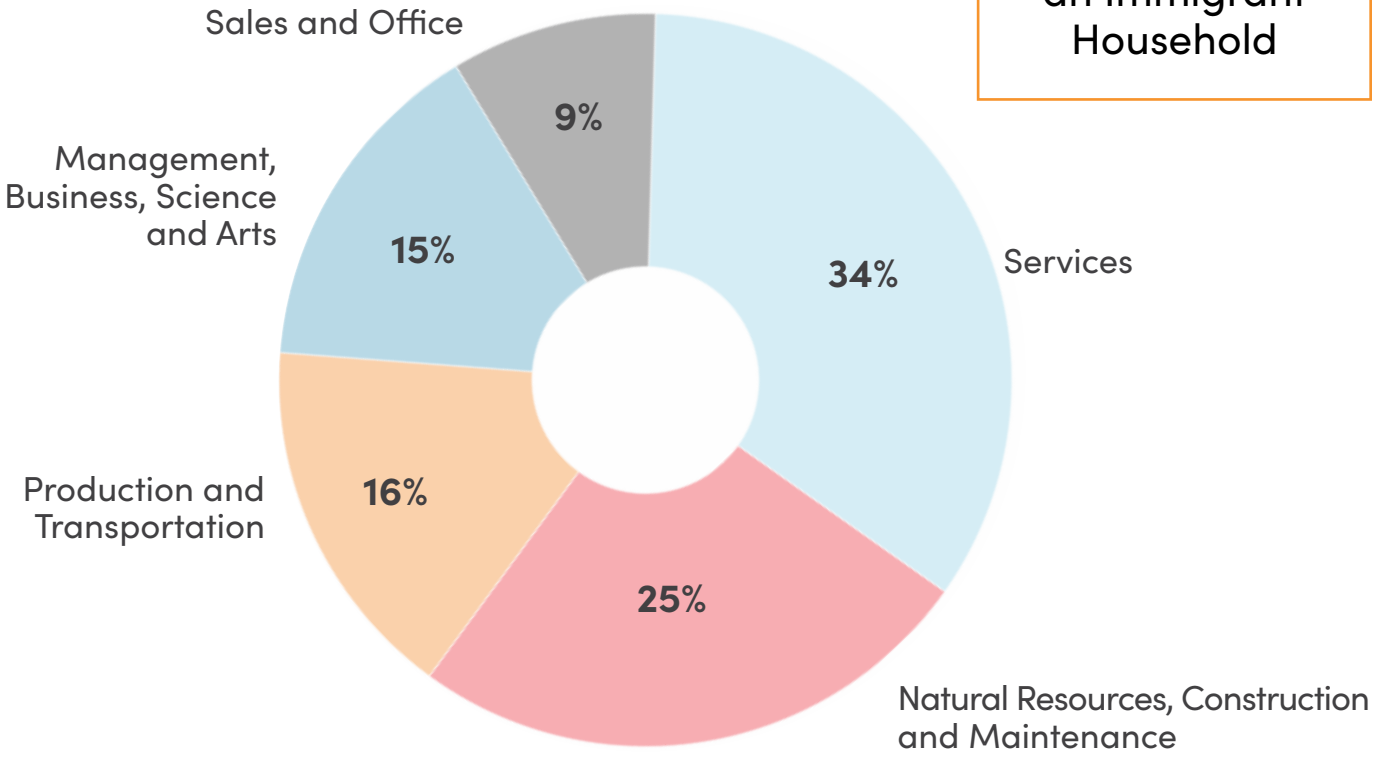


MORE THAN

1 IN 4

Arizona Children Are Living in an Immigrant Household

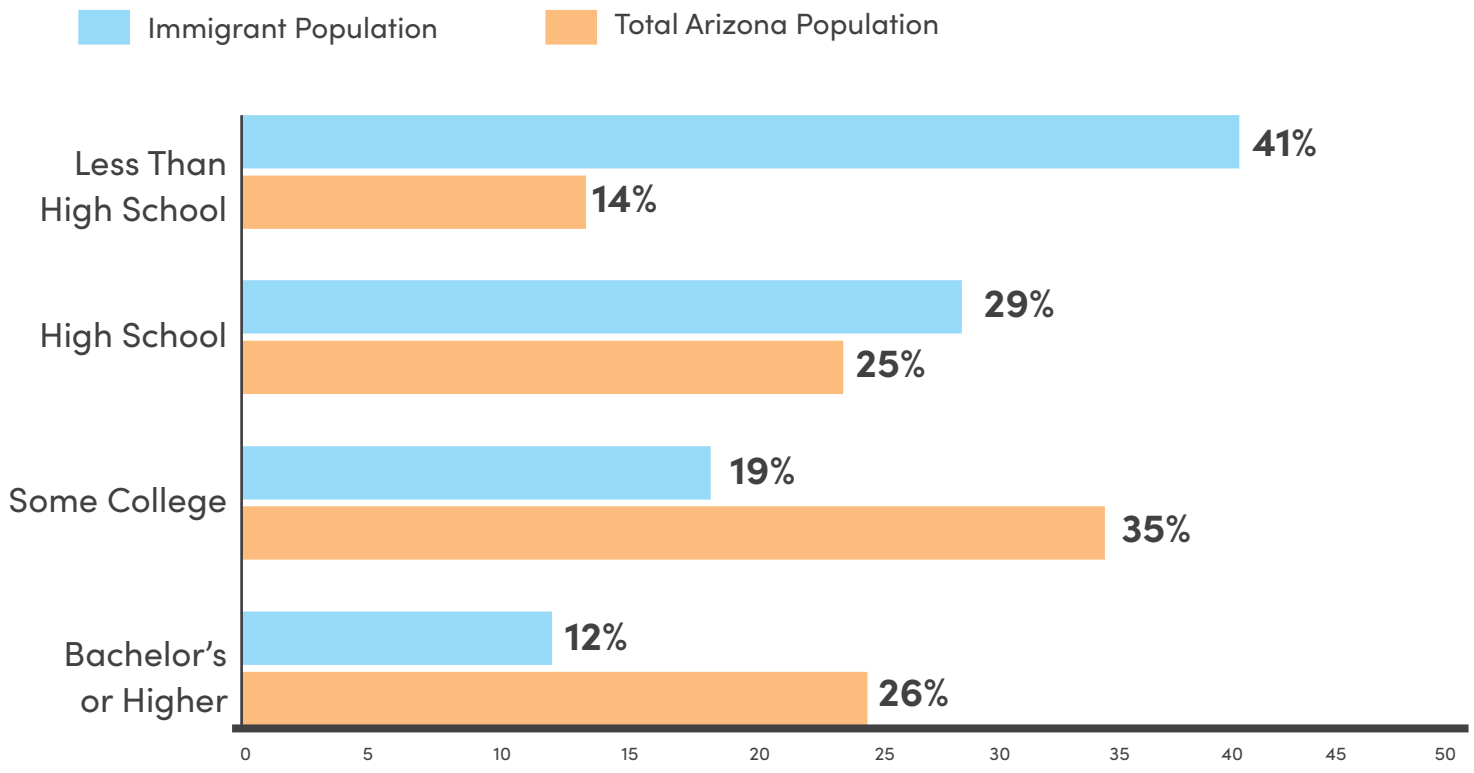
2018 Sectors Where Immigrants Work in Arizona
(Age 16 and Older in Labor Force)



Note: Total may not equal 100 percent due to rounding of census data.

Immigrant Children and Families

2018 Nearly 1 in 3 Immigrants in Arizona Have Some College Experience or Higher



Policy Recommendations

1. Extend eligibility to undocumented immigrants to obtain a driver's license in order to reduce auto insurance premiums and expand job opportunities for immigrants.
2. Create opportunities for students who live in Arizona to pay in-state tuition, regardless of their immigration status.
3. Support federal legislation to create pathways to citizenship for immigrants living in the United States. Citizenship provides the opportunity for immigrants to participate fully in the U.S. democracy and boost long-term economic outcomes for immigrants and their families.

Sources

[1] New American Economy analysis of US Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series data, Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy by state income quintiles, and federal income tax rate estimates data released by the Congressional Budget Office. https://www.newamericaneconomy.org/locations/arizona/

[2] The "New American" Fortune 500. (2011). https://www.kauffman.org/resources/entrepreneurship-policy-digest/the-economic-case-for-welcoming-immigrant-entrepreneurs/

[3] Fiscal Policy Institute analysis of US Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series data.

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EDUCATION

EDUCATION

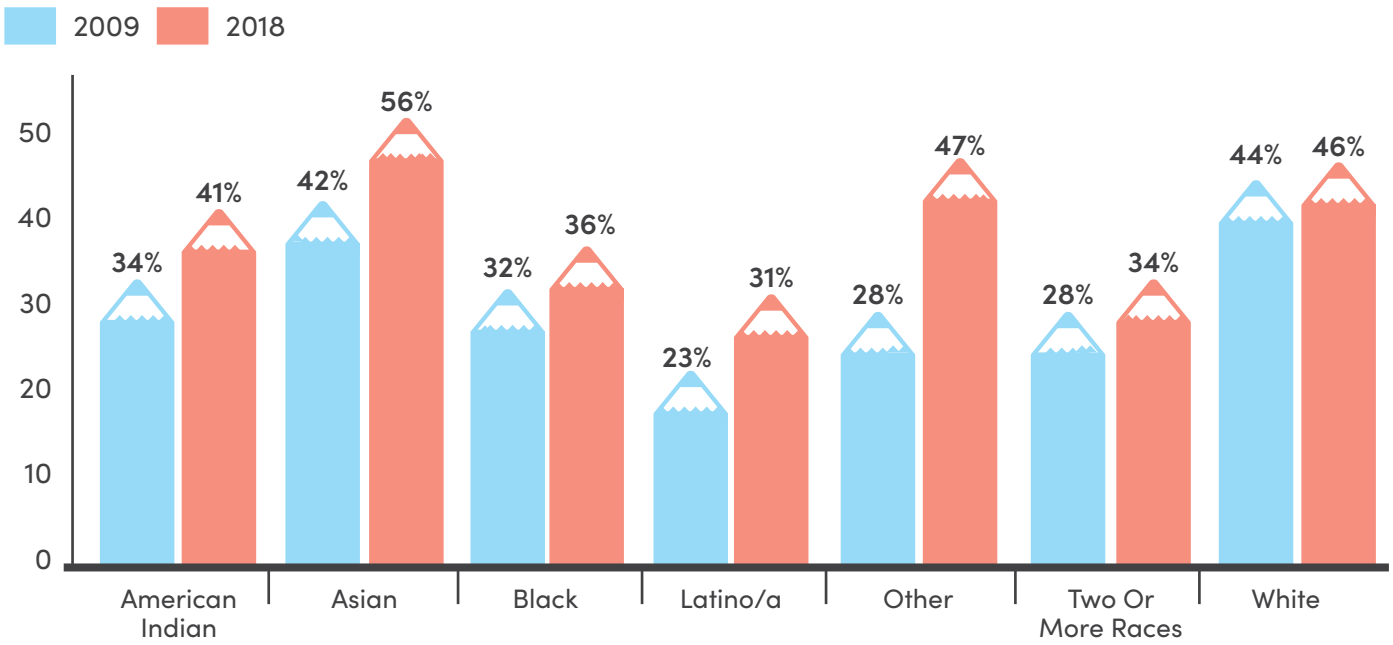
During the Great Recession, Arizona's Governor and state legislature cut funding to public education by $1 billion dollars. Arizona made the deepest funding cuts to public schools in the nation. As revenue recovered, Arizona enacted massive permanent tax cuts instead of reinvesting in the P-20 education system.

Years of cuts to education spending have taken their toll. Arizona consistently ranks lowest among states in important measures of educational success. The teacher shortage persists with as many as 20 percent of the classrooms across the state lacking a permanent, qualified teacher.[1] There is broad agreement that education must be prioritized and adequately funded in order to assure that all of our children across the entire educational system receive the best education to succeed.

For decades, the state supported the Early Childhood Development Grant (ECDG) which funded high quality preschool slots using $19.4 million in state general fund dollars. During the Great Recession, the state cut funding to the ECDG program and it has not been restored. In 2014, the federal government established the Preschool Development Grant program, which provided states like Arizona with funding for high-quality preschool programs. Unfortunately, Arizona's funding ran out last year. Over the last ten years, Arizona has made only modest gains in the percentage of 3-and 4-year-old children enrolled in preschool (from 34 percent in 2009 to 38 percent in 2018). One bright spot is that between 2009 and 2018, the percentage of children enrolled in preschool increased for all races, and significantly so for children of color (see table below).

While the 2019 data shows progress on overall third grade reading proficiency, not all of Arizona's children are sharing in that success. White and Asian students showed reading proficiency in higher numbers on the AzMERIT English Language Arts test (61 percent and 71 percent respectively) than other racial and ethnic categories. Only 36 percent of Latino/a children, 35 percent of Black children, and 22 percent of American Indian children met the standard for reading proficiency last year, making them far more likely to be held back under Arizona's Move on When Reading law. Children with disabilities and those with limited English proficiency face even more barriers, with 18 percent and 6 percent meeting reading proficiency, respectively. If the state hopes to reach its Progress Meter Goal of 72 percent of third graders reading at grade level by 2030, much more work needs to be done to address disparities and target resources to specific communities.

2009 to 2018 Comparison of 3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool



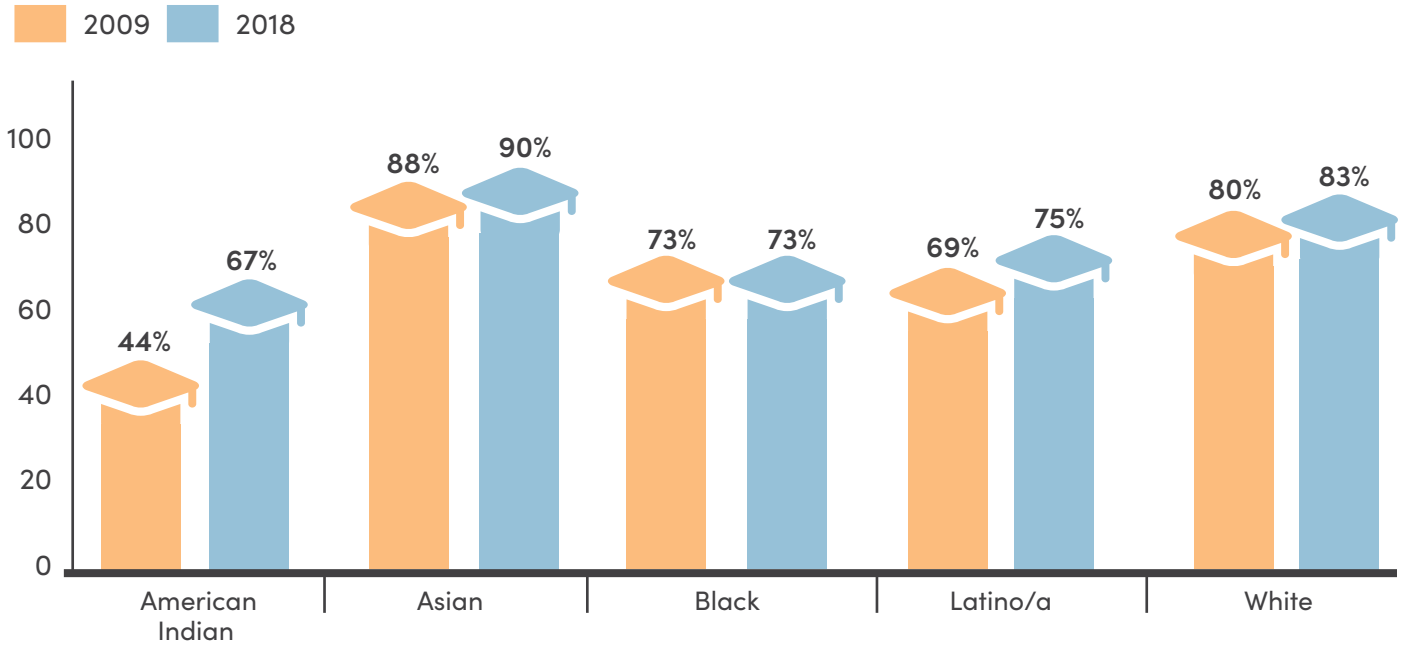
EDUCATION

From 2009 to 2018, four-year high school graduation rates increased slightly from 76 percent to 78 percent, with improvements in all counties. The biggest gain was among American Indian high school students, whose graduation rate jumped from 44 percent in 2009 to 67 percent by 2018. Graduation rates for Black high school students did not improve during the same period, remaining static at 73 percent. This data is a reminder that while Arizona's student test scores and graduation rates are improving overall, pervasive inequities continue to prevent all Arizona children from reaching important educational milestones.

Arizona Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **34%**	2018 **38%**
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2015 **40%**	2019 **46%**
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2015 **34%**	2019 **32%**
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rates	2009 **76%**	2018 **78%**

2009 to 2018 Comparison of Arizona 4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rates



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IN 2018

29%

of Arizonans Age 25 to 34 Have Earned a Bachelor's Degree or Higher Compared to 35% in the U.S.

Policy Recommendations

1. Create and fully fund a poverty weight in the K-12 education funding formula. Schools with concentrated levels of students living in poverty need additional resources to help students overcome barriers. Children living in poverty or in neighborhoods with concentrated poverty are less likely to attended preschool and enter kindergarten prepared.

2. Direct $20 million in state general fund dollars to replace the Preschool Development Grant funding and its predecessor the Early Childhood Block Grant to improve academic achievement for low-income students through 3rd grade.

3. Increase funding for the Early Literacy Program to ensure all schools with 90 percent of students eligible for free and reduced price school lunch receive adequate funding. The Early Literacy Program provides resources to improve reading skills and proficiency for students in kindergarten programs and grades one through three.

Sources

[1] "ASPAA Survey Results," Arizona School Personnel Administrators Association. September 19, 2019, https://www.aspaa.org/news/470883/ASPAA-Survey-Results.htm

REAL STORIES

Arizona Voices

Support and Determination Helped Bobbi Thrive in Foster Care

Throughout her high school years, Bobbi experienced instability as a student in foster care. She was homeschooled, attended two different district schools, a charter school, and an online credit recovery program—all in just three years. With so much instability, she no longer had an interest in completing high school. In the middle of her junior year, she withdrew.

When Bobbi decided to return to school again, she worked with adult allies to design an education plan that made sense for her needs. As a result, she ended her senior year strong and received her high school diploma. Bobbi attributed some of her success to her stable K-8th private school experience. "It gave me a strong educational foundation and ability to feel prepared for the challenges to come. I formed and maintain friendships that are still in place to this day."

Many children who experience foster care end up switching schools several times, which impacts their academic achievement and their chances to establish stable, long-term relationships. Constantly leaving friends and trying to find new ones generates trauma. The long-term effects of instability combined with the lack of consistency can be devastating for youth in foster care. In Bobbi's case, it took extra work, support from adult allies and mentors, and lots of determination to make it through. "I realized that sometimes the easiest option is not always the best; but I am in my third year of college, so I'm proof that success is possible."

"I realized that sometimes the easiest option is not always the best; I am in my third year of college, so I'm proof that success is possible."

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FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

All children in Arizona deserve a secure, stable, and supportive family. However, each year thousands of children and young people are separated from their parents and enter Arizona's foster care system. Since 2009, Arizona has experienced a large increase in the number of children disconnected from their parents and communities through their placement in foster care. In 2009, more than 9,500 children were in Arizona's foster care system, and by 2019, that number had increased to more than 13,200 children.

In 2018, Black children made up 5 percent of the state's population, but 16 percent of its foster care population. Not all children have the same experiences once they enter the foster care system. For example, while Arizona has seen an overall reduction in group home placements over the last 10 years, the rate of Black children in group home settings in Arizona is disproportionately high. Compared with children placed in the care of families, children in group homes are more likely to struggle academically, more likely to drop out of school, less likely to graduate from high school, and more likely to be arrested. In 2017, twenty-two percent of Black children in foster care were placed in group homes, compared to 15 percent of all children.[1]

Although disruptions of primary parent-child relationships are troubling, placement of children who cannot safely remain in their parents' care with kin produce better outcomes. In Arizona, children are being placed with grandparents or other relatives at a higher rate than their national counterparts, with 45 percent placed with kin compared to 32 percent nationwide.

Kin also play an important role outside the foster care system. In 2018, nine percent of all children in Arizona (153,130) were being raised by their grandparent(s). Although many "grandfamilies" face barriers to housing, health care, and food, they were left on their own to care for children when the only available financial support, "child-only TANF," was stripped away during the Great Recession.

Over the last 10 years, Arizona has experienced a mere 2 percent decrease in the number of young people age 16 to 19 who are neither working nor in school. These young people are sometimes referred to as "disconnected youth" or "opportunity youth." When examining racial and ethnic disparities, 15 percent of American Indian youth are "disconnected" although they account for only 6 percent of the state's population.

Over the last decade, Arizona's use of juvenile detention has decreased significantly from 11.8 per 1,000 in 2009 to a rate of 1.2 per 1,000 in 2018. This is a positive trend for children. While most juvenile detentions are short term, the disruption and disconnection they cause have long-term consequences, including deeper involvement in the juvenile justice system, exacerbated mental health issues, and an increased likelihood of dropping out of school.[2]

While much work remains to be done, we are reminded that systems that are centered around the well-being of children and young people provide the best results for families and communities.

22%

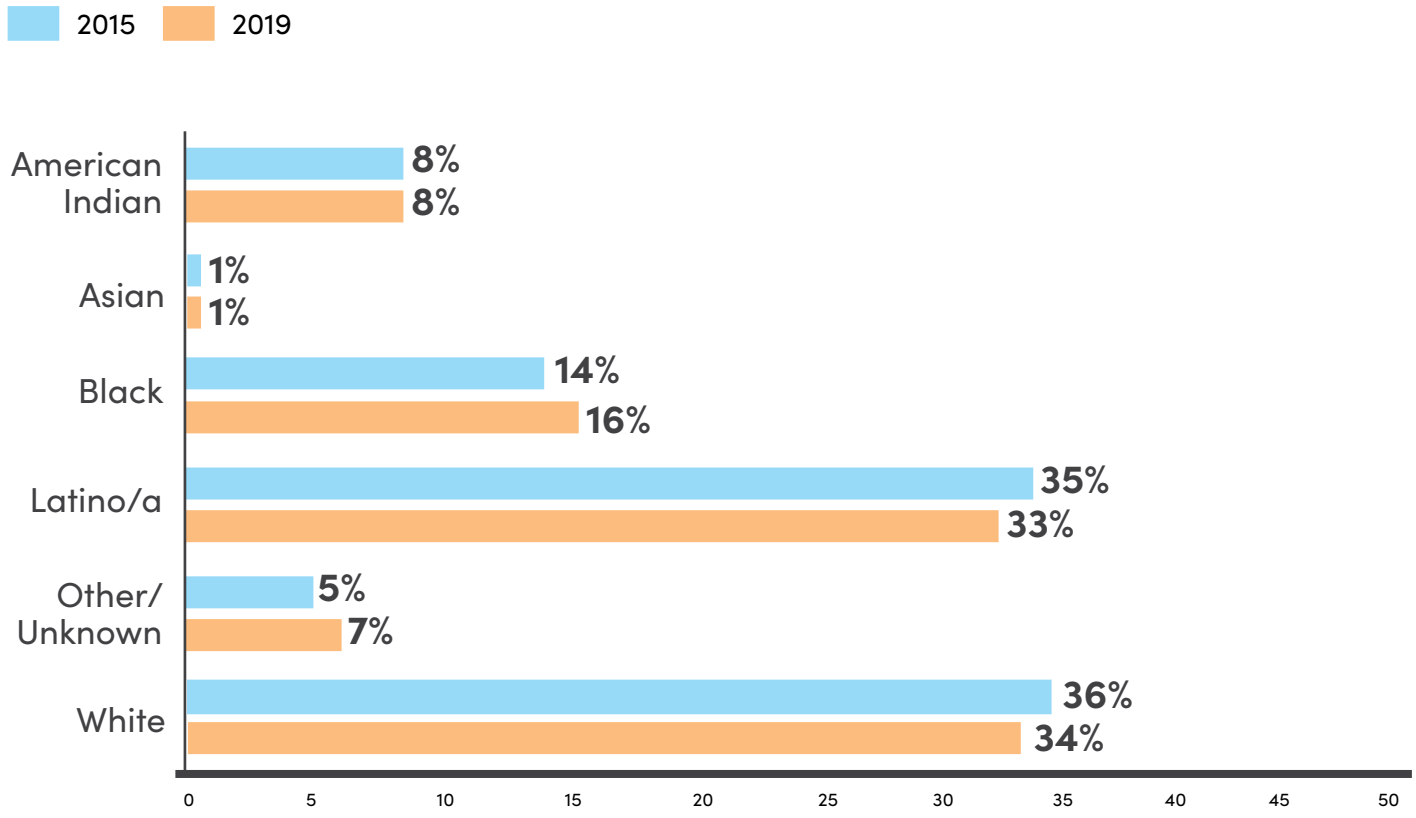
of Black Children in Foster Care Were Placed in Group Homes, Compared to 15% of All Children.[1]

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

Arizona Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Rates Per 1,000)*	2009 **5.9**	2019 **8.2**
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)	2012 **8%**	2018 **9%**
Disconnected Youth *(Not Attending School and Not Working, 16-19 Years)*	2009 **6%**	2018 **4%**
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate Per 1,000)*	2015 **2.9**	2019 **3.9**
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Rates are Per 1,000 Youth Age 8-17)*	2009 **11.8**	2018 **1.2**

2015 to 2019 Total Foster Care Population



Policy Recommendations

1. Restore "child-only" TANF benefits for kinship families caring for children.
2. Increase supports for transition-aged foster youth so they do not become "disconnected" from school and employment by increasing the extended foster care stipend.
3. Engage with community stakeholders to plan for the October 2021 implementation of the Families First Prevention Services Act so that the state can increase the use of evidence-based prevention services, reduce reliance on congregate care, and make kinship navigator services widely available.

Sources

[1] Keeping Kids in Families: Trends in U.S. Foster Care Placement. Annie E. Casey Foundation. April 2, 2019: https://www.aecf.org/resources/keeping-kids-in-families. The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Every Kid Needs a Family: Giving Children in the Child Welfare System the Best Chance for Success: https://bit.ly/2S5h06X

[2] Holman, B. and Ziedenberg, J. The Dangers of Detention: The Impact of Incarcerating Youth in Detention and Other Secure Facilities A Justice Policy Institute Report (as reported in the following blog https://www.aecf.org/blog/kids-deserve-better-why-juvenile-detention-reform-matters

REAL STORIES

Arizona Voices

Health Care is Vital to Jeanna's Family Success

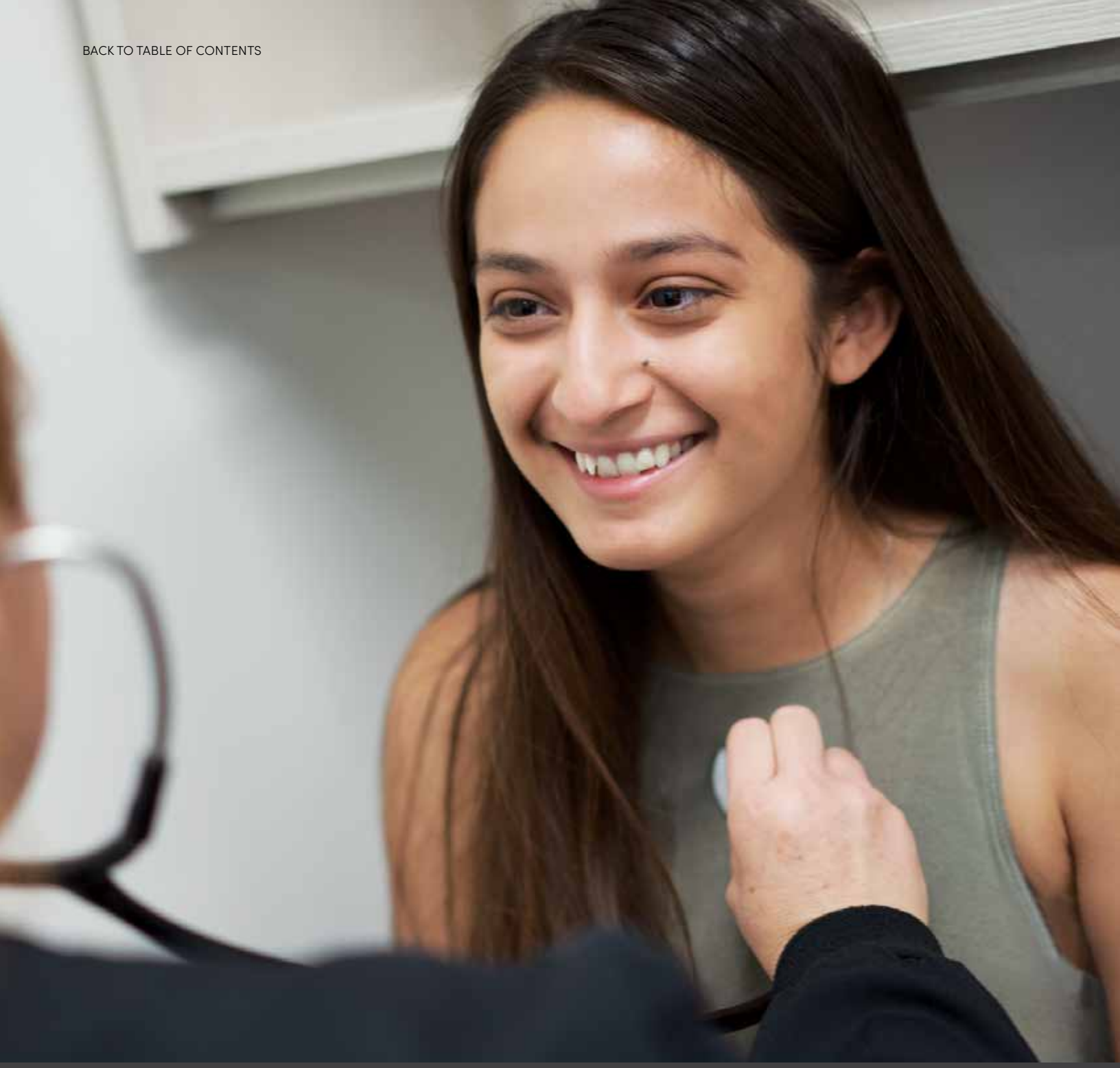
As Jeanna prepared to say goodbye to her son, Matthew, as he left for boot camp, she couldn't help but think about her journey raising two children as a single teenage mom. She had dropped out of high school to work various minimum wage retail jobs that didn't offer benefits like health insurance for her family. "I was between jobs, on AHCCCS, and living from check to check. It took me seven years before I returned to finish school. At times, I had health insurance through my employer, but I could not afford it for my kids, so they went without it for a while." Jeanna was determined to find a way to get health care for her children because she understood the importance of preventative health care and how it affects all aspects of her children's well-being.

She learned about KidsCare, Arizona's version of the Children Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and she enrolled Matthew and his sister Kaylee. Because of KidsCare, Jeanna was able to take them to get regular check-ups and see their dentist. She was able to make sure Matthew and Kaylee received appropriate developmental screenings, and care for Matthew's broken arm. Having health insurance protected Jeanna's family from financial crisis when her children were sick. KidsCare provided the security for her children to remain active, stay healthy, and do well in school.

Jeanna went on to Arizona State University to earn bachelor's and master's degrees and is now a high school math teacher in Casa Grande, Arizona. Kaylee, a graduating senior, will attend college this fall at Northern Arizona University to study psychology and social work on an academic scholarship. Access to affordable health care was critical for Jeanna and her children's success. "It's for working families who need help. I cannot imagine where we would be without KidsCare. My children are smart, healthy and pursing their dreams. What more can a mother ask for?"

Mom and graduate Jeanna with her children

"I was between jobs, on AHCCCS, and living from check to check. It took me seven years before I returned to finish school. At times, I had health insurance through my employer, but I could not afford it for my kids, so they went without it for a while."



HEALTH

HEALTH

A child's health status is shaped by their physical and economic environment, which in turn, impacts their odds of success well into the future. Poor health in childhood means more missed days of school and lower educational attainment. It may also contribute to financial hardship and other family stressors.

But not all Arizonans have equal access to the tools and resources needed to be well. Children and families of color face significant barriers to accessing health care. Policies, such as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) "public charge" rule , have created a harmful effect, deterring families from accessing food, housing, and health care supports that help children thrive. Latino/a families are less likely to have access to affordable employer-sponsored health insurance. They are disproportionately likely to participate in Medicaid and CHIP (known as AHCCCS and KidsCare in Arizona), despite being engaged in the workforce at higher rates than non-Latino/a families. Statewide, 18.4 percent of American Indian children are growing up without health coverage, compared to 8.4 percent of all Arizona children.

Despite the comprehensive pediatric oral health benefits offered through AHCCCS, more than a quarter (28 percent) of Arizona kindergarteners and third graders have untreated tooth decay, making it the most prevalent chronic disease among children. However, encouraging progress has been made on the rate of children enrolled in AHCCCS who received a dental sealant on a first permanent molar. In 2015, just 5 percent of Medicaid-enrolled children had a sealant on a first permanent molar. But by 2018, this rate increased to 24 percent.

Obtaining reliable children's health data remains challenging in Arizona. Where comprehensive data does exist, it is often not available and is not aggregated by race, ethnicity, income, or geography. Improving the accessibility of timely and clear data can lead to better informed policies, more focused programming, and more efficient use of taxpayer dollars.

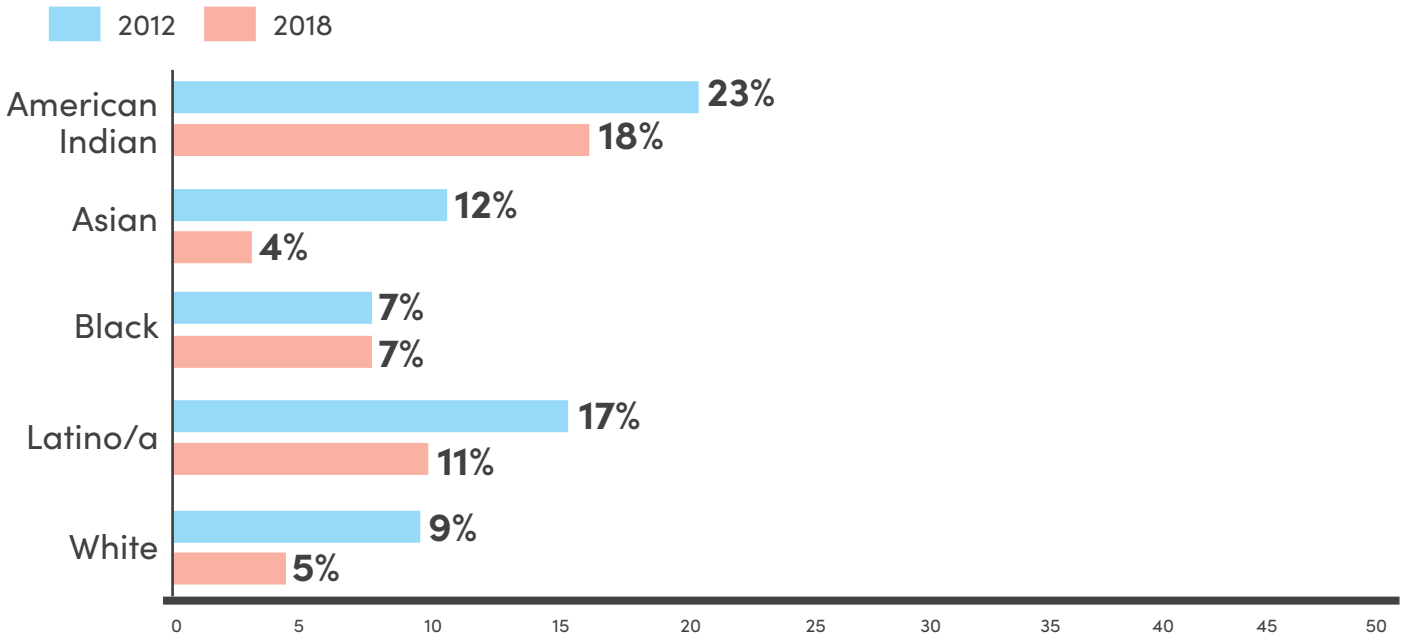
Arizona Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **7.1%**	2017 **7.5%**
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **24.4**	2017 **11.1**
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **13%**	2018 **8%**

HEALTH

As a first step, we recommend that AHCCCS report on the full Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Child Core Set before the federal requirement goes into effect in 2024. The Child Core Set data can be compared across states and includes measures related to primary and preventive care, maternal and perinatal health, care for acute and chronic conditions, dental care and oral health, and behavioral health care. Additionally, investments should be made in Arizona children's oral health surveillance.

2012 to 2018 Arizona's Child Uninsured Rate



Teen Death Rate

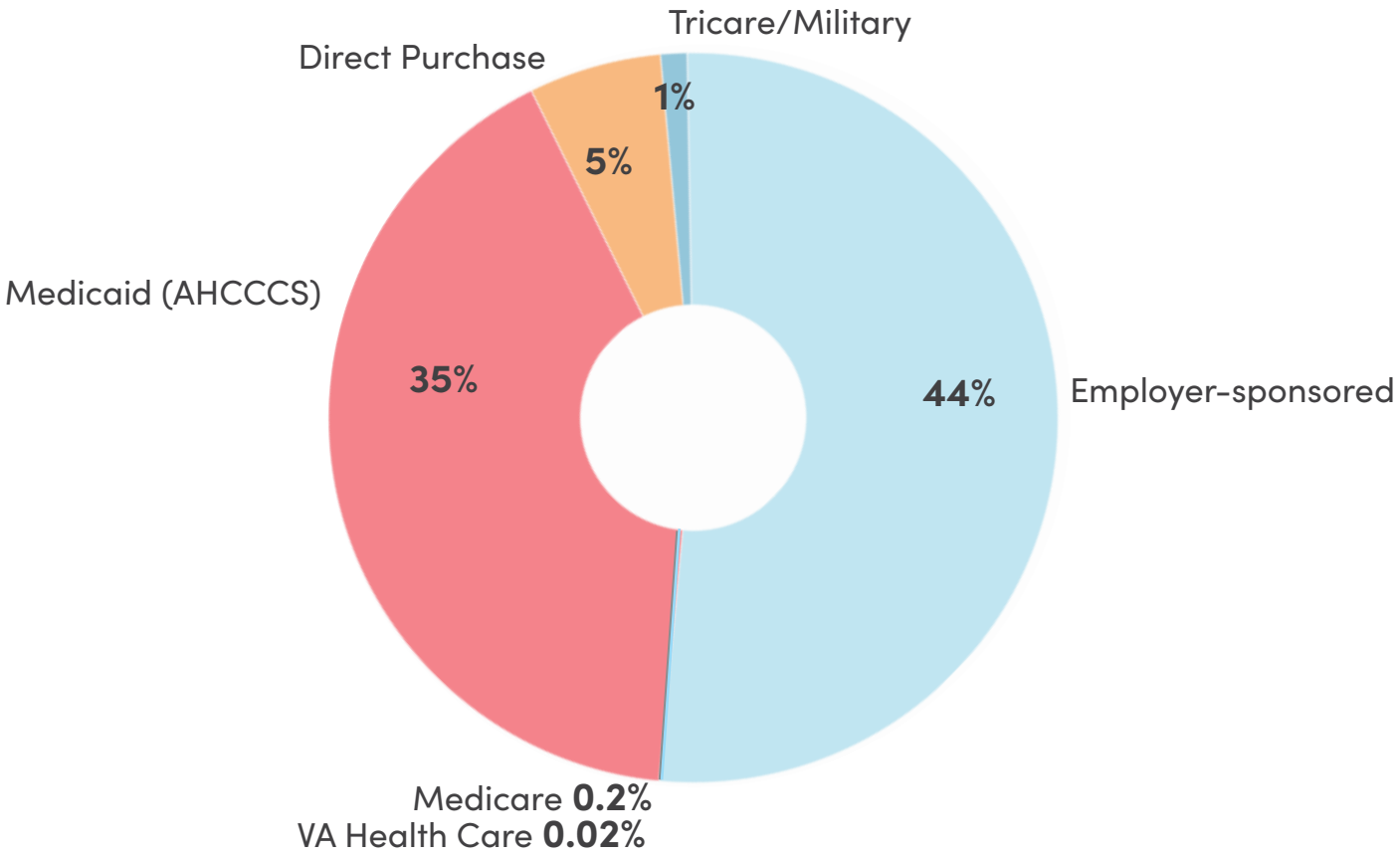
(Age 15-19, Teen Death Rates From All Causes. Rate per 1,000)*

2009 2017

**Data unavailable or suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information*

	2009	2017
American Indian	(AZ) 119 (US) 89	(AZ) 130 (US) 63
Asian	(AZ) * (US) 28	(AZ) * (US) 26
Black	(AZ) * (US) 71	(AZ) 60 (US) 75
Latino/a	(AZ) 60 (US) 52	(AZ) 48 (US) 44
White	(AZ) 51 (US) 49	(AZ) 48 (US) 48
Totals	**(AZ) 59** **(US) 53**	**(AZ) 54** **(US) 52**

2018 Health Insurance by Type for Children Under 19 Years



Policy Recommendations

1. Congress should repeal the DHS "public charge" rule so that immigrant families can access health benefits they are eligible for without fear and confusion.

2. Adopt the Immigrant Children's Health Improvement Act (ICHIA) option. ICHIA will allow qualified immigrant children who have lived in the U.S. for less than five years to access high quality, affordable health insurance through AHCCCS or KidsCare while they build a new future in Arizona.

3. Improve access to oral health care and further increase utilization of preventive oral health services for children enrolled in AHCCCS and KidsCare in Arizona.

Sources

[1] Keeping Kids in Families: Trends in U.S. Foster Care Placement. Annie E. Casey Foundation. April 2, 2019: https://www.aecf.org/resources/keeping-kids-in-families

[2] Holman, B. and Ziedenberg, J. The Dangers of Detention: The Impact of Incarcerating Youth in Detention and Other Secure Facilities A Justice Policy Institute Report (as reported in the following blog https://www.aecf.org/blog/kids-deserve-better-why-juvenile-detention-reform-matters

REAL STORIES

Arizona Voices

Mohamed Grows His Business in the United States

Becoming an entrepreneur has been Mohamed's passion since he was a teenager as he believed owning a business was necessary for a better life. When he was 7 years old, his family fled from Somali to Kenya to improve their living conditions. At the age of 17, Mohamed operated a small store in Kenya before coming to the United States. While he and his parents arrived in San Diego, they eventually settled in Minnesota, the state with one of the highest concentrations of Somali refugees. There, Mohamed was able to finish high school and worked part-time as a grocery store cashier. Through his network, he connected with a Somali community leader who convinced him to move to Arizona to follow his passion.

Over the years, he has owned several businesses and has been very involved in the community, coached youth soccer, and received recognition for his outstanding service as a volunteer. In 2006, Mohamed started a Tawakal service company, an international money transfer service to residents in Somalia, the only franchise of its kind in Arizona. In the same year, he opened a restaurant that brings the flavors and dishes of his hometown to the United States. And in 2015, he established a grocery store specializing in imported goods from Africa. Mohamed confesses none of it was easy. Establishing good credit, saving enough capital, and understanding the laws around small businesses are all difficult — especially for immigrant business owners. But his passion and desire to provide a better life for his family are what keeps him going. "My children have a better life than I did as a child. One day, I will hand the business over to my children, Sabrina and Zakari, to build wealth for generations to come."

Business owner Mohamed and his children

"My children have a better life than I did as a child. One day, I will hand the business over to my children, Sabrina and Zakari, to build wealth for generations to come."

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ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Arizona's economy and future success depend on children having the opportunity to grow up healthy and safe. By supporting families and making economic investments that ensure they have access to quality schools, stable and affordable housing, and well-paying jobs, Arizona is investing in its future.

In Arizona and the nation children of color experience higher rates of child poverty due to systemic racism and structural inequalities.

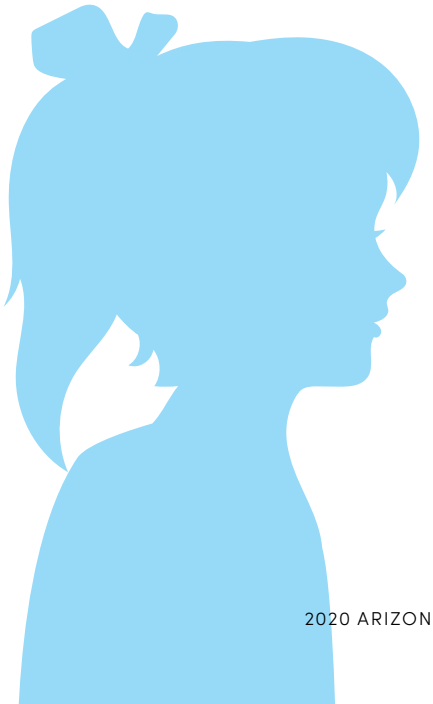
During the Great Recession and recovery period, lawmakers focused on shrinking state government and cut spending on safety net programs and services that helped families enter and thrive in the workforce. Over the past decade, the percentage of Arizona children living in poverty rose to 23 percent statewide and increased in 10 out of 15 counties. Today, more children are living at or below the federal poverty threshold than in 2009.

In Arizona and the nation, children of color experience higher rates of child poverty due to racism and structural inequalities. Latino/a, American Indian, and Black children are much more likely to live in poor families than their White counterparts. In 2018, nearly 1 in 2 American Indian children and 1 in 3 Latino/a children were living in poverty in Arizona. Living in poverty increases a child's chances of poor health, and encumbers cognitive, social, emotional, and educational outcomes for children.[1] Adults who spent long periods of their childhood in poverty, or persistent deep poverty, often earn less and struggle to maintain steady, stable employment.[2]

Families today have less buying power than a decade ago. This year's KIDS COUNT Data Book reveals that while participation in the labor force remained higher than before the Great Recession, median annual income for families with children dropped by $2,200.

Policymakers, researchers, and advocates should pay greater attention to the needs of children and families experiencing poverty and economic hardship. By investing in poverty-reduction supports, such as child care subsidies, food assistance, quality public schools, and affordable housing, we can more effectively promote the economic well-being of children and their families.

Children Living in Poverty by Race and Ethnicity



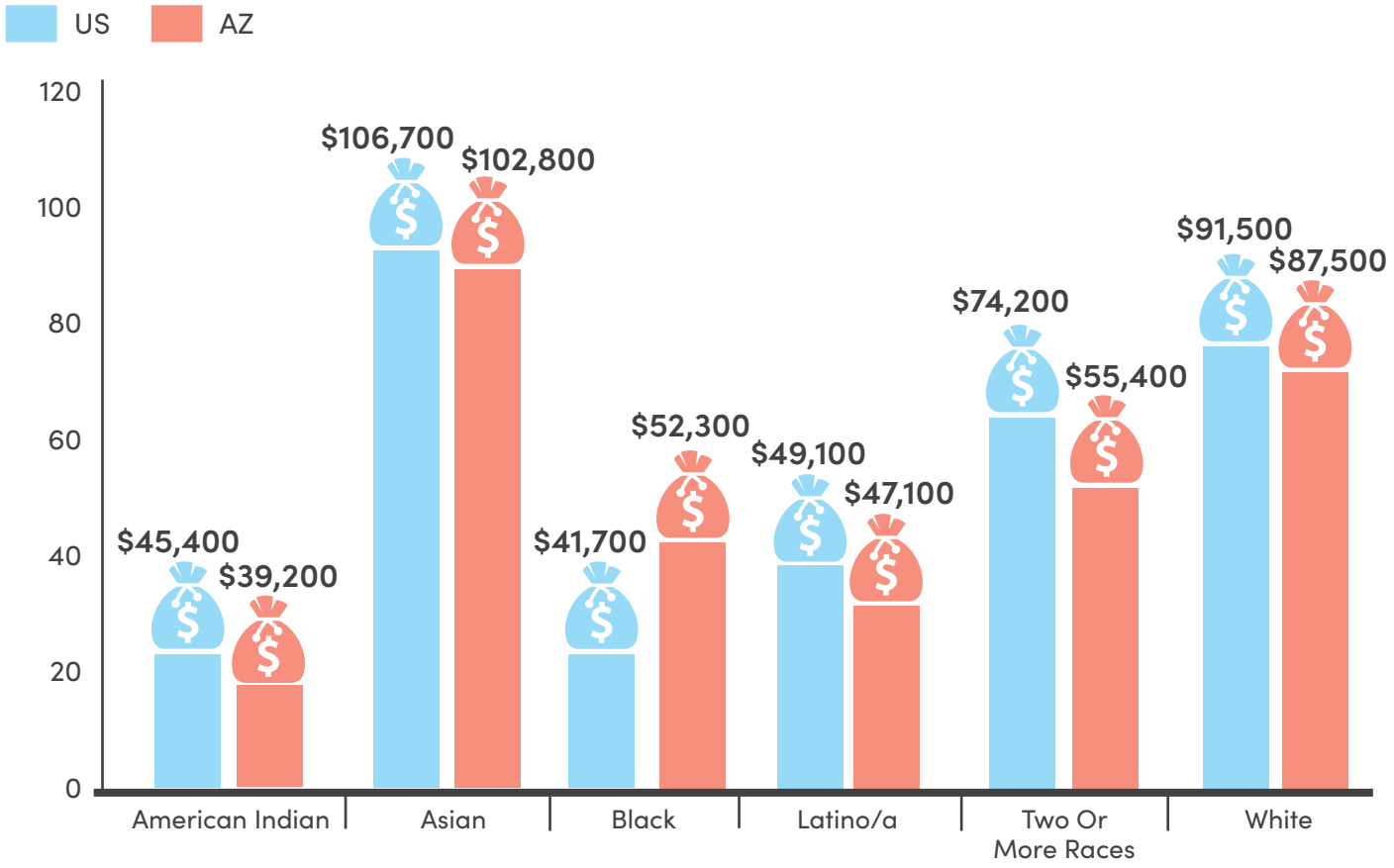
2009		2018
45%	American Indian	44%
11%	Asian	7%
30%	Black	26%
33%	Latino/a	27%
19%	Two or More Races	19%
11%	White	10%

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Arizona Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children (*Adjusted for Inflation)	2009* **$63,978**	2018 **$61,784**
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **21%**	2018 **23%**
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **63%**	2018 **65%**
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2010 **38%**	2018 **32%**
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **40%**	2019 **34%**
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **7%**	2019 **2%**
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2012 **4%**	2019 **4%**

2018 Median Family Household Income by Race and Ethnicity



Policy Recommendations

1. Restore cuts made to TANF (cash assistance) benefits and expand benefit eligibility to boost economic security for families. Over the last 20 years, Arizona has cut TANF benefits by 51 percent (when adjusted for inflation).
2. Increase state funding for housing assistance and mixed-income public housing projects to combat rapidly rising housing costs relative to wages.
3. Increase child care assistance reimbursement rates to the federal benchmark level of the 75th percentile of the most recent market rate to more closely reflect the true cost of care.

Sources

[1] Ratcliffe, C. (2005). Child Poverty and Adult Success. Urban Institute. https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/65766/2000369-Child-Poverty-and-Adult-Success.pdf

[2] Kendig, S.M., Mattingly, M.J. and S.M. Bianch. (2014). Childhood Poverty and the Transition to Adulthood. Family Relations, Vol. 63, pp. 271-286.

ARIZONA

Demographics

	2009	2018
Children Under 18	1,627,343 26%	1,642,657 23%
Children Under 5	463,418 7%	435,936 6%
Citizenship	95%	97%

Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2010	2018
American Indian	6%	6%
Asian	2%	3%
Black	5%	5%
Latino/a	42%	44%
Two or More Races	5%	7%
White	43%	39%

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **5.9**	2019 **8.2**	Worse
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)	2012 **8%**	2018 **9%**	Worse
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Age 8-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **11.8**	2018 **1.2**	Better
Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*	2009 **6%**	2018 **4%**	Better
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate per 1,000)*	2009 **2.9**	2019 **3.9**	Worse

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **7.1%**	2017 **7.5%**	Worse
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **24.4**	2017 **11.1**	Better
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **13%**	2018 **8%**	Better

ARIZONA

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation, 2018)*	2009 **$63,978**	2018 **$61,784**	Worse
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **21%**	2018 **23%**	Worse
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **63%**	2018 **65%**	Better
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2009 **38%**	2018 **32%**	Better
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **40%**	2018 **34%**	Worse
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **7%**	2018 **2%**	Worse
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2009 **4%**	2019 **4%**	Same

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **34%**	2018 **38%**	Better
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2009 **40%**	2019 **46%**	Better
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2009 **34%**	2019 **32%**	Worse
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate	2009 **76%**	2019 **78%**	Better

APACHE

Demographics

	2009	2018
Children Under 18	22,798 32%	19,518 27%
Children Under 5	5,958 8%	4,799 7%
Citizenship	100%	100%

Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2010	2018
American Indian	79%	78%
Asian	0.1%	0.2%
Black	1%	1%
Latino/a	7%	8%
Two or More Races	2%	3%
White	13%	12%

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **1.7**	2019 **2.3**
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)	2012 **23%**	2018 **25%**
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Age 8-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **8.3**	2018 **0.7**
Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*	2009 **7%**	2018 **4%**
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate per 1,000)*	2009 **4.6**	2019 **4.8**

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **7.3%**	2017 **7.7%**
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **26.8**	2017 **15.2**
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **27%**	2018 **22%**

APACHE

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation, 2018)*	2009 **$38,605**	2018 **$34,024**
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **46%**	2018 **44%**
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **56%**	2018 **51%**
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2009 **20%**	2018 **15%**
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **70%**	2018 **64%**
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **7%**	2018 **2%**
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2009 **0.2%**	2019 **0.5%**

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **36%**	2018 **41%**
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2009 **17%**	2019 **32%**
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2009 **17%**	2019 **21%**
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate	2009 **73%**	2019 **74%**

COCHISE

Demographics

	2009	2018
Children Under 18	29,928 23%	27,312 22%
Children Under 5	8,351 6%	7,409 6%
Citizenship	97%	99%

Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2010	2018
American Indian	1%	1%
Asian	1%	1%
Black	4%	3%
Latino/a	46%	50%
Two or More Races	8%	9%
White	43%	40%

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **4.9**	2019 **7.0**
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)	2012 **9%**	2018 **12%**
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Age 8-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **25.6**	2018 **5.3**
Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*	2009 **9%**	2018 **2%**
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate per 1,000)*	2009 **3.0**	2019 **3.5**

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **8.2%**	2017 **9.0%**
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **23.4**	2017 **10.4**
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **9%**	2018 **5%**

COCHISE

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation, 2018)*	2009 **$56,573**	2018 **$52,330**
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **23%**	2018 **25%**
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **57%**	2018 **57%**
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2009 **29%**	2018 **28%**
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **40%**	2018 **42%**
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **8%**	2018 **2%**
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2009 **5%**	2019 **4%**

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **34%**	2018 **38%**
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2009 **38%**	2019 **44%**
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2009 **28%**	2019 **33%**
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate	2009 **79%**	2019 **87%**

COCONINO

Demographics

	2009	2018
Children Under 18	31,915 24%	29,454 21%
Children Under 5	9,127 7%	7,882 6%
Citizenship	98%	99%

Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2010	2018
American Indian	39%	38%
Asian	1%	1%
Black	1%	1%
Latino/a	19%	20%
Two or More Races	6%	6%
White	38%	37%

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **3.1**	2019 **6.7**
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)	2012 **17%**	2018 **16%**
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Age 8-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **13.3**	2018 **8.5**
Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*	2009 **5%**	2018 **1%**
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate per 1,000)*	2009 **3.2**	2019 **3.3**

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **8.1%**	2017 **9.0%**
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **23.4**	2017 **10.4**
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **16%**	2018 **10%**

COCONINO

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation, 2018)*	2009 **$62,240**	2018 **$67,252**
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **20%**	2018 **20%**
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **71%**	2018 **70%**
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2009 **37%**	2018 **32%**
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **44%**	2018 **36%**
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **2%**	2018 **0.7%**
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2009 **1%**	2019 **2%**

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **45%**	2018 **47%**
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2009 **35%**	2019 **40%**
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2009 **38%**	2019 **18%**
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate	2009 **77%**	2019 **83%**

GILA

Demographics

	2009	2018
Children Under 18	11,602 22%	10,827 20%
Children Under 5	3,089 6%	3,034 6%
Citizenship	99%	99%

Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2010	2018
American Indian	24%	15%
Asian	0.4%	1%
Black	0.3%	0.3%
Latino/a	26%	35%
Two or More Races	2%	6%
White	47%	41%

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **3.8**	2019 **11.9**
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)	2012 **14%**	2018 **20%**
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Age 8-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **35**	2018 **4.1**
Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*	2009 **14%**	2018 **7%**
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **4.7**	2019 **4.9**

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **7.8%**	2017 **10.9%**
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **38.7**	2017 **18.9**
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **21%**	2018 **11%**

GILA

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation, 2018)*	2009 **$46,326**	2018 **$44,645**
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **27%**	2018 **39%**
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **60%**	2018 **63%**
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2009 **35%**	2018 **27%**
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **56%**	2018 **55%**
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **14%**	2018 **2%**
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2009 **5%**	2019 **2%**

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **22%**	2018 **30%**
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2009 **25%**	2019 **28%**
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2009 **20%**	2019 **20%**
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate	2009 **70%**	2019 **72%**

GRAHAM

Demographics

	2009	2018
Children Under 18	10,725 29%	10,287 27%
Children Under 5	3,307 29%	2,730 27%
Citizenship	100%	100%

Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2010	2018
American Indian	18%	15%
Asian	0.3%	1%
Black	1%	0.3%
Latino/a	33%	35%
Two or More Races	2%	6%
White	46%	47%

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **2.9**	2019 **3.5**
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)	2012 **12%**	2018 **15%**
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Age 8-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **22.5**	2018 **7.4**
Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*	2009 **9%**	2018 **41%**
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **4.0**	2019 **4.0**

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **7.1%**	2017 **7.7%**
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **32.6**	2017 **15.2**
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **17%**	2018 **7%**

GRAHAM

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation, 2018)*	2009 **$58,479**	2018 **$60,435**
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **25%**	2018 **29%**
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **66%**	2018 **61%**
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2009 **28%**	2018 **22%**
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **42%**	2018 **35%**
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **7%**	2018 **1%**
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2009 **0.3%**	2019 **0.4%**

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **26%**	2018 **29%**
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2009 **35%**	2019 **46%**
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2009 **35%**	2019 **35%**
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate	2009 **78%**	2019 **87%**

GREENLEE

Demographics

	2009	2018
Children Under 18	2,566 30%	2,590 27%
Children Under 5	693 8%	756 8%
Citizenship	100%	100%

Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2010	2018
American Indian	2%	5%
Asian	1%	*
Black	1%	2%
Latino/a	56%	52%
Two or More Races	1%	1%
White	39%	42%

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **0.0**	2019 **4.5**
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)	2012 **9%**	2018 **8%**
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Age 8-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **14.8**	2018 **11.1**
Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*	2009 **10%**	2018 **4%**
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **1.8**	2019 **1.0**

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **5.4%**	2017 **10.3%**
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **41.2**	2017 **14.1**
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **20%**	2018 **6%**

GREENLEE

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation, 2018)*	2009 **$61,493**	2018 **$64,493**
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **20%**	2018 **15%**
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **72%**	2018 **48%**
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2009 **14%**	2018 **13%**
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **30%**	2018 **18%**
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **4%**	2018 **2%**
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2009 **16%**	2019 **1%**

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **30%**	2018 **61%**
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2009 **30%**	2019 **52%**
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2009 **28%**	2019 **25%**
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate	2009 **78%**	2019 **94%**

LA PAZ

Demographics

	2009	2018
Children Under 18	3,637 18%	3,540 17%
Children Under 5	1,025 5%	1,002 5%
Citizenship	100%	100%

Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2010	2018
American Indian	24%	23%
Asian	*	0.4%
Black	1%	0.3%
Latino/a	46%	50%
Two or More Races	4%	3%
White	29%	27%

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **3.3**	2019 **19.3**
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)	2012 **17%**	2018 **16%**
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Age 8-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **14.8**	2018 **11.1**
Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*	2009 **2%**	2018 **6%**
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **3.6**	2019 **3.9**

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **5.2%**	2017 **3.6%**
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **27.8**	2017 **15.8**
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **20%**	2018 **17%**

LA PAZ

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation, 2018)*	2009 **$34,026**	2018 **$42,500**
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **29%**	2018 **38%**
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **65%**	2018 **68%**
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2009 **23%**	2018 **23%**
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **60%**	2018 **52%**
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **15%**	2018 **2%**
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2009 **3%**	2019 **1%**

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **30%**	2018 **46%**
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2009 **30%**	2019 **36%**
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2009 **28%**	2019 **14%**
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate	2009 **78%**	2019 **81%**

MARICOPA

Demographics

	2009	2018
Children Under 18	1,001,847 27%	1,052,788 24%
Children Under 5	289,852 8%	279,620 6%
Citizenship	94%	97%

Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2010	2018
American Indian	2%	2%
Asian	3%	4%
Black	6%	6%
Latino/a	42%	44%
Two or More Races	5%	7%
White	45%	41%

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **5.4**	2019 **3.5**
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)	2012 **7%**	2018 **8%**
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Age 8-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **9.7**	2018 **3.5**
Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*	2009 **5%**	2018 **3%**
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **2.5**	2019 **3.5**

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **7.1%**	2017 **7.5%**
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **23.5**	2017 **10.5**
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **13%**	2018 **8%**

MARICOPA

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation, 2018)*	2009 **$70,135**	2018 **$67,269**
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **19%**	2018 **21%**
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **62%**	2018 **65%**
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2009 **39%**	2018 **32%**
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **37%**	2018 **30%**
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **7%**	2018 **2%**
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2009 **4%**	2019 **4%**

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **34%**	2018 **37%**
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2009 **43%**	2019 **48%**
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2009 **37%**	2019 **36%**
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate	2009 **79%**	2019 **78%**

MOHAVE

Demographics

	2009	2018
Children Under 18	41,985 21%	35,739 17%
Children Under 5	11,335 6%	9,161 4%
Citizenship	98%	99%

Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2010	2018
American Indian	3%	4%
Asian	1%	1%
Black	1%	1%
Latino/a	25%	26%
Two or More Races	7%	4%
White	68%	65%

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **4.1**	2019 **15.4**
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)	2012 **9%**	2018 **12%**
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Age 8-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **17.5**	2018 **7.7**
Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*	2009 **9%**	2018 **9%**
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **5.0**	2019 **4.4**

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **6.1%**	2017 **7.3%**
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **25.6**	2017 **13.2**
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **13%**	2018 **8%**

MOHAVE

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation, 2018)*	2009 **$55,603**	2018 **$48,476**
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **23%**	2018 **26%**
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **67%**	2018 **67%**
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2009 **36%**	2018 **29%**
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **53%**	2018 **46%**
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **9%**	2018 **3%**
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2009 **6%**	2019 **4%**

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **36%**	2018 **39%**
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2009 **38%**	2019 **41%**
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2009 **33%**	2019 **27%**
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate	2009 **70%**	2019 **83%**

NAVAJO

Demographics

	2009	2018
Children Under 18	32,377 30%	29,472 27%
Children Under 5	8,889 8%	7,673 7%
Citizenship	98%	99%

Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2010	2018
American Indian	51%	53%
Asian	0.1%	1%
Black	0.4%	0.3%
Latino/a	13%	14%
Two or More Races	6%	5%
White	33%	31%

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **2.7**	2019 **4.7**
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparents	2012 **17%**	2018 **21%**
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Age 8-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **12.8**	2018 **6.6**
Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*	2009 **7%**	2018 **7%**
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **6.1**	2019 **4.7**

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **7.8%**	2017 **9.7%**
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **32.5**	2017 **18.4**
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **14%**	2018 **10%**

NAVAJO

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation, 2018)*	2009 **$48,072**	2018 **$40,790**
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **33%**	2018 **38%**
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **59%**	2018 **55%**
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2009 **27%**	2018 **25%**
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **59%**	2018 **55%**
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **11%**	2018 **1%**
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2009 **3%**	2019 **2%**

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **41%**	2018 **42%**
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2009 **29%**	2019 **35%**
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2009 **27%**	2019 **28%**
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate	2009 **71%**	2019 **79%**

PIMA

Demographics

	2009	2018
Children Under 18	225,593 23%	216,736 21%
Children Under 5	63,345 6%	58,491 6%
Citizenship	95%	97%

Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2010	2018
American Indian	4%	5%
Asian	2%	2%
Black	4%	4%
Latino/a	50%	53%
Two or More Races	7%	10%
White	38%	34%

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **11.1**	2019 **10.2**
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)	2012 **9%**	2018 **9%**
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Age 8-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **9.6**	2018 **5.0**
Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*	2009 **5%**	2018 **4%**
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **4.2**	2019 **5.8**

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **7.0%**	2017 **7.2%**
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **22.3**	2017 **10.4**
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **11%**	2018 **8%**

PIMA

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation, 2018)*	2009 **$59,240**	2018 **$55,004**
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **22%**	2018 **25%**
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **67%**	2018 **69%**
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2009 **38%**	2018 **33%**
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **41%**	2018 **37%**
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **8%**	2018 **2%**
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2009 **8%**	2019 **7%**

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **34%**	2018 **41%**
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2009 **40%**	2019 **46%**
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2009 **31%**	2019 **26%**
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate	2009 **71%**	2019 **74%**

PINAL

Demographics

	2009	2018
Children Under 18	991,908 26%	100,778 23%
Children Under 5	28,669 8%	25,250 6%
Citizenship	97%	99%

Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2010	2018
American Indian	6%	6%
Asian	2%	2%
Black	5%	5%
Latino/a	40%	41%
Two or More Races	7%	9%
White	45%	44%

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **5.6**	2019 **8.2**
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)	2012 **9%**	2018 **10%**
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Age 8-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **16.2**	2018 **20.2**
Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*	2009 **9%**	2018 **6%**
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **3.4**	2019 **4.0**

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **6.6%**	2017 **7.1%**
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **26.4**	2017 **11.2**
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **12%**	2018 **7%**

PINAL

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation, 2018)*	2009 **$59,531**	2018 **$61,701**
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **19%**	2018 **19%**
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **62%**	2018 **64%**
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2009 **37%**	2018 **28%**
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **35%**	2018 **35%**
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **6%**	2018 **2%**
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2009 **3%**	2019 **3%**

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **29%**	2018 **35%**
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2009 **33%**	2019 **37%**
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2009 **24%**	2019 **20%**
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate	2009 **67%**	2019 **80%**

SANTA CRUZ

Demographics

	2009	2018
Children Under 18	14,527 31%	12,435 27%
Children Under 5	3,735 8%	3,211 7%
Citizenship	95%	95%

Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2010	2018
American Indian	0.2%	0.1%
Asian	0.3%	1%
Black	0.1%	0.1%
Latino/a	93%	93%
Two or More Races	0.2%	1%
White	6%	6%

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **1.0**	2019 **5.2**
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)	2012 **12%**	2018 **12%**
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Age 8-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **24.4**	2018 **20.4**
Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*	2009 **3%**	2018 **3%**
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **2.0**	2019 **1.2**

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **9.6%**	2017 **6.5%**
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **28.1**	2017 **12.3**
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **17%**	2018 **6%**

SANTA CRUZ

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation, 2018)*	2009 **$48,084**	2018 **$37,676**
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **30%**	2018 **34%**
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **54%**	2018 **63%**
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2009 **40%**	2018 **37%**
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **47%**	2018 **51%**
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **5%**	2018 **2%**
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2009 **3%**	2019 **3%**

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **22%**	2018 **44%**
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2009 **33%**	2019 **43%**
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2009 **31%**	2019 **24%**
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate	2009 **80%**	2019 **93%**

YAVAPAI

Demographics

	2009	2018
Children Under 18	40,930 19%	37,687 16%
Children Under 5	10,835 5%	9,689 4%
Citizenship	97%	99%

Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2010	2018
American Indian	3%	3%
Asian	1%	1%
Black	1%	0.4%
Latino/a	25%	28%
Two or More Races	6%	5%
White	68%	65%

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **6.3**	2019 **8.8**
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)	2012 **10%**	2018 **12%**
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Age 8-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **24.3**	2018 **16.4**
Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*	2009 **6%**	2018 **3%**
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **2.9**	2019 **2.9**

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **7.5%**	2017 **5.5%**
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **22.4**	2017 **11.9**
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **17%**	2018 **10%**

YAVAPAI

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation, 2018)*	2009 **$59,411**	2018 **$58,928**
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **18%**	2018 **19%**
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **65%**	2018 **61%**
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2009 **39%**	2018 **33%**
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **37%**	2018 **30%**
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **5%**	2018 **2%**
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2009 **4%**	2019 **2%**

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **30%**	2018 **44%**
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2009 **42%**	2019 **48%**
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2009 **30%**	2019 **29%**
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate	2009 **73%**	2019 **83%**

YUMA

Demographics

	2009	2018
Children Under 18	55,002 28%	53,494 25%
Children Under 5	15,168 8%	15,229 7%
Citizenship	94%	95%

Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

	2010	2018
American Indian	1%	1%
Asian	1%	1%
Black	2%	1%
Latino/a	76%	79%
Two or More Races	4%	5%
White	19%	16%

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **2.8**	2019 **2.5**
Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)	2012 **10%**	2018 **14%**
Children in Juvenile Detention Centers *(Age 8-17, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **27.4**	2018 **7.5**
Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*	2009 **7%**	2018 **3%**
Dropout Rate *(Grades 7-12, Rate Per 1,000)*	2009 **2.2**	2019 **2.6**

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies	2009 **5.8%**	2017 **5.5%**
Teen Births *(Age 15 - 19, Rate Per 1,000 Females)*	2009 **34.5**	2017 **13.7**
Children Without Health Insurance	2012 **17%**	2018 **12%**

YUMA

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children *(Adjusted for Inflation, 2018)*	2009 **$45,066**	2018 **$44,508**
Children Living in Poverty	2009 **28%**	2018 **28%**
Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force	2009 **64%**	2018 **63%**
Children in Households that are Rent Burdened	2009 **35%**	2018 **30%**
Children Participating in SNAP	2009 **47%**	2018 **48%**
Children Participating in TANF	2009 **6%**	2018 **2%**
Children Participating in Child Care Assistance	2009 **4%**	2019 **3%**

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	2009 **30%**	2018 **37%**
3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test	2009 **29%**	2019 **38%**
8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test	2009 **29%**	2019 **27%**
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate	2009 **74%**	2019 **88%**

Sources and Endnotes

Family and Community

Children in Foster Care *(Age 0-17 Years)*

The number and rate per 1,000 of children under age 18 in the foster care system. This data set excludes extended youth in foster care age 18 to 21 years. Arizona Department of Child Safety data request was based on point-in-time data for under 18. The data is the number of children in foster care system as of December 31st.

Source

Arizona Department of Child Safety, "Monthly Operational Outcome Report," 2020.; Arizona Department of Child Safety, "Children in Foster Care 2009," CAA information request, March 2016.; Center for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC WONDER, "Bridged-Race Population Estimates," 2009 and 2019.

Children Being Raised by Their Grandparent(s)

The share of children under 18 years living in housing unit where grandparent or other relative is listed as householder.

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, "Relationship to Householder for Children Under 18 Years in Households," B09018, 5-year estimates, 2005-2009, 2014-2018.

Opportunity Youth *(16-19 Year Olds Not Enrolled in School and Not Working)*

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," "Disconnected Youth," or "Opportunity Youth."

Sources

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, "Sex by School Enrollment by Educational Attainment by Employment Status for the Population 16 to 19 Years," S14005, 5-year estimates, 2005-2009, 2014-2018. CAA analysis of Integrated Public Use Microdata series for 2018 race and ethnicity data.

Dropout Rates

Arizona Department of Education dropout rates are reported for grades seven through twelve and are based on a calendar year that runs from the first day of summer recess through the last day of school. A school's total enrollment is used as the population figure against which dropouts are subsequently counted. A dropout is defined as a student who is enrolled in school at any time during the school year but is not enrolled at the end of the school year and did not transfer, graduate, or die.

Sources

Arizona Department of Education, Accountability and Research, "Dropout Rates 2019," 2019. Arizona Department of Education, Accountability and Research, "Dropout Rates 2010," 2010.

Children in Juvenile Detention Centers

Children and youth age 8-17 detained, incarcerated or placed in temporary and secure custody of the jurisdiction of the Arizona Juvenile Court. The rate is the number of juveniles detained in detention centers in Arizona per 1,000 youth age 8-17.

Sources

Arizona Supreme Court, Juvenile Justice Services Division, "Arizona's Juvenile Court Counts FY 2019," Juveniles Detained by County,; Arizona Supreme Court, Juvenile Justice Services Division, "Juveniles Detained by County," CAA information request, 2018.; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, "Population under 18 years of age," B09001, 5-year estimates, 2005-2009, 2014-2018.

Sources and Endnotes

Health

Low Birth-Weight Babies

Low birth-weight refers to infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). Estimates are based on live births with known birth-weights and exclude stillborn births and live births with unknown birth-weight.

Source

Arizona Department of Health Services, Health Status and Vital Statistics. "Low Birth-Weight Births by County of Residence, Table 5B-16," 2018.

Teen Births

The birth rates of teenagers age 15 to 19 per 1,000 females in the same age group. Data is based on the mother's place of residency, rather than place of birth.

Source

Arizona Department of Health Services, Health Status and Vital Statistics, "Resident Births by Mother's Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, County of Residence, and Year," 2018.

Children Without Health Insurance

Children under age 19 without health insurance. Without health insurance includes those who have no coverage plan and those who have coverage under the Indian health service only. American Community Survey measures health insurance coverage for the population based on whether people are insured at the point-in-time that they answered the survey during the year of collection. Researchers should use caution when comparing results over time. Due to the differences in measurement, health insurance estimates after calendar year 2013 are not directly comparable to previous years due to changes in data processing system and redesign of insurance questions. Note, most recent available data is based on 19 years and under to align with Medicaid health coverage standards.

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, "Health Insurance Coverage Status by Sex and Age," B27001, 5-year estimates, 2005-2009, 2014-2018.

Sources and Endnotes

Education

3-and 4-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool
3-and 4-year-old children are classified as enrolled in school (i.e. nursery school, preschool, or Kindergarten) 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 Census survey.

Source
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, "School Enrollment," S1401, 5-year estimates, 2005-2009, 2014-2018.

3rd Graders Passing AzMERIT English Language Arts Test
AzMERIT is an annual statewide assessment test that measures student performance. This indicator measures the percentage of 3rd grade students passing the English language arts test. A passing rate indicates the percentage of children that are "proficient" and meeting academic standards in the subject matter.

Sources
Arizona Department of Education, Accountability and Research, "AzMERIT, MSAA, ACT, and SAT 2019," 2019. Arizona Department of Education, Accountability and Research, "AzMERIT and NCSC 2015."

8th Graders Passing AzMERIT Math Test
AzMERIT is an annual statewide assessment test that measures student performance. This indicator measures the percentage of 8th grade students passing the 8th grade math test. A passing rate indicates the percentage of children that are "proficient" and meeting academic standards in the subject matter.

Sources
Arizona Department of Education, Accountability and Research, "AzMERIT, MSAA, ACT, and SAT 2019," 2019. Arizona Department of Education, Accountability and Research, "AzMERIT and NCSC 2015."

4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rates
The number of students in the cohort who graduate within four years with a high school diploma. Cohort years refers to the cohort a student is assigned when they enter an Arizona public high school. For example, if a student enters 9th grade in 2005, they would be in the 2009 4-year cohort graduation data.

Sources
Arizona Department of Education, Accountability and Research, "Cohort 2018 Four Year Graduation Data," 2019. Arizona Department of Education, Accountability and Research, "Cohort 2009 Four Year Graduation Data," 2009.

Sources and Endnotes

Economic Well-Being

Median Income for Families with Children

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

Sources

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, "Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months by Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years," B19125, 5-year estimates, 2005-2009, 2014-2018.
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, 1977-2018.

Children Living in Poverty

Children are living in poverty if their household pre-tax income is less than the federal poverty threshold that varies by family size and composition. The poverty thresholds are updated annually to reflect inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index. In 2009 the poverty threshold for a family of four with two children under age 18 was $21,756 and in 2018 was $25,465.

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, "Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age," B17001, 5-year estimates, 2005-2009, 2014-2018.

Children Living in Families Where all Parents are in the Labor Force

The share of children under age 18 whose resident parent(s) are in the civilian labor force.

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, "Age of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents," B23008, 5-year estimates, 2005-2009, 2014-2018.

Children in Households that are Rent Burdened

Families who are renting their homes and are spending more than 30 percent of the family income on housing. Families that spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing are considered to have a high housing cost burden.

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months," B25070, 5-year estimates, 2005-2009, 2014-2018.

Children Participating in SNAP

The percentage of children under age 18 participating in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). SNAP is a federally funded program to provide food assistance to low-income individuals and families. SNAP is funded by the federal government and administered through the states.

Sources

Arizona Department of Economic Security, "SNAP and TANF Children," CAA information request, April 2016 and June 2020.; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, "Population under 18 years of age," B09001, 5-year estimates, 2005-2009, 2014-2018.

Sources and Endnotes

Economic Well-Being *(Continued)*

Children Participating in TANF

TANF is a federally funded program designed to assist families to meet their basic needs and services. Families receive monthly cash payments through a debit card. The benefit level depends on family size and income. To qualify, monthly family income after adjustments may not exceed 36% of the 1992 federal poverty level, reduced by 20% ($278 monthly for a family of three).

Sources

Arizona Department of Economic Security, "SNAP and TANF Children," CAA information request, April 2016 and June 2020.; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, "Population under 18 years of age," B09001, 5-year estimates, 2005-2009, 2014-2018.

Children Participating in Child Care Assistance

Child Care Assistance helps eligible families with the cost of child care to enable parents to work or participate in specific education and training activities related to employment. Arizona offers child care assistance for families participating in TANF and transitioning off TANF; families involved with the Department of Child Safety, and families with working parents earning income below 165% of the federal poverty level ($2,934 a month for a family of 3 in 2019).

Sources

Arizona Department of Economic Security, "Child Care Numbers as of December 2019," CAA information request, June 2016 and May 2020.; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, "Population under 18 years of age," B09001, 5-year estimates, 2005-2009, 2014-2018.

Demographics

Child Population

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.

Source

Center for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC WONDER, "Bridged-Race Population Estimates," 2009 and 2019.

Citizenship

Children who are born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (such as Guam), or abroad to 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.

Source

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, "Sex by Age by Nativity and Citizenship Status," B05003, 5-year estimates, 2005-2009, 2014-2018.

Immigrant Household

The share of children under age 18 who are foreign-born or reside with at least one foreign-born parent.

Source

Foreign-born is defined as either a U.S. citizen by naturalization or not a citizen of the U.S. Native-born is defined as born in the U.S., Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Northern Marianas or born abroad of American parents. The foreign-born status of children not living with either parent is based solely on the status of the child and no other household member. Children living in subfamilies are linked to their parent(s) and not the householder.

Acknowledgments

Children's Action Alliance (CAA) is an independent voice for Arizona children at the state capitol and in the community. CAA improves children's health, education, and security through information and action. azchildren.org

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