



# **Pinal County Strategic Crisis Management Meeting**

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***A “Changing Faces of Poverty” Project***  
**January 21, 2008**

**Conducted by:**  
**United Way of Pinal County**  
**Community Action Human Services Agency**  
**Arizona Community Action Association**  
**Pinal Gila Council for Senior Citizens**  
**Cenpatico**

**Prepared by:**  
**Partnership for Community Development**  
**John Burk, Ph.D., & Richard Knopf, Ph.D.**

## Meeting Overview

Concerned citizens, public officials, and nonprofit organizations convened on January 21<sup>st</sup>, 2009 at the Property Conference Center in Casa Grande to conduct a Strategic Crisis Management Meeting focused on addressing the increase in poverty in Pinal County. The meeting was conducted in partnership with United Way Pinal County, Community Action Human Resources Agency (CAHRA), Arizona Community Action Association (ACAA), Pinal Gila Council for Senior Citizens, and Cenpatico. The meeting objective was to identify community assets, recruit volunteers, and create networks to address poverty in Pinal County.

The meeting was facilitated by Arizona State University's Partnership for Community Development which was commissioned to support ACAA's "Changing Faces of Poverty" project designed to increase awareness of poverty throughout the State of Arizona. The meeting started with Charity Russell, Executive Director of United Way Pinal County, presenting recent poverty-related facts and statistics that set the conditions for the assembly of 87 attendees to work in small groups and begin addressing poverty in Pinal County.

The work conducted in small groups was facilitated by ASU and consisted of having the groups identify community assets, recruit volunteers and develop community networks that could undertake particular poverty issues within Pinal County. Each group did their work on worksheets that served as the data recording device that were collected and are documented in this report. Groups also presented their findings to facilitators who shared their responses with the entire assembly.

ASU was charged to produce this report the intent of which is to share the results of the meeting with stakeholders and community members County-wide. Groups that meet subsequently can also use the information to generate further ideas and actions that stem the rise of poverty and work toward reducing it to improve the quality of life among Pinal County residents.

The report contains Pinal County poverty facts and statistics and the results of the work each group did as reflected on the worksheets they produced. Additional Pinal County data is provided in the appendix which is taken from ACAA's Data Book and Community Action Programs Needs and Assets Assessment (dated October, 2008).

## **The Effects of Poverty on Pinal County**

The meeting began with a welcome by Charity Russell, Executive Director of Pinal County United Way and Cynthia Zwick, Executive Director of the Arizona Community Action Alliance. Charity provided the following facts and statistics about poverty in Pinal County in her opening remarks:

### *Poverty Trends in Pinal County*

#### Foreclosure rates increasing:

- In December 2008, there were 1177 Foreclosures alone (RealtyTrac.com).
- Pinal County saw a 288% increase in foreclosure filings compared to February 2007 (RealtyTrac.com).
- Arizona is rated the 4th highest foreclosure rate in the country.
- Renters are also being affected by the foreclosures/
  - They are losing their deposits, first and last month's rent, and being evicted.
  - Some having been laid off and unable to qualify for another home.

#### Unemployment rate increasing:

- Pinal County – April, 2008 was 4.8%, November, 2008 was 7.8%, a 3% increase since April (Economagic.com).
- Arizona's unemployment rate is 6.1% so Pinal County is nearly 2% higher than the rest of the state.
- Pinal County has experienced six plant closures (PTI Hickory Springs, Mobile Mini, Strocal, Alliance Components, Palm Harbor, Intechra) (DES JOBS).

- Diamond Plastics is moving towards closing and has already laid off 23 people.
- Bull Moose Tube laid off 30 people while Artistic Pavers laid off 20.
- In April, Pinal County had 5221 people unemployed; in November 8603 were unemployed (DES JOBS).
- Important qualifier: unemployment rates are based only on the number of people who actually filed a claim. Many do not.
- Additionally, it may take 8 to 10 weeks to process an unemployment claim due to the rising backlog in claims. An unemployed person could wait months before they receive their first check. This is due to the shortage of staff and increase in demand.

#### Impacts on Food Banks:

- The food banks are seeing an increase in demand for food and a decrease in donations.
- According to United Food Banks, in 2008 there has been a 25% increase in food boxes from the previous year.
  - (2007 – 45,754; 2008 - 58,765)
- There has also been a 27% increase in the number of people served.
  - (2007 – 116,000; 2008 – 158,584)
- The MASH Unit in Casa Grande has gone from serving 6000/month to 10,000/ month.
  - People are coming and sleeping outside waiting for food distribution.
- This phenomenon has become common and in some areas of Pinal County the food banks are reporting a 63% increase in service delivery.

#### Impacts on Social Services:

- We are seeing an increase in services and a decline in the staffing patterns available to serve those in need.
- The state has been on a hiring freeze. This has increased caseloads on existing employees with a higher demand for services.

- An example from DES: DES offices now have to enforce capacity codes in their offices. People have to wait outside of DES offices waiting for one person to leave before they can enter; offices had exceeded capacity of those awaiting services.

Families:

- Are finding it more difficult to pay for essential items such as food, gas and medicine.
- Utilities such as heating, cooling or phone services. (53% AARP)
- Mortgage and rent. (26%=AARP 5/08)
- According to the AARP seniors have seen a 66% increase.
- People have to cut medicine in half or having to choose between their medicine or bills.
- More and more children are becoming homeless and families having to live in cars.

*Impacts of Increasing Poverty*

Who is not getting served and why?

- Unfamiliarity of Resources
  - The face of poverty is changing. People needing services are not the ordinary people whom have been needing services.
  - We are seeing an influx of middle class people who are not familiar with the services available.
  - We are seeing highly educated individuals needing to find service.
  - We are receiving emails asking if there is even such thing as food stamps anymore (which is now called SNAP).
- Waiting Lists
  - CAHRA – 1000 people a month on waiting lists.
  - People are getting turned away from services because there are simply no more funds available.

- Elderly Home Delivered Meals programs are seeing waiting lists that they never have before.
- Supply and Demand
  - Demand is up and supply is down. In most cases, funding has decreased while request for services has increased. Staff is decreasing while demand for services is increasing.

**Bottom line:** Immediate needs of individuals and families must be met while also creating financial stability so they can return to self-sufficiency as quickly as possible.

## **Group Work and Results**

The assembly was divided into 11 diverse groups comprised of public officials, non-profit leaders, front-line case managers, and concerned citizens of Pinal County. ASU facilitated the process and provided definitions of a health community, community leadership, and assets-based community development to frame the groups' discussion regarding identifying community assets, recruiting volunteers, and developing networks to address poverty in Pinal County.<sup>1</sup>

**Healthy Community:** A place where all people can meet their economic, social, physical, cultural and spiritual needs; work together for the common good; and participate in creating their future.

**Community Leader:** a person who works with others to develop and sustain a healthy community.

**Community Leadership:** occurs when anyone, regardless of title or position, recognizes an issue or opportunity and works *with and through* others to take some type of action. Leadership competencies include: Framing ideas, building social capital, mobilization resources

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<sup>1</sup> Krile, J.F., (2006). *The Community Leadership Handbook*. St. Paul, MN: Fieldstone Alliance.

- Framing ideas includes:
  - Identifying community assets
  - Analyzing community problems
  - Accessing community data
  - Developing a community Vision
  - Translating Vision into action
  
- Mobilizing resources includes:
  - Analyzing stakeholders
  - Building coalitions
  - Building effective community teams
  - Recruiting and sustaining volunteers

Given the definitions the groups were provided with a focal question to guide their efforts: **How can *you* mobilize resources (assets) to address poverty in Pinal County?**

The groups were provided with two worksheets. The first was designed to have the groups brainstorm all of the community assets that could address poverty in Pinal County (i.e., nonprofits, faith-based organizations, businesses and business groups, community service groups, volunteers -- both individuals and groups, government agencies, and individuals, families, and associations). The second worksheet focused on creating a network of community assets taken from the first worksheet that could engage in working on a particular poverty issue (e.g., food, shelter, rent/utility assistance, etc.). The groups recorded their work on both worksheets and reported their findings on the second worksheet to facilitators who shared the results with the entire assembly. The output of each group is provided in the next section. The outcomes can be used in subsequent community meetings to continue to move

forward on addressing poverty in Pinal County. Other Pinal County statistics are provided in the Appendix.

### **Group One**

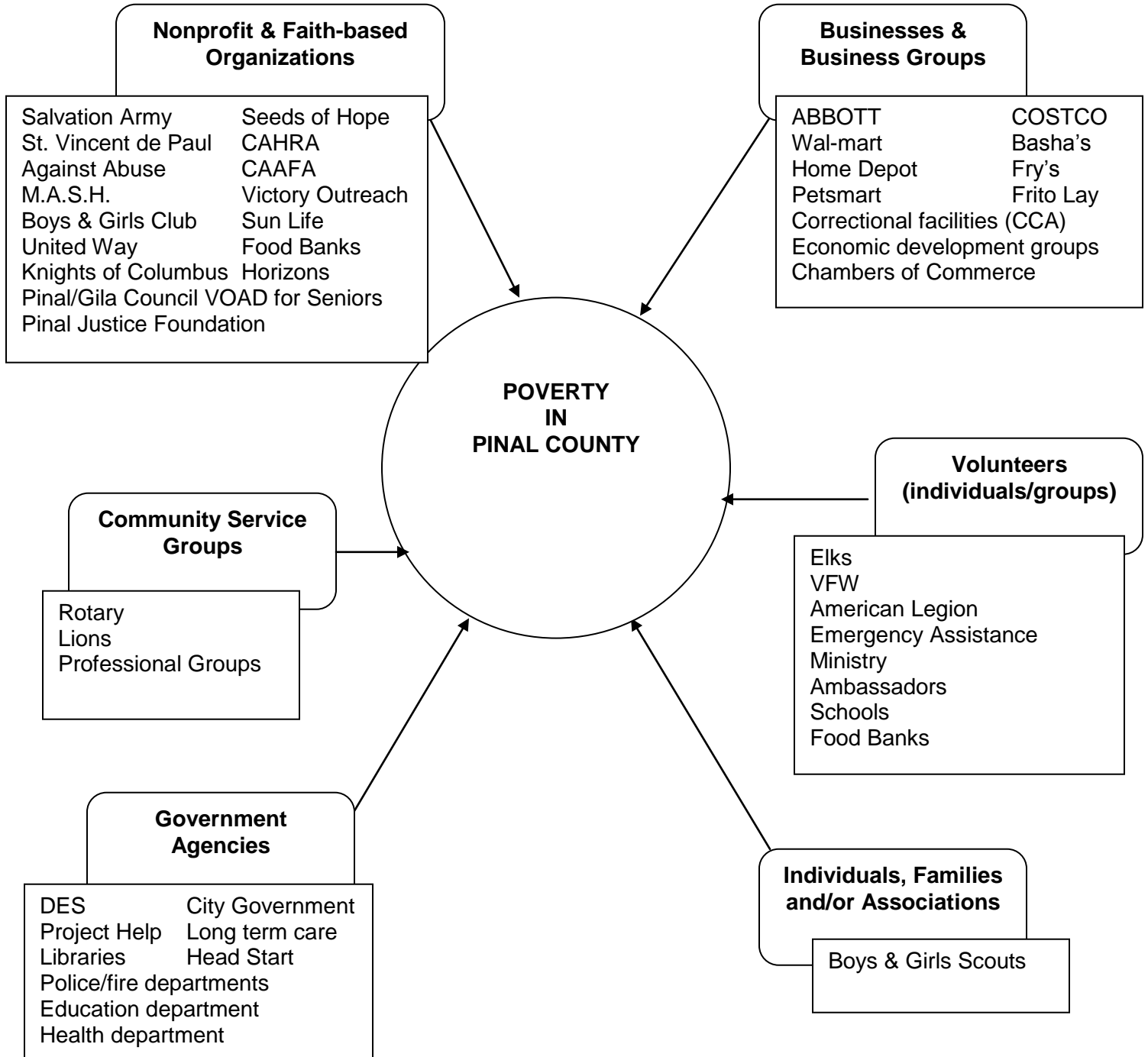
This group chose to focus on homelessness with the prime focus on prevention by targeting those who have received eviction notices. Those facing eviction would be given a choice to participate in a mentoring/education program for six months in exchange for rental/mortgage assistance so they could remain in their home. A “Safety Net” of organizations like CAHRA, Salvation Army, and faith-based organizations would collaborate to administer and support the program. Courts would also be included as community assets whereby any court costs associated with eviction would be waived so that the individuals and families in need would not be further penalized financially.

Outcomes: Individuals and families would remain in their homes and not add to those that need shelter in Pinal County. The “Safety Net” program would provide them with long-term life skills, tools for self-reliance, and a route by which to avoid becoming homeless. Both short-term and long-term solutions are desired.

**FIGURE 1: GROUP ONE ASSET MAP**

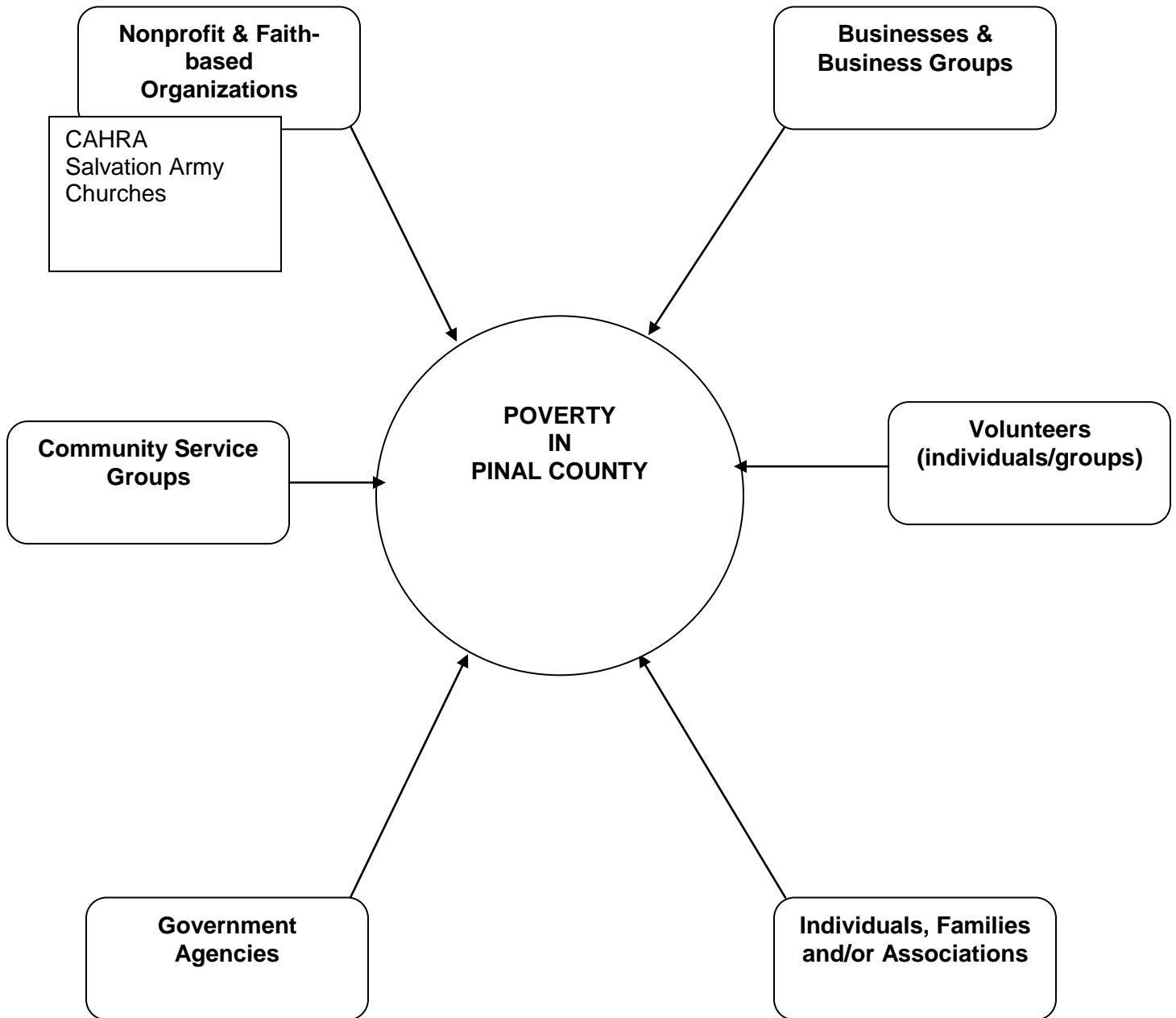
**Identify Community Assets and Recruit Volunteers  
To Address Poverty in Pinal County**

*(List All Potential Partners; How will they be recruited? How will you recruit volunteers [leaders, individuals, & organizations]?)*



**FIGURE 2: GROUP ONE NETWORK MAP**

**Create Community Networks that can respond to increased demand  
(Choose 1 or 2 organizations from each grouping from the previous worksheet;  
how can they mobilize and share resources to address poverty in Pinal County?  
Who would lead the network? What tasks will the network perform?)**



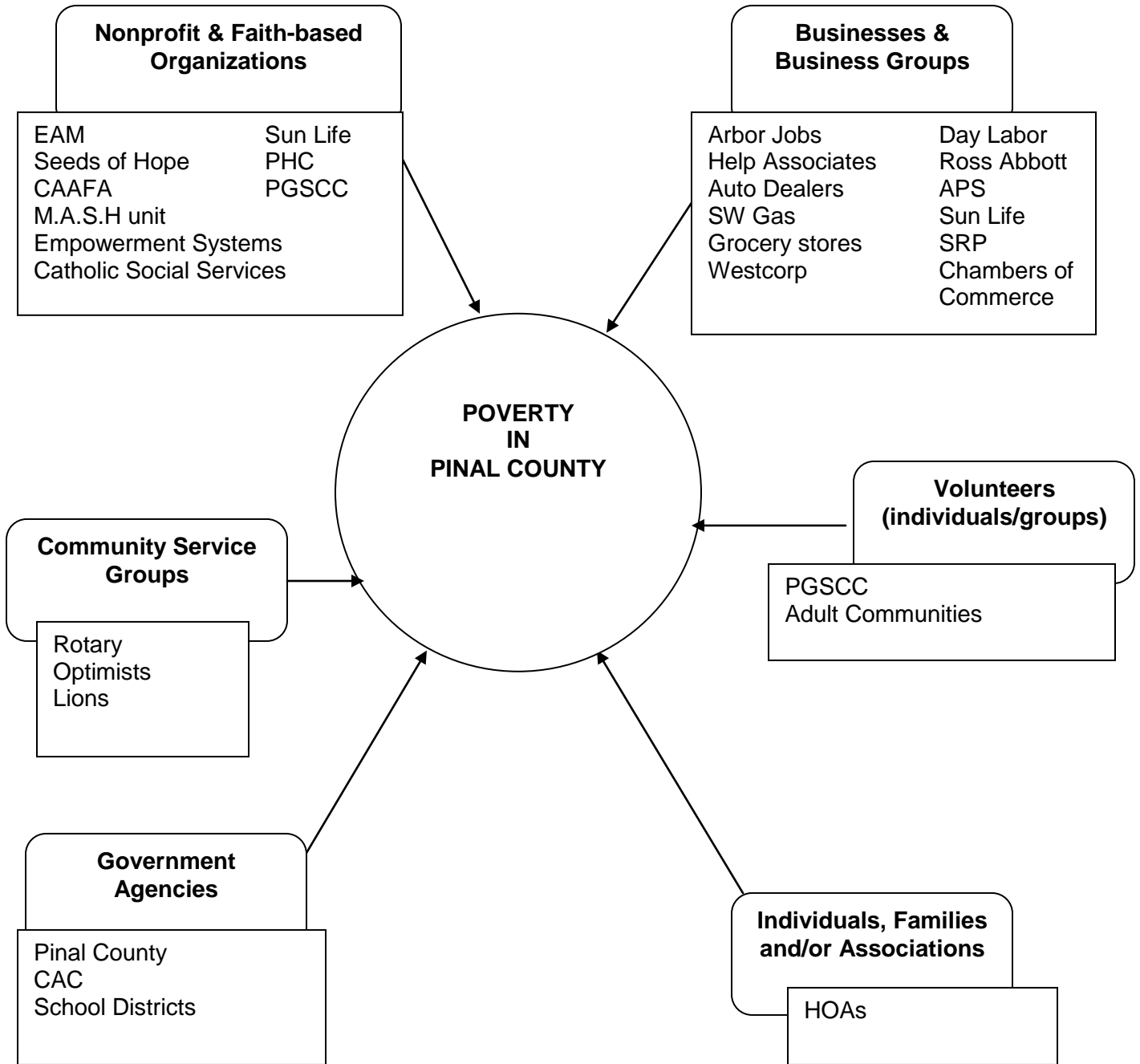
### **Groups Two & Three**

Groups two and three developed central coalitions of organizations to address the “new” faces of poverty—the middle class who can no longer afford to pay their bills due to increasing costs of healthcare, food, utilities, gas, etc. One approach was to develop a County-led coalition that included utilities companies, local businesses, financial institutions, chambers of commerce and volunteer organizations to provide assistance to such individuals and families. Another approach was to develop a networking team or ad hoc task force led by cities and city councils that would be comprised of for-profit, non-profit, and government board members, community specialists, and volunteers to define the challenge and potential solutions for helping this increasing segment of the community experiencing poverty for the first time.

**FIGURE 3: GROUP THREE ASSET MAP**

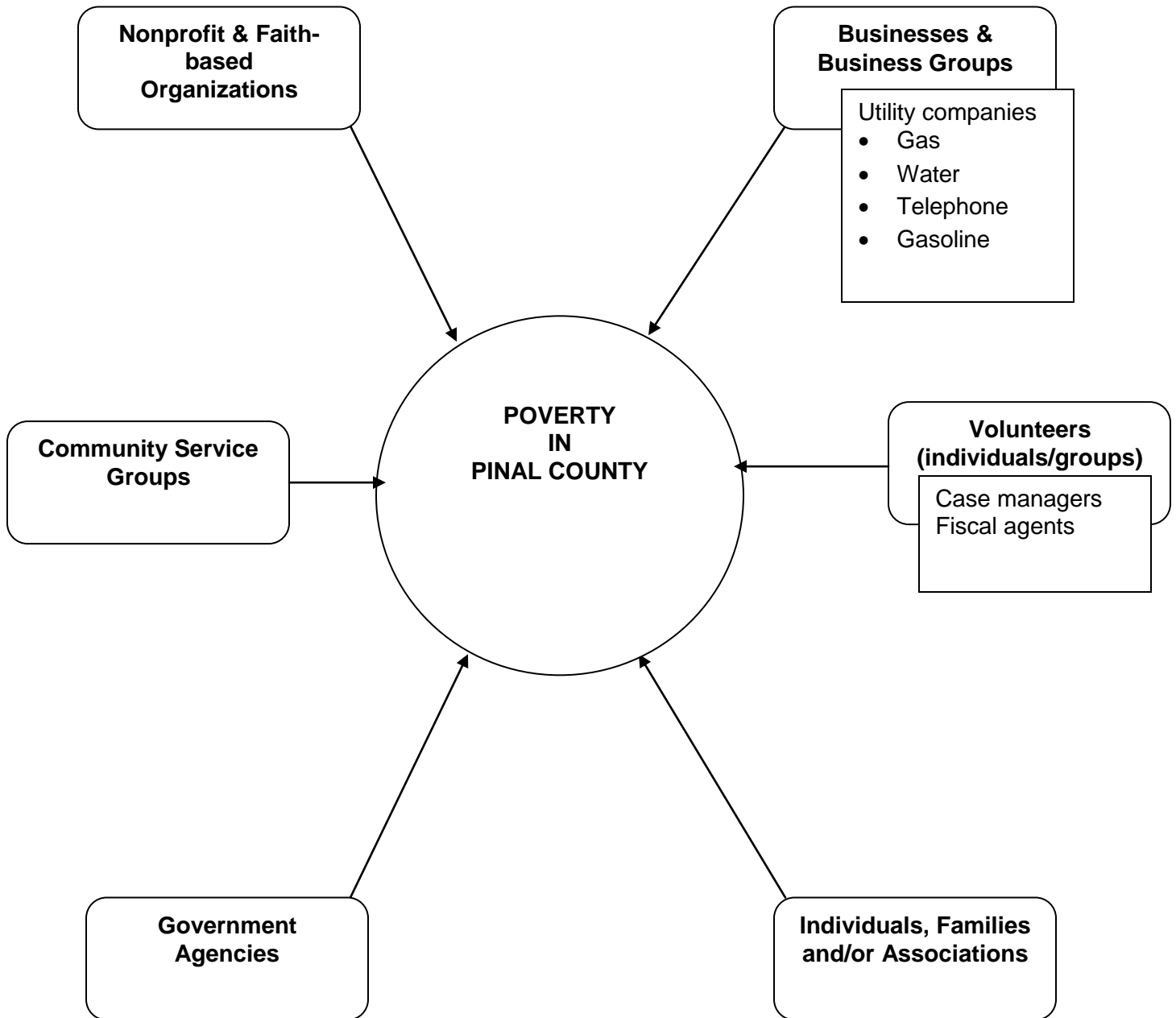
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**FIGURE 4: GROUP THREE NETWORK MAP**

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## **Group Four**

Group four focused on food security for individuals and families in Pinal County. The primary challenge identified by the group was the inability of someone to call and get the human services they need without being redirected multiple times to multiple agencies. Getting food is a basic need and immediate priority for those that do not have it. A coalition of community food banks, grocery stores, businesses, volunteers, local government agencies, and school districts can develop a network by which to share resources related to food and get the information out to those who need it most. Group four developed the following framework to focus the efforts:

Plan: Help to assure that Pinal County families have food security by focusing on community education regarding resource accessibility.

Action:

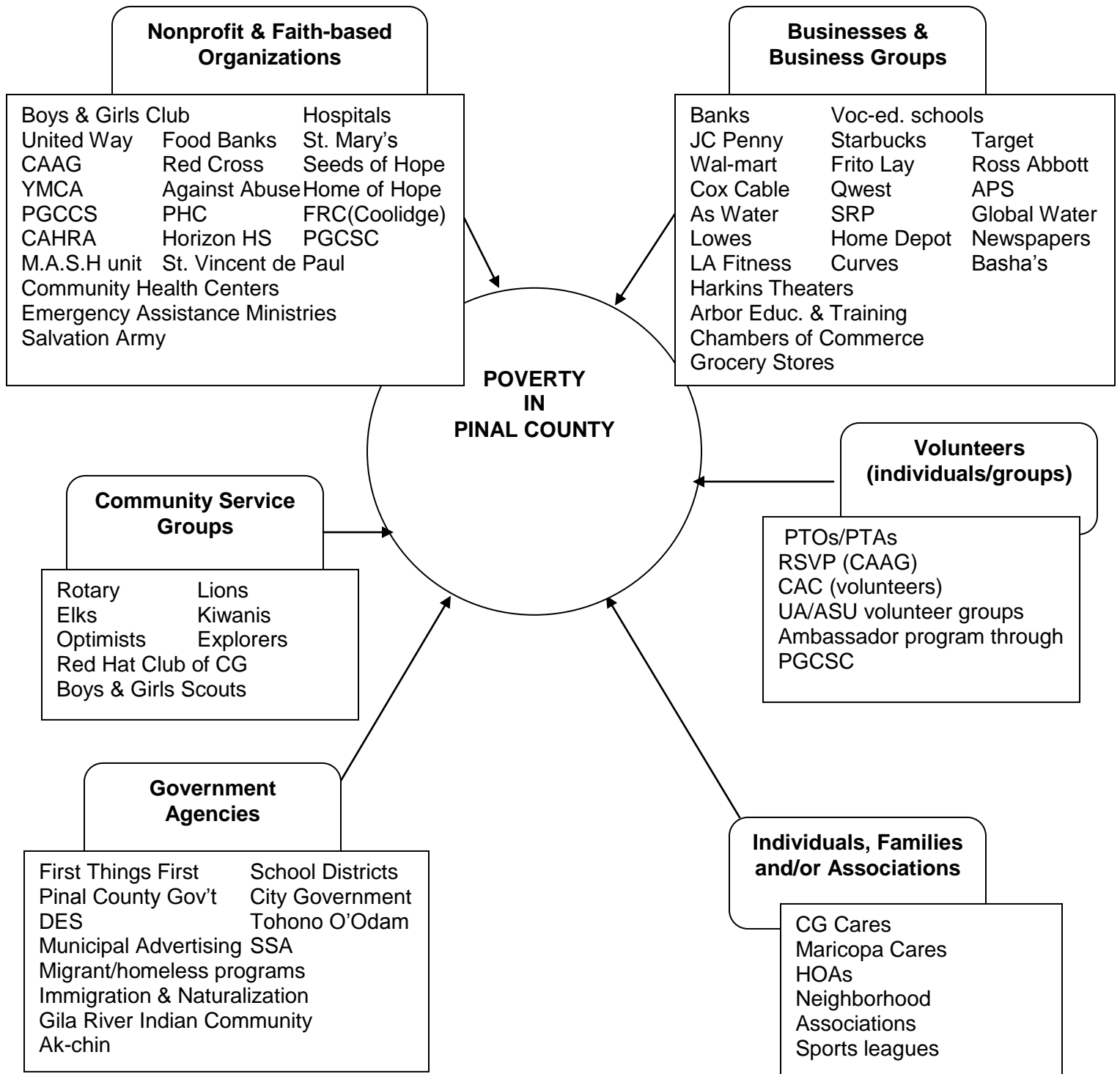
- 1) Develop a current list of resources that help with food needs
- 2) Distribute contact information for each resource to relevant agencies
- 3) Distribute information regarding resources to local media outlets (cable, newspaper, municipal broadcasting, church bulletins, and HOA newsletters).
- 4) Work to develop a coordinated one-stop reference point (i.e., 1-800-number)

Outcomes to achieve: Families can access services within two phone calls.

**FIGURE 5: GROUP FOUR ASSET MAP**

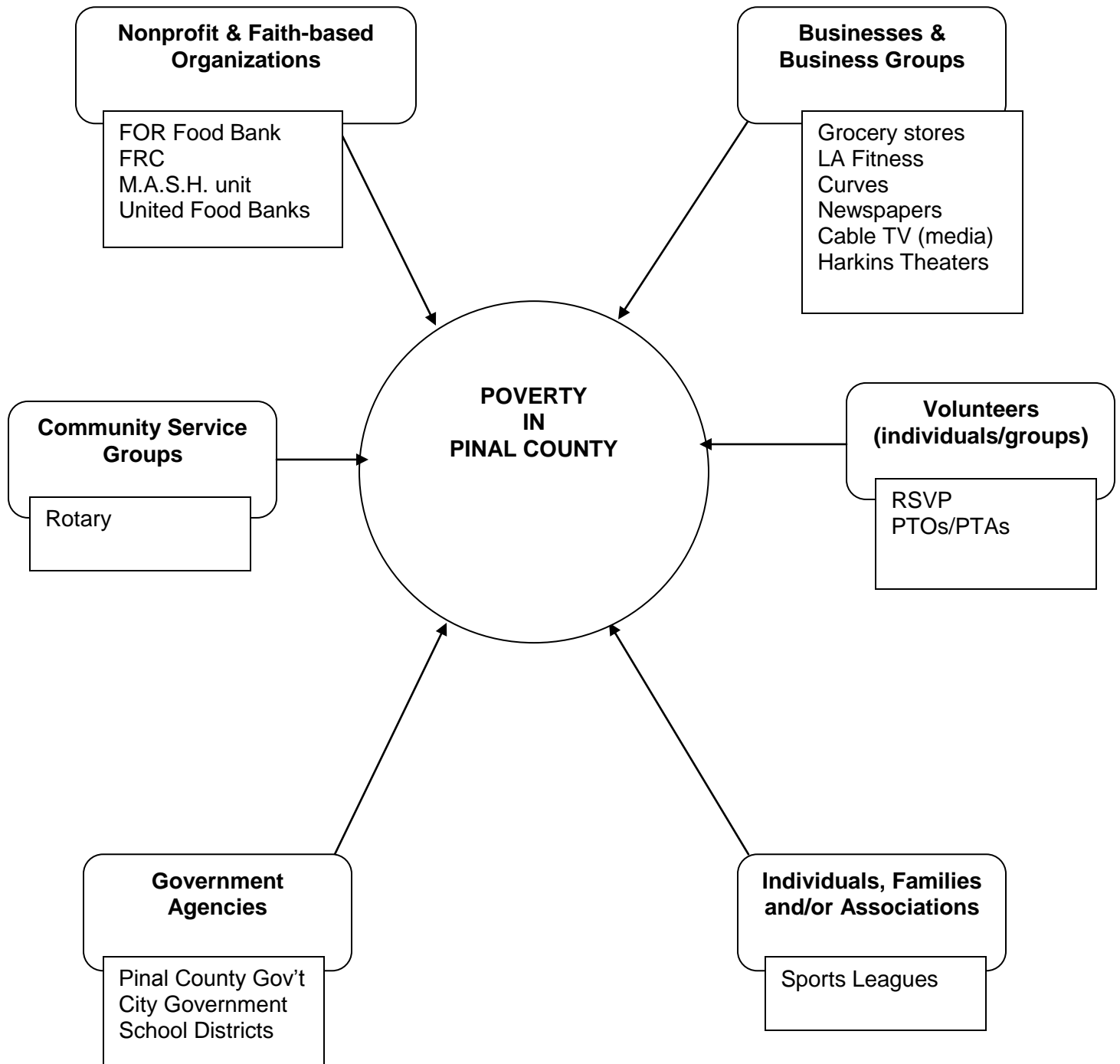
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**FIGURE 6: GROUP FOUR NETWORK MAP**

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## **Group Five**

Group five worked on developing a governing/leadership body that would become a support system for human service agencies to fall back on the state and federal funding is cut. Such a body would establish a vision and outcomes to achieve, provide guidance to other groups or agencies providing human services, and determine where gaps in services exist and how to fill them. The concept is to work within existing networks to focus collect efforts on helping the most vulnerable in Pinal County. The following is a framework that would guide the governing/leadership body comprised of CAHRA, United Way, APS, Wal-mart, United Food Banks, Pinal County Government, and Indian Communities:

Concept: Create a support system for agencies to fall back on when state/federal funding is cut.

Solution: Identify/organize all resources currently existing and present them; Identify priorities (places to live, food, etc.); focus on priority resources.

Outcome: Ensure that the asset team (governing body) is made up of people who could execute resources. Each meeting will result in decisions. Have an online updateable database from which to draw resources.

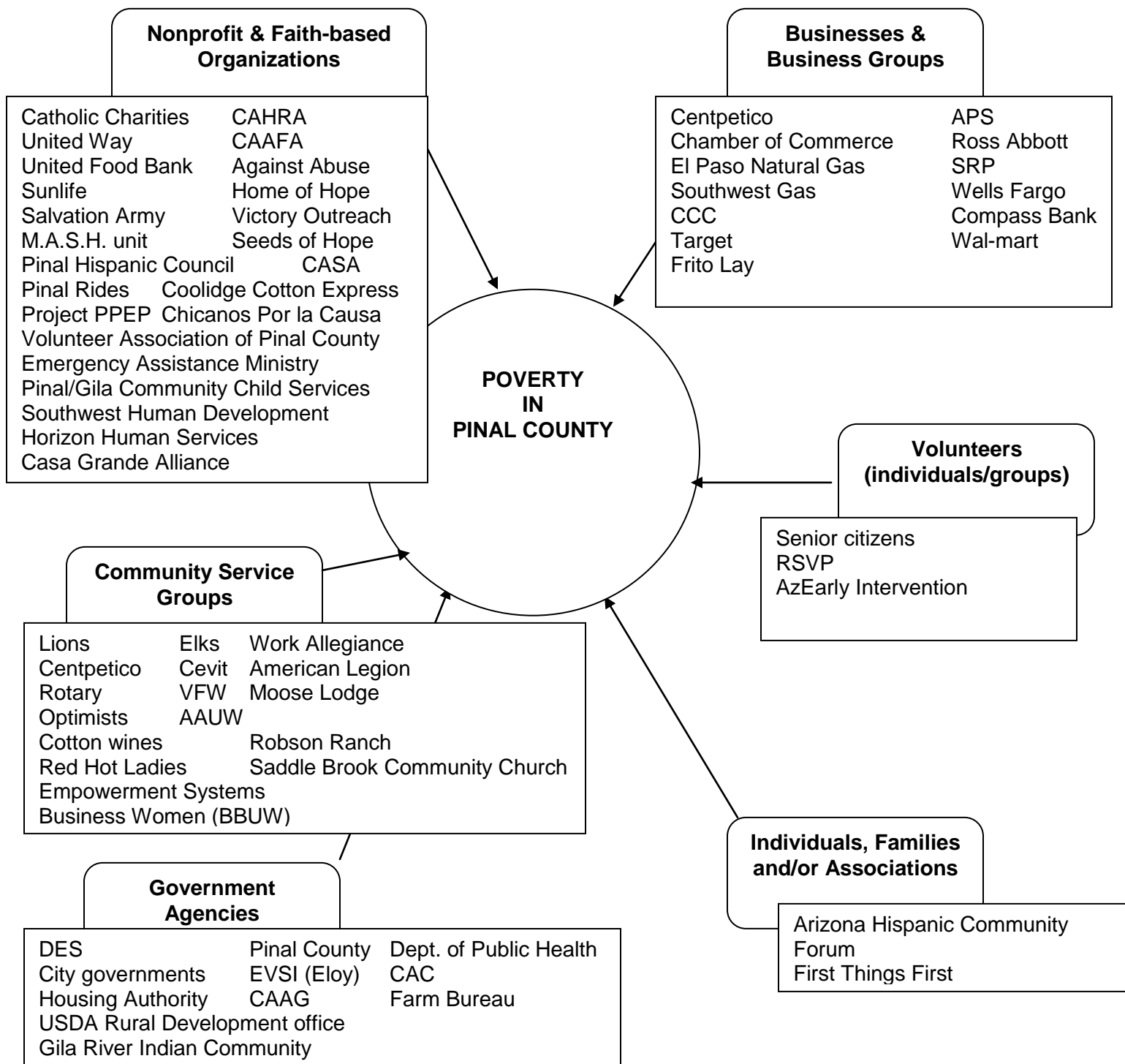
Process:

- 1) Identify Pinal County resources/agencies (see worksheet).
- 2) Take full inventory of resources available.
- 3) Ensure agencies that are under-staffed are aided in finding volunteers.
- 4) Using Pinal County resources website, use it to communicate capacity on a regular basis (monthly).

**FIGURE 7: GROUP FIVE ASSET MAP**

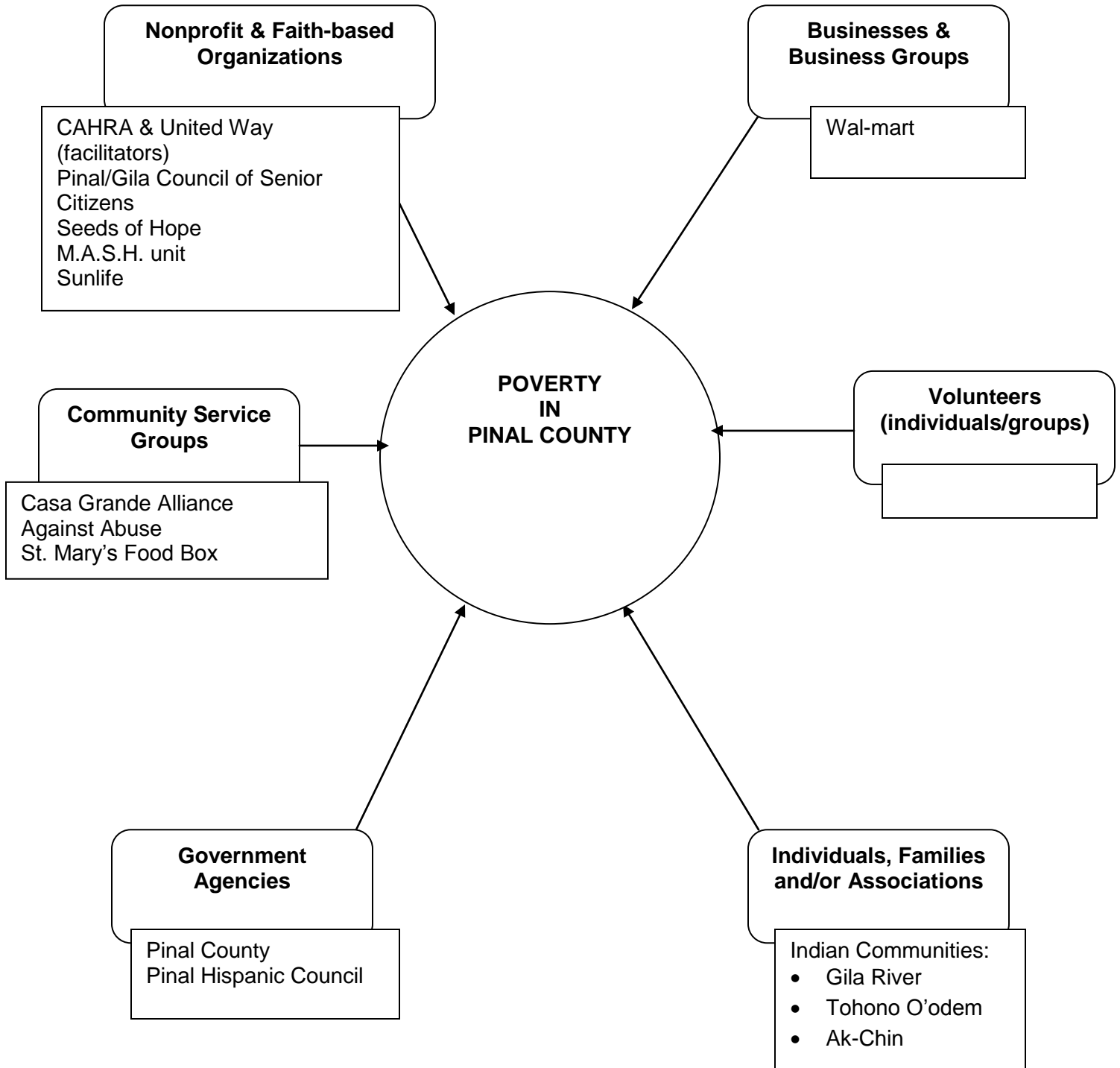
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**FIGURE 8: GROUP FIVE NETWORK MAP**

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## **Group Six**

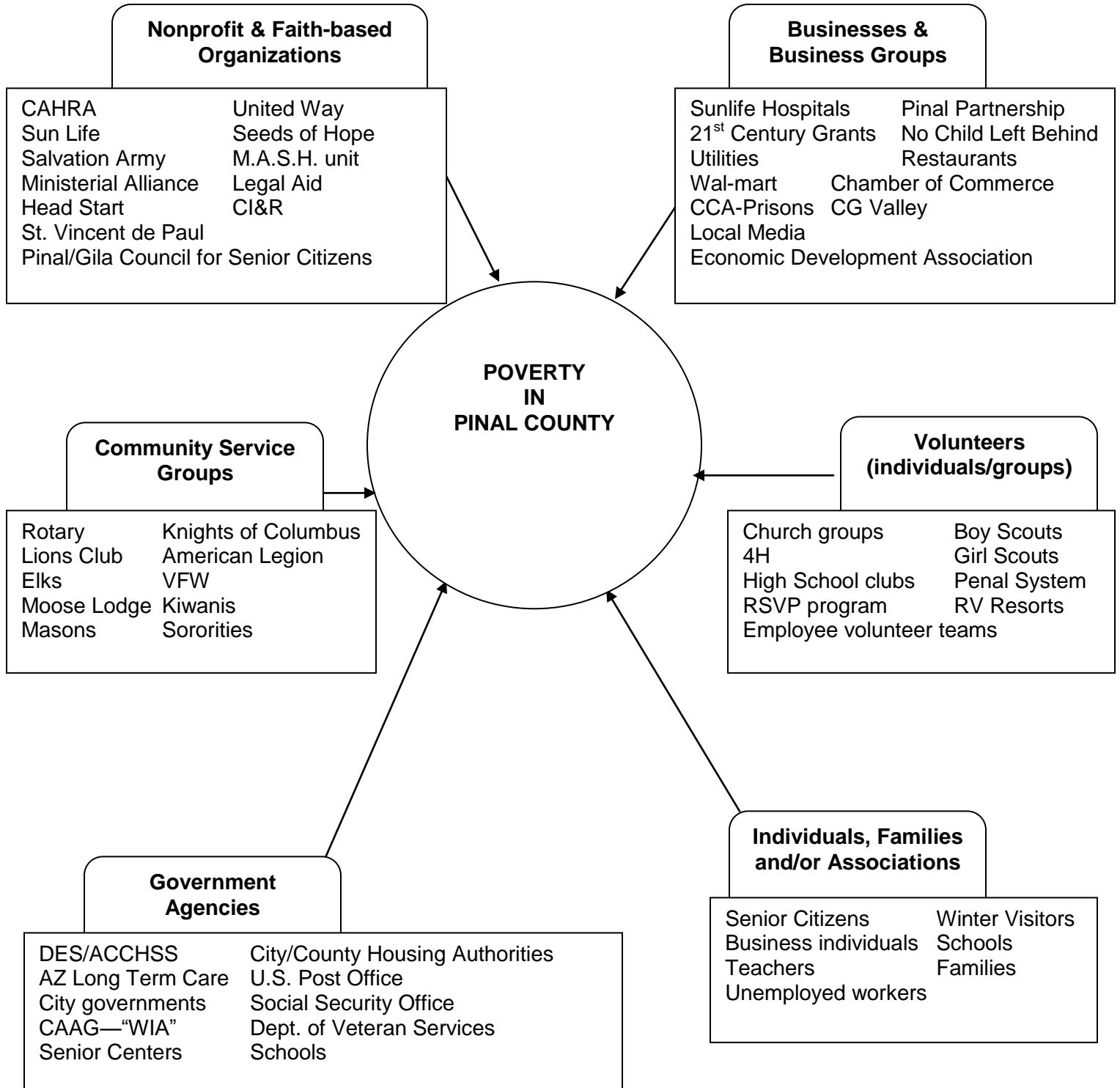
Group six worked on identifying a lead organization that could bring community assets and resources together and deliver services and meet the basic needs of individuals and families most efficiently. St. Vincent de Paul was identified as the organization that could coordinate and provide resources, volunteers, and services and help avoid duplication of effort among human service providers. The idea is to develop an organization that can bring community groups together to provide emergency food and shelter services and become a clearinghouse and network so to refer agencies to county-wide resources. Community partners include nonprofits, community service organizations, City mayors, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, and winter visitors who can serve as volunteers.

Outcome: services are provided efficiently and basic needs are met.

**FIGURE 9: GROUP SIX ASSET MAP**

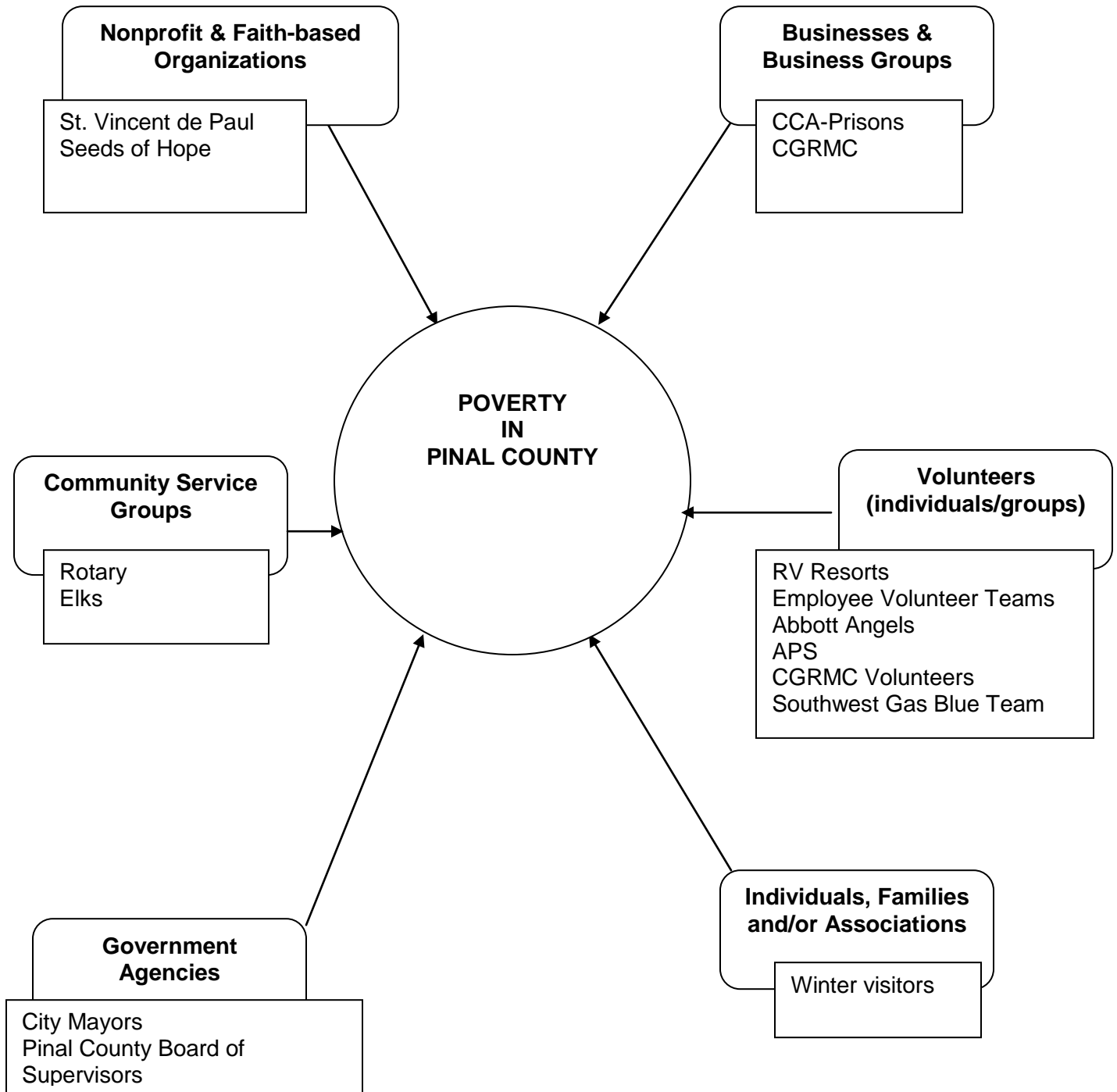
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**FIGURE 10: GROUP SIX NETWORK MAP**

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## **Group Seven**

Group seven focused on the fact that human service agencies are overwhelmed by demand and do not have the capacity to keep up. Such agencies can draw up a volunteer workforce to meet the demand but they need a volunteer recruitment network to support agencies' needs. United Way and RSVP could serve as volunteer coordination agencies with CAHRA and Seeds of Hope providing the network into human service agencies needing help. Volunteers can come from local businesses, civic organizations, colleges, schools, PTOs, cities, etc. Such volunteers need training and placement support which United Way and RSVP could provide.

Thus, the plan is to create a volunteer recruitment network to harness human resources in Pinal County through:

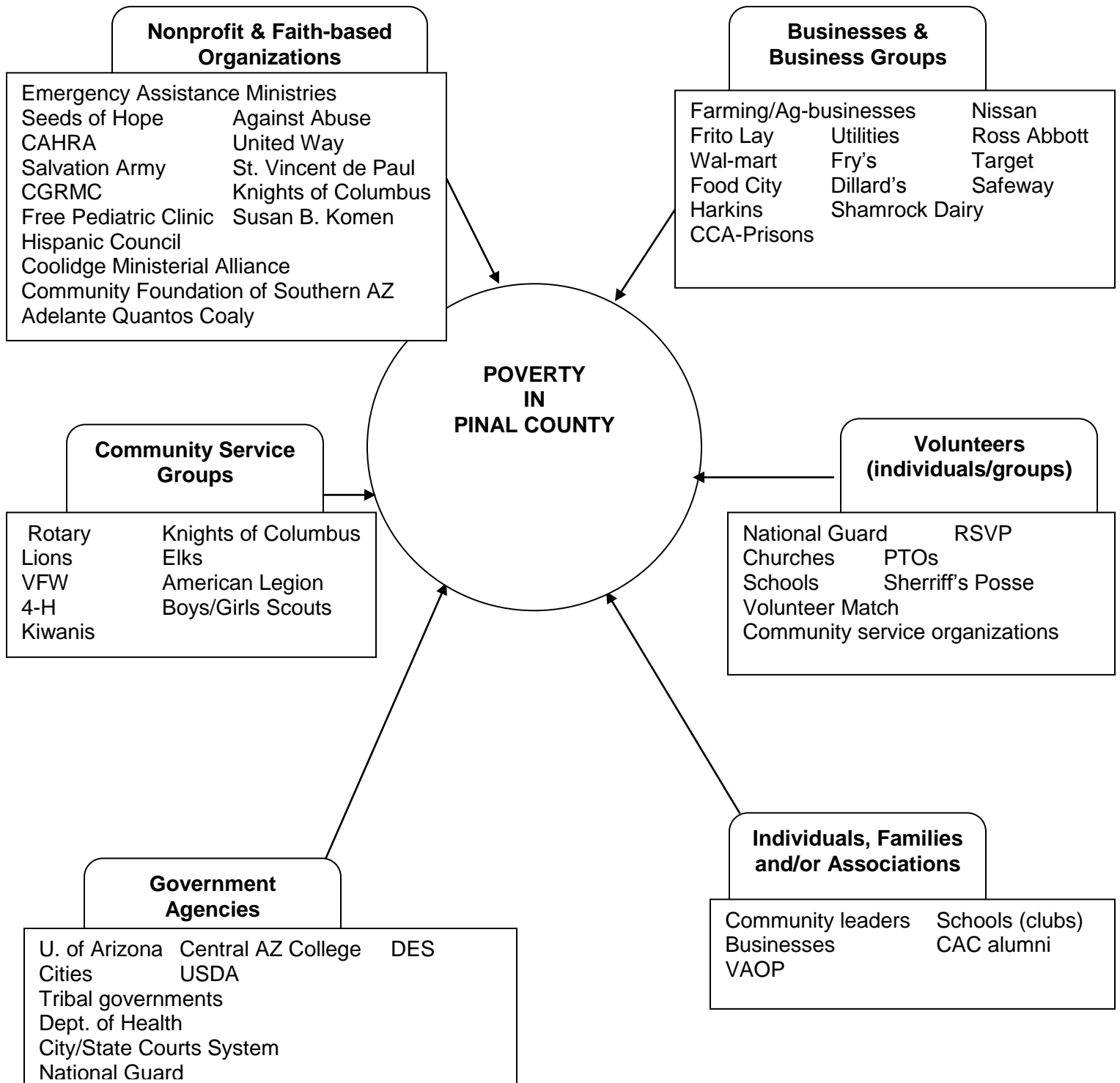
- 1) Identifying volunteers
- 2) Identifying volunteer projects
- 3) Educating organizations/agencies how to work with volunteers
- 4) Developing teams of volunteers that can rotate between agencies to add to their capacity to respond to increasing demand for services.

Outcome: Human service agencies have the staff capacity to meet the needs of Pinal County residents.

**FIGURE 11: GROUP SEVEN ASSET MAP**

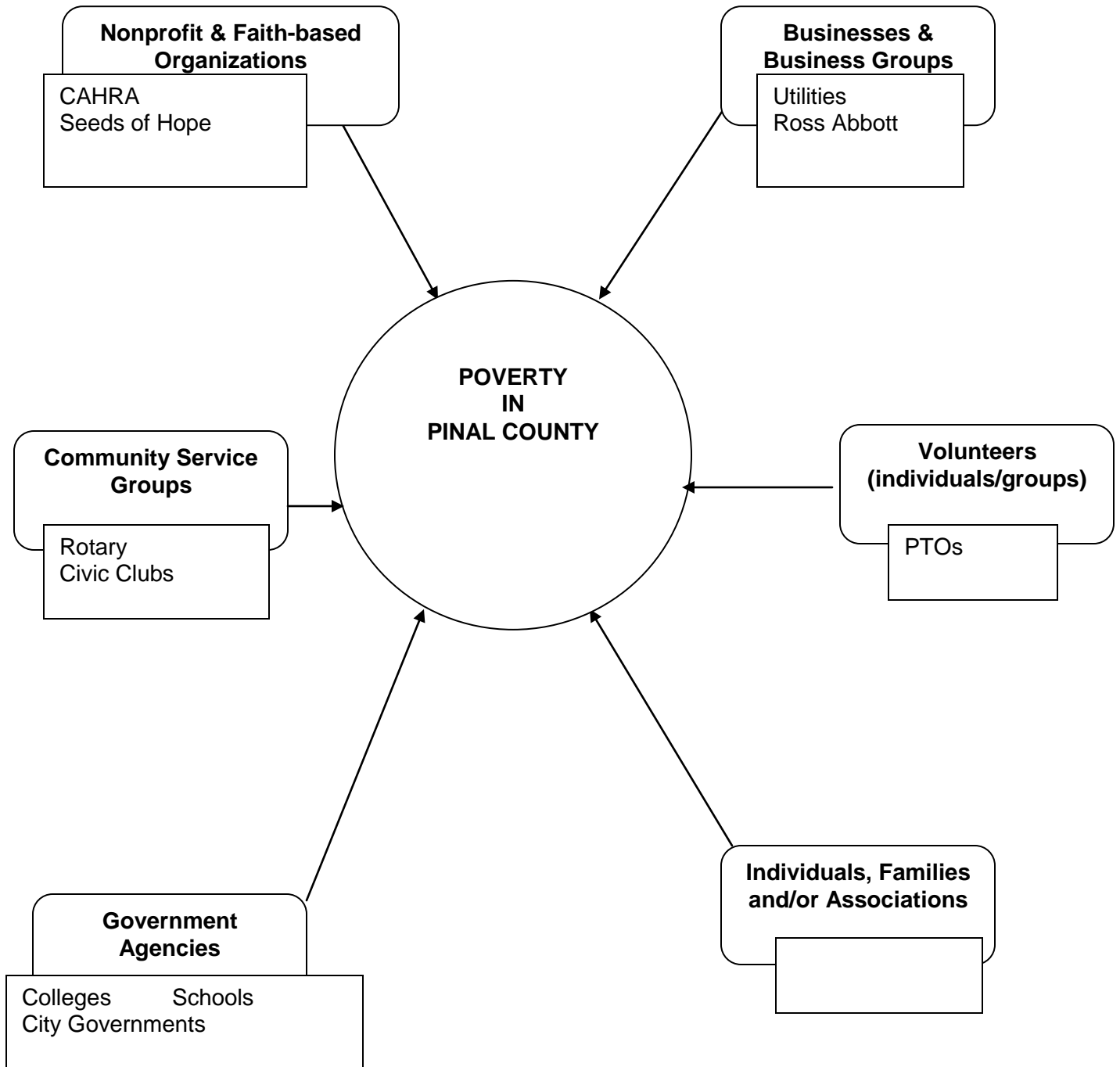
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**FIGURE 12: GROUP SEVEN NETWORK MAP**

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## **Group Eight**

Group eight provided a list of action items that the Pinal County Social Services Network was going to take at their meeting on February 4<sup>th</sup>, 9:00 a.m. to Noon, which are:

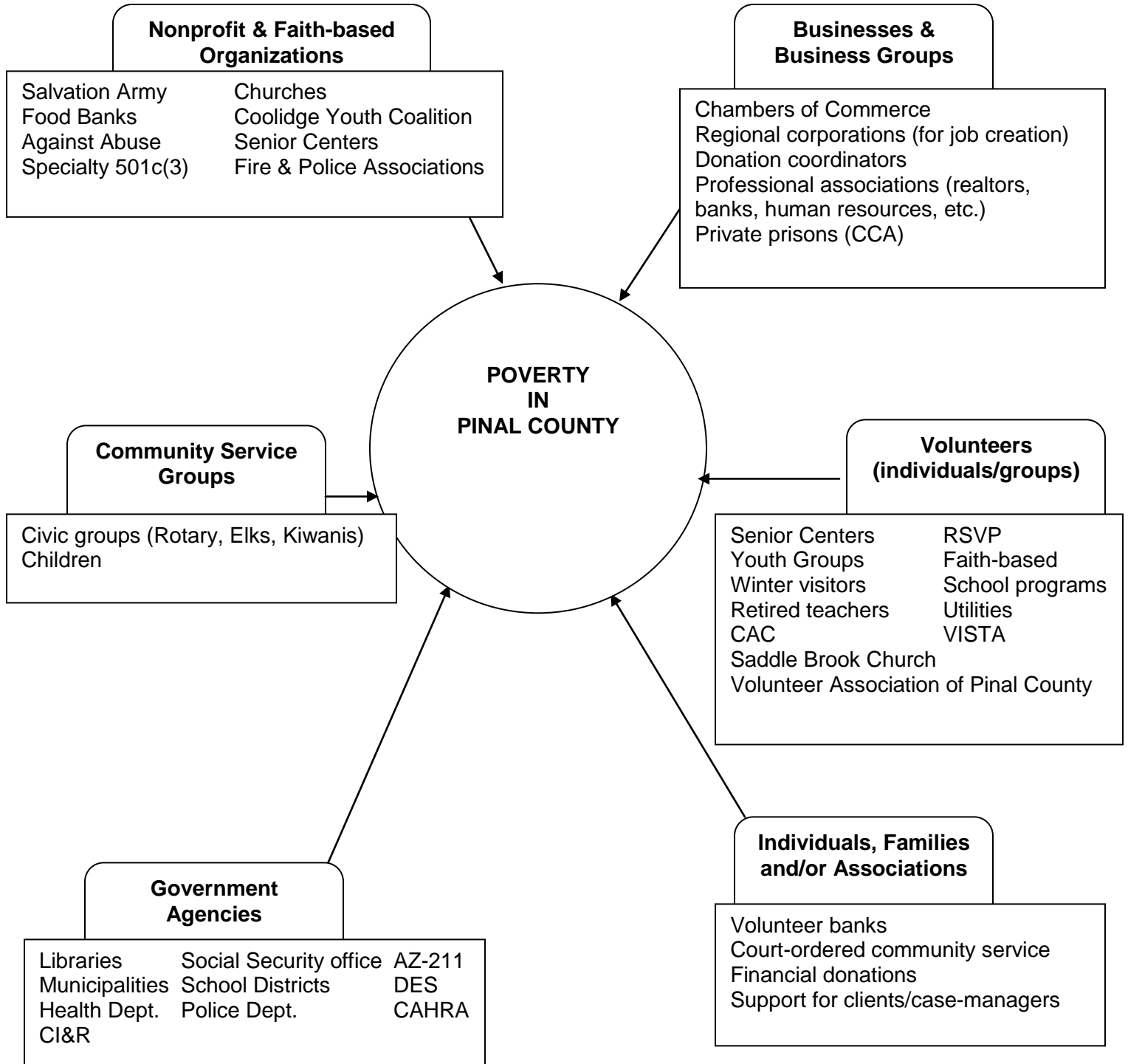
- 1) Develop a plan for action.
- 2) Identify critical areas of need.
- 3) Identify additional participants (e.g., businesses, Chambers of Commerce).
- 4) Develop plan for public awareness to direct resource capacity more efficiently and to avoid duplication.
- 5) Identify location for coordination of donations and services to avoid overtaxing donors (i.e., businesses).
- 6) Create a bank of creative service donations (people, training, transportation, and education).

The group also identified barriers to providing services to those in need which include income guidelines that do not allow middle income families to quality, terrible customer service, strict job criteria, lack of education about accessing services, and few checks and balances in the systems that provide human/social services.

**FIGURE 13: GROUP EIGHT ASSET MAP**

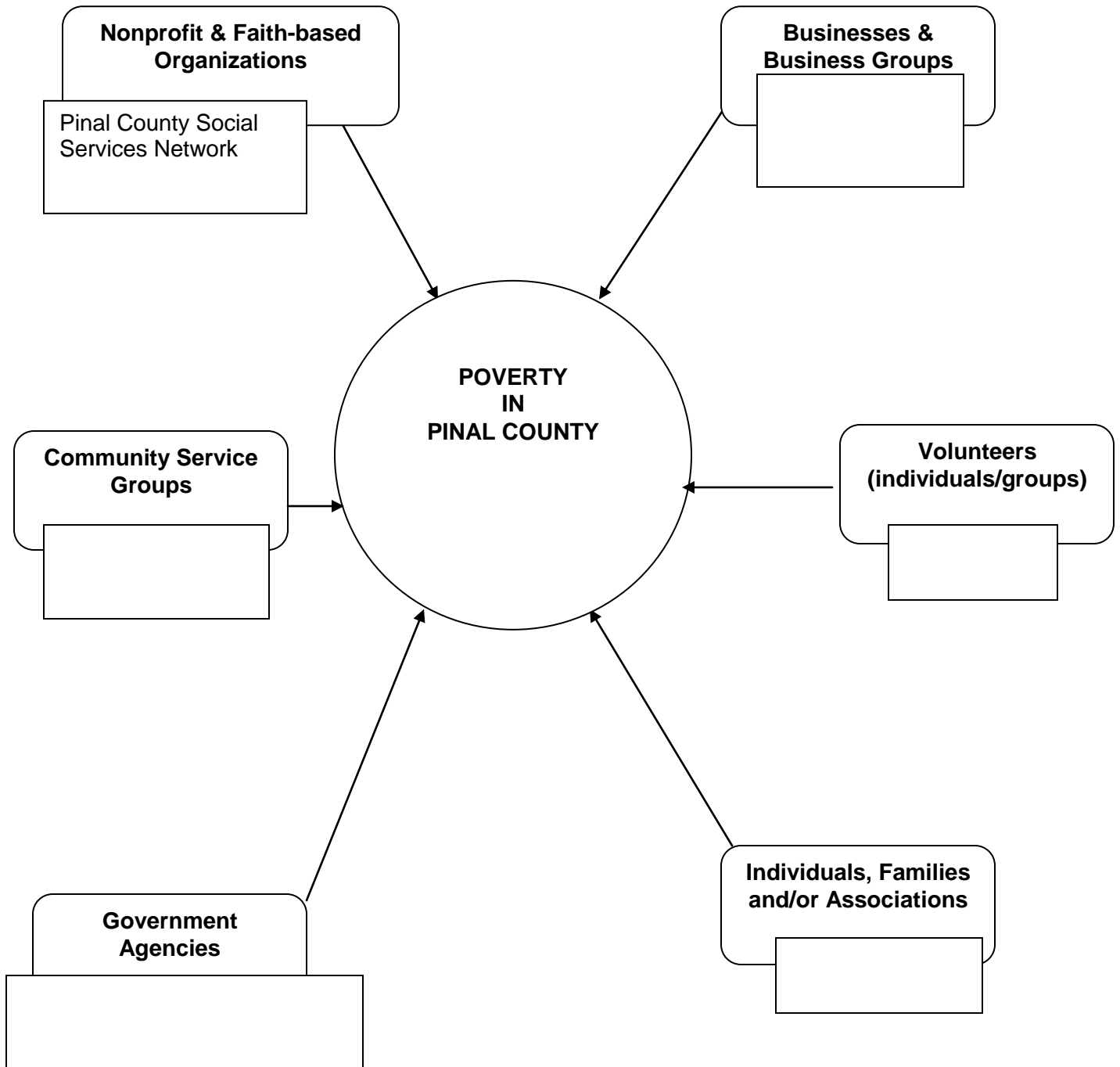
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**FIGURE 14: GROUP EIGHT NETWORK MAP**

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## **Group Nine**

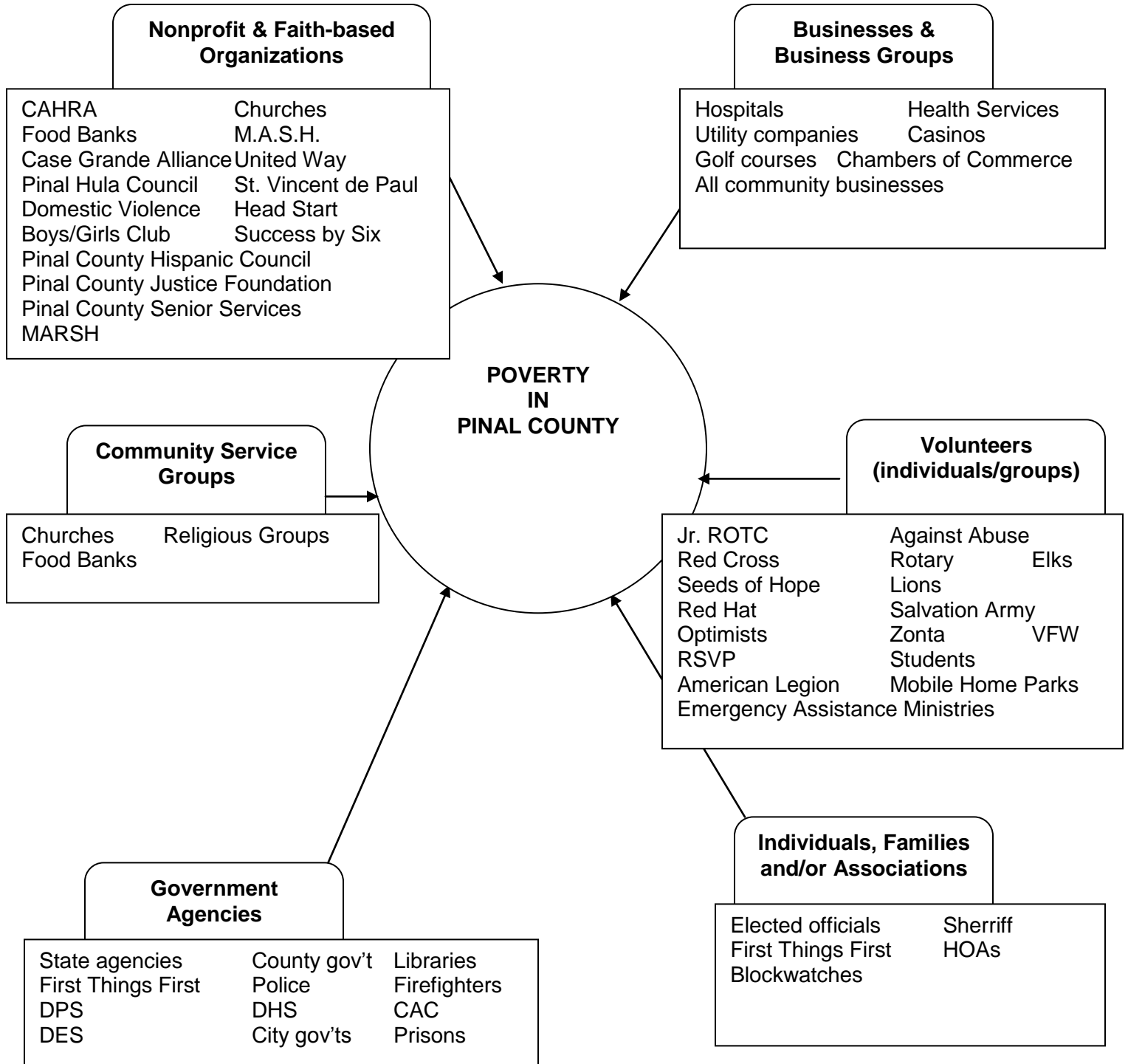
Group nine worked on developing a one-stop-shop concept for accessing human services in Pinal County. Such a concept would serve as benchmark by which to evaluate the quantity and quality of services delivered regarding shelter, rent/mortgage assistance, utility assistance, and food. An example would be a centralized County-wide food drive (vs. lots of small ones) on which schools, businesses, and nonprofits focus four times a year (or more). Such an effort could produce more food, more consistently, to more people throughout a year. A potential lead organization for the food bank initiative is Salvation Army. Other lead organizations would need to be identified in other areas to coordinate and deliver one-stop-shop services.

Outcome: County-wide resources are assembled by lead organizations to maximize the quality and quantity of services provided to Pinal County residents.

**FIGURE 15: GROUP NINE ASSET MAP**

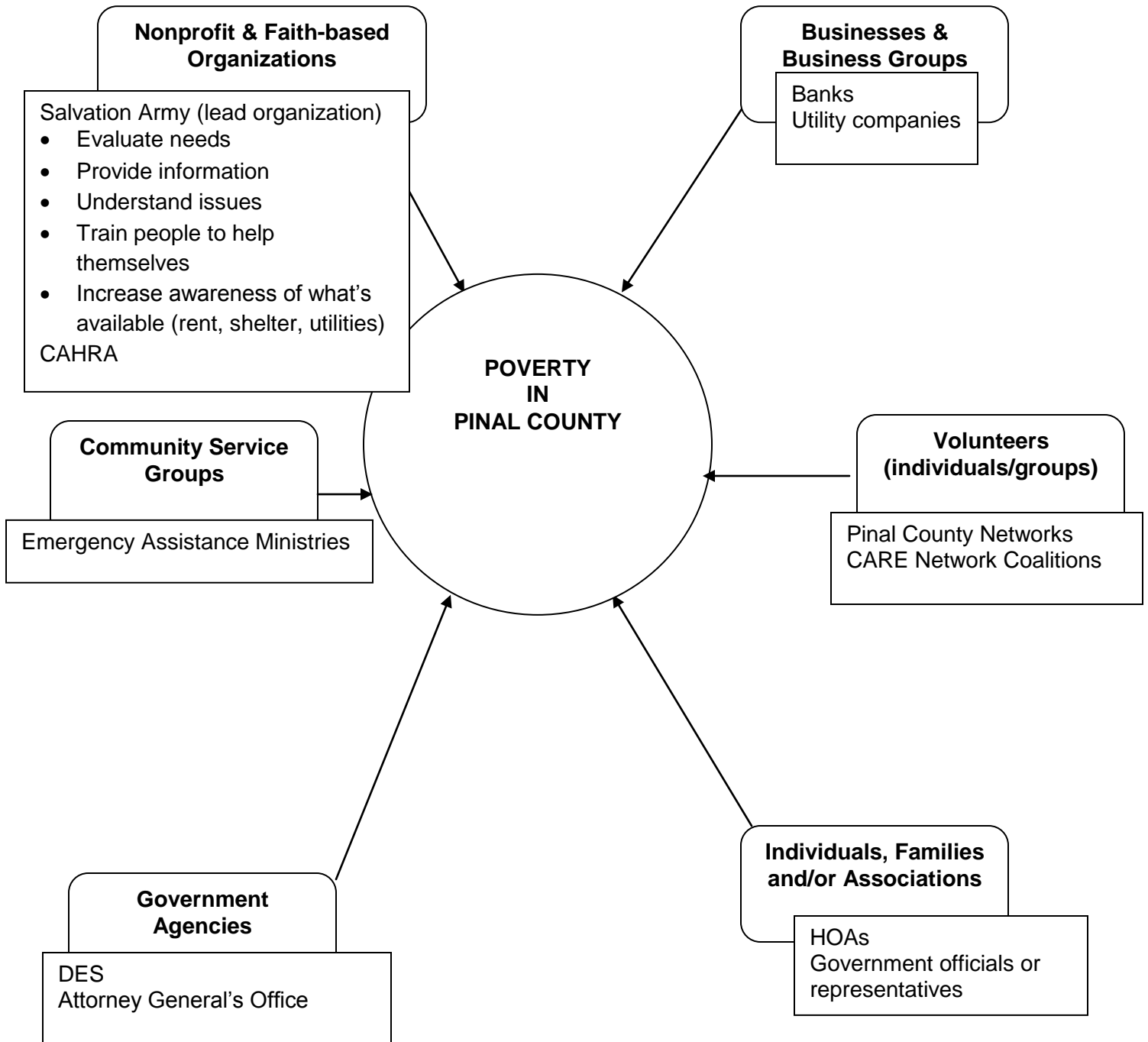
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**FIGURE 16: GROUP NINE NETWORK MAP**

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## **Group Ten**

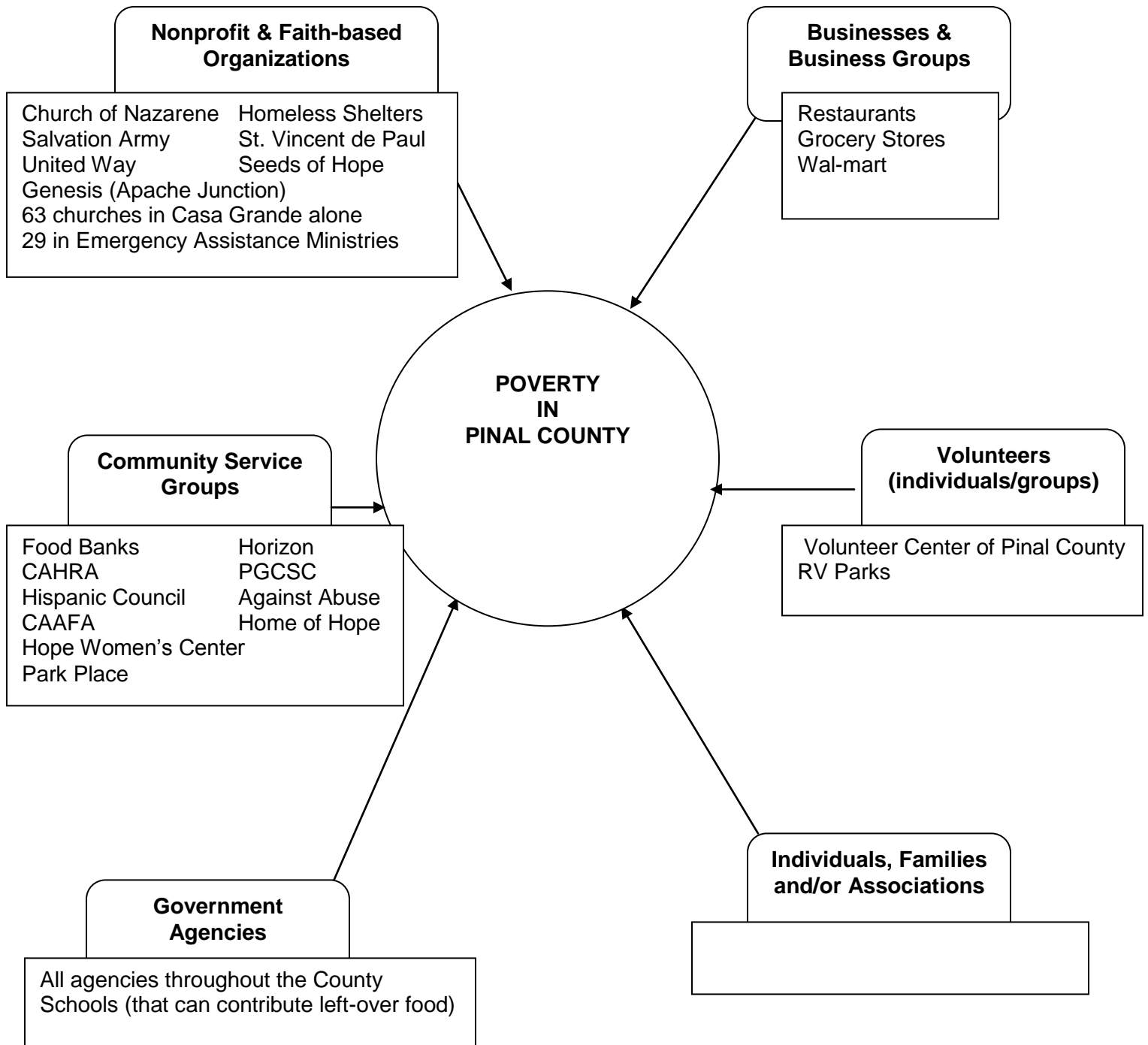
Group ten centered on developing an umbrella organization or clearinghouse to quality/assist people with a focus on helping people in need get food. Creative community partners that could support such an initiative include emergency food banks, community gardens, soup kitchens, private citizens who can donate citrus from their trees, and schools/hospitals/restaurants that can provide leftovers or overabundances to an umbrella organization such as Salvation Army or other food bank. The lead organizations would coordinate the food collection and distribution efforts and provide brochures that list food sources (distributed in print and electronically in English and Spanish). Volunteers will be needed to support this effort which can come from winter visitors and retired executives. Local executives can also help coordinate efforts between public, private, government, and nonprofit agencies.

Outcome: Ample food is available for those who need it in Pinal County.

**FIGURE 17: GROUP TEN ASSET MAP**

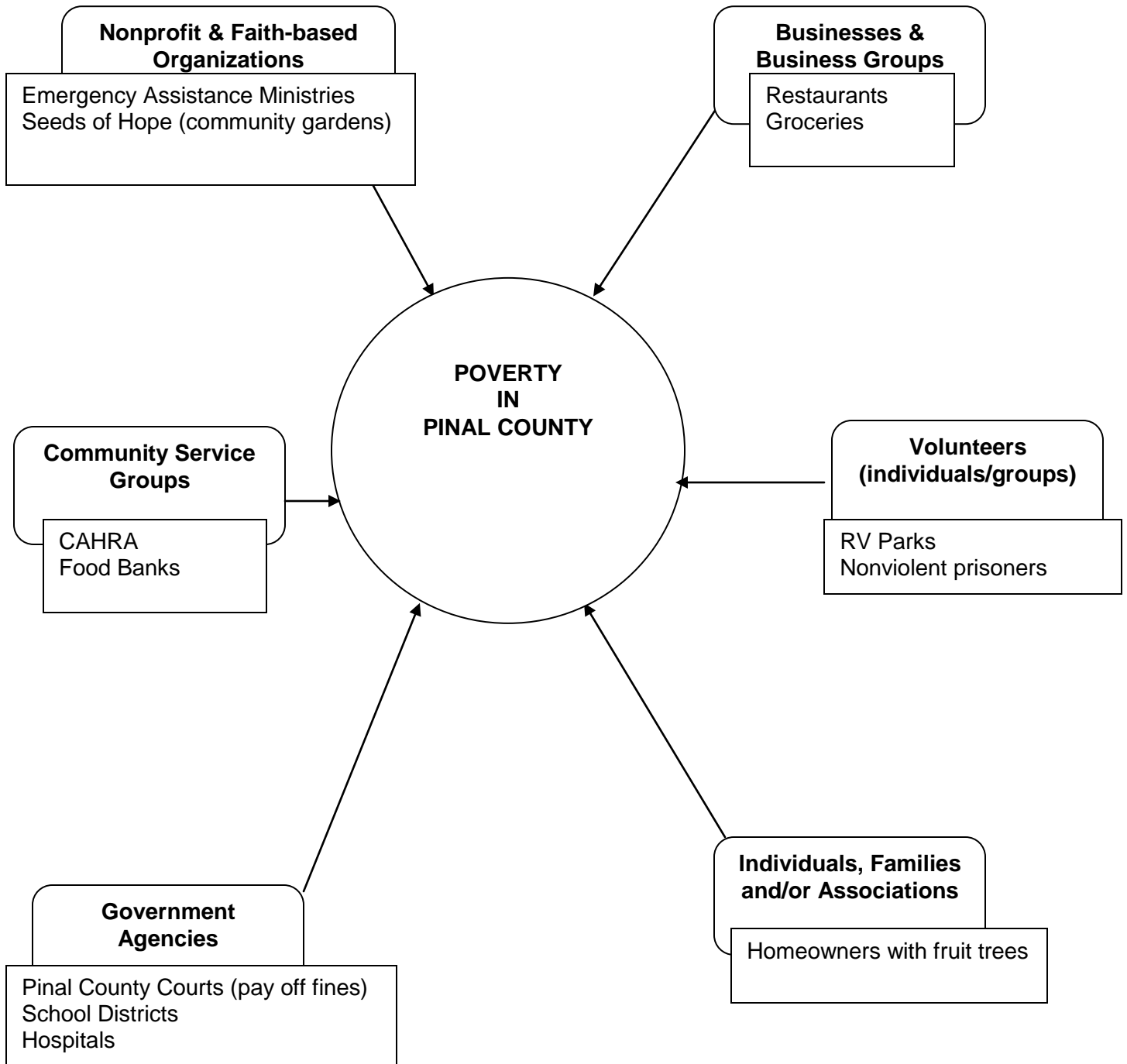
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**FIGURE 18: GROUP TEN NETWORK MAP**

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## **Group Eleven**

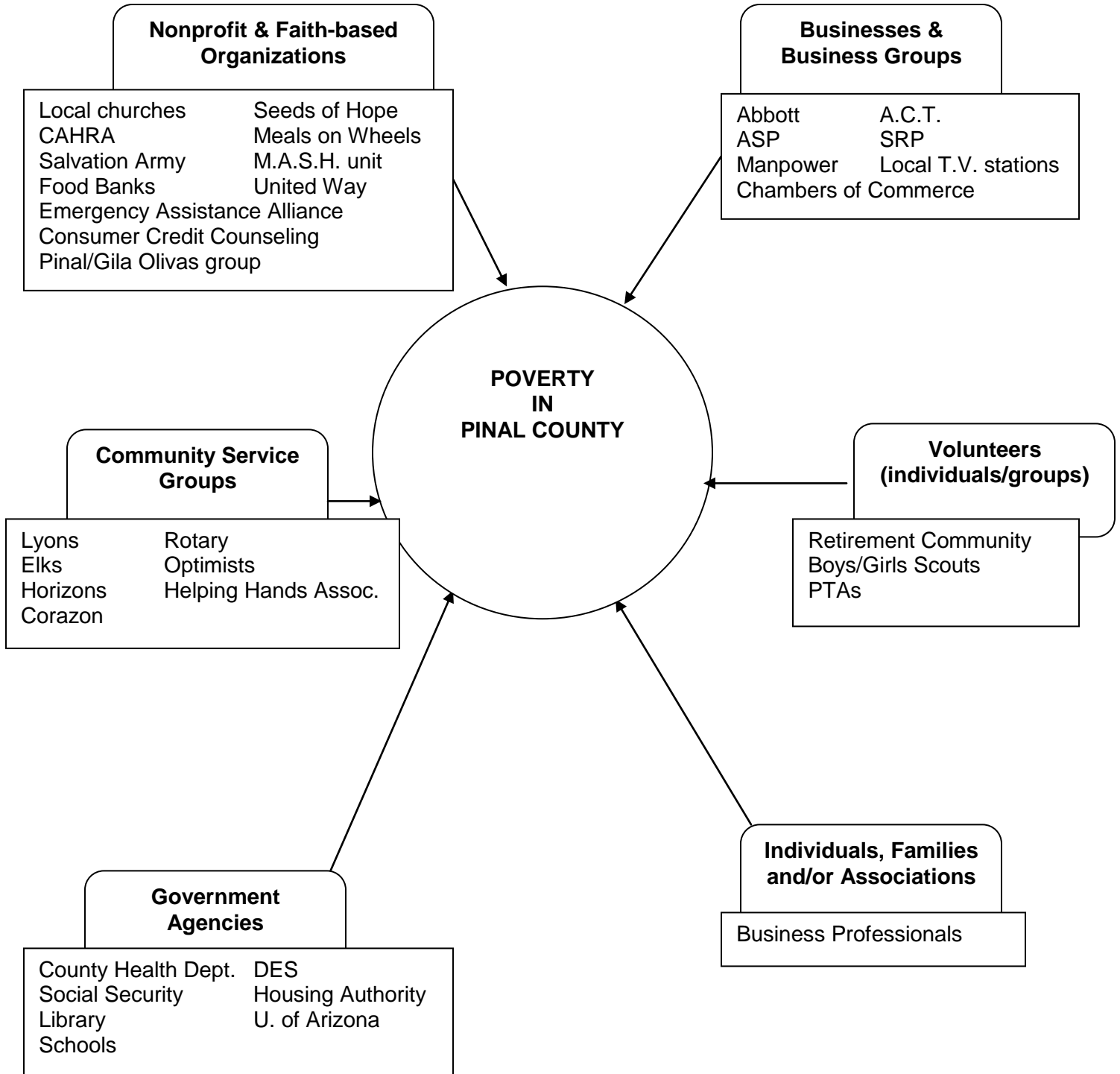
Group eleven worked on developing a “Local Need Network” similar to AZ-211. The idea is to advertise the resources and services available in Pinal County, especially centered on food and clothing to meet basic individual needs. The “LNN” would need such information kept current so that any advertising done via brochures, flyers, newspapers, TV/radio, and the Internet was accurate. Such a network could also advertise special food or clothing drives to generate more resources for the community like the United Way Food Drive. Churches and libraries would also be great outlets for “LNN” information.

Outcome: Local food and clothing resources are readily accessible through one local information network.

**FIGURE 19: GROUP ELEVEN ASSET MAP**

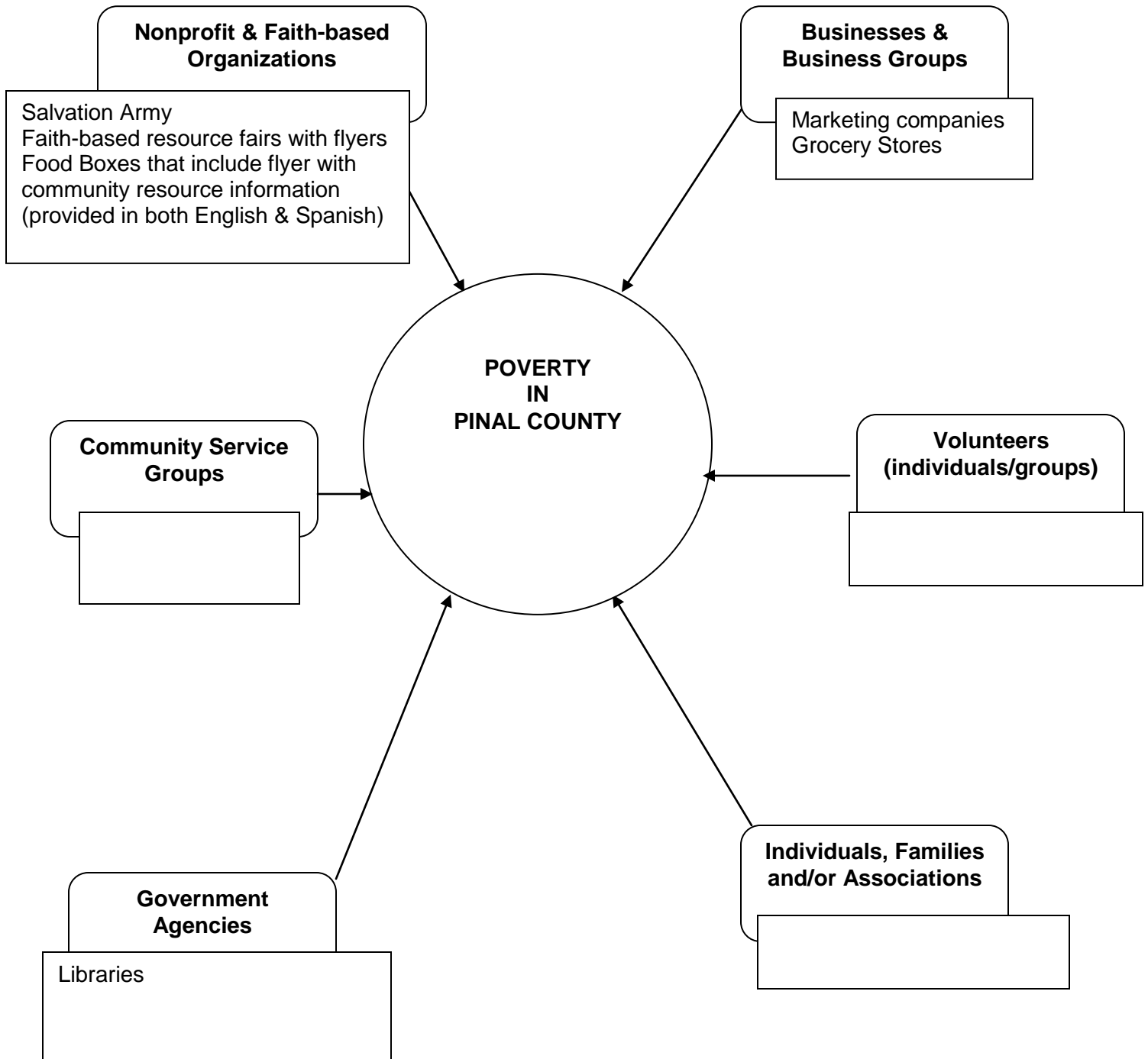
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**FIGURE 20: GROUP ELEVEN NETWORK MAP**

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## Meeting Summary

All of the groups accomplished the meeting objective of identifying community assets, recruiting volunteers, and creating networks that could address poverty in Pinal County. In general, all of the groups recognized that an array of community resources (assets) exist but better coordination and referral of resources needs to happen to keep pace with increasing demand for human services. Some groups focused on identifying lead agencies or creating umbrella organizations either of whom could ensure community resources are shared most efficiently and effectively. There was also agreement that common information sources need to be used so that any individual and family can access resources quickly without being routed through several agencies and not finding the assets they need. There was a concerted focus by some groups on food and shelter and developing networks that can provide both short and long-term resources so that individuals and families do not have to rely on human services indefinitely. Other ideas included:

- Creating a clearinghouse for volunteers to be trained and distributed where the greatest needs are among human service agencies.
- Creating a “safety net” for human services agencies that can provide human and financial assets when state and federal funding gets cut (i.e., Help the Helpers).
- Ensuring courts get involved to not further penalize individuals and families.

United Way, CAHRA, Salvation Army and city/county governments were often mentioned as key leaders of such initiatives although other coalitions of community partners were mentioned. The assembly clearly understood the necessity of working together to address poverty in Pinal County.

The outcomes of the meeting can be used in a variety of ways. Ideas generated from the groups can be tested by the coalitions and/or lead agencies mentioned in the report. Pilot testing such ideas and measuring results will determine the feasibility of expanding the ideas County-wide. Additionally, human service groups that already meet on a regular basis can undertake some of these initiatives and improve communication, coordination, and service delivery rather quickly to meet the burgeoning demand. Expanding the volunteer workforce is also a priority. There is a clear sense of urgency to increase the capacity of those serving the most vulnerable in Pinal County. The ideas documented in this report can be used as a catalyst to generate activity and outcomes that help the situation at hand.

## Appendix

The *Arizona Community Action Alliance* and *Department of Economic Security Data and Resource Book* has been specifically compiled to support the development of Community Action Program Needs and Assets Assessments for the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) programs. In that context, the information contained herein highlights indicators and status related to the CSBG Goals:

- Goal 1: Low-income People Become More Self-Sufficient
- Goal 2: The Conditions in Which Low-Income People Live are improved
- Goal 3: Low-Income People Own a Stake in Their Community
- Goal 4: Partnerships among Supporters and Providers of Service to Low-Income People are achieved
- Goal 5: Agencies Increase Their Capacity to Achieve Results
- Goal 6: Low-Income People, Especially Vulnerable Populations, Achieve their Potential by Strengthening Family and Other Supportive Systems

### **Data Resources**

In each CAP service area there are local reports and information that enhance the Needs and Assets Assessment by being able to localize the data and information to the communities and service areas. Other sources used include the following:

#### **U.S. Census Data**

- U. S. Census Bureau - <http://www.census.gov>

#### **Arizona State Agencies**

- Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) - <http://www.azdhs.gov/>
- Arizona Department of Economic Security (ADES) - <https://www.azdes.gov/ASPNew/default.asp>
- Arizona Department of Housing - <http://www.housingaz.com/>
- Arizona Department of Commerce – County Profiles - <http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/County+Profiles.htm>

#### **Other Sources**

- State of Arizona Social Services Block Grant Plan 2007-2008 - <http://www.pagnet.org/documents/HumanServices/2007-2008-St-SSBG-PLN.pdf>
- U. S. Housing and Urban Development – Shelters and Emergency Housing Arizona - <http://www.hud.gov/local/az/homeless/shelters.cfm>
- Free and Reduced Lunch by School or District – [www.azcentral.com/news/datacenter/freelunches08.html](http://www.azcentral.com/news/datacenter/freelunches08.html)

#### **Head Start Programs – Needs Assessments**

The subsequent information represents Pinal County specific data taken from the Data and Resource Book.

## Population and Age Distribution

Source: US Census Bureau - American Community Survey 2007

|                         | Pinal          |             |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|
|                         | Population     | Percentage  |
| <b>Total population</b> | <b>299,246</b> | <b>100%</b> |
| Male                    | 155,482        | 52.00%      |
| Female                  | 143,764        | 48.00%      |

|                   |        |        |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| Under 5 years     | 22,951 | 7.70%  |
| 5 to 9 years      | 23,056 | 7.70%  |
| 10 to 14 years    | 19,045 | 6.40%  |
| 15 to 19 years    | 18,359 | 6.10%  |
| 20 to 24 years    | 22,447 | 7.50%  |
| 25 to 34 years    | 51,999 | 17.40% |
| 35 to 44 years    | 37,476 | 12.50% |
| 45 to 54 years    | 34,167 | 11.40% |
| 55 to 59 years    | 14,212 | 4.70%  |
| 60 to 64 years    | 15,132 | 5.10%  |
| 65 to 74 years    | 21,654 | 7.20%  |
| 75 to 84 years    | 15,988 | 5.30%  |
| 85 years and over | 2,760  | 0.90%  |

|                    |      |     |
|--------------------|------|-----|
| Median age (years) | 33.1 | (X) |
|--------------------|------|-----|

## Population distribution by race

|  | Pinal      |            |
|--|------------|------------|
|  | Population | Percentage |
| Total population                           | 299,246    | 100%       |
| White                                      | 224,959    | 75.2%      |
| Black or African American                  | 12,345     | 4.1%       |
| American Indian and Alaska Native          | 20,692     | 6.90%      |
| Asian                                      | 6,602      | 2.2%       |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 712        | 0.2%       |
| Some other race                            | 43,669     | 14.6%      |

| Hispanic Or Latino And Race      |         |        |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Total population                 | 299,246 | 100%   |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 88,672  | 29.60% |

## Employment Status

| American Community Survey 2007 Data Measure                                | Pinal County   |
|--|----------------|
| <b>Employment status - Civilian labor force 16 years and over (S1701):</b> | <b>130,631</b> |
| <b>Employed</b>  | <b>123,620</b> |
| <b>Unemployed</b>  | <b>7,011</b>   |
| <b>Work Experience - Population 16 years and over (S1701)</b>              | <b>215,358</b> |
| <b>Worked FT, year-round in past 12 months</b>                             | <b>88,054</b>  |
| <b>Worked PT or part-year in past 12 months</b>                            | <b>50,655</b>  |
| <b>Did not work</b>  | <b>76,649</b>  |

## Income Distribution

| American Community Survey 2007 Data Measure | Pinal County |
|---|--------------|
| Household Income (S1901)                    |              |
| # of households                             | 111,399      |
| Less than \$10,000                          | 7.3%         |
| \$10,000 - \$14,999                         | 4.4%         |
| \$15,000 - \$24,999                         | 9.6%         |
| \$25,000 - \$34,999                         | 11.9%        |
| \$35,000 - \$49,999                         | 16.5%        |
| \$50,000 - \$74,999                         | 23.4%        |
| \$75,000 - \$99,999                         | 14.1%        |
| \$100,000 - \$149,999                       | 9.8%         |
| \$150,000 - \$199,999                       | 1.7%         |
| \$200,000 or more                           | 1.4%         |
|   |              |
| Median Income (\$)                          | \$50,228     |
| Mean Income (\$)                            | \$58,528     |
| Per Capita Income (S1902)                   | \$21,695     |



## Pinal County Poverty Status

| American Community Survey 2007 Data Measure              | Pinal County |
|--|--------------|
| Total Population (S1902)                                 | 299,246      |
| Population for whom poverty status is determined (S1701) | 280,904      |
| <b>By Age (S1701):</b>                                   |              |
| Under 18 years   | 73,525       |
| Related Children under 18 years                          | 73,102       |
| 18 to 64 years   | 167,212      |
| 65 years and over  | 40,167       |

| American Community Survey 2007 Data Measure                                       | Pinal County |
|---|--------------|
| <b>Poverty Status by Individuals (S1701):</b>                                     |              |
| # below 100% of poverty   | 34,661       |
| % below 100% of poverty   | 12.3%        |
| # below 125% of poverty   | 45,389       |
| % below 125% of poverty   | 16.2%        |
| # below 200% of poverty   | 93,340       |
| % below 200% of poverty   | 33.2%        |
| <b>Families and Poverty (S1702)</b>   |              |
| Total families  | 79,936       |
| % total families below 100% poverty   | 10.4%        |
| Total Families w/related children under 18  | 41,970       |
| % Total Families w/related children under 18 below 100% poverty                   | 16.2%        |
| # of married couple families  | 61,533       |
| % married couple families below 100% poverty                                      | 5.2%         |
| # of married couple families w/related children under 18                          | 27,246       |
| % married couple families w/related children under 18 below 100% poverty          | 6.6%         |
| # of female headed household families   | 12,207       |
| % female headed household families below 100% poverty                             | 31.6%        |
| # of female headed household families w/related children under 18                 | 9,465        |
| % female headed household families w/related children under 18 below 100% poverty | 39.3%        |

## Community Assets

### Major Employers

Arizona County / City Profiles - Arizona Department of Commerce – County / City Profiles –  
Source: <http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/County+Profiles.htm>

| Pinal County                                  |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| Employer                                      | Employment Type            |
| Abbott Labs/Ross Prod. Div. (Casa Grande)     | Nutritionals               |
| Albertson's                                   | Grocery Store              |
| Apache Junction Health Center                 | Medical Clinic             |
| Apache Junction Schools                       | Education                  |
| Arizona State Prison (Florence)               | Detention Centers          |
| Asarco (Hayden)                               | Copper Mining and Smelting |
| Bashas  | Grocery Store              |
| Casa Grande Regional Medical Center           | Medical Doctors Office     |
| Casa Grande Elementary School District        | Education                  |
| Casa Grande Union High School District        | Education                  |
| Casa Grande Valley Newspapers                 | Newspapers/Printing        |
| Central Arizona College (Coolidge)            | Colleges and Universities  |
| City of Apache Junction                       | Government                 |
| City of Casa Grande                           | Government                 |
| City of Eloy                                  | Government                 |
| Coolidge Unified School District              | Education                  |
| Corrections Corp. of America (Eloy, Florence) | Detention Center           |
| Eloy Schools                                  | Education                  |
| Evergreen Air Center (Marana)                 | Air Cargo                  |
| Flying J Truckstop                            | Fuel/Restaurant            |
| Frito-Lay (Casa Grande)                       | Snack Foods                |
| Fry's Food and Drug Store                     | Grocery Store              |
| Gila River Indian Community Government Farms  | Farming                    |
| Harrah's Ak-Chin Casino                       | Gaming                     |
| Hexcel Corp. (Casa Grande)                    | Aerospace Manufacturer     |
| Holiday Inn (Casa Grande)                     | Full Service Hotel         |
| Hunter Douglas Wood Products                  | Window Treatments          |
| K-Mart  | Discount Department Store  |
| Maryville Metals (Casa Grande)                | Metal Fabrication          |
| Mulay Plastics of Casa Grande                 | Plastic Injection Molding  |
| Pinal County                                  | Government                 |
| Regional Care Service Corp                    | Medical Facilities         |
| Safeway Supermarkets (Coolidge)               | Grocery Store              |
| Sun Life Family Health Center                 | Healthcare                 |
| Tanger Outlet Center (Casa Grande)            | Factory Outlets            |
| Truckstop of America (Eloy)                   | Fuel/Restaurant            |
| Wal-Mart                                      | Discount Department Store  |
| Westile Roofing Products (Casa Grande)        | Manufacturing Roof Tile    |

## Unemployment Rates - 2007

|              | Unemployment Rate |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Arizona      | 3.8%              |
| Pinal County | 4.7%              |

Arizona County / City Profiles - Arizona Department of Commerce – County / City Profiles –

Source: <http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/County+Profiles.htm>

## Income and Earnings by Industry

Arizona County / City Profiles - Arizona Department of Commerce – County / City Profiles –

Source: <http://www.azcommerce.com/SiteSel/Profiles/County+Profiles.htm>

| Pinal County                         |            |               |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Occupation                           | Employment | Average Wages |
| Office and Administrative Support    | 6,870      | \$13.84       |
| Food Preparation & Serving Related   | 5,820      | \$9.11        |
| Education, Training and Library      | 5,790      | \$18.14       |
| Protective Service Occupations       | 4,450      | \$16.78       |
| Sales & Related                      | 4,410      | \$11.94       |
| Transportation & Material Moving     | 2,520      | \$11.96       |
| Production                           | 2,560      | \$14.23       |
| Construction & Extraction            | 3,840      | \$16.25       |
| Installation, Maintenance and Repair | 1,620      | \$17.69       |
| Management                           | 2,010      | \$33.41       |

## Personal Income and Earnings by Industries

Earnings by Place of Work, 2005; Percent by Selected Major Industries

| State / County | Construction Percent | Retail Trade Percent | Professional and Technical Services Percent | Health care and Social Assistance Percent | Government Percent |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| ARIZONA        | 9.6%                 | 8.3%                 | 7.6%  | 9.3%                                      | 16.5%              |
| Pinal          | 4.3                  | 8.0                  | (NA)  | 7.6                                       | 35.2               |

Source: County and City Data Book: 2007, 14th Edition, A Statistical Abstract Supplement, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration,

## AHCCCS Eligibility

REPORT ID: HP07M088 ARIZONA HEALTH CARE COST CONTAINMENT SYSTEM PAGE: -1-PROGRAM #: HP07L078 ACUTE & ALTCS ENROLLMENT SUMMARY REPORT RUN: 05/30/08AS OF 06/01/08 16:44. Totals on this report (HP07M088) are for capitated (no fee for service – FFS) Plans only

| County | TOTAL Acute Care – Including KidsCare | TOTAL Long Term Care | ACUTE AND LTC |
|--------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| PINAL  | 32975                                 | 2039                 | 35014         |

## Food Stamp Program Enrollment

| County  | Households | Persons | Total Coupon Issuance | Average Allot / Household | Average Allot / Person |
|---------|------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| ARIZONA | 259,001    | 626,555 | 63,035,595            | 243.38                    | 100.61                 |
| PINAL   | 13,047     | 32,813  | 3,328,352             | 255.10                    | 101.43                 |

Source: State of Arizona, Department of Economic Security, Family Assistance Administration, Statistical Bulletin, April, 2008, Phone: (602) 542-3678, <http://www.azdes.gov/faa/Statistics.asp>

## TANF Unemployed Parent Program

| County  | FAMILIES (CASES) | (RECIP.) | ADULTS | CHILDREN | TOTAL PAYMENTS | AVERAGE PAYMENT/ CASE | AVERAGE PAYMENT/ RECIPIENT |
|---------|------------------|----------|--------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| ARIZONA | 790              | 2,848    | 1,183  | 1,665    | 275,449        | 348.67                | 96.72                      |
| PINAL   | 60               | 235      | 109    | 126      | 20,172         | 336.20                | 85.84                      |

Source: Department of Economic Security, Family Assistance Administration, Statistical Bulletin, April, 2008, <http://www.azdes.gov/faa/Statistics.asp>

## General Assistance Enrollment

| County  | Number of Cases | Persons (Recip.) | Total Payments | Average Payment/Case | Average Payment / Recip. |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| ARIZONA | 1,398           | 1,403            | 212,776        | 152.20               | 151.66                   |
| PINAL   | 101             | 102              | 15,923         | 157.65               | 156.11                   |

Source: State of Arizona, Department of Economic Security, Family Assistance Administration, Statistical Bulletin, April, 2008, Phone: (602) 542-3678, <http://www.azdes.gov/faa/Statistics.asp>