

City of Tucson
Poverty and Urban Stress
2012

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Poverty and Urban Stress, 2012

Tucson, Arizona

Mayor and Council

Jonathan Rothschild, Mayor

Regina Romero
Shirley Scott

Paul Cunningham
Richard Fimbres

Karin Uhlich
Steve Kozachik

City Manager

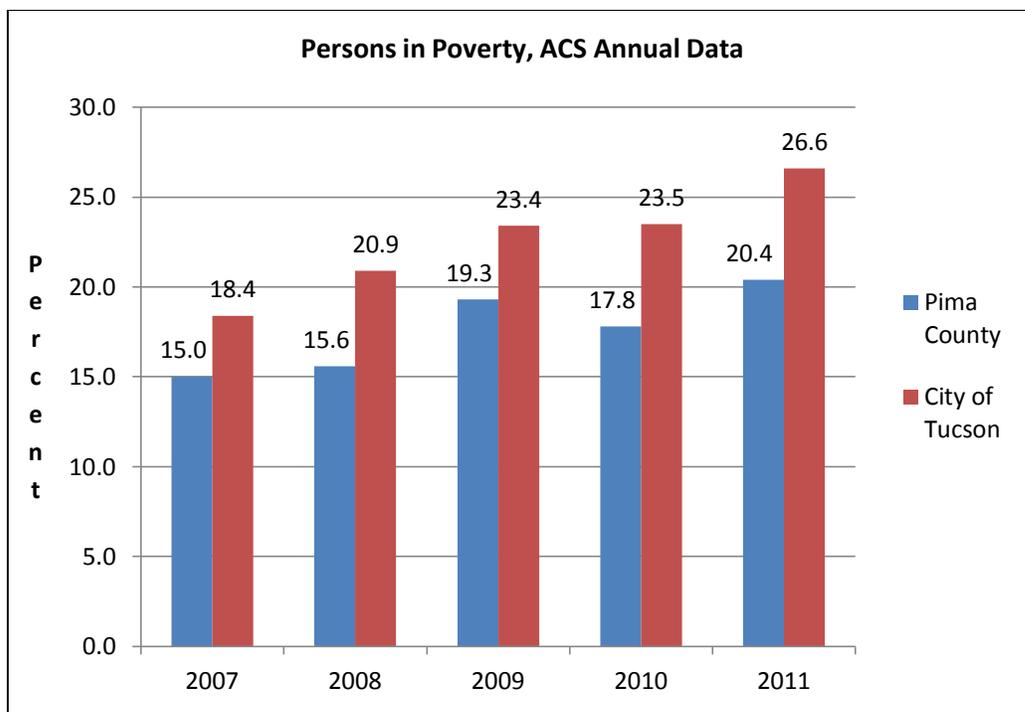
Richard Miranda

November 2012

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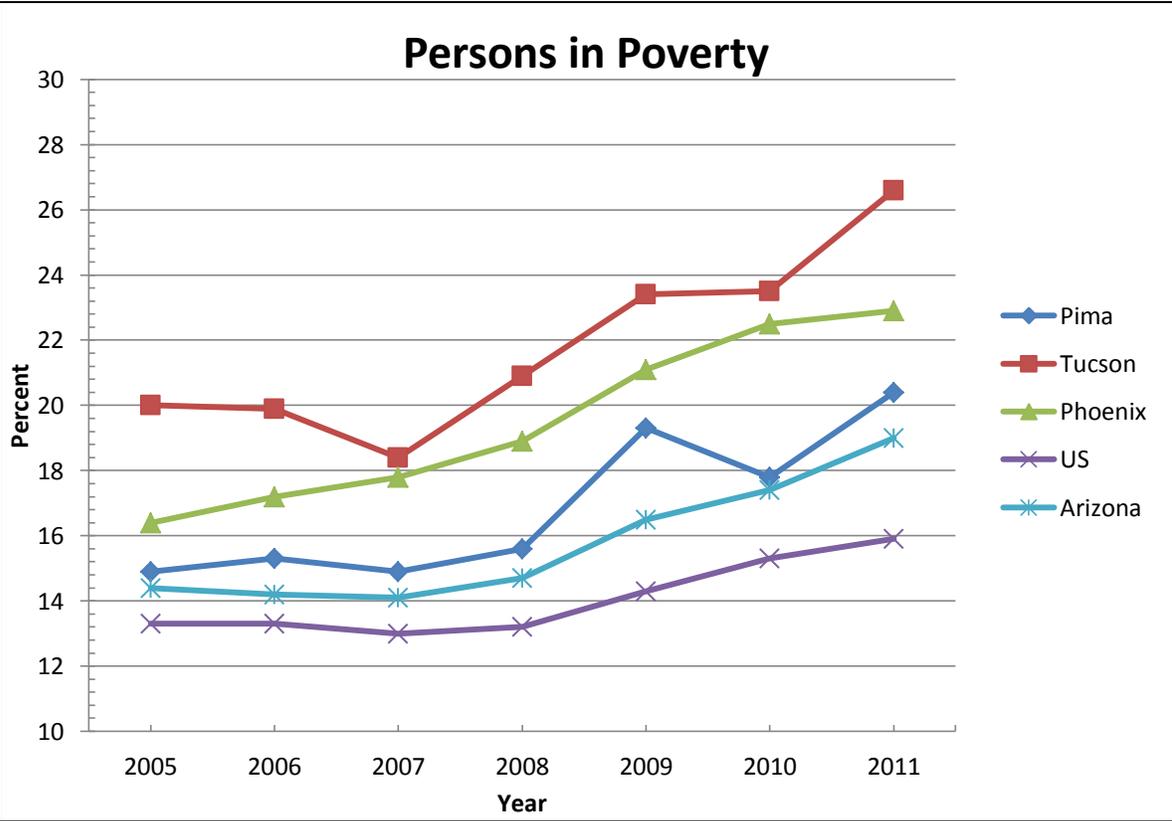
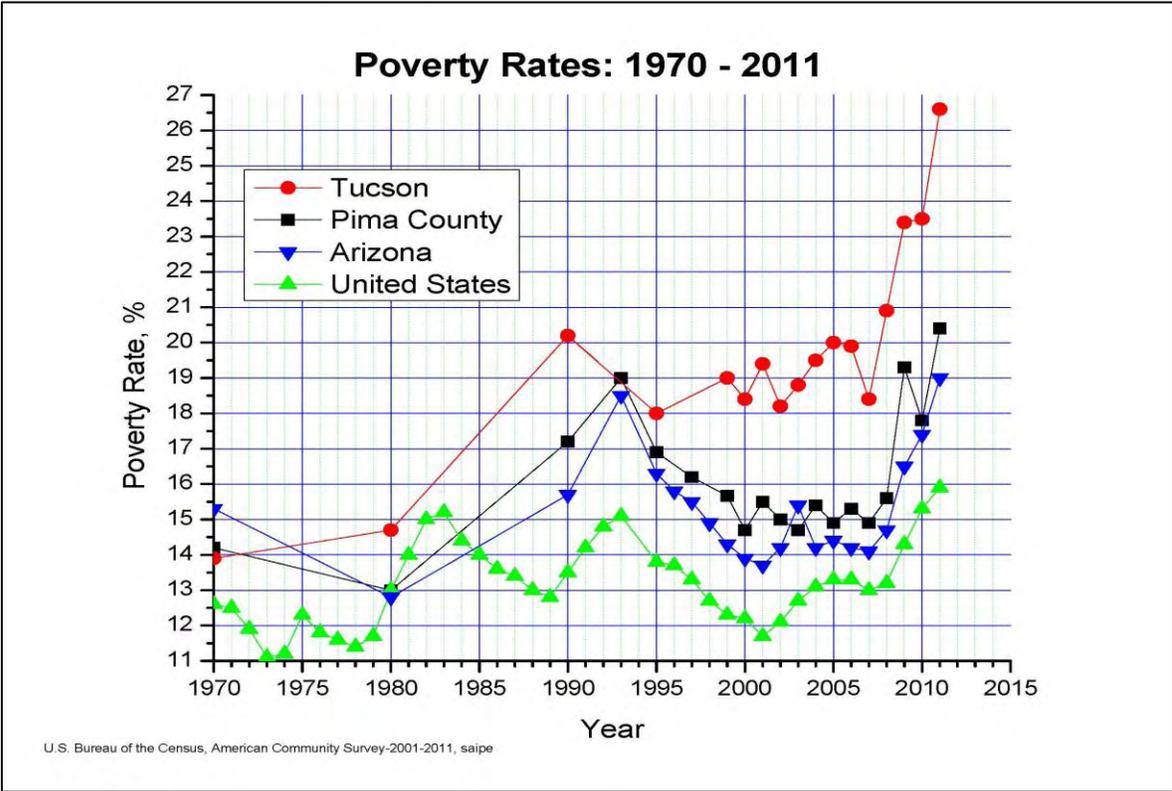
The first City of Tucson Poverty and Urban Stress Report was published in February 2007, prior to the start of the longest recession since the Great Depression. The Great Recession began in December 2007, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research, a private, nonprofit research group. The recession officially ended in June 2009, although lingering effects including high unemployment have continued to plague our recovery both nationally and locally. During this period, unemployment in the City of Tucson, as reported by the Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, went from 3.6% at the end of 2007 to a high of 9.4% in 2010. The most recent unemployment data for the City of Tucson is August 2012, at which time the unemployment rate was reported to be 8.4%, relatively unchanged from the annual 2011 rate (reported Tucson unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted). The downturn in the housing market and construction industry in general has contributed Tucson’s slow economic recovery. With little demand for additional housing, office or commercial space, low employment and limited population growth continues to be the norm.

Poverty within our community has been on the increase during these past five years. The most recent U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) report on poverty providing 2011 data ranks the Tucson Metro area as the sixth-poorest large metro area in the nation with an overall poverty rate of 20.4%. For this same period, the City of Tucson’s poverty rate was determined to be 26.6%. The following table shows annual poverty rates for the City of Tucson and Pima County over the last 5 years:



The one-year 2011 ACS data reports that for the City of Tucson, 29.7% of all children (ages 0 to 17) live in poverty. The same report reveals that 14.7% of all families are in poverty and 44.3% of all female-headed households with children (no spouse present) are below the poverty level.

Historic poverty rates shown below display changes in the poverty rate over time for City of Tucson as compared to U.S., Arizona, Pima County and the City of Phoenix (2nd chart).



2010 ACS (2011 data not yet available for all AZ places) poverty data for the United States, Arizona and Arizona cities and counties provides a context for City of Tucson data:

Percent Below Poverty Level:

Geographic Area	POPULATION:	AGE:			EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT:					EMPLOYMENT STATUS:	
	Population for whom poverty status is determined	Under 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over	Population 25 years and over	Less than high school graduate	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	Some college, associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or higher	Employed	Unemployed
US	15.3%	21.6%	14.2%	9.0%	11.6%	26.7%	13.5%	9.8%	4.2%	7.1%	29.8%
Arizona	17.4%	24.4%	16.7%	7.7%	13.2%	30.1%	16.0%	10.8%	4.6%	8.2%	33.5%
Apache Co	34.2%	40.1%	32.0%	29.3%	30.8%	47.7%	36.1%	22.2%	0.9%	13.3%	31.9%
Cochise	16.0%	21.7%	15.0%	11.3%	13.3%	24.4%	16.0%	11.2%	7.6%	6.0%	33.1%
Coconino	25.9%	29.7%	26.0%	15.0%	17.8%	32.2%	23.4%	19.6%	5.5%	18.7%	39.7%
Maricopa	16.5%	23.4%	15.5%	6.9%	12.3%	29.3%	15.4%	10.0%	4.4%	7.4%	31.9%
Mohave	17.7%	32.0%	17.4%	5.9%	13.5%	26.2%	14.4%	9.5%	8.9%	9.2%	29.8%
Navajo	27.6%	35.1%	26.8%	14.2%	23.1%	50.1%	29.3%	14.9%	3.6%	10.4%	54.7%
Pima	17.8%	24.7%	17.6%	8.1%	13.0%	31.7%	15.2%	12.2%	4.5%	8.8%	39.5%
Pinal	13.7%	15.9%	13.7%	9.4%	11.7%	26.1%	13.0%	9.3%	2.9%	5.9%	24.7%
Yavapai	19.2%	29.0%	22.6%	3.7%	15.3%	36.8%	19.7%	12.2%	6.0%	12.8%	43.1%
Yuma	20.1%	29.2%	17.7%	12.1%	15.6%	31.2%	12.1%	11.8%	3.3%	9.4%	27.6%
Avondale	14.4%	21.4%	11.5%	1.9%	9.9%	14.1%	12.6%	7.9%	3.6%	5.0%	31.7%
Chandler	8.2%	13.5%	6.6%	2.3%	5.7%	17.9%	10.0%	4.8%	1.7%	3.8%	23.5%
Flagstaff	25.9%	21.4%	28.9%	11.9%	16.7%	36.9%	21.7%	25.2%	4.3%	22.0%	58.5%
Gilbert	6.9%	8.1%	6.5%	4.8%	6.0%	15.5%	9.9%	5.7%	3.3%	4.1%	18.6%
Glendale	20.2%	27.4%	18.5%	8.1%	16.3%	31.2%	16.9%	12.6%	8.1%	10.3%	29.2%
Goodyear	9.2%	8.1%	10.2%	6.1%	8.1%	11.6%	11.3%	7.7%	4.8%	4.8%	23.6%
Mesa	15.1%	20.3%	15.2%	5.8%	10.3%	22.2%	10.8%	9.2%	4.4%	7.0%	32.7%
Peoria	10.3%	16.0%	9.1%	5.5%	8.4%	10.5%	12.1%	7.9%	4.7%	4.1%	22.2%
Phoenix	22.5%	31.4%	20.2%	10.8%	17.5%	36.2%	22.2%	12.4%	4.7%	9.3%	38.1%
Scottsdale	7.9%	8.4%	8.4%	5.9%	6.8%	20.3%	7.8%	9.8%	3.6%	4.0%	21.0%
Surprise	10.8%	16.2%	9.3%	6.1%	8.1%	13.7%	10.8%	9.5%	2.3%	4.5%	24.8%
Tempe	26.1%	38.1%	26.0%	3.0%	14.3%	32.8%	11.1%	17.6%	8.3%	15.1%	47.4%
Tucson	23.5%	30.7%	22.9%	12.8%	17.3%	31.0%	20.9%	17.0%	6.1%	11.6%	47.7%
Yuma	16.5%	24.4%	14.2%	6.4%	12.6%	27.4%	11.3%	10.9%	2.1%	7.7%	27.4%

Source: ACS 2010, 1-year, table S1701

American Community Survey (ACS) data has been utilized in this report wherever possible. The 5-year ACS series provides data at the census tract and block group levels. Due to the high sampling error at the block group level, census tract data has been chosen as the lowest geographic level to be examined. The 5-year average provides us with approximately a 12.5% sample size, which at the tract level can produce large margins of error; however, the American Community Survey data continues to be the only source of data at levels smaller than incorporated places. Census tract data has been aggregated and analyzed at the ward level in order to examine poverty and urban stress conditions across the City of Tucson. As census tracts do not completely conform to city or ward geography, the city totals derived from the ward data will differ slightly from the City of Tucson ACS profile. The ACS 5-year data is updated annually and provides a rolling average which will allow for greater ease in updating this report on a regular basis.

The following table provides a profile by ward based on data from the 2010 Decennial Census. Data was aggregated from the block data. This data is collected for 100% of the population and is most representative of what the current demographic composition is at the ward level.

City of Tucson Census 2010 Snapshot

	City of Tucson	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6
Total Population	520,116	92,410	83,147	83,791	91,896	90,461	79,158
White	362,649	54,664	68,435	57,501	70,095	50,641	61,901
Black	26,000	3,265	3,781	4,508	5,723	5,545	3,266
American Indian/ AK Native	14,154	4,212	864	3,016	1,105	3,534	1,435
Asian	14,920	1,447	2,633	3,143	3,010	1,384	3,311
Hawaiian/Pacific Is.	1,147	110	214	231	282	137	177
Other	79,239	25,170	4,219	11,566	7,216	25,412	5,674
Multi-racial	22,007	3,542	3,001	3,826	4,465	3,808	3,394
Hispanic	216,308	65,359	15,166	30,599	23,593	63,639	18,053
% Hispanic	41.6%	70.7%	18.2%	36.5%	25.7%	70.3%	22.8%
Males	257,312	45,009	38,885	42,472	45,250	47,044	39,015
Females	262,804	47,401	44,262	41,319	46,646	43,417	40,143
Age 0-5	35,798	7,202	4,221	5,754	6,933	7,946	3,797
Age 5-17	85,566	18,274	11,196	11,379	17,502	19,178	8,066
Age 18-21	34,088	8,220	4,384	9,027	5,049	6,286	13,002
Age 22-29	82,535	11,519	9,630	15,228	10,353	11,841	12,411
Age 30-39	68,069	12,373	9,155	11,161	13,003	13,098	9,392
Age 40-49	64,123	10,737	10,429	9,949	12,757	11,482	8,818
Age 50-64	88,044	14,288	17,141	13,540	15,870	13,384	13,935
Age 65+	61,893	9,797	16,991	7,753	10,429	7,246	9,737
Median Age	33.0	29.8	42.4	31.0	30.9	23.8	33.6
Median Age, Male	31.8	28.5	40.3	30.0	29.5	22.7	32.3
Median Age, Female	34.3	30.4	43.4	31.8	31.6	24.4	34.3
Total Households	205,390	31,595	39,213	38,293	34,220	27,557	35,013
Average Household Size	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.8
One Person Households, Male	32,773	2,333	1,673	2,310	2,062	2,347	1,669
One Person Households, Female	35,270	6,509	4,515	5,500	4,972	6,429	3,730
Married Households, with Children	33,048	5,344	4,744	3,720	7,533	5,636	3,261
Married Households, no Children	39,142	6,898	9,964	4,907	9,308	5,140	5,803
Male-Headed Households, with Children	6,383	1,456	977	1,264	1,334	1,503	898
Female-Headed Households, with Children	17,998	4,522	2,802	3,739	3,337	4,640	2,285
% of all Households	8.8%	14.3%	7.1%	9.8%	9.8%	16.8%	6.5%
Families	116,159	21,084	20,896	16,437	23,875	19,552	14,463
Average Family Size	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2
Total Housing Units	229,762	35,499	43,629	44,007	37,095	30,995	39,088
Vacant Housing Units	24,372	3,904	4,416	5,714	2,875	3,438	4,075
% Vacant	10.6%	11.0%	10.1%	13.0%	7.8%	11.1%	10.4%
Owner Occupied Housing Units	106,651	18,720	21,936	12,039	24,568	15,205	14,150
% Owner Occupied	46.4%	52.7%	50.3%	27.4%	66.2%	49.1%	36.2%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	98,739	12,875	17,277	26,254	9,652	12,352	20,863
% Renter Occupied	43.0%	36.3%	39.6%	59.7%	26.0%	39.9%	53.4%

Part I

Part I of this report examines the categories identified as necessary to accurately assess poverty and urban stress in the City of Tucson: crime, income, poverty, education and housing. For each category, a variety of indicators have been examined. Statistics in these areas can be updated at regular intervals and can assist in determining whether strategies and resources implemented to address these issues are working.

Crime

CASES REPORTED CITYWIDE

CASES REPORTED CITYWIDE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
PART I CRIME						
Murder	58	49	67	35	52	53
Manslaughter	1	2	1	1	0	0
Sexual Assault	263	277	246	205	158	204
Robbery	1,464	1,432	1,451	1,246	1,088	1,163
Aggravated Assault*	2,415	2,344	2,471	2,075	2,035	2,022
Burglary	5,062	4,788	5,157	5,062	5,002	4,979
Larceny	19,593	21,299	19,454	18,189	24,343	20,623
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,141	6,767	5,808	3,565	3,433	2,746
Arson	319	280	318	225	150	167
Total	36,335	37,238	34,992	30,603	36,261	31,957

PART II CRIME

Other Assaults*	10,946	10,818	11,037	10,631	10,164	9,424
Forgery & Counterfeiting	574	593	613	712	745	524
Fraud	3,901	3,841	3,908	3,523	3,555	3,404
Embezzlement	740	659	551	442	424	375
Stolen Property	41	49	42	40	42	39
Criminal Damage*	11,078	11,438	10,562	9,657	8,905	7,644
Weapons	553	581	555	475	475	379
Commercialized Sex	249	417	233	211	106	158
Sex Offenses	671	717	645	615	732	617
Child Molesting	304	294	281	316	293	325
Narcotic Drug Laws	6,009	6,302	6,117	6,869	6,186	5,587
Gambling	1	0	1	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family & Children*	919	953	852	895	820	817
DUI	2,899	3,274	2,977	3,315	3,291	2,440
Liquor Laws	2,359	2,542	3,177	3,239	2,291	1,606
Intoxication	268	250	352	283	219	179
Disorderly Conduct*	6,797	6,855	6,864	6,852	6,349	6,082
Vagrancy	298	370	259	264	311	227
Other Offenses*	12,957	13,425	12,719	12,509	11,092	9,865
Juvenile Violations	630	1,117	654	405	257	189
Runaway Juveniles	2,735	2,800	2,869	2,510	2,027	1,994
Total	64,929	67,295	65,268	63,763	58,284	51,875

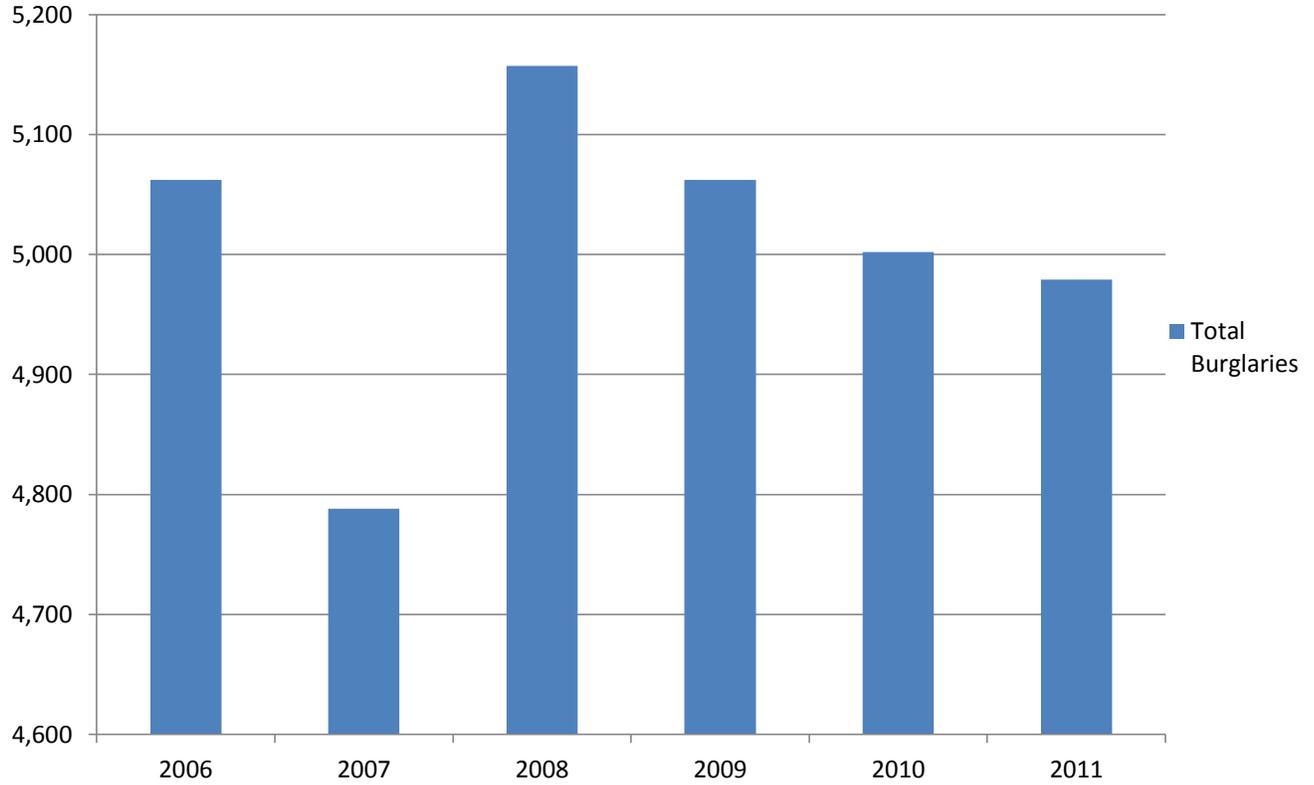
* includes domestic violence incidents

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	9,241	8,879	8,652	8,947	9,099	8,857
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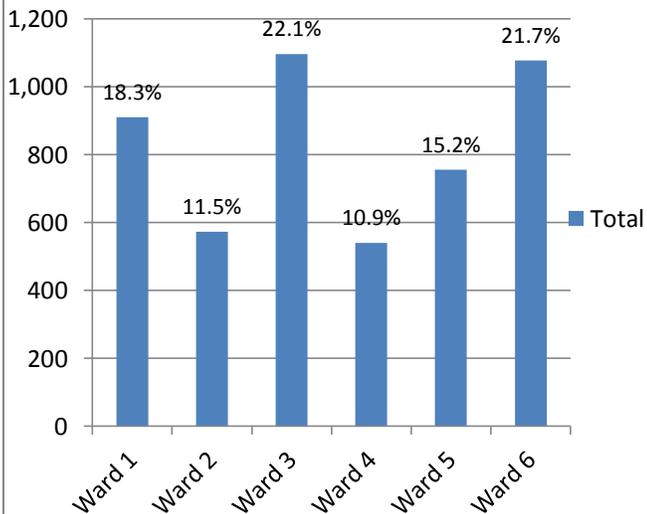
(UCRs 0413, 0911, 0912, 1412, 2015, 2411, 2416, 2614 & 2615)

Source: Tucson Police Department, Research & Analysis Unit

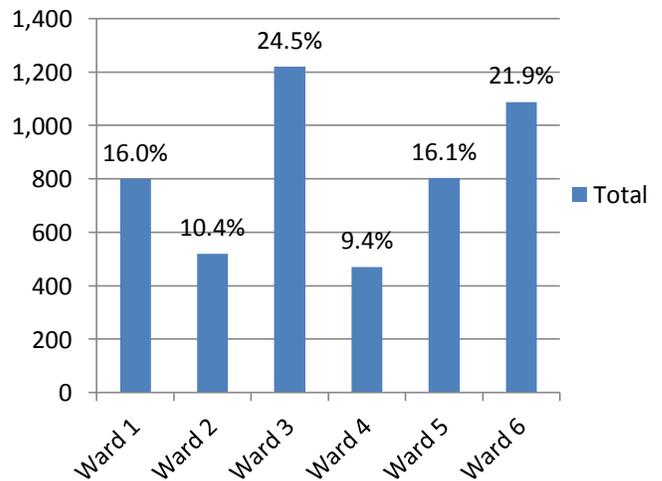
Burglaries Reported Citywide



2010 Burglaries by Ward

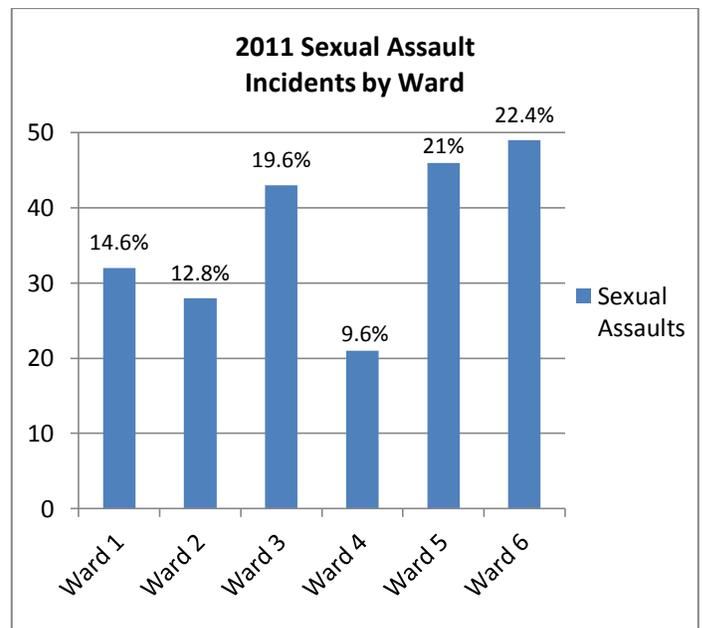
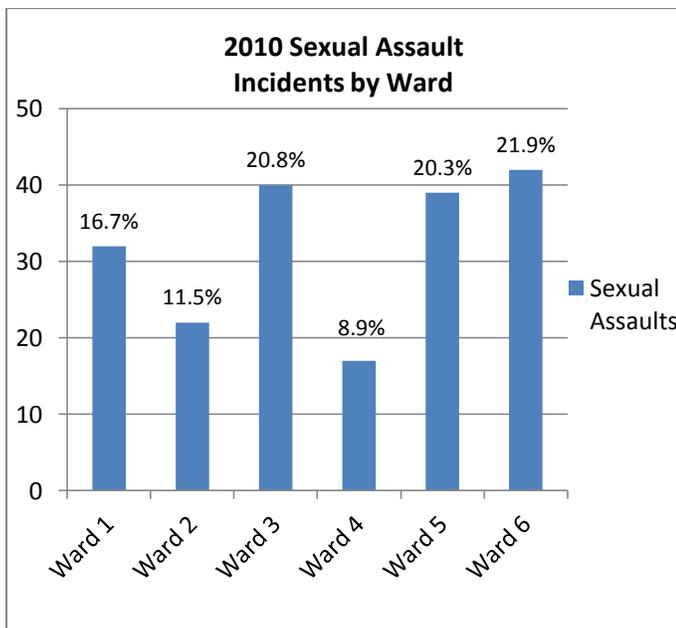
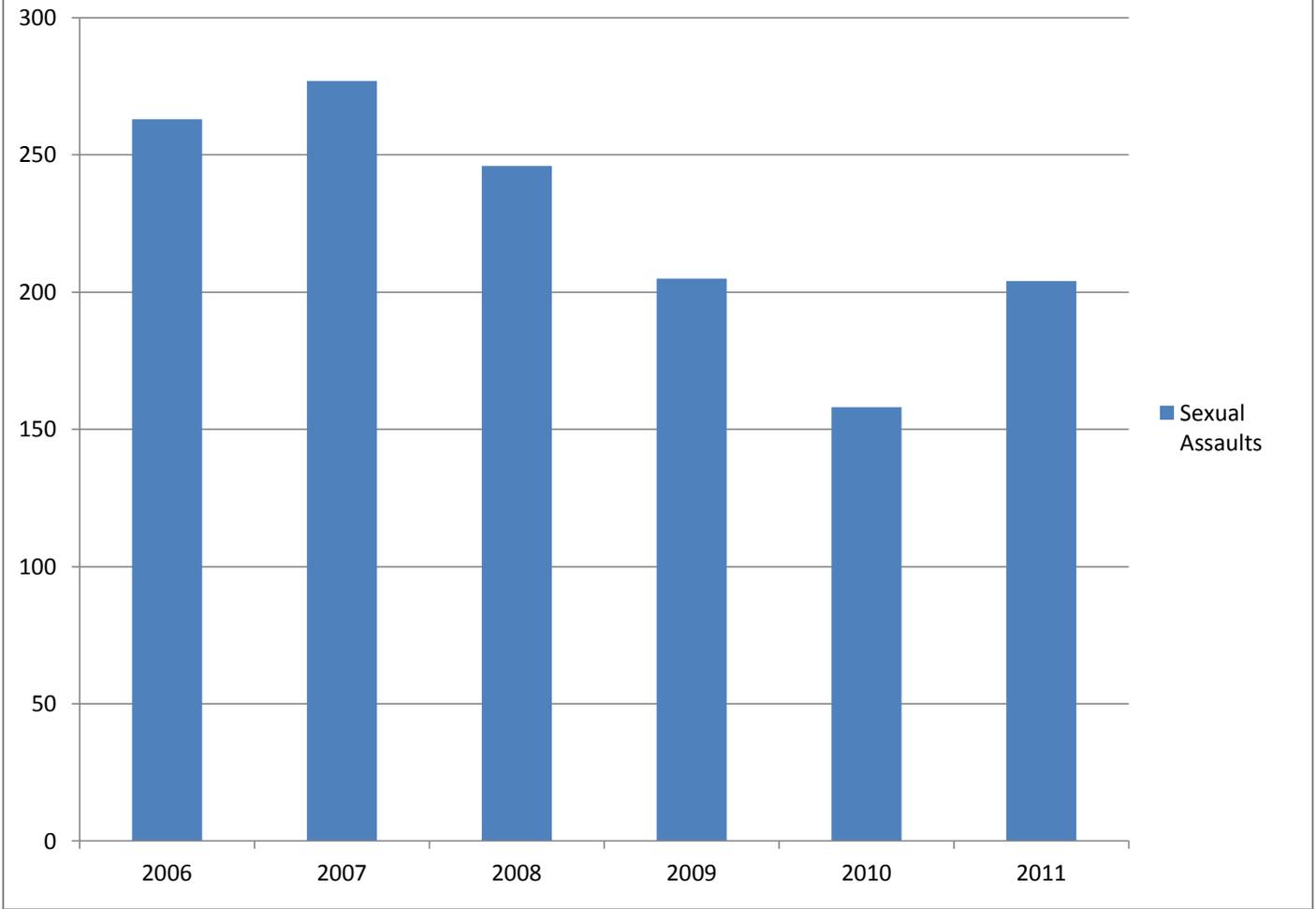


2011 Burglaries by Ward



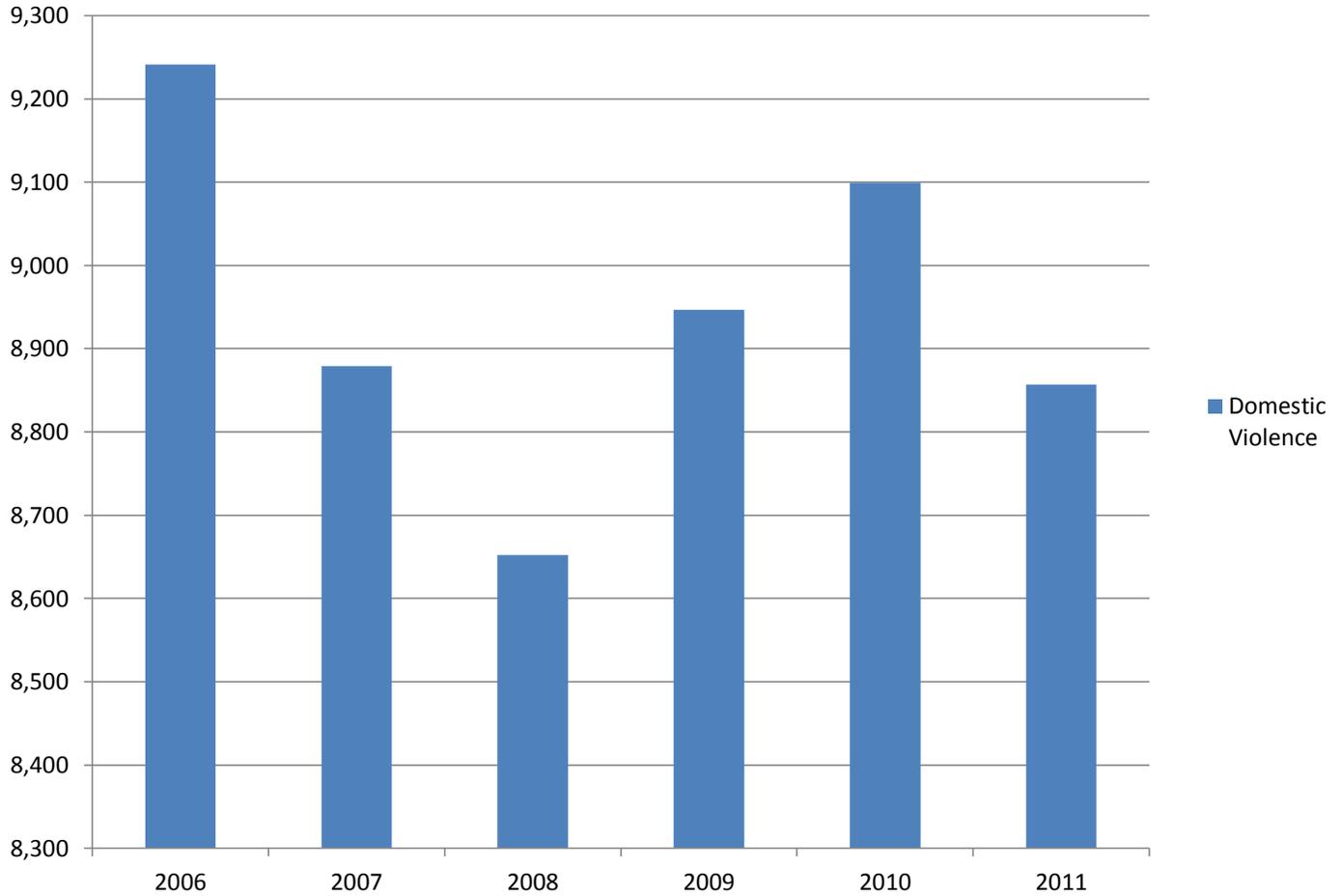
Source: Tucson Police Department, Research & Analysis Unit

Sexual Assaults Reported Citywide

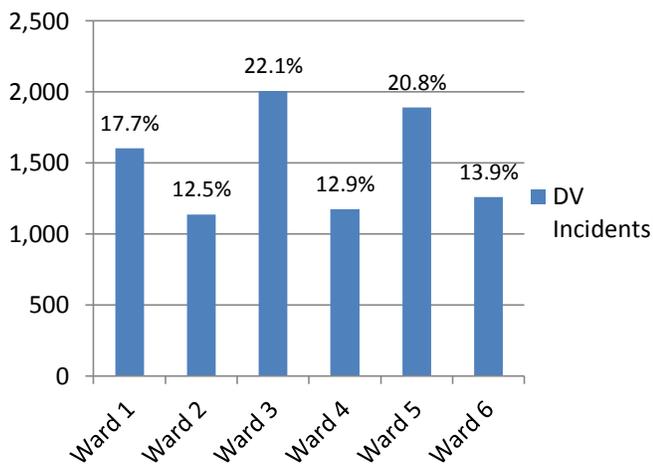


Source: Tucson Police Department, Research & Analysis Unit

Domestic Violence Incidents Reported Citywide

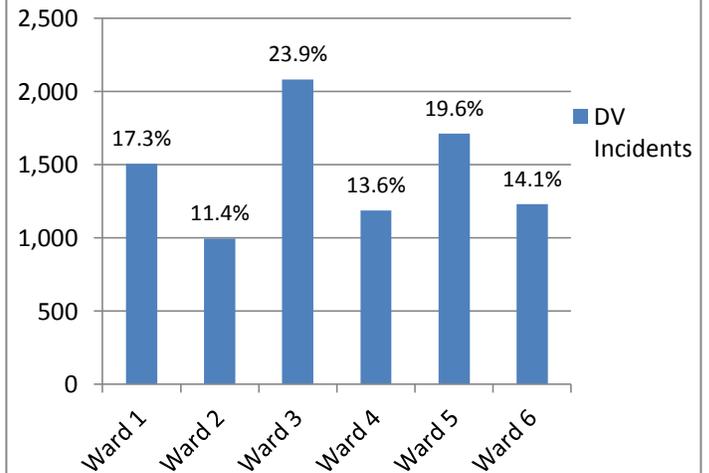


2010 Domestic Violence Incidents by Ward



Source: Tucson Police Department, Research & Analysis Unit

2011 Domestic Violence Incidents by Ward



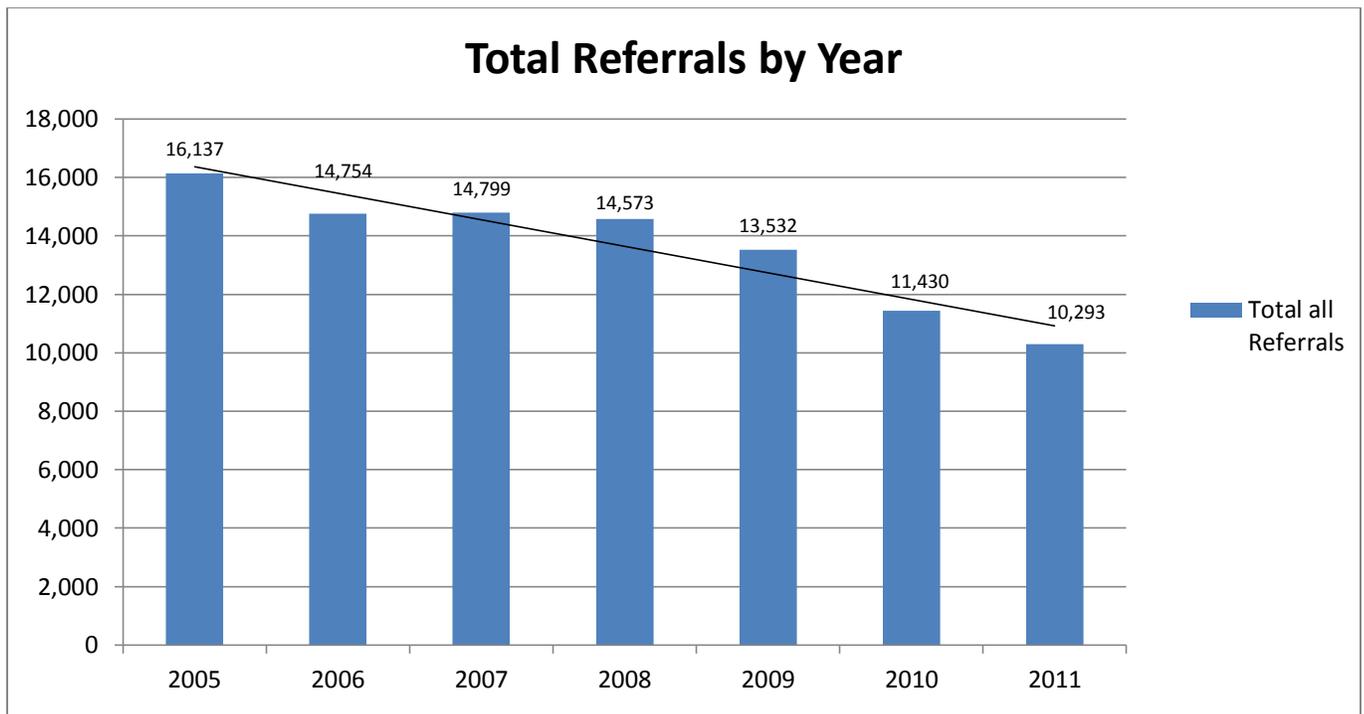
(Counts by Ward may be slightly less than counts by year reported due to geocoding)

Delinquency History 2005 - 2011

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total all Referrals	16,137	14,754	14,799	14,573	13,532	11,430	10,293
Total Juveniles Referred	9,585	8,868	9,065	8,589	8,151	7,146	6,166
Felony-Violent Crimes Against Persons	421	365	352	343	312	223	224
Felony-Crimes Against Property	840	931	744	766	554	431	368
Obstruction of Justice	1,614	1,549	1,501	1,438	1,249	1,028	951
Misdemeanor Against Person	1,872	1,653	1,577	1,363	1,344	1,275	1,223
Drug Offenses	2,108	1,937	1,995	1,928	1,946	1,735	1,652
Public Peace	3,722	3,323	3,478	3,416	3,148	2,713	2,341
Misdemeanor Against Property	1,712	1,561	1,854	1,953	1,834	1,578	1,459
Status Offenses	3,847	3,432	3,298	3,366	3,145	2,447	2,074
Administrative	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
Remand to Adult Court*	10	4	6	10	5	4	8
Mandatory Adult Filing*	65	77	53	58	69	19	8
Discretionary Adult Filing*	2	6	2	5	0	4	7
Dependency Petitions Filed	986	861	862	1,076	1,014	1,007	977

*counts are of juveniles by transfer type (juveniles discretionarily remanded during the same year transferred and subsequently remanded during the same year would be counted twice)

Source: Pima County Juvenile Court website, <http://www.pjcc.pima.gov/dirstats.pdf>



Income

Self-Sufficiency Standard for Arizona

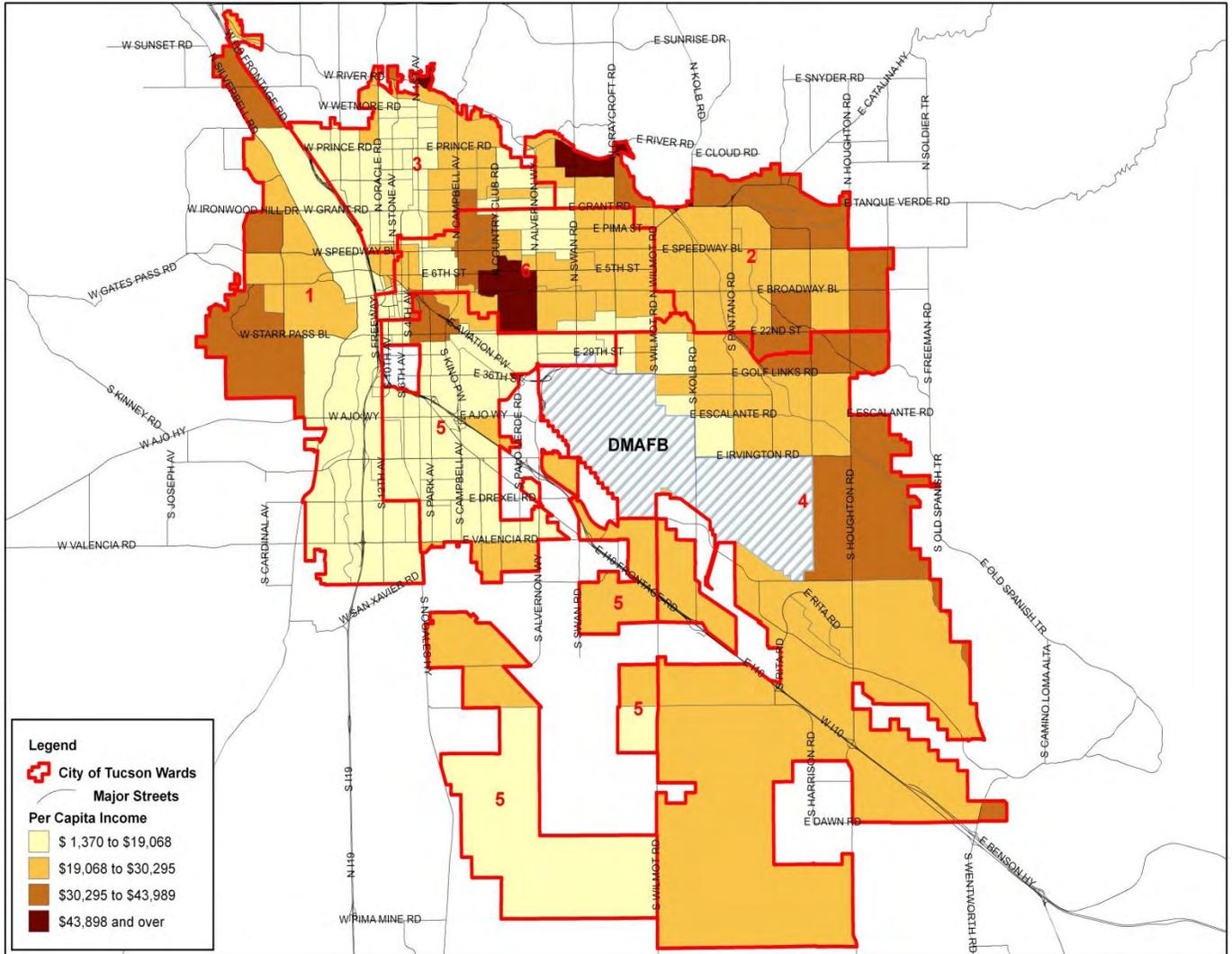
The Women's Foundation of Southern Arizona commissioned the Center for Women's Welfare at the University Of Washington School Of Social Work to calculate the Self-Sufficiency Standard for Arizona and counties within. Over the past 15 years, the Standard has been calculated for over 36 states. It has changed the way policymakers and service providers evaluate programs and systems for low-income workers. The report, *How Much is Enough in Your County? The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Arizona 2012* (<http://www.womengiving.org/>), was released in May 2012.

The self-sufficiency standard calculates the amount of income necessary to meet a family's basic needs without public or private assistance. By family type, the Standard determines the adequate wage level necessary (without public benefits) to make ends meet. The following data elements are taken into account in determining an adequate income: housing, child care, transportation, health care, food, miscellaneous expenses and taxes and tax credits.

The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Pima County indicates that a single-parent family with 1 preschooler and 1 school-age child would need to earn an annual salary of \$47,731 in order to meet its basic needs at a minimally adequate level without public assistance. An analysis of ACS 2006-2010 data for Pima County shows that 41.2% of all families make less than this amount. In the City of Tucson, 39.6% earn less. While further analysis into the composition of these families would be necessary, it is clear that a significant number of families in our community do not earn an annual wage that allows them to be self-sufficient.

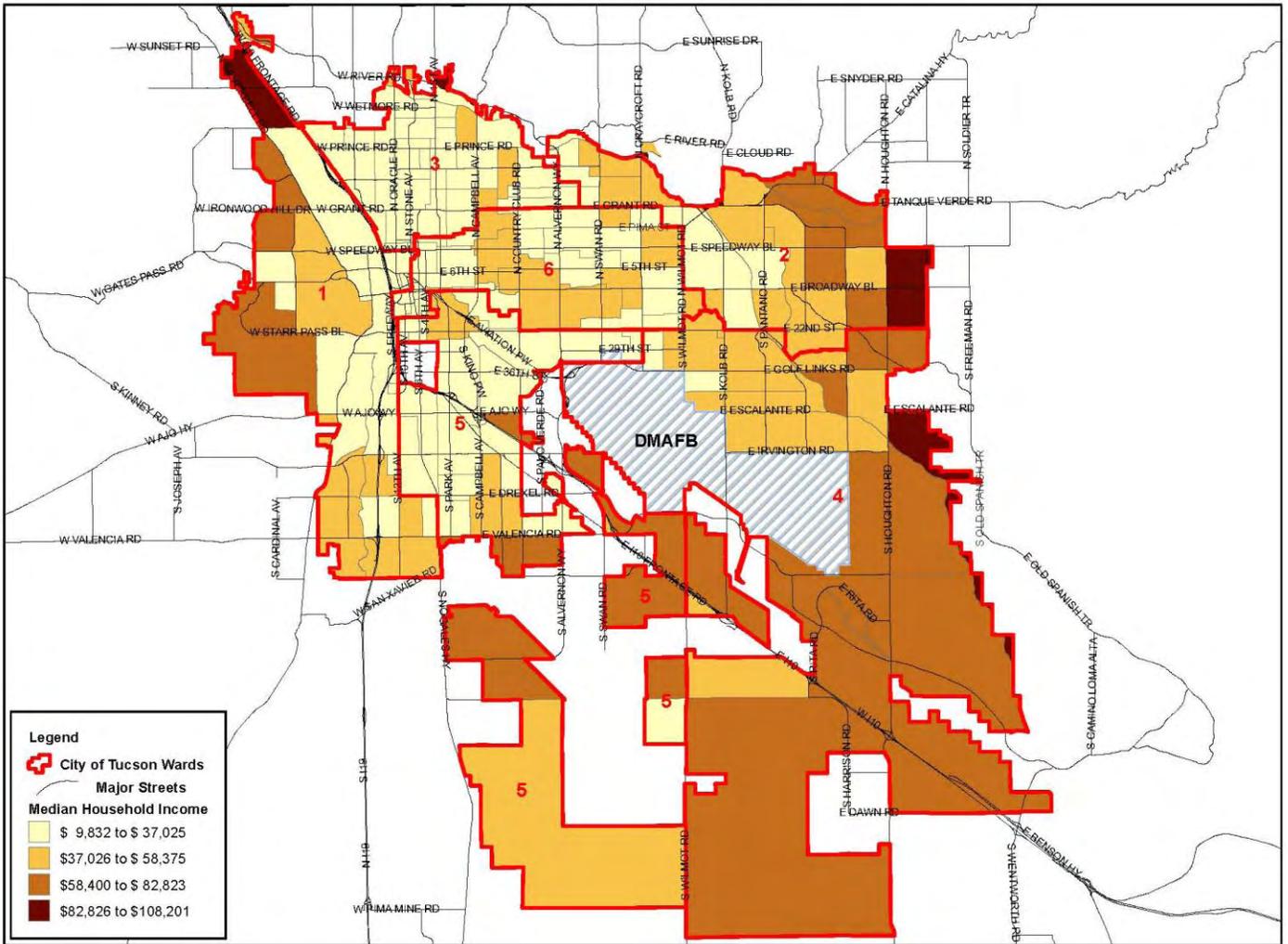
As policymakers begin to make decisions on ways to positively impact poverty and urban stress in our community, this tool will be an invaluable resource. It can serve to provide a better understanding of the issues affecting income inequities and can provide guidance in evaluating the effects of proposed policy and program changes.

**Per Capita Income
Census Tract Data: City of Tucson
American Community Survey 2006-2010**



64 census tracts are below the City of Tucson’s estimated Per capita income of \$20,243.

**Median Household Income
Census Tract Data: City of Tucson
American Community Survey 2006-2010**

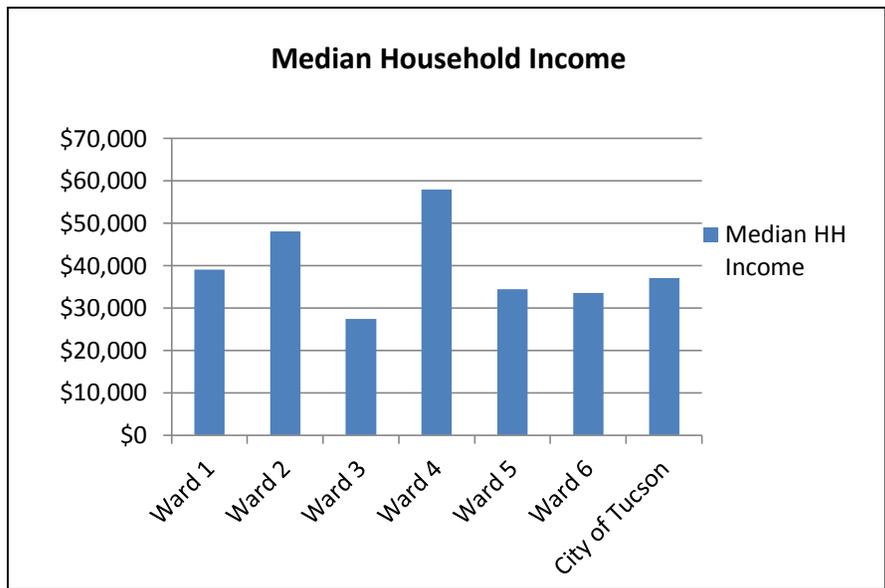


Legend

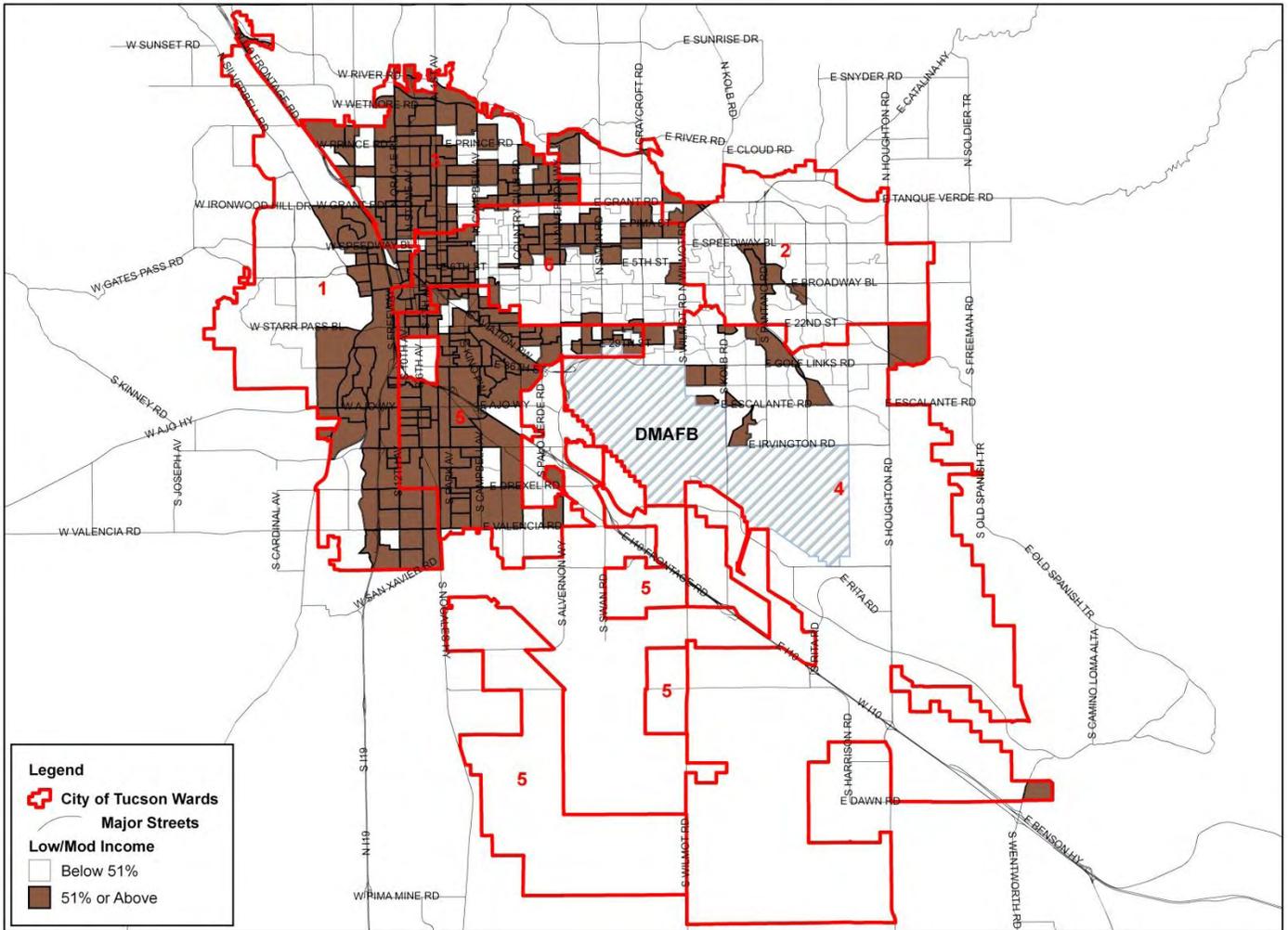
- City of Tucson Wards
- Major Streets
- Median Household Income**
- \$ 9,832 to \$ 37,025
- \$37,026 to \$ 58,375
- \$58,400 to \$ 82,823
- \$82,826 to \$108,201

Median Household Income*:	
Ward 1	\$39,098
Ward 2	\$48,114
Ward 3	\$27,389
Ward 4	\$57,930
Ward 5	\$34,462
Ward 6	\$33,537
City of Tucson	\$37,025

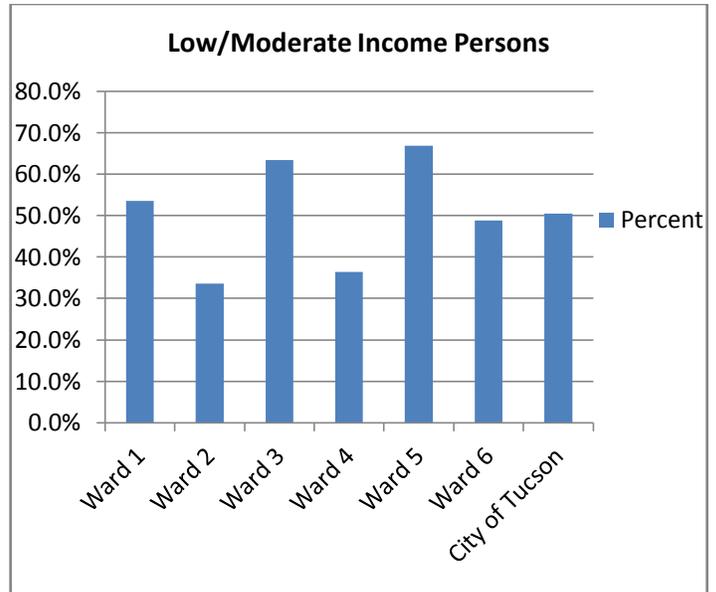
**Ward incomes are derived from the average of tract medians within the ward.*



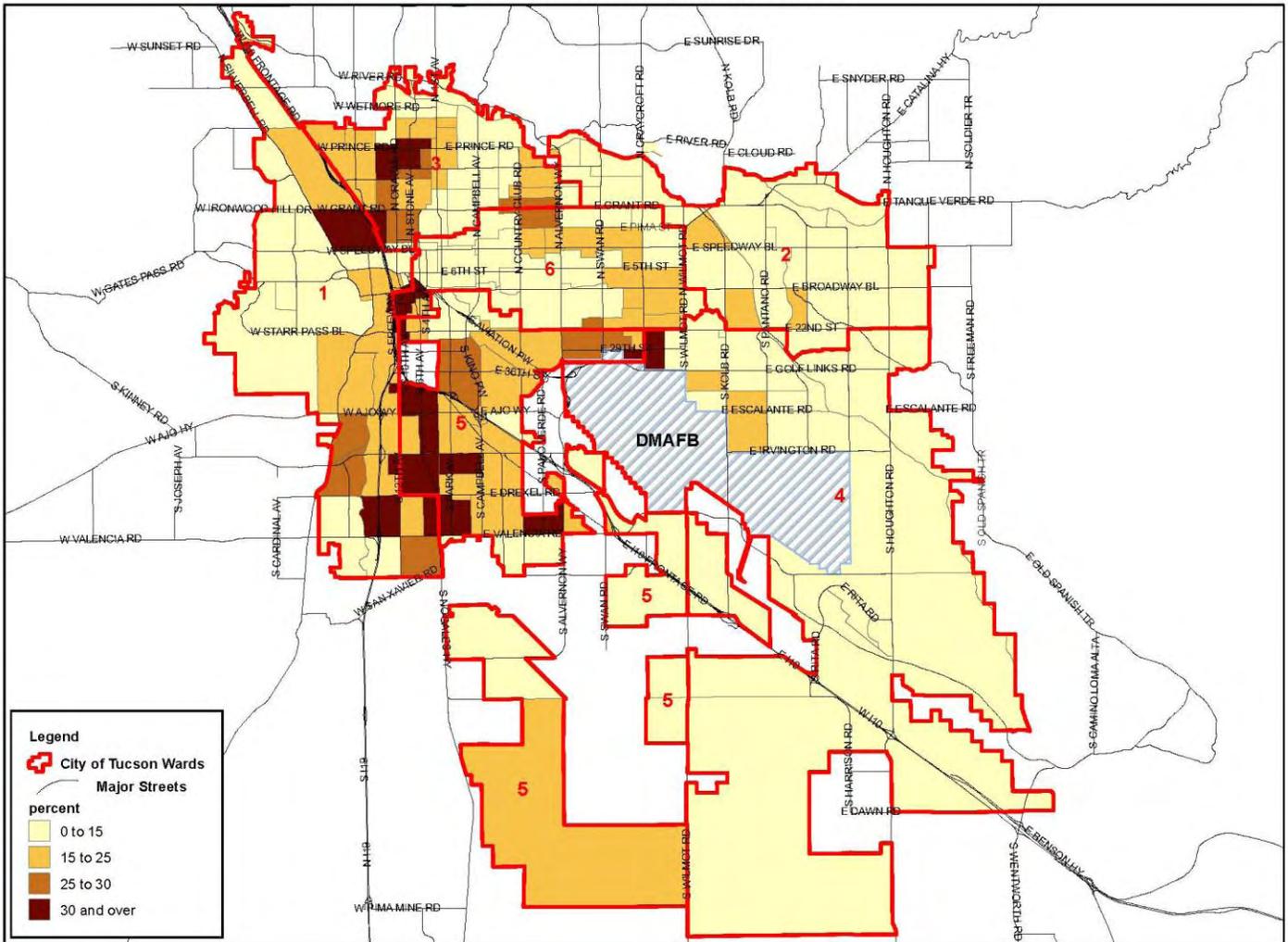
**2011 Low/Moderate Income Persons
HUD Block Group Data**



	Total Population	Low/Mod Income Population	Percent
Ward 1	75,851	40,597	53.5%
Ward 2	77,951	26,130	33.5%
Ward 3	80,196	50,889	63.5%
Ward 4	76,909	28,020	36.4%
Ward 5	75,304	50,382	66.9%
Ward 6	71,431	34,830	48.8%
City of Tucson	457,642	230,848	50.4%

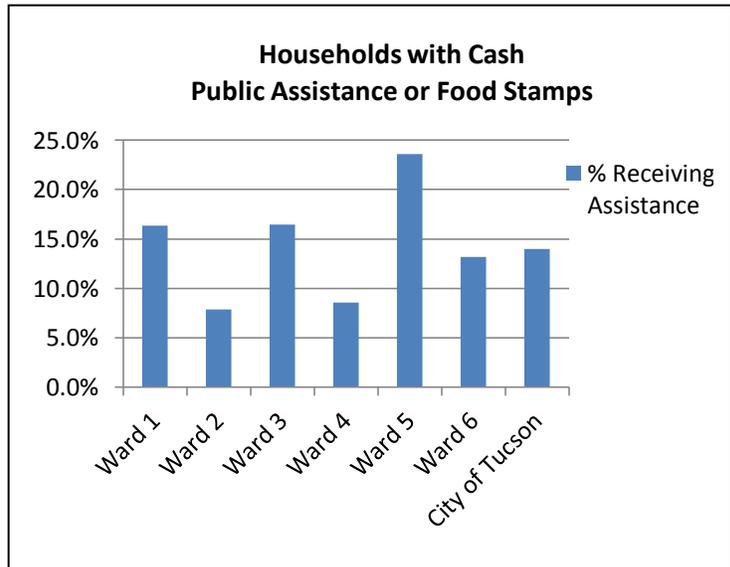


**Households Receiving Public Assistance or Food Stamps/SNAP in the last 12 months
Census Tract Data: City of Tucson
American Community Survey 2006-2010**

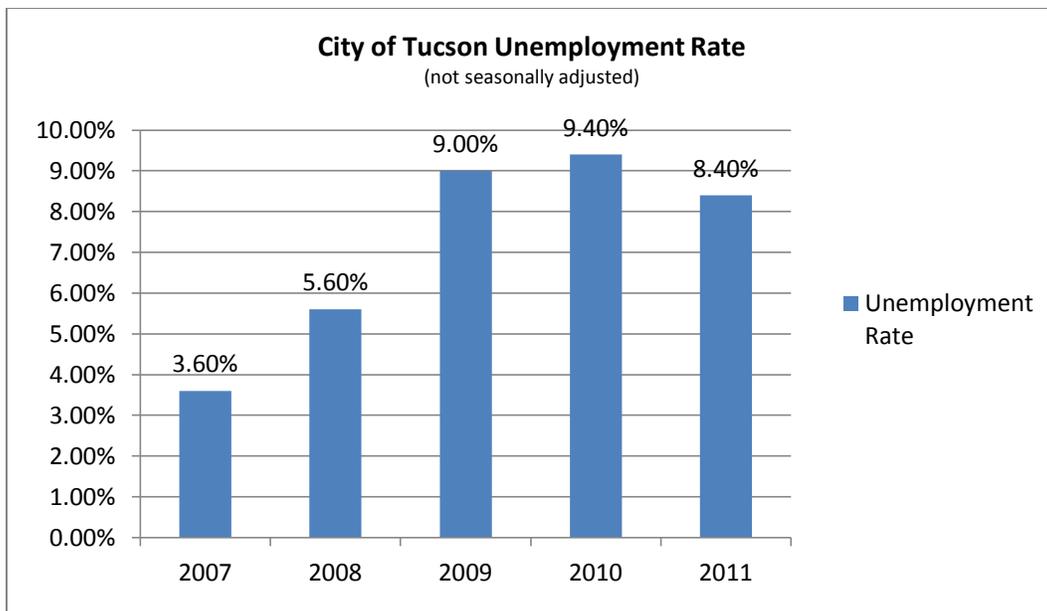
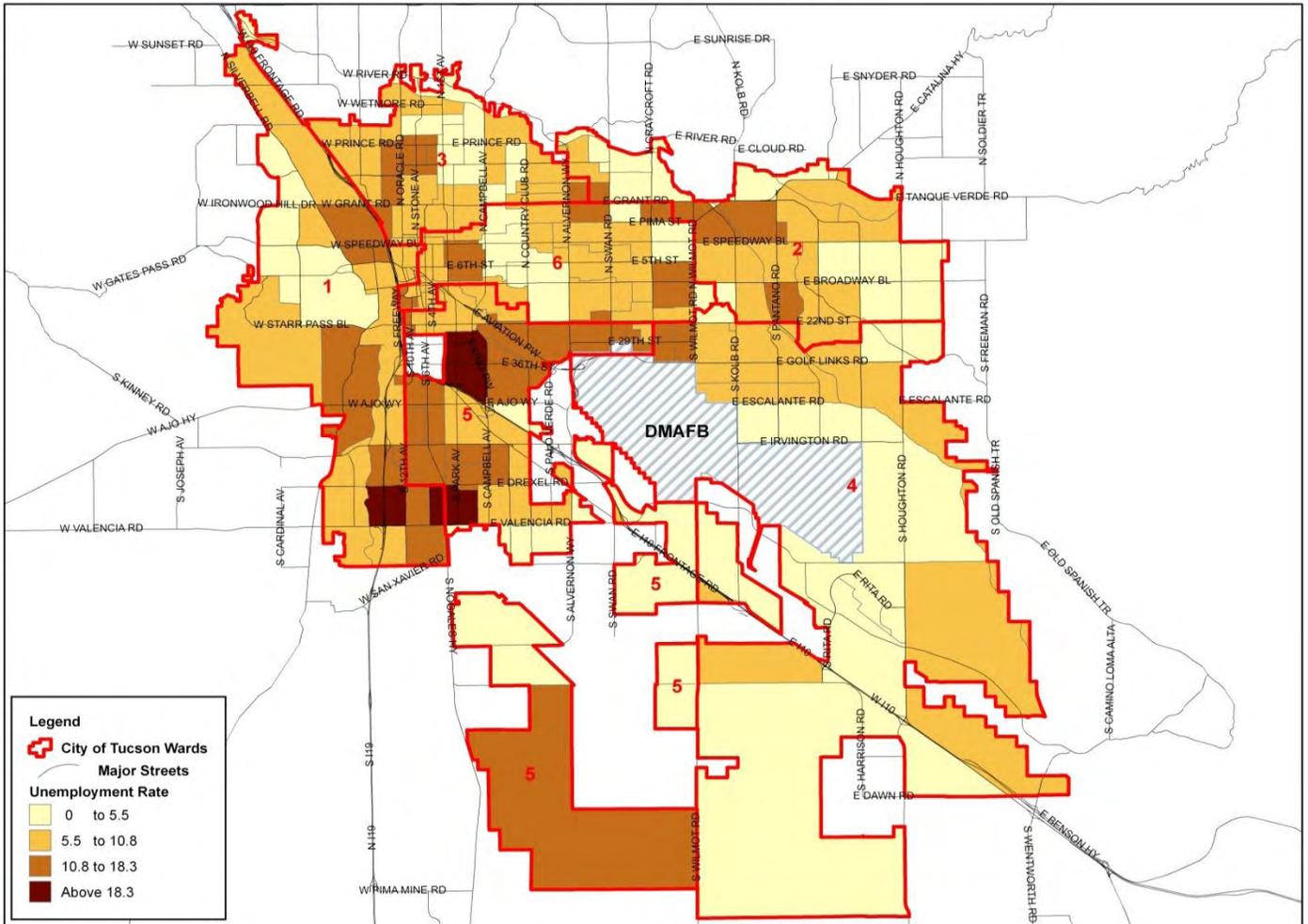


Households With Cash Public Assistance or Food Stamps:

	Total Households	Receiving Assistance	% Receiving Assistance
Ward 1	35,481	5,797	16.3%
Ward 2	41,245	3,241	7.9%
Ward 3	33,269	5,483	16.5%
Ward 4	36,971	3,157	8.5%
Ward 5	31,600	7,449	23.6%
Ward 6	40,039	5,270	13.2%
City of Tucson	207,313	28,991	14.0%



**Unemployment Rate: Persons Age 16 and Older
Census Tract Data: City of Tucson
American Community Survey 2006-2010**

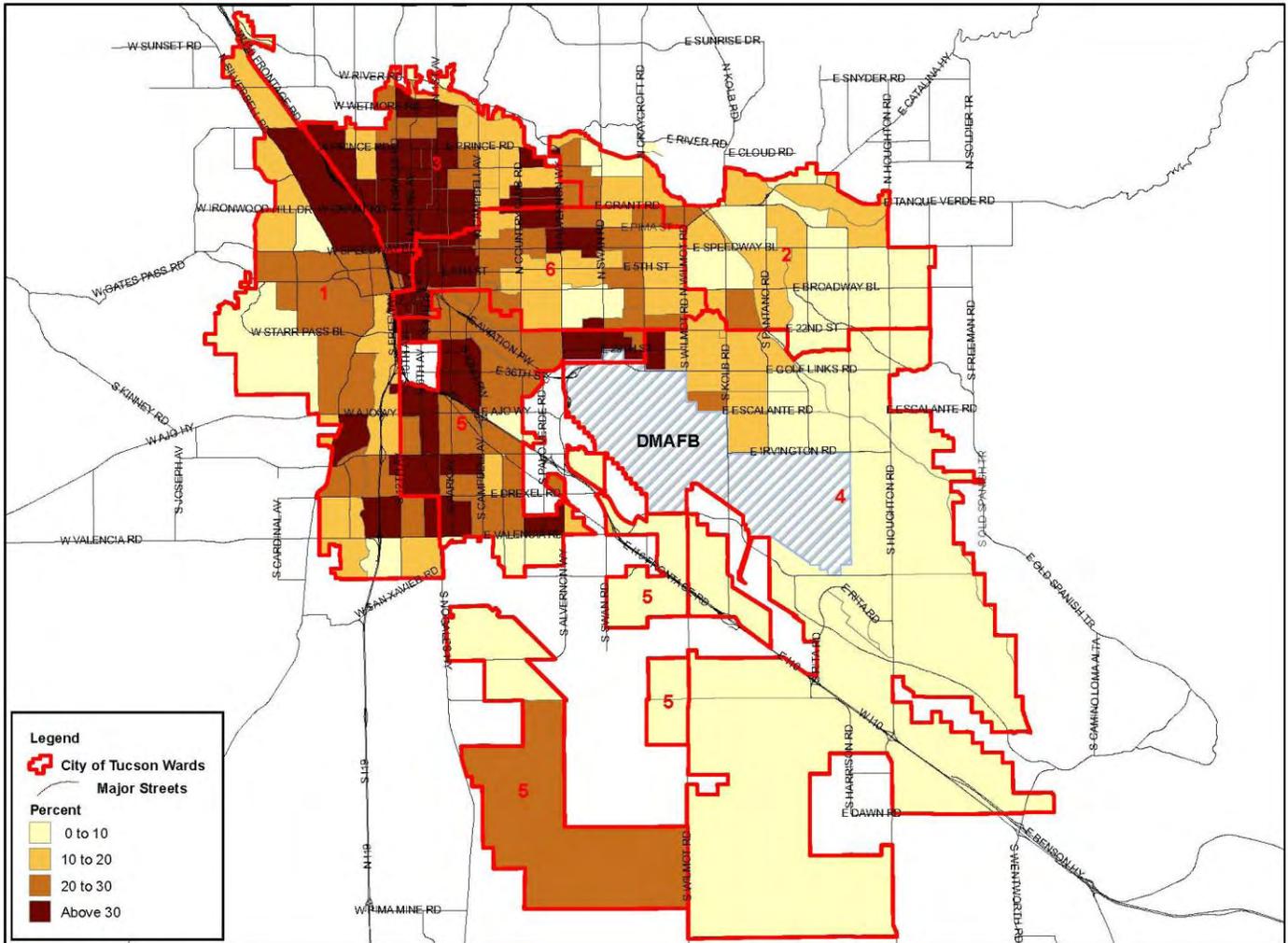


Source: Az. Dept. of Administration, Office of Employment & Population Statistics

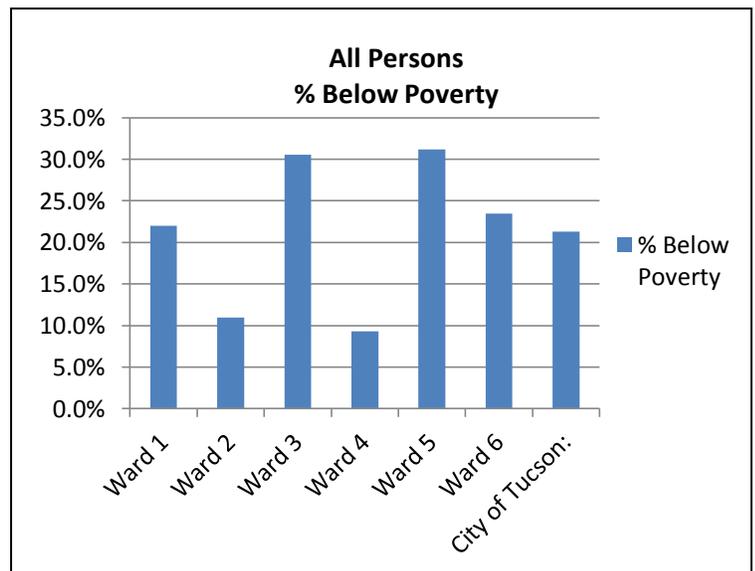
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POVERTY

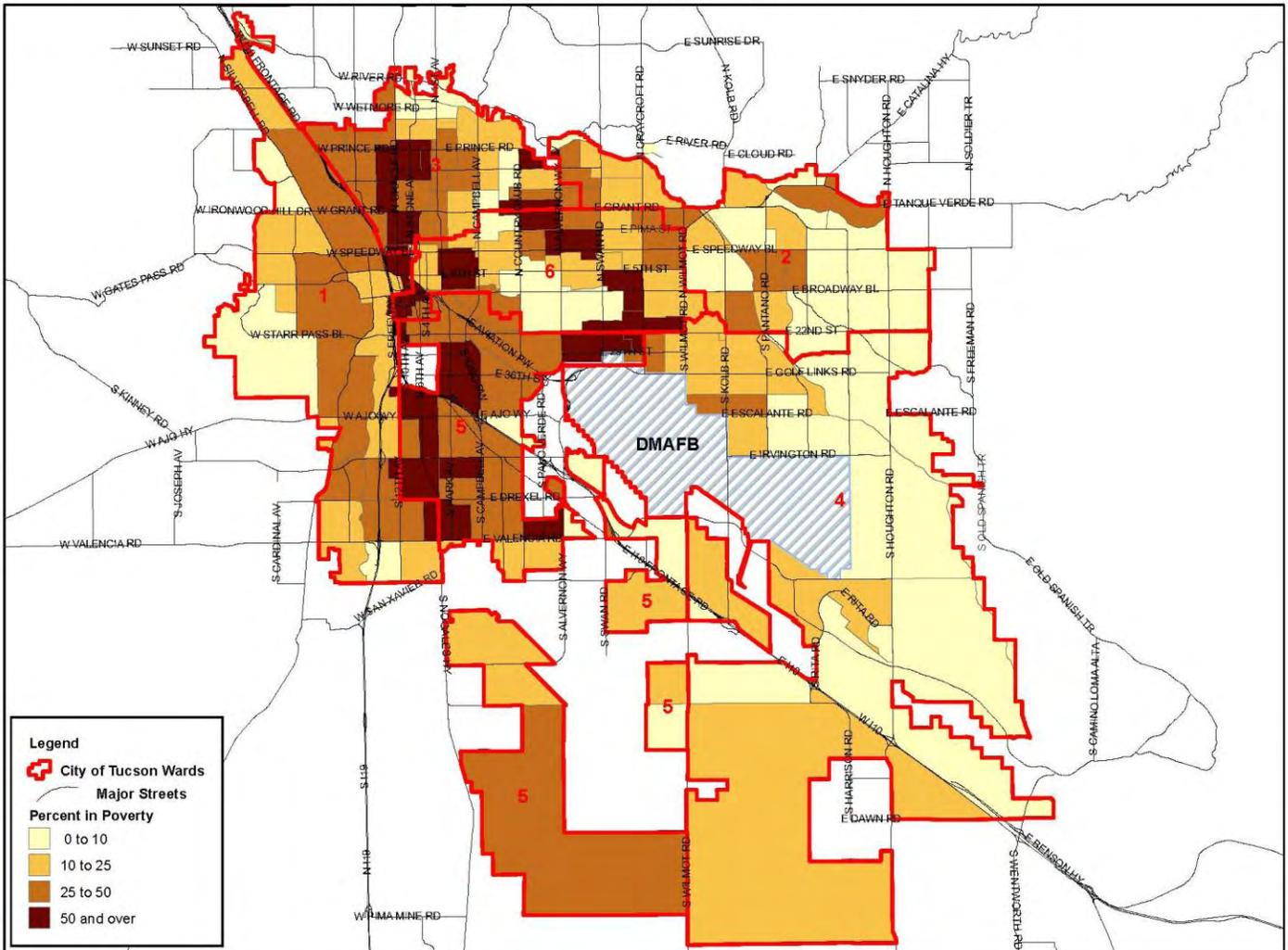
**Persons in Poverty
Census Tract Data: City of Tucson
American Community Survey 2006-2010**



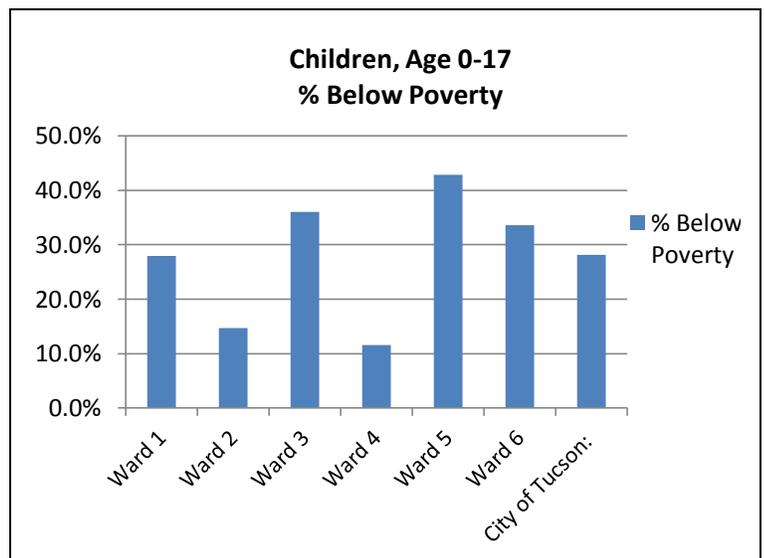
All Persons:			
	Total	Below Poverty	% Below Poverty
Ward 1	98,963	21,773	22.0%
Ward 2	86,083	9,419	10.9%
Ward 3	74,294	22,688	30.5%
Ward 4	97,644	9,075	9.3%
Ward 5	98,757	30,820	31.2%
Ward 6	81,805	19,210	23.5%
City of Tucson:			21.3%



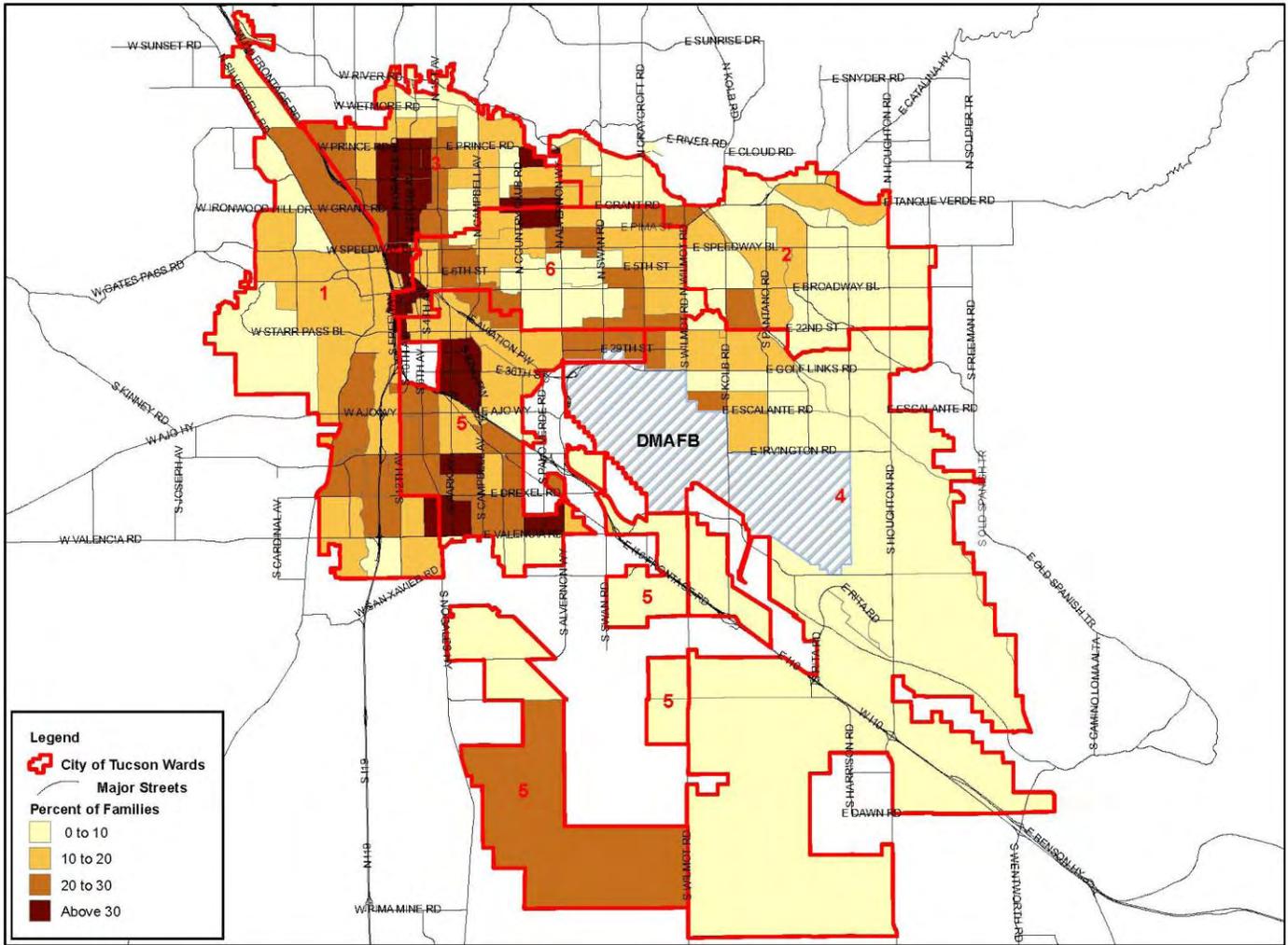
**Children (age 0 to 17) in Poverty
Census Tract Data: City of Tucson
American Community Survey 2006-2010**



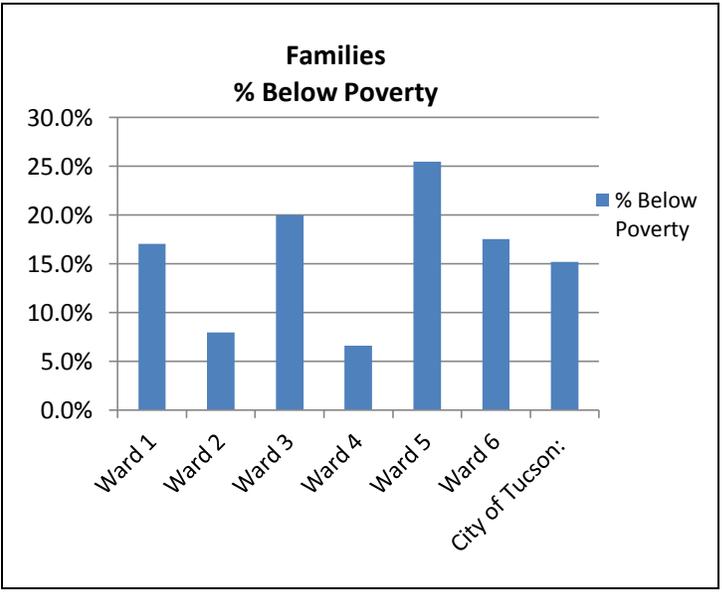
Children, age 0 to 17:			%
	Total	Below Poverty	Below Poverty
Ward 1	27,414	7,660	27.9%
Ward 2	15,751	2,319	14.7%
Ward 3	12,348	4,446	36.0%
Ward 4	26,251	3,041	11.6%
Ward 5	32,254	13,811	42.8%
Ward 6	14,609	4,902	33.6%
City of Tucson:			28.1%



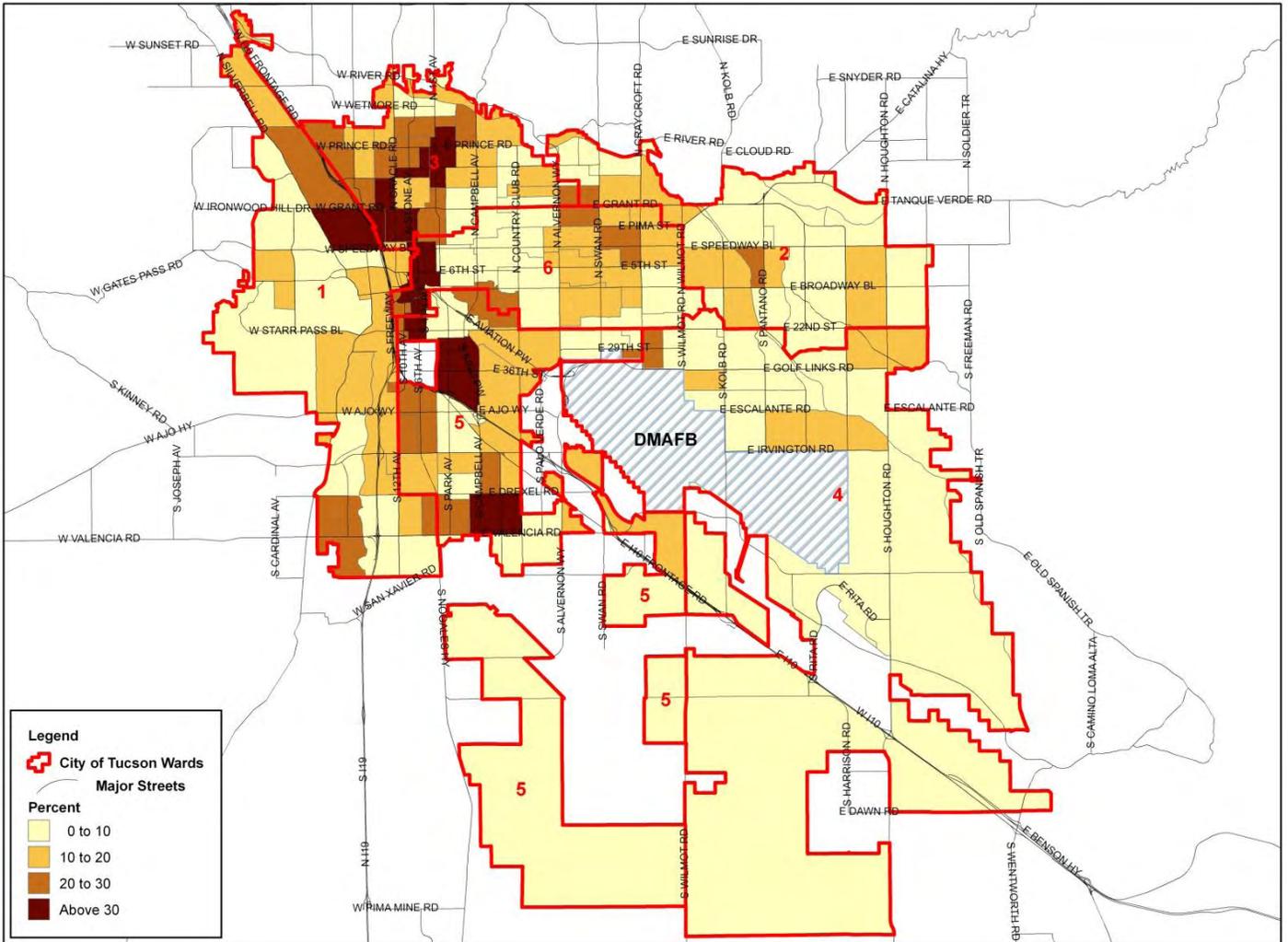
**Families in Poverty
Census Tract Data: City of Tucson
American Community Survey 2006-2010**



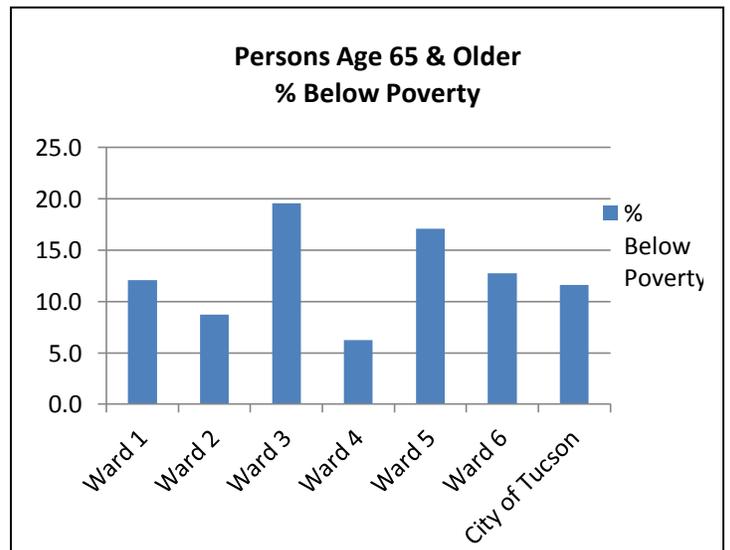
Families:			
	Total	Below Poverty	% Below Poverty
Ward 1	22,688	3,871	17.1%
Ward 2	21,944	1,752	8.0%
Ward 3	13,437	2,687	20.0%
Ward 4	26,272	1,740	6.6%
Ward 5	22,133	5,640	25.5%
Ward 6	17,757	3,113	17.5%
City of Tucson:			15.2%



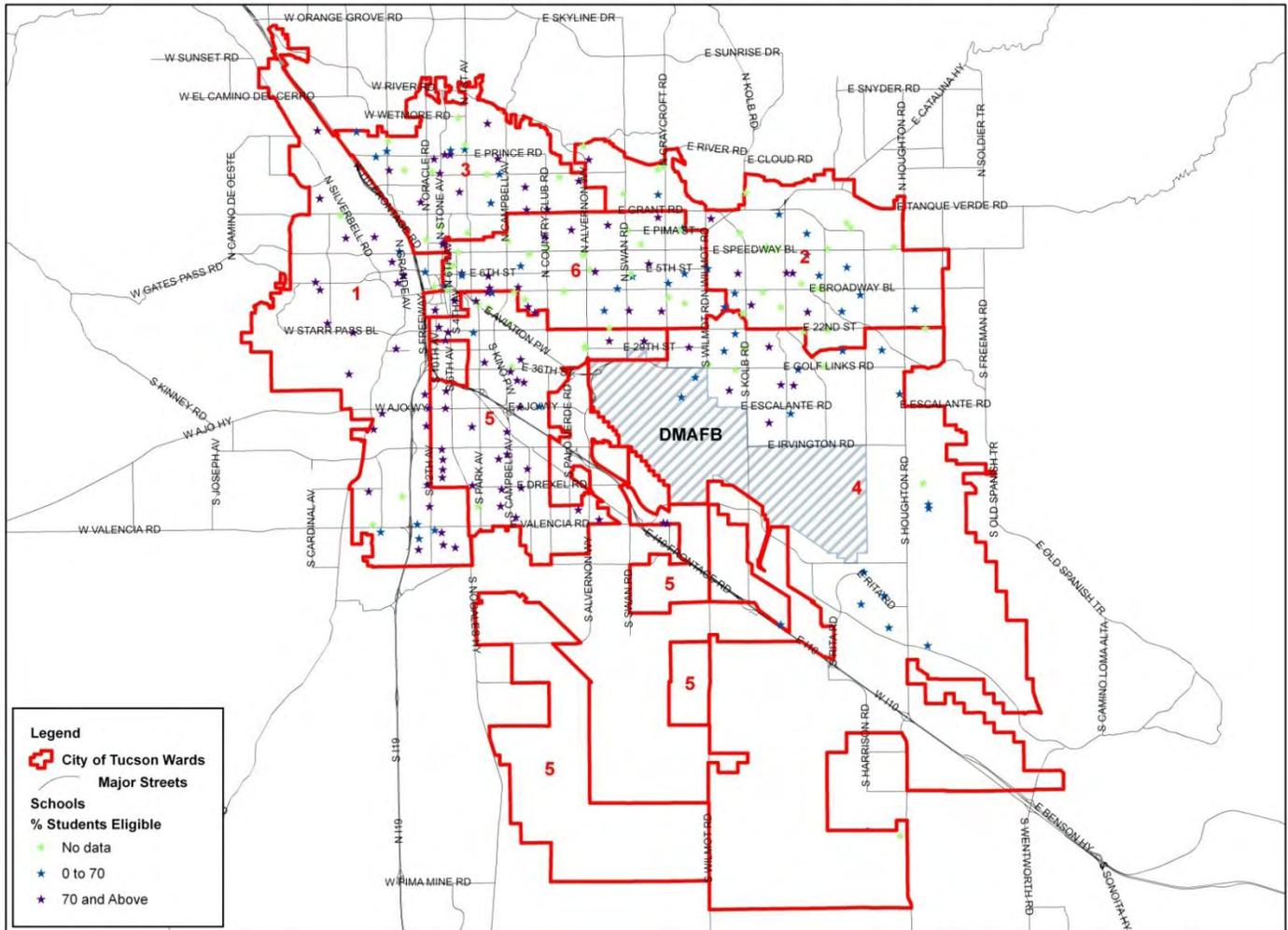
**Persons age 65 and Older in Poverty
 Census Tract Data: City of Tucson
 American Community Survey 2006-2010**



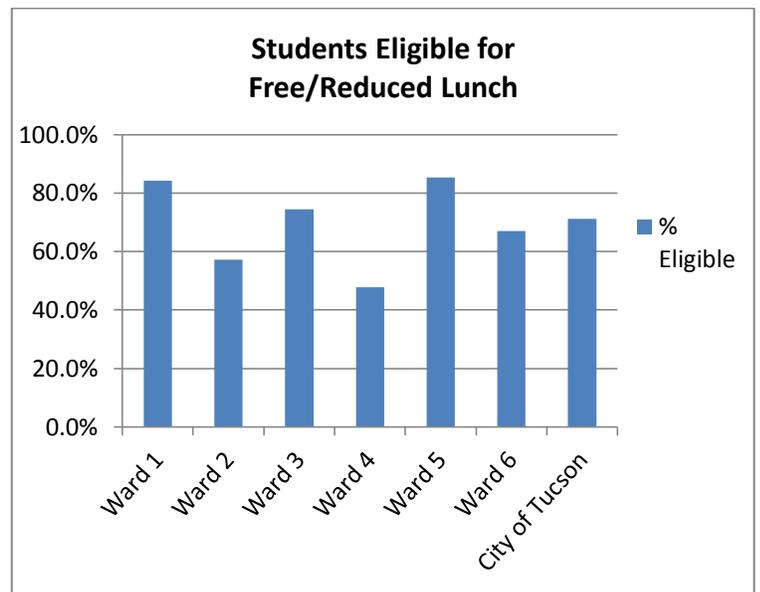
Persons Age 65 & Older in Poverty	Total	Below Poverty	% Below Poverty
Ward 1	11,227	1,354	12.1
Ward 2	16,614	1,446	8.7
Ward 3	6,524	1,275	19.5
Ward 4	11,654	727	6.2
Ward 5	7,625	1,301	17.1
Ward 6	9,996	1,273	12.7
City of Tucson	63,640	7,376	11.6



**Schools Reporting Free/Reduced Lunch Data:
Arizona Department of Education, March 2012**



% Students Eligible for Free/Reduced Lunch	Total Enrolled	Total Eligible	% Eligible
Ward 1	13,580	11,449	84.3%
Ward 2	9,169	5,245	57.2%
Ward 3	10,473	7,795	74.4%
Ward 4	12,431	5,946	47.8%
Ward 5	19,492	16,618	85.3%
Ward 6	15,102	10,126	67.1%
City of Tucson	80,247	57,179	71.3%

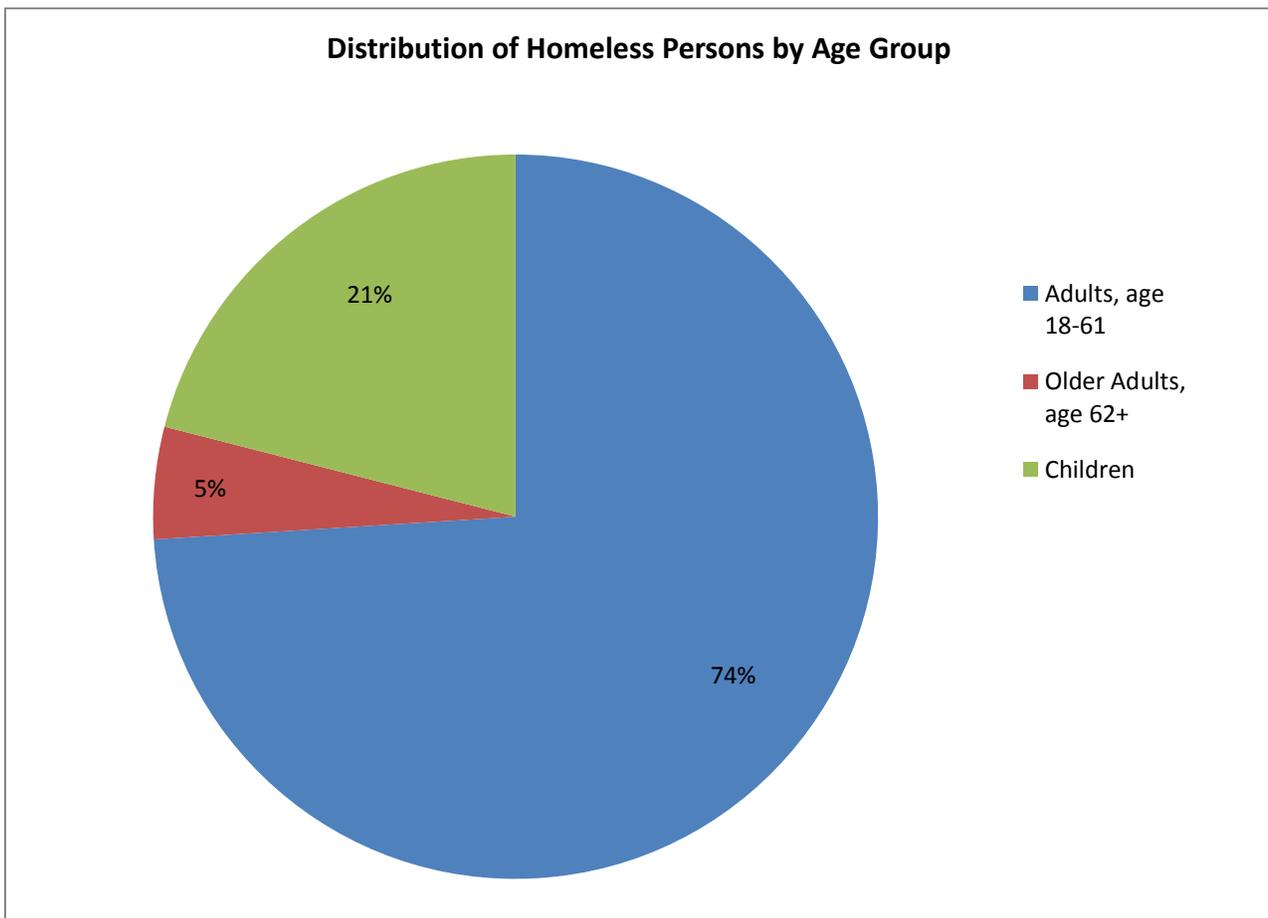


Source: Arizona Department of Education, Health & Nutrition Services

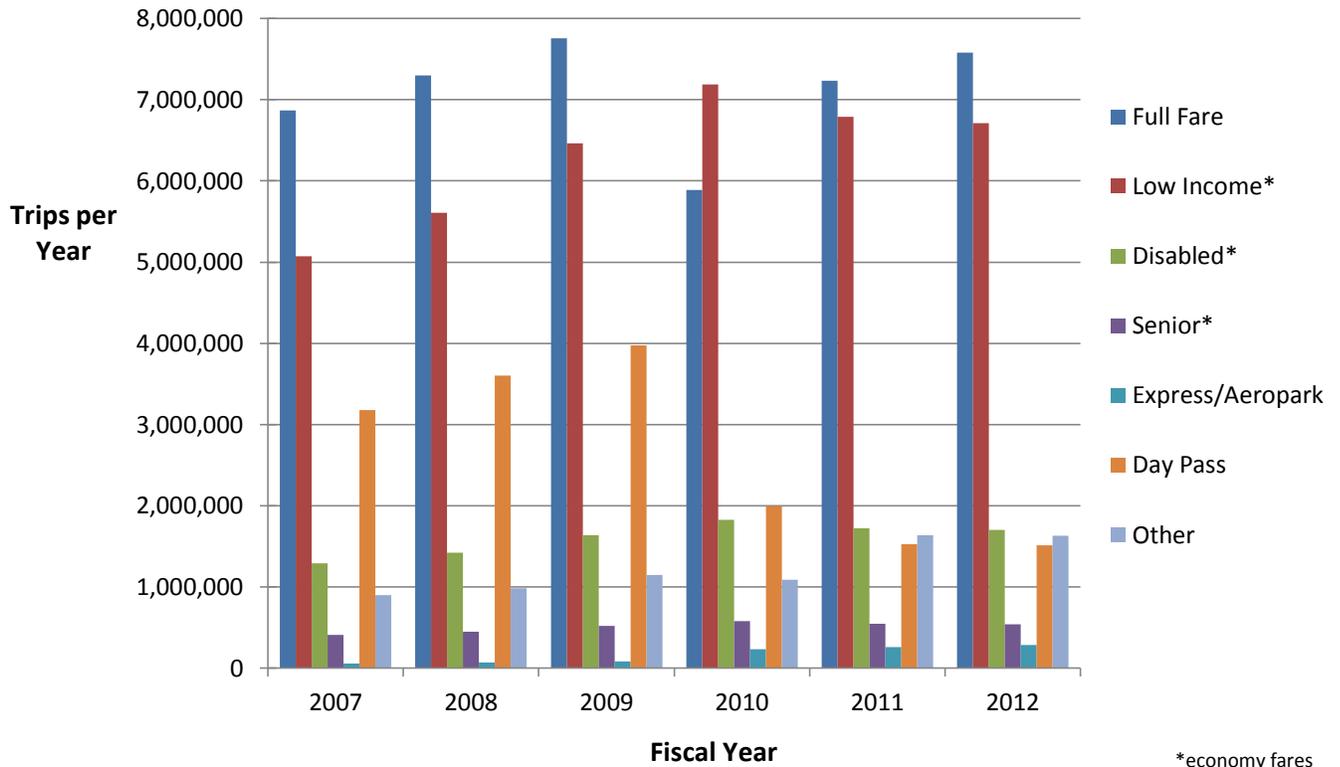
Persons Experiencing Homelessness

The Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness (TPCH) provides an array of reports and statistics on persons experiencing homelessness in Tucson and Pima County. These statistics are based on data collected from the Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS). Homeless service providers who receive HUD funding are required to use HMIS. TPCH and Pima County encourage all homeless service providers to participate in HMIS in order to ensure that information about homelessness in this community is as comprehensive as possible.

The most recent report, [Homelessness in Tucson/Pima County](#), provides data for July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011 and was published in January 2012. According to the report, 8,844 unduplicated individuals accessed homeless services during the 12-month period. Of that number, 79% were adults and 21% were children under 18 years of age. Of the unduplicated individuals accessing homeless services, 5% were older adults, age 62 and older. Forty-three percent of adults reported having a disability and 5% were unaccompanied youth. During the reporting period, 2,754 unduplicated youth accessed homeless services, either unaccompanied or with their families.



Sun Tran Ridership by Fare Type



*economy fares

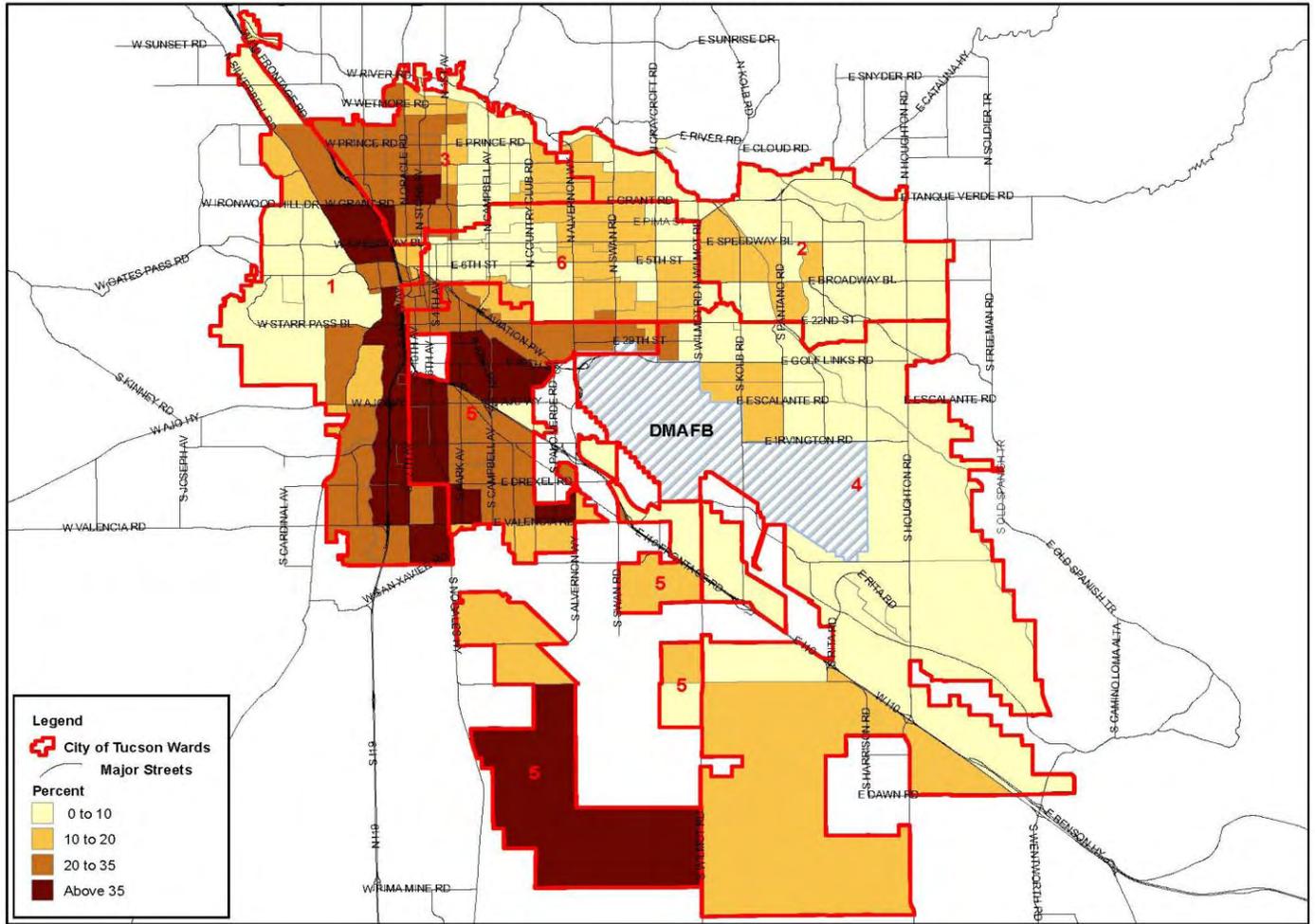
Sun Tran Trip Data

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Full Fare	6,871,179	7,303,252	7,758,744	7,494,720	7,518,302	7,579,386
Express/Aeropark	52,125	63,890	78,683	230,781	266,505	280,064
Day Pass	3,179,430	3,603,915	3,976,726	1,992,818	1,526,214	1,509,410
Other	896,704	982,741	1,146,075	1,084,835	1,024,155	1,628,426
Economy Fares:	6,766,212	7,474,900	8,615,147	9,576,417	9,054,806	8,947,341
low income	5,074,659	5,606,175	6,461,360	7,182,313	7,025,472	6,710,506
disabled	1,285,580	1,420,231	1,636,878	1,819,519	1,779,786	1,699,995
senior	405,973	448,494	516,909	574,585	562,038	536,840
Percent of Total	38.1%	38.5%	39.9%	47.0%	46.7%	44.9%
Annual Totals:	17,765,650	19,428,698	21,575,375	20,379,571	19,389,982	19,944,627

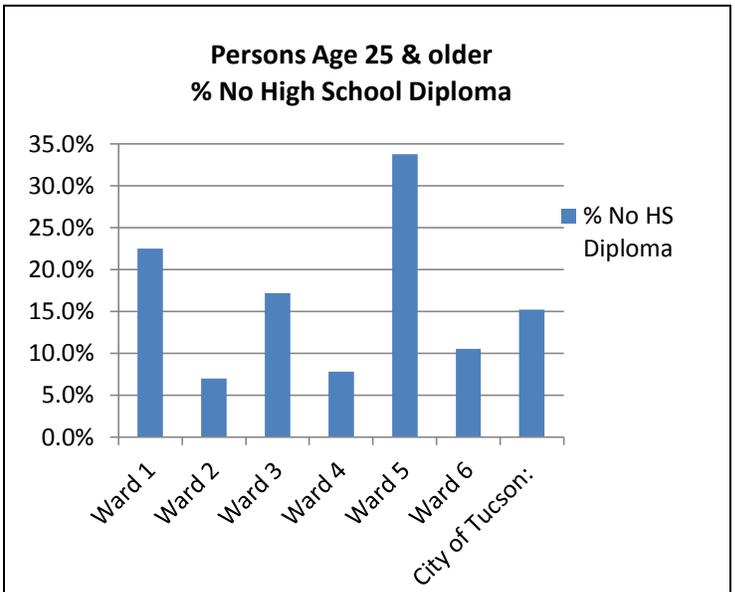
Source: Sun Tran

Education

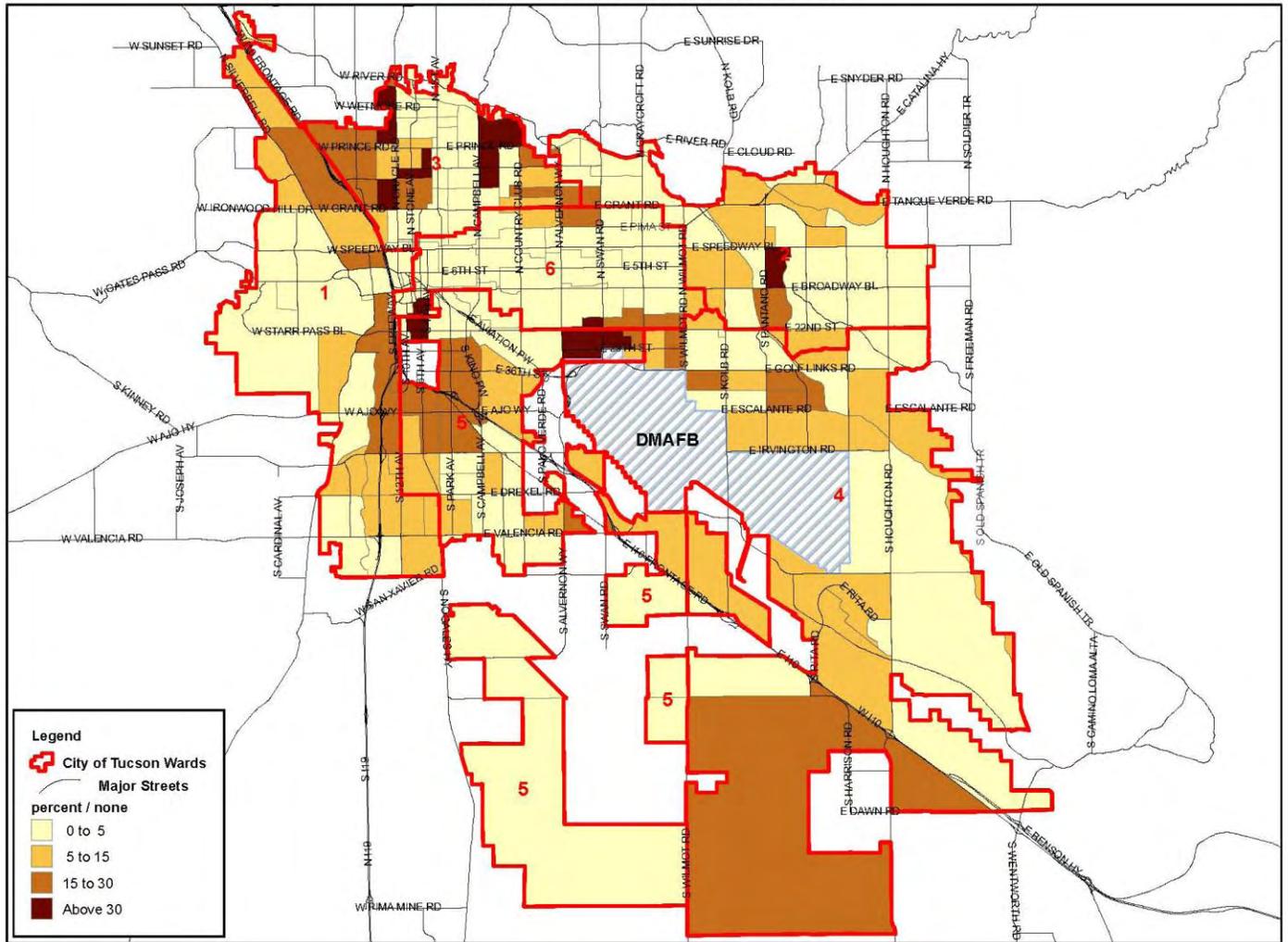
**No High School Diploma:
Persons Age 25 and older
Census Tract Data: City of Tucson
American Community Survey 2006-2010**



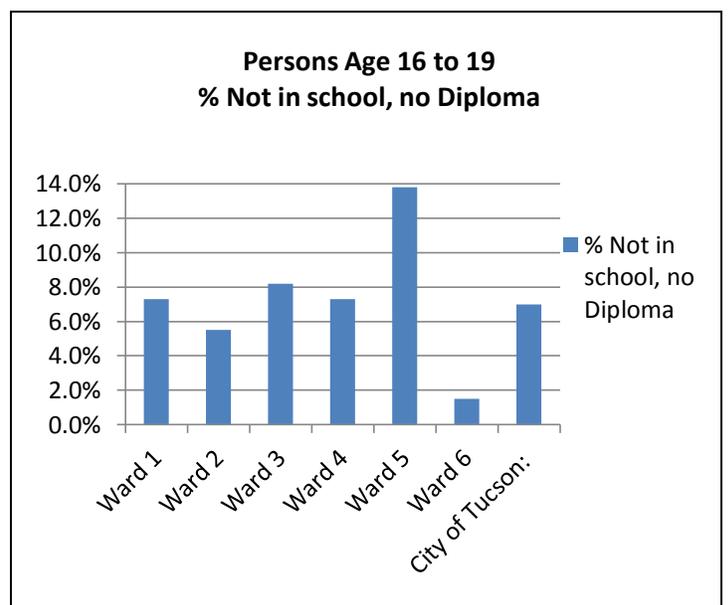
Persons Age 25 & Older:			
	Total	No HS Diploma	% No HS Diploma
Ward 1	60,344	13,556	22.5%
Ward 2	62,404	4,379	7.0%
Ward 3	43,363	7,456	17.2%
Ward 4	63,261	4,927	7.8%
Ward 5	59,699	20,192	33.8%
Ward 6	56,058	5,862	10.5%
City of Tucson:			16.3%



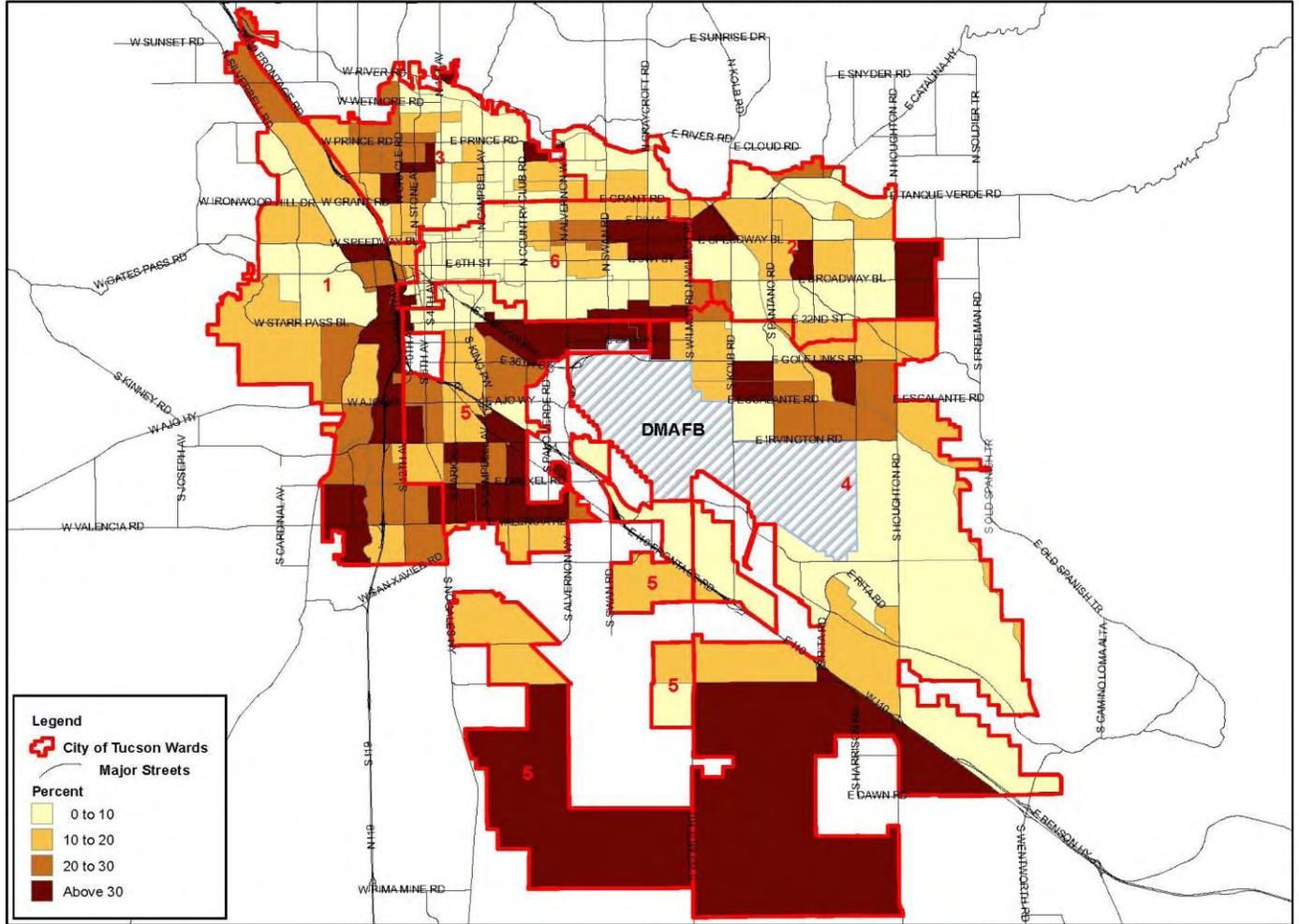
**Not in High School, No Diploma:
Persons Age 16 to 19
Census Tract Data: City of Tucson
American Community Survey 2006-2010**



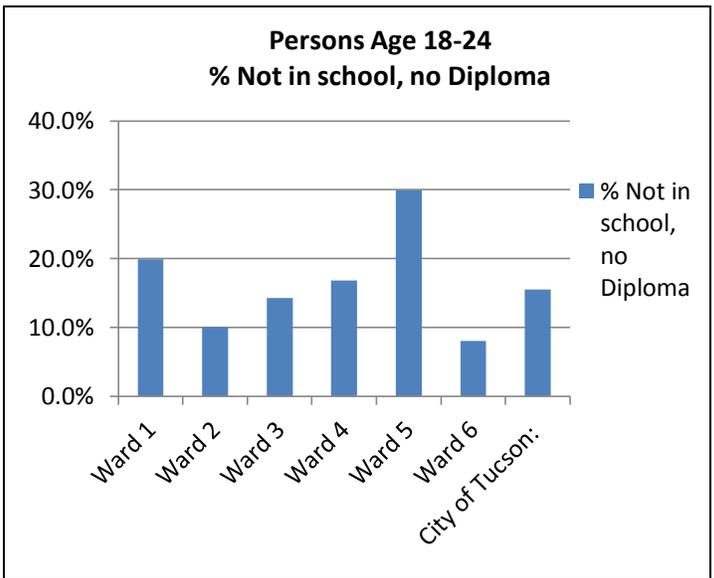
Persons Age 16 to 19:	Not in school, no Diploma		
	Total	Not in school, no Diploma	% No HS, no Diploma
Ward 1	7,237	527	7.3%
Ward 2	3,700	211	5.5%
Ward 3	4,311	352	8.2%
Ward 4	5,811	426	7.3%
Ward 5	7,195	991	13.8%
Ward 6	10,007	153	1.5%
City of Tucson:			7.0%



**Not in School, No Diploma:
Persons Age 18 to 24
Census Tract Data: City of Tucson
American Community Survey 2006-2010**

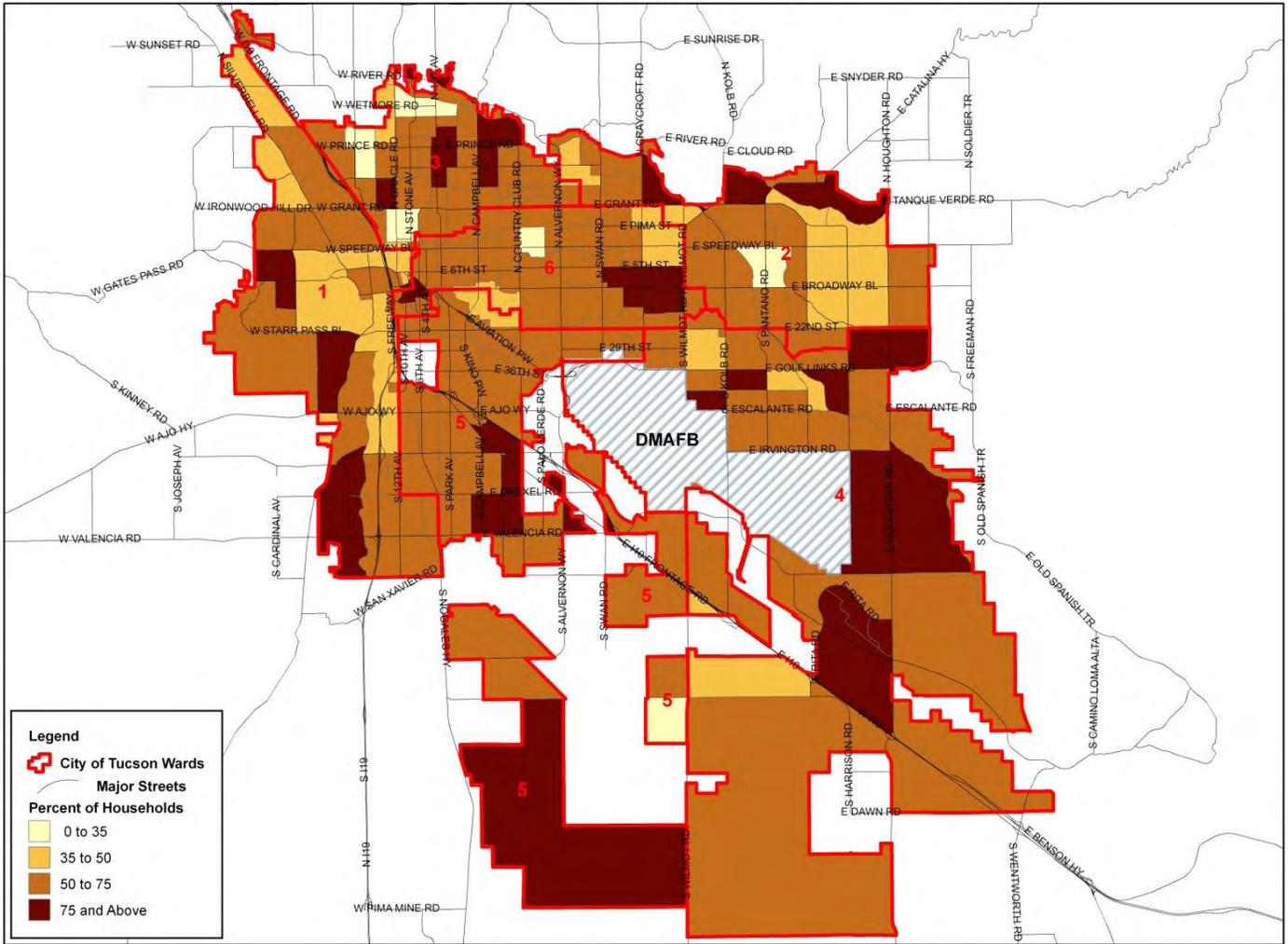


Persons Age 18 to 24:			
	Total	Not in school, no Diploma	% No HS, no Diploma
Ward 1	13,827	2,749	19.9%
Ward 2	8,038	802	10.0%
Ward 3	13,908	1,989	14.3%
Ward 4	9,529	1,601	16.8%
Ward 5	11,194	3,347	29.9%
Ward 6	19,196	1,534	8.0%
City of Tucson:			15.5%



Housing

**Owner Occupied Households
With Incomes less than \$35,000
and Housing Costs of 30% or More
American Community Survey 2006-2010**

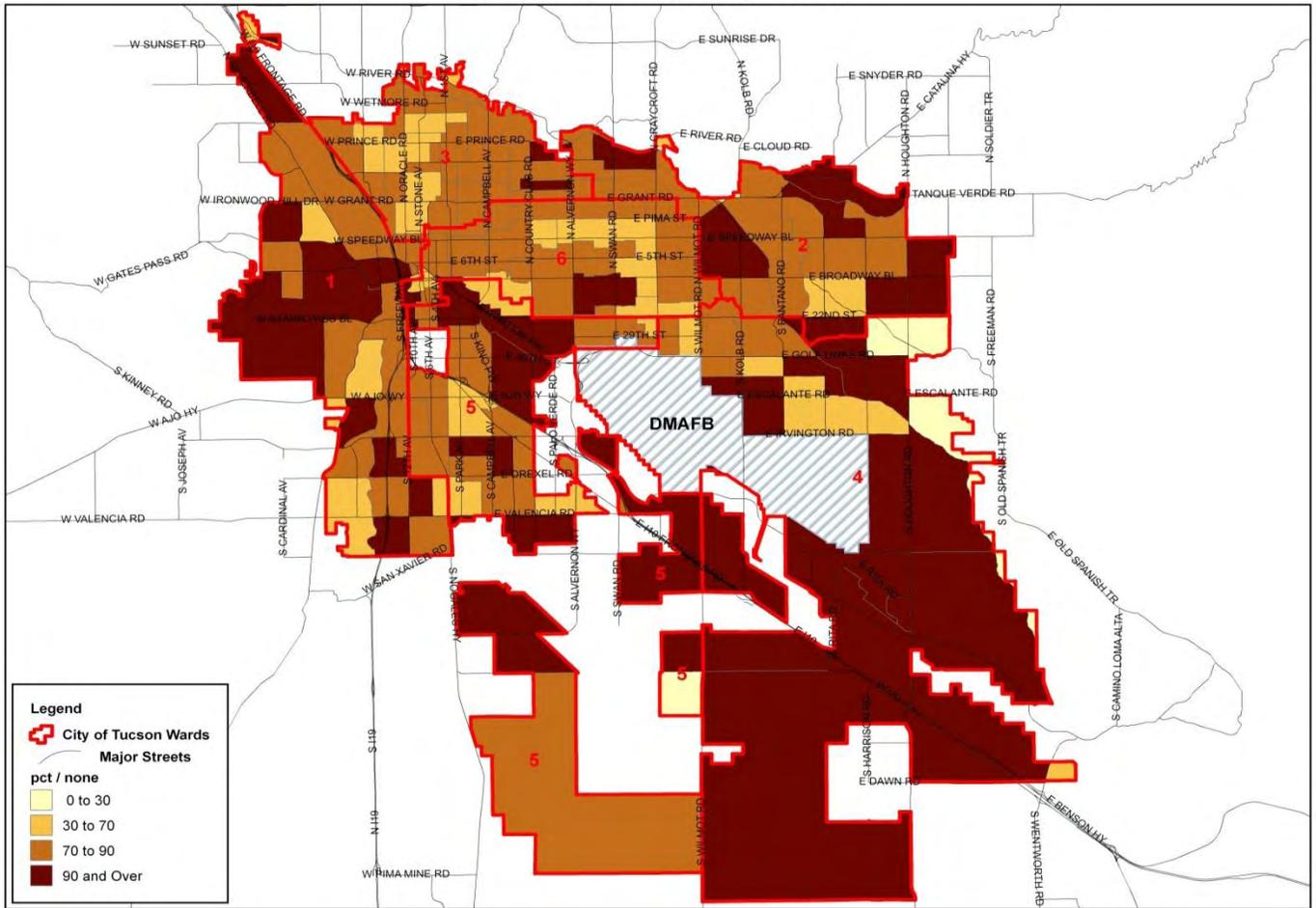


Owner Households with Incomes of \$35,000 or less:

Owner Occupied Housing Units	Total Owner Occupied Units	Total HH with Income <\$35,000	Housing costs 30% or more	% With Costs 30% or more
Ward 1	21,860	7,281	4,510	61.9%
Ward 2	23,382	5,385	3,027	56.2%
Ward 3	10,096	4,079	2,447	60.0%
Ward 4	27,422	5,626	3,449	61.3%
Ward 5	19,208	8,125	5,140	63.3%
Ward 6	17,233	4,604	2,751	59.8%
City of Tucson	119,201	35,100	21,324	60.8%

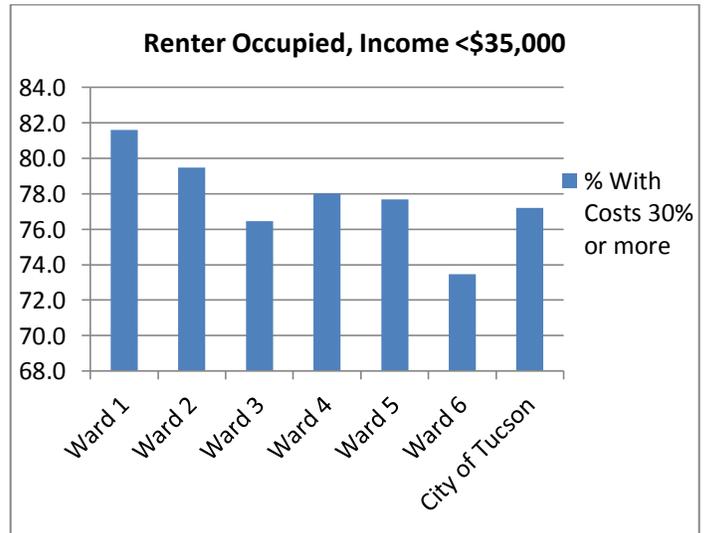


**Renter Occupied Households
With Incomes less than \$35,000
and Housing Costs of 30% or More
American Community Survey 2006-2010**

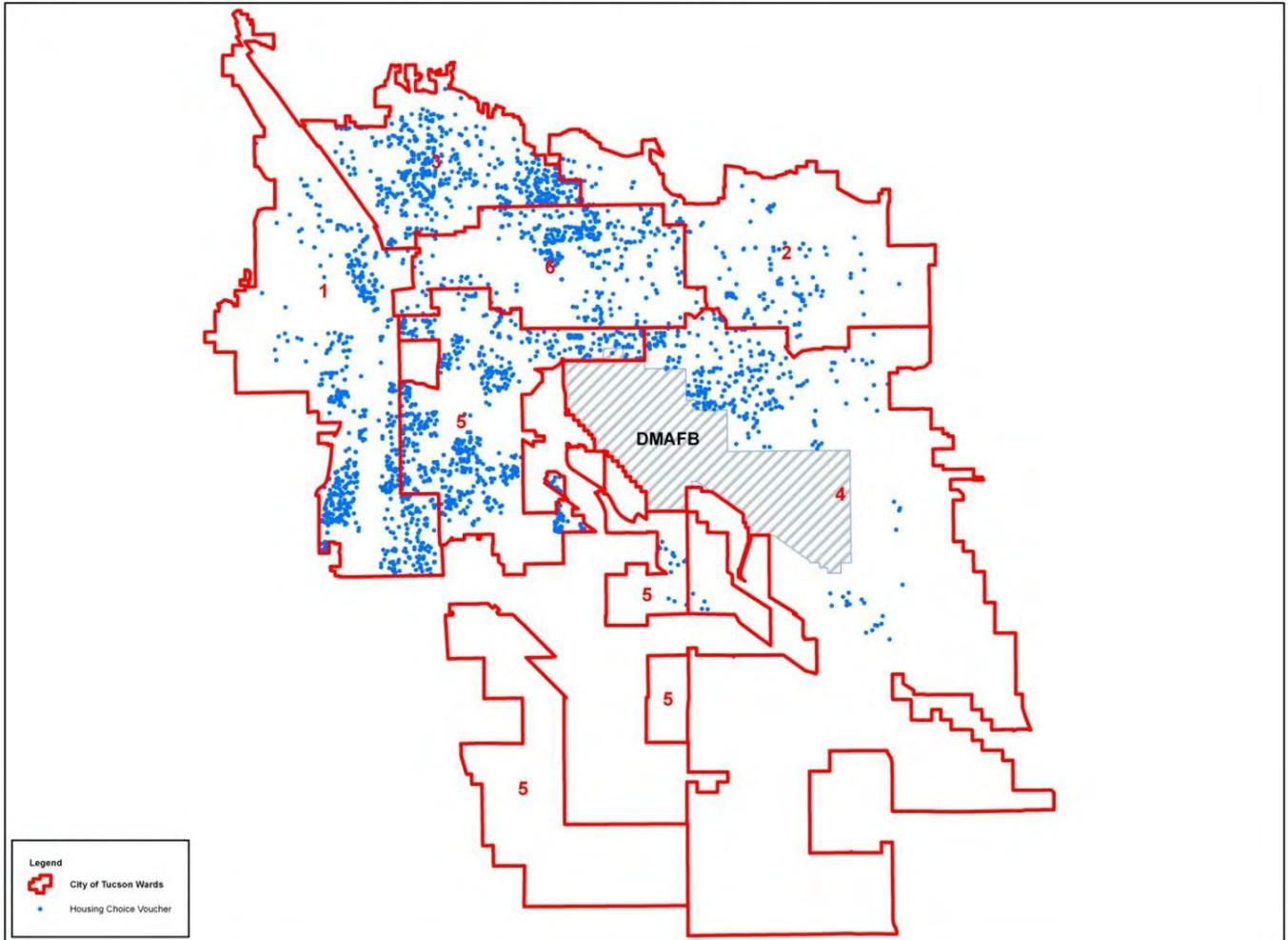


Renter Households with Incomes of \$35,000 or less:

Renter Occupied Housing Units	Total Renter Occupied Units	Total HH with Income <\$35,000	Housing costs 30% or more	% With Costs 30% or more
Ward 1	13,621	8,652	7,059	81.6%
Ward 2	17,863	9,655	7,674	79.5%
Ward 3	23,173	15,111	11,552	76.4%
Ward 4	9,549	4,271	3,332	78.0%
Ward 5	12,392	8,338	6,476	77.7%
Ward 6	22,806	14,994	11,014	73.5%
City of Tucson	99,404	61,021	47,107	77.2%

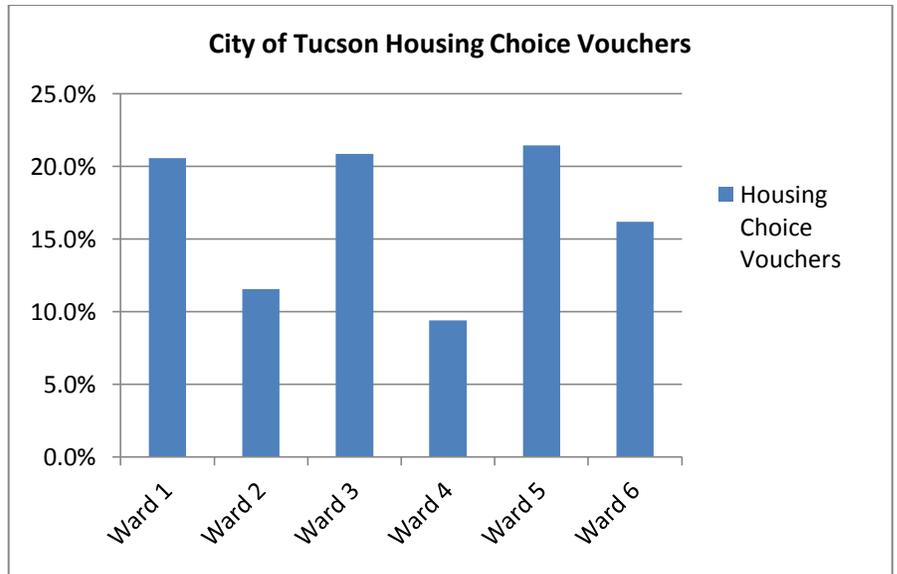


Housing Choice Vouchers
 City of Tucson Public Housing Authority
 June 2012

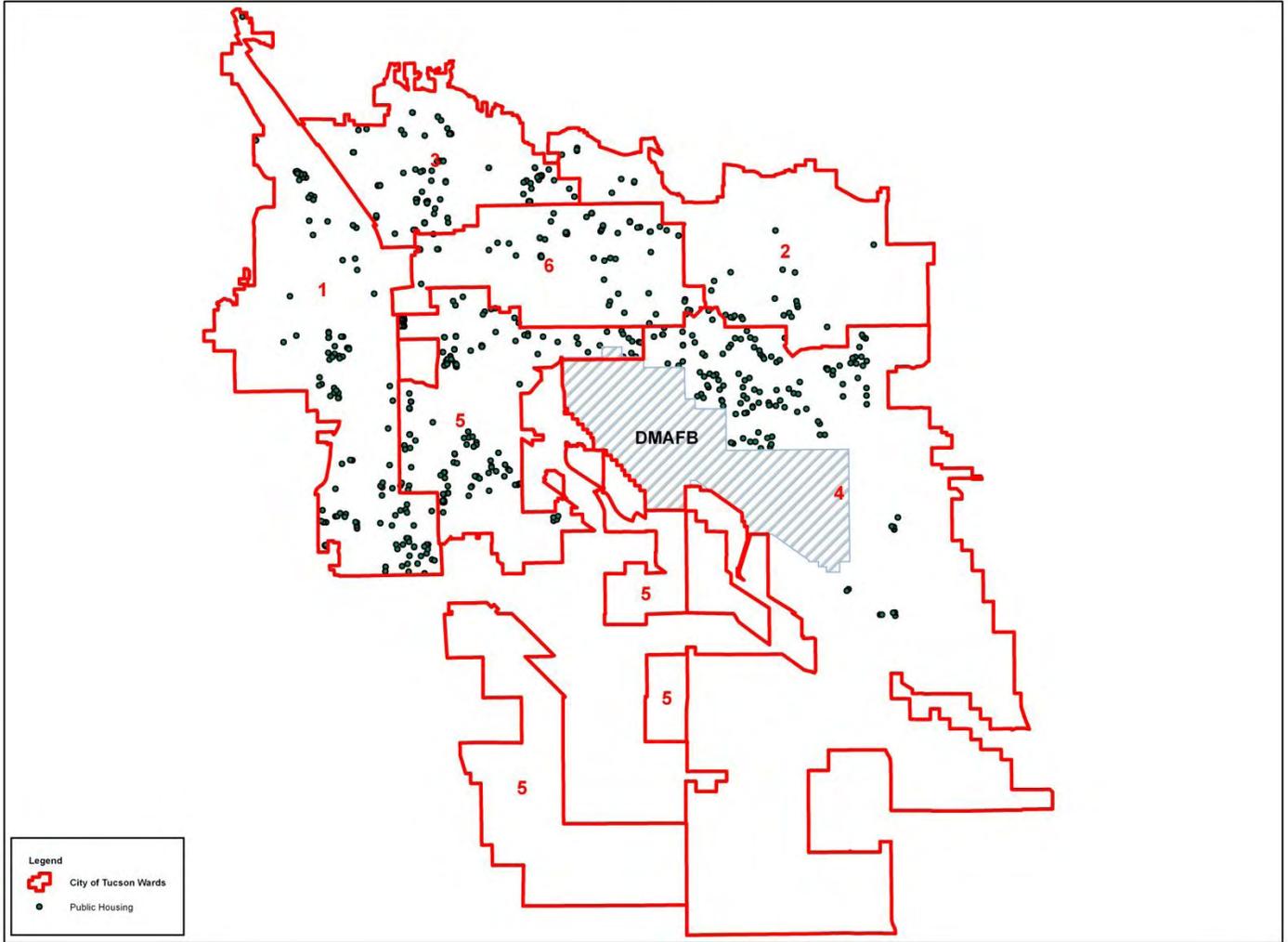


	Housing Choice Vouchers
Ward 1	20.6%
Ward 2	11.6%
Ward 3	20.9%
Ward 4	9.4%
Ward 5	21.5%
Ward 6	16.2%

Source: City of Tucson, Housing & Community Development Dept.

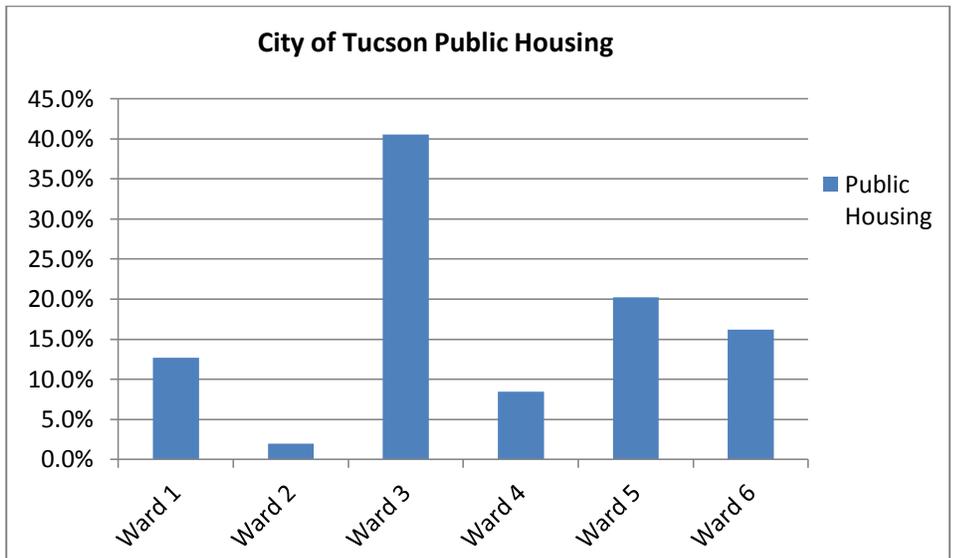


Public Housing Units
City of Tucson Public Housing Authority
 June, 2012

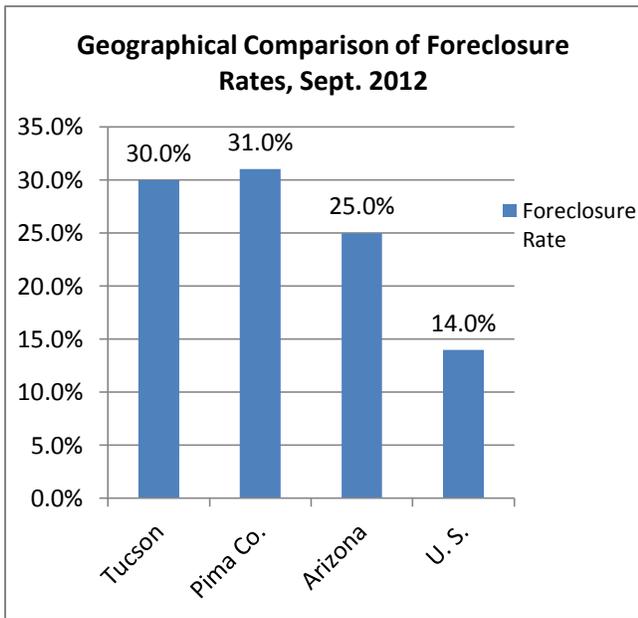
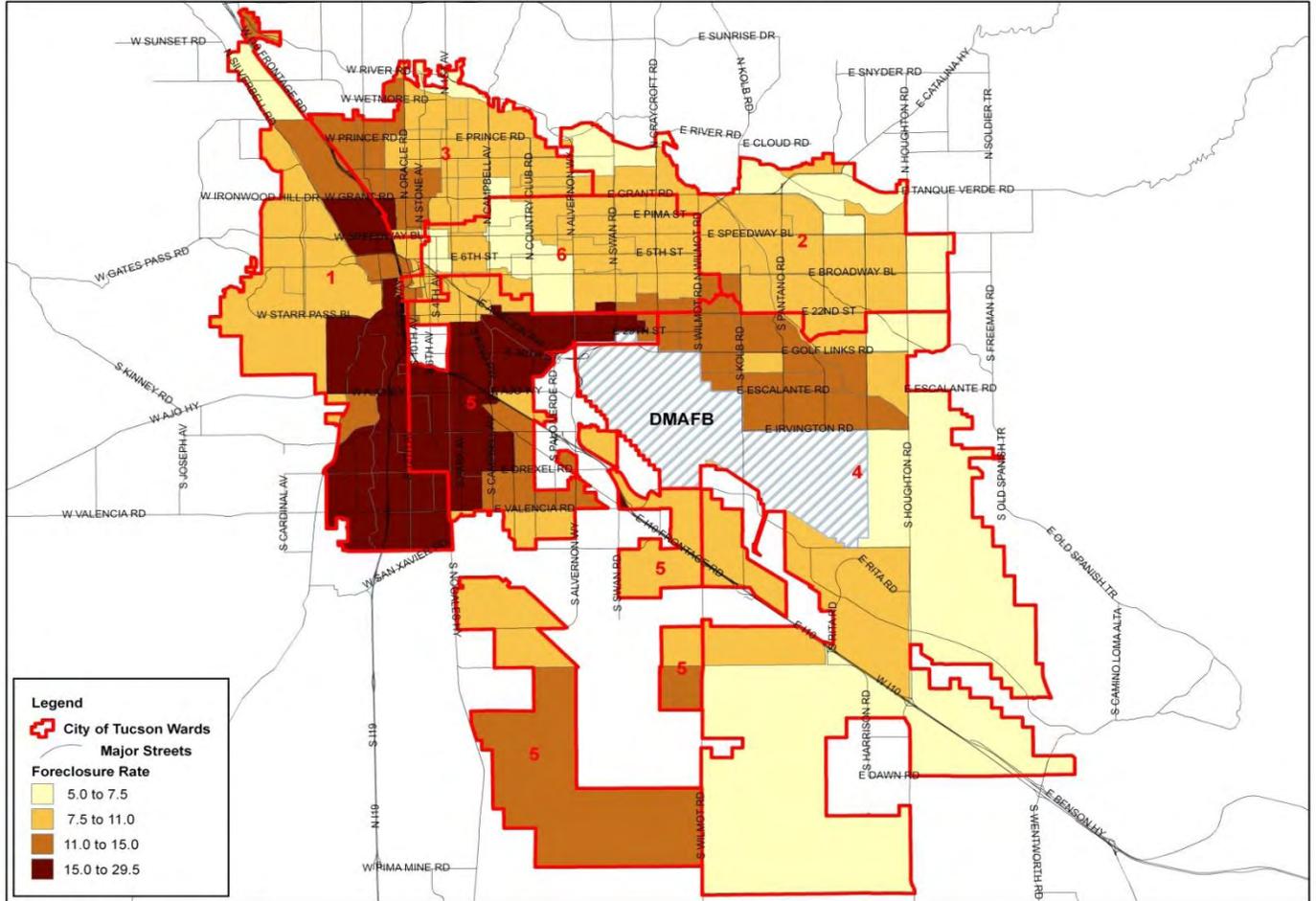


	Percent Public Housing
Ward 1	12.7%
Ward 2	2.0%
Ward 3	40.5%
Ward 4	8.5%
Ward 5	20.2%
Ward 6	16.2%

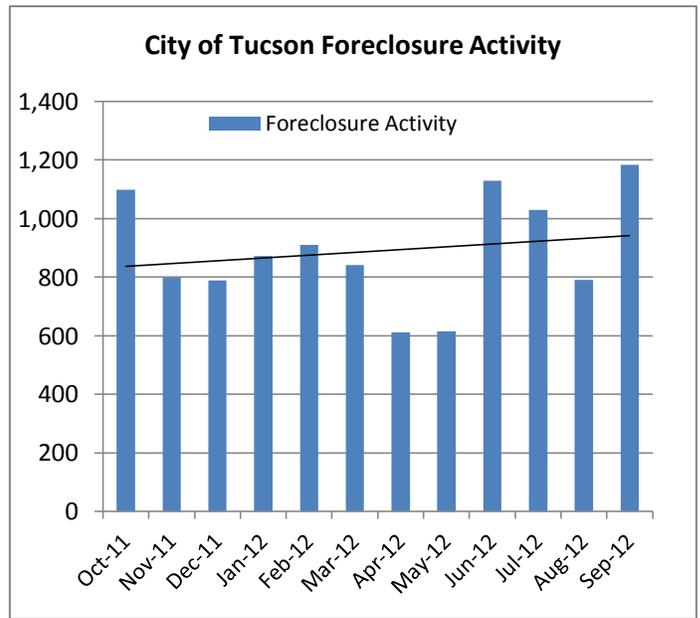
Source: City of Tucson, Housing & Community Development Dept.



**Estimated Percent of Mortgages to Start Foreclosure
or be Seriously Delinquent in Past Two Years
HUD NSP Foreclosure Data, Dec. 2008**

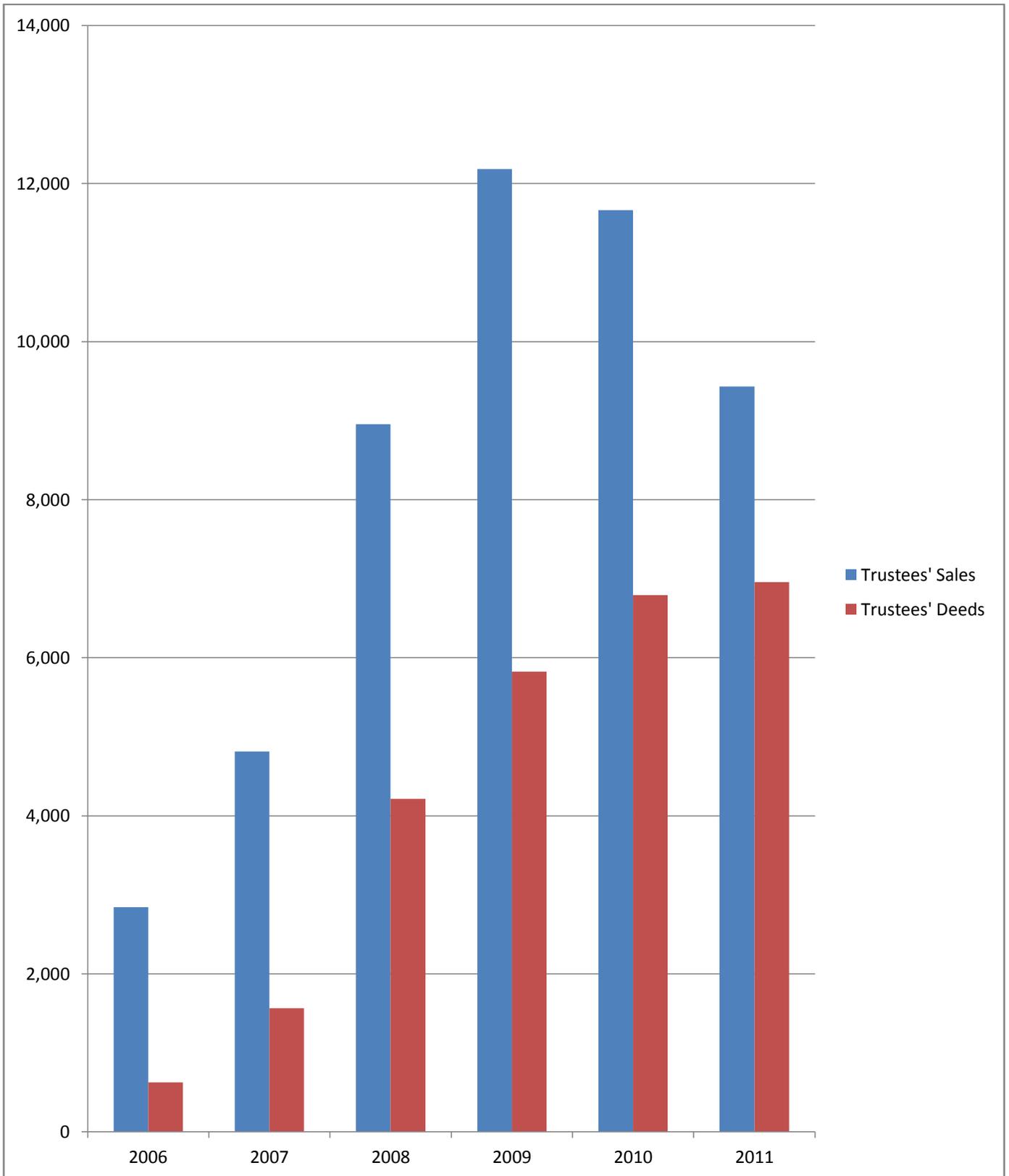


Source: RealtyTrac.com, accessed October 2012



Source: RealtyTrac.com, accessed October 2012

Pima County Foreclosure Data



Source: Pima County Recorder's Office/Pima County Housing Assistance Center, revised 10/2012

Part II

Part II is the updated Indicators of Neighborhood Stress. This instrument was first utilized with the release of the 1980 Census sample data. The Indicators were updated with each subsequent Decennial Census through 2000. Beginning with the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau has begun collecting sample data through the American Community Survey. The first release of this data at the tract level occurred with the 2005-2009 ACS release. The variables examined reflect family and housing conditions which may indicate dependency and need and relate to economic status, shelter costs, conditions and social dependency.

INDICATORS OF NEIGHBORHOOD STRESS

Measures of Need and Dependency
From the American Community Survey,
Five Year Sample, 2005 - 2009
For City of Tucson Census Tracts

Indicators of Neighborhood Stress

History

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the City of Tucson began studying different ways to evaluate the needs of its neighborhoods. City staff researched how other communities assessed neighborhood needs, but discovered that there are no national standards or thresholds with which to compare neighborhoods. No methods were found that would realistically tell community leaders when an area needed assistance. Therefore, twenty years ago the City developed a new approach.

Before developing the Indicators of Neighborhood Stress, City of Tucson staff did extensive research on using social indicators to predict community need. From this research, it became clear that data used in the study must come from a reliable source, be at a low level of geography, be updated regularly, be available publically, and be low-cost or free. Expensive surveys and data for large areas (cities, counties, school districts, etc.) did not meet the purposes of the study [determining need and dependency at a neighborhood scale]. The census sample data was the obvious choice, as it met all the requirements above and offered a number of variables that related to community need.

After the release of 1980 Census sample data, indicators were chosen. The focus was on indicators of housing and family needs that could be addressed by Community Development Block Grant programs. Since the original indicators were chosen in 1983, they have changed somewhat due to availability of data. Changes in 1990 and 2000 were minor but the changes to sample data collection have produced more change in the American Community Survey, Five Year Sample, 2005-2009. The criteria, however, have been largely consistent: the variables reflect family and housing conditions that indicate dependency and need. They relate to economic status, shelter costs and conditions, and possible social dependency.

A Look Ahead

This study was formerly based on sample data from the Census of Population and Housing [reports include 1980, 1990 and 2000 census data], which historically has been collected once every ten years. Near the end of each decade, decisions that are made using census sample data are based on very old information. In an effort to make timely data available, the U.S. Census Bureau has begun collecting sample data by means of the American Community Survey (ACS). The data reported here come from the American Community Survey, Five Year Sample, 2005-2009. The geographic scale chosen was census tract rather than the former use of census block groups, due to sampling error. This shift to the annual ACS opens up the possibility of more accurately determining whether neighborhood conditions are improving or declining. Although the decision to provide assistance to neighborhoods requires human judgment and therefore does not lend itself to threshold values, it may be possible to establish a threshold beyond which neighborhoods are more thoroughly studied to determine if assistance is appropriate. Yearly updates of sample data from the ACS could also provide benchmarks for the budget of local jurisdictions, to help determine whether past assistance served to improve conditions in the neighborhoods.

Methodology

Because there are no national standards or thresholds for need and dependency, it was originally decided that the best course of action was to measure the City's neighborhoods against the average condition of the City as a whole. Therefore, the statistical method used measures areas in standard deviation units from the mean of the City. Each variable contributes equally to the overall composite score, as there is no credible basis for differential weighting. This could easily be changed and weighting of variables could be introduced if needed.

Individual scores were standardized or normalized to remove differences in scale and variation among the variables. This process created census tract-level variables whose means are zero and whose standard deviations are plus and minus 1. A score of +1.5 indicates that the area's score was 1.5 standard deviation units greater than the mean score of the Tucson area. Therefore, higher scores indicate higher stress. An overall, or composite, score was obtained by averaging all twenty-six scores. Areas with scores greater than average were deemed to be "stressed." There is no consideration of whether the area's overall condition is good, bad, or indifferent. The scores reflect only population and housing variables. Highly relevant matters such as nutritional status, health status, recidivism, and crime, were not included in this approach (see Caveats, below).

Caveats

Caution must be exercised in using these data and in interpreting their meaning. The items below must be taken into consideration when using this study.

1. **Thresholds:** There is no threshold beyond which an area automatically receives assistance. Because decisions about assistance involve public monies and goods, they are innately political and require human judgment.
2. **Neighborhood Boundaries:** The data used in this study are from the sample survey of ACS, Five Year Sample, and are reported to the census tract level. In urban areas, census tracts consist of about 4,000 people, on average and tend to be one to several square miles in area, and in rural areas may be much larger. It is important to note that Census Tract boundaries do not necessarily match the boundaries of registered neighborhood associations. Urban census tracts tend to have several neighborhoods represented within their boundaries.
3. **Household Individuality:** These scores indicate general housing and social conditions for groups of households. The scores are not qualitative assessments of an area's or a single household's spirit or vitality; rather, these scores are simple, mathematical indicators of population and housing facets indicative of need. Each household is unique and may be quite different from others around it. For example, areas with very high scores indicative of great need and dependency may have many healthy, vital households.
4. **Scope:** The scope of this study is limited to indicators of housing and social conditions. It does not include other important indicators of welfare, such as health, nutrition, crime, other programs in place, and the organizational resources or assets of the neighborhood group. Areas scored as having very low need or dependency may in fact have serious issues that are outside the scope of this study.

5. Neighborhood Scores versus City Average: This study measures neighborhoods against the average condition of Tucson as a whole. Therefore, it is not possible to say whether a neighborhood's score is good or bad, only that it is higher or lower than the City average. If the average condition of the City is very good for a particular variable, then areas that score medium-high stress for that variable may not be of high concern. Conversely, the City as a whole may struggle with some issues, meaning that there may be more concern for areas that score medium-high stress for variables related to those issues.

6. Need for Additional Data on Neighborhoods: These scores and rankings have no agenda. They are intended for use as supporting facts and are not intended to be a substitute for human judgment. This study is provided to assist in fuller assessments of areas to be supported by community resources, and is only one factor to be considered in evaluation of an area.

7. Comparison with Previous Studies: Because the City's average changes with each census [ACS] survey, it is not possible to say whether a neighborhood improved over the years. It is only possible to say that its rank changed or remained the same relative to the City average. Comparisons with previous studies are further complicated by the fact that neighborhood boundaries and census tract boundaries can change between decennial censuses. Also, variables may change from year to year due to changes in data availability.

8. Geographic Boundaries of Study: Indicators of Neighborhood Stress for the City of Tucson encompasses the census tracts primarily contained within the City of Tucson. The data are arranged in such a manner as to allow smaller areas to be analyzed, i.e., one might limit the data to a specific jurisdiction or subarea.

NEIGHBORHOOD STRESS ELEMENTS

Neighborhood Stress scores are based on information obtained from the 2005-2009 American Community Survey. This report provides an index of population and housing characteristics that can be used as supporting information in targeting areas for housing rehabilitation and implement programs to support and nourish those in need. This report identified 26 data items from the ACS that were judged the best indicators of social dependency and housing need. The specific factors identified include the following:

1. Minor Population

Persons 17 years old or less as a percentage of the total population.

2. Elderly Population

Persons aged 65 years or more a percentage of the total population.

3. Pre-School Proportion

Children 4 years or less as a percentage of the total youth population aged 17 years or less.

4. Dependency Index

Ratio of youths (17 years or less) and elderly (65 years or more) to working age persons (18 – 64 years).

5. Fertility Index

Number of children less than 5 years of age per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years of age.

6. Linguistic Isolation

Households in which all persons 14 years of age and over have at least some difficulty speaking English as a percentage of all households.

7. Disability
Civilian, non-institutionalized persons 15 years and over with a disability as a percentage of all civilian, non-institutionalized persons 15 years and over. *(deleted in this year's study but planned for inclusion)*
8. Poverty Status - Persons
Persons below the poverty level as a percentage of all persons for whom poverty status is ascertained.
9. Poverty Status - Families
The number of families below the poverty level as a percentage of all families for whom poverty status is ascertained.
10. Poverty Status - Elderly Persons
Persons 65 years or over who are below the poverty level as a percentage of all persons 65 years or over.
11. Educational Attainment
Persons aged 25 years and over who have completed less than 4 years of high school as a percentage of all persons 25 years and over.
12. Unemployment Rate
Unemployed persons 16 years and over who are in the civilian labor force as a percentage of all persons 16 years and over in the labor force.
13. Not Working in 1999
Persons 16 years and over with no employment in 1999 as a percentage of all persons 16 years and over.
14. Working Mothers
Females 16 years and over who are in the labor force and have children under 6 years of age as a percentage of all females 16 years and over with children under 6 years of age.
15. Female Householder
Families who have a female householder with related children under 18 with no husband present as a percentage of all families with related children under 18 years of age.
16. Neighborhood Instability
Persons 1-year old and older who lived in a different house one year ago as a percentage of all persons 1-year old and older.
17. Crowding
Housing units which have more than 1.01 persons per room as a percentage of all occupied housing units.
18. Sanitation/Crowding
Housing units that lack plumbing for exclusive use and which have more than 1.01 persons per room as a percentage of all occupied housing units.
19. Plumbing
Housing units that lack plumbing for exclusive use as a percentage of all housing units.
20. Housing Age
Housing units built before 1960 as a percent of all housing units.

21. Kitchen Facilities

Housing units which lack complete kitchen facilities as a percent of all housing units.

22. Heating Fuel

Occupied housing units lacking adequate heating fuels, i.e., that use fuel oil or kerosene, wood, coal, or no fuel at all, as a percentage of all occupied housing units.

23. Vacancy Rate

Vacant housing units as a percentage of all housing units.

24. Owner Costs

Owner households with incomes less than \$20,000 with owner costs exceeding 30% of their income as a percentage of specified owner occupied housing units.

25. Renter Costs

Renter households with incomes less than \$20,000 with gross rent exceeding 30% of their income as a percentage of specified renter occupied housing units.

26. Communications

Occupied housing units with no telephone and with a householder aged 65 years or over as a percentage of all occupied units.

27. Access

Occupied housing units with no vehicle available as a percentage of all occupied units.

Information about population and housing characteristics is central in the assessment of community needs. These data are necessary but not sufficient in forming a comprehensive strategy for community development and betterment. These data can be used as supporting information in targeting areas for rehabilitation and renewal of the physical housing stock and for implementing programs to support and nourish persons in need.

Compiled by
DemoFacts, LLC

Stress Index by Census Tract

Census Tract	Stress Index
1.00	1.86789
2.00	0.43793
3.00	1.05756
4.00	0.32282
5.00	0.19824
6.00	-0.35692
7.00	-0.12262
8.00	0.10435
9.00	0.81426
10.00	0.63932
11.00	0.24633
12.00	0.64026
13.01	0.46636
13.02	0.61195
14.00	0.37230
15.00	-0.13752
16.00	-0.22026
17.00	-0.36703
18.00	0.21983
19.00	-0.27852
20.00	0.06246
21.00	0.30191
22.00	0.44630
24.00	0.47335
25.01	0.37663
25.03	0.02729
25.04	0.26789
25.05	0.08725
25.06	-0.04542
26.01	0.68554
26.02	0.26852
27.01	-0.21063
27.02	-0.01951
28.01	0.27457
28.02	-0.00434
28.03	0.09406
29.01	0.09553
29.03	-0.27950
29.04	-0.28082
30.01	-0.05742
30.02	-0.02139
31.01	0.37699
31.02	0.03784
32.00	-0.20631
33.01	0.07928
33.02	-0.26819
34.00	-0.28513

Census Tract	Stress Index
35.01	0.38566
35.02	0.14486
35.03	0.27730
35.04	-0.01826
36.00	0.14064
37.01	0.32158
37.02	0.83497
37.04	0.36981
37.05	0.37355
38.01	0.56901
38.02	1.02879
39.01	-0.05401
39.02	0.35664
39.03	-0.16143
40.01	-0.21887
40.08	-0.22472
40.10	-0.28781
40.11	-0.37030
40.15	-0.18705
40.22	-0.45089
40.26	-0.53449
40.29	-0.43990
40.31	-0.44078
40.32	-0.27429
40.33	-0.11351
40.34	-0.30211
40.35	-0.22785
40.36	-0.55724
40.37	-0.23288
40.38	-0.49652
40.39	0.07636
40.40	-0.08892
40.41	0.35313
40.42	-0.76279
40.43	-0.58961
40.44	-0.54798
40.46	-0.41600
40.47	-0.61474
40.48	-0.40567
40.49	-0.26004
40.53	-0.37249
40.55	-0.42813
40.56	-0.12622
40.57	-0.26789
40.58	-0.25577
40.59	-0.55590
40.60	-0.62415

Census Tract	Stress Index
41.04	0.54393
41.05	-0.22591
41.08	-0.24153
41.10	0.01899
41.11	0.70831
41.12	-0.25584
43.07	-0.17795
43.17	0.23017
43.18	-0.22114
44.07	0.14203
44.11	-0.34200
44.12	-0.20456
44.13	-0.53417
44.14	-0.40752
44.15	-0.18457
44.17	-0.40847
44.18	-0.47460
45.04	-0.02336
45.05	0.43050
45.06	0.08071
45.07	-0.17731
45.08	0.32025
45.09	-0.16905
47.03	-0.46872
47.10	-0.07453