



CITY OF TUCSON POVERTY & URBAN STRESS

Steve Leal
Councilmember, Ward V
City of Tucson





CITY OF TUCSON

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February 2007

Last April you supported my proposal to integrate the issues of Poverty and Urban stress into our city's Strategic Plan. We did this because we cannot allow these conditions to rise or fall according to the whims of fate. We may never fully understand the daily reality of those whose lives are shaped by these conditions, but we can readily understand that their numbers have grown and that we are all affected by this symptom of the growing disparity of wealth in America.

Tucson is a special place to live and a special community. Our citizens are caring and involved. They expect us to come together and address these issues. They want to help Tucson from becoming two Tucsons. They want us to make a community that is socially and economically livable and sustainable for all of our citizens.

We must abandon our 19th century model of chasing the symptoms of public safety issues and recall what the Police Chief has stated: "We cannot arrest our way out of this." The conditions that create today's lawbreakers will, if allowed to continue, create tomorrow's problems as well. We cannot simply keep shoveling sand against the tide. Effective prevention, however, can help stem the tide. Certainly we must continue to develop and expand our police and fire services, but we must also create effective, state-of-the-art prevention programs. Symptoms and causes must be addressed concurrently.

Policies and funding levels must be grounded in the ways society actually works. We must ask all providers for budget estimates that will allow our community to really start addressing our problems. Spending on prevention has grown little or has been reduced. We will need to raise funding levels during each 2-year budget cycle for the next ten years.

We cannot be silent or complacent. We must act deliberately to stabilize, strengthen, and better secure the community's future. To begin this effort we need to evaluate and measure the problems we face so that the tools and solutions are effectively designed, located, and implemented at the right scale. This means focusing on ways to improve the quality of information we use for planning and decision making.

Improved information quality can help in a variety of important ways:

- Assessing the needs of our citizens and community.
- Presenting a clear vision to the community for City priorities and change initiatives.
- Communicating issues and challenges to stakeholders and community members.
- Marshaling and coordinating new resources.
- Encouraging the active involvement and partnering with the County, United Way, and private sector partners.
- Assisting organizations and departments to identify what changes in their budgets would allow us to gain ground annually on identified conditions.

We have tried to ask the right questions and then attempted to format them in the best possible way. There are undoubtedly many questions we have not thought of, including some that might help us understand more deeply the variables around gender and ethnicity. Perhaps there are better ways of formatting that will improve the quality of information we get. In this we ask for your help, to add and to correct this tool.

Data sets have been created, and we will ask the City to update them annually and produce a website containing the information. With this we can then start to monitor and fund efforts that focus on these conditions. We simply have to know whether things are getting better or worse.

Although one purpose of improving the quality of our information is to help determine the full range of effective programs, I believe some priorities are already clear. For instance:

- Develop a school Plus Jobs at every high school. Cost: approximately \$6,000,000 for 6,000 more children.
- Avoid regressive taxation and fee structures because of the significant and disproportionate burden it places on the families in question.
- Supplement the valuable JTED program for children with significant job training for many of their parents.
- Develop child care.
- Provide treatment funds for alcohol and drug treatment and rehabilitation.
- Focus on programs that touch single women with children.
- Conduct an annual forum in the fall of each year with providers and stakeholders to evaluate the prior year and plan for the coming year.

Please review the enclosed data. Are the measures presented useful? Could they be presented and formatted in a more effective manner? Are there other measures that

should be included? What important aspects of understanding poverty and urban stress are we missing? Should we add measures, for example, to address the impacts of poverty and urban stress on the lives and health of children, the elderly, and other special populations? I ask for your help and support in this effort. Addressing these and related issues will be crucial in determining whether Tucson becomes a place where all citizens can participate fully in the success of our community.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Steve".

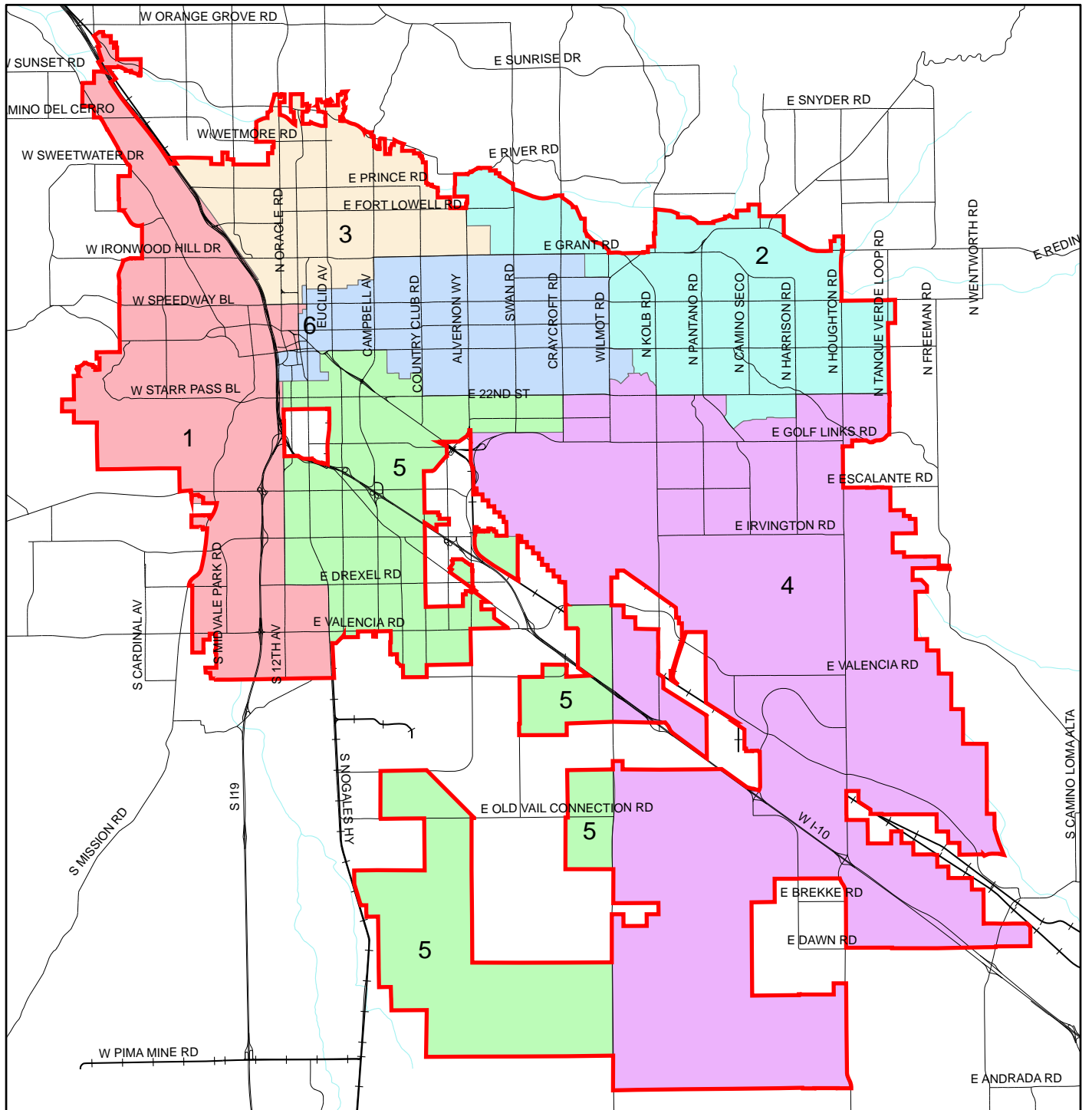
Steve Leal
Councilmember, Ward V

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I want to take a minute and thank a number of people who have participated in our effort to help our community.

Clarence Dupnik, Pima County Sheriff
Capt. India Davis, Pima County Sheriff's Office
Chief Richard Miranda, City of Tucson Police Department
Capt. Kevin Mayhew, City of Tucson Police Department
Capt. Brett Klein, City of Tucson Police Department
Lt. Stella Bay, City of Tucson Police Department
Sgt. Bernadette Eichenberger-Schneider, City of Tucson Police Department
Roxanne Stead, City of Tucson Police Department
Autumn Kistler, City of Tucson Police Department
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Ruben Reyes, Congressman Raul Grijalva's Office
Michelle Crow, Congressman Raul Grijalva's Office
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Maritza Broce, Council Aide, Ward 1
George Pettit, Council Aide, Ward 3
Max Torres, Council Aide, Ward 4
Roger Carrillo, Council Aide, Ward 6
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Julie Edmond-Mares, City of Tucson Budget & Research Department
Ana Kelley, City of Tucson Budget and Research Department
Anna Sanchez, City of Tucson Department of Urban Planning & Design
Ron Koenig, City of Tucson Community Services Department
Fred Gray, City of Tucson Parks & Recreation Department
Pat McGrath, City of Tucson Parks & Recreation Department
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Les Hunter, City of Tucson Community Services Department
Art Eckstrom, Pima County Community Services Department – Employment & Training
Dorothee Harmon, Pima County Community Services Department – Employment & Training
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Roger Pfeuffer, Tucson Unified School District
Dr. Vicki Balentine, Amphitheater School District
Dr. Nicholas Clement, Flowing Wells School District

And with very special thanks to my staff at the Ward 5 office: Barbara Jordan, Mark Kerr, Melinda Jacobs, Abe Marques and with a hearty and huge thank you to Mary Fimbres for working with me to morph, reformat, think through and organize the entire evolution of this document. Her eyes crossed months ago!



City of Tucson Wards

Legend

- Major Streets
- Railroad
- Major Washes
- Tucson City Limits



Department of
**URBAN PLANNING
& DESIGN**



This map and other information have been compiled for preliminary and general purposes only. They are not intended to be complete and accurate for any other purposes. Please refer to officially adopted Ordinances and Maps.

Last updated: December 29, 2006

Data Source: ms\D\arcview\wards.mxd

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Published: 02.20.2007

Define problem with precision before fixing it

Our view: Councilman Steve Leal's report gives policy makers sound advice

Councilman Steve Leal and his staff have pulled together a detailed report that shows the parts of Tucson with the greatest social problems.

The report would be invaluable to the city's decision-makers — if anybody takes the time to slog through it.

The report, "City of Tucson Poverty & Urban Stress," is built around the idea of prevention — the premise being that society as a whole can benefit if public and private funds are directed to those areas where there is documented need.

But first, Leal says, with considerable logic, we must come up with the hard data to verify where the problems are so that we can direct public money to programs in specific areas where it will make the biggest difference.

The data collected by Leal's staff is broken down by the city's six wards.

Of course, the evidence that some parts of the city are better off than others is, at least anecdotally, obvious. For example, we typically see fancier cars and bigger homes in Ward 2, which extends roughly from North Swan Road southeast to Harrison Road and East 22nd Street, than we do in Ward 3, which includes the neighborhoods from Flowing Wells east to the Dodge-Flower area, which is notorious for its meth traffic.

It doesn't take a sociologist with a doctorate to confirm the observation attributed to Sophie Tucker (and many others), that "I've been rich. I've been poor. Rich is better." But it does take some digging to show the connection between education, poverty, crime, domestic violence and what it means to be poor, which is one of the important achievements in this report.

Leal has taken the anecdotal evidence and given it some teeth, showing, for example, that households in Ward 2 had a per capita income of \$22,644 in 2005, compared with \$15,127 per capita in the Ward 3 and \$10,518 per capita in Ward 5 the South Side, which includes the neighborhoods that Leal represents.

Using numerous easy-to-read bar charts, the report delineates all of the city's social problems, ranging from high school dropout rates to unemployment rates, broken down geographically.

It shows where most of the city's welfare money is going and which neighborhoods get the most food-stamp assistance.

Not surprisingly, relatively few residents in the upscale Sam Hughes Neighborhood, east of the University of Arizona, are on welfare assistance, but just the opposite is true in the South Side neighborhoods, which have the highest number of unemployed residents.

All of the information in Leal's report was extracted from public sources and much of it reflects previously published data in a city of Tucson document called the Neighborhood Stress Index, released in late 2002 and based on information gathered in the 2000 census.

Leal would like to see the data compiled in both reports integrated in the city's Strategic Plan, which is a blueprint that, more or less, guides political decisions about where and how public money will be spent.

Because of the way this report identifies problems, it should provide an important tool for budget-makers. As Leal said of the report in his cover letter to the City Council, "With this we can start to monitor and fund efforts that focus on these conditions. We simply have to know if things are getting better or worse."

Leal's motivation for compiling this report was, to some extent, a frustration with seeing the city address social problems using what he called "a 19th-century model," which he defines as "a lot of chasing the bad guy mixed with little charity."

An illustration of this model's imperfections can be seen in the budget for the Tucson Police Department. That budget nearly doubled between 1990 and 2000, moving from \$52 million to nearly \$100 million, or 14.3 percent of the city's overall budget.

"We cannot arrest our way out of this," Leal said. "You can arrest one batch, even a generation, but if left unchanged, the conditions that created the last group will simply make a new one. We cannot simply keep shoveling sand against the

tide."

The report makes several specific recommendations, including more job training for high school students and their parents, affordable child care in the neighborhoods where it's needed most, more funds for drug and alcohol treatment and rehabilitation, more money for programs that affect single women with children, and more refined statistics that define needs based on gender and ethnicity.

Finally, he proposed the city conduct an annual forum with service providers and others to examine what has been done in the previous year, both to measure and evaluate the success of the city's investment.

This report is thoughtful and provocative. It also represents a rational approach to problem-solving and budgeting and should be used as a basis for future policy decisions.

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POVERTY & URBAN STRESS

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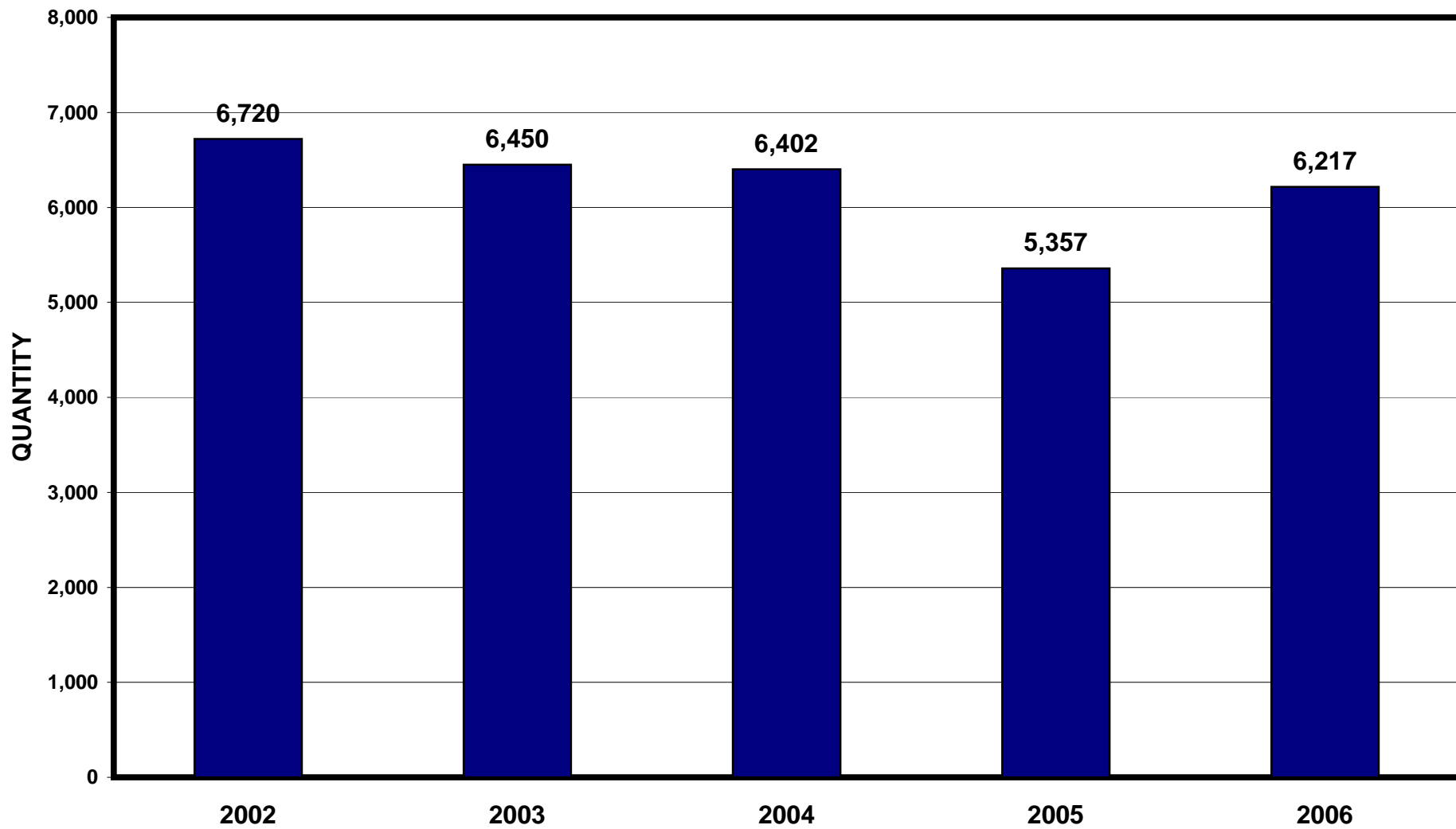
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CRIME

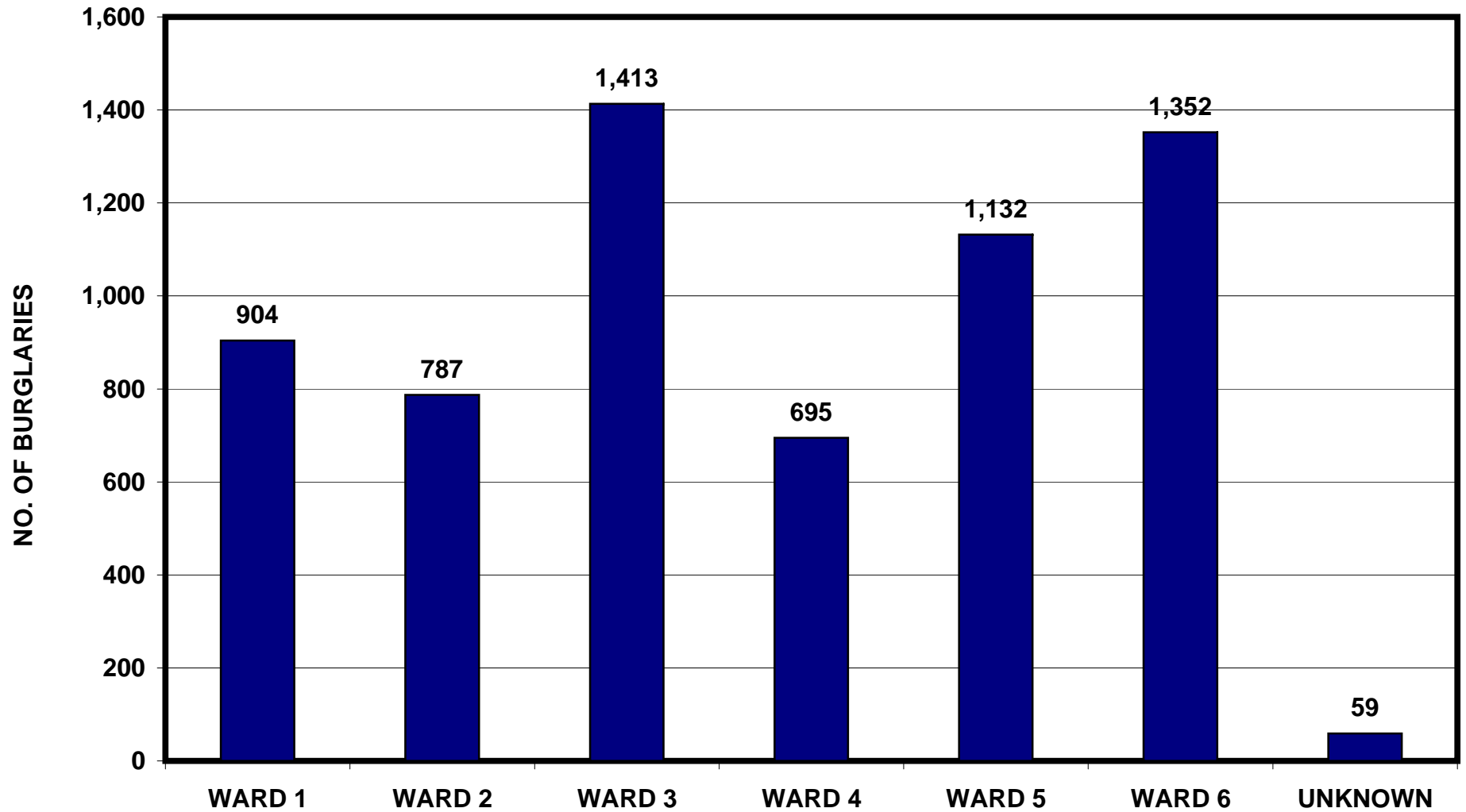
CITY OF TUCSON BURGLARIES



DATA SOURCE: TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT WEBSITE, JANUARY

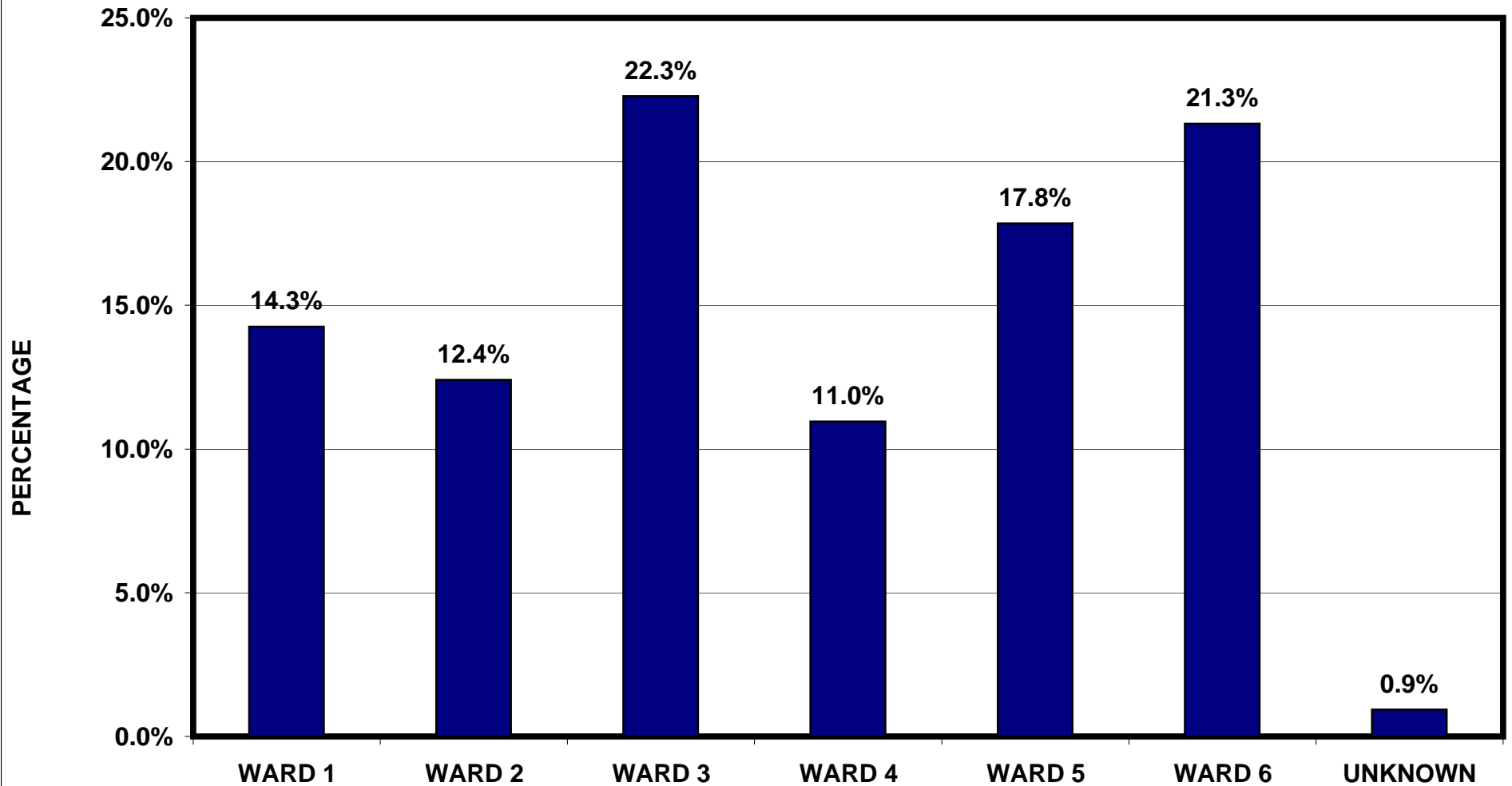
2007

2003 CITY OF TUCSON BURGLARIES BY WARD



DATA SOURCE: TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT RESEARCH & ANALYSIS,
. MARCH 2004. CITYWIDE TOTAL: 6,342

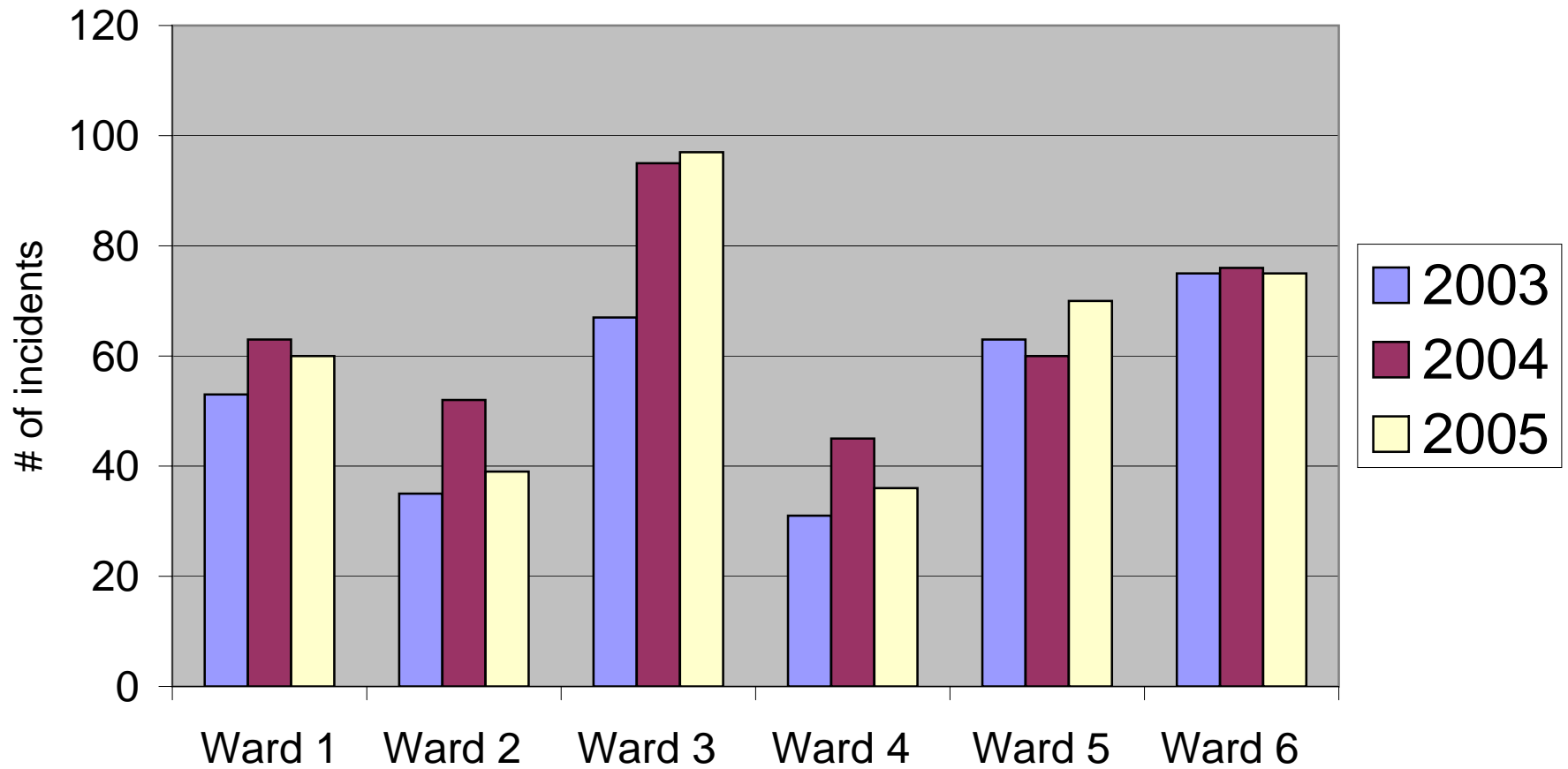
2003 CITY OF TUCSON BURGLARY PERCENTAGE BY WARD



DATA SOURCE: TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT RESEARCH & ANALYSIS, . MARCH 2004. CITYWIDE TOTAL: 6,342

Sexual Assault Incidents

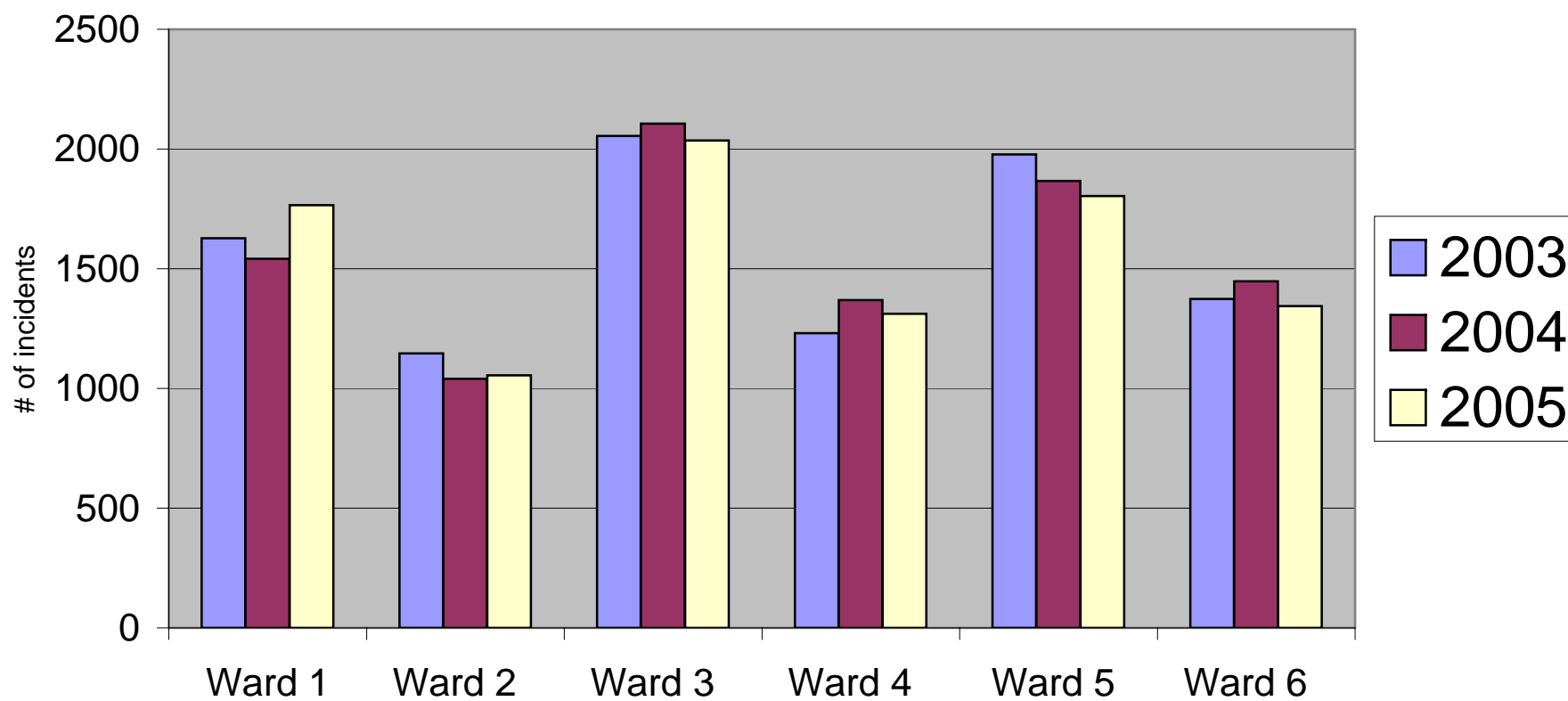
(UCR's 0201, 0202, 0203)



Data Source: City of Tucson Police Department

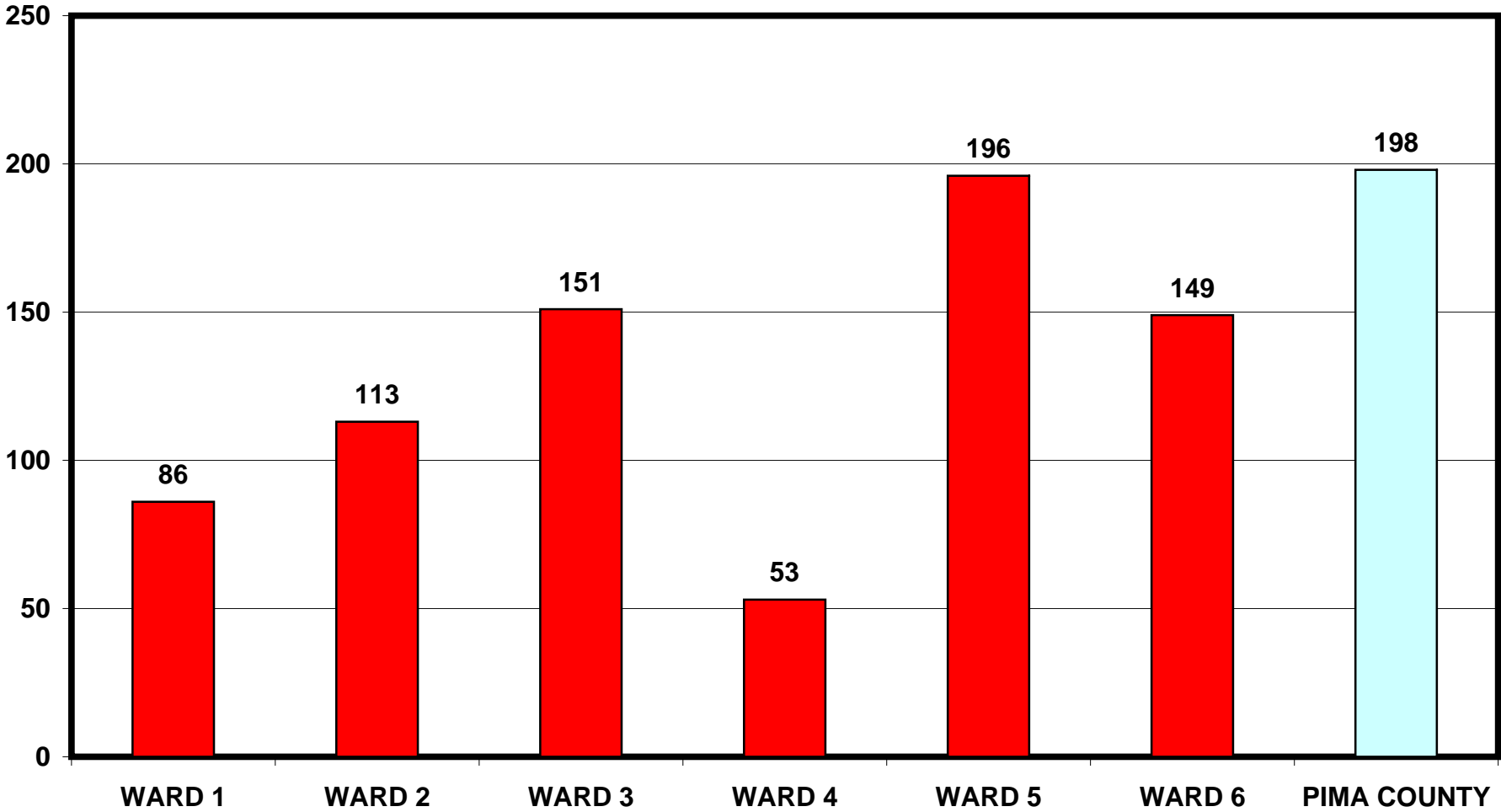
Domestic Violence

(UCRs 0413, 0911, 0912, 1412, 2015, 2411, 2416, 2614, 2615)



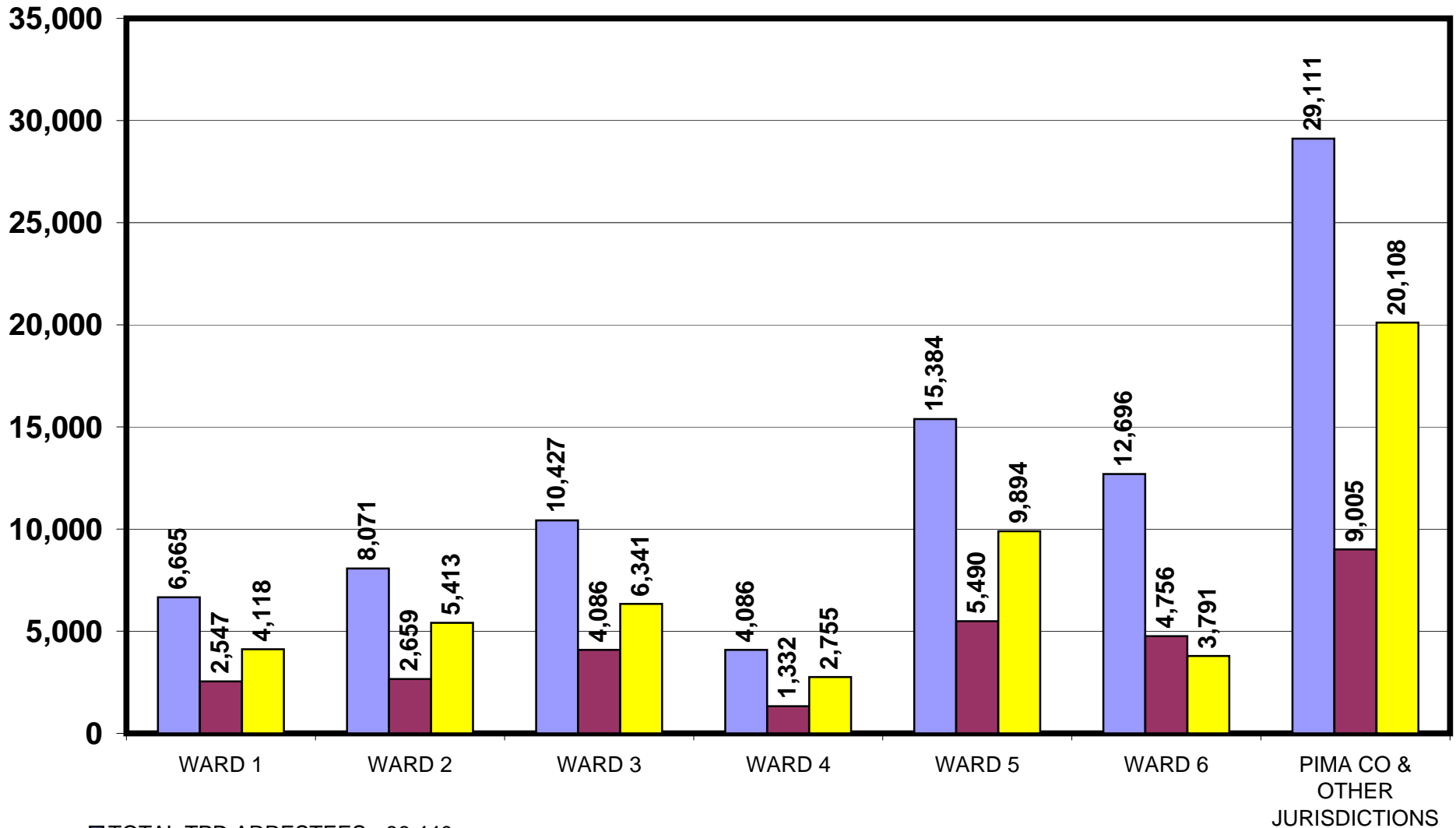
Data Source: City of Tucson Police Department

REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS



DATA SOURCE: TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 2006. THERE IS A TOTAL OF 946 SEX OFFENDERS ON THIS CHART. PER TPD, AN ADDITIONAL 74 HAVE NOT BEEN ASSIGNED.

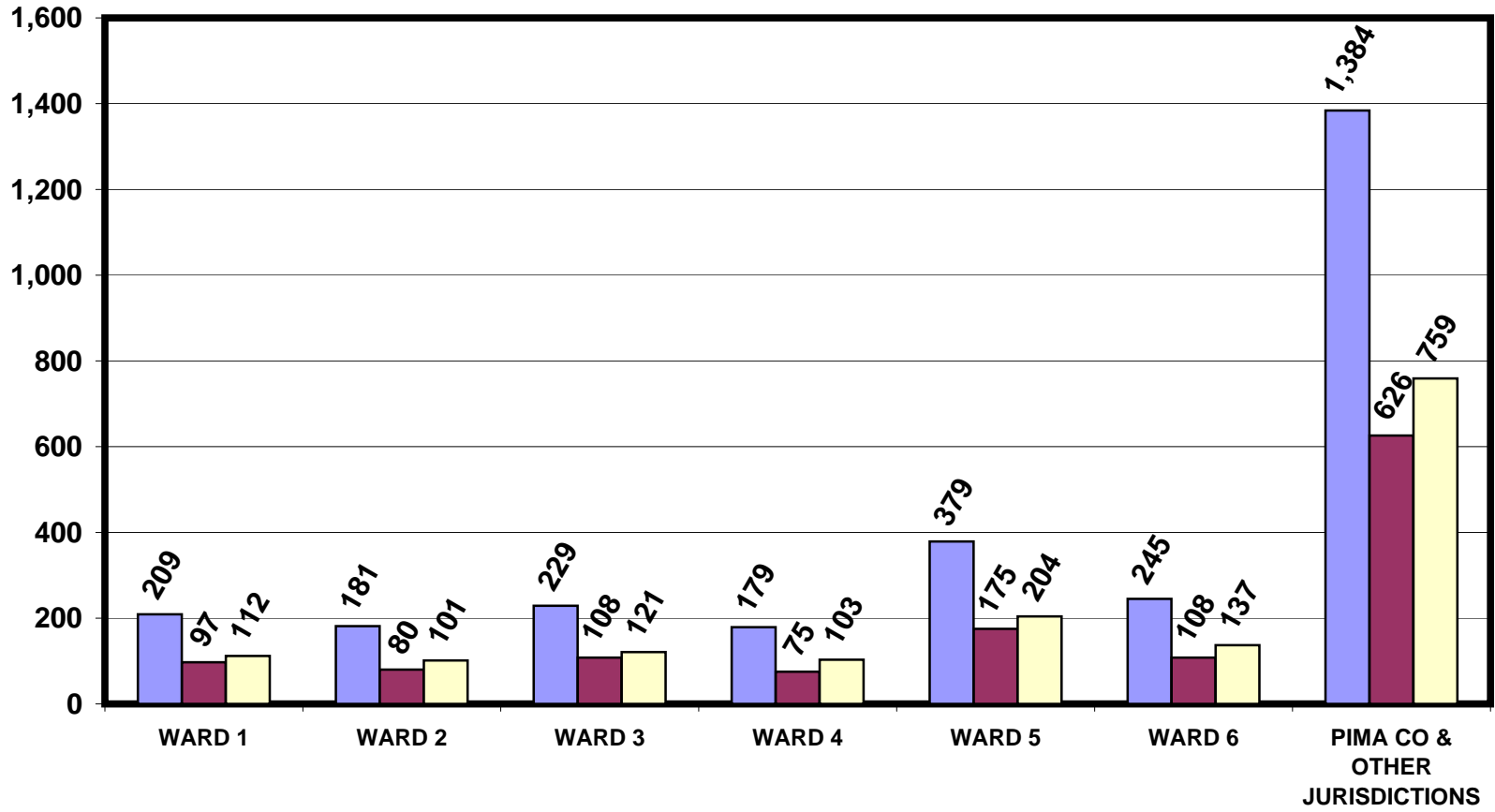
TPD ARRESTEES (1/1/05 - 12/15/06)



- TOTAL TPD ARRESTEES - 86,440
- TPD ARRESTEES DETAINED - 29,875
- TPD ARRESTEES FIELD RELEASED - 52,420

DATA SOURCE: TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 2006.

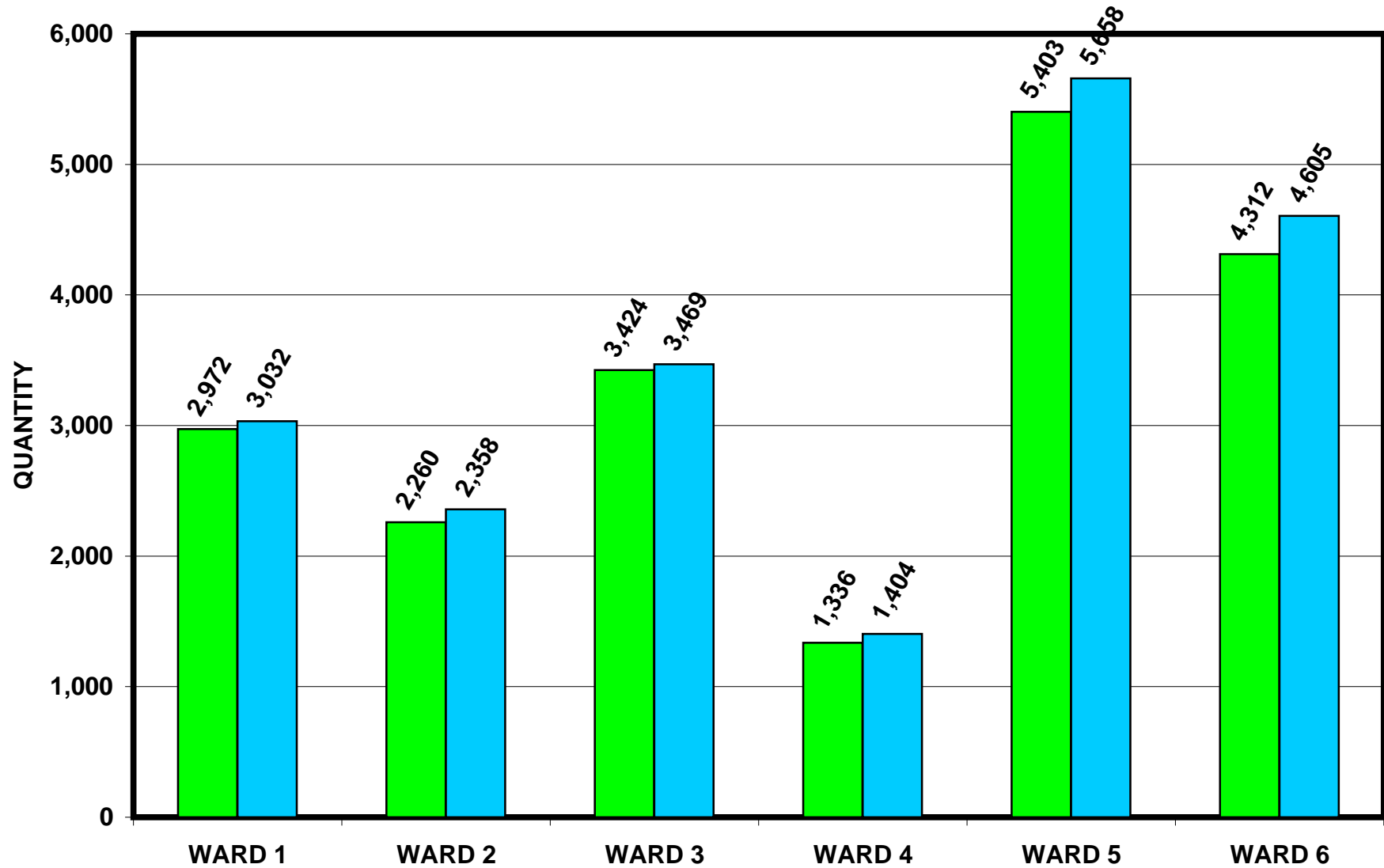
PIMA COUNTY JUVENILES ARRESTED (10/7/05 - 7/6/06)



■ TOTAL JUVENILES ARRESTED - 2,806
■ JUVENILES DETAINED - 1,269
■ JUVENILES FIELD RELEASED - 1,537

DATA SOURCE: PIMA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT, DECEMBER 2006

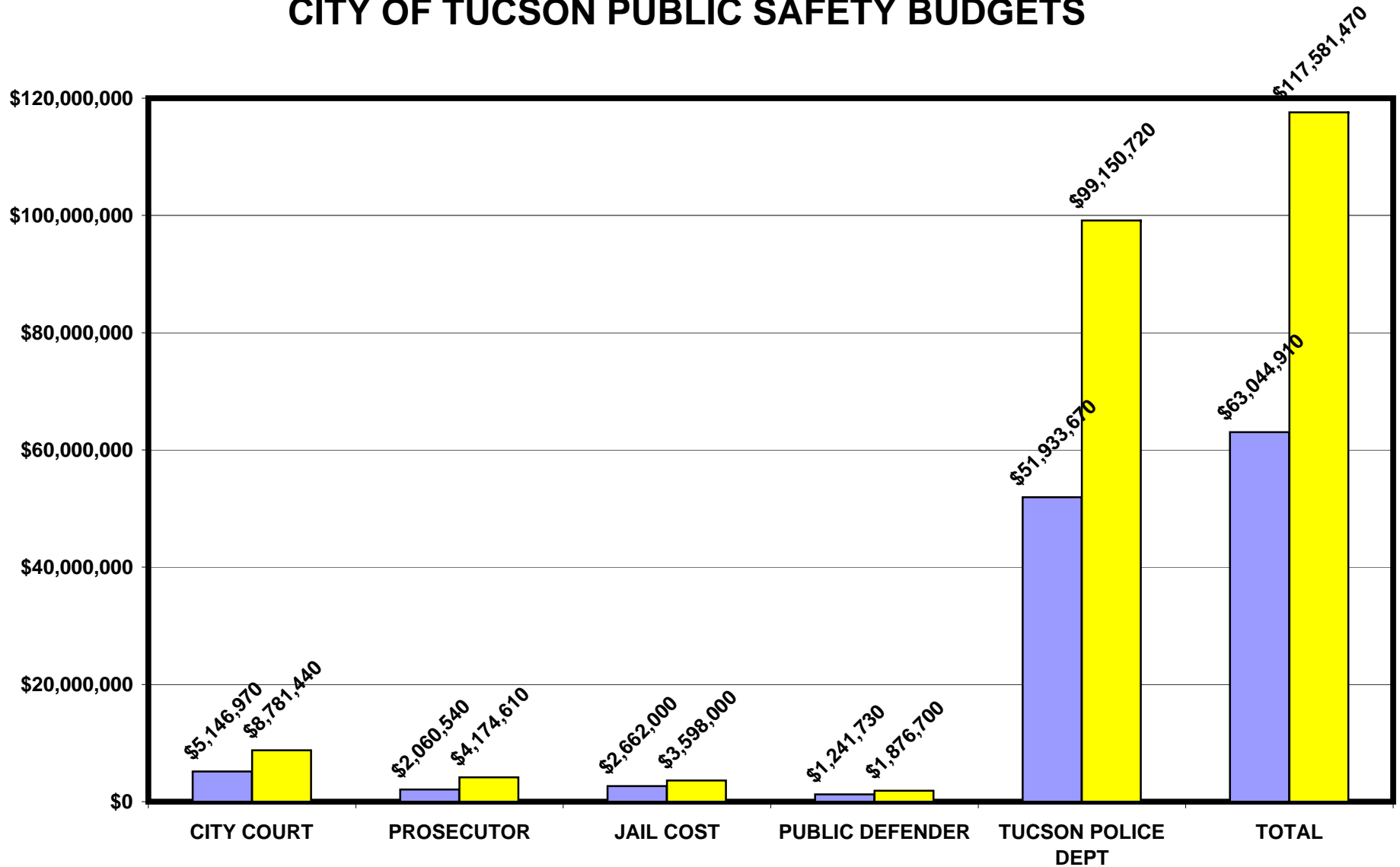
2005 - 2006 ARRESTEES BOOKED IN PIMA COUNTY JAIL



■ 2005
■ 2006

DATA SOURCE: PIMA COUNTY ADULT DETENTION CENTER,
JANUARY 2007.

CITY OF TUCSON PUBLIC SAFETY BUDGETS

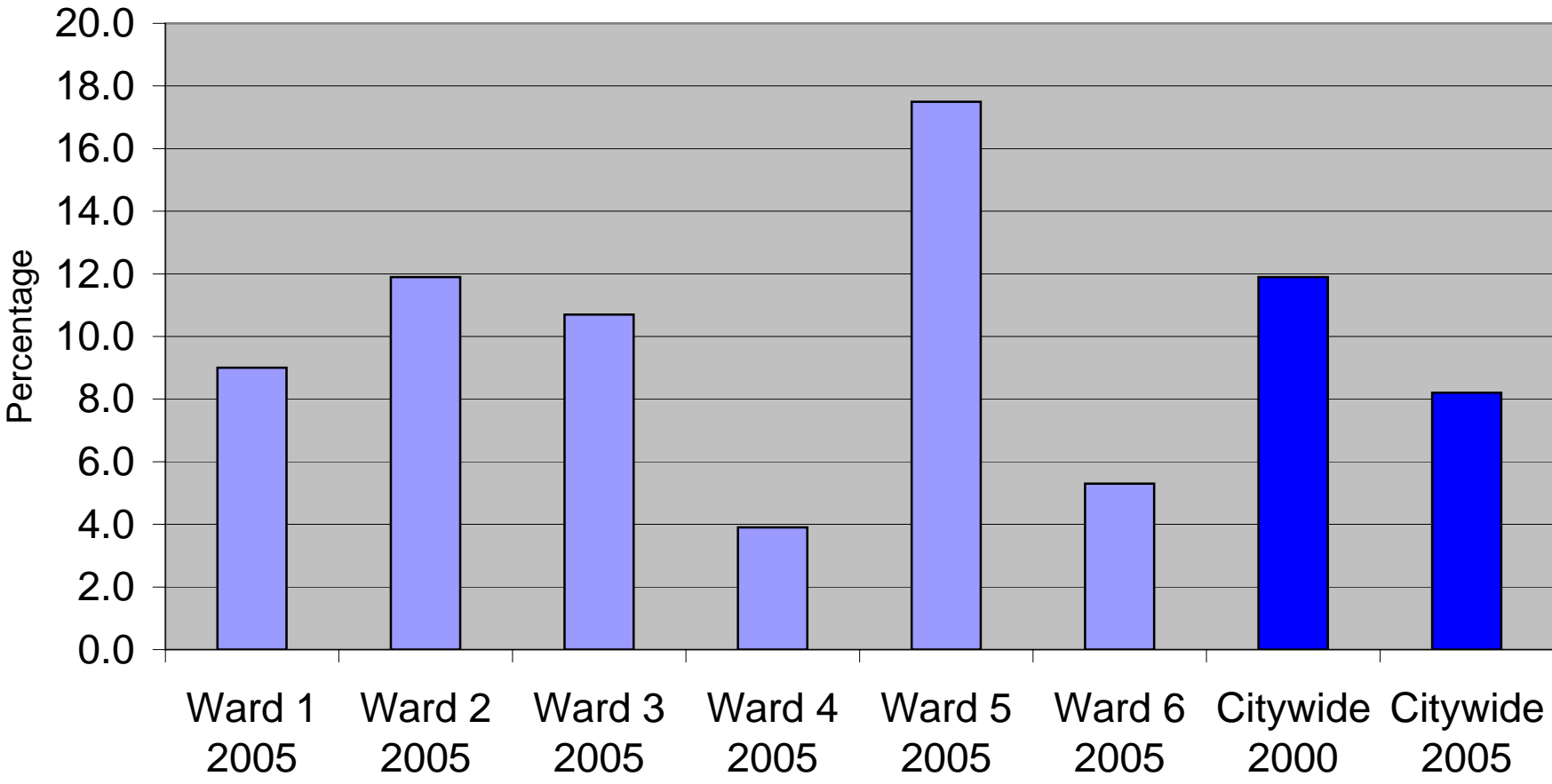


■ 1990 TOTAL = 12.73% OF TOTAL CITY BUDGET
■ 2000 TOTAL = 14.35% OF TOTAL CITY BUDGET

DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON BUDGET & RESEARCH AND TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 2007.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

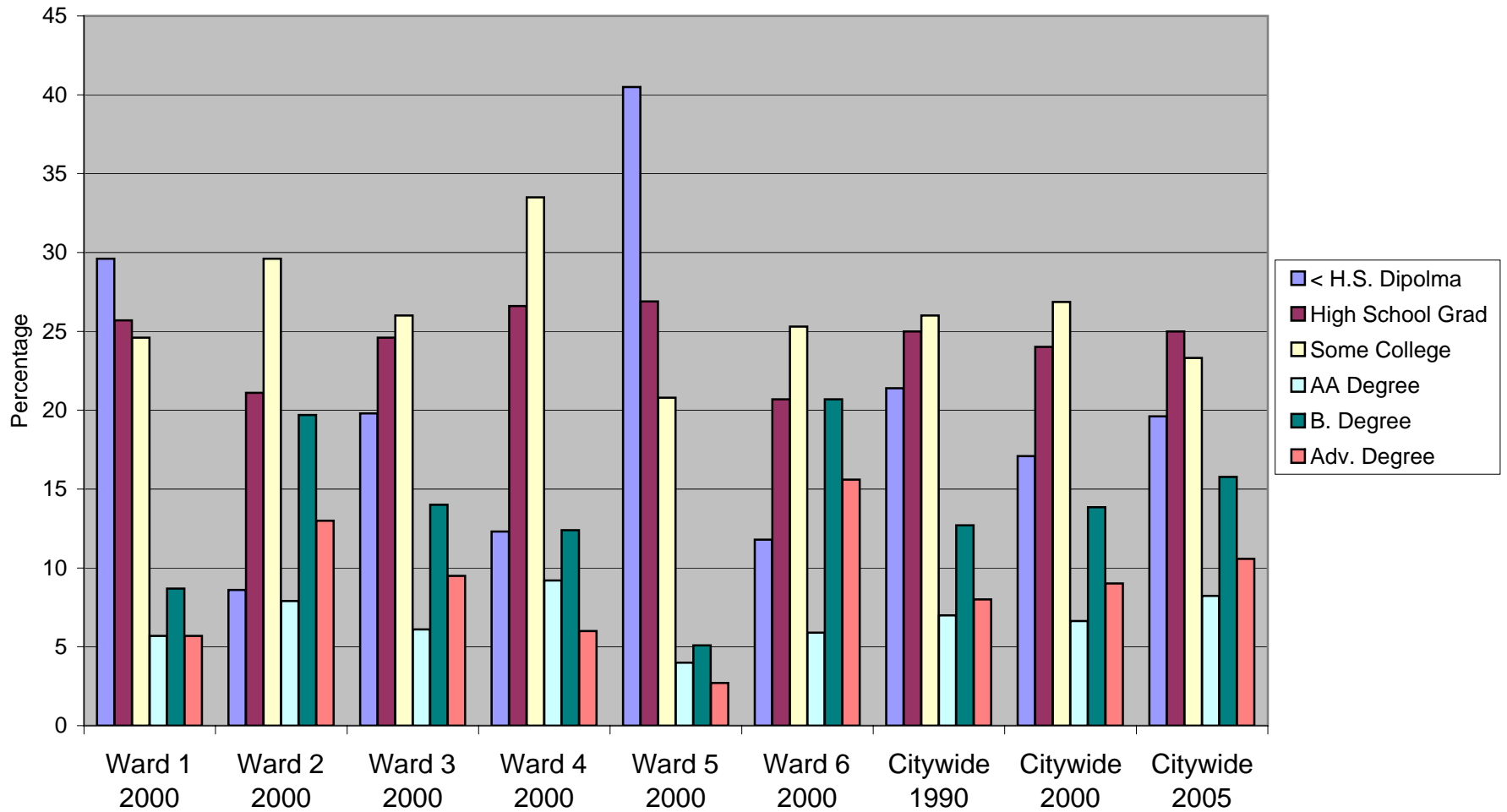
High School Dropout Rate



Data Source: Arizona Department of Education

* Geographic data based on individual school dropout rates within the respective Wards

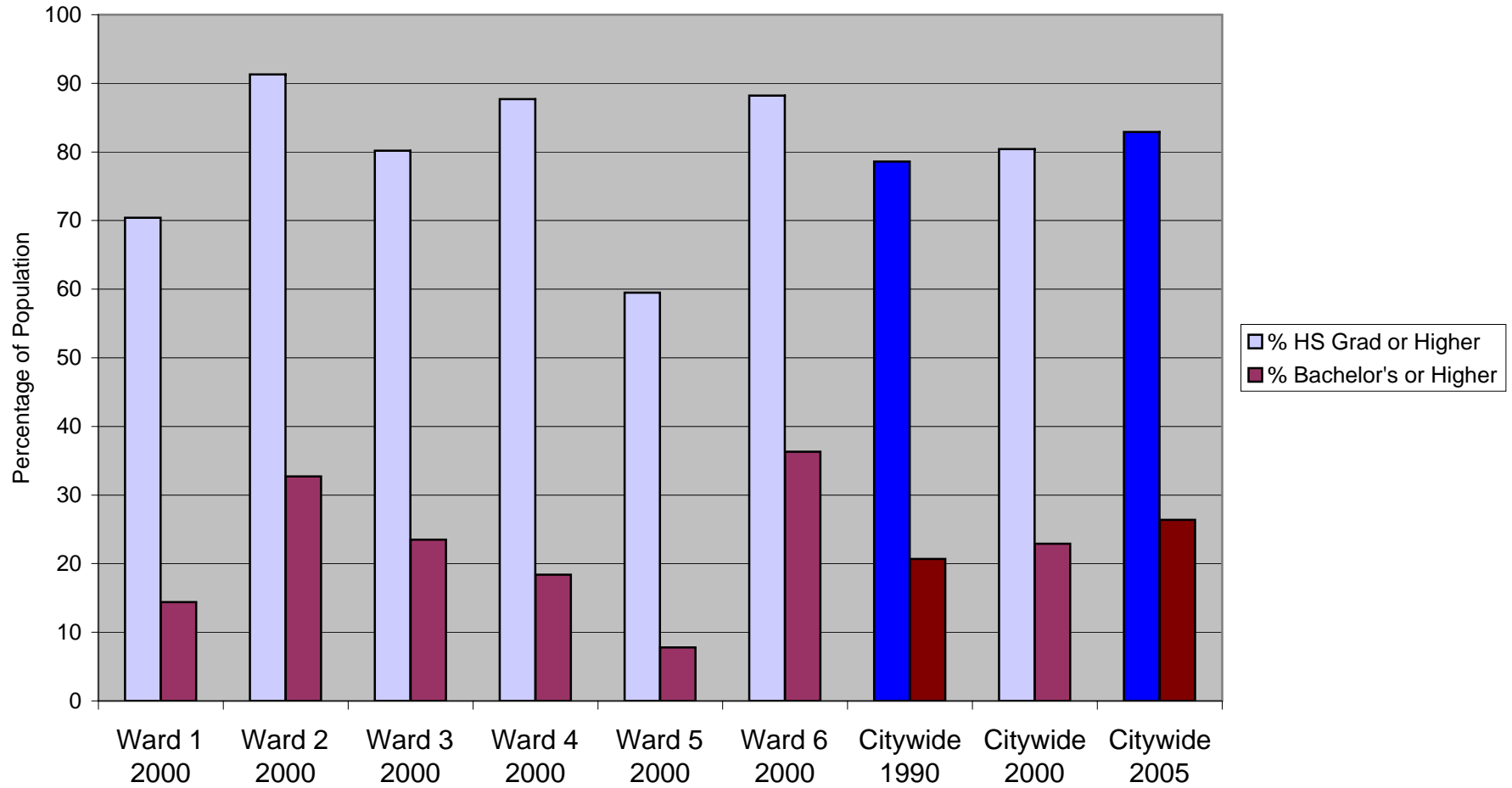
Educational Attainment



Data Sources: U.S. Census 1990, 2000, American Community Survey 2005

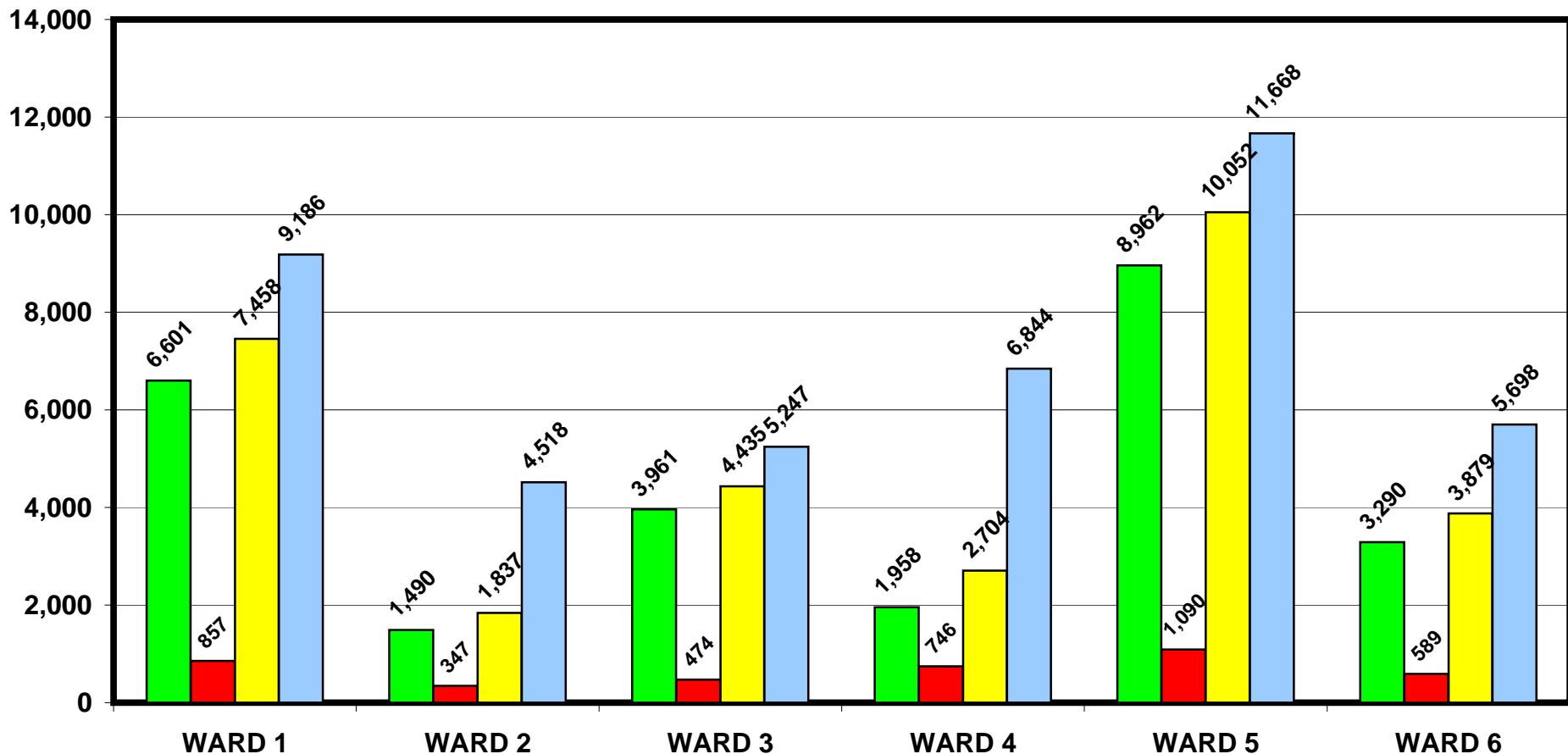
Educational Attainment

(Percent with Diploma / Degree)



Data Sources: U.S. Census 1990, 2000, American Community Survey 2005

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM FREE AND REDUCED LUNCH REPORT

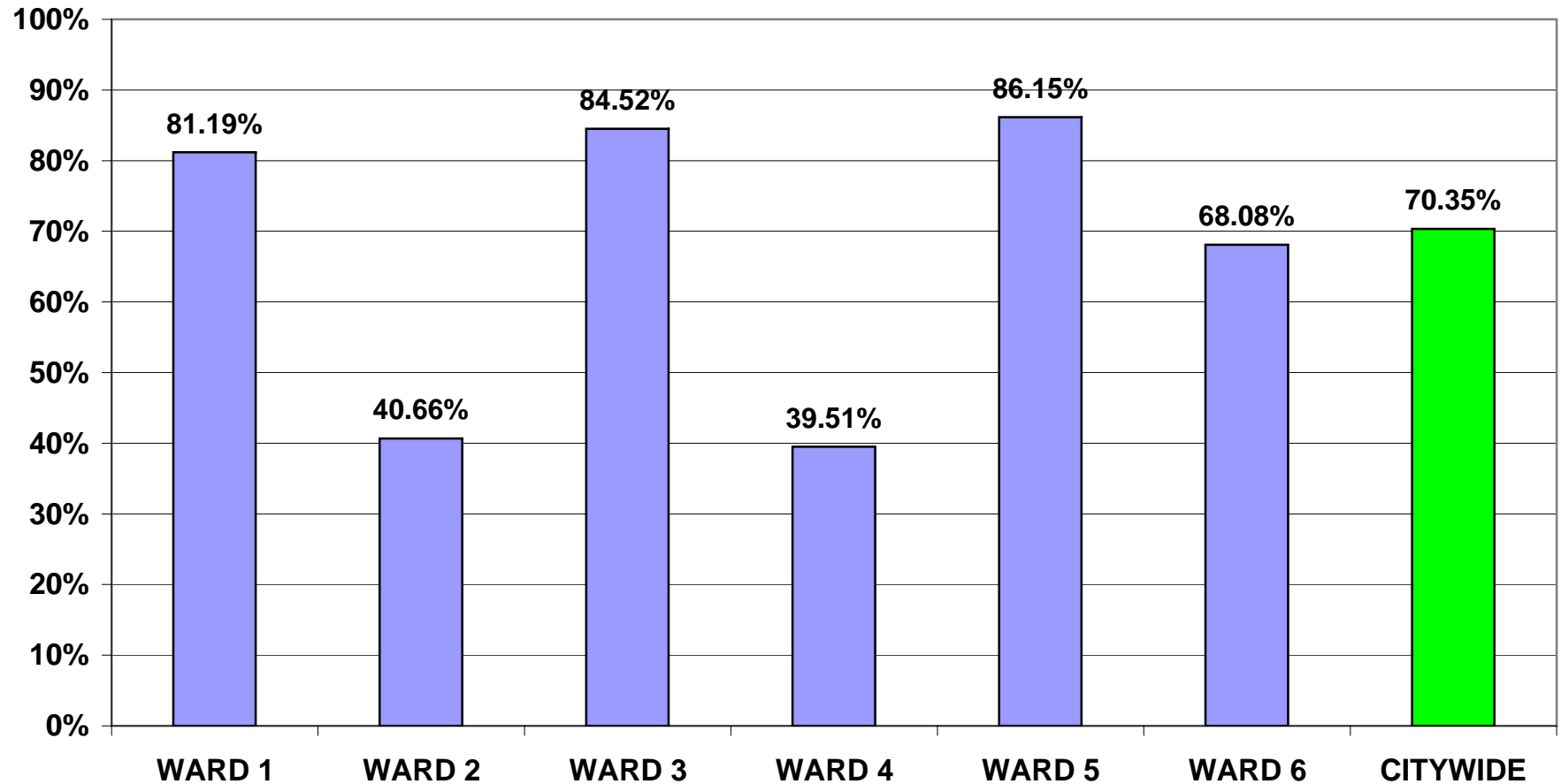


- FREE - 26,262
- REDUCED - 4,103
- TOTAL FREE/REDUCED - 30,365
- ENROLLED IN SCHOOL -(TOTAL CITYWIDE ENROLLMENT 43,161)

DATA SOURCE: ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION WEBSITE - MARCH 2006 CLAIMS DATA FOR TUCSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, JANUARY 2007.

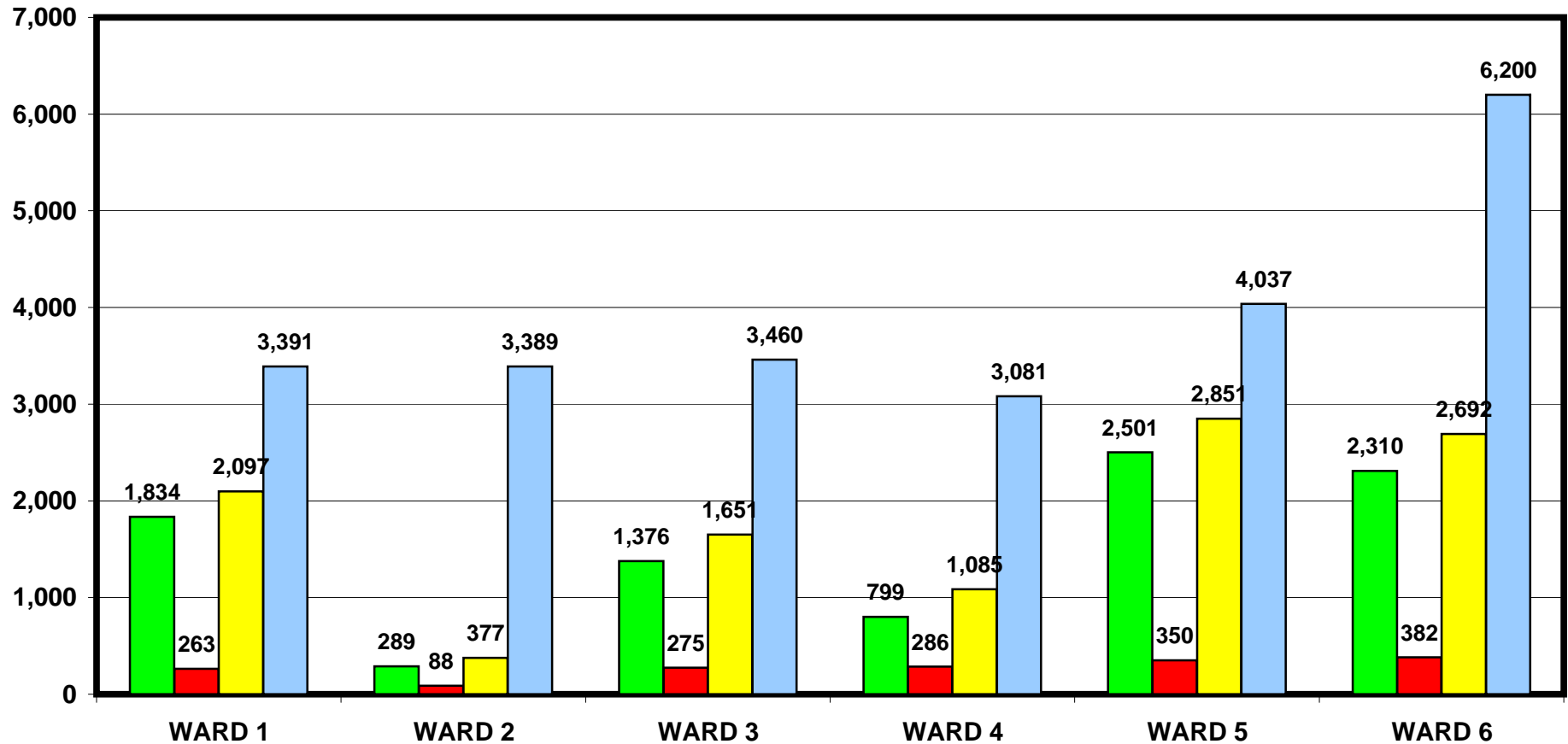
81.19 % OF WARD 1 STUDENTS RECEIVE FREE/REDUCED LUNCH
 40.66% OF WARD 2 STUDENTS RECEIVE FREE/REDUCED LUNCH
 84.52% OF WARD 3 STUDENTS RECEIVE FREE/REDUCED LUNCH
 39.51% OF WARD 4 STUDENTS RECEIVE FREE/REDUCED LUNCH
 86.15% OF WARD 5 STUDENTS RECEIVE FREE/REDUCED LUNCH
 68.08% OF WARD 6 STUDENTS RECEIVE FREE/REDUCED LUNCH
 70.35% CITYWIDE TOTAL OF STUDENTS RECEIVING FREE/REDUCED LUNCH

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM FREE AND REDUCED LUNCH REPORT (%)



DATA SOURCE: ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION WEBSITE - MARCH 2006
CLAIMS DATA FOR TUCSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, JANUARY 2007.

HIGH SCHOOL NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM FREE AND REDUCED LUNCH REPORT



■ FREE - 9,109

■ REDUCED - 1,644

■ TOTAL FREE/REDUCED - 10,753

■ ENROLLED IN SCHOOL - (TOTAL CITYWIDE ENROLLMENT 23,558)

DATA SOURCE: ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION WEBSITE - MARCH 2006 CLAIMS DATA FOR TUCSON HIGH SCHOOLS, JANUARY 2007.

61.84 % OF WARD 1 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS RECEIVE FREE/REDUCED LUNCH

11.12% OF WARD 2 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS RECEIVE FREE/REDUCED LUNCH

47.72 OF WARD 3 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS RECEIVE FREE/REDUCED LUNCH

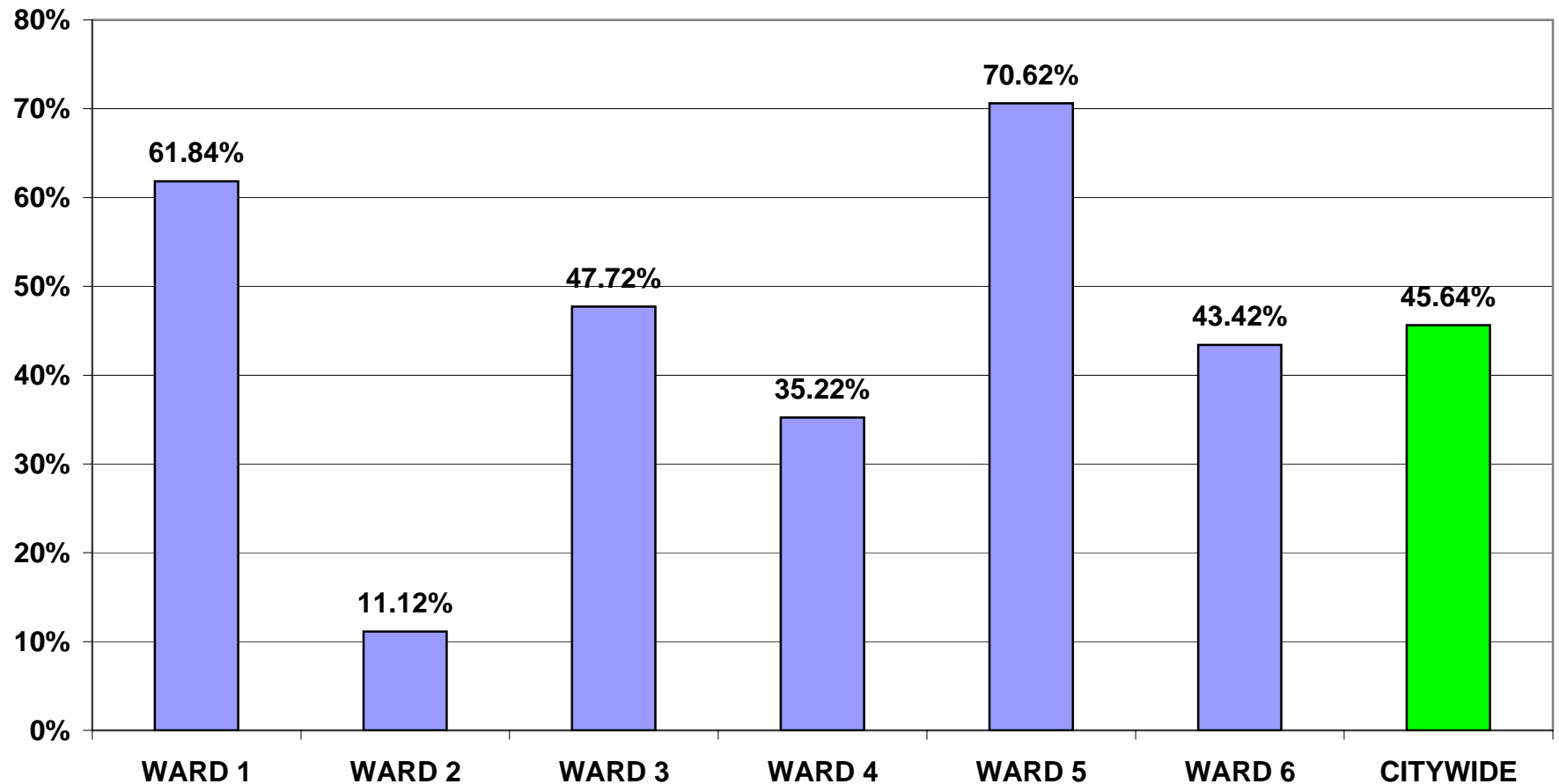
35.22% OF WARD 4 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS RECEIVE FREE/REDUCED LUNCH

70.62% OF WARD 5 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS RECEIVE FREE/REDUCED LUNCH

43.42% OF WARD 6 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS RECEIVE FREE/REDUCED LUNCH

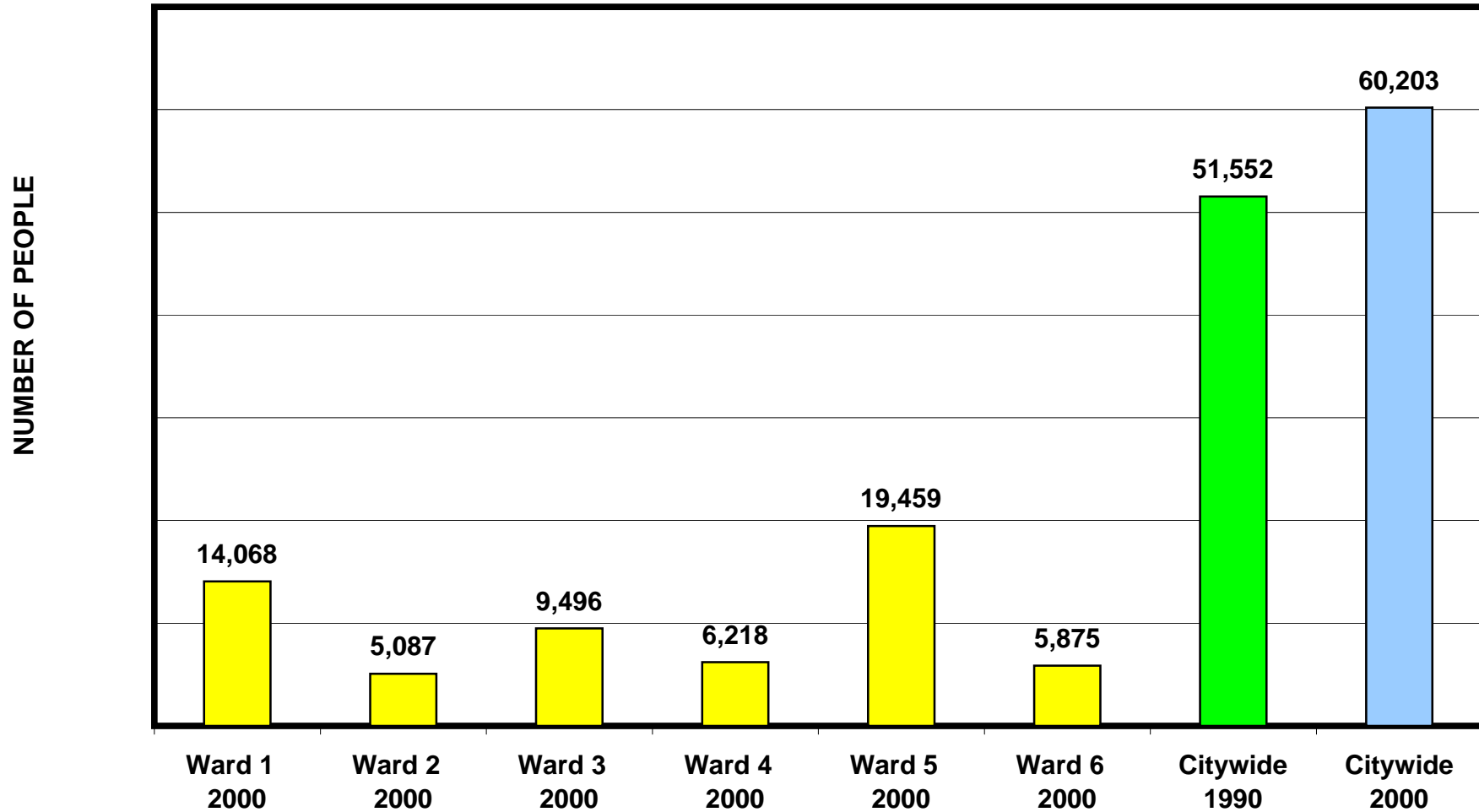
45.64% CITYWIDE TOTAL OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS RECEIVING FREE/REDUCED LUNCH

HIGH SCHOOL NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM FREE AND REDUCED LUNCH REPORT (%)



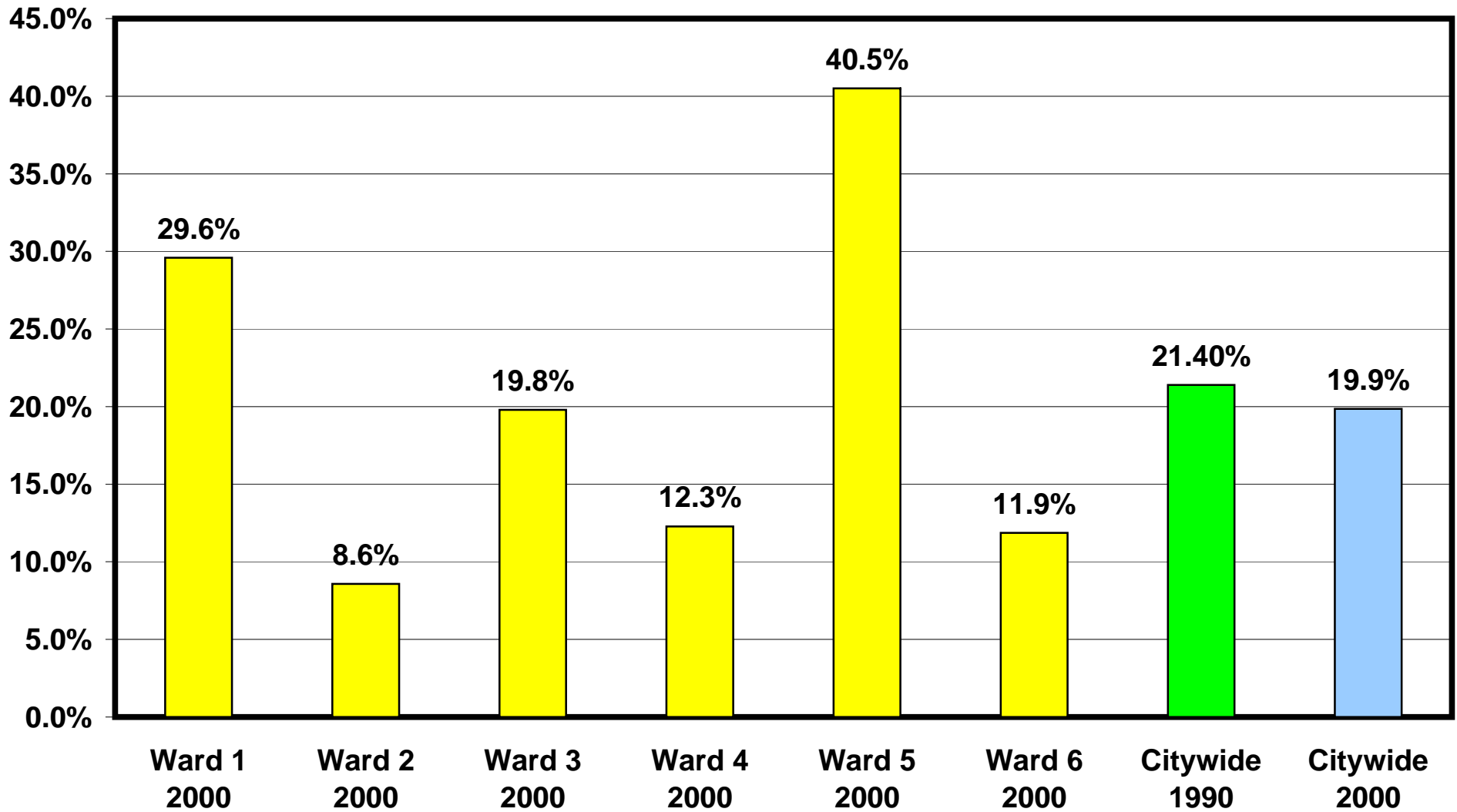
DATA SOURCE: ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION WEBSITE -
MARCH 2006 CLAIMS DATA FOR TUCSON HIGH SCHOOLS, JANUARY 2007.

NUMBER OF TUCSONANS OVER 25 LACKING A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA



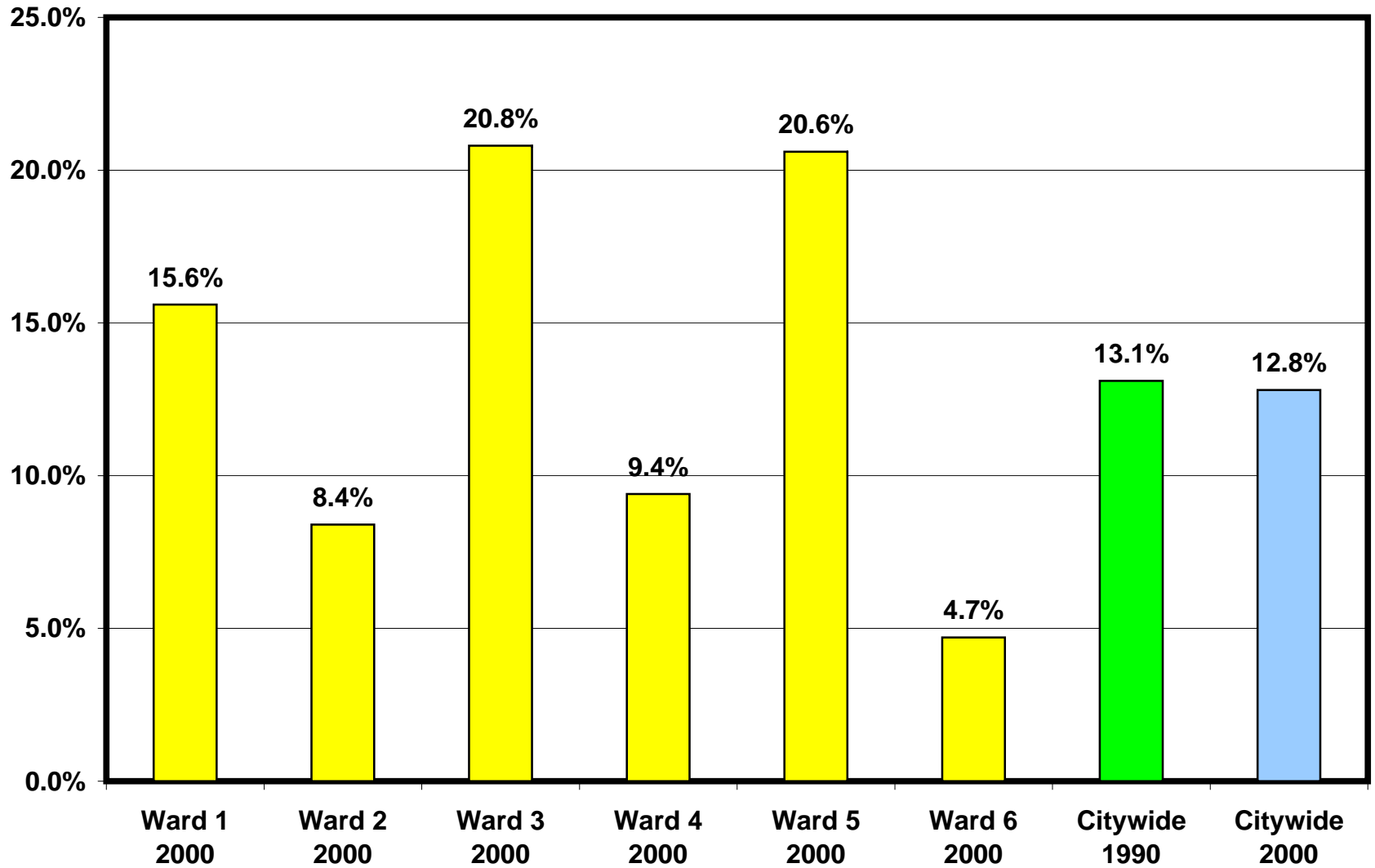
DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN,
2000 CENSUS WARD PROFILES - JANUARY 2007 & 1990 U.S. CENSUS.

PERCENTAGE OF TUCSONANS OVER 25 LACKING HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA



DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN, 2000 CENSUS WARD PROFILES - JANUARY 2007 & 1990 U.S. CENSUS. (WARD TOTAL DIVIDED BY CITYWIDE TOTAL TO GET PERCENTAGE FOR EACH WARD.)

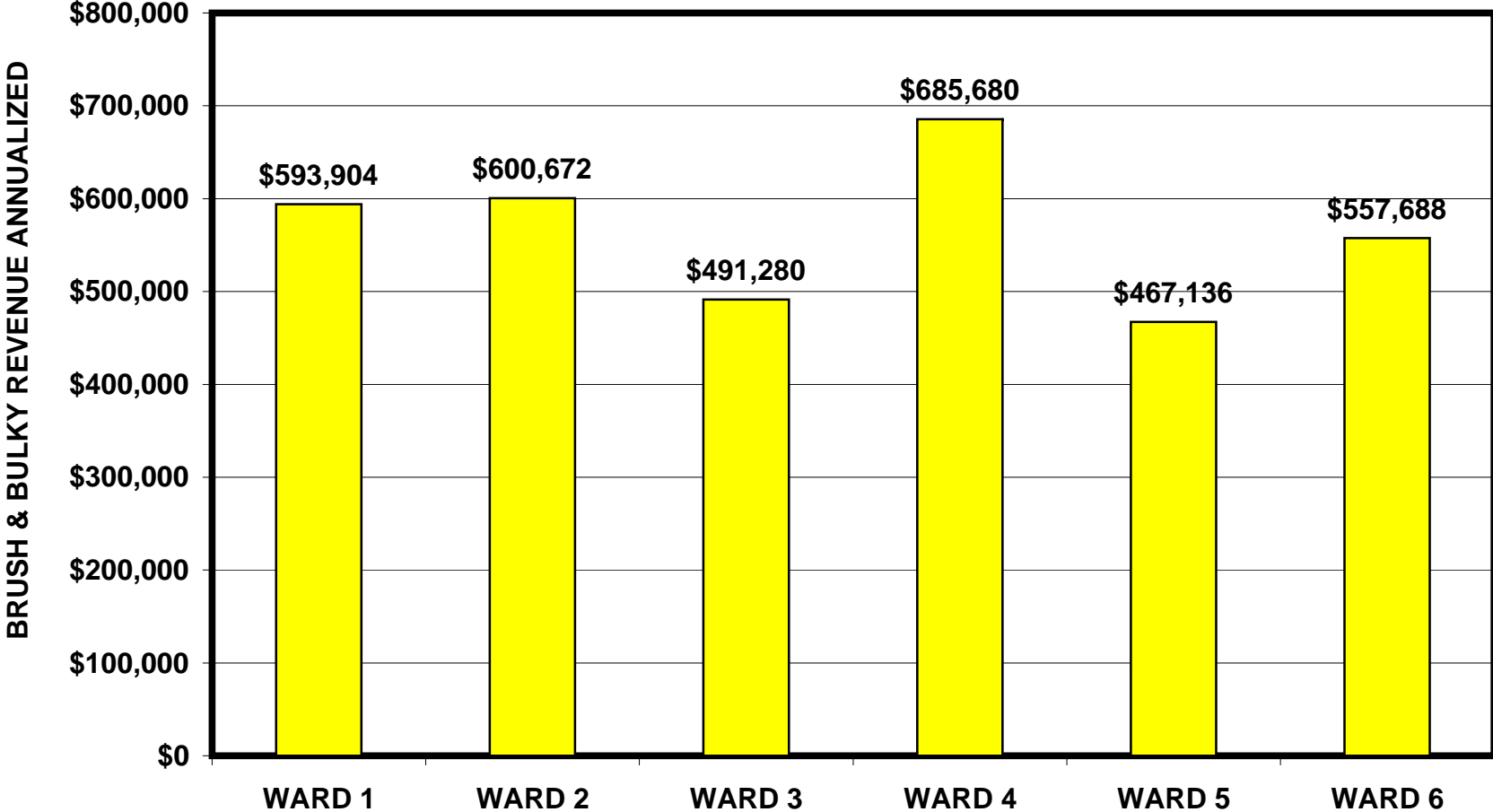
16-19 Year Olds, Not in School & Having No Diploma



DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN, 2000 CENSUS WARD PROFILES - JANUARY 2007 & 1990 U.S. CENSUS.

FEES / TAXES

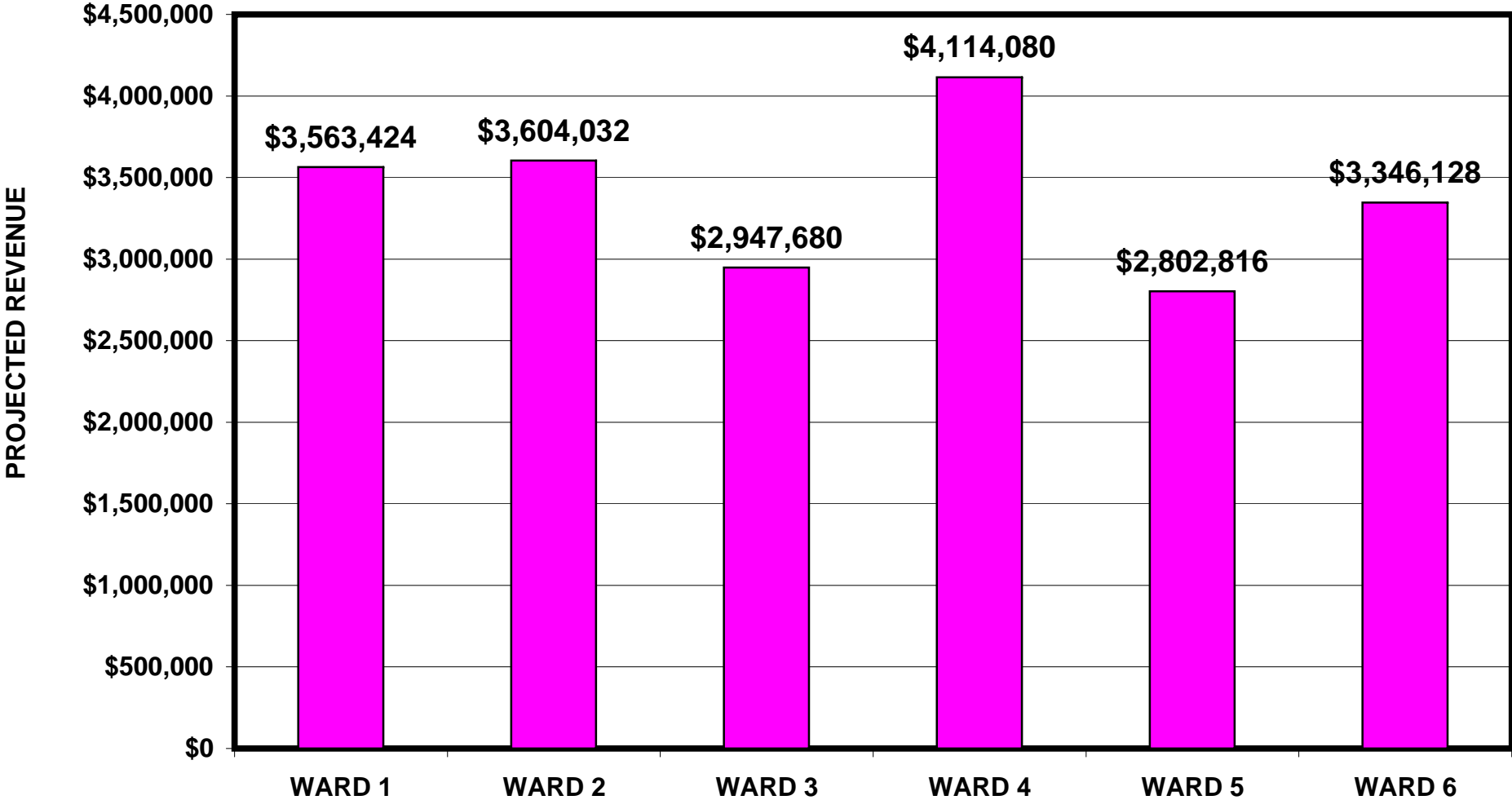
\$2 PER MONTH BRUSH & BULKY FEE



■ PROJECTED ANNUAL CITYWIDE REVENUES: \$3,396,360

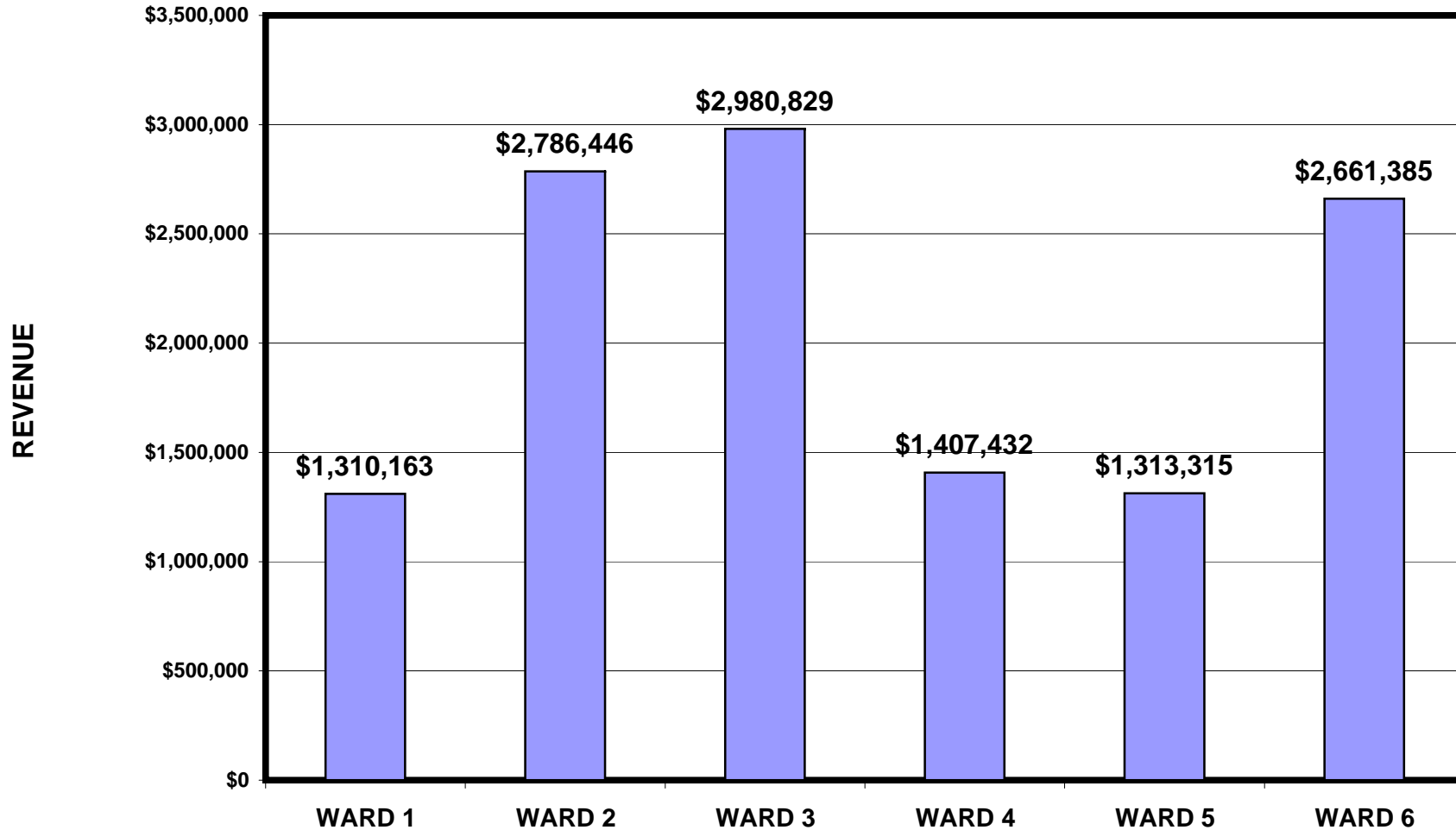
DATA SOURCE: 3/23/04 ELISEO GARZA EMAIL. (\$2 B&B FEE X NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS PER WARD.
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS = 141,515.

\$12.00 PER MONTH TRASH FEE - \$144 ANNUALLY



DATA SOURCE: 3/23/04 ELISEO GARZA EMAIL. (\$12 PER MONTH TRASH FEE - \$144 ANNUAL X NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS PER WARD. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS = 141,515.

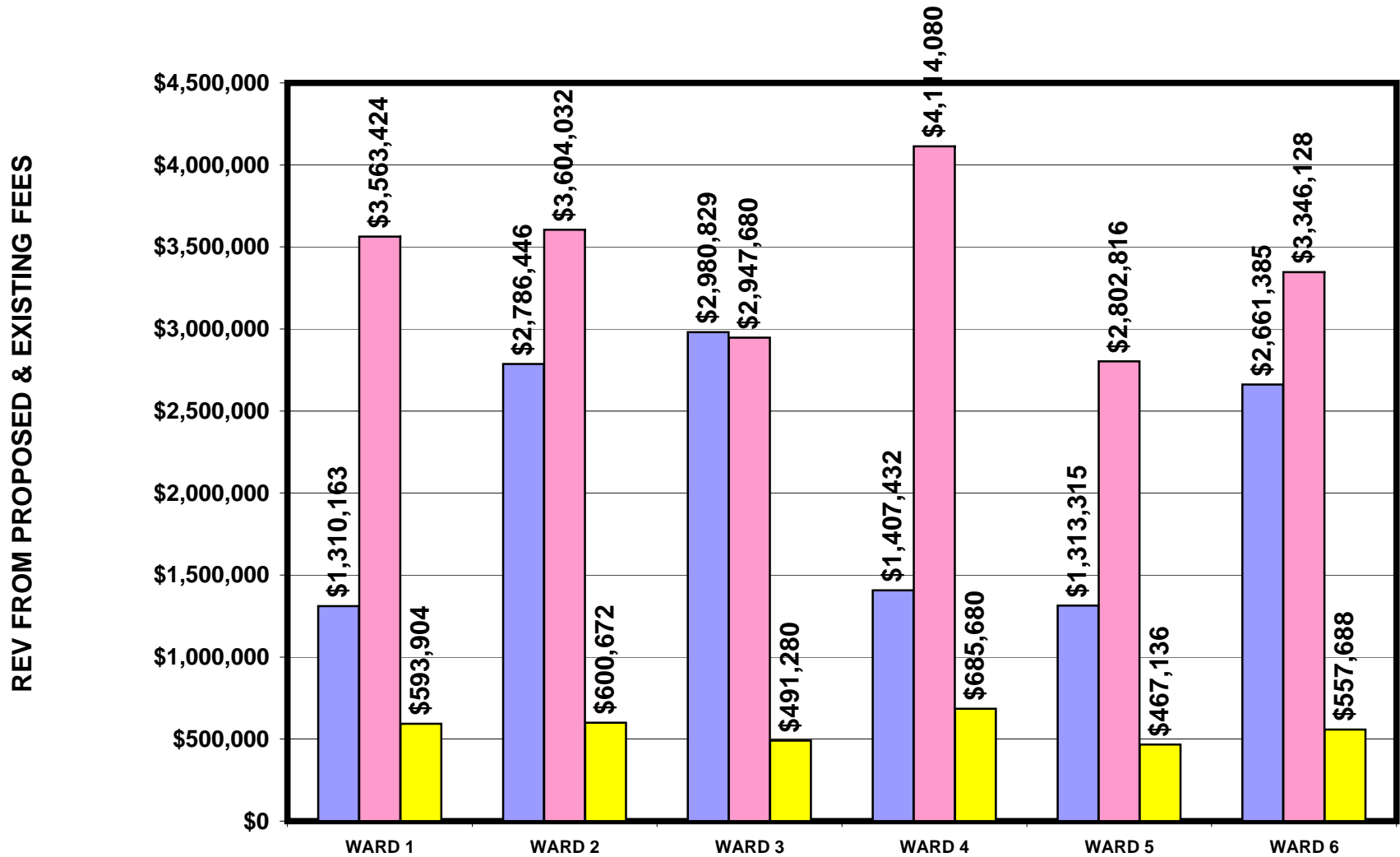
PROPOSED 2% MONTHLY RENTERS TAX ANNUALIZED



■ PROPOSED 2% MONTHLY RENTERS TAX ANNUALIZED (CITYWIDE: \$12,459,570-90,165 HOUSEHOLDS)

DATA SOURCE: CALCULATION = 2% TIMES THE NUMBER OF RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS TIMES MEDIAN GROSS RENT OF RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS FROM CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN, 2000 CENSUS WARD PROFILES - JANUARY 2007.

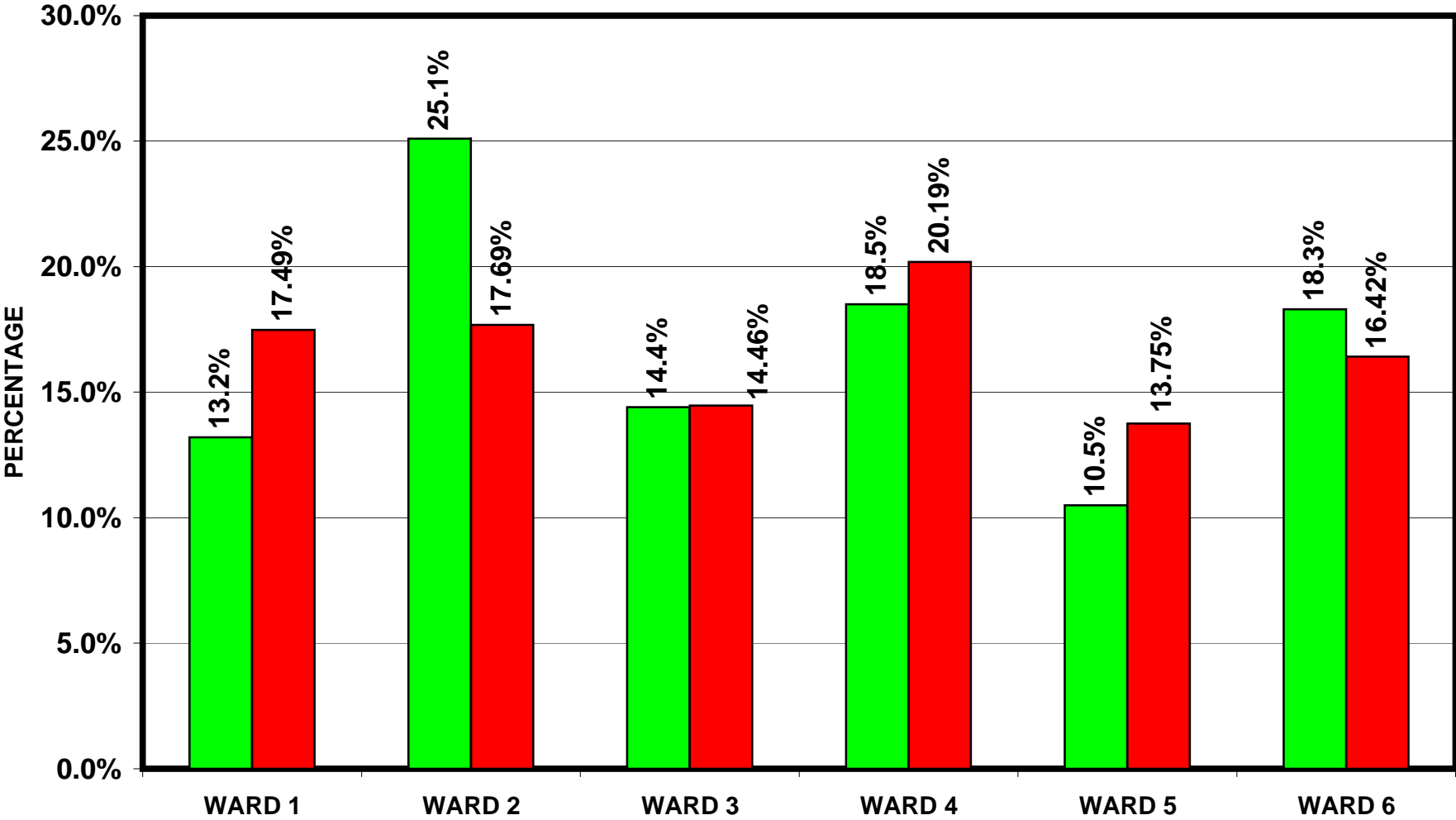
REVENUES FROM RENTAL TAX, TRASH FEE & BRUSH & BULKY FEES



- PROPOSED 2% MONTHLY RENTERS TAX ANNUALIZED (CITYWIDE: \$12,459,570- 90,165 HOUSEHOLDS)
- PROPOSED \$12 PER MONTH TRASH FEE - \$144 ANNUAL (CITYWIDE: \$20,378,160- 141,515 HOUSEHOLDS)
- EXISTING \$2 PER MONTH BRUSH & BULKY FEE - \$24 ANNUAL (CITYWIDE: \$3,396,360 - 141,515 HOUSEHOLDS)

DATA SOURCE: 2004 EXISTING & PROPOSED FEES X NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS PER WARD. CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN, 2000 CENSUS WARD PROFILES - JANUARY 2007

REGRESSIVE TAX INDICATOR

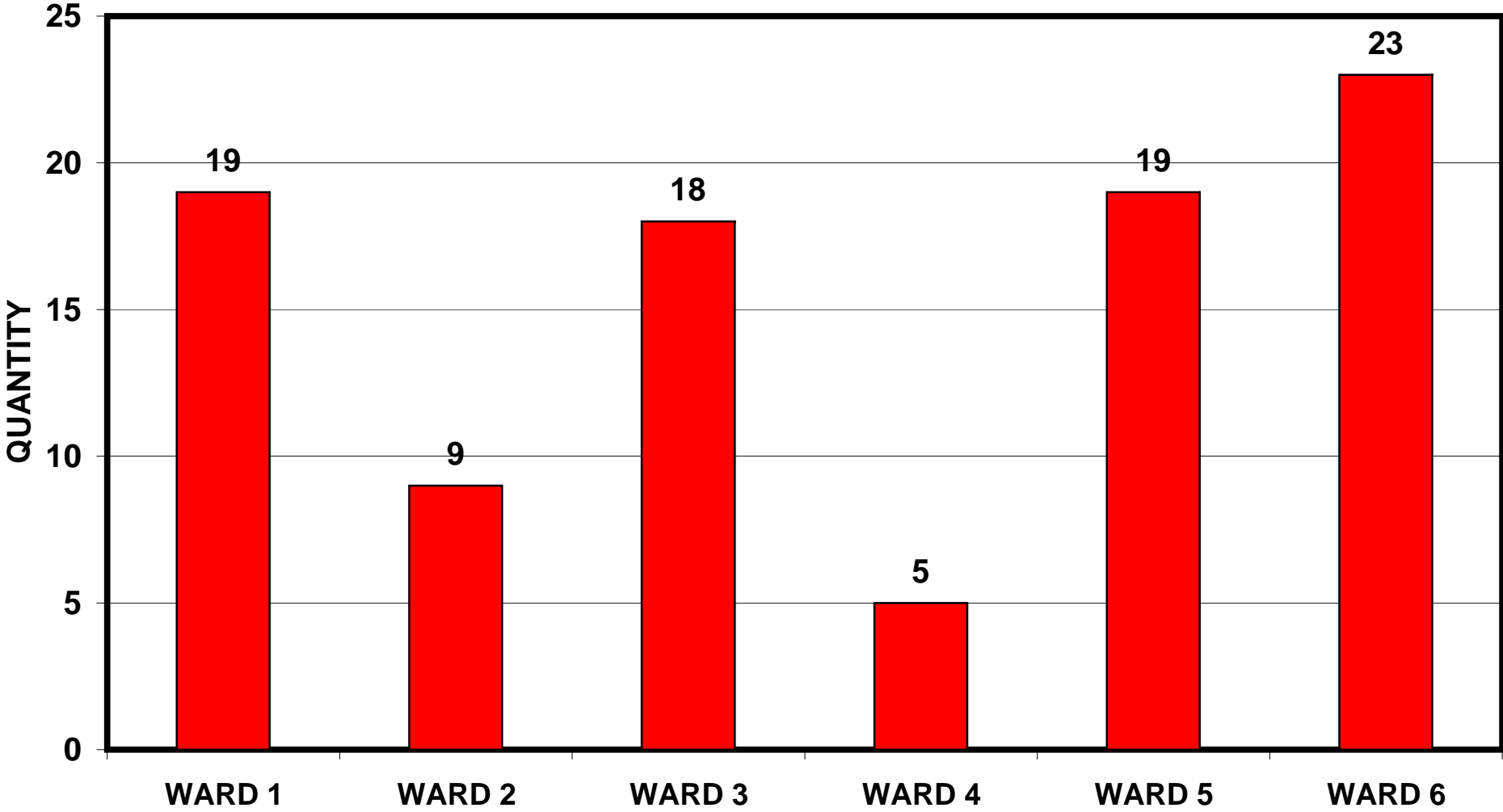


■ WARD PERCENTAGE OF MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD ANNUAL INCOME
■ WARD PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CITYWIDE REVENUES COLLECTED FROM TRASH & BRUSH & BULKY FEES.

DATA SOURCE: MEDIAN ANNUAL WARD INCOME DIVIDED BY TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS. WARD CALCULATED FROM REV FROM B&B, & GARBAGE FEE DIVIDED BY PROJECTED CITYWIDE REVENUE. WARD V CALCULATIONS & : CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN, 2000 CENSUS WARD PROFILES - JANUARY 2007

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

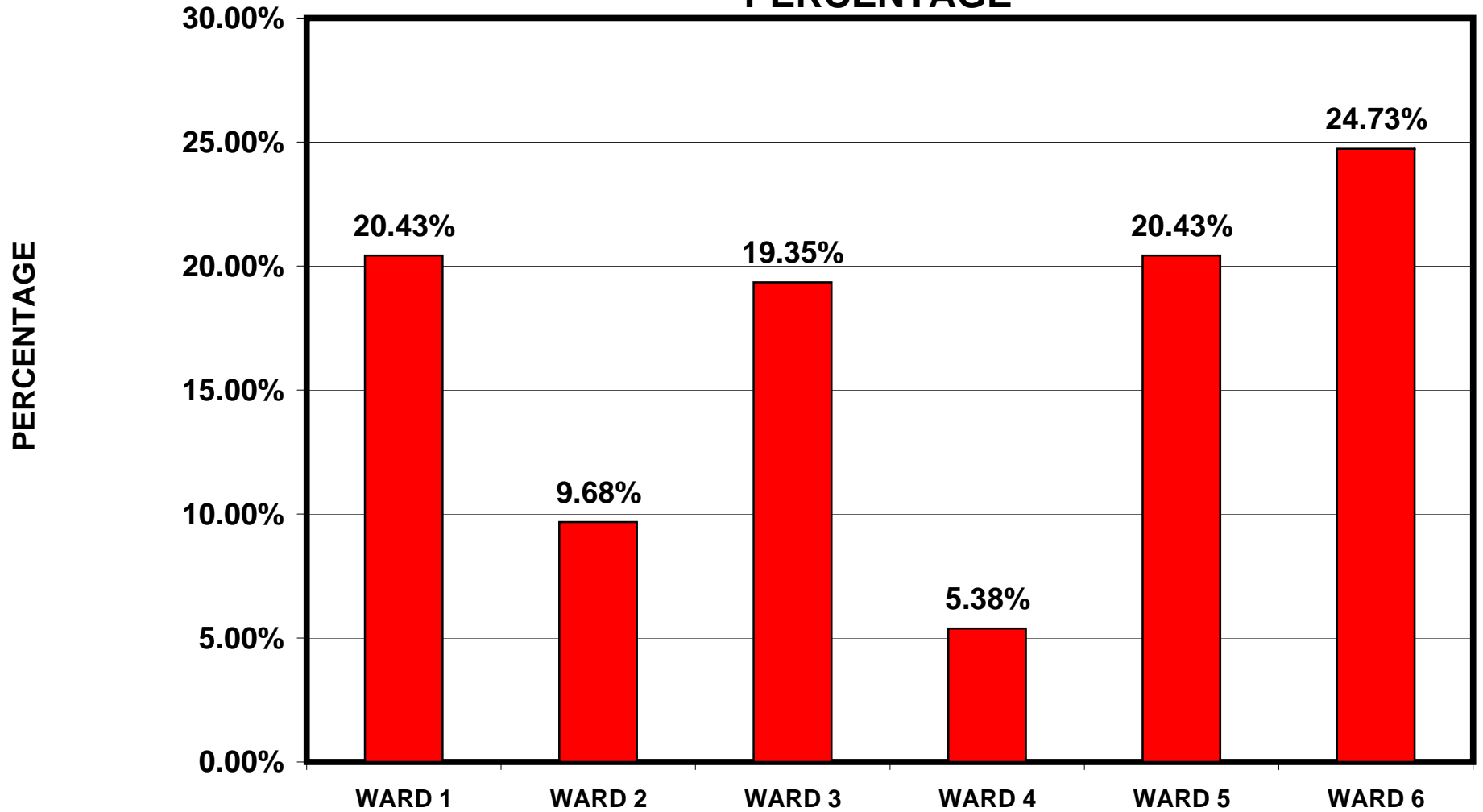
CHECK CASHING / PAYDAY & CAR TITLE LOAN COMPANIES



DATA SOURCE: 2004 WARD V RESEARCH, TUCSON PHONE BOOKS & PIMA CO. RECORDER JURISDICTION SEARCH.

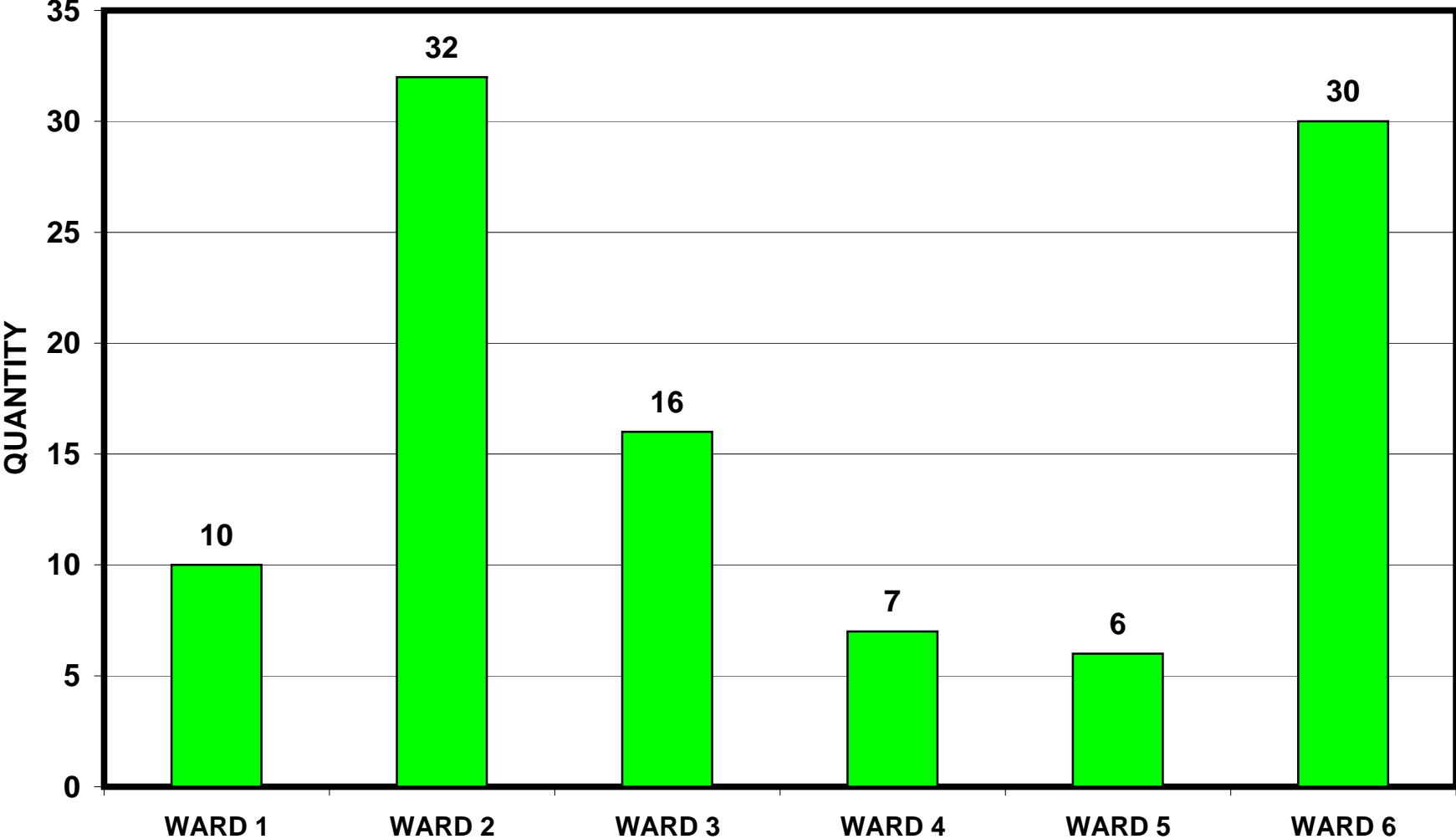
■ CITYWIDE: 93

CHECK CASHING / PAY DAY & CAR TITLE LOAN COMPANIES BY PERCENTAGE



DATA SOURCE: 2004 WARD V RESEARCH, TUCSON PHONE BOOKS & PIMA CO. RECORDER JURISDICTION SEARCH.

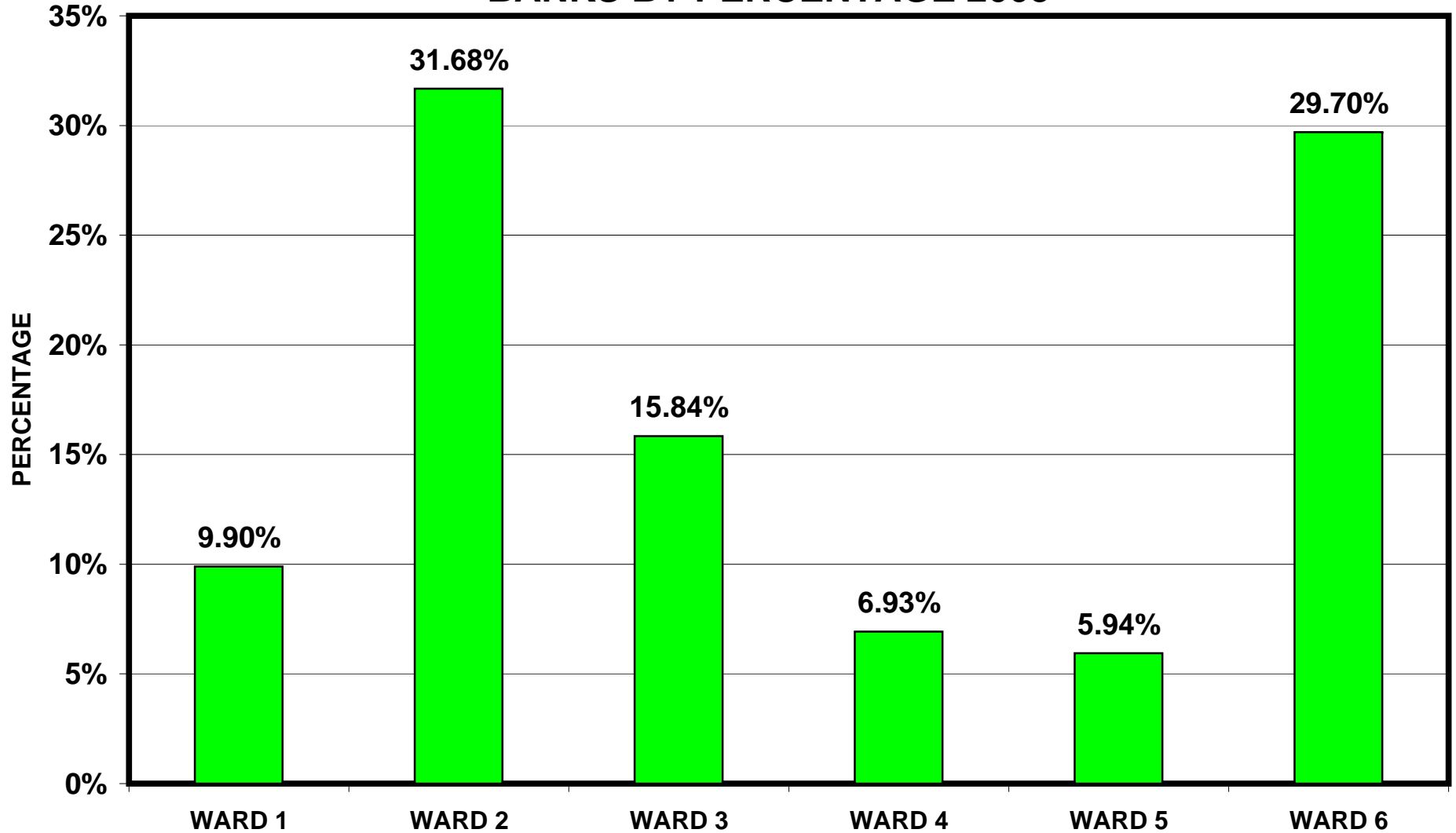
BANKS - 2003



DATA SOURCE: 2004 WARD V RESEARCH, TUCSON PHONE BOOKS & PIMA CO. RECORDER JURISDICTION SEARCH.

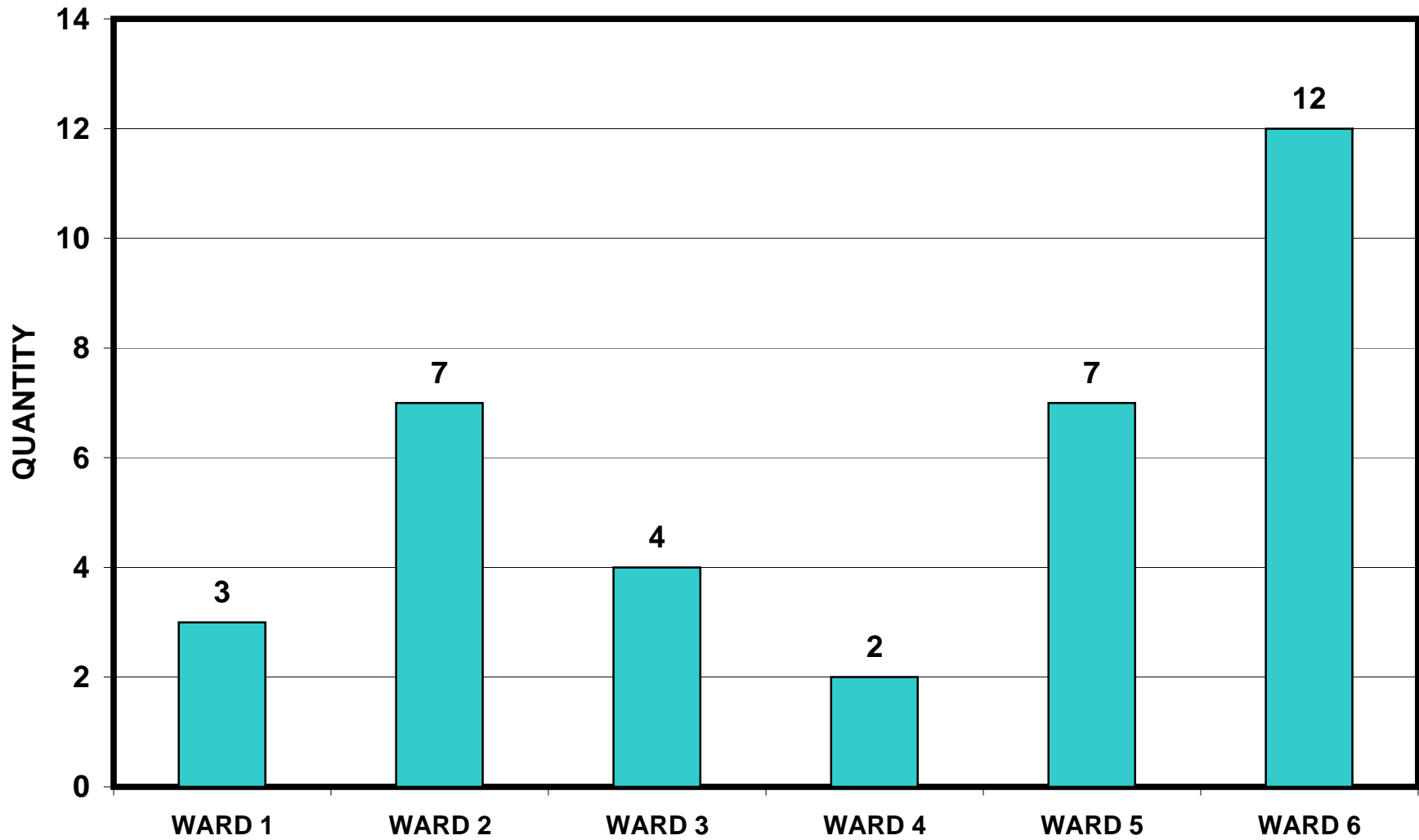
■ CITYWIDE: 101

BANKS BY PERCENTAGE 2003



DATA SOURCE: 2004 WARD V RESEARCH, TUCSON PHONE BOOKS & PIMA CO. RECORDER
JURISDICTION SEARCH.

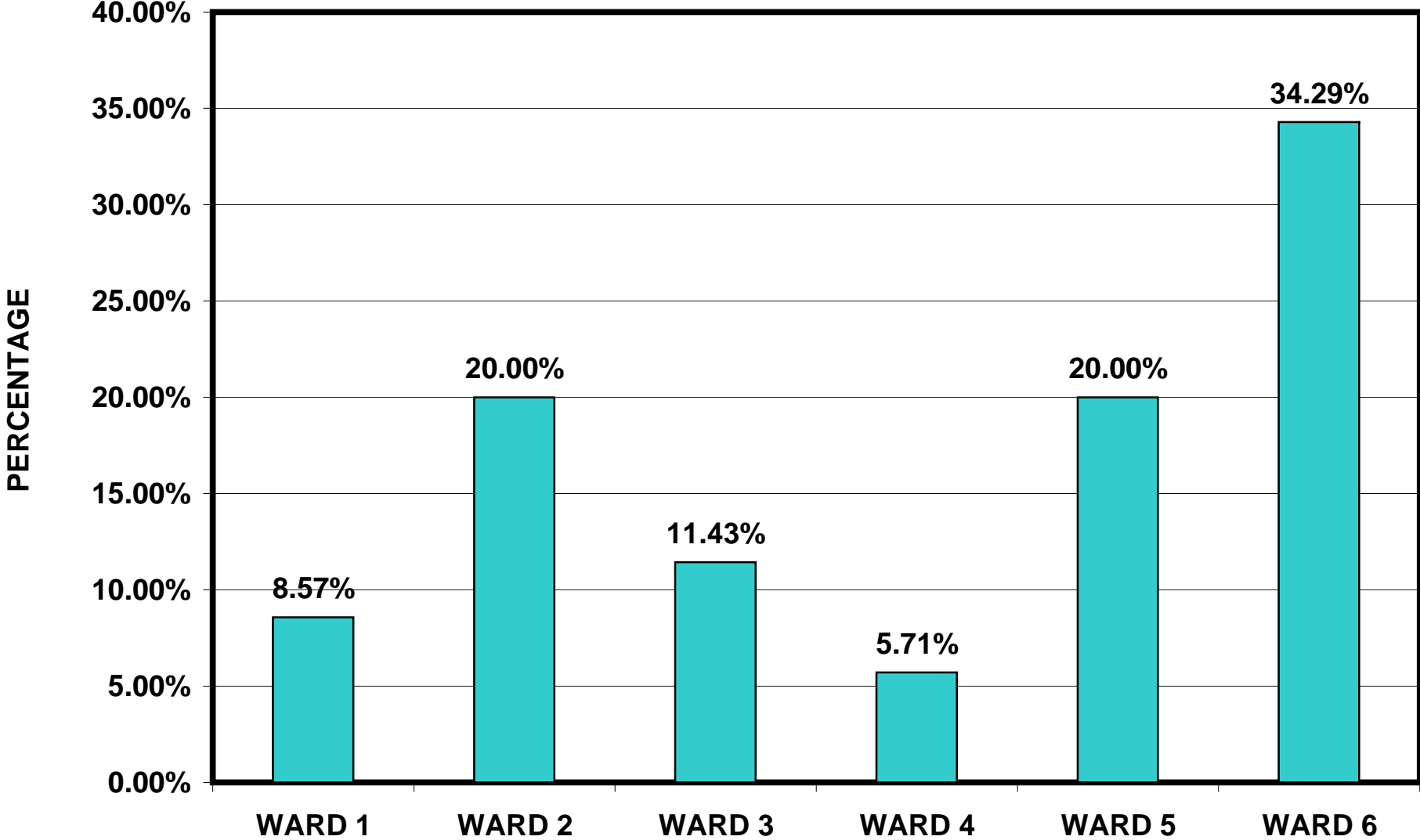
CREDIT UNIONS



DATA SOURCE: 2004 WARD V RESEARCH, TUCSON PHONE BOOKS & PIMA CO. RECORDER JURISDICTION SEARCH.

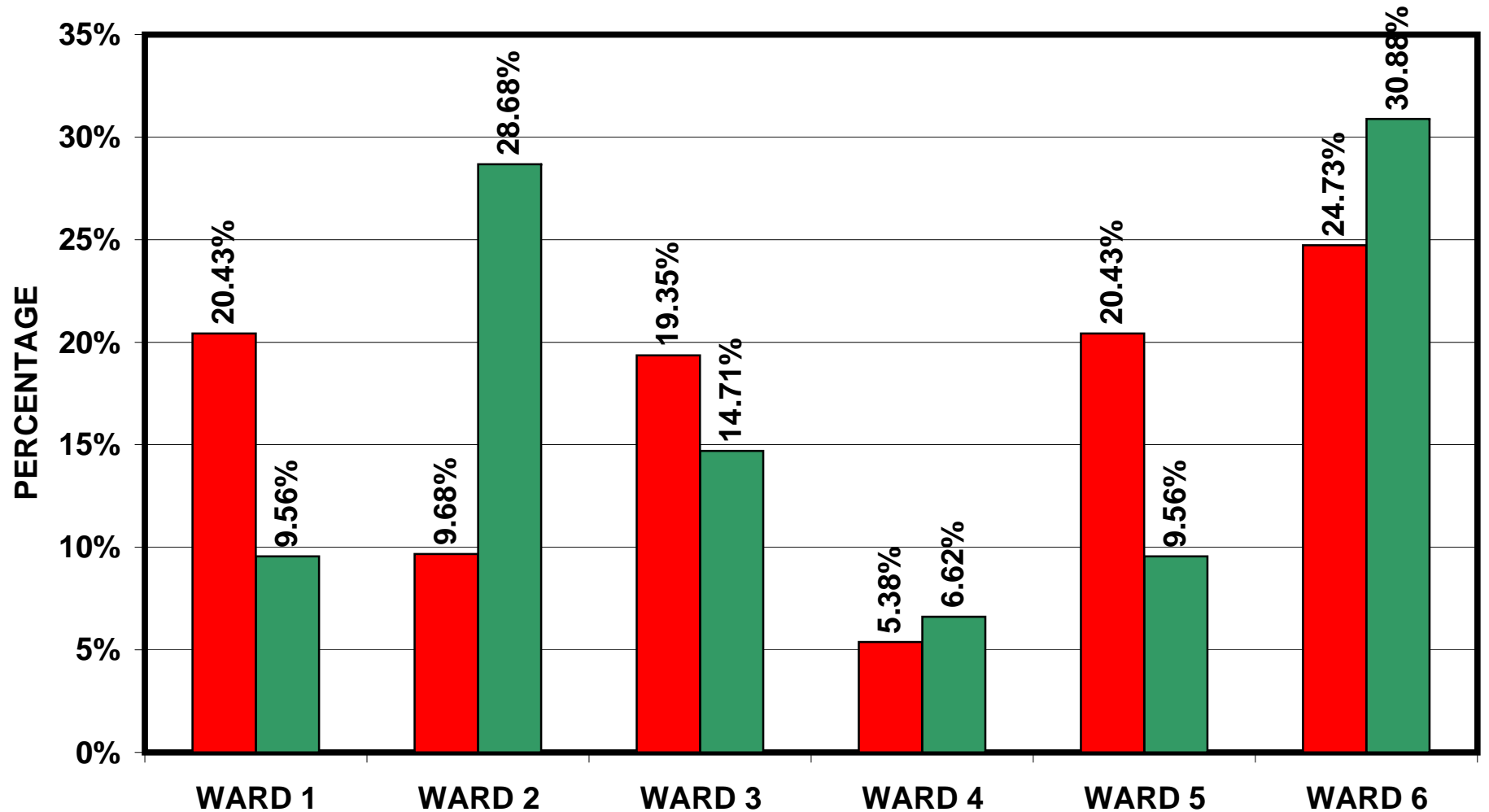
CITYWIDE: 35

CREDIT UNIONS BY PERCENTAGE - 2003



DATA SOURCE: 2004 WARD V RESEARCH, TUCSON PHONE BOOKS & PIMA CO. RECORDER JURISDICTION SEARCH.

PERCENTAGE OF CHECK CASHING/PAYDAY & CAR TITLE LOAN COMPANIES TO BANKS & CREDIT UNIONS

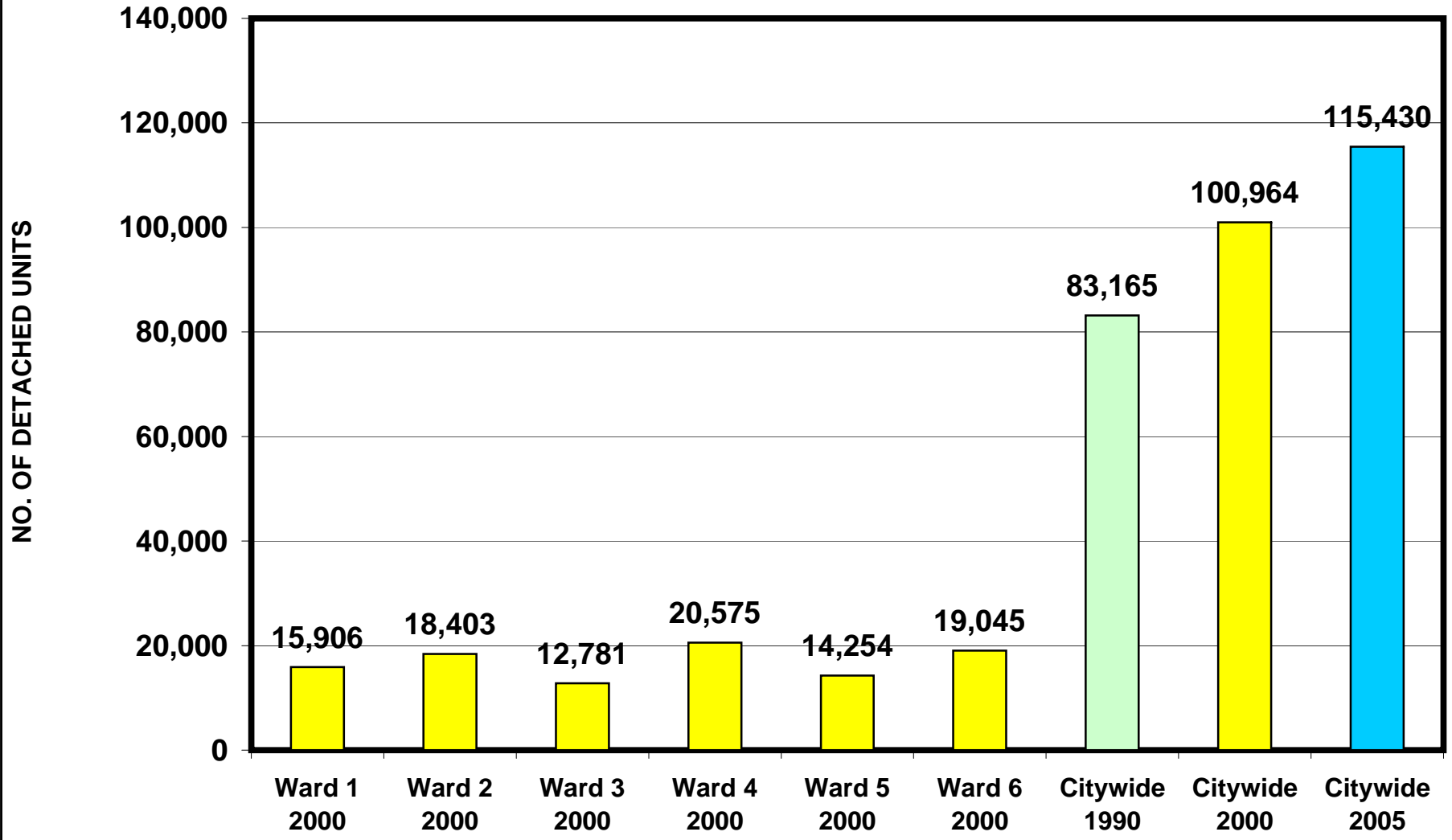


■ CK CASHING/PAY DAY & CAR TITLE
LOAN COS.
■ BANKS/CREDIT UNIONS

DATA SOURCE: 2004 WARD V RESEARCH, TUCSON PHONE BOOKS & PIMA
CO. RECORDER JURISDICTION SEARCH.

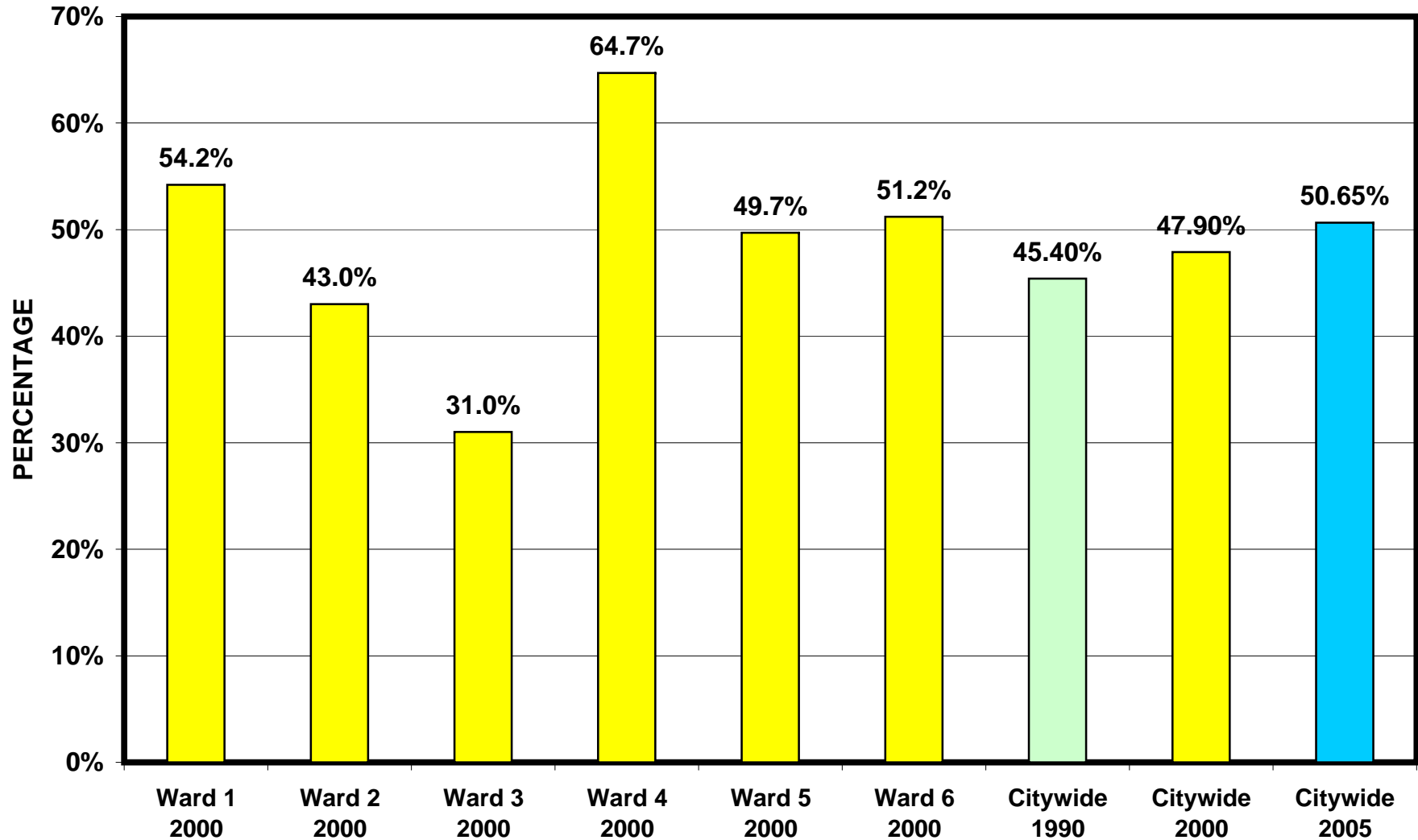
HOUSING

NUMBER OF SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED UNITS



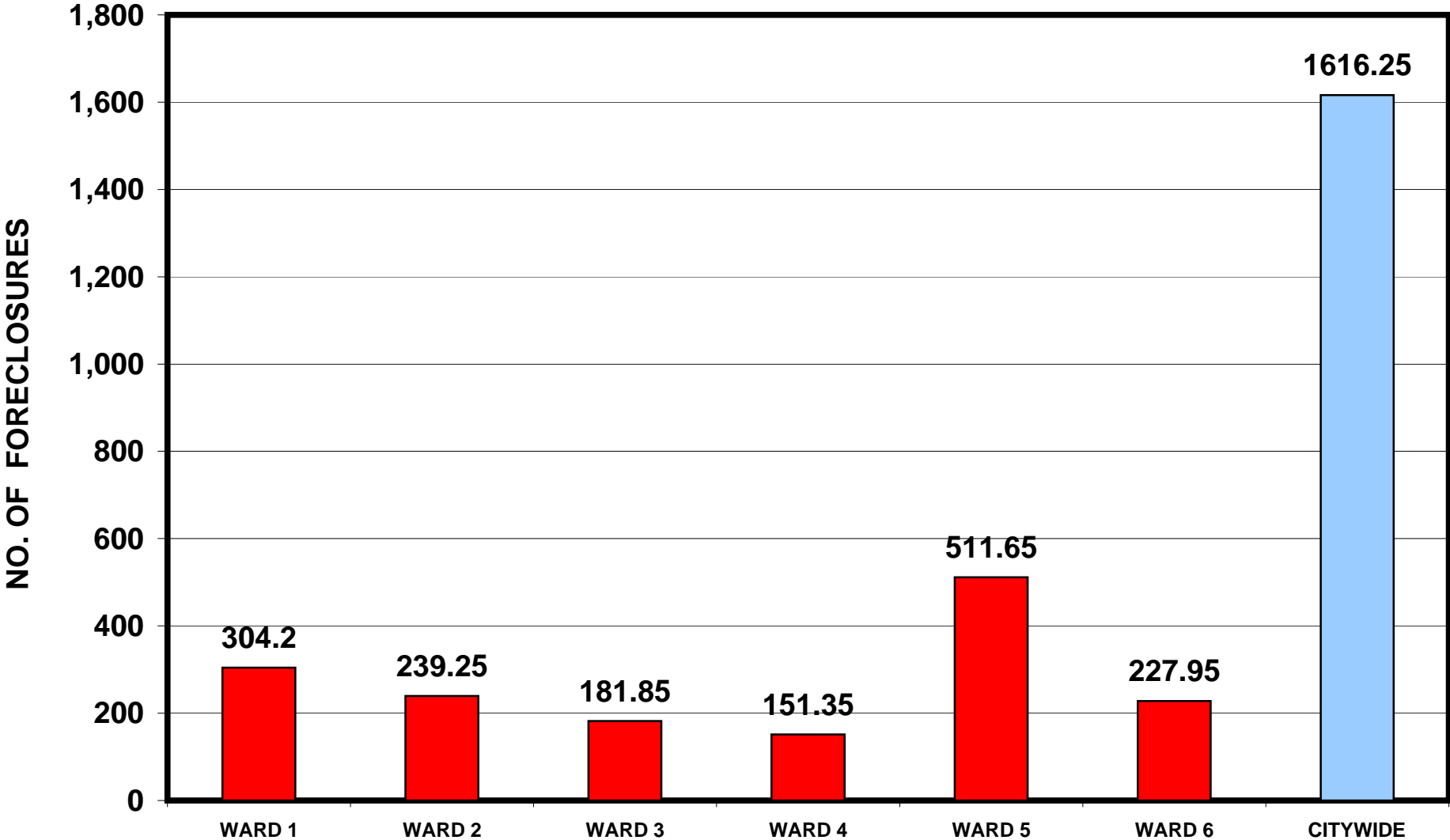
DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND URBAN DESIGN, CENSUS 2000 WARD PROFILES – JANUARY 2007, 1990 U.S. CENSUS AND AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 2005.

PERCENTAGE OF SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED UNITS



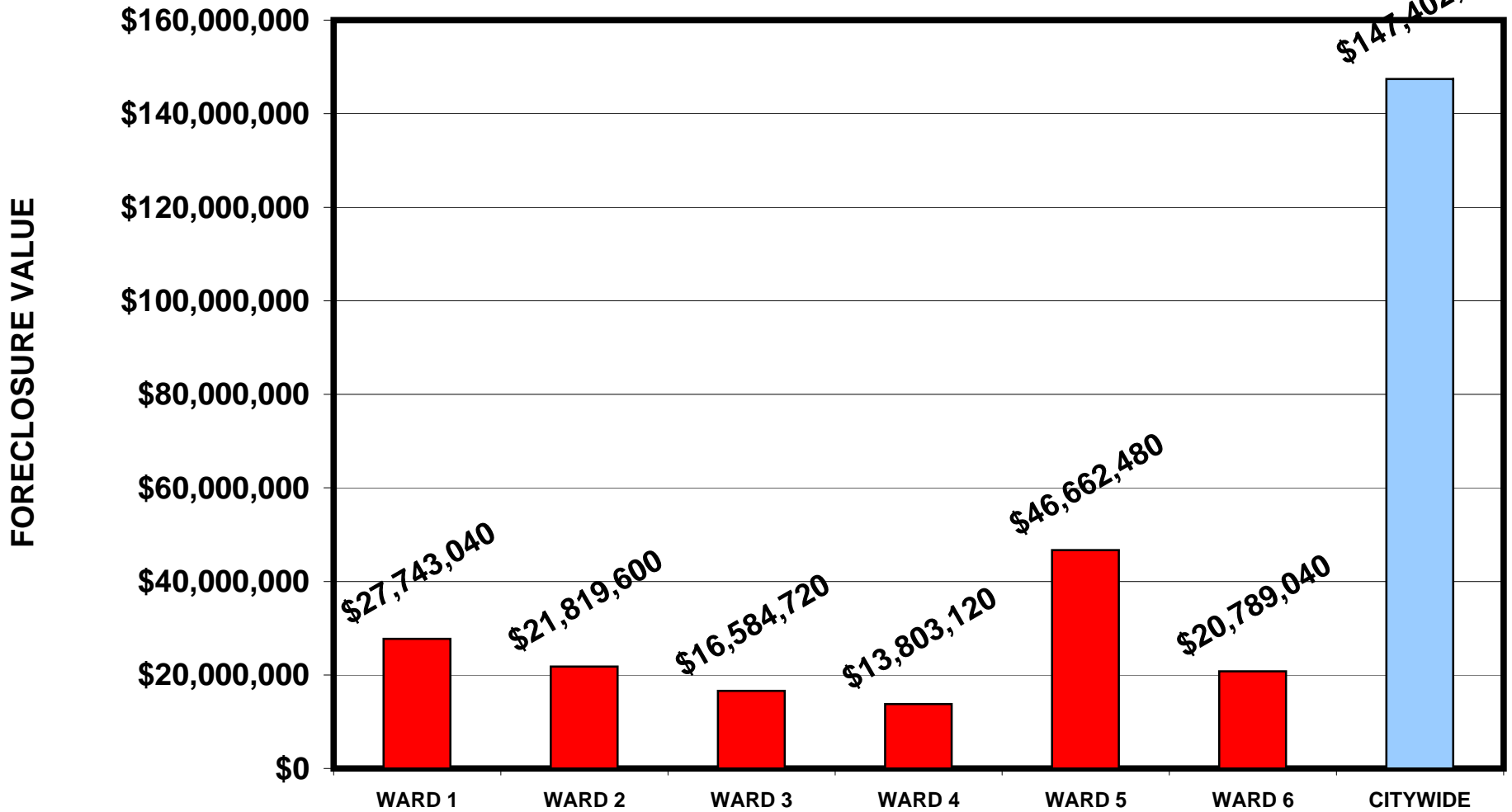
DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND URBAN DESIGN, CENSUS 2000 WARD PROFILES – JANUARY 2007, 1990 U.S. CENSUS AND AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 2005.

PREDATORY LENDING 2002 CITY OF TUCSON FORECLOSURES



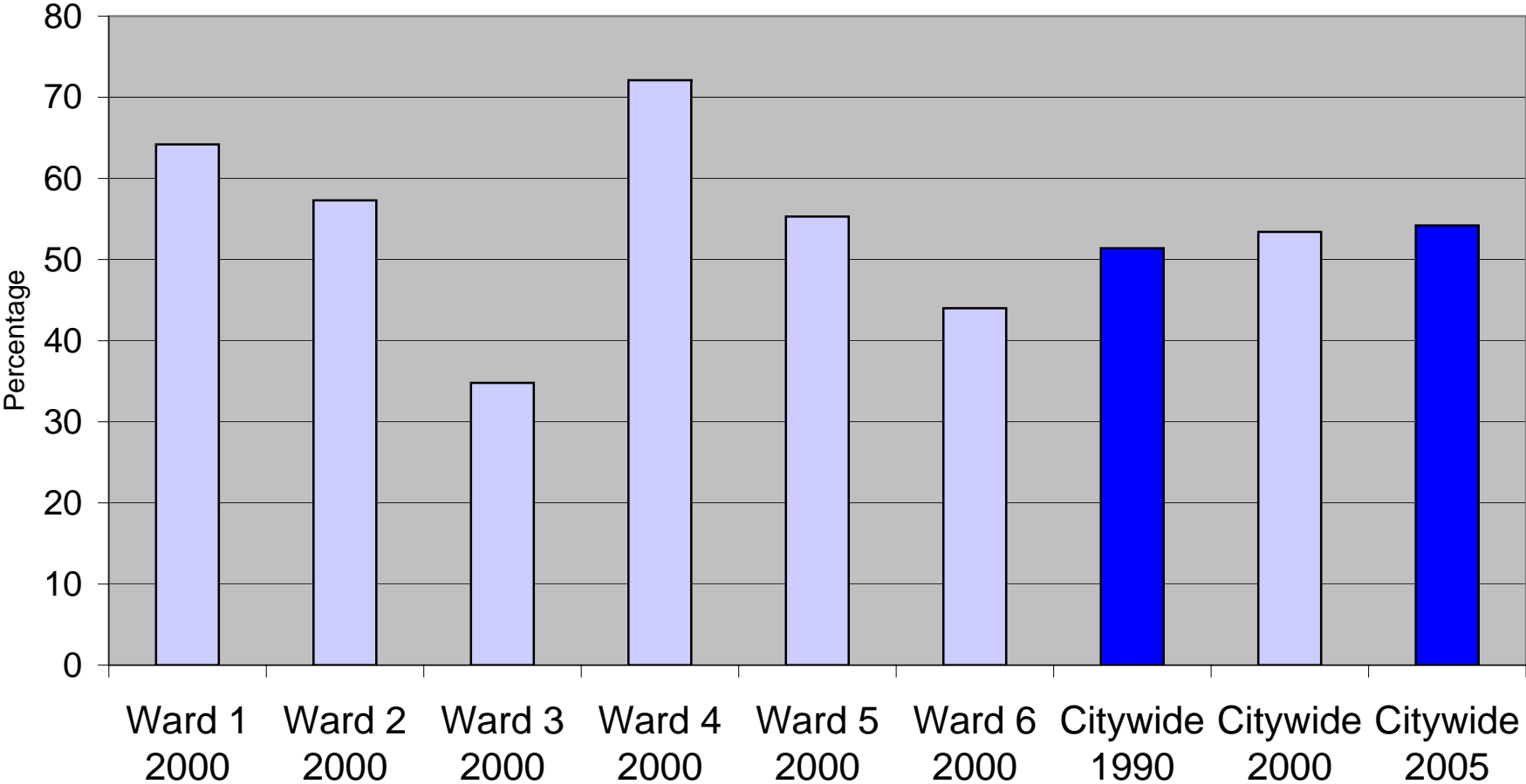
DATA SOURCE: PIMA COUNTY REPORT FEBRUARY 2004: "THE AMERICAN DREAM LOST" PREDATORY LENDING AND FORECLOSURES IN PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA, SOUTHWEST FAIR HOUSING COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 2004

PREDATORY LENDING 2002 APPROXIMATE FORECLOSURE DOLLAR VALUE



DATA SOURCE: PIMA COUNTY REPORT FEBRUARY 2004: "THE AMERICAN DREAM LOST"
PREDATORY LENDING AND FORECLOSURES IN PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA, SOUTHWEST FAIR
HOUSING COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 2004

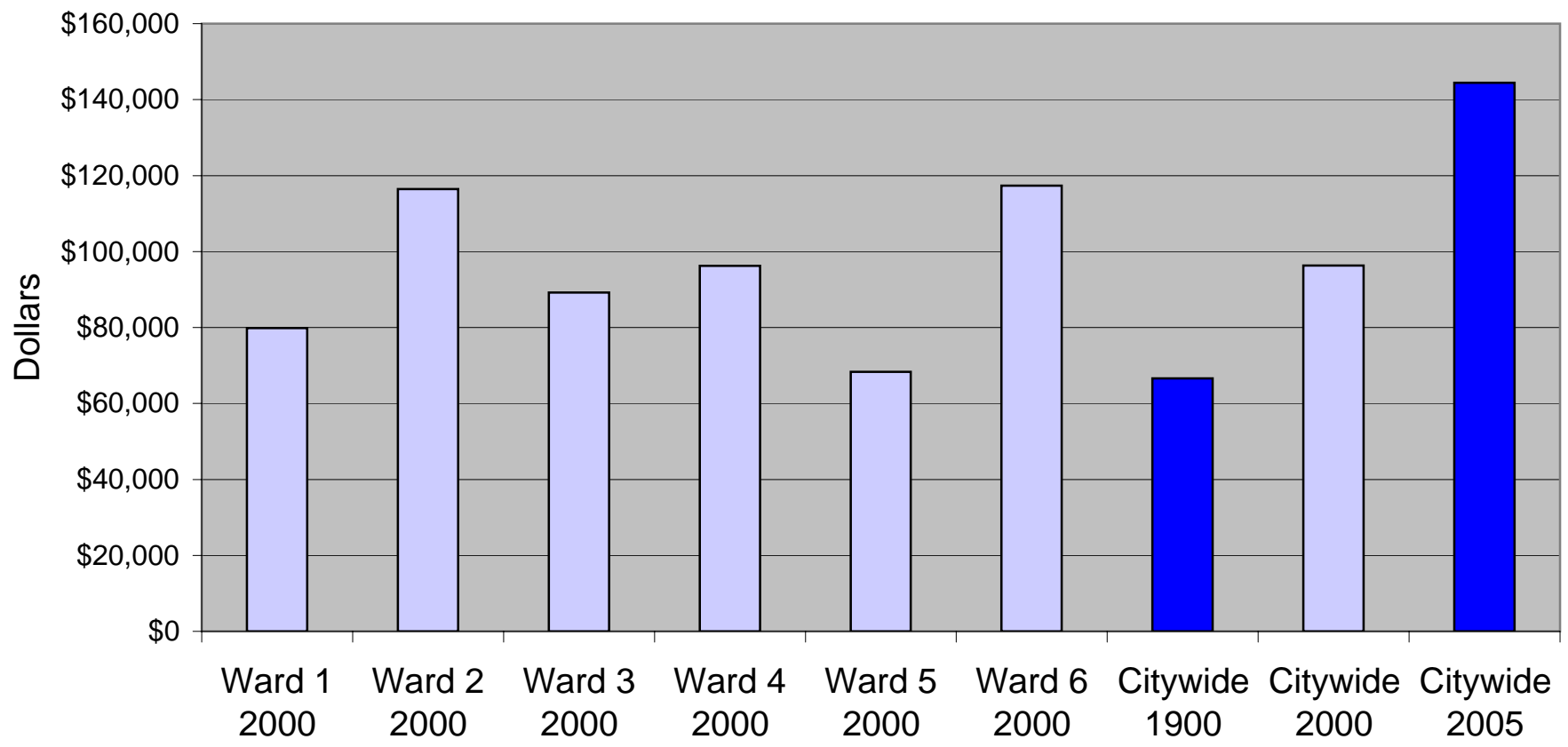
Home Ownership Rates



Data Sources: U.S. Census 1990, 2000, American Community Survey 2005

*Based on % Owner Occupied

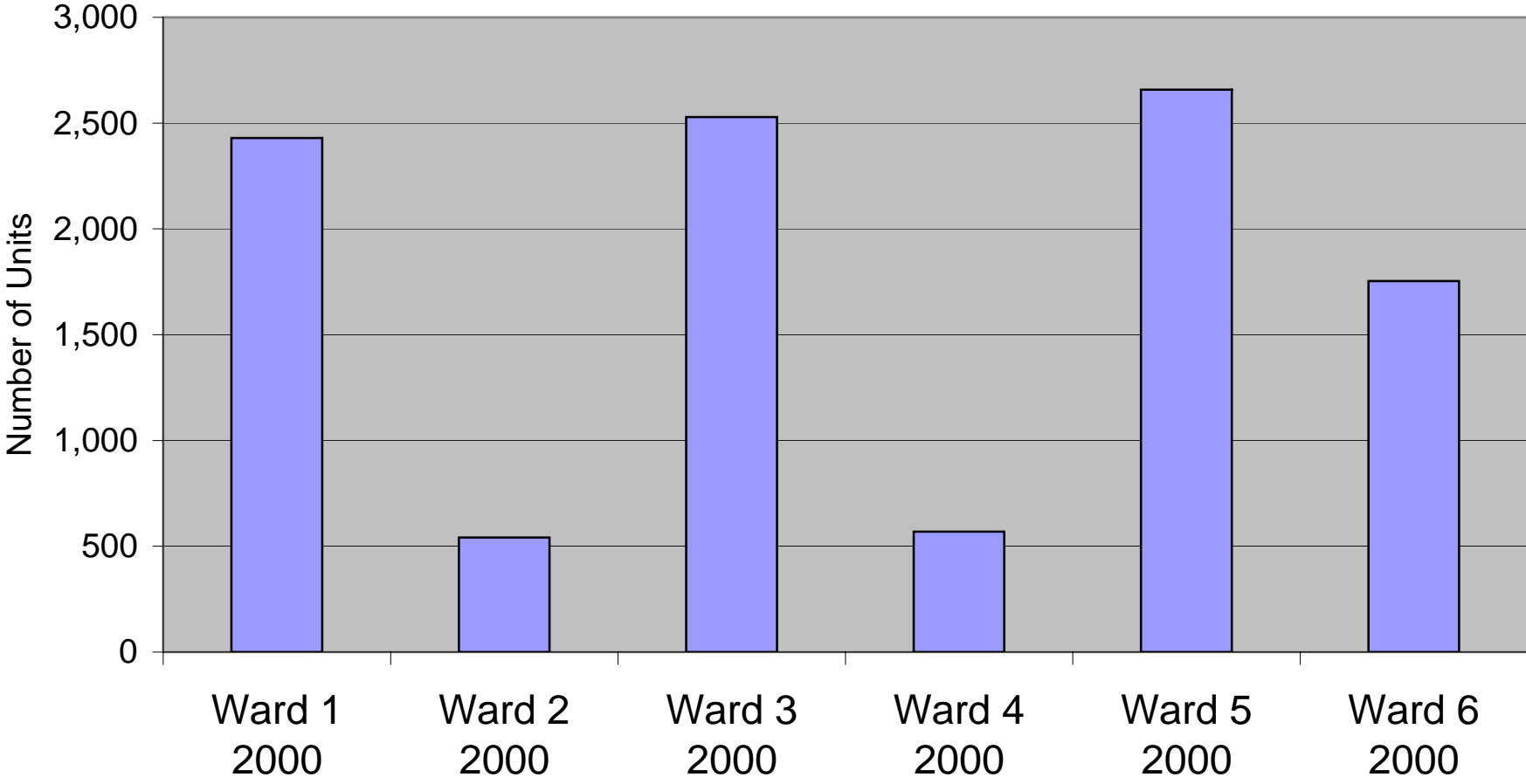
Median Value Owner Occupied Housing



Data Sources: U.S. Census 1990, 2000, American Community Survey 2005

Affordable Housing by Ward

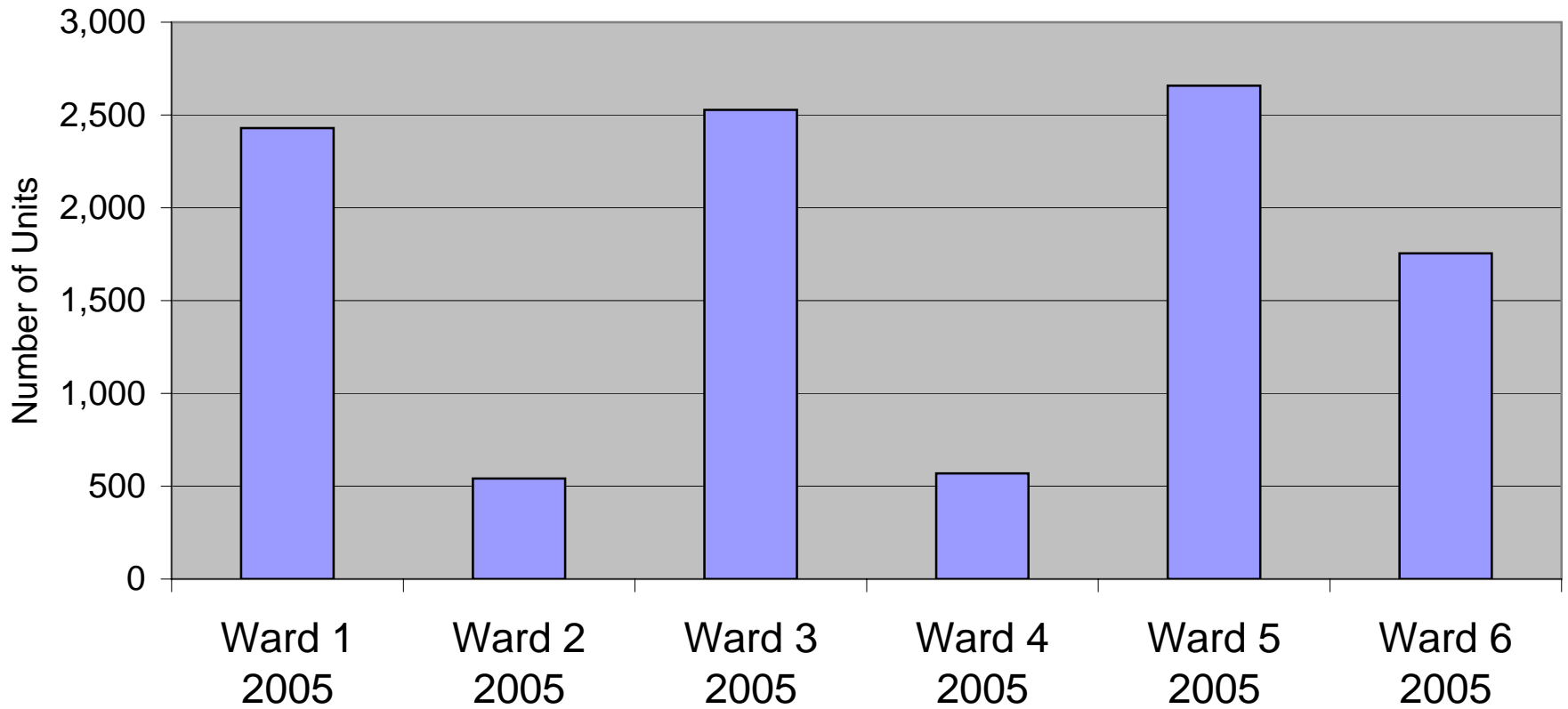
(Total # of Units 10,480)



Data Source: City of Tucson Community Services Department

Affordable Housing by Ward

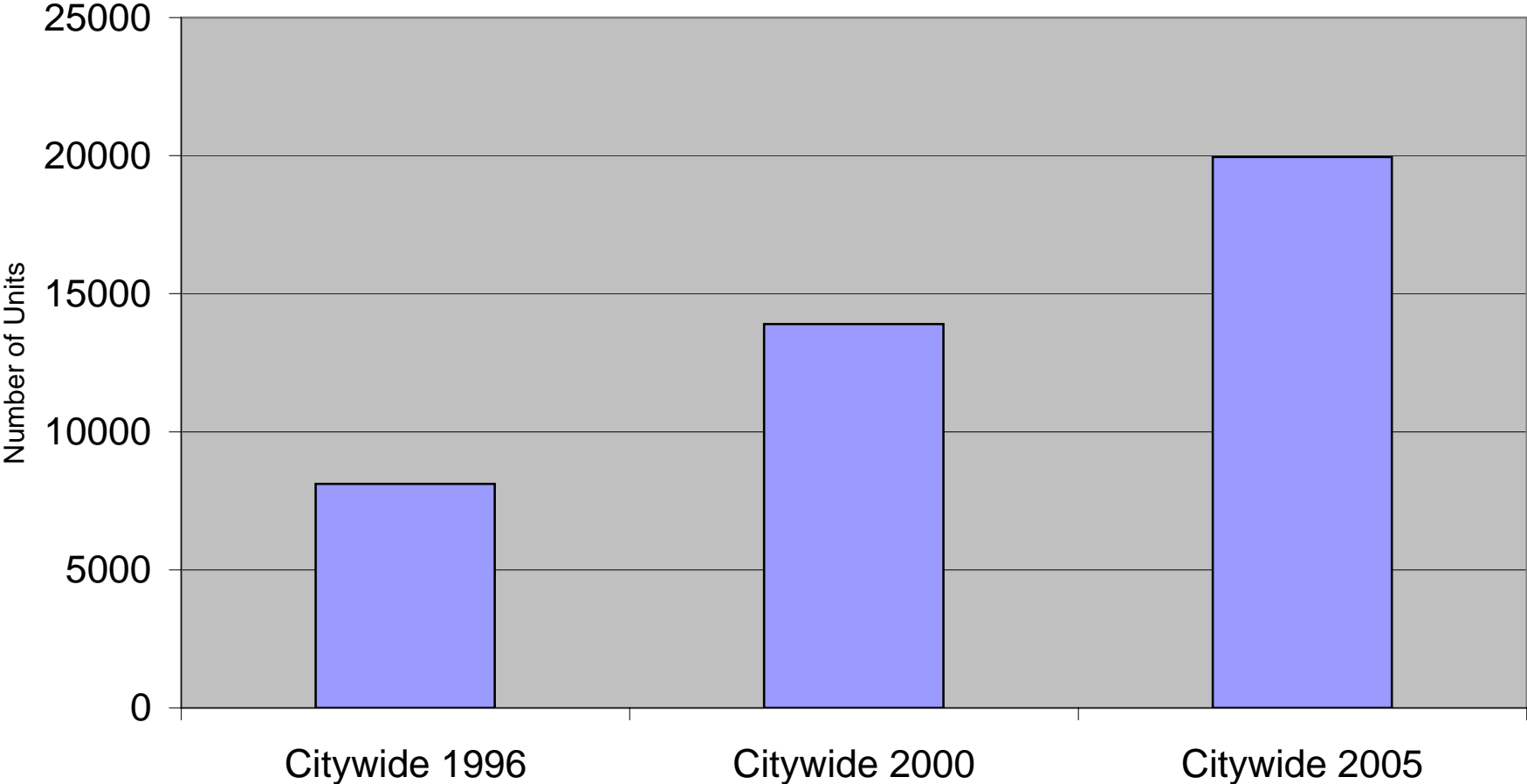
(City of Tucson Units)



Data Source: City of Tucson Community Services Department

Tucson Affordable Housing

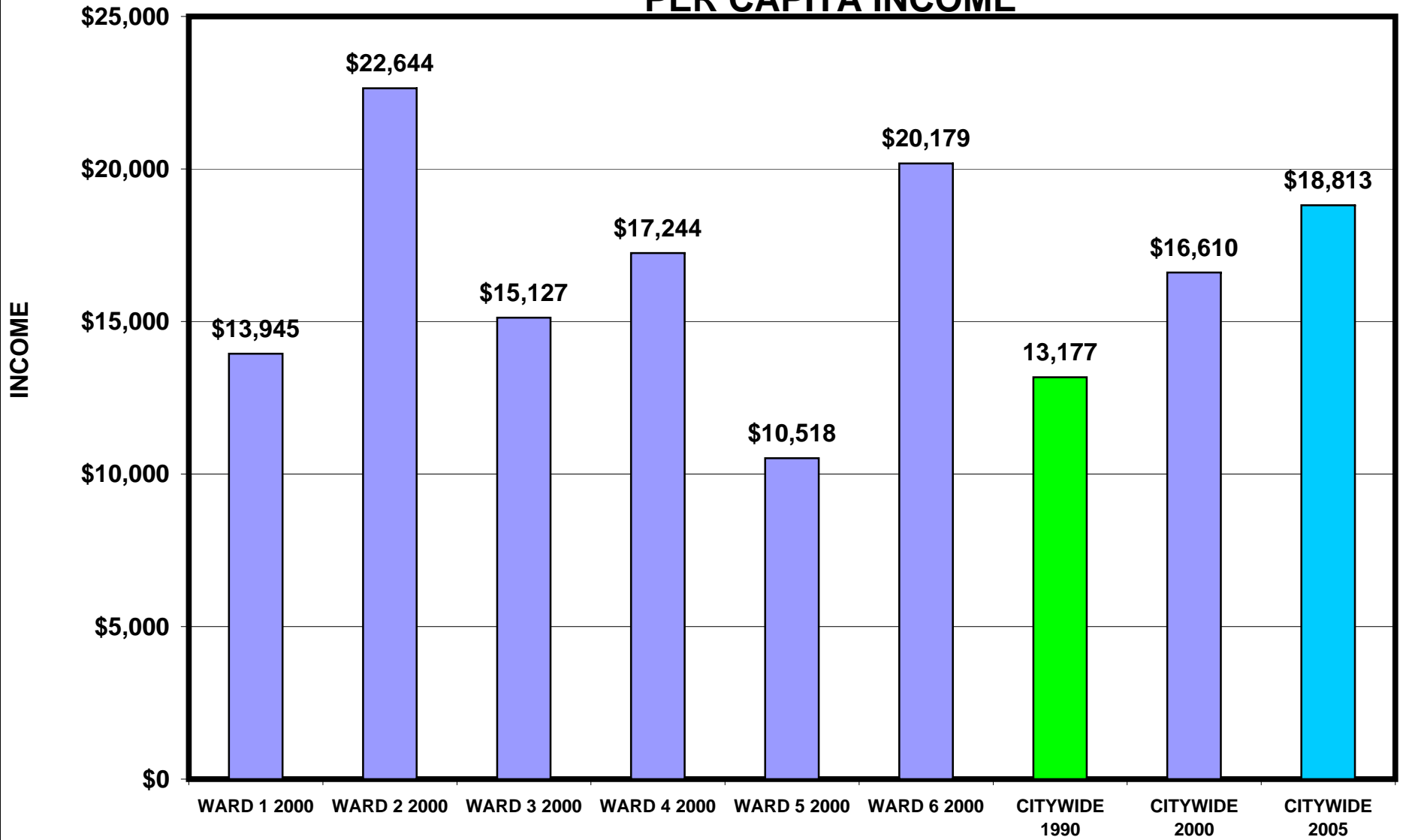
(City of Tucson & Local Non-Profit Agency Units)



Data Source: City of Tucson Community Services Department

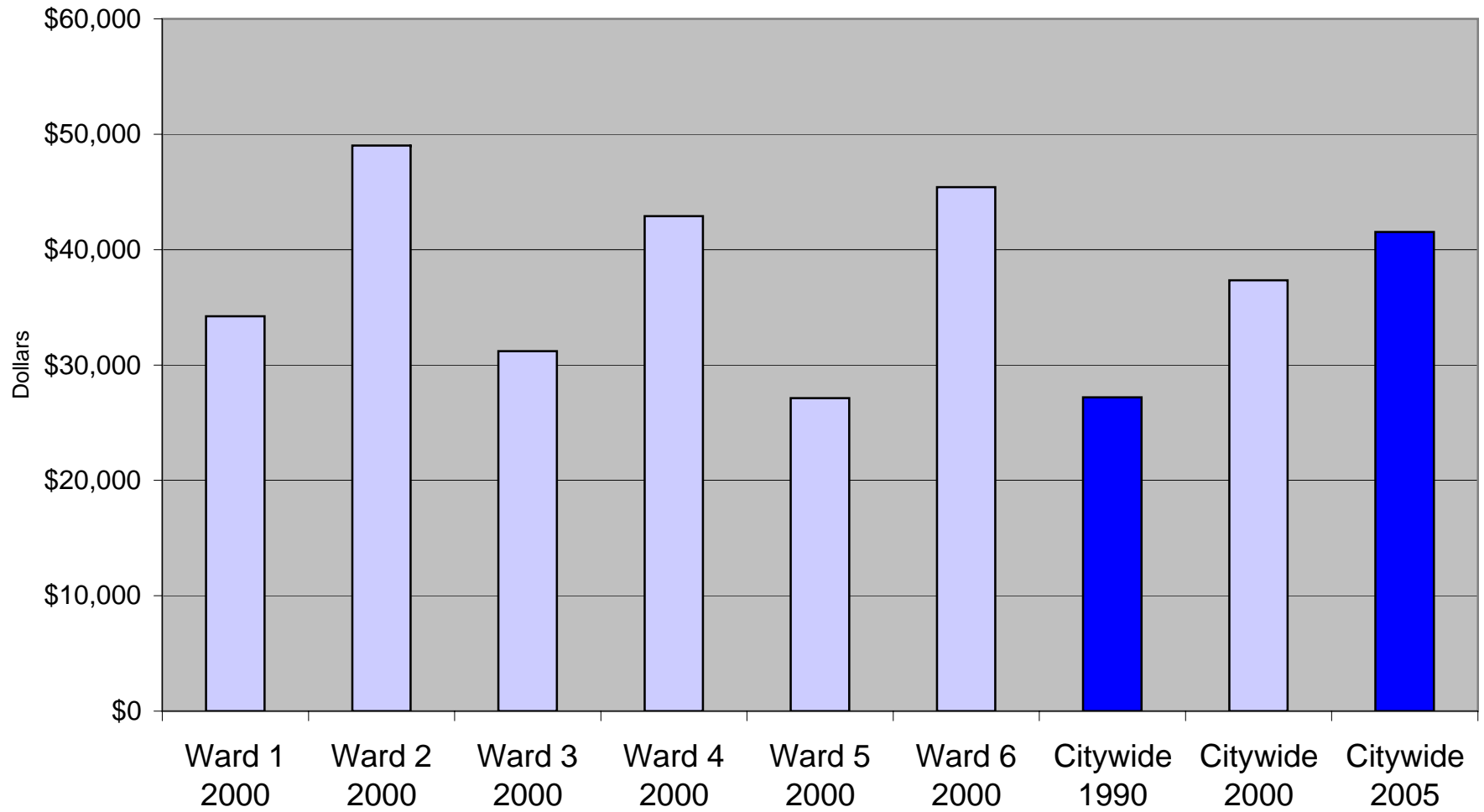
INCOME RANGES

PER CAPITA INCOME



DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND URBAN DESIGN, CENSUS 2000 WARD PROFILES – JANUARY 2007, 1990 U.S. CENSUS AND AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 2005.

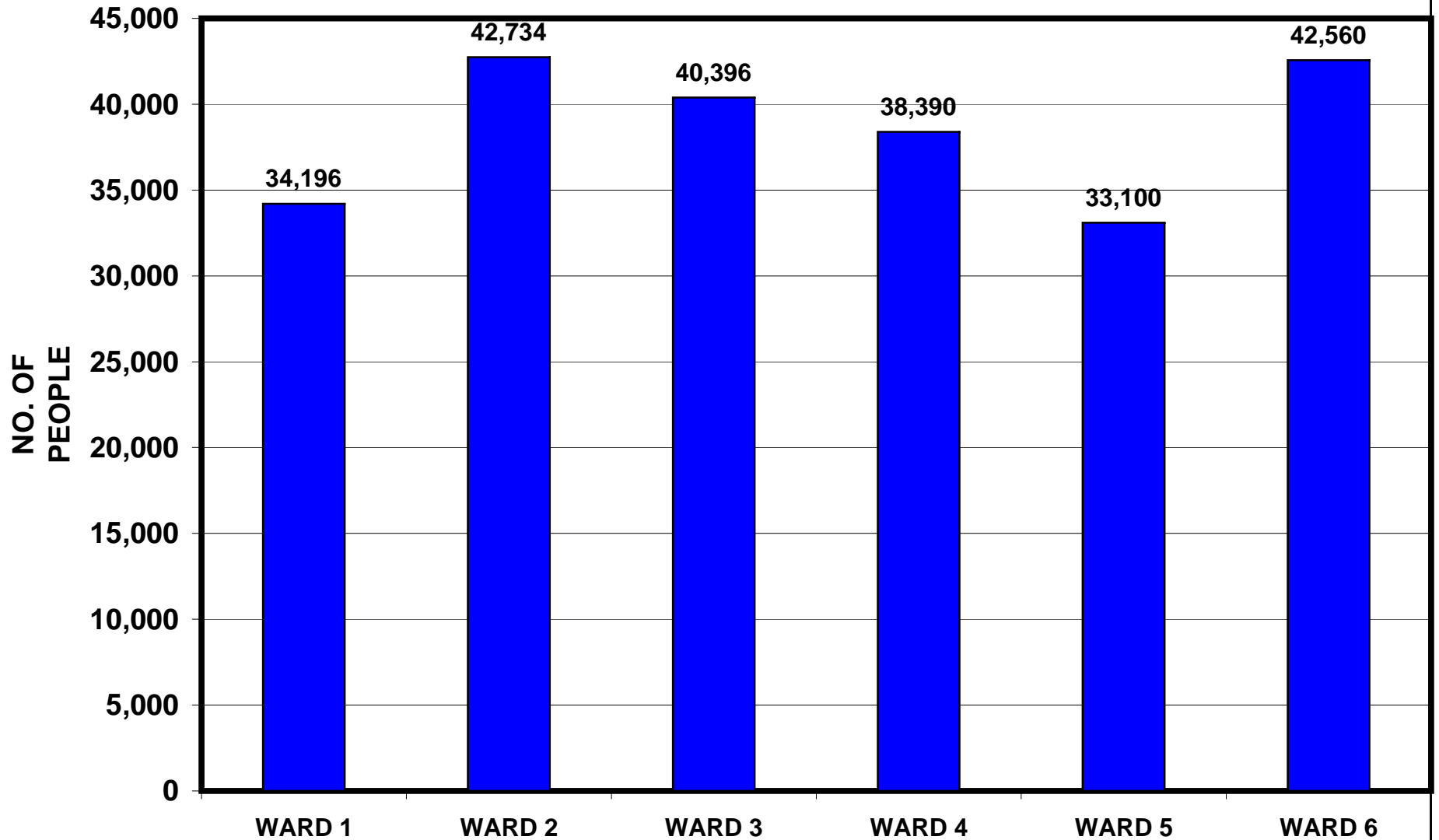
Median Family Income



Data Sources: U.S. Census 1990, 2000, American Community Survey 2005

LABOR FORCE

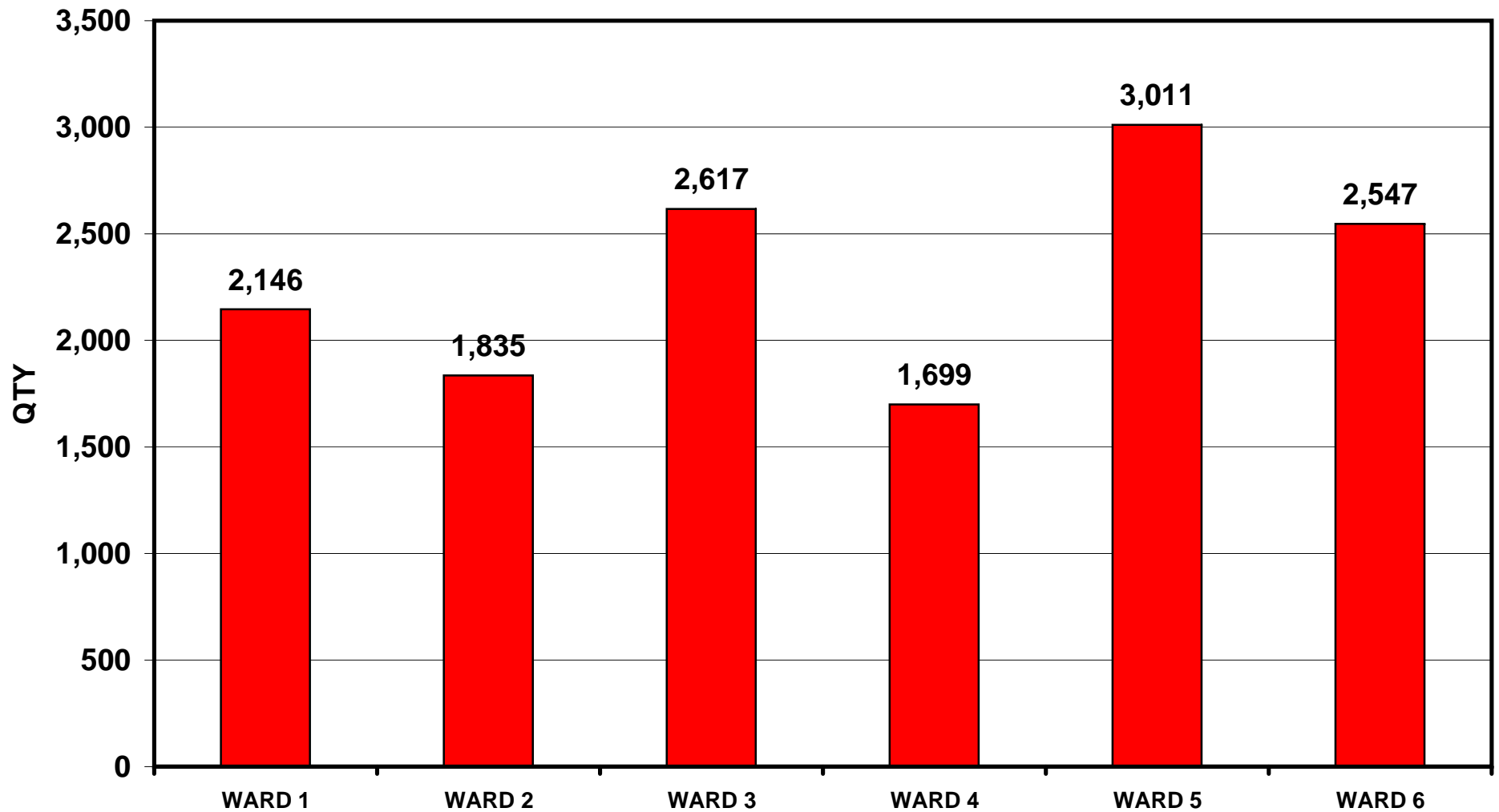
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE



■ CITYWIDE - TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE = 231,376

DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF URBAN
PLANNING AND DESIGN, 2000 CENSUS WARD PROFILES - JANUARY
2007

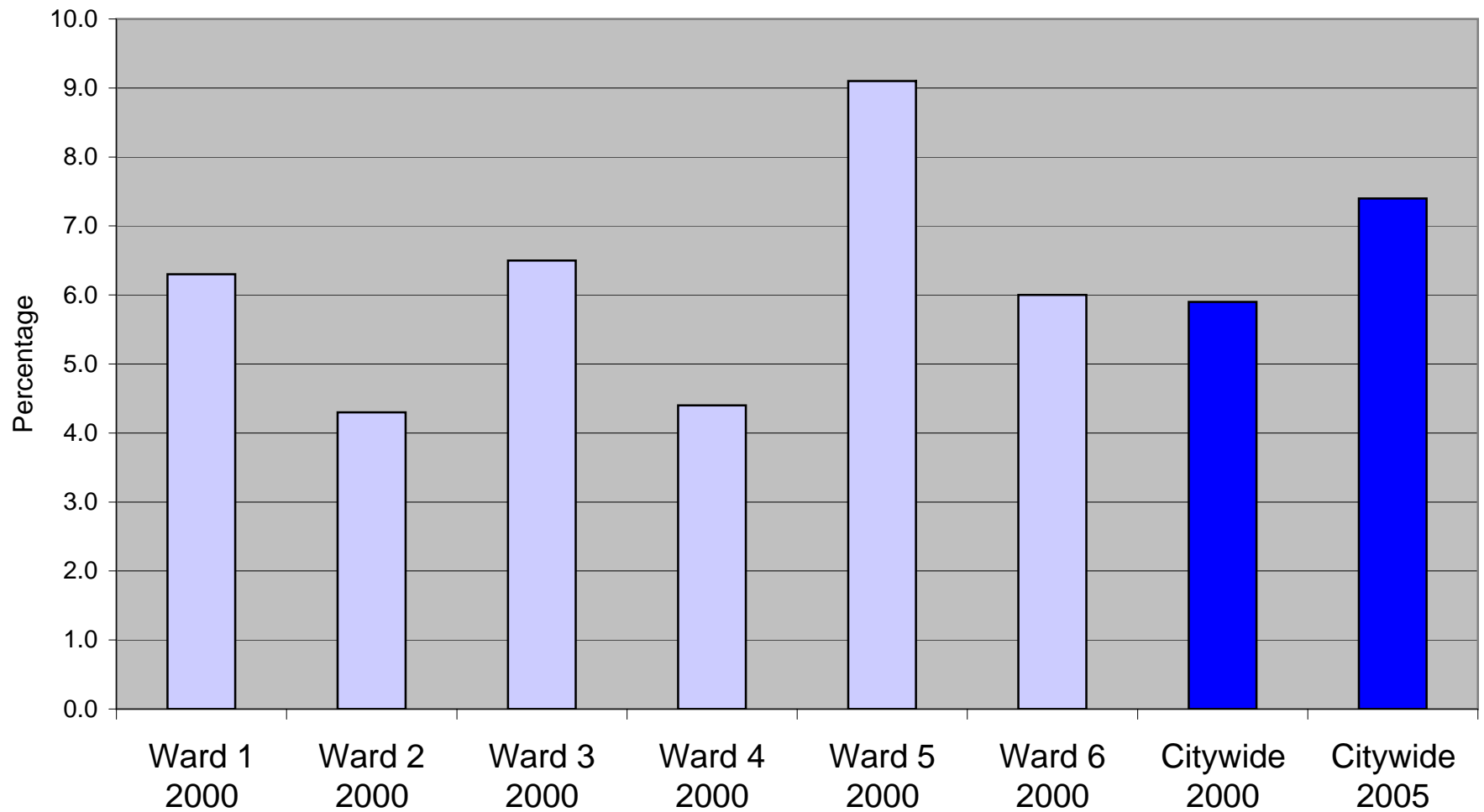
CIVILIAN UNEMPLOYED BY WARD



DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN, 2000
CENSUS WARD PROFILES - JANUARY 2007

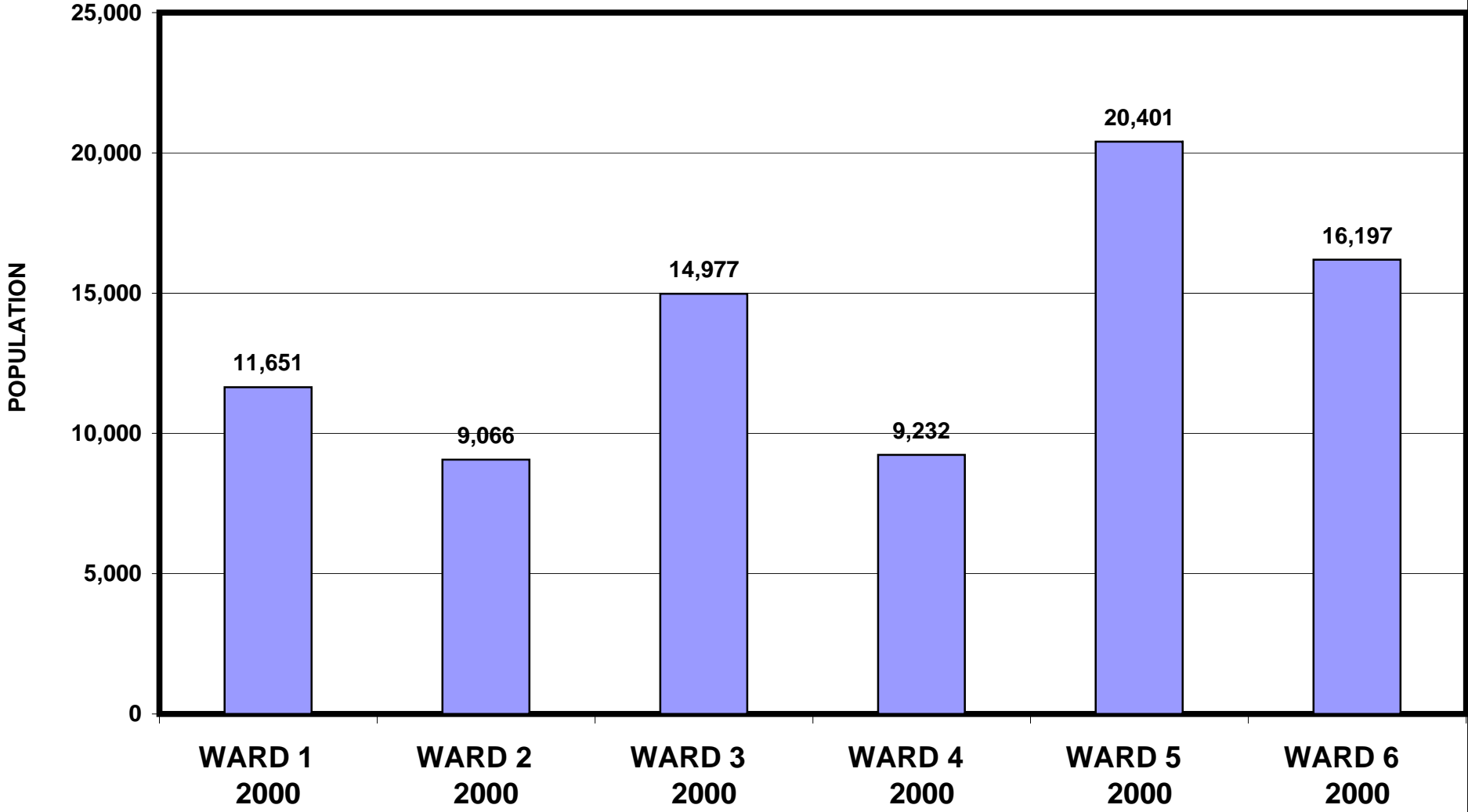
■ Civilian Unemployed: Citywide-13,855

Civilian Unemployment



Data Source: Census 2000 & 2005 American Community Survey

WORK STATUS UNDETERMINED

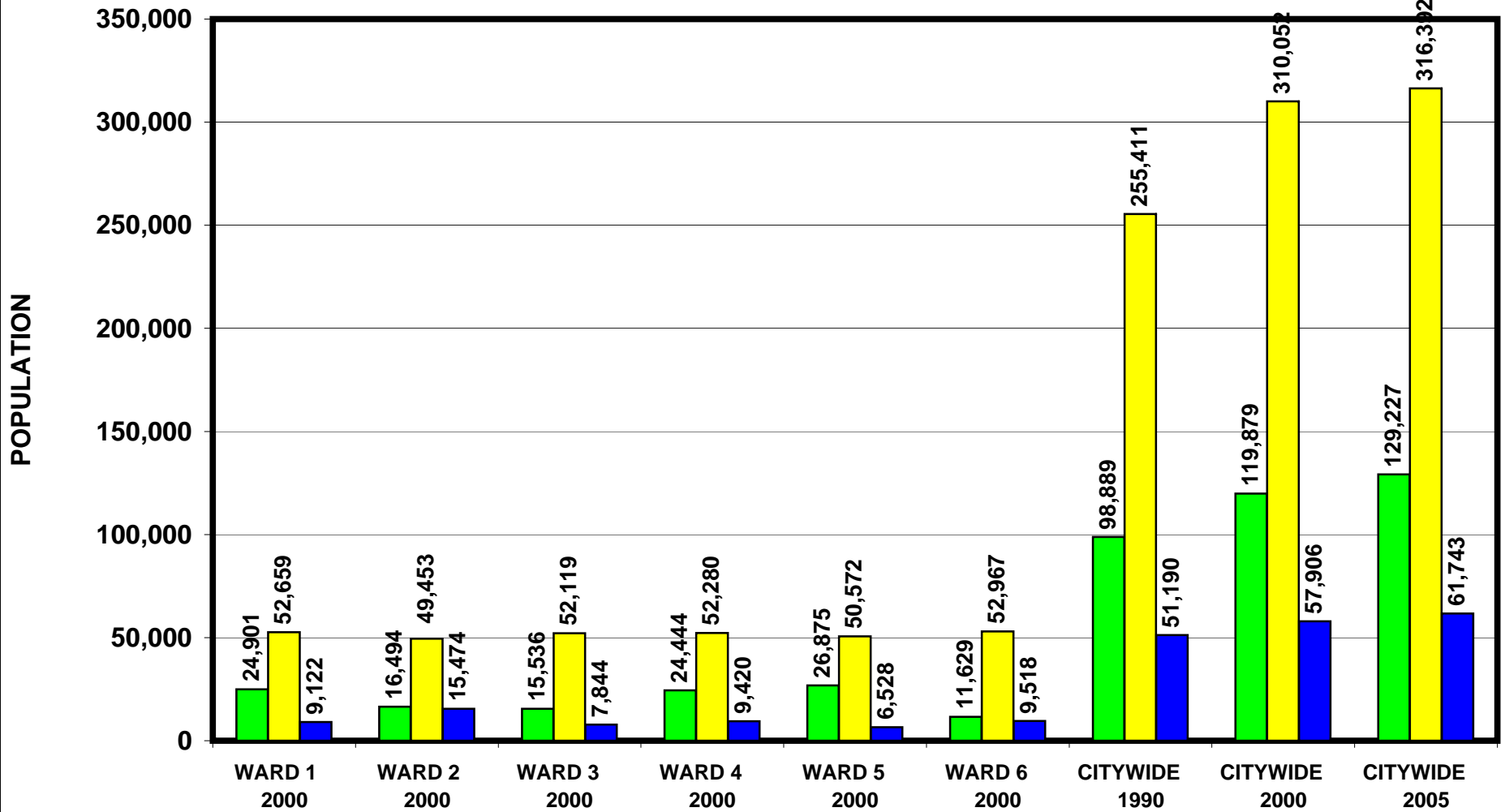


STATUS UNDETERMINED (For this chart the following was subtracted from each Ward Population - Children 0-17Years Old; Seniors 65 & Over; and the Civilian Labor Force.)

DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING & DESIGN, CENSUS 2000 WARD PROFILES AND AGE BY SEX, WARDS CENSUS 2000.

POPULATION & ETHNICITY

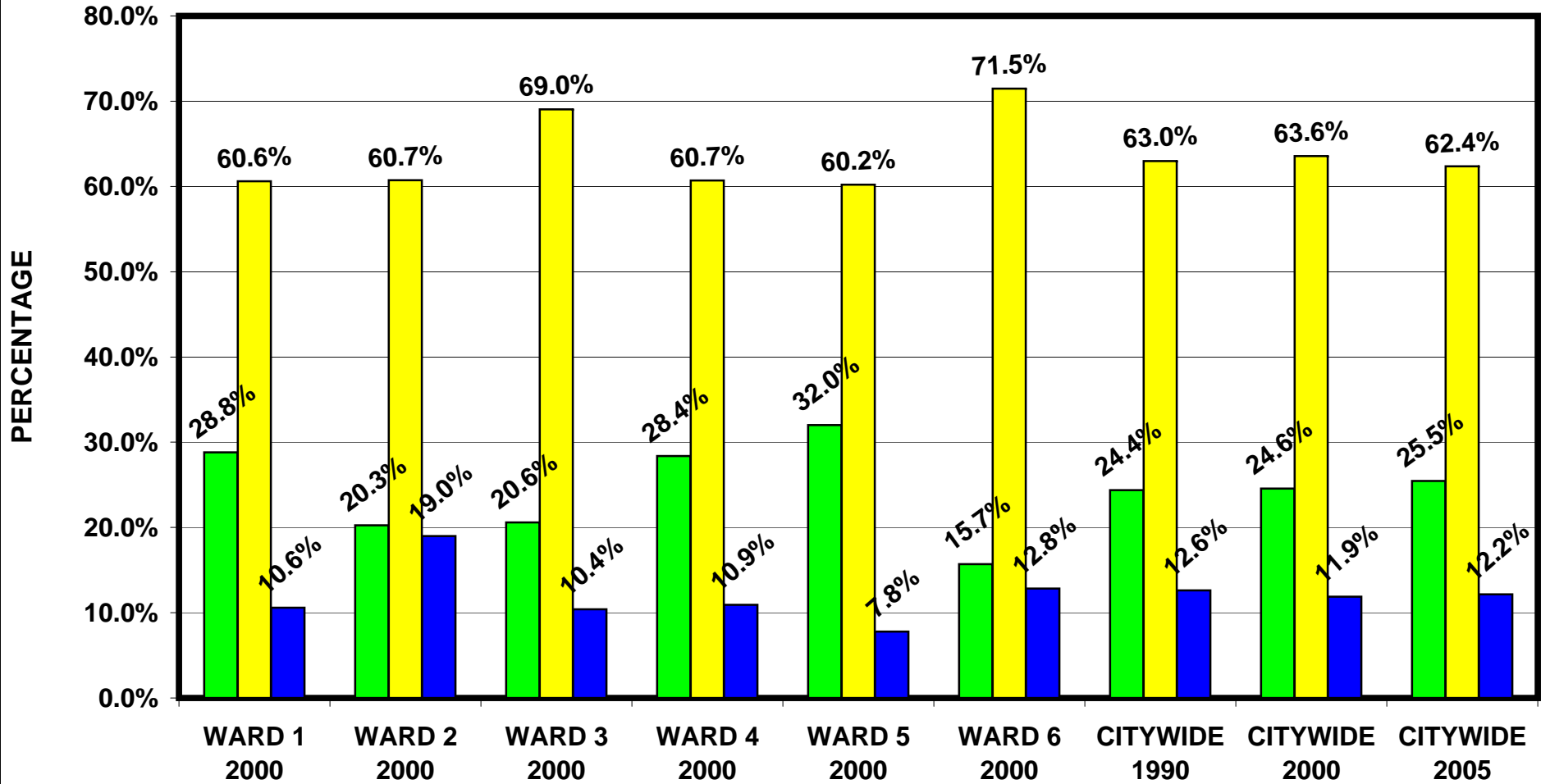
CITY OF TUCSON POPULATION



- 0-17 YEARS
- 18-64 YEARS
- 65 & OVER

DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND URBAN DESIGN, CENSUS 2000 WARD PROFILES – JANUARY 2007, 1990 U.S. CENSUS AND AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 2005

CITY OF TUCSON POPULATION PERCENTAGES (By Ward)



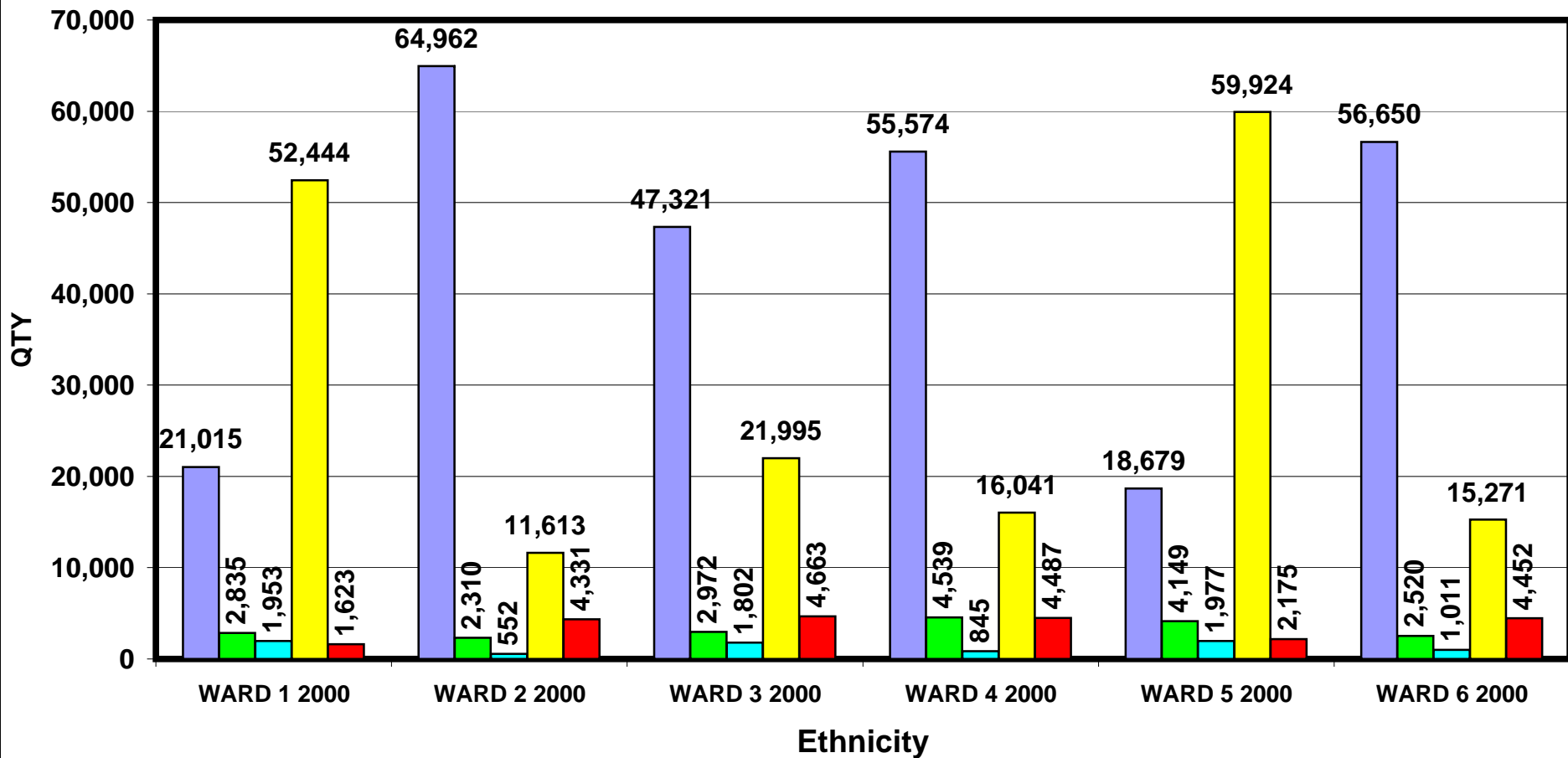
CITYWIDE PERCENTAGES

- 0-17 years (24.6%)
- 18-64 years (63.5%)
- 65 & over (11.9%)

DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND URBAN DESIGN,
CENSUS 2000 WARD PROFILES – JANUARY 2007, 1990 U.S. CENSUS AND AMERICAN
COMMUNITY SURVEY, 2005

ETHNICITY BY WARD

Population Total - 490,685

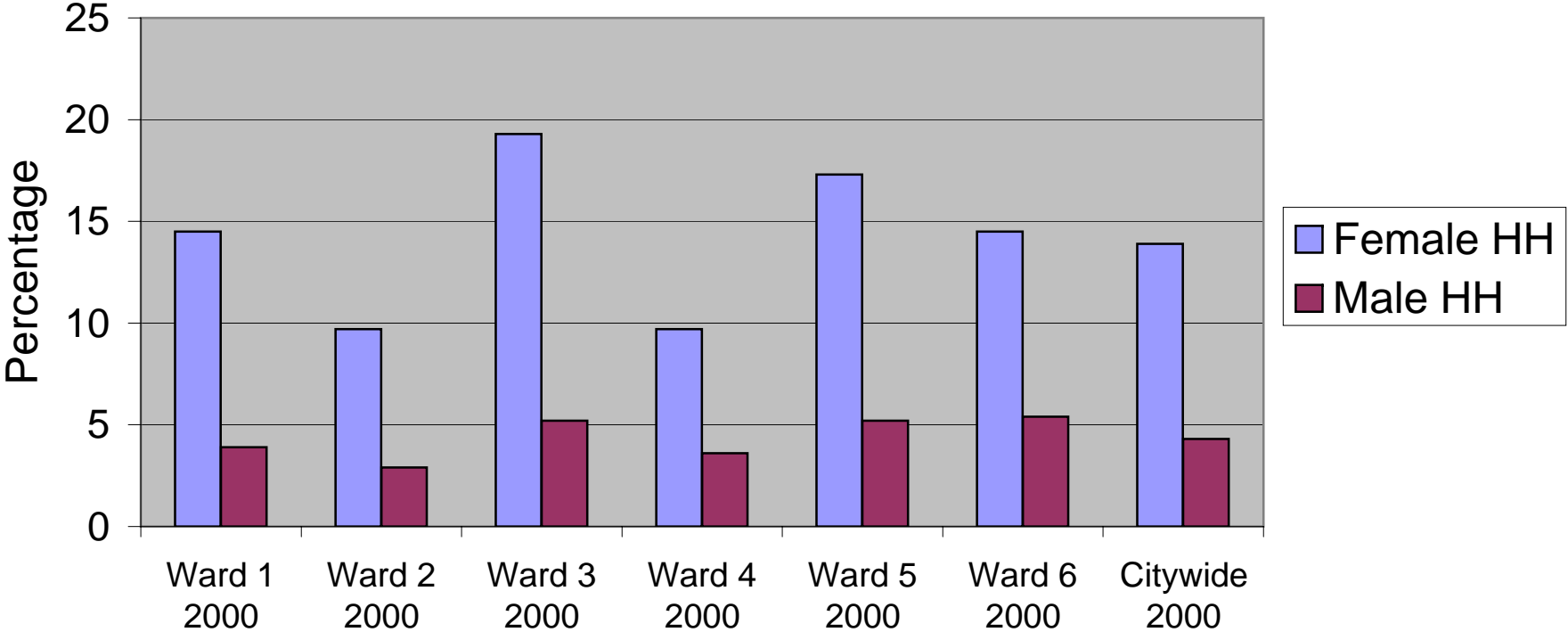


- White Alone - Citywide: 264,201
- Black Alone - Citywide: 19,325
- American Ind & Alaska Native Alone - Citywide: 8,140
- Hispanic (may be of any race) - Citywide: 177,288
- Asian, Native Hawaiian & Other Pac Islanders, Two or More Races & Some other Race Alone) - Citywide: 21,731

DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF URBAN
PLANNING AND DESIGN, 2000 CENSUS WARD PROFILES -
JANUARY 2007

POVERTY STATUS

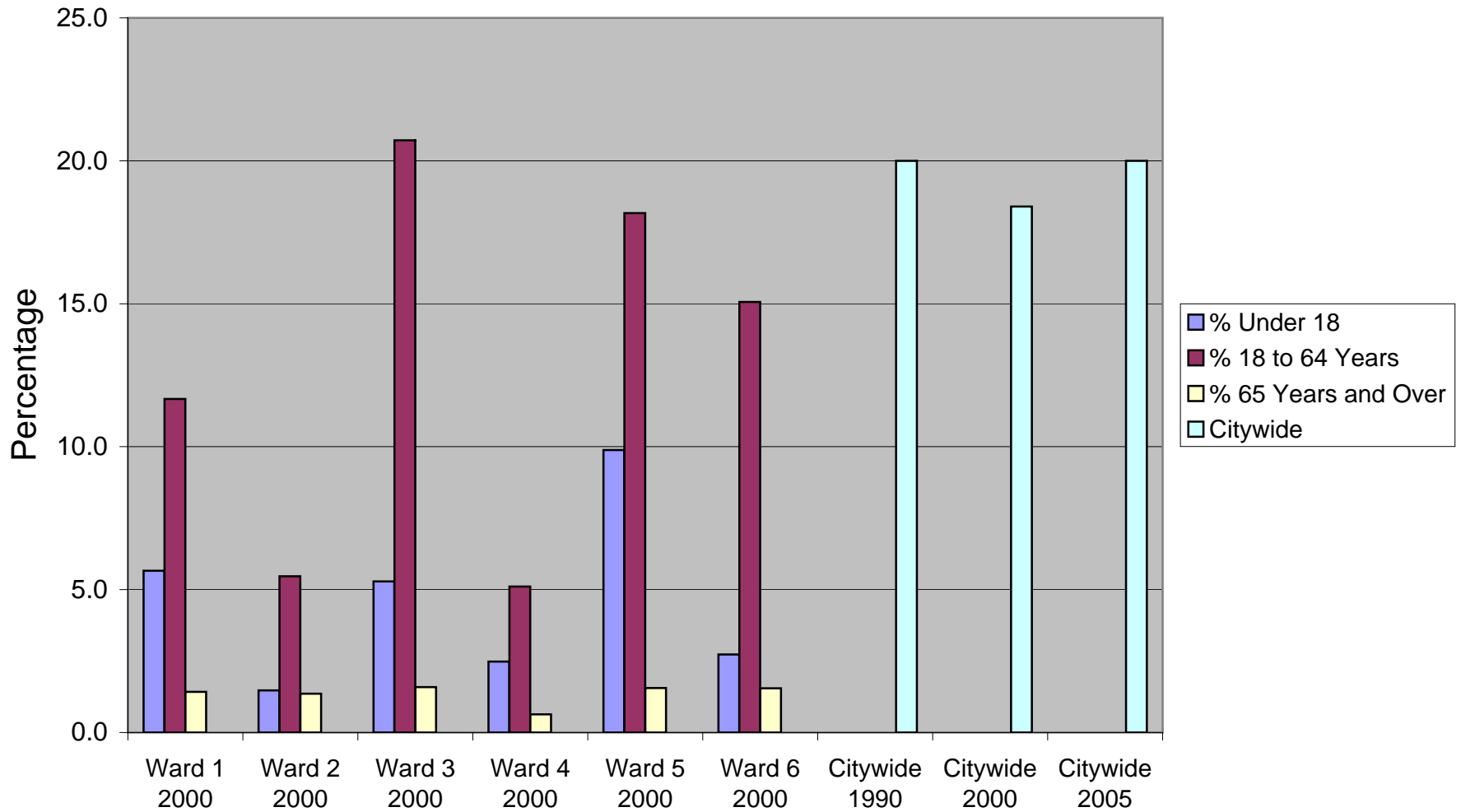
Single Parent Households



Data Source: Census 2000 & 2005 American Community Survey

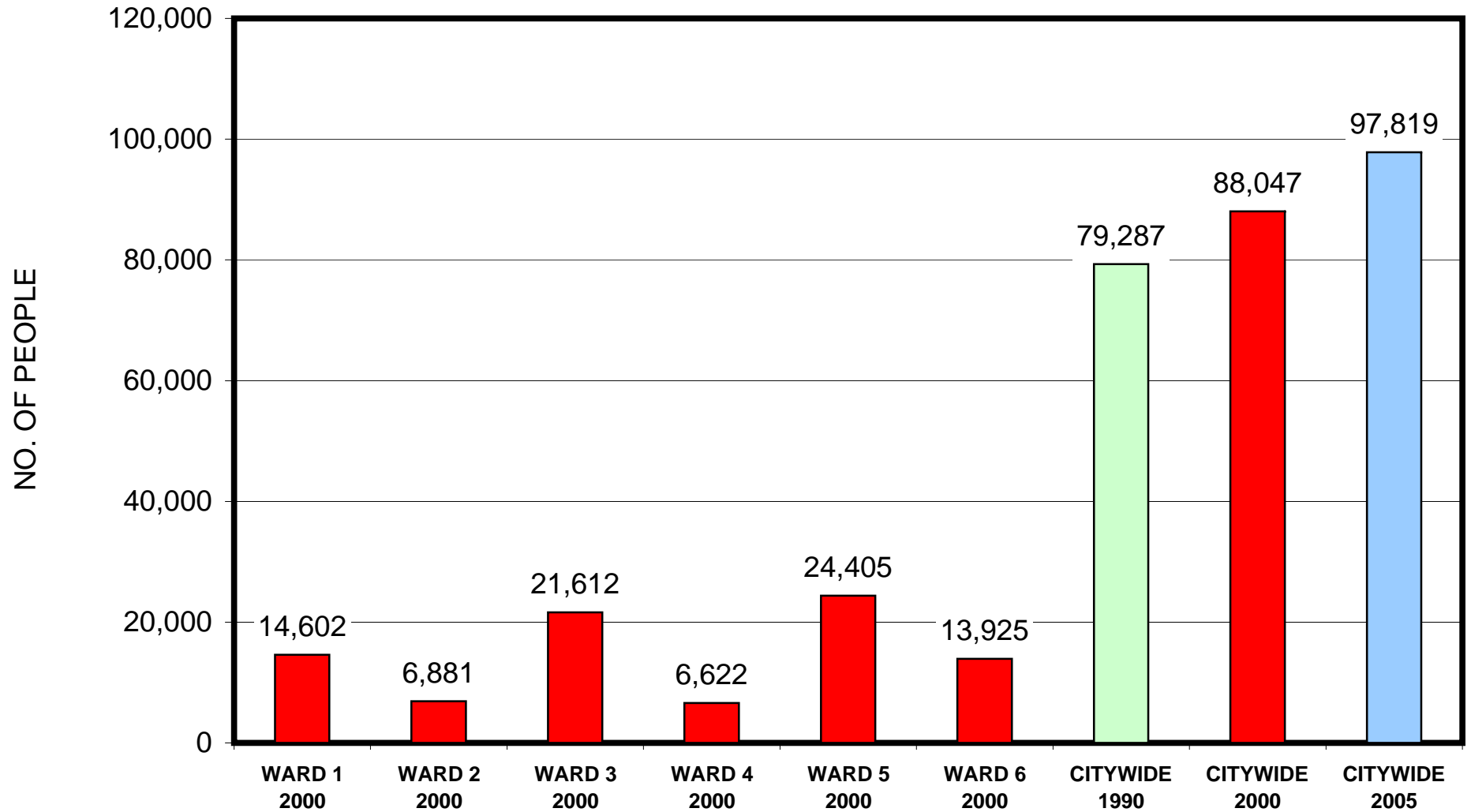
*Data based on Female/Male Head of Household (HH) with no partner present

Persons for whom Poverty Determined



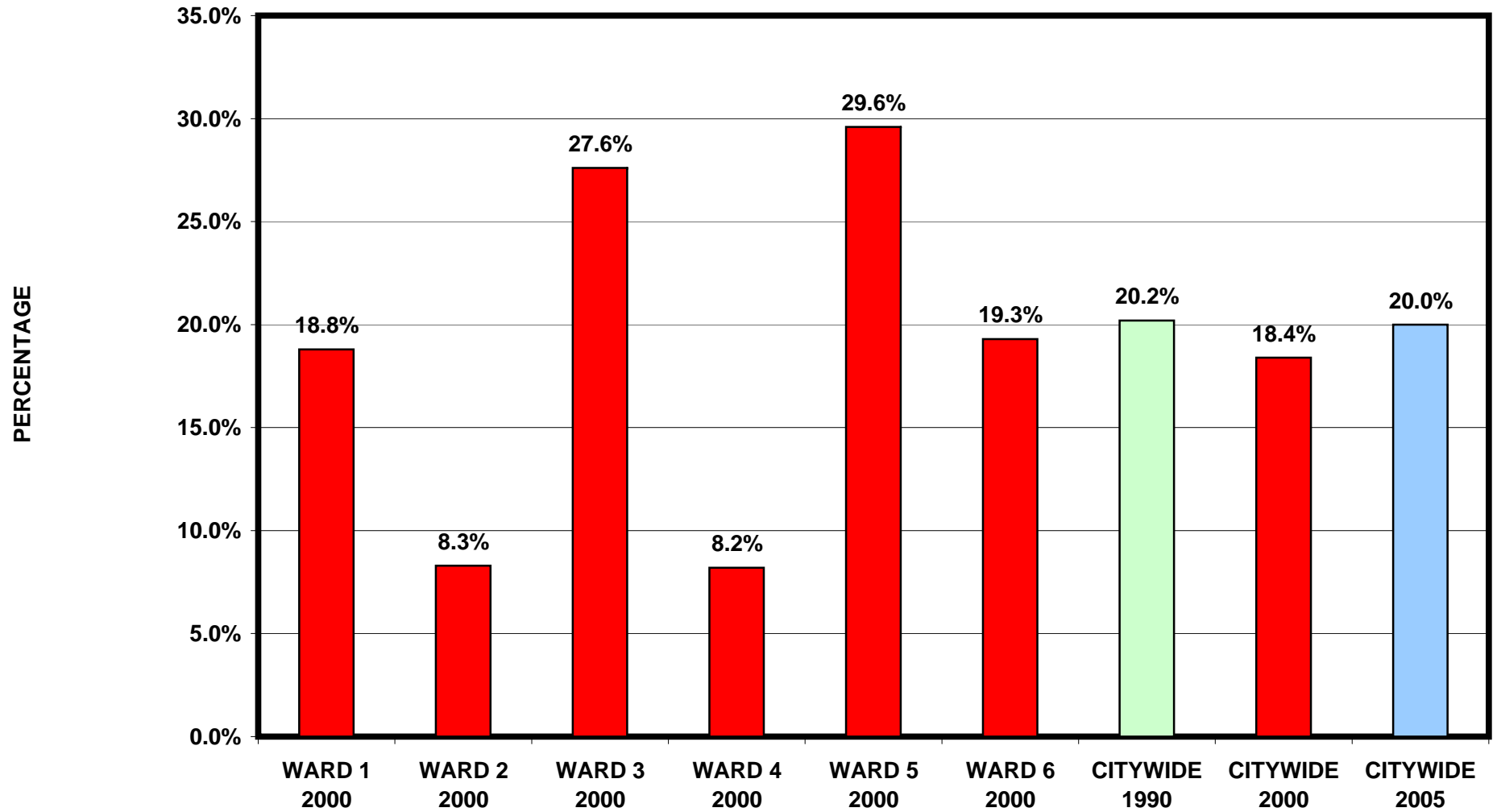
Data Sources: U.S. Census 1990, 2000, American Community Survey 2005

TUCSONANS LIVING BELOW POVERTY



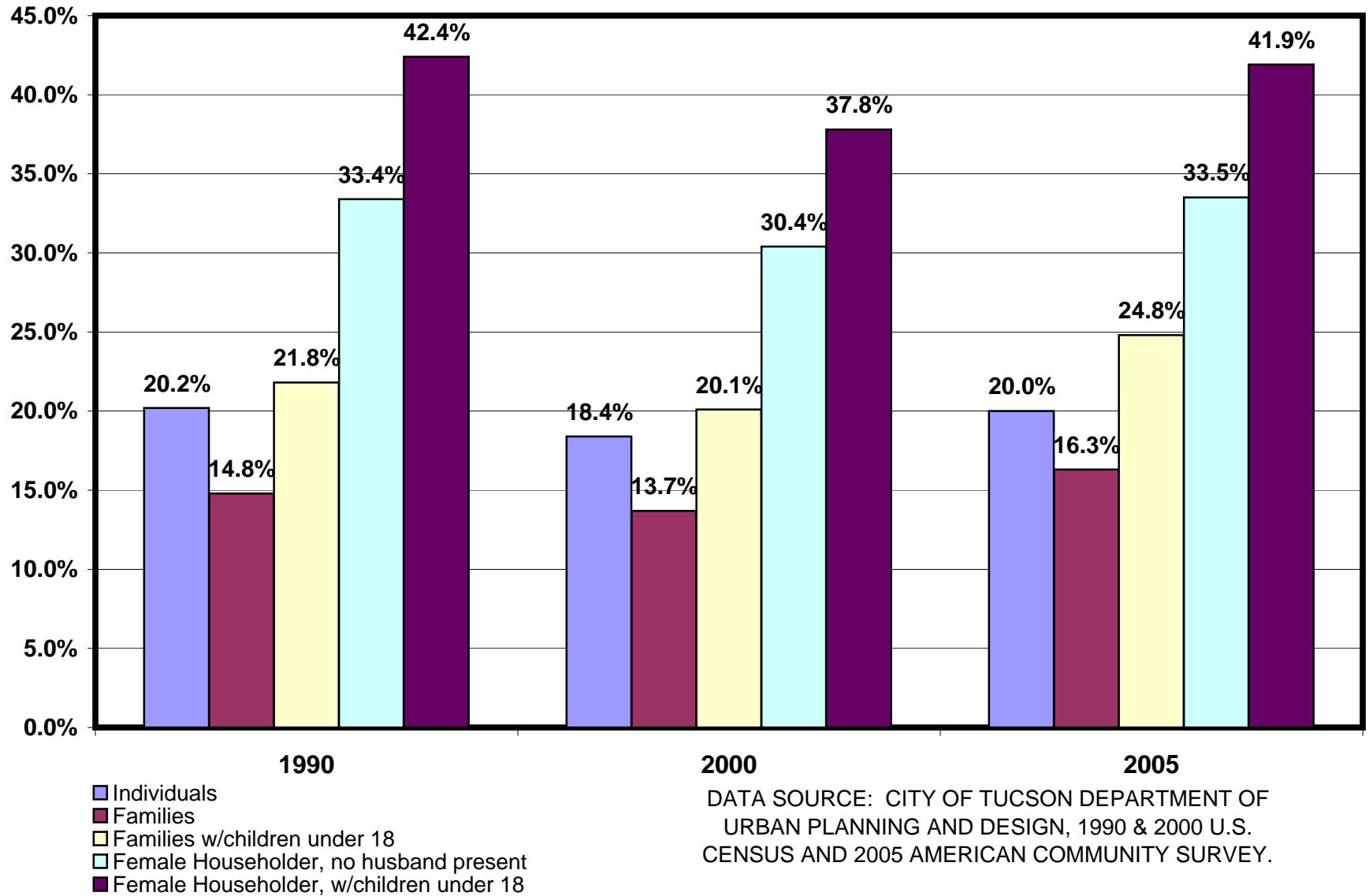
DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND URBAN DESIGN,
CENSUS 2000 WARD PROFILES – JANUARY 2007, 1990 U.S. CENSUS AND AMERICAN
COMMUNITY SURVEY, 2005.

PERCENTAGE OF TUCSONAN'S LIVING BELOW POVERTY



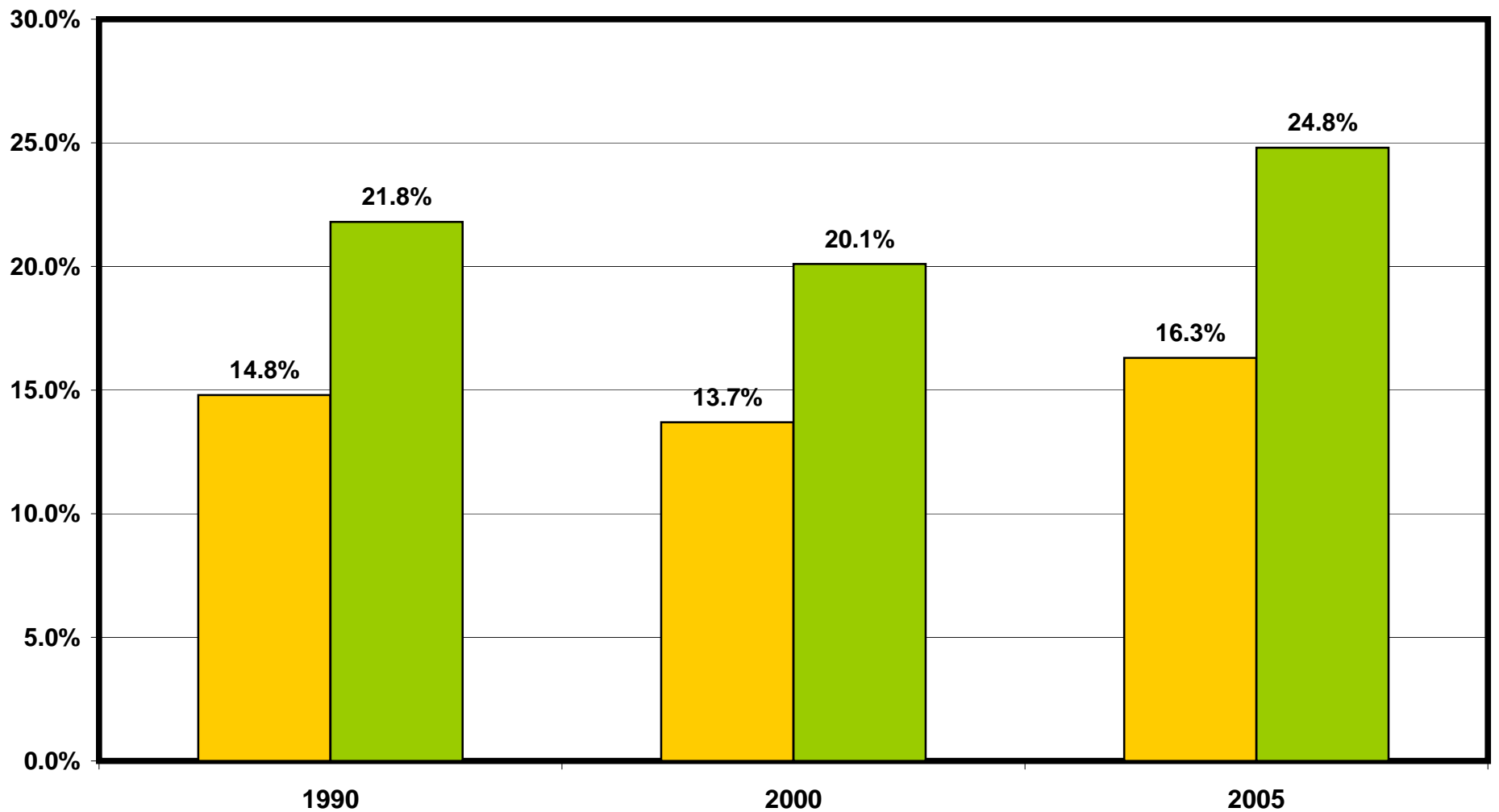
DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND URBAN DESIGN, CENSUS 2000 WARD PROFILES – JANUARY 2007, 1990 U.S. CENSUS AND AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 2005.

CITY OF TUCSON INCOME BELOW POVERTY



DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF
 URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN, 1990 & 2000 U.S.
 CENSUS AND 2005 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY.

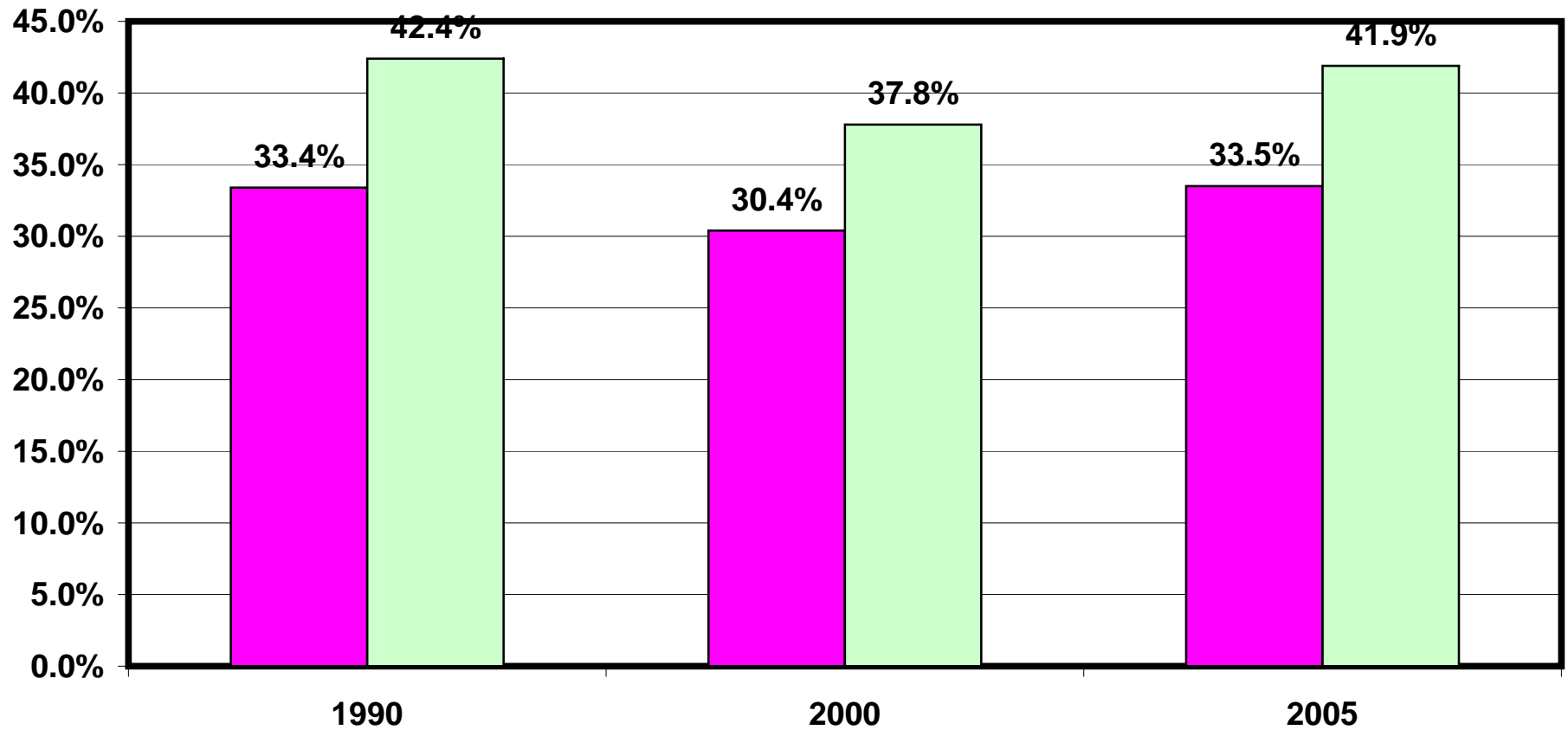
CITY OF TUCSON INCOME BELOW POVERTY FOR FAMILIES



■ Families **■ Families w/children under 18**

DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN, 1990 & 2000 U.S. CENSUS AND 2005 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY.

CITY OF TUCSON INCOME BELOW POVERTY FOR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER

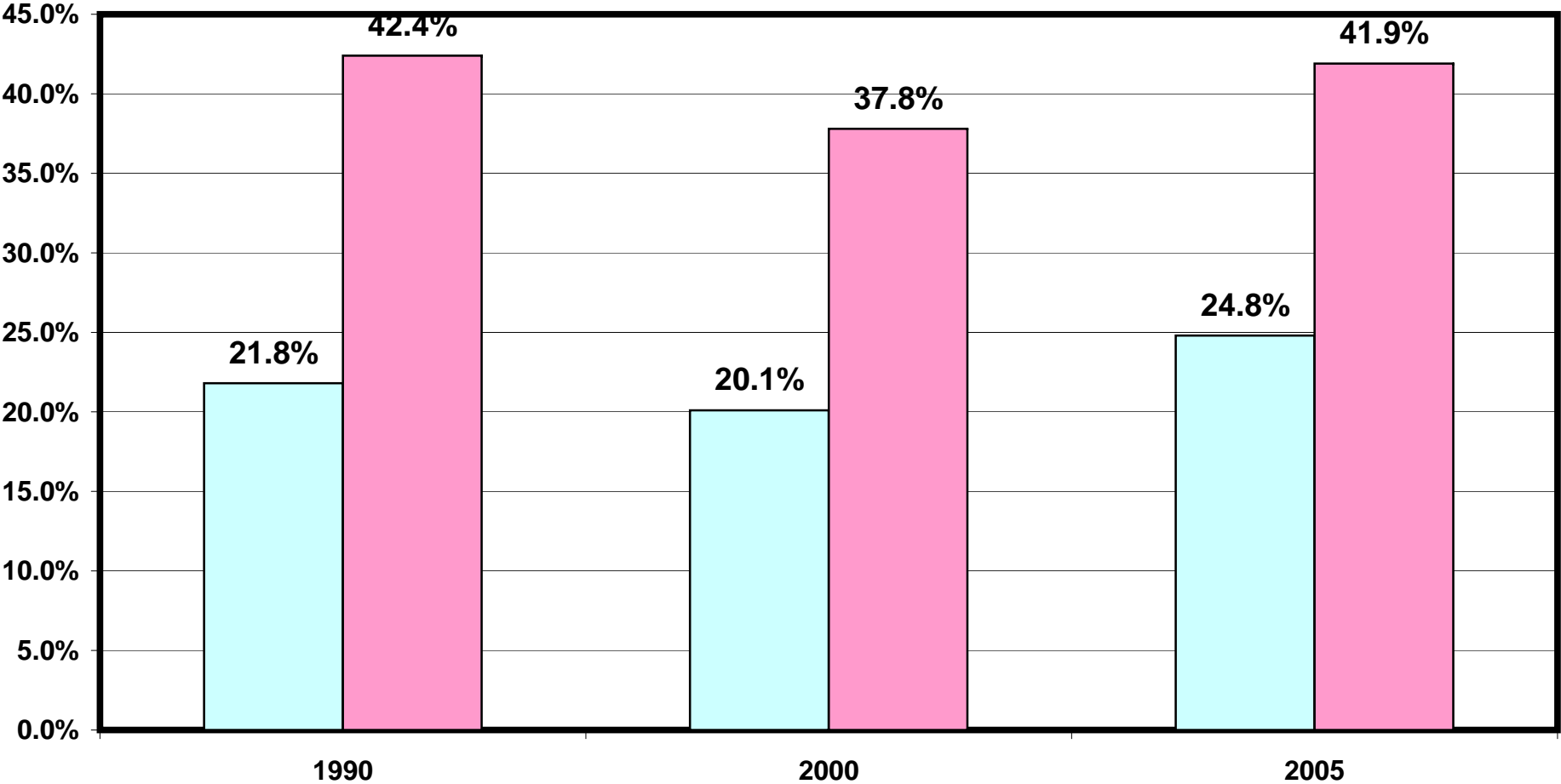


■ Female Householder, no husband present

■ Female Householder, w/children under 18

DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN, 1990 & 2000 U.S. CENSUS AND 2005 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY.

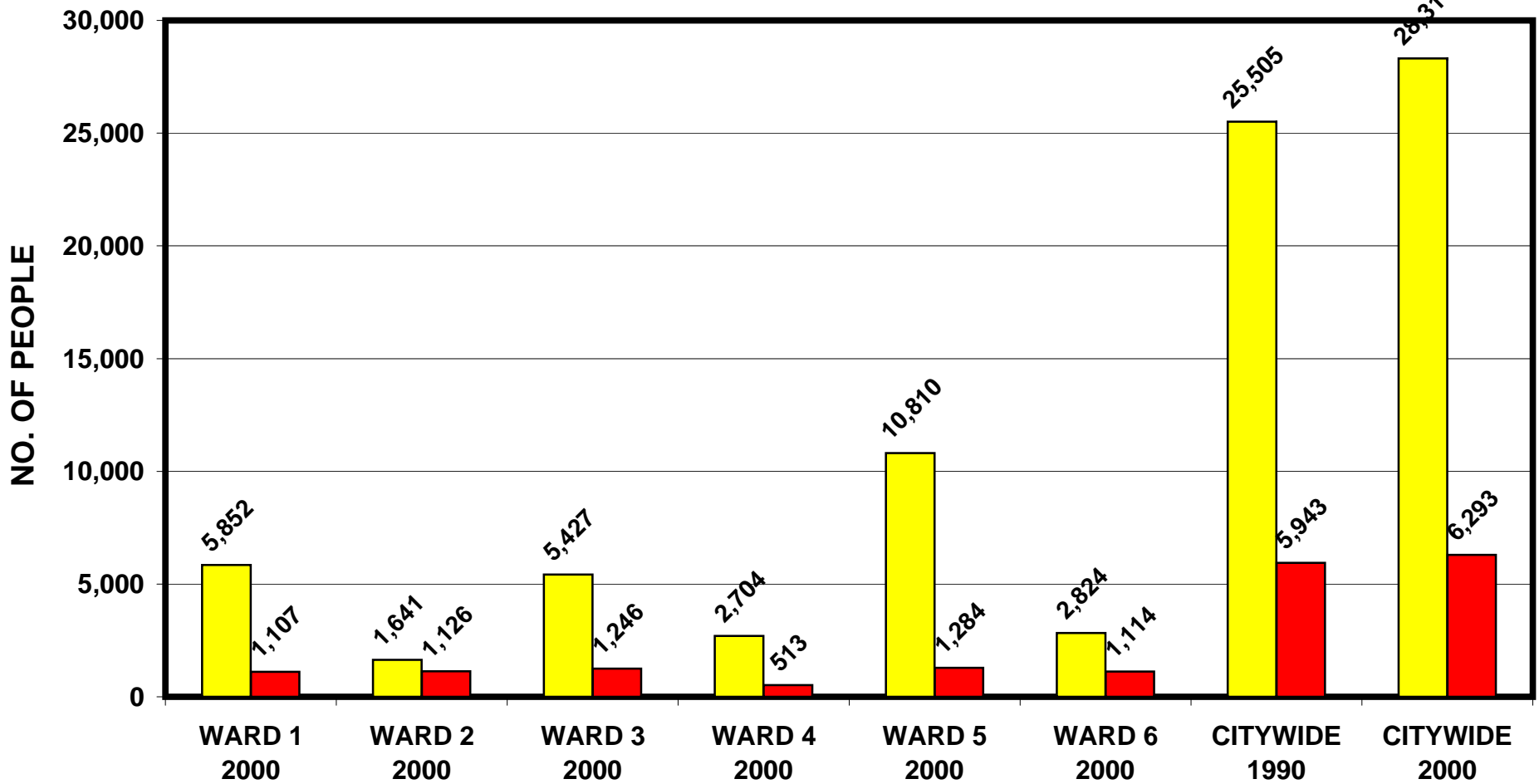
CITY OF TUCSON INCOME BELOW POVERTY (FAMILIES & FEMALE HH)



■ Families w/children under 18
■ Female Householder, w/children under 18

DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN, 1990 & 2000 U.S. CENSUS AND 2005 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN & SENIORS LIVING BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

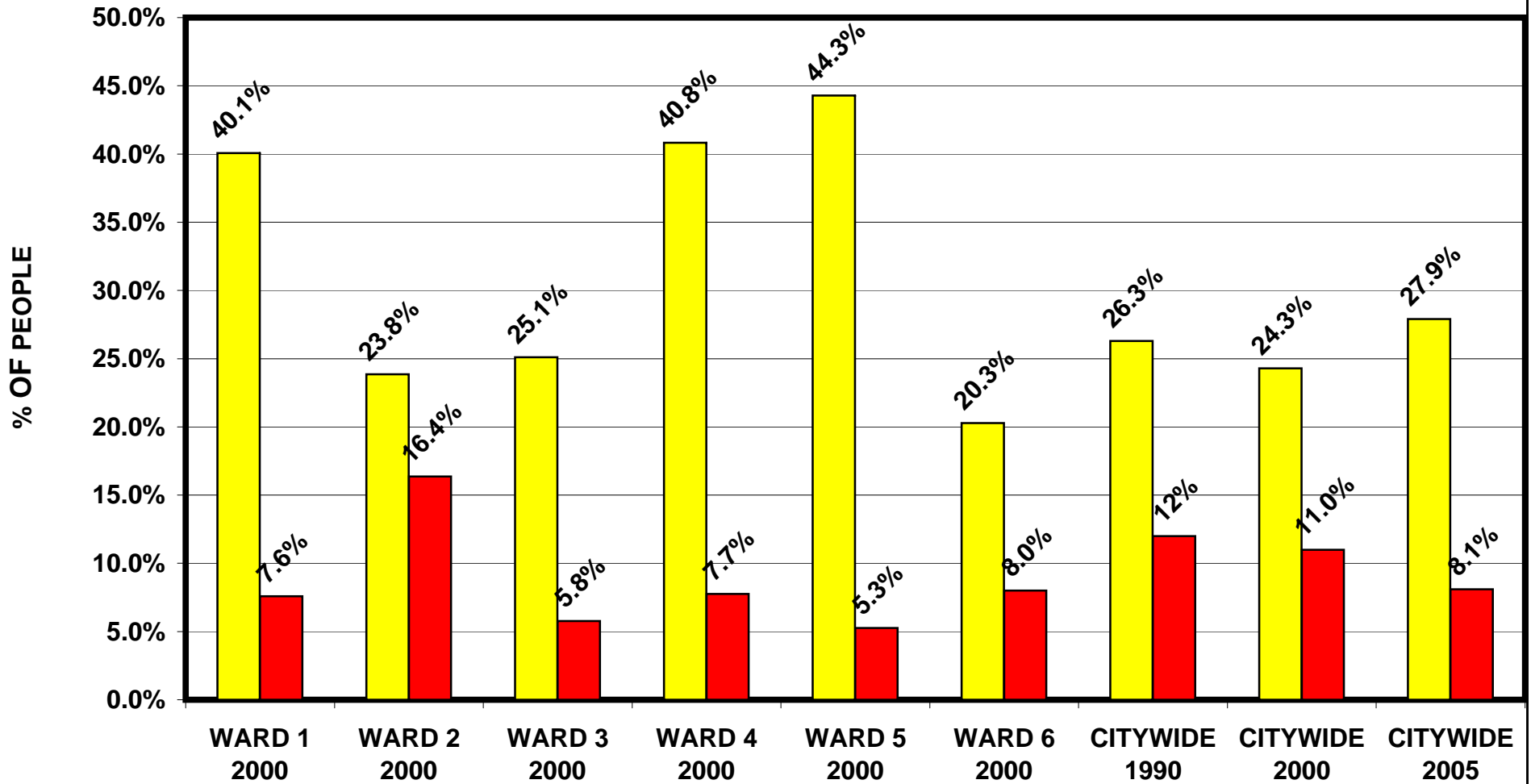


2000 CITYWIDE TOTALS:

- CHILDREN - 0-17 Yrs of Age (29,258)
- SENIORS - 65 Yrs of Age and Over (6,390)

DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN, 2000 CENSUS WARD PROFILES - JANUARY 2007 & 1990 U.S. CENSUS.

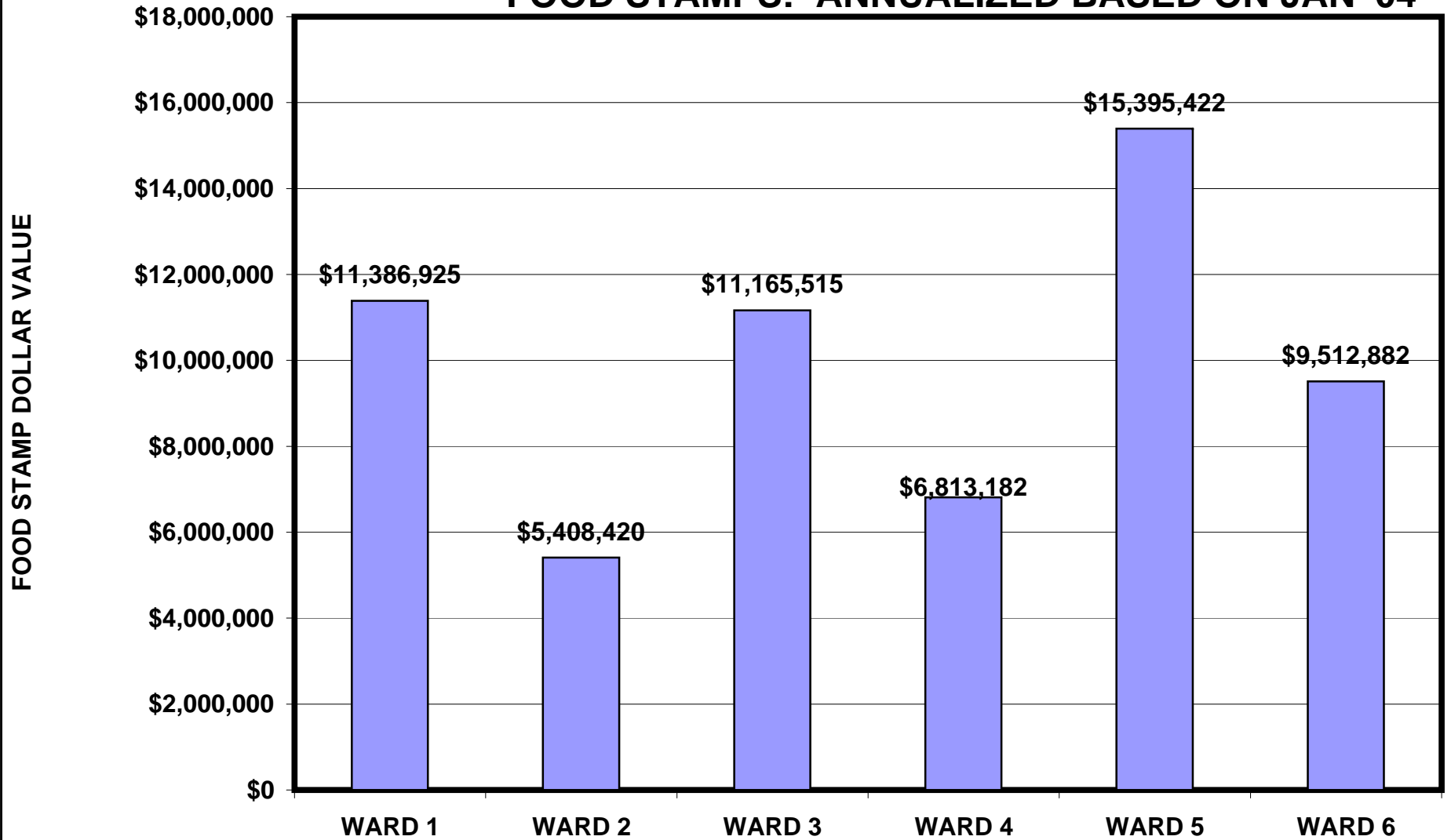
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN & SENIORS LIVING BELOW POVERTY LEVEL



■ CHILDREN - 0-17 Yrs of Age
■ SENIORS - 65 Yrs of Age and Over

DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND URBAN DESIGN, CENSUS 2000 WARD PROFILES – JANUARY 2007, 1990 U.S. CENSUS AND AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY, 2005.

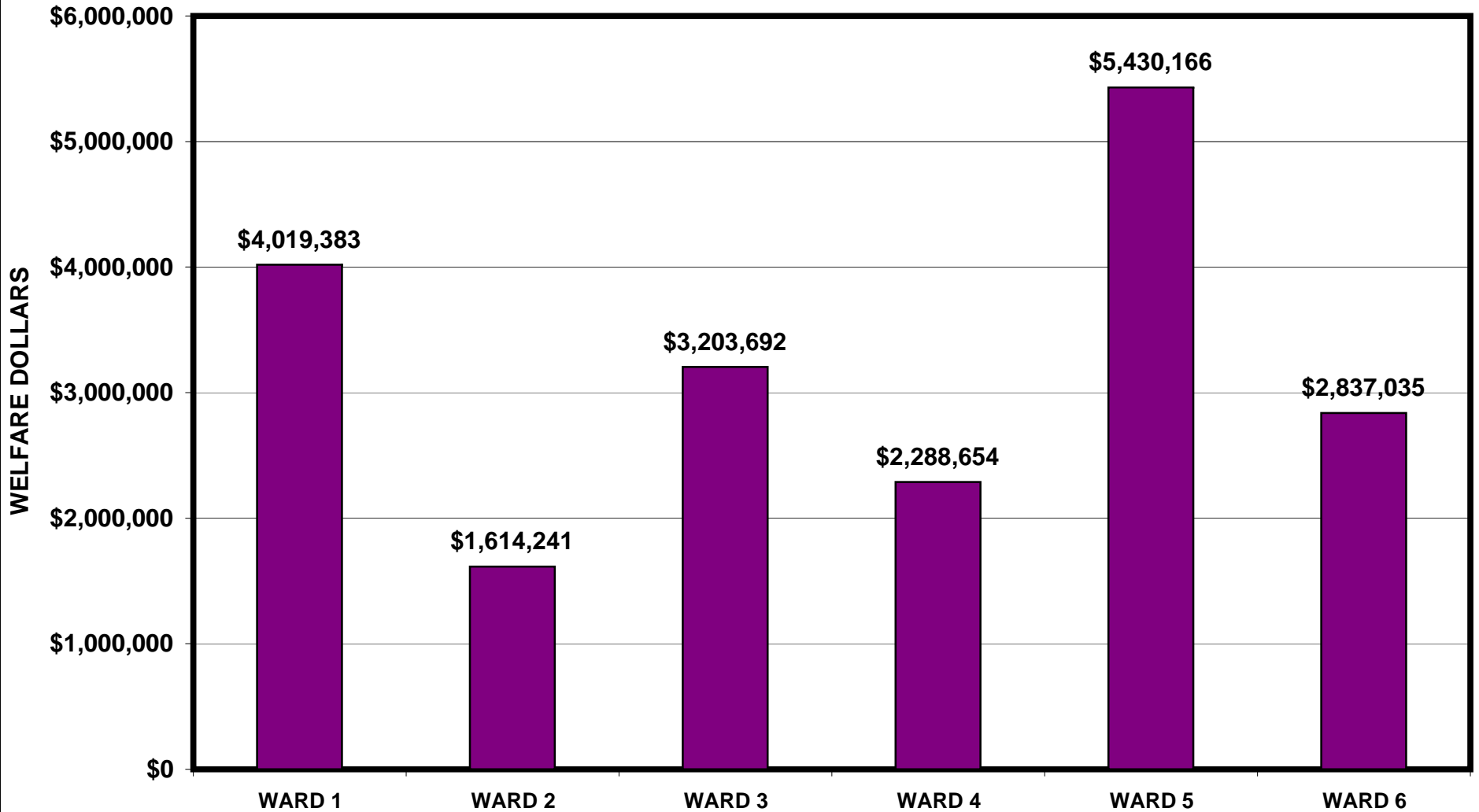
FOOD STAMPS: ANNUALIZED BASED ON JAN '04



DATA SOURCE: INFO FROM STATE OF AZ - RECIPIENTS BY ZIP CODE, JANUARY 2004.

■ CITYWIDE: \$59,682,346

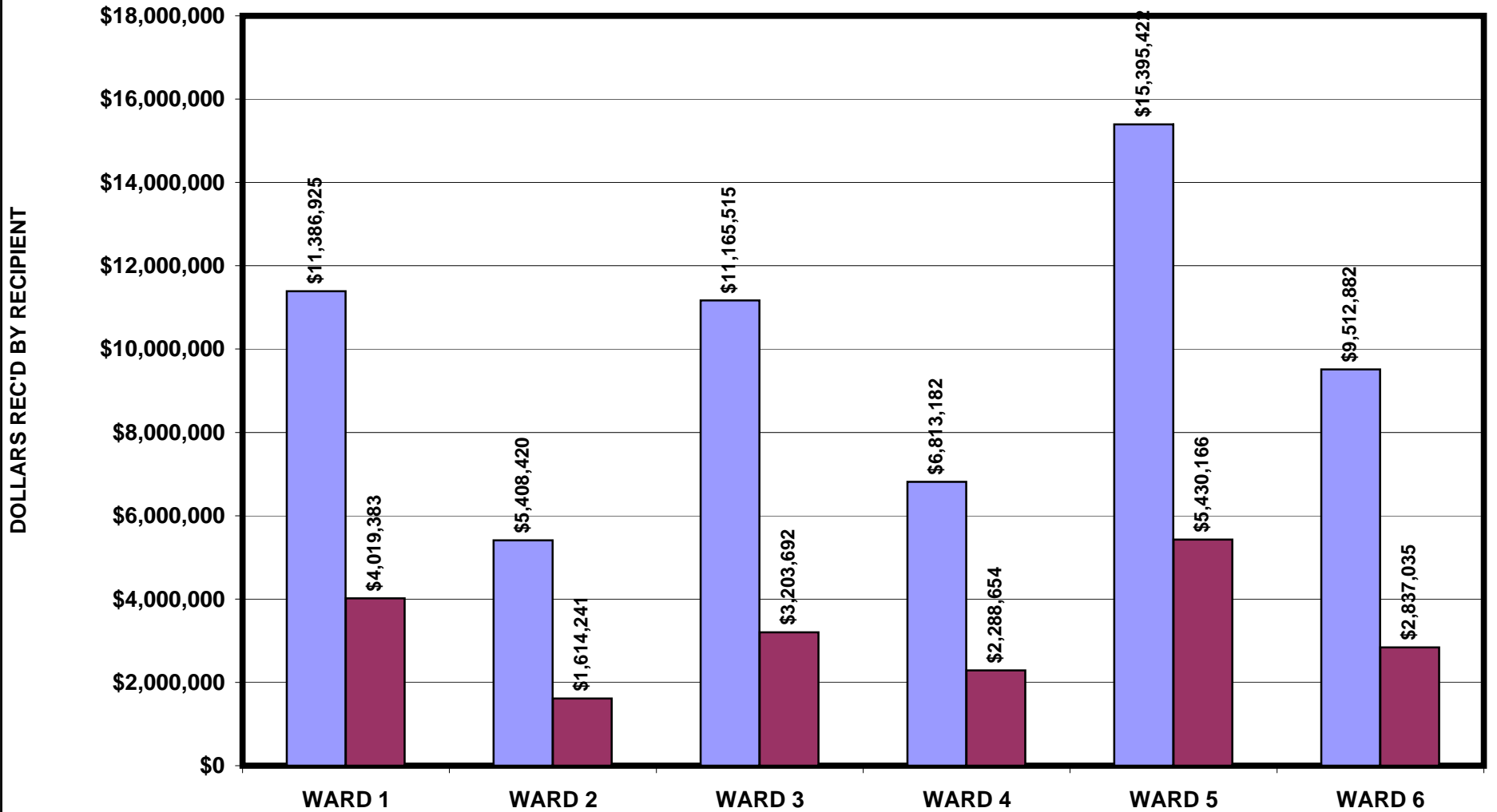
WELFARE: ANNUALIZED BASED ON JAN '04



DATA SOURCE: INFO FROM STATE OF AZ - RECIPIENTS BY ZIP CODE, JANUARY 2004.

■ CITYWIDE: \$19,393,171

FOOD STAMPS & WELFARE: ANNUALIZED BASED ON JAN 2004



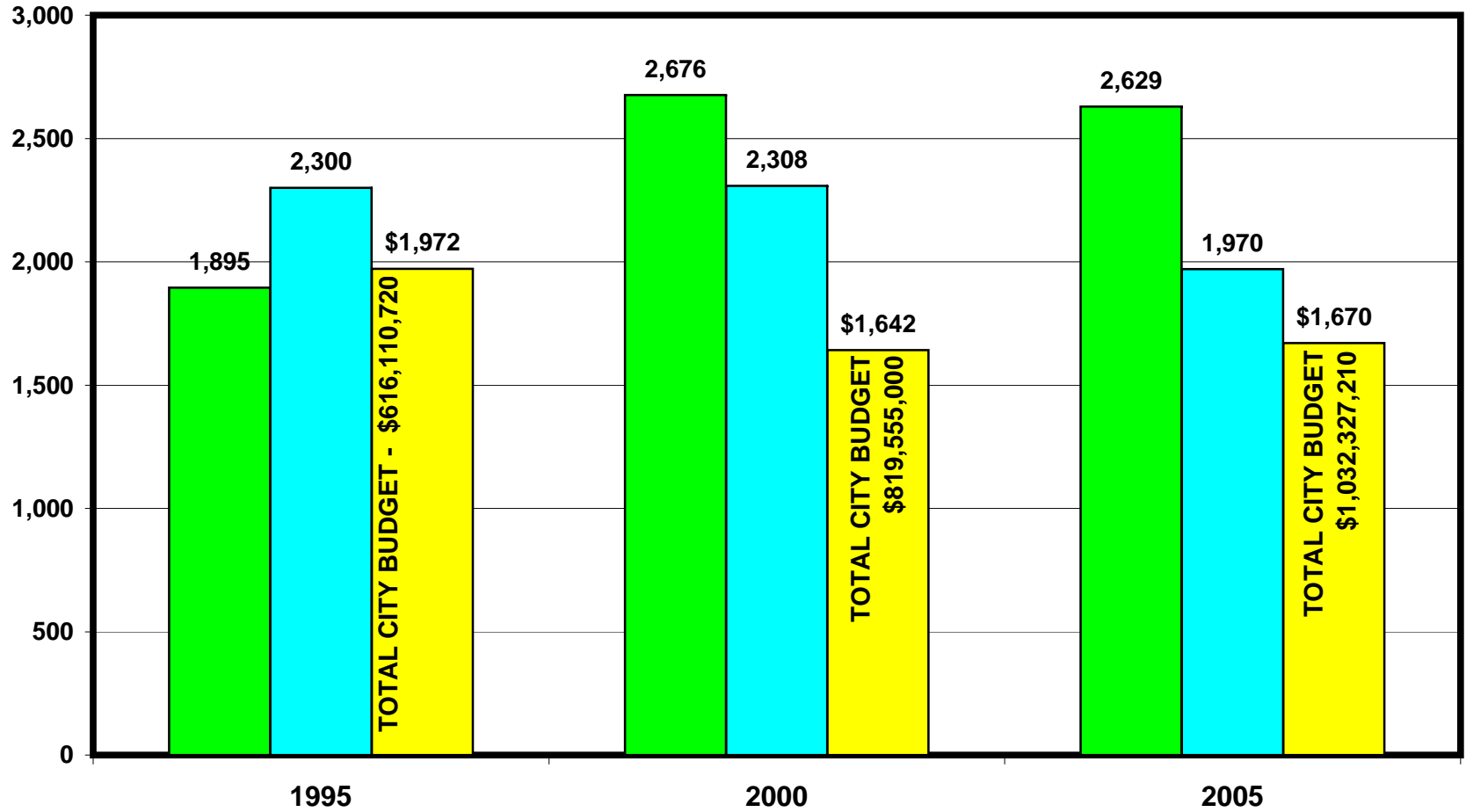
■ FOOD STAMPS (CITYWIDE: \$59,682,346)

■ WELFARE (CITYWIDE: \$19,393,171)

DATA SOURCE: INFO FROM STATE OF AZ - RECIPIENTS BY ZIP CODE, JANUARY 2004.

YOUTH

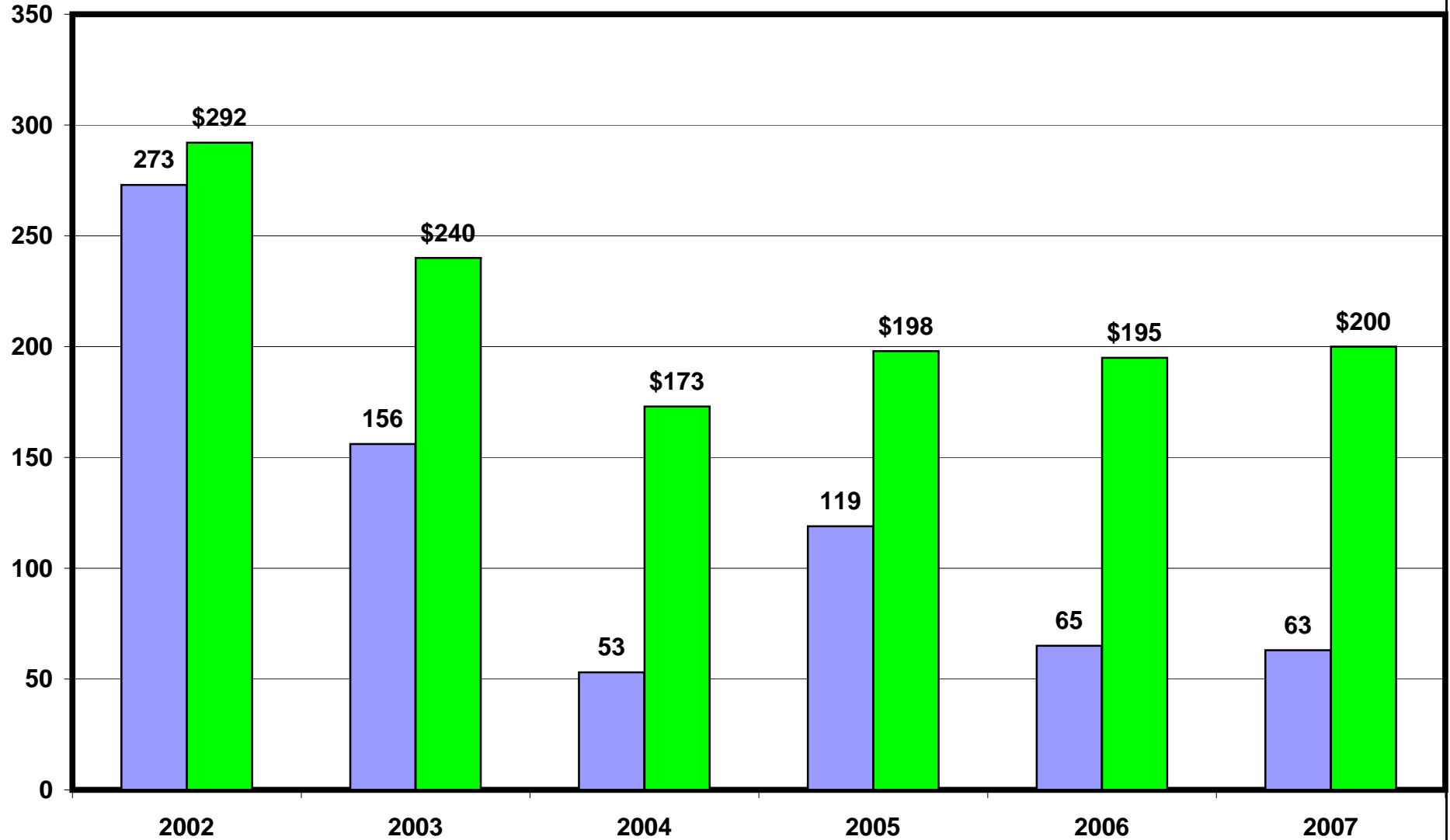
KIDCO PARTICIPANTS & EXPENDITURES



- School Yr Participants
- Summer Participants
- Expenditures (Millions)

DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 2007.

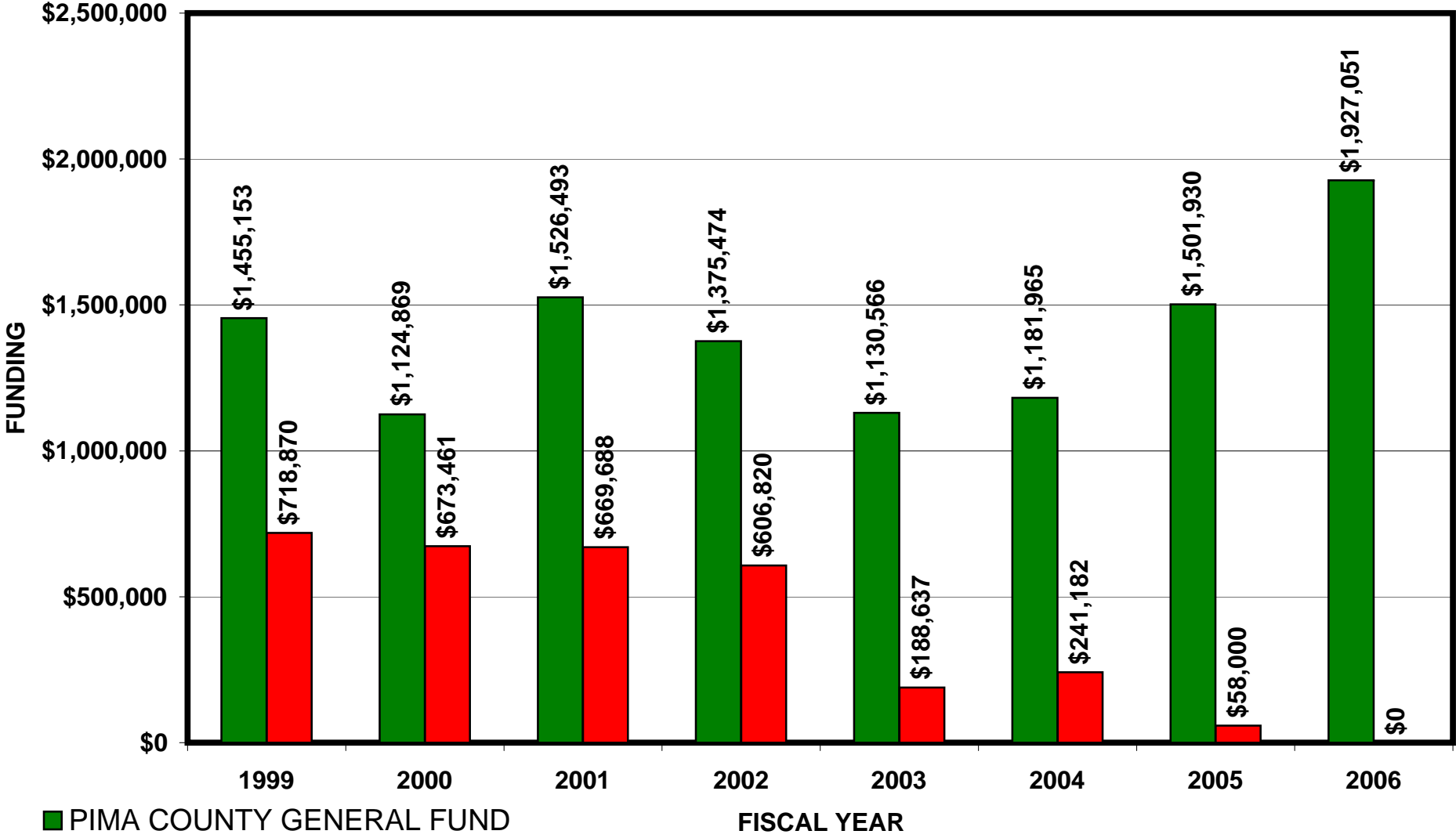
CITY OF TUCSON YOUTH ALLOCATIONS



■ NUMBER OF YOUTH EMPLOYED
■ CITY OF TUCSON YOUTH ALLOCATIONS (IN THOUSANDS \$)

DATA SOURCE: CITY OF TUCSON DEPARTMENT OF NEIGHBORHOOD RESOURCES,
DECEMBER 2006 AND JANUARY 2007.

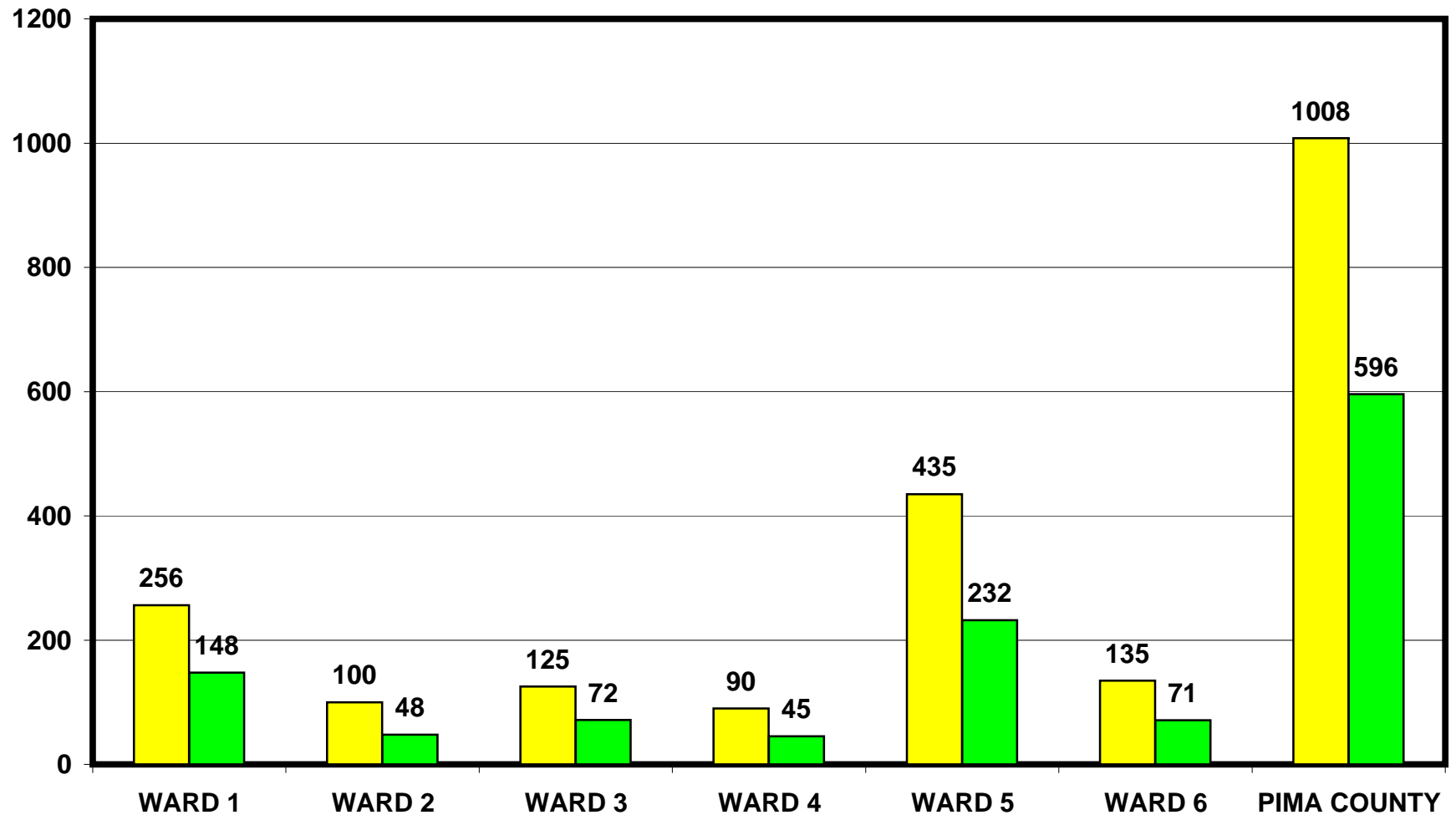
ONE STOP YOUTH FUNDING HISTORY



■ PIMA COUNTY GENERAL FUND
■ CITY OF TUCSON SUMMER YOUTH & YEAR RD YOUTH

DATA SOURCE: PIMA COUNTY COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 2007

PIMA COUNTY SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

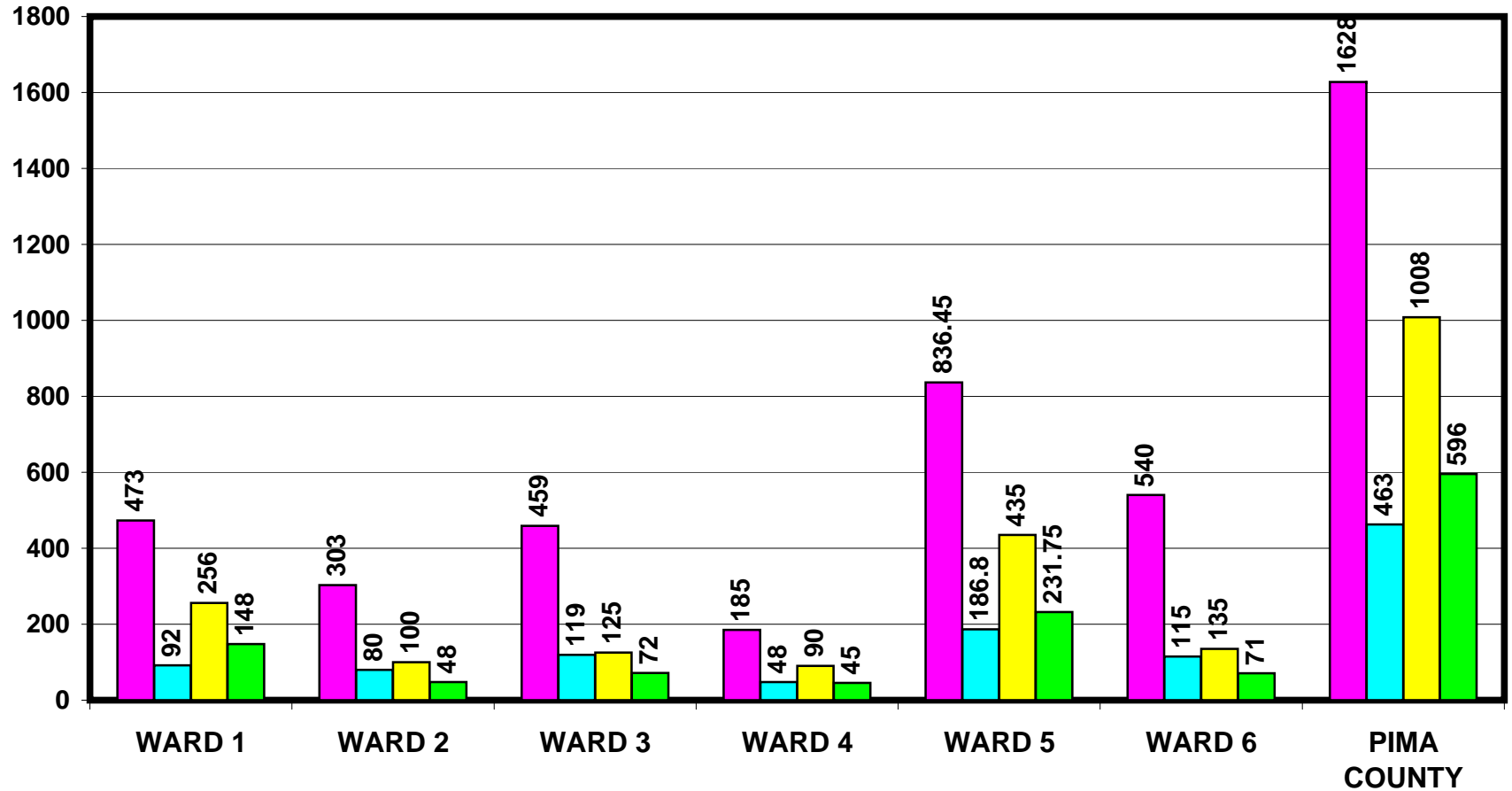


■ SUMMER YOUTH APPLICANTS-2,149

■ SUMMER YOUTH PARTICIPANTS-1,211

DATA SOURCE: ONE STOP CAREER SERVICES FROM PIMA COUNTY
COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 2007.

PIMA COUNTY ONE STOP SERVICES

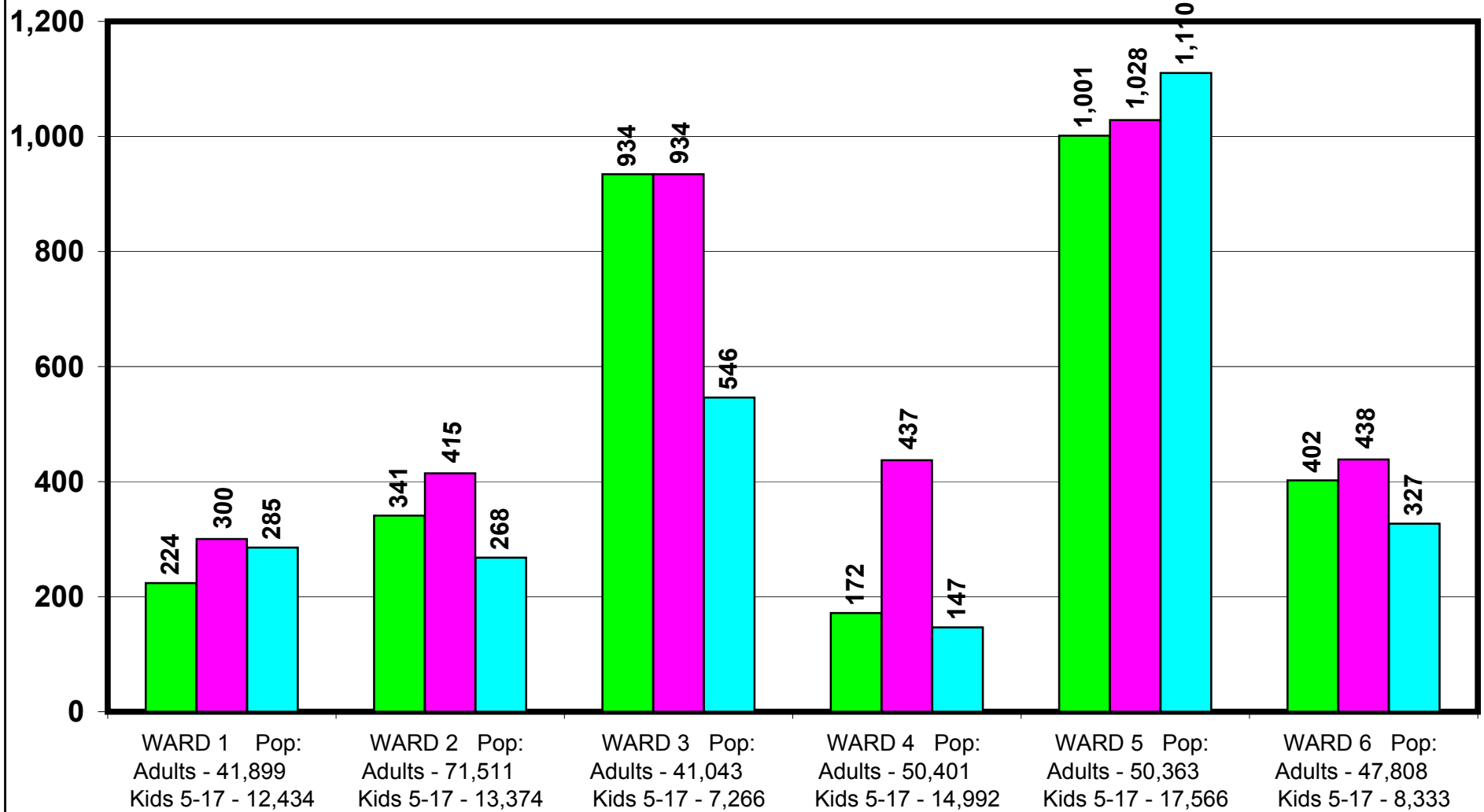


- ONE STOP CUSTOMERS-TOTAL 4,424
- WIA PARTICIPANTS-TOTAL 1,101
- SUMMER YOUTH APPLICANTS-2,149
- SUMMER YOUTH PARTICIPANTS-1,211

DATA SOURCE: ONE STOP CAREER SERVICES FROM PIMA COUNTY
COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 2007.

MENTAL HEALTH & SUBSTANCE ABUSE

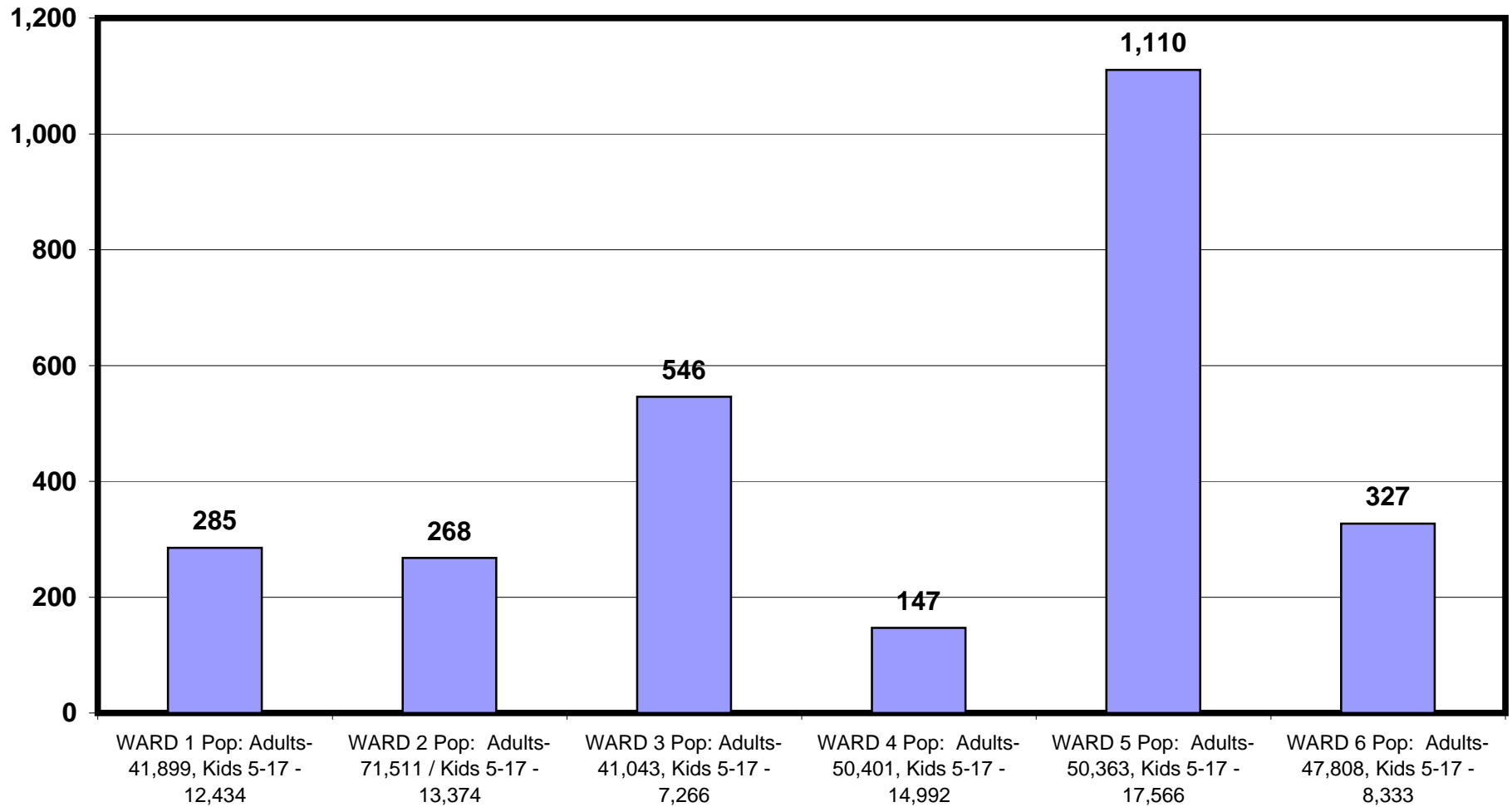
ENROLLEES IN CPSA SYSTEM



- ENROLLEES IN SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS SYSTEM
- ENROLLEES IN GENERAL MENTAL HEALTH / SUBSTANCE ABUSE SYSTEM
- NO. OF KIDS ENROLLED IN CPSA SYSTEM

DATA SOURCE: COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA (CPSA) - POPULATION & ENROLLEES PER CENSUS TRACT, JANUARY 2007

NO. OF KIDS ENROLLED IN CPSA SYSTEM



DATA SOURCE: COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA (CPSA) - POPULATION & ENROLLEES PER CENSUS TRACT, JANUARY 2007