

First Things First Regional Needs and Assets

First Draft Report

La Paz/Mohave Regional Partnership Council

FY 2009-2010

Prepared by the
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1. Executive Summary

The executive summary will be a one- or two-page overview of the report. We will include a summary of the current needs and assets in the region, and our recommendations for the future.

2. Who are the families and children living in the region

2.1 General Population Trends

Geographically, the La Paz/Mohave region consists of the two counties of La Paz and Mohave, excluding three reservation areas (Colorado River Indian Tribes, Hualapai, and Kaibab), but including the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe reservation. The Colorado River Indian Tribes and the Hualapai have each formed a Regional Planning Council to administer their First Things First programs. The Fort Mojave reservation is part of the La Paz/Mohave Regional Partnership Council (RPC), and the Kaibab reservation is part of the Coconino RPC. The map below (Figure 1) shows the geographical area covered by the La Paz/Mohave RPC.

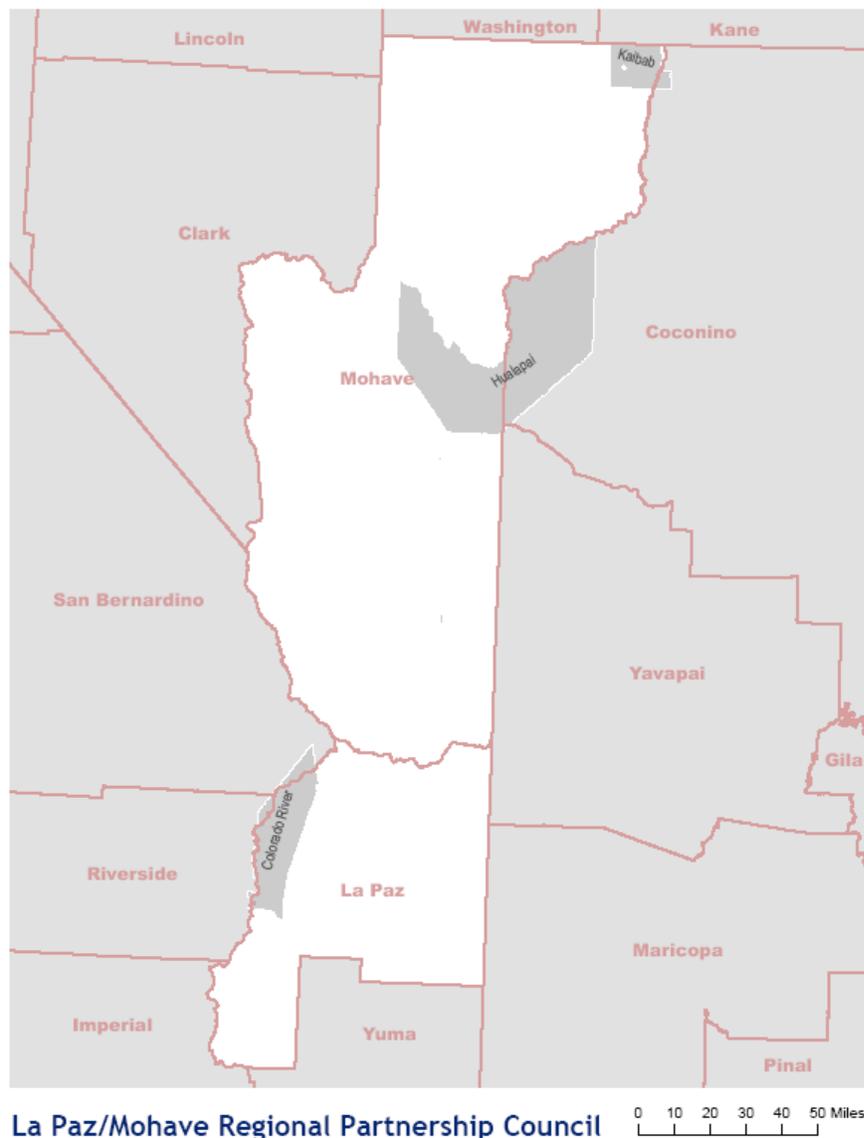


Figure 1. Geographical area of La Paz/Mohave Regional Partnership Council

According to US Census data, the La Paz-Mohave region had a total population of 165,739 in the year 2000 (the most recent year for which detailed population data are available), of whom 11,736 were children under the age of six. Table 1 lists the 2000 populations for both counties, and for the portions of each reservation which lie in one of the two counties.

Table 1. Population by area in the La Paz/Mohave Regional Partnership Council

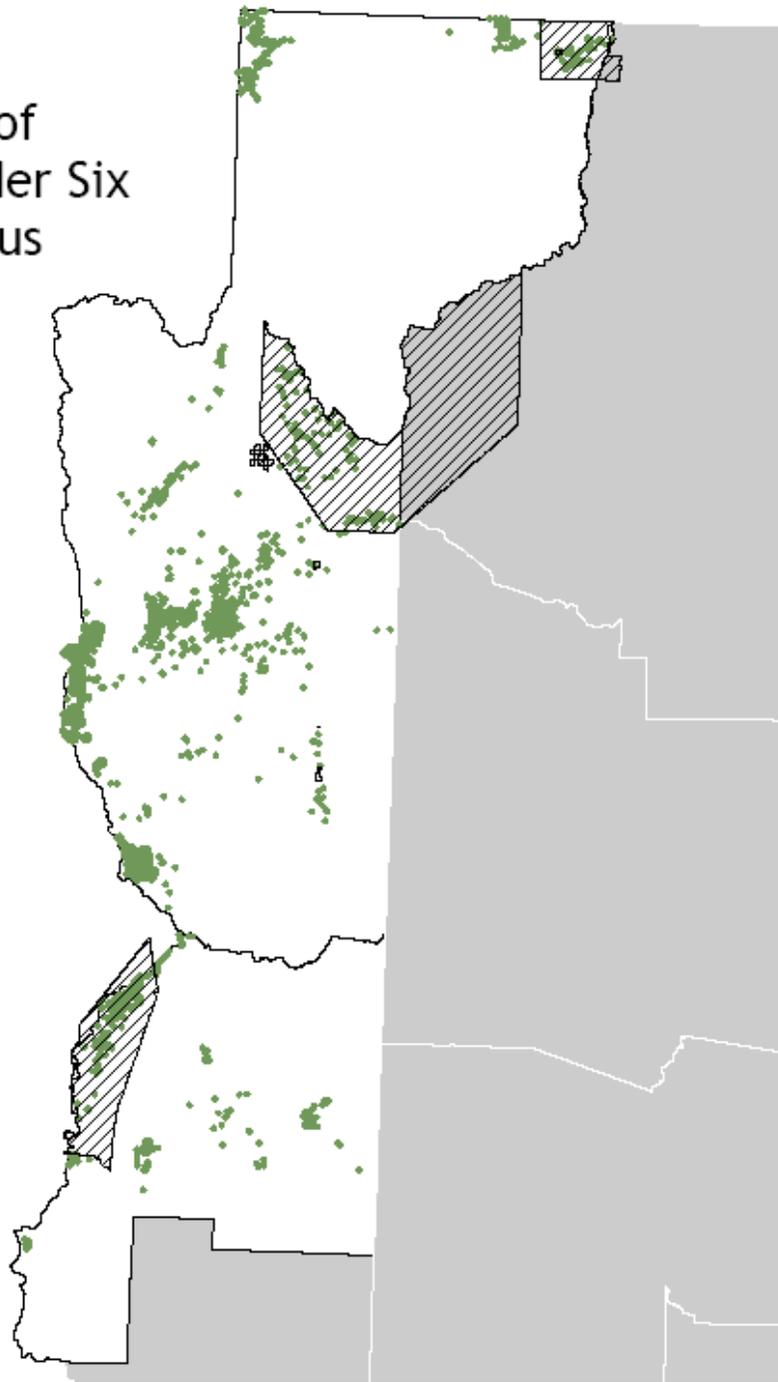
	Total Population	Children 0 to 5 Years Old	Number of Households
Arizona	5,130,632	459,141	1,901,327
La Paz County	19,715	1,195	8,362
Colorado River Reservation (La Paz part)	7,466	720	2,425
Mohave County	155,032	11,454	62,809
Hualapai Reservation (Mohave part)	1,351	157	350
Fort Mojave Reservation (Mohave part)	7,368	480	2,962
Kaibab Reservation (Mohave part)	191	36	64
La Paz County minus Colorado River Reservation	12,249	475	5,937
Mohave County minus Hualapai and Kaibab	153,490	11,261	62,395
La Paz/Mohave RPC	165,739	11,736	68,332

U.S. Census Bureau Census 2000

As can be seen in Table 1, almost all of the children in Mohave County are included in the La Paz/Mohave RPC. Only about two percent of the children under six in Mohave County are on the three reservations not included in this RPC. In contrast, about 60 percent of the young children in La Paz County live within the Colorado River Indian Tribe RPC. Therefore, whereas county-level estimates may be appropriate to use for the Mohave portion of the La Paz/Mohave RPC when reservation-specific data are not available, the La Paz portion should when possible be adjusted down by Colorado River Reservation numbers.

Figure 2 shows the geographical distribution of children under six in the two counties, according to the 2000 census. A dot on the map represents one child. The dots are not, of course, pinpointing each child's location, but are placed generally in the census block in which the child was living in 2000.

Geographic Distribution of Children Under Six in 2000 Census



La Paz/Mohave Regional Partnership Council

0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

Figure 2. General location of children under six according to the 2000 U.S. Census

The Census Bureau produces annual estimates of population in each of the nine years between censuses. The estimates for 2009 were recently released, and are summarized in the table below. These between-census estimates are much less detailed than the decennial census data; they cover total populations only. Therefore, much of this report is dependent on 2000 estimates. However, it is useful to note the pattern of populations increases seen since 2000 (Table 2).

Table 2. Comparison of 2000 and 2009 U.S. Census estimates

Geographic area	Census 2000 (April 2000)	Population Estimates (July 2009)	Estimated Population Change
Arizona	5,130,632	6,595,778	+29%
La Paz County	19,715	20,012	+2%
Quartzsite	3,354	3,466	+3%
Parker	3,140	3,120	-1%
remainder of La Paz	13,221	13,426	+2%
Mohave County	155,032	194,825	+26%
Lake Havasu City	41,938	55,657	+33%
Bullhead City	33,769	40,747	+21%
Kingman	20,069	27,521	+37%
Colorado City	3,334	4,668	+40%
remainder of Mohave	55,922	66,232	+18%

Source: US Census

As can be seen in Table 2, population increases in Mohave tended to parallel that seen in the state as a whole, whereas, the population in La Paz County has not changed much since 2000. Within Mohave County, Kingman and Colorado City appear to have grown at an even greater rate than the state as a whole and the rural (non-city) areas have had a slower growth rate. Note that First Things First has estimated that there were 15,969 children under six in the La Paz/Mohave RPC in 2008; a 36 percent increase from the 2000 estimate of 11,736 (Table 1).

2.2 Additional Population Characteristics

According to the 2000 Census data, 85 percent of the people living the RPC identified themselves as white, not Hispanic. Of the rest, most (11%) identified as Hispanic or Latino (of any race). Very few (less than one percent) identified as American Indian, Black, Asian, or both White and American Indian.

Table 3. Racial and ethnic breakdown of the La Paz/Mohave Regional Partnership Council population

	Total Population	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino				
			White	American Indian	Black or African American	Asian	White and American Indian
Arizona	5,130,632	25%	64%	5%	3%	2%	0%
La Paz County	19,715	22%	64%	11%	1%	0%	1%
Colorado River Reservation (La Paz part)	7,466	38%	32%	26%	1%	0%	1%
Mohave County	155,032	11%	84%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Hualapai Reservation (Mohave part)	1,351	5%	5%	90%	0%	0%	0%
Fort Mojave Reservation (Mohave part)	7,368	12%	79%	6%	0%	1%	1%
Kaibab Reservation (Mohave part)	191	10%	21%	63%	0%	0%	3%
La Paz County minus Colorado River	12,249	13%	83%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Mohave County minus Hualapai and Kaibab	153,490	11%	85%	1%	1%	1%	1%
La Paz/Mohave RPC	165,739	11%	85%	1%	1%	1%	1%

U.S. Census Bureau Census 2000

According to US Census 2000 data about two-thirds of families in the La Paz/Mohave RPC with children under six years of age are headed by married couples (Table 4). However, household status varies somewhat across the region. Two-parent families generally remain in the majority, but are more common in certain areas, such as the far northern portions of Mohave County. More detailed data by zip code are shown in Table A1 in Appendix A.

Table 4. Household head status for families with children 0 to 5 years of age

	Total number of families	Percent of families with own children 0 to 5 years of age	Household head status of families with children 0 to 5 years of age		
			Married couples	Single fathers	Single mothers
La Paz/Mohave RPC	46,613	8% (3,610)	65% (2,340)	15% (533)	20% (737)
Areas with the highest prevalence of households with children 0 to 5 headed by married couples					
Colorado City	530	25% (131)	92% (120)	5% (7)	3% (4)
Littlefield	286	13% (37)	81% (30)	14% (5)	5% (2)
Salome	675	4% (25)	76% (19)	16% (4)	8% (2)
Areas with the highest prevalence of households with children 0 to 5 headed by single parents					
Bullhead City	9,301	10% (890)	57% (506)	17% (151)	26% (233)
Parker	2,780	8% (235)	56% (132)	21% (50)	23% (53)
Ehrenberg	267	10% (28)	57% (16)	25% (7)	18% (5)
U.S. Census Bureau Census 2000					

The Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study: Arizona (Larson, 2008) attempts to estimate the population of migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFW)¹ in Arizona

¹ The Enumeration Study utilizes the Migrant Health Program’s definition of seasonal farmworker as: “An individual whose principal employment [51% of time] is in agriculture on a seasonal basis, who has been so

based on data from a variety of sources. The estimates from this report are shown in Table 5. As can be seen, although La Paz has a much smaller population than Mohave (Table 1), its population of MSFW is substantially larger (Table 5). In fact, La Paz County has the fourth largest population of MSFWs in the state (after Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal counties). This reflects the importance of agriculture as one of the main economic activities in the county. Unfortunately, the data in the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study did not allow separation of the MSFW population that works on the Colorado River Reservation from that working in the rest of La Paz County. In addition, although the U.S. census attempts to count all persons, it is not clear whether the entire MSFW population can be assumed to be included in census estimates. Nevertheless, note that for Mohave County the estimate of children 0 to 5 associated with MSFW households is small (28; Table 5) compared to 11,454 children 0 to 5 in Mohave County as a whole (Table 1). Whereas, in La Paz County the number of children 0 to 5 in MSFW families is large (442; Table 5) compared to 1,195 children 0 to 5 in La Paz County as a whole (Table 1).

Table 5. *Estimated number of migrant and seasonal farmworkers, their families, and children 0 to 5 years of age in La Paz and Mohave Counties*

	Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers (MSFW)	Non-Farmworkers in These Households	Total Number in MSFW Households	Estimated Number of Children 0 to 5 in MSFW Households
La Paz County	2,732	2,339	5,071	442
Mohave County	171	146	317	28
La Paz and Mohave Counties Combined	2,903	2,485	5,388	470

2.3 Economic Circumstances

In the 2000 census, the percentage of people living in poverty was about the same in Mohave County as in the state as a whole (14%; Table 6). In La Paz County, however, 20 percent of the population was living in poverty. We see the same pattern for the population of children under the age of six. More than 30% of the La Paz children were in poverty in 2000. Note that census poverty thresholds are based on income and family composition; they are not adjusted for local cost of living or other factors. Therefore, people living in poverty (according to these thresholds) in low-cost areas of the state likely have a higher standard of living than those living in higher-cost areas. The December 2009 cost of living index for La Paz County was 82.2 and for Mohave County it was 89.9 (<http://www.city-data.com/>). In contrast, the cost of living index for Maricopa County (the highest cost county in Arizona) is 93.5. Therefore, La Paz County’s higher poverty rate is somewhat tempered by its lower cost of living.

employed within the last twenty-four months.” The definition of a migrant farmworker is essentially the same, but includes that the farmworker “established for the purposes of such employment a temporary abode” (Larson, 2008).

Table 6. Estimates of persons living below the U.S. Census poverty threshold level

	Arizona		La Paz County		Mohave County	
Total population in 2000 census	5,021,238		19,383		153,062	
Persons living below poverty level	698,669	14%	3,798	20%	21,252	14%
Persons living at or above poverty level	4,322,569	86%	15,585	80%	131,810	86%
Population ages 0 to 5 in 2000 census	448,446		1,146		11,043	
Children 0 to 5 living below poverty level	94,187	21%	350	31%	2,701	24%
Children 0 to 5 living at or above poverty level	354,259	79%	796	69%	8,342	76%
Median family income in 1999	\$46,723		\$29,141		\$36,311	
Median income in 1999 for families with children under 18	\$43,483		\$29,420		\$34,902	

Source: US Census 2000

In years between decennial census, the Census Bureau provides estimates of poverty and median income as Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). The SAIPEs for 2008 are shown in Table 7. Compared to the 2000 estimates (Table 6) the percentage of young children living in poverty has increased slightly for the state (21% to 23%) and for Mohave County (24% to 26%). However, poverty has increased considerably (31% to 44%) in La Paz County.

Table 7. 2008 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

	Median Household Income	Estimated number and percent of persons (all ages) living in poverty		Estimated number and percent of young children (ages 0 to 4) living in poverty	
Arizona	\$51,009	935,247	15%	116,264	23%
La Paz County	\$32,973	5,162	26%	477	44%
Mohave County	\$38,641	32,438	17%	3,171	26%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch

Economic data concur that incomes in La Paz and Mohave counties are generally lower than those in the rest of the state. The unemployment rates in the two counties, however, are not much different from that of the whole state. According to the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, in April of 2010, Mohave's rate (10.2%) was slightly higher than Arizona's (9.1%), and La Paz's (8.5%) was slightly lower.

Poverty estimates for school-aged children (5 to 17) by school district are also available from the 2008 SAIPE. As can be seen in Table 8, poverty rates vary greatly throughout the region. Wenden, Bouse, and Colorado City school districts have especially high poverty rates (61%, 47%, and 42% of school-aged children living on incomes below the poverty threshold, respectively). The Lake Havasu and Mohave Valley districts have the lowest rates of poverty; still, even there nearly one in every five school-aged children are living in poverty.

Table 8. 2008 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates for school-aged children by school district

SCHOOL DISTRICT	Estimated 2008 Population (all ages)	Estimated number of school-aged children (ages 5 to 17)	Estimated number and percent of school-aged children (ages 5 to 17) living in poverty	
Wenden Elementary District	649	82	50	61%
Bouse Elementary District	843	32	15	47%
Colorado City Unified	5,323	1,902	798	42%
Salome Consolidated Elem. District	2,074	162	62	38%
Topock Elementary District	2,845	209	74	35%
Yucca Elementary District	452	34	12	35%
Parker Unified	10,984	1,697	592	35%
Bullhead City School District	43,046	4,824	1,329	28%
Quartzsite Elementary District	5,536	288	74	26%
Owens-Whitney Elementary District	690	86	22	26%
Littlefield Unified	2,005	333	73	22%
Kingman Unified	61,993	10,090	2,092	21%
Hackberry School District	1,515	197	37	19%
Mohave Valley Elementary District	20,104	2,479	447	18%
Lake Havasu Unified	56,427	7,586	1,346	18%
La Paz/Mohave RPC Totals	214, 486	30,001	7,023	23%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch, 2008

Public assistance programs in Arizona include Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Table 9 gives a summary of enrollment in these programs for La Paz and Mohave counties and the state as a whole. In the entire state of Arizona, the number of children under six receiving TANF benefits increased 14 percent (20,867 to 23,866) from January 2007 to January 2010. In La Paz and Mohave counties, however, the number decreased over the same period. In La Paz, 20 percent fewer (117 to 94) children were receiving TANF than three years earlier. In Mohave County, there was an 8 percent decrease (676 to 620).

Table 9. Children (Age 0-5) Receiving Public Assistance

	January 2007	June 2007	January 2009	June 2009	January 2010
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)					
Arizona	20,867	19,646	24,273	23,746	23,866
La Paz County	117	104	117	96	94
Mohave County	676	654	777	669	620
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)					
Arizona	134,697	139,170	179,831	199,367	215,837

La Paz County	606	596	676	715	734
Mohave County	4,362	4,538	5,823	6,174	6,736

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security

Comparisons of TANF data with census data by zip code tabulation area (ZCTA; Table A2 in Appendix A) suggest that, in almost all of the well-populated parts of the region, the percentage of children receiving TANF is close to, but less than, 10 percent. Across the counties, the percent of children in La Paz County on TANF is approximately twice the percent in Mohave County (8% versus 5%; Table A2). A clear exception to the general pattern seen in Mohave County is ZCTA 86021, the Colorado City area. There, almost no children under six received TANF. The maximum caseload there in the five months for which data are available was 5 children.

The number of young children in Arizona receiving SNAP assistance was 60 percent higher in January 2010 than it was three years earlier. The rate of increase for Mohave County was comparable (54 percent; 4,362 to 6,736). La Paz County, however, saw a much lower rate of increase, only 21 percent (606 to 734). The percent of children under six years of age receiving SNAP is higher in La Paz County (59%) than Mohave County (43%) and both counties have higher rates than seen in the state as a whole (34%; Table A2).

2.4 Educational Indicators

Levels of education tend to be lower in La Paz and Mohave counties than in the state as a whole (Table 9). According to the Arizona Department of Education (ADE) high school drop-out rates are 60 to 80 percent higher in La Paz and Mohave Counties, respectively, than the state as a whole, and 2000 US Census data show that these counties have less than half the State's rate of college-educated adults.

Rates of babies born in 2008 to mothers without a high-school education were similar in La Paz and Mohave counties and the state as a whole. The La Paz County rate was just less than the rate for the state. Mohave County had a higher rate with nearly 30 percent of babies born to mothers without a high-school education.

Table 10. Educational indicators

	Arizona	La Paz	Mohave	Source
School drop-out rate (grades 7 through 12)	3.6%	5.7%	6.5%	ADE 2008
Adults (25 and older) with bachelor's degree or more	23.5%	8.7%	9.9%	Census 2000
Infants born to mothers with less than 12 years education	26.1%	23.6%	29.1%	ADHS Vital Statistics 2008

The in-school performance of current students in the public elementary schools in the region are measured by the Arizona Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS) and the Terra Nova standardized achievement tests. In the third grade, Arizona students take the AIMS test for the first time. The Terra Nova tests are given to second graders and older.

In reading and writing, third-graders in La Paz and Mohave counties perform almost as well as children in the state as a whole. In math, though, La Paz County has a higher percentage (16%) of students who fall into the "far below standard" category (Figure 3).

The results of the Terra Nova math tests, however, suggest—contrary to the AIMS—that second- and third-grade children in La Paz and Mohave counties perform about as well as children in the rest of the state in math (Figure 4). Curiously, third-graders in La Paz scored rather low on the Terra Nova reading test, while second-graders there score quite high on the test of language.

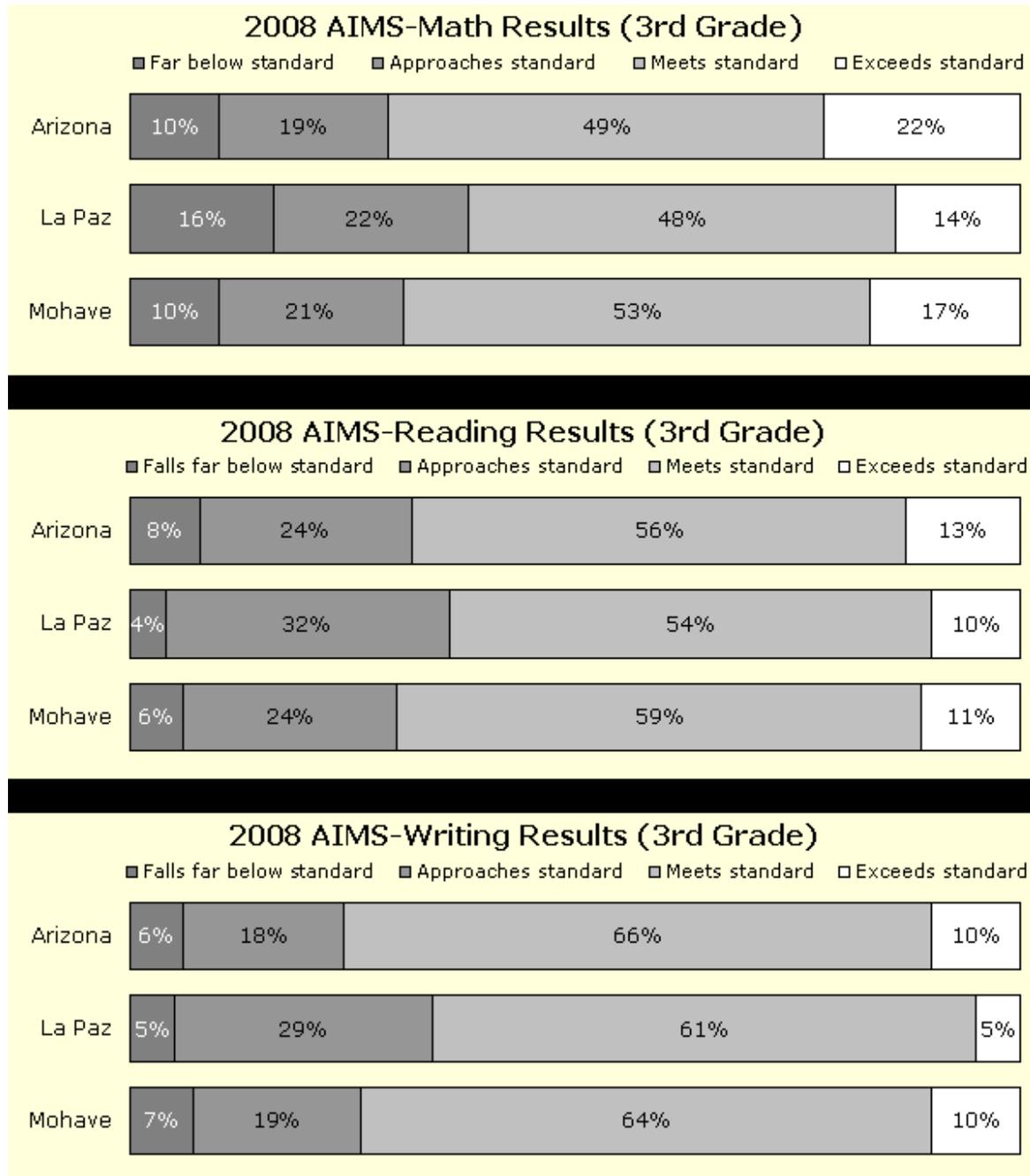


Figure 3. 2008 Results of the Arizona Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS) Test

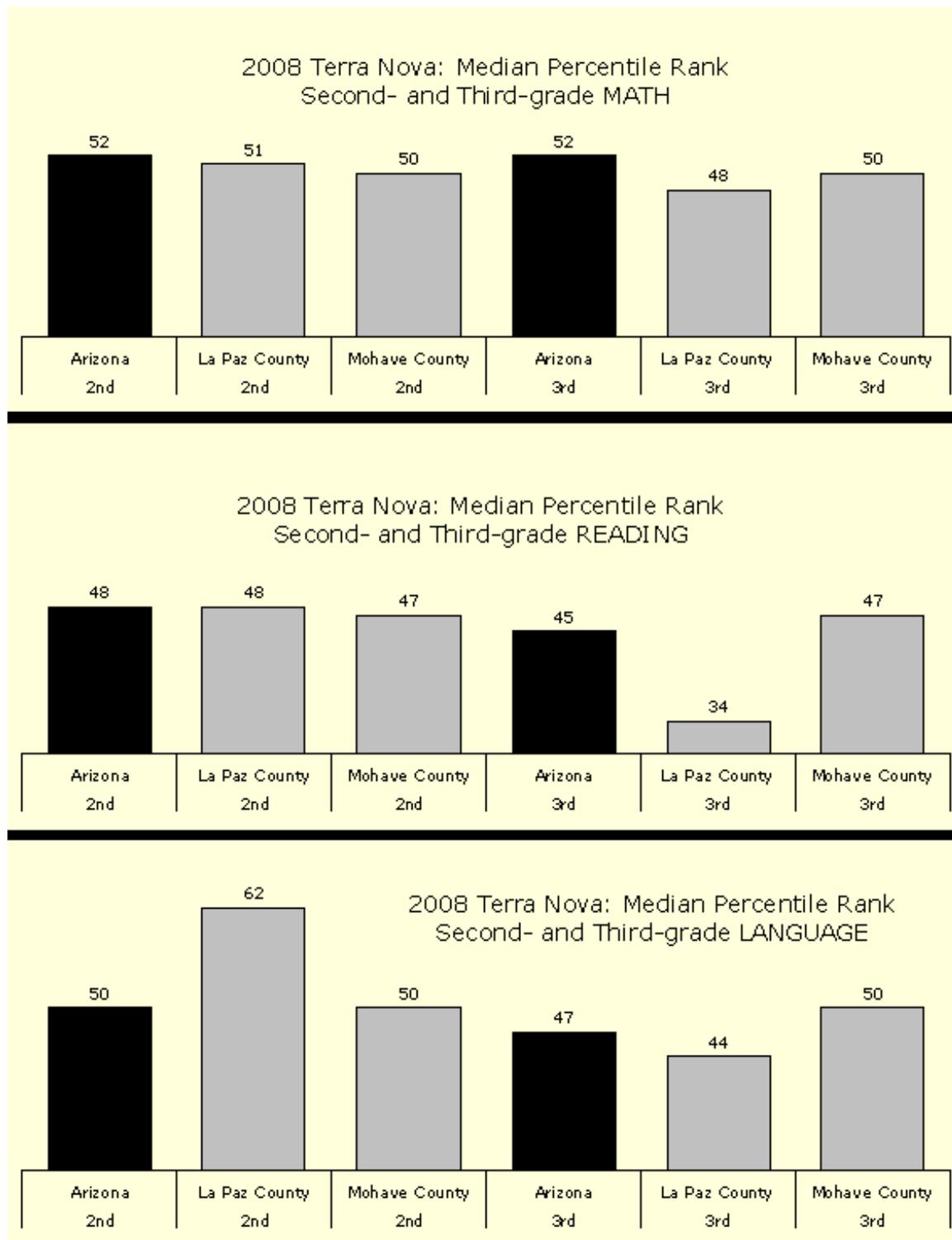


Figure 4. 2008 Results of the Terra Nova Tests

3. The Early Childhood System: Detailed Descriptions of Assets and Needs

3.1 Quality & Access

In the La Paz/Mohave region, there are 95 child care providers, according to the Arizona Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR) report of April 2010. The total licensed capacity was 4,236 children. Of course, not all providers have the actual capacity to care for as many children as they are licensed for.

There were 57 licensed centers, 16 group homes, 13 family care homes, and 9 Head Start centers. Of these, 70 had contracted with DES. Thirty-eight participated in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), sponsored by the Department of Agriculture. Three centers were accredited by the National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education Programs (NAC); three others were accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC).

Quality First

Quality First, an FTF program, is a statewide quality improvement and rating system for providers of center- or home-based early care and education, with a goal to help parents identify quality care settings for their children. In the La Paz-Mohave region, 11 centers and one home were enrolled in the Quality First program as of June 2010. There are currently 18 slots available in the Quality First program, with five other applicants currently in the enrollment process and one slot waiting to be re-filled after a home site closure.

Head Start

Head Start is a comprehensive early childhood education program for children pre-school age whose families meet income eligibility criteria. The program addresses a wide range of early childhood needs such as education and child development, special education, health services, nutrition, and parent and family development. The Western Arizona Council of Governments (WACOG) administers the Head Start centers in Mohave, La Paz, and Yuma counties. According to the WACOG website (www.wacog.com), there are (or were) 19 sites, ten in Yuma County, one in La Paz County (Ehrenberg), and eight in Mohave County (four in Kingman, and one each in Bullhead City, Golden Valley, Mohave Valley, and Lake Havasu).

In program year 2008, the average class size was 20 children, with approximately one staff member for every eight children. (Source: Head Start Program Information Report)

Early Childhood Block Grant

Many school districts and charter schools in Arizona participate in the Early Childhood Block Grant (ECBG) Program. Through this program, schools receive funds to help finance preschool for children who qualify for free or reduced lunches and private providers can contract with school districts and charter schools to provide preschool to qualified children². The number of

² Arizona Department of Education, Early Childhood Block Grant for Preschools, <http://www.ade.az.gov/earlychildhood/preschool/programs/ecbg.asp>

ECBG programs has declined sharply since 2008, likely due to decreased funding by the state³. In 2008, there were seven schools, serving 203 students. By 2010, there were only four participating schools, serving only 39 students in the Kingman and Wenden districts.

Table 11. *ECBG Programs*

	Site	School District	Type	ECBG		Days per week
				Students	Hours per day	
2008	Coyote Canyon School	Bullhead City School District	Public School	20	Four or less	5
	Montessori School House	Bullhead City School District	Private Provider	5	Four or less	5
	New Day School	Bullhead City School District	Private Provider	5	Four or less	5
	Little Eagle Preschool & Child Care	Kingman Unified School District	Private Provider	18	Four or less	5
	Manzanita Elementary	Kingman Unified School District	Public School	18	Four or less	4
	Smoketree Elementary School	Lake Havasu Unified District	Public School	125	Four or less	5
	Wenden Elementary School	Wenden Elementary District	Public School	12	More than four	5
La Paz-Mohave				203		
ARIZONA				5,366		

	Site	School District	Type	ECBG		Days per week
				Students	Hours per day	
2010	Little Eagle Preschool & Daycare Center	Kingman Unified School District	Private Provider	7	Four or less	5
	Manzanita Preschool	Kingman Unified School District	Public School	14	Four or less	4
	The Gingerbread House	Kingman Unified School District	Private Provider	2	Four or less	4
	Wenden Elementary School	Wenden Elementary District	Public School	16	Four or less	4
	La Paz-Mohave				39	
ARIZONA				4,328		

Maps

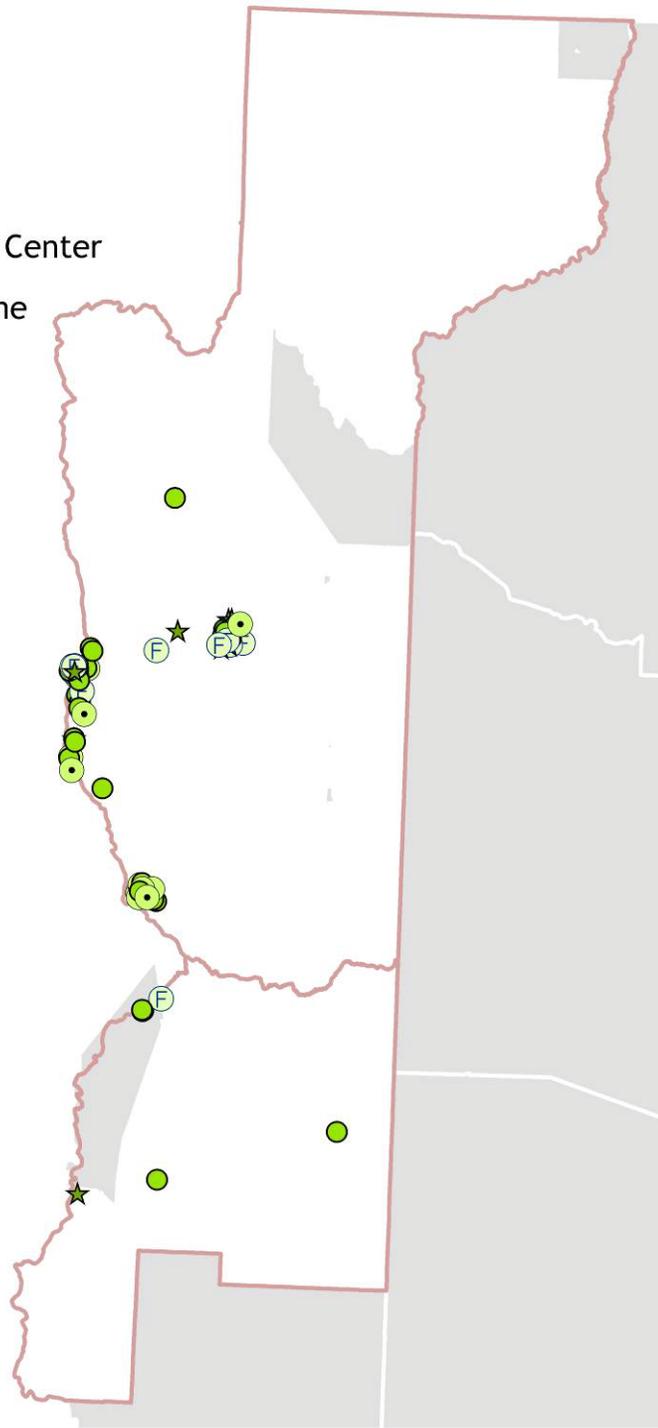
The maps below show how child-care providers are distributed throughout the region. The first map shows the entire RPC region. The following maps zoom in on Kingman, Bullhead City, and Lake Havasu City, because these are the areas of greatest density of providers. Different types of symbols are used to represent Head Start centers, licensed childcare centers, certified group homes, and certified homes for family care.

The maps are based on address information supplied by the CCRR. A few of the addresses may correspond to administrative centers, rather than to locations where care is actually provided.

³ The Pew Center for the States, Votes Count: Legislative Action on Pre-K Fiscal Year 2010, http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/uploadedFiles/Votes_Count_2009.pdf

Child Care Providers

- ★ Head Start Center
- ADHS Licensed Child Care Center
- ⊙ ADHS Certified Group Home
- ⓔ DES Certified Home



La Paz/Mohave Regional Partnership Council



Figure 5. Childcare Providers in La Paz and Mohave Counties

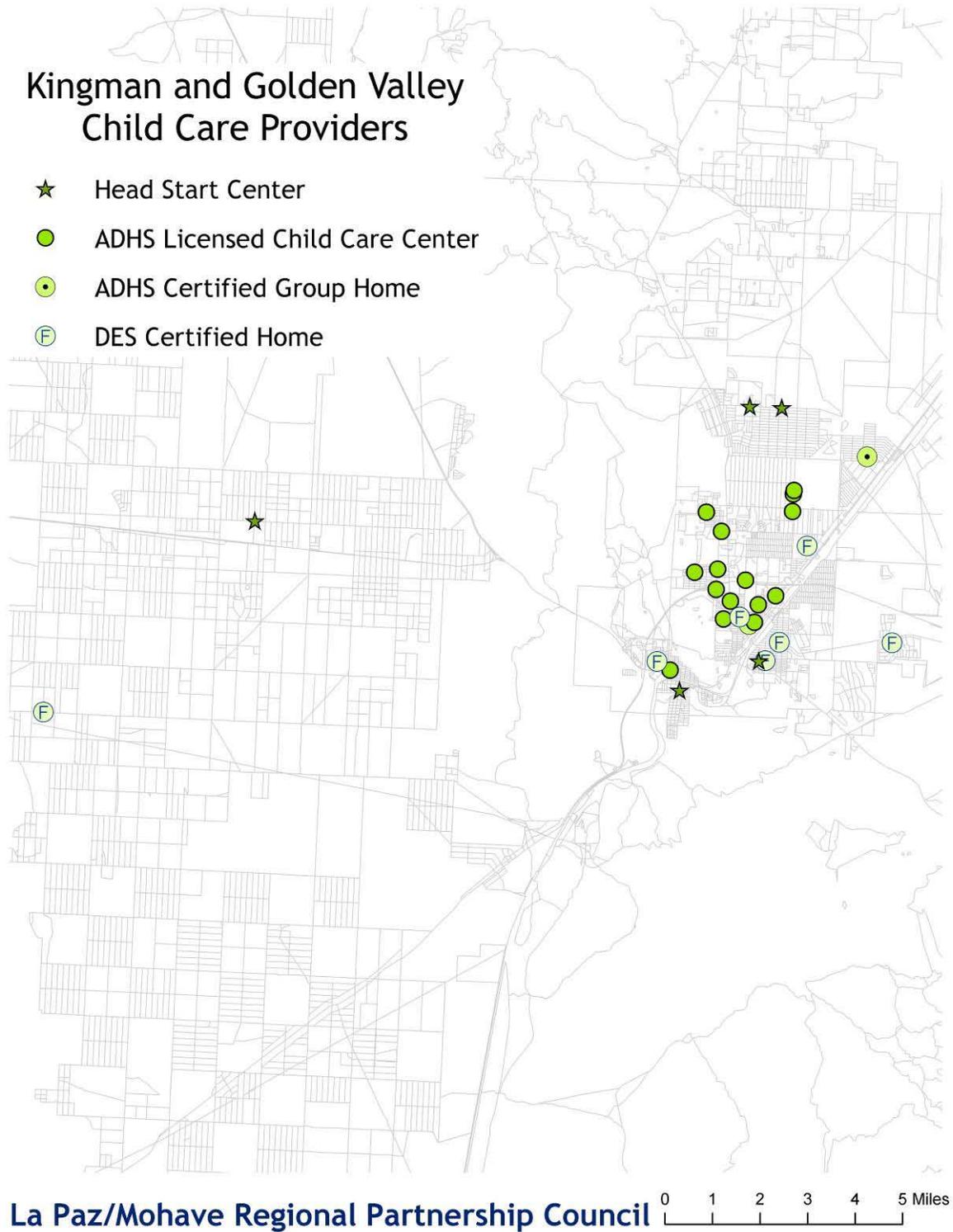


Figure 6. Kingman and Golden Valley Childcare Providers

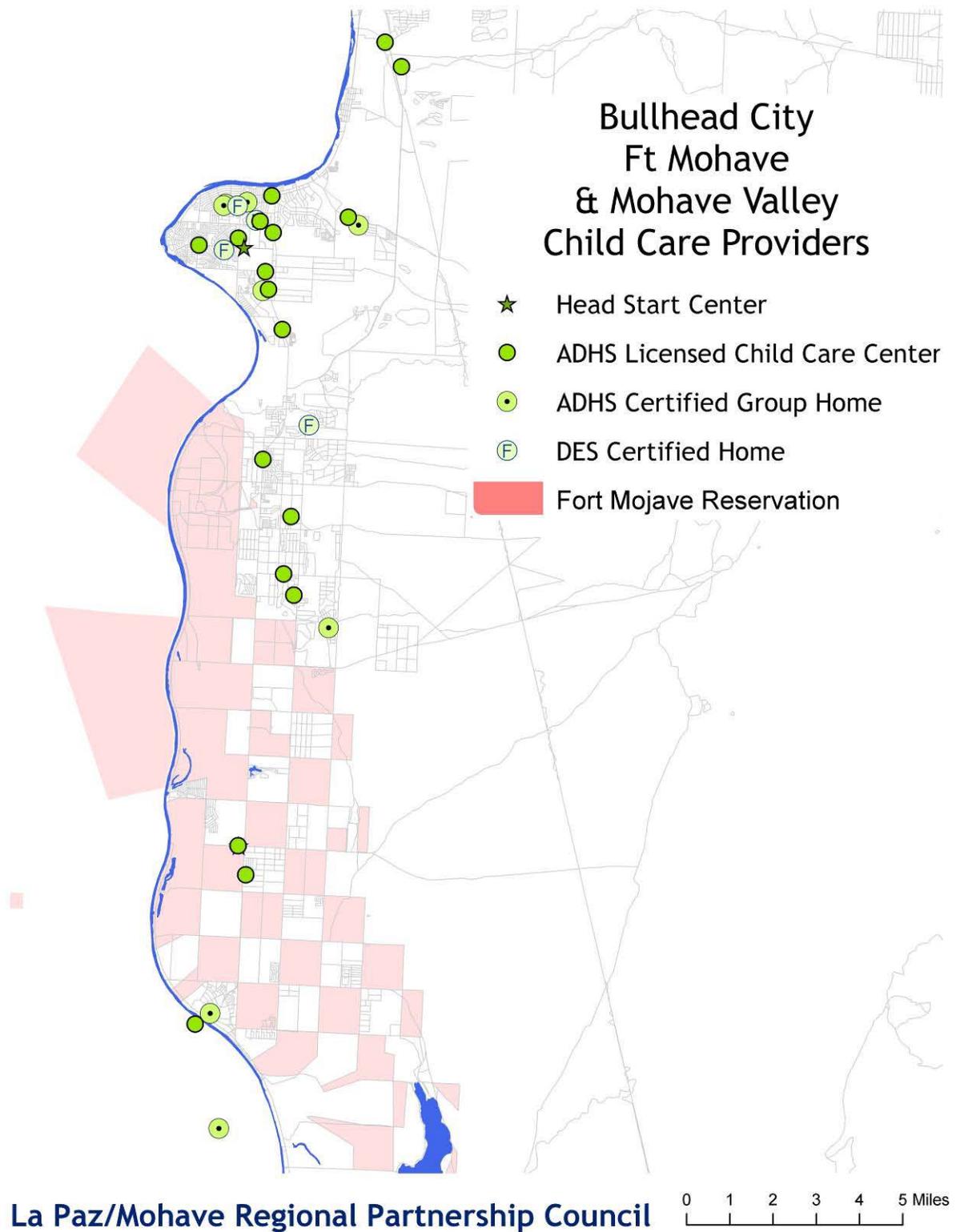


Figure 7. Bullhead City, Ft Mohave and Mohave Valley Childcare Providers

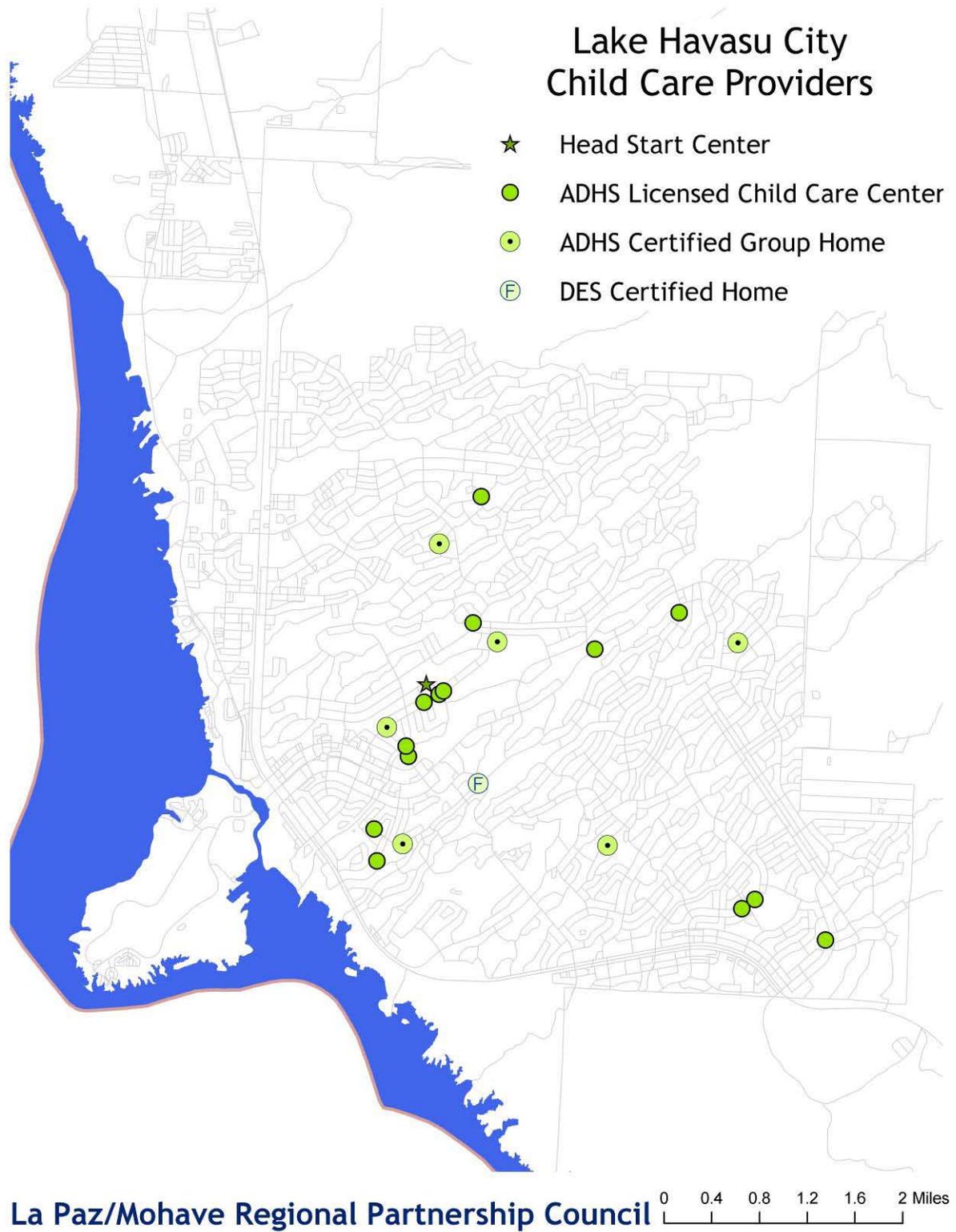


Figure 8. Lake Havasu City Childcare Providers

Qualitative Findings

Key informant interviews with knowledgeable individuals and interviews with parents of children aged 0-5 years throughout the region were undertaken to uncover from parent and community members' perspectives, what the assets and needs were for young children in the region. Below is a summary of responses related to quality and access of the early childhood system in the La Paz/Mohave RPC.

Assets

School systems – Most parents and key informants agree that the region has a very good school system. In La Paz County parents like the small class sizes and the fact that their children receive more personalized attention. We also heard testimonies of school officials going out of their way to help children and parents (e.g. a parent in Wenden with an uninsured child who was experiencing behavioral health problems got help from the principal in terms of talking to the child and spending some additional time with her). Parents also felt there were good counselors at schools. Concerns were stated, however, that recent budget cuts were affecting classes in terms of fewer aides in classes, and that future cuts would make the situation worse. In La Paz County, each smaller city has their own school district (e.g., Wenden, Salome, Bouse, etc.), and this means a special-needs preschool in each town. These preschools also provide a certain number of slots for “typical” kids. In contrast in Mohave County the Kingman school district serves many smaller outlying cities such as Dolan Springs and Golden Valley. Here children from the smaller communities must travel to Kingman to attend the preschools that serve special-needs kids. The fact that the outlying communities in La Paz County each have their own school district makes these school districts a big (but also the only) resource for parents of children with special needs. However, schools can be limited in what they can do for children with special needs based on whether the children is on, or qualifies for AHCCCS. There is not much available if children don't qualify, and this is especially challenging for families with children who might be undocumented and therefore not qualify for AHCCCS.

Head Start program – Parents in La Paz County had only very good things to say about the CRIT Head Start Program, which is a major resource of the community there. The Western Arizona Council of Governments (WACOG) provides Head Start to La Paz, Mohave and Yuma County children and is also seen as a valuable resource to parents in many communities throughout the region. The CRIT program provides health screenings twice a year which are open to the entire community. This is seen as an additional and very important resource. Other services provided by these Head Start programs include health services (dental, physical, mental health), special education services, and child development services. These programs are limited, however, in how many children they can accommodate. For those who don't make the cutoff or don't qualify other options can be limited.

Ft Mojave Indian Tribe – Key informants and the parents interviewed considered the tribal day care center as a valuable asset. In addition, the health clinic and library, both located near the day care center, are also viewed as assets, providing quality, convenient services.

Challenges and Needs

Affordable, timely, quality, and accessible day care – Affordable, good quality day care and preschool was cited as a huge need. Affordable day care and more preschool slots for typical children were common sentiments voiced by many parents throughout all communities polled. In Mohave County, more slots for both typical and special needs children in Kingman and surrounding communities was a common theme. There is only one school district in that area. Therefore only a single preschool is mandated. Since it serves such a large area, most of the preschool slots are reserved for special needs children.

Quality, affordable educational settings for young kids was consistently cited as a large need. Concerns were expressed by both parents and key informants about the questionable quality of the few places available in Parker, and Bullhead City. A very large proportion of the parents interviewed did not have their children in day care because of cost or quality concerns. Two mom's stories echoed this common sentiment about affordability of available child care. One stated "I'd like to have my kids in daycare, but this costs \$400 a month and I make \$800 per month. With two kids I'd be spending all my money on daycare." Another mom from Ft Mojave (city, not tribe) stated that she makes \$7 per hour and works four hours a day. Her day care costs \$25 per day leaving her \$3 per day for living expenses. Because this is unfeasible to sustain she has different family members watch her child. Another mom cited that both quality and cost concerns kept her from having her daughter in day care even though "I'd prefer to have her in daycare – this allows her to interact with other kids and would prepare her for preschool and later school." But because she could not find a child care setting within her budget that she felt was of good quality, she chose instead to stay home with her daughter. Another parent in Parker stated "I'm on the waiting list for DES subsidy, but I don't like the available day care centers." Still another family in Beaver Dam stated that they chose to stay home with their kids but this was because there was no child care available, "If it was here and affordable, that would be great and we would use it." This sentiment was also echoed in small communities in La Paz County such as Bouse, Wenden and Salome, where parents would take advantage of a day care setting if one existed.

The concern about quality child care was especially common among parents of special needs children who stated they either could not find a day care center that would accommodate their child, or that they were uncomfortable leaving their child in care because of medical issues. Therefore, many choose to stay home with their child. The concerns raised by parents of both special need and typical kids in multiple communities regarding the quality of existing day care centers from included safety, cleanliness, high child-to-staff ratios and the level of training/education of staff.

Another concern cited by several parents was the lack of day care centers that were open 24 hours. One mother in Bullhead City stated that there was only one day care center open 24 hours a day and it was not affordable for her family. She and her husband worked swing shift until 11pm. Her mother currently looks after her daughter, but this grandmother is moving and this mom was concerned about how she was going to find affordable, timely care for her child.

Parents in communities in La Paz and Mohave County also cited a lack of transportation to child care and preschool as a barrier. For example, parents stated that the schools in their communities had preschool programs but no funding for transportation. If parents didn't have a car or were working when kids needed to be dropped off or picked up, they were unable to let their kids

attend these programs. One parent said that she very occasionally walked the four miles with her child to preschool but it was often just too far and too hot to do.

Early childhood education not considered a priority - Key informants felt there is a lack of recognition of the importance of early childhood education opportunities for kids and of the incidence of developmental delays in children. Because many parents care for their children at home or in other home care settings due to cost and in some cases quality concerns, they often are not in environments that emphasize early learning. Key informants noted that school readiness was low, and because only a small portion of young kids are in out-of-home daycare, early screening and intervention was not as likely to happen as if children were in preschool. Many key informants cited a need for greater resources to improve parents' understanding of the importance of children's early years to their future growth and development. Some communities, such as the Ft Mojave Indian Tribe are currently offering parent education seminars on a number of issues important to children's healthy development. Other parents and key informants noted that organized activities or services (e.g. at community centers, libraries) are sometimes seen as "child drop off," rather than a place where parents could be involved with their children while they are there. As a result, "opportunities dissolve" because they are not taken advantage of, e.g. fund screening services, but no one attends screenings; opened library, but no one comes.

Very limited infrastructure and activities available for young children – Parks, places for children to go, places for families to spend time together, especially in summer, were commonly cited by parents as lacking. The majority of parents wanted more activities for young kids, in particular air-conditioned, indoor or shaded activities in the summer months. In the outlying communities in La Paz County there is virtually no place for children to go play. In the larger communities in Mohave County, the two local fast food establishments with air-conditioned play areas were often cited as the only place for kids to play in the summer. Often parents feel like these communities are simply not child-friendly places. Even in Parker, Kingman and Bullhead City, where there are more public parks and resources such as libraries, parents complained of a lack of "things to do with little children" both educational and simply recreational. In Kingman and Bullhead City, many families also wanted increased opportunities for parents/grandparents and young kids to interact with other parents/grandparents and young kids. Several suggestions were made for Mommy and Me groups, socialization opportunities for young kids, play groups, etc. Daycare was reported as too expensive by some, and a need for other means of socializing kids before they start kindergarten was desired.

Adult literacy and parent knowledge seems to be low, which raises the question of how to get information into the hands of parents, and kids into screening and services. Parenting classes or any kind of training for parents was identified as a big need by key informants, as was a lack of awareness among parents of the importance of early childhood education, or of effects that neglect and other types of abuse have in children's future lives. According to key informants, this includes raising awareness of the effects of drug and alcohol use (e.g. fetal alcohol syndrome). Just offering more services is not enough, there needs to be an increased relevance of early childhood issues to parents otherwise parents won't take advantage of services available. This lack of relevance/awareness has been seen already with low attendance at educational opportunities such as reading nights, developmental screening opportunities, etc. Informants noted that it was hard to get people into services particularly in the smaller communities in La Paz County, i.e., "it seems like these smaller communities have been left out in the past so we have to build that trust."

Limited resources for children with special needs and their families – Both parents of special needs children and providers serving children with special needs cited a lack of available resources such as occupational, physical and speech therapy, particularly resources that don't require extensive travel. The lack of pediatric psychiatrists and mental health specialists was also noted as a large challenge. Both providers and parents also talked about the severity of disability required to qualify for state services. Those children who are not severely disabled don't qualify or "fall through the cracks" and parents often can't afford to pay for therapy, even when insured. Parents spoke of private insurance often not covering the therapies needed for their children. The lack of support services for parents including respite service, education about how to best address their child's disability, and transportation were also cited as issues common to families with special needs children.

Reduced and limited resources for foster parents and children – Specific resources that were being cut or were seen as lacking by foster parents and key informants included; insufficient clothing allowances, overarching cuts in reimbursement of child-related expenses, insufficient transportation support, overload of caseworkers, difficulty getting appointments with providers serving foster children, and insufficient respite care. There was a general sense that the child welfare system was overburdened leading to children being left in dangerous situations, parent frustration when dealing with agencies that serve foster kids, and a general sense of isolation felt by foster parents. Both providers and parents cited an insufficient number of foster placements available, particularly in La Paz County, as well as non-existent group homes or emergency shelters. In addition, interviewees indicated a lack of support for parents wishing to become foster parents, e.g., potential foster parents must take a 12-week training that commonly necessitated extensive travel to attend the training.

Underserved Hispanic/farm worker population – Especially in the outlying communities in La Paz County and in communities such as Littlefield/Beaver Dam in Mohave County, there is a lack of services for the children of Spanish-speaking Hispanic and farm worker parents. In La Paz County, there's an important population of farm workers that work in the agricultural fields in the Salome/Wenden area. Several key informants in La Paz County recognized the urgent need to provide services to this population. They indicated that agricultural workers and the Spanish-speaking population in Salome/Wenden represent underserved groups that face important barriers when it comes to access to services. Language is a problem for those who are monolingual Spanish speakers (e.g. the staff at the local clinic in Salome does not speak Spanish and the clinic asks non-English speakers to bring an interpreter with them to their appointments if they will need it.) Parents indicated that, among other reasons, the need of an interpreter motivates them to go instead to other clinics which are further away, such as the Clinica Adelante health center in Wickenburg (Maricopa County). In some communities, language is also a barrier for parent participation in the education of their children since some schools (e.g. Beaver Dam) lack the staff to assist with translation for those parents that are monolingual Spanish speakers. This often discourages parents from attending events or meetings at their children's school because they are unable to understand what is being discussed or to contribute in any manner.

Another important challenge for the Hispanic population in the outlying communities in La Paz County has to do with fear of encountering immigration authorities. Although the exact number is unknown, both key informants and community members indicated that many of the Hispanic residents in these communities are undocumented and there is a lot of fear about a possible

encounter with immigration authorities that might end in their deportation. One mother recounted her difficulties accessing health care for her children due to her fear of driving and being stopped by immigration authorities. It is clear that this fear is one of the main challenges faced by this particular population. It defines a lot of their daily activities (e.g. from their routes to work, the time they spend out in the street, their willingness to talk to “strangers”) and their attitude towards government services (even to services for their U.S. citizen children who would otherwise qualify for them). This area used to be considered ‘safe’ but recently there has been an increased presence (more raids, daily rounds) by immigration authorities. Recent legislation enacted in Arizona (SB1070) is likely to heighten the fear, isolation and vulnerability experienced by the immigrant residents in the area. La Paz County Health Department staff might try a *promotora* model to reach out to this population.

Culture of self-reliance – The concepts of “individual rights,” reluctance to use government resources, and mistrust of “outsiders” (need to build on existing community resources—train residents, utilize community advocates) are all part of the culture of self-reliance in this area. There is also a sense of being undervalued, “People forget us out here. No one thinks about us. After the flood, even FEMA didn’t come out.” Many parents value staying home with their own young children (hence the need mentioned earlier for services with greater opportunity for interaction with other children and parents, e.g., Mommy and Me, not just child care). Decisions regarding the placement of children in quality early childcare facilities are not always just an issue of cost. One parent echoed a common theme heard from many parents about the priority they place on taking care of their kids themselves, “We prefer to be at home – my husband and I work separate shifts so that someone can always be at home with the kids.” A dad in Beaver Dam stated that “my wife stays home and I work so that we can take care of the kids at home.” Although he stated his preference for caring for kids in the home he also felt that this may not be the case for everyone, “We wouldn’t use child care if it was available here, but I think others in the community would.” Several parents in these smaller communities also mentioned that they had thought about opening up their own day care center but were unsure how to proceed or were concerned that parents in the community could not afford to send their kids to day care. Empowering these motivated parents might be a key in providing child care services in these smaller communities. There is also the need to develop relationships within community to build trust. As one parent stated “What is the cost of asking for help? Will it cost me the security of my family or my right to make decisions about my family?”

Limited awareness/knowledge of existing resources – Across all three sub-regions (La Paz County, Mohave County and the Ft. Mojave Nation), key informants and parents cited a lack of awareness of existing programs by parents in their areas. Several cited that even when resources do exist, few are aware of them, nor how to access these resources. A number of key informants suggested greater publicizing of resources through resource manuals or guides. Others suggested a “one-stop shop setting” where parents could go to learn about available resources. Many parents noted that word of mouth or the internet were their key sources of information, not organizations or agencies. Key informants also cited a desire for a one-stop shop or annual (or more frequent) community forums where agency-to-agency communication and interaction can occur. This would allow the agencies themselves to also be aware of all the resources available to serve parents and young children in their communities.

3.2 Professional Development

From the Western Arizona Council of Governments (WACOG) Head Start Program Information Report (PIR) for the 2007-08 year, 74% of classroom teachers had a degree in Early Childhood Education (ECE) or a related field. (Unfortunately, we cannot separate the Yuma programs from the La Paz/Mohave programs in this Head Start program data.) This percentage is only slightly lower than the statewide average of 77%. In addition, 15% of the assistant teachers had an ECE or related degree. Of the educational staff who did not have an ECE or related degree, half were working toward the degree

As of March 2010, there were 13 child-care professionals in the La Paz/Mohave RPC who had received T.E.A.C.H. scholarships to take coursework leading to an associate's degree. These professionals had enrolled for an average of 2.8 credit each. Statewide, 474 scholarships have been awarded.

The average salary for a bachelors-level teacher was approximately \$21,900 per year. Statewide, the annual salary average was higher at \$27,300. The teacher turnover rate was considerably lower in the WACOG (11% per year) than in the state as a whole (23%). About one-third of all staff are current or former Head Start parents.

Availability of certification, credentialing or degree programs

On March 26, 2009 the Arizona Western College (AWC) inaugurated two new facilities for the Parker Learning Center and the Quartzsite Learning center. Through these facilities, AWC offers an Associate of Arts (A.A.) degree in Elementary Education and Secondary Education, an Associate of Applied Sciences (A.A.S.) degree in Child Development and a Certificate in Early Childhood Education. These degrees can be completed on a combination of life and online classes, and represent an expansion in the opportunities for professional development offered in La Paz County, especially in Quartzsite, where the AWC's offerings had been limited to personal interest classes geared mostly towards the elderly population.

Mohave Community College (MCC) offers Associate of Arts degrees with emphasis in Early Childhood Education and in Elementary Education. In addition, MCC recently added nine one-hour classes to prepare providers for the national Child Development Associate (CDA) Certification exam. These courses will be offered beginning Fall (August) 2010.

The Northern Arizona University's Extended Campuses system in Bullhead City, Kingman and Lake Havasu offers a variety of degrees in Early Childhood and Elementary Education.

In addition to these degrees available, the Association for Supportive Child Care (ASCC) provides a community-based training program for child care providers in Mohave and La Paz Counties. These trainings are offered locally in Bullhead City, Lake Havasu, Kingman and Parker. They are structured as a series and incentives are offered to participants to complete the series.

Table 12. Available certification, credentialing or degree programs

School	Degree/Certificate
Arizona Western College –Parker Learning Center	Associate of Arts in Elementary Education Associate of Arts in Secondary Education

	Certificate in Early Childhood Education Associate of Applied Sciences in Child Development
Mohave Community College – Kingman Campus	Associate of Arts with emphasis in Early Childhood Education Associate of Arts with emphasis in Elementary Education
Northern Arizona University – Bullhead City, Kingman and Lake Havasu Campuses	Master’s of Education in Early Childhood Education (also available online)
Northern Arizona University – Online	Bachelor’s of Applied Science in Early Childhood Education

Qualitative Findings

Assets

Training opportunities – MCC is providing and planning a series of trainings on child welfare issues, including the importance of attachment, for both parents and professionals who interact with small children (e.g., attorneys, CPS workers, mental health providers, public health workers, etc). While these trainings have and will take place primarily in Mohave County, they were seen as a positive occurrence to the key informants who were aware of them. In addition, FTF offers TEACH Scholarships to support child care providers in their pursuit of their CDA or AA certificate/degree.

Challenges and Needs

Educated/certified child care providers. We heard from parents the desire for more available childcare options in DES certified child care settings, or in settings with staff who were able to provide more early learning opportunities, rather than simply babysitting children. Even among some parents who choose to keep their children in home-based settings, there was a desire that this care involved more learning opportunities for their children. Key informants interviewed mentioned that daycare workers and child welfare (CPS) workers only needed a high school diploma to be aids, and as budgets shrank, these workers were more likely to care for and interact with children. More highly skilled, highly trained workers were seen as needed.

Opportunities for continuing education and training. Almost all key informants interviewed noted a lack of available trainings to learn more about child development, child care, and child welfare issues. Those trainings that interviewees were aware often took place in Phoenix, or less frequently in Bullhead City or Kingman. Almost all key informant interviewees cited a desire to attend trainings that would expand their knowledge base on a number of early childhood issues. This desire echoes that earlier heard by both parents and key informants, the need for more educated and qualified child care staff to care for young children in the region.

3.3 Health

AHCCCS Coverage

Children in Arizona are covered by the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), Arizona's Medicaid, through both the Title XIX program (Traditional Medicaid and the Proposition 204 expansion of this coverage up to 100% of the Federal Poverty Level or FPL) and the Title XXI program (KidsCare). As of July 2009 approximately half (49.5%) of AHCCCS enrollees were children under 18 years of age. Enrollment by county was not available for AHCCCS as a whole before June 2009. As can be seen in the table below, a higher percent of La Paz and Mohave counties' population were enrolled in AHCCCS than what was seen in the state as a whole. However, when the number of persons at or below the US Census Bureau's Poverty Threshold Level is compared to AHCCCS enrollment by county and for the state the pattern changes.⁴ There are several possible reasons why the ratio of Arizonans in poverty to Arizonans enrolled in AHCCCS is greater than 1.0. First, the definitions of the FPL and the poverty thresholds used in the US Census data are similar but not identical. Second, poverty threshold data were not available for 2009 and AHCCCS enrollment data were not available by county for 2008, so yearly updates of the poverty threshold and FPL definitions may have had an effect. Third, although Arizonans with household income at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) are generally eligible for AHCCCS, certain AHCCCS programs have higher income thresholds for enrollment—e.g., children less than 1 year of age are eligible up to 140% FPL. Keeping these limitations in mind, it is still interesting to note that AHCCCS enrollment in La Paz County is somewhat less than and in Mohave County is somewhat higher than the state as a whole when compared to those below the US Census poverty threshold. Although the percent of the total population enrolled in AHCCCS is similar between La Paz and Mohave counties, the percent living below the poverty threshold is substantially higher in La Paz County (26.1% versus 16.8% in Mohave). Therefore, if equal proportions of those in poverty were enrolled in AHCCCS, the enrollment in La Paz should be higher than what is seen. AHCCCS enrollment for the state as a whole continues to rise. From June 2009 to June 2010 it increased 8.5 percent.

Table 13. Enrollment in Arizona's Medicaid (the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System or AHCCCS), which includes KidsCare

	La Paz	Mohave	Arizona
Number of persons enrolled June 2009	4,835	46,326	1,255,363
Percent of population enrolled June 2009	24.2%	23.8%	19.0%
Ratio of number enrolled June 2009 to number in poverty*	0.93	1.42	1.29

⁴ Note that since the number of enrollees and the number of persons below the poverty threshold come from two different sources we cannot say what percent of those below the poverty threshold were enrolled in AHCCCS. However, it is still relevant to compare the relative size of these two populations given that AHCCCS eligibility is in large part determined by household income.

Number of persons enrolled June 2010	N/A	N/A	1,362,585
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* Based on 2008 poverty percentages from US Census applied to 2009 population estimates.

Arizona’s State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) is called KidsCare. It offers free or affordable health insurance for children 18 years of age or younger who do not qualify for employer-based health coverage or for Medicaid through Title XIX. The table below shows the enrollment in KidsCare by county and for the state as a whole in June 2008. Just over a quarter (26.2%) of these children are under 6 years of age. These enrollment numbers are also shown as a percent of total children in each area and as a ratio of enrollment to total children living below the US Census poverty level.⁵ As can be seen, when compared to the number of children in poverty, KidsCare enrollment in La Paz and Mohave counties is lower than seen in the State as a whole. Mid- 2008 was when KidsCare enrollment reached its peak. Between June 2008 and June 2010 enrollment dropped by approximately half. This substantial drop seems to be due to two main reasons: an increase in premiums charged for KidsCare that went into effect in May 2009 and a subsequent enrollment cap put in place January 2010 due to lack of funding for the program⁶.

Table 14. Enrollment in Arizona’s KidsCare Program

	La Paz	Mohave	Arizona
Number of children enrolled June 2008	190	1,556	65,833
Percent of children enrolled June 2008	5.3%	3.7%	3.9%
Ratio of children enrolled June 2008 to those in poverty	0.14	0.15	0.19
Number of children enrolled June 2010	99	786	32,220

Asthma

One asset of La Paz and Mohave Counties is that it seems that the prevalence of asthma in resident children aged 5 and below (as evidenced by Arizona hospital admissions for asthma) is less than half that seen in the rest of the state (a rate of 212 per 100,000 versus a rate of 454 per 100,000 for the state as a whole). It is interesting to note that after the statewide smoking ban was implemented May 1, 2007, the asthma admission rate for La Paz and Mohave counties

⁵ Again, note that since the number of KidsCare enrollees and the number of children below the poverty threshold come from two different sources we cannot say what percent of those below the poverty threshold were enrolled in the KidsCare portion of AHCCCS. However, it is still relevant to compare the relative size of these two populations given that KidsCare eligibility is to some extent determined by household income—i.e., children must come from households with incomes less than 200% FPL.

⁶ AHCCCS, Arizona KidsCare (CHIP) State Plan Amendments, <http://azahcccs.gov/reporting/PoliciesPlans/KidsCarePlanAmendments.aspx>

decreased even more, especially relative to the rest of the state. This is due to the fact that in contrast to most the state, these counties had no previous smoking bans in place. Therefore, their residents experienced the full impact of the statewide ban on secondhand smoke exposure. In fact, a recent study estimated that hospital admissions for asthma were reduced an average of 22 percent in counties with no previous smoking bans⁷.

Table 15. Hospital Admissions for Asthma in Children Less than 6 Years of Age

	Hospital Admissions for Asthma for Children 0 to 5	
	Jan 2004 – Apr 2007 (before the statewide smoking ban)	May 2007 – May 2008 (after the statewide smoking ban)
Arizona Number of Cases	5,603	1,615
Arizona Average Annual Rate per 100,000	453.8	402.1
La Paz & Mohave Number of Cases	82	11
La Paz & Mohave Average Annual Rate per 100,000	211.6	87.3

In addition, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation has collected a variety of health data for each county in the state. A summary of those data are given in Appendix M.

The 2008 Arizona Health Survey (AHS) had only 66 adult respondents from Mohave county and 4 from La Paz county. Of these only 15 respondents in Mohave county and 1 respondent in La Paz county report having children in the home. (The child's version of the survey was restricted to Maricopa County.) This is far too small a sample from which to make estimates about health insurance coverage, or any of the other topics covered by the AHS.

A recent study based on AHS data did, however, show that in Arizona as a whole households with children were 60 percent more likely than households without children to report medical debt—either problems paying medical bills or current paying off medical bills⁸.

According to Census 2000 data, La Paz and Mohave counties were similar to Arizona as a whole in that about 15 percent of all children (ages 0 to 18) did not have health insurance. For La Paz and Mohave children, the uninsured rate was much the same for families both under and above

⁷ Herman, PM, Walsh ME (2010). Hospital Admissions for Acute Myocardial Infarction, Angina, Stroke, and Asthma After Implementation of Arizona’s Comprehensive Statewide Smoking Ban, American Journal of Public Health, Published ahead of print on May 13, 2010 at <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/cgi/doi/10.2105/AJPH.2009.179572>

⁸ Herman P. Medical Debt in Arizona: Predictors. Third in a series of four reports funded by St. Luke’s Health Initiatives, Phoenix, AZ. Published online January 2010 at: <http://www.arizonahealthsurvey.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/AHS08-MedicalDebt-3-Predictors.pdf>

200% of the FPL. In the remainder of the state, however, children from poorer families were much more likely to be uninsured.

Pregnancies and Births

According to ADHS Vital Statistics, for the calendar year 2008, there were a total of 2,547 live births to women who were residents of La Paz (246) or Mohave (2,301) counties. Statewide, there were 99,215 live births that year.

In the state, about 32 percent of the live births were to women who had experienced some sort of medical risk factor during pregnancy, such as anemia, diabetes, or eclampsia. In La Paz and Mohave counties, the rates of having risk factors were much lower, 18 percent and 16 percent, respectively. There was a similar pattern in the percentages of mothers experiencing labor and delivery complications: 27 percent statewide, but only 20 percent in Mohave and 14 percent in La Paz.

In Mohave County, 79 percent of the mothers had prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, which was the same percentage as in the state as a whole. In La Paz County, the rate was a little lower; 75 percent of those mothers had early prenatal care.

Statewide, just over half of the mothers (54%) used AHCCCS or IHS to pay the birth expenses. Among the La Paz mothers, 73 percent used AHCCCS or IHS. (Note that the La Paz figures include residents of the Colorado Indian Reservation, who may have been more likely to use the IHS benefit.) In Mohave County, 60 percent of births were covered by AHCCCS or IHS.

In La Paz County, there was a relatively high incidence of births with abnormal conditions reported, 23 percent. This three times the statewide rate of 7 percent.

Tobacco use during pregnancy is very high in Mohave County. Twelve percent of the mothers reported smoking while pregnant, which is more than twice the statewide rate of 5 percent.

The ADHS data show that 23 percent of the La Paz births in 2008 involved "abnormal conditions of the newborn" (such as assisted ventilation). Statewide, only 7 percent of births that year were in that category.

The women in La Paz and Mohave counties who gave birth in 2008 were somewhat younger than mothers in the rest of the state. About half were under 24. In the state as a whole, only 40 percent were under 24.

In 2008, the perinatal death rate was 6.4 deaths per thousand births. (Spontaneously lost fetuses, past 28 weeks, are counted as deaths for this statistic.) In Mohave County, the perinatal death rate was 3.9; in La Paz, it was 12.1. Although the rate for La Paz is higher than the state's rate, we have little evidence that the rate is truly higher for the La Paz population. There were only three perinatal deaths for La Paz that year, so we would need to examine this statistic over several years to detect any real difference between La Paz and the rest of the state with respect to risk of perinatal death.

Immunizations

Data from the Arizona Department of Health Services show that, in 2008, almost all kindergarteners in La Paz County (98.8%) had their required course of immunizations. In

Mohave County, 94.1% were properly immunized, which is slightly less than the state average of 96.3%.

Family and Community Survey

Compared with the state as a whole, the La Paz-Mohave parents reported more positive responses on all five medical questions. They more frequently agreed with the statements about having regular visits with doctors and dentists, and with the statement about the medical provider helping make healthy decisions. In addition, they more frequently reported that their child's health was excellent or very good, and less frequently reported having to travel more than 20 miles for dental care.

Table 16. Family and Community Survey: Medical Questions

My child/children age 5 and under have regular visits at the same doctor's office.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
Arizona	88%	5%	3%	3%	1%
La Paz-Mohave	93%	1%	4%	2%	0%

Compared with other children age 5 and under, would you say that your child's health is...

	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know/ Refused
Arizona	67%	24%	8%	1%	0%	0%
La Paz-Mohave	77%	14%	7%	1%	1%	0%

My regular medical provider knows my family well and helps us make healthy decisions.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
Arizona	71%	16%	6%	6%	2%
La Paz-Mohave	84%	8%	5%	3%	1%

My child/children age 5 and under have regular visits with the same dental provider.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
Arizona	62%	9%	6%	13%	10%
La Paz-Mohave	75%	7%	1%	10%	7%

How many miles do you have to go to get dental care for your children age 5 and under?

	Less than 5 miles	5-10 miles	10-20 miles	More than 20 miles	None available
Arizona	40%	24%	13%	13%	10%
La Paz-Mohave	65%	16%	6%	6%	7%

Qualitative Findings

Assets

Local clinics in outlying communities – In La Paz County, small clinics are affiliated with the La Paz Regional Hospital and provide general care services, although on a limited basis. These clinics are seen to be a good resource, but they are also the only healthcare services available in small communities such as Quartzsite and Wenden, and are often open only for limited hours on a limited number of days. An exception is the Wenden clinic which is open Monday thru Friday, drawing people from other communities to go there, especially parents with children. In Mohave County each site visited had a small clinic open at least two days a week, often affiliated with the local Fire Department. These clinics were able to handle minor issues, but parents had to travel to larger communities for issues that required Urgent Care or more intensive services. These clinics are seen to be a valuable resource in Mohave County. This is particularly true in Colorado City where these clinics are seen to be preferable to traveling large distances to care from unfamiliar providers.

Challenges and Needs

Very limited infrastructure for general medical care – Local clinics are a good resource for general medical care, but they are not often staffed with pediatricians, nor do they tend to have pharmacy services available. These lacks will effect compliance with treatment recommendations.

Lack of medical/developmental specialists – There is very limited availability of specialists in all areas visited, even in the larger communities. For example, not a single obstetrician is available in all of La Paz County, requiring parents to travel out of the county to give birth outside of the home. Issues of how to draw and keep medical/developmental specialists looms large throughout the region. Serious health issues require travel to Phoenix, Flagstaff, or Las Vegas for medical treatment by specialists. Las Vegas is only available for those not covered through AHCCCS. Throughout the region, lacks of pediatric mental health specialists and psychiatrists, and physical, occupational, and speech therapists were cited as huge issues both by key informants and parents. One mom in Bullhead City told a common story, that her daughter was in need of speech therapy but the closest provider was in Kingman, and with other kids at home, the travel time makes getting her daughter this care impossible.

This lack of pediatric medical and developmental specialists was heard particularly strongly from parents of children with special needs. One mother of a daughter with Down’s syndrome in Kingman stated that there was a large need for a “better selection and variety of doctors close by – we now go to Phoenix or Las Vegas to see a specialist.” Another mom stated that even though Las Vegas is closer and requires less travel time and time off work, she is forced to travel to Phoenix for her child’s care because AHCCCS would not cover the providers available out-of-state in Las Vegas.

Other parents echoed this sentiment and added that when their child needs to be admitted to a hospital for medical concerns they must be flown to Phoenix (or Las Vegas, if not AHCCCS insured), which creates the added difficulty of how to return home after the child is discharged. Those who are able to make the drive for emergency or specialty pediatric care incur associated time and financial costs, and several stated that expected reimbursements from AHCCCS for transportation expenses have never arrived.

3.4 Family Support

We will report data from the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) on regional domestic-violence shelters, child abuse, child neglect, and foster-care services.

Table 17. Domestic Violence Shelter Fund Report (July 2008 to June 2009)

	POPULATION SERVED			UNITS OF SERVICES PROVIDED			
	Total served	Adults	Children	Bed Nights	Average Length of Stay (Days)	Hours of Support Services	Hotline and I&R* Calls
Arizona	11,209	5,943	5,266	373,601	33	175,393	22,358
La Paz-Mohave	556	367	189	15,711	122	6,984	585
Colorado River Regional Crisis Shelter	91	55	36	3,008	33	3,721	67
Kingman Aid to Abused People	203	137	66	4,016	20	1,656	278
Sally's Place - S. S. Interagency Council Lake Havasu City	115	74	41	5,532	48	856	132
WestCare Arizona Safe House	147	101	46	3,155	21	751	108

* Information & Referral

Table 18. Number of Child Welfare Reports (All Ages) Received and Assigned

	NUMBER OF REPORTS RECEIVED BY RISK LEVEL AND COUNTY				
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	POTENTIAL	TOTAL
ARIZONA	4,552	10,035	14,316	4,325	33,228
LA PAZ	11	24	35	10	80
MOHAVE	146	376	509	107	1,138
La Paz-Mohave	157	400	544	117	1,218

	NUMBER OF REPORTS RECEIVED BY TYPE OF MALTREATMENT AND COUNTY				
	EMOTIONAL ABUSE	NEGLECT	PHYSICAL ABUSE	SEXUAL ABUSE	TOTAL
ARIZONA	387	19,511	11,436	1,894	33,228
LA PAZ	2	47	28	3	80
MOHAVE	10	701	367	60	1,138
La Paz-Mohave	12	748	395	63	1,218

NUMBER OF REPORTS ASSIGNED FOR INVESTIGATION BY COUNTY WHERE A REMOVAL OCCURRED

OCTOBER 2008 to SEPTEMBER 2009

	REPORTS ASSIGNED	REPORTS ASSIGNED WITH A REMOVAL	PERCENT OF REPORTS WHERE A CHILD WAS PLACED IN OUT-OF- HOME CARE
ARIZONA	32,392	3,548	11%
LA PAZ	67	8	12%
MOHAVE	1114	93	8%
La Paz-Mohave	1181	101	9%

Table 19. *Number of Children Removed*

GEOGRAPHY	CHILDREN REMOVED IN SFY 2007	CHILDREN REMOVED IN SFY 2009
Arizona	7462	8002
La Paz-Mohave	180	152
Parker	85344	9
Ehrenberg	85334	2
Quartzsite	85346	0
Salome	85348	0
Wenden	85357	0
Colorado City	86021	0
Kingman	86401	35
Kingman	86402	0
Lake Havasu City	86403	18
Lake Havasu City	86404	5
Lake Havasu City	86406	9
Kingman	86409	34
Kingman	86411	0
Golden Valley	86413	14
Ft Mohave	86426	8
Bullhead City	86429	8
Littlefield	86432	1
Topock	86436	1
Mohave Valley	86440	4
Bullhead City	86442	32

The FTF Family and Community survey included several questions relevant to family support. On question 19, concerning sources of support, La Paz-Mohave respondents more frequently said they relied on spouses, mothers, and spouses' mother (compared to the state as a whole). La

Paz-Mohave respondents less frequently said they relied on pediatricians, nurses, and friends and neighbors.

Table 20. FCS: Family Support

	Frequently	Occasionally (Once in a While)	Never	Not sure
How frequently do you rely on books?				
La Paz-Mohave	55%	35%	9%	
Arizona	38%	50%	12%	0%
How frequently do you rely on childcare providers?				
La Paz-Mohave	11%	21%	68%	
Arizona	18%	41%	40%	0%
How frequently do you rely on friends and neighbors?				
La Paz-Mohave	11%	34%	54%	1%
Arizona	23%	56%	21%	0%
How frequently do you rely on news reports (TV, newspaper, radio, magazines)?				
La Paz-Mohave	10%	32%	58%	
Arizona	9%	54%	37%	0%
How frequently do you rely on nurses that you could telephone for advice?				
La Paz-Mohave	13%	24%	62%	1%
Arizona	20%	42%	38%	0%
How frequently do you rely on parenting magazines?				
La Paz-Mohave	13%	70%	18%	
Arizona	20%	53%	26%	0%
How frequently do you rely on religious leaders such as priests and rabbis?				
La Paz-Mohave	15%	52%	32%	1%
Arizona	15%	37%	48%	0%
How frequently do you rely on the child's doctor/pediatrician?				
La Paz-Mohave	37%	59%	3%	1%
Arizona	52%	43%	4%	0%
How frequently do you rely on your father?				
La Paz-Mohave	16%	23%	61%	
Arizona	25%	34%	40%	1%
How frequently do you rely on your mother?				
La Paz-Mohave	80%	13%	7%	
Arizona	63%	25%	12%	0%
How frequently do you rely on your spouse?				
La Paz-Mohave	91%	6%	3%	1%
Arizona	79%	14%	7%	0%
How frequently do you rely on your spouse's father?				
La Paz-Mohave	7%	54%	38%	1%
Arizona	12%	30%	56%	1%

How frequently do you rely on your spouse's mother?

La Paz-Mohave	61%	23%	14%	1%
Arizona	38%	34%	28%	1%

Data from the DES will describe the screenings and services for children with disabilities, especially the Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP).

Qualitative Findings

Assets

“Small, safe community” – Across the board, both parents and key informants seem to agree on the fact that living in a ‘small community’ is one of the best aspects of parenting in cities and towns in La Paz and Mohave counties. In La Paz County, this includes parents from Parker, the largest city in the county, who also considered Parker a “small place.” Advantages of living in a small community named by participants included: safety –being able to let your children play outside, knowing your neighbors and other people in the town, “knowing everyone” (which means “people look after each other’s children”), “everyone relates to each other, local people help each other,” “less crime, drugs and gang activity than in bigger places, quietness”, and “Not so big, not so much drama” as one parent put it. In bigger cities, another one said, “there’s more trouble kids can get into.” A small community also means small class sizes and therefore more personalized attention for children and parents. All of these advantages make it easier to raise children in these areas. These close-knit social networks could be leveraged in spreading the word about available services and programs.

Local advocates – There are already a number of local community members who have a personal interest in children’s issues and who are already doing ‘something’ on their own (e.g. ‘Bible school lady’ at a church in Wenden, a lady who does home care and open play nights at her house in Bouse; people in Salome with the Centennial Park community center trying to start programs for children; Dolan Springs business owner and mother who is coordinating activities with the school). One resident stated that they needed to “fertilize community change by creating a liaison between businesses in the community and the school.” Having active, motivated community members in a community is a key aspect to accomplishing change needed to improve young children’s lives.

Challenges and Needs

Grandparents parenting their grandkids – This appears to be prevalent (both formally and informally) in both the La Paz and Mohave County communities visited (and may be a product of the meth issues in the region). In communities where parents and key informants mentioned drugs (and in particular meth use) as a large concern, they often stated that grandparents are often raising kids. In Dolan Springs, an interviewee stated that “parents just disappear because of drugs” and the ones left to look after the kids are the grandparents. Older people on fixed incomes have financial challenges raising young children, as well as limited physical abilities (e.g., saw grandparents with canes, etc.; heard of grandparent on dialysis that just got custody of grandkids). These grandparents could benefit from help with legal processes involved with custody in order to qualify for benefits (e.g. eligibility for healthcare). Specific services could be made available—e.g. assistance with transportation and with cleaning; with finding events for

young children to socialize (it would be less typical that this would happen in the course of caregivers' normal socializing as might with young families). These kids are often not sent to daycare, because the grandparents have limited funds and are home themselves. As a result, these children may be missing out on early childhood educational opportunities.

Child care often provided by family members - While speaking with parents throughout La Paz and Mohave Counties, we learned that concerns with both the quality and affordability of day care led many parents in the region to leave their children with family members. DES subsidies are available for “Non-certified Relative Providers” or non-parent relatives of the eligible child. These subsidies are available to relatives who meet certain conditions, including willingness to be fingerprinted. With an estimated 15,000 families on the DES childcare subsidy waiting list by summer 2010,⁹ DES childcare subsidies may not be the most timely way to increase the number of young children in childcare. However, for those families with a household income at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (who are given first priority on the waiting list), publicizing use of this subsidy for family based care may be useful. The lack of quality, affordable day care slots could in part be addressed by utilizing other types of subsidized care such as this, particularly if more funding is made available for these subsidies.

The commonness and importance of family members providing care for young children at home is also recognized through the Association for Supportive Child Care's (ASCC) Kith and Kin Project. Kith and kin child care is care provided by family (kin) and friends (kith). The goal of the ASCC Program is to improve the quality of care provided by kith and kin child care providers, who are for the most part, unregulated and untrained. This program is partially funded by FTF, and while not currently working with families in La Paz or Mohave Counties, could be a valuable resource, particularly if combined with the provision of subsidies to these kith and kin child care providers.

⁹ Arizona Child Care Association, June 1, 2010, “Over 13,000 children denied by “waiting” list”, <http://azcca.org/over-13000-children-denied-by-waiting-list>

true

Children's capacity for learning is pretty much set from birth and cannot be greatly increased or decreased by how the parents interact with them.

Arizona	78%	11%	4%	7%
La Paz-Mohave	81%	11%	3%	5%

In terms of learning about language, children get an equal benefit from hearing someone talk on TV versus hearing a person in the same room talking to them.

Arizona	53%	18%	12%	17%
La Paz-Mohave	76%	10%	7%	7%

Parents' emotional closeness with their baby can strongly influence that child's intellectual development.

Arizona	1%	1%	10%	89%
La Paz-Mohave	0%	0%	5%	95%

Playing is crucial

For a five-year-old, how important do you think playing is for that child's healthy development?

Arizona	90%
La Paz-Mohave	93%

For a three-year-old, how important do you think playing is for that child's healthy development?

Arizona	92%
La Paz-Mohave	92%

For a 10-month-old, how important do you think playing is for that child's healthy development?

Arizona	79%
La Paz-Mohave	82%

Very likely

Somewhat likely

Not at all likely

If a 12-month-old walks up to the TV and begins to turn the TV on and off repeatedly, the child wants to get her parents' attention?

Arizona	54%	32%	14%
La Paz-Mohave	73%	22%	4%

...the child enjoys learning about what happens when buttons are pressed?

Arizona	78%	16%	6%
La Paz-Mohave	90%	6%	4%

...the child is angry at her parents for some reason or she is trying to get back at them?

Arizona	7%	17%	76%
La Paz-Mohave	12%	18%	70%

In this case of turning the TV on and off, would you say that the child is misbehaving, or not?

Misbehaving

Not Misbehaving

Arizona	8%	92%
La Paz-Mohave	6%	94%

Should a 15-month-old baby be expected to share her toys with other children?

Yes

No

Arizona	40%	60%
La Paz-Mohave	72%	28%

Should a 3-year-old child be expected to sit quietly for an hour or so?

Yes

No

Arizona	26%	74%
La Paz-Mohave	59%	41%

Can a six-month-old be spoiled? Or is he too young?

	Too young to spoil	NOT too young to spoil
Arizona	36%	64%
La Paz-Mohave	22%	78%

	Appropriate	Will likely spoil the child
Picking up a three-month-old every time she cries?		
Arizona	62%	38%
La Paz-Mohave	76%	24%
Rocking a one-year-old to sleep every night because the child will protest if this is not done?		
Arizona	30%	70%
La Paz-Mohave	57%	43%
Letting a two-year-old get down from the dinner table before the rest of the family has finished their meal?		
Arizona	58%	42%
La Paz-Mohave	73%	27%
Letting a five-year-old choose what to wear to school every day?		
Arizona	77%	23%
La Paz-Mohave	43%	57%

Qualitative Findings

Assets

Challenges and Needs

Lack of visibility/knowledge of FTF - There is very limited knowledge of FTF in the both La Paz and Mohave counties. From the hundreds of interviewees we talked to (and especially among parents) only a handful had even heard about FTF. Most of those aware of the organization were receiving services from an agency funded by FTF.

First Things First is hiring a **Parent Awareness and Community Outreach Liaison** to work in La Paz and Mohave counties in late summer 2010. The Parent Awareness and Outreach Liaison will be responsible for executing targeted educational outreach strategies regarding First Things First within La Paz and Mohave counties, including: meetings, presentations, public speaking, events, media outreach, e-activity, and other outreach strategies as determined. These strategies are targeted toward parents, caregivers, civic-minded individuals, business and community leaders and elected officials.

3.6 System Coordination

We will describe how agencies and other groups in the region work together to provide services, resources, or support.

The FTF Family and Community survey contains several questions which measured parents' perceptions of local resources, and how well they perceived them to work together. Compared to statewide respondents, the La Paz-Mohave parents were generally less satisfied with the quality and availability of services for their children. Location of services seemed to be a particular problem.

Table 23. FCS: Parent Satisfaction with Services

	Very dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Very satisfied
How satisfied are you with the information and resources available to you about children's development and health?				
Arizona	1%	4%	39%	56%
La Paz-Mohave	1%	4%	65%	30%
How satisfied are you with how agencies that serve young children and their families work together and communicate?				
Arizona	17%	26%	42%	15%
La Paz-Mohave	61%	11%	20%	7%
	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree
It is easy to locate services that I need or want.				
Arizona	5%	13%	38%	45%
La Paz-Mohave	6%	52%	22%	20%
I do not know if I am eligible to receive services.				
Arizona	43%	18%	22%	18%
La Paz-Mohave	81%	6%	14%	0%
I am asked to fill out paperwork or eligibility forms multiple times.				
Arizona	20%	19%	31%	31%
La Paz-Mohave	12%	24%	29%	36%
Available services are very good.				
Arizona	12%	10%	39%	40%
La Paz-Mohave	69%	6%	14%	11%
Available services reflect my cultural values.				

Arizona	17%	18%	38%	27%
La Paz-Mohave	23%	27%	32%	18%
Service providers do not speak my language or materials are not in my language.				
Arizona	82%	9%	3%	5%
La Paz-Mohave	89%	7%	2%	2%
Services are not available at times or locations that are convenient.				
Arizona	32%	23%	28%	17%
La Paz-Mohave	22%	21%	32%	24%
Available services fill some of my needs, but do not meet the needs of my whole family.				
Arizona	44%	18%	24%	14%
La Paz-Mohave	69%	8%	15%	8%
I cannot find services to prevent problems; I only qualify after problems are severe.				
Arizona	44%	24%	15%	17%
La Paz-Mohave	25%	36%	6%	32%

Qualitative Findings

Assets

Challenges and Needs

Limited awareness/knowledge of existing resources – Key informants across all three sub-regions (La Paz County, Mohave County and the Ft. Mojave Nation), cited a desire for a one-stop shop or annual (or more frequent) community forums where agency-to-agency communication and interaction can occur to ensure that agencies themselves are aware of all the resources available to serve parents and young children in their communities.

4 *Summary Conclusion*

In the summary, we will bring together the information about the region's needs and assets, in order to provide a coherent picture of the resources available to children and families in the region. We will discuss ways to improve support for children and families in the region in the future.

Recommendations for public child-serving agencies

- **Visibility of FTF** - It may be helpful to promote FTF at local and regional events, in order to raise the profile of the agency. This may include explicitly branding those services to which FTF contributes in their community, as well as a general booth to collect ongoing input from communities. However, it's equally important not to be seen as "outsiders" or just another government agency. Perhaps some stipend for Board members, or others who can represent FTF locally such as community advocates or liaisons.
- **Raise awareness of the importance of early childhood** – It is likely important to increase parental knowledge about how important a child's early years are so that more parents understand (broadly) about early childhood brain development and the benefits of supporting early learning and health for their children's current and future well-being.
- **Age appropriate activities for little children/infrastructure** – Most communities would benefit from a community center to house parks and recreation that allows classes mid-day and evenings year round, rather than just in the summer (when they are able to use school facilities). Particularly desired are activities such as mommy and me; daddy and me; grandma and me; grandpa and me.... Head Start sounds as though it serves as a hub for families enrolled there, with referrals to other services, resources and information. This would be a good model for what might be made available through parks and recreation or through partnerships with other agencies.
- **Recruiting and retaining medical/developmental specialists** - Possible concrete recommendation: Certification course in early childhood special education via the NAU satellite campus in Kingman (currently available in Flagstaff, but not Kingman)
- **Promotora model** - for parent education and for developing and establishing services.
- **Leveraging 'small community/everyone knows each other'** - Close-knit social networks can be leveraged to spread the word about services and programs available. Recruiting and training local members of the community ("Promotora-like") programs and providing them with a stipend to help raise awareness of early childhood issues, services and programs could be beneficial, especially in communities that are more resistant to 'outsiders'.
- **Early educational settings** - Increased slots for both special needs and typical kids in preschool and day care settings was a central theme when talking with parents in both La Paz and Mohave Counties.
- **Funding for some type of Spanish-speaking liaison** in schools like Beaver Dam Elementary with a large population of Hispanic children whose parents are monolingual Spanish-speakers to promote better parent involvement in early education issues (for schools that might have a pre-school).
- **Outreach in communities with large Hispanic population (La Paz County)** - Proper outreach and collaboration with local institutions (e.g. school) that people are used to or

people that see themselves as advocates of this population would be important. There is a lot of distrust among this population due to current anti-immigrant climate and legislation.

- **Incentivizing** - Parent education along with scholarship or “payment” for education (incentivizing).
- **Renaming** – “Parent education/training” was often seen as a good idea for other parents, but not the parent being interviewed. Many suggested that naming these resources “parent education” implies a deficit and is a turnoff for potential participants.
- **Ft Mojave Indian Tribe** – increased investment in prevention, awareness and parenting programs, particularly relating to child abuse, healthy children and domestic violence. Educational sessions had recently begun to be offered and are slowly gaining acceptance. These types of sessions and more should continue and expand.
- **Improved coordination and communication of services** – In addition to an overarching goal of better quality of services, be they child care, health care or support services, a common theme that arose throughout the qualitative work was the need for better coordination of services and communication of services from both a parent’s and a provider’s perspective. Parents often said they didn’t know where they needed to go for services, and key informants who were often provider’s themselves often had trouble locating personnel or services for their clients. Published materials, community forums or meetings, or “one-stop shops” were recommended as ways to better communicate the breadth of services available throughout the region to both service providers and parents.

Appendix A. Data by Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA)

Table A1. Household head for families with children 0 to 5 years of age: percent (number)

	TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES	PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN 0 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE	HOUSEHOLD HEAD STATUS OF FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN 0 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE		
			MARRIED COUPLES	SINGLE FATHERS	SINGLE MOTHERS
Kingman 86401	10,679	9% (992)	65% (645)	14% (141)	21% (206)
Bullhead City 86442	7,804	10% (759)	58% (437)	17% (126)	26% (196)
Lake Havasu City 86406	5,682	6% (357)	73% (261)	13% (45)	14% (51)
Lake Havasu City 86403	3,785	7% (280)	63% (176)	13% (37)	24% (67)
Lake Havasu City 86404	4,107	6% (266)	68% (180)	14% (38)	18% (48)
Parker 85344	2,780	8% (235)	56% (132)	21% (50)	23% (53)
Ft Mohave 86426	2,589	8% (200)	68% (135)	13% (26)	20% (39)
Golden Valley 86413	2,175	5% (104)	62% (64)	13% (14)	25% (26)
Mohave Valley 86440	1,876	8% (148)	61% (90)	16% (23)	24% (35)
Bullhead City 86429	1,361	9% (126)	52% (66)	19% (24)	29% (36)
Colorado City 86021	530	25% (131)	92% (120)	5% (7)	3% (4)
Quartzsite 85346	1,379	1% (19)	63% (12)	11% (2)	26% (5)
Dolan Springs 86441	661	4% (26)	62% (16)	31% (8)	8% (2)
Salome 85348	675	4% (25)	76% (19)	16% (4)	8% (2)
Topock 86436	542	3% (15)	60% (9)	20% (3)	20% (3)
Littlefield 86432	286	13% (37)	81% (30)	14% (5)	5% (2)
Ehrenberg 85334	267	10% (28)	57% (16)	25% (7)	18% (5)
Meadview 86444	289	2% (5)	80% (4)	20% (1)	0% (0)
Bouse 85325	277	1% (4)	100% (4)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Wenden 85357	106	6% (6)	83% (5)	0% (0)	17% (1)
Kingman 86431	99	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Wikieup 85360	86	6% (5)	60% (3)	40% (2)	0% (0)
Bullhead City 86438	80	4% (3)	33% (1)	33% (1)	33% (1)
Cibola 85328	41	2% (1)	100% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Bullhead City 86433	38	5% (2)	100% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Bullhead City 86430	18	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Kingman 86437	8	13% (1)	0% (0)	100% (1)	0% (0)
853XX remainder	143	7% (10)	70% (7)	30% (3)	0% (0)
864XX remainder	71	10% (7)	86% (6)	0% (0)	14% (1)
Colorado River Reservation (AZ part)	-1,821	10% (-182)	55% (-101)	19% (-35)	25% (-46)
La Paz-Mohave RPC	46,613	8% (3,610)	65% (2,340)	15% (533)	20% (737)

Source: 2000 Census

Table A2. Enrollment in TANF and SNAP for children 0 to 5 years of age by zip code area

	SNAP for children 0 to 5 years of age					SNAP for children 0 to 5 years of age				
	Jan-07	Jun-07	Jan-09	Jun-09	Jan-10	Jan-07	Jun-07	Jan-09	Jun-09	Jan-10
Bouse 85325	5	4	-	3	2	13	14	10	18	19
Cibola 85328	1	1	-	-	-	3	4	-	1	1
Ehrenberg 85334	12	14	6	10	10	47	42	36	43	43
Parker 85344	72	69	76	58	69	389	386	467	478	482
Quartzsite 85346	10	6	6	6	5	35	36	35	36	37
Salome 85348	4	3	8	7	4	23	24	33	37	40
Wenden 85357	2	3	8	7	1	17	21	41	47	43
Quartzsite 85359	1	1	-	-	-	5	4	2	4	7
Wikieup 85360	3	2	-	-	1	7	5	2	3	6
Poston, 85371	10	3	13	5	3	72	65	52	51	62
Colorado City 86021	1	4	5	-	1	521	513	620	724	885
Kingman 86401	79	82	85	79	101	468	486	626	654	740
Kingman 86402	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Lake Havasu City 86403	43	48	51	52	44	342	376	450	464	515
Lake Havasu City 86404	33	29	37	31	30	207	188	290	296	341
Lake Havasu City 86405	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Lake Havasu City 86406	33	34	42	41	43	220	213	313	369	449
Kingman 86409	127	143	184	160	102	628	752	954	973	962
Golden Valley 86413	50	49	45	29	34	187	199	261	257	282
Ft Mohave 86426	28	31	43	24	19	218	222	272	308	347
Bullhead City 86427	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Bullhead City 86429	19	12	21	16	20	88	97	220	223	204
Bullhead City 86430	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kingman 86431	2	2	1	3	3	6	5	9	9	11
Littlefield 86432	8	6	10	15	11	62	56	91	115	127
Bullhead City 86433	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	3	3
Topock 86436	4	5	1	2	3	22	35	34	31	40
Kingman 86437	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
Bullhead City 86438	1	-	3	3	5	11	12	15	16	18
Bullhead City 86439	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	1
Mohave Valley 86440	25	27	26	28	25	132	138	209	232	224
Dolan Springs 86441	16	15	9	12	11	44	45	51	42	50
Bullhead City 86442	159	139	196	149	154	1,068	1,079	1,282	1,344	1,405
Meadview 86444	4	-	2	6	-	4	4	9	14	11
Kingman86445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
Arizona	20,867	19,646	24,273	23,746	23,866	134,697	139,170	179,831	199,367	215,837
La Paz County	117	104	117	96	94	606	596	676	715	734
Mohave County	676	654	777	669	620	4,362	4,538	5,823	6,174	6,736
Compared to Estimated 2009 population estimates for children 0 to 5 years of age										
Arizona									4%	34%
La Paz County									8%	59%
Mohave County									5%	43%

Appendix B. Population living below poverty level, 2000

	Arizona		La Paz County		Mohave County	
Total population in 2000 census	5,021,238		19,383		153,062	
Persons living below poverty level	698,669	14%	3,798	20%	21,252	14%
Persons living at or above poverty level	4,322,569	86%	15,585	80%	131,810	86%
Population ages 0 to 5 in 2000 census	448,446		1,146		11,043	
Children 0 to 5 living below poverty level	94,187	21%	350	31%	2,701	24%
Children 0 to 5 living at or above poverty level	354,259	79%	796	69%	8,342	76%
Median family income in 1999	\$46,723		\$29,141		\$36,311	
Median income in 1999 for families with children under 18	\$43,483		\$29,420		\$34,902	

Source: US Census 2000

Appendix C. Poverty and Median Income Estimates, 2008

	Arizona		La Paz County		Mohave County	
Estimated number and percent of persons (all ages) living in poverty	935,247	15%	5,162	26%	32,438	17%
Estimated number and percent of young children (ages 0 to 4) living in poverty	116,264	23%	477	44%	3,171	26%
Median Household Income	\$51,009		\$32,973		\$38,641	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch, 2008

Appendix D. Estimates of Children 5-17 living in Poverty, by School District, 2008

SCHOOL DISTRICT	Estimated 2008 Population (all ages)	Estimated number of school-aged children (ages 5 to 17)	Estimated number and percent of school-aged children (ages 5 to 17) living in poverty	
Wenden Elementary District	649	82	50	61%
Bouse Elementary District	843	32	15	47%
Colorado City Unified	5,323	1,902	798	42%
Salome Consolidated Elementary District	2,074	162	62	38%
Topock Elementary District	2,845	209	74	35%
Yucca Elementary District	452	34	12	35%
Parker Unified	10,984	1,697	592	35%
Bullhead City School District	43,046	4,824	1,329	28%
Quartzsite Elementary District	5,536	288	74	26%
Owens-Whitney Elementary District	690	86	22	26%
Littlefield Unified	2,005	333	73	22%
Kingman Unified	61,993	10,090	2,092	21%
Hackberry School District	1,515	197	37	19%
Mohave Valley Elementary District	20,104	2,479	447	18%
Lake Havasu Unified	56,427	7,586	1,346	18%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch, 2008

Appendix E. AIMS Test Results, 2008

Subject	Year	County	Grade	Number tested	Mean Scale Score	Far below standard	Approaches standard	Meets standard	Exceeds standard
Math	2007	Arizona	3	81,744	450	10%	18%	53%	19%
	2007	La Paz	3	198	441	13%	19%	58%	11%
	2007	Mohave	3	2,132	444	12%	19%	55%	14%
	2008	Arizona	3	83,493	451	10%	19%	49%	22%
	2008	La Paz	3	185	439	16%	22%	48%	14%
	2008	Mohave	3	2,085	446	10%	21%	53%	17%
Reading	2007	Arizona	3	81,442	455	7%	24%	57%	12%
	2007	La Paz	3	198	447	7%	28%	56%	9%
	2007	Mohave	3	2,128	453	6%	26%	59%	9%
	2008	Arizona	3	83,498	457	8%	24%	56%	13%
	2008	La Paz	3	185	450	4%	32%	54%	10%
	2008	Mohave	3	2,085	457	6%	24%	59%	11%
Writing	2007	Arizona	3	81,660	463	6%	14%	65%	16%
	2007	La Paz	3	197	443	6%	21%	66%	7%
	2007	Mohave	3	2,128	453	7%	16%	66%	12%
	2008	Arizona	3	83,386	445	6%	18%	66%	10%
	2008	La Paz	3	183	430	5%	29%	61%	5%
	2008	Mohave	3	2,087	443	7%	19%	64%	10%

Appendix F. TerraNova Test Results, 2007-2008

Year	Grade	County	Number Tested	Median Percentile Rank Math	Median Percentile Rank Reading	Median Percentile Rank Language
2007	2nd	Arizona	81,413	52	47	48
2007	2nd	La Paz	189	43	43	55
2007	2nd	Mohave	2,014	51	49	50
2007	3rd	Arizona	81,632	50	45	44
2007	3rd	La Paz	198	47	35	42
2007	3rd	Mohave	2,123	45	46	46
2008	2nd	Arizona	82,790	52	48	50
2008	2nd	La Paz	184	51	48	62
2008	2nd	Mohave	2,019	50	47	50
2008	3rd	Arizona	82,891	52	45	47
2008	3rd	La Paz	184	48	34	44
2008	3rd	Mohave	2,072	50	47	50

Appendix G-1. Child Care Providers

	PROVIDER	CAP	ACCR	TYPE	AGES	DES	CACFP	TR	DAYS	24 HOUR	CITY
1	Above and Beyond Childcare	30		ADHS LC	2 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Kingman
2	Bottles 2 Buses	59		ADHS LC	2 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTFS	N	Kingman
3	Bright Beginnings Academy I	56		ADHS LC	1 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Mohave Valley
4	Bright Beginnings Academy II	45		ADHS LC	1 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTFSS	N	Mohave Valley
5	Bright Beginnings Academy III	63		ADHS LC	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFSS	Y	Bullhead City
6	Calvary Christian Academy	44		ADHS LC	3 to 5	N	N	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
7	Canyon Christian Preschool	42		ADHS LC	2 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Kingman
8	Crumb Crushers	70		ADHS LC	1 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Kingman
9	Fort Mohave Child Care Center	75		ADHS LC	0 to 12	Y	N	Y	MTWTF	N	Needles, CA
10	Fundamental's Parkway Child Care	178		ADHS LC	0 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTFS	N	Bullhead City
11	Grace Lutheran Preschool	48		ADHS LC	3 to 5	N	N	N	MTWTF	N	Kingman
12	Grace Neal Preschool and Learning	150		ADHS LC	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Kingman
13	Guiding Light Christian Education	65		ADHS LC	3 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
14	Happy Trails Educational Child Care	73		ADHS LC	1 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFSS	N	Bullhead City
15	Havasu Christian Preschool	49		ADHS LC	1 to 5	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
16	Hilltop Learning Center	40		ADHS LC	3 to 5	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
17	Kiddie Korral East	76		ADHS LC	0 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Kingman
18	Kiddie Korral Hilltop	109		ADHS LC	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFS	N	Kingman
19	Kiddie Korral Northern	82		ADHS LC	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Kingman
20	Kingman Academy of Learning Charter	34		ADHS LC	3 to 5	N	N	N	MTWT	N	Kingman
21	Kingman High Little School	61		ADHS LC	0 to 5	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Kingman
22	Lake Havasu Reverse Mainstream	72		ADHS LC	3 to 5	N	N	N	MTWT	N	Lake Havasu City
23	Lil' Darlin's	34		ADHS LC	1 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Bullhead City
24	Li'l Rustler's Outpost Learning Center	54		ADHS LC	0 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTFSS	N	Bullhead City
25	Lily Pad Day Care Center	45		ADHS LC	1 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFSS	N	Kingman
26	Little Digits Daycare and Preschool	86		ADHS LC	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFS	N	Bullhead City
27	Little Dust Devils	57		ADHS LC	0 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Bullhead City
28	Little Eagle Preschool & Childcare	145	NAC	ADHS LC	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Kingman
29	Little Knights Preschool	25		ADHS LC	3 to 5	N	N	N	TuW	N	Lake Havasu City
30	Little Lambs Preschool	65		ADHS LC	3 to 5	N	N	N	MTWTF	N	Fort Mohave
31	Little Lambs Preschool & Daycare	96		ADHS LC	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
32	Little Minnows Learning Center	95	NAC	ADHS LC	0 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Kingman

									24		
PROVIDER	CAP	ACCR	TYPE	AGES	DES	CACFP	TR	DAYS	HOUR	CITY	
33	Little People's Day Care	45		ADHS LC	1 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
34	Little Prints Preschool	107		ADHS LC	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Bullhead City
35	Little Scholars Preschool	25		ADHS LC	3 to 5	Y	N	N	MTWT	N	Quartzsite
36	Little Scooters Preschool	105		ADHS LC	1 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFSS	N	Fort Mohave
37	London Bridge Day Care & Preschool	101		ADHS LC	2 to 5	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
38	Manzanita Preschool-North	30		ADHS LC	3 to 12	N	N	N	MTWT	N	Kingman
39	Mohave Valley Elementary- Preschool	60		ADHS LC	3 to 12	N	N	N	MTWTF	N	Mohave Valley
40	Montessori School House	81	AMS	ADHS LC	1 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Bullhead City
41	Mount Tipton Preschool	30		ADHS LC	3 to 5	N	N	N	MTWT	N	Dolan Springs
42	Ms Buni's Gingerbread House PLLC	56		ADHS LC	2 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Parker
43	Ms. Annie's Daycare	25		ADHS LC	2 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Kingman
44	New Day School (Sotol)	95		ADHS LC	2 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
45	New Day School Bullhead	113		ADHS LC	2 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Bullhead City
46	New Day School Fort Mohave	113		ADHS LC	1 to 5	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Fort Mohave
47	New Day School North	52		ADHS LC	1 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
48	New Day School South	113		ADHS LC	1 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
49	Our Lady of the Lake Preschool	40		ADHS LC	3 to 5	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
50	Rockin' Horse Ranch Preschool	67		ADHS LC	0 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
51	The Gingerbread House	76		ADHS LC	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFSS	N	Kingman
52	Tiny T Bird Child Center	56		ADHS LC	0 to 5	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Bullhead City
53	Topock Elementary School Preschool	36		ADHS LC	4 to 5	N	N	N	MTWTF	N	Topock
54	Tree Of Life Christian Preschool	10		ADHS LC	3 to 5	N	N	N	MTWTF	N	Parker
55	Wee Care Day Care & Preschool	37		ADHS LC	1 to 12	N	N	N	MTWTF	N	Parker
56	Wenden Elementary Preschool	16		ADHS LC	4 to 5	N	N	N	MTWT	N	Wenden
57	Young Scholars Academy	144		ADHS LC	4 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Bullhead City
58	Head-Start Brian Meyers	20		HSC	3 to 5	N	N	N	MTWT	N	Kingman
59	Golden Valley Head Start	0		HSC	3 to 5	N	N	N	MTWT	N	Kingman
60	Bullhead City Head Start	0		HSC	3 to 5	N	N	N	MTWT	N	Bullhead City
61	Ehrenberg Head-Start	20		HSC	3 to 5	N	Y	N	MTWT	N	Ehrenberg
62	Lake Havasu City Head-Start	35	NAEYC	HSC	3 to 5	N	N	N	MTWT	N	Lake Havasu City
63	Kingman North Head-Start	20	NAEYC	HSC	3 to 5	N	N	N	MTWT	N	Kingman
64	Mohave Valley Head-Start	64		HSC	3 to 5	N	N	N	MTWTF	N	Mohave Valley
65	Cerbat Head-Start	25	NAEYC	HSC	3 to 5	N	N	N	MTWT	N	Kingman
66	Hubbs House -Head Start	20		HSC	3 to 5	N	N	N	MTWT	N	Kingman

PROVIDER	CAP	ACCR	TYPE	AGES	DES	CACFP	TR	DAYS	24 HOUR	CITY	
67	A Brighter Day Nursery and Presch	10		ADHS CGH	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
68	Alexandria's Play Palace Group Home	10		ADHS CGH	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFSS	Y	Bullhead City
69	Blakeman's Group Home	10		ADHS CGH	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Mohave Valley
70	Childhood Care Center	5		ADHS CGH	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFSS	N	Bullhead City
71	Colorado River Child Care IGrp	10		ADHS CGH	0 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTFSS	Y	Bullhead City
72	Dotti's Guardian Angel Day Care	10		ADHS CGH	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
73	Drop Off Daycare Group Home	10		ADHS CGH	0 to 12	N	N	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
74	Giggles and Scribbles	10		ADHS CGH	0 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
75	Lil Angels Day Care Group Home	10	NAC	ADHS CGH	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFS	Y	Kingman
76	Linda Marken's Childcare Group Home	10		ADHS CGH	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFSS	N	Fort Mohave
77	Nelly's Nursery and Daycare Group	10		ADHS CGH	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
78	Nikki Knee's Child Care	10		ADHS CGH	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFS	Y	Kingman
79	Playtime Childcare Group Home	10		ADHS CGH	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFS	N	Lake Havasu City
80	Shelsplaypen Group Home	10		ADHS CGH	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFSS	Y	Bullhead City
81	Sonlight Center Group Home	10		ADHS CGH	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFSS	Y	Bullhead City
82	Yoney Childcare Group Home	10		ADHS CGH	0 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTFSS	N	Needles, CA
83	Depoy Family Child Care	4		DES CFC	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Kingman
84	Escutia Family Child Care	4		DES CFC	under 1	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Kingman
85	Garcia Family Child Care	4		DES CFC	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFS	N	Kingman
86	Good Shephard Daycare	4		DES CFC	1 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Lake Havasu City
87	Morales Family Child Care	4		DES CFC	0 to 5	Y	Y	N	MTWTFS	Y	Parker
88	Nana Lulu's Day Care	4		DES CFC	0 and up	Y	Y	N	MTWTFSS	N	Bullhead City
89	Nelson Family Child Care	4		DES CFC	0 to 5	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Kingman
90	Pitter Patter Family Child Care	4		DES CFC	0 to 12	Y	N	N	MTWTF	N	Bullhead City
91	Shannon's Daycare	4		DES CFC	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFSS	Y	Bullhead City
92	Solis Family Child Care	4		DES CFC	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFSS	N	Bullhead City
93	Toddlers Ink	4		DES CFC	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTFS	Y	Kingman
94	Tot's-n-Spot's	4		DES CFC	under 1	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Golden Valley
95	Weaver Family Child Care	4		DES CFC	0 to 12	Y	Y	N	MTWTF	N	Kingman

Legend:

CAP = Capacity

ACCR = Accreditation

DES = Has contract with DES

ADHS LC = ADHS Licensed Center

HSC = Head Start Center

ADHS CGH = ADHS Certified Group Home

DES CFC = DES Certified Family Child Care

CACFP = CACFP Program

TR = Tribal Regulated

Appendix G-2. Child Care Providers -Addresses as mapped

	PROVIDER	ADDRESS (as mapped)	CITY (as mapped)	ZIP CODE (as mapped)
1	Above and Beyond Childcare	2902 Stockton Hill Rd	Kingman	86401
2	Bottles 2 Buses	3975 N Bank St	Kingman	86401
3	Bright Beginnings Academy I	Desoto Drive & Magellan Dr	Mohave Valley	86440
4	Bright Beginnings Academy II	1895 Lakeside Dr	Bullhead City	86442
5	Bright Beginnings Academy III	1373 Baseline Rd	Bullhead City	86442
6	Calvary Christian Academy	1605Mcculloch Blvd S	Lake Havasu City	86406
7	Canyon Christian Preschool	3270 N Harvard St	Kingman	86401
8	Crumb Crushers	135 E Oak St	Kingman	86401
9	Fort Mohave Child Care Center	500 Merriman St	Needles	92363
10	Fundamental's Parkway Child Care	Airpark Drive	Bullhead City	86429
11	Grace Lutheran Preschool	2101 Harrison St	Kingman	86401
12	Grace Neal Preschool and Learning	1730 Kino Ave	Kingman	86401
13	Guiding Light Christian Education	220 Mescal Ln	Lake Havasu City	86403
14	Happy Trails Educational Child Ca	1685 Trane Rd	Bullhead City	86442
15	Havasus Christian Preschool	341 Mulberry Ave	Lake Havasu City	86403
16	Hilltop Learning Center	3180 Mcculloch Blvd N	Lake Havasu City	86403
17	Kiddie Korral East	2815 Van Marter Dr	Kingman	86401
18	Kiddie Korral Hilltop	2815 Van Marter Dr	Kingman	86401
19	Kiddie Korral Northern	2815 Van Marter Dr	Kingman	86401
20	Kingman Academy of Learning Chart	3400 North Burbank St	Kingman	86401
21	Kingman High Little School	4182 N Bank St	Kingman	86401
22	Lake Havasu Reverse Mainstream Pr	2395 N Smoketree Ave	Lake Havasu City	86403
23	Lil' Darlin's	1450 Newberry Dr	Bullhead City	86442
24	Li'l Rustler's Outpost Learning C	2150 Silver Creek Rd	Bullhead City	86442
25	Lily Pad Day Care Center	1099 Sunrise Ave	Kingman	86401
26	Little Digits Daycare and Prescho	3040 Highway 95	Bullhead City	86442
27	Little Dust Devils	2251 Highway 95	Bullhead City	86442
28	Little Eagle Preschool & Childcar	1475 Gordon Dr	Kingman	86401
29	Little Knights Preschool	2675Palo Verde Blvd S	Lake Havasu City	86403
30	Little Lambs Preschool	Panadero Rd & La Riqueza Rd	Fort Mohave	86426
31	Little Lambs Preschool & Daycare	113 N Acoma Blvd	Lake Havasu City	86403

	PROVIDER	ADDRESS (as mapped)	CITY (as mapped)	ZIP CODE (as mapped)
32	Little Minnows Learning Center	3348 Western Ave	Kingman	86401
33	Little People's Day Care	2419 N Smoketree Ave	Lake Havasu City	86403
34	Little Prints Preschool	527 Marina Blvd	Bullhead City	86442
35	Little Scholars Preschool	Plymouth Ave	Quartzsite	85359
36	Little Scooters Preschool	1961 Desert Greens Ln	Fort Mohave	86426
37	London Bridge Day Care & Preschoo	3598 S Jamaica Blvd	Lake Havasu City	86406
38	Manzanita Preschool-North	2901 Detroit Ave	Kingman	86401
39	Mohave Valley Elementary- Prescho	1419 Willow Dr	Mohave Valley	86440
40	Montessori School House - Zubrick	Bullhead Pkwy	Bullhead City	86429
41	Mount Tipton Preschool	Pierce Ferry Rd & 13th St	Kingman	86441
42	Ms Buni's Gingerbread House PLLC	1005 S Mohave Ave	Parker	85344
43	Ms. Annie's Daycare	1816 Golden Gate Ave	Kingman	86401
44	New Day School (Sotol)	2200 Sotol Lane	Lake Havasu City	86403
45	New Day School Bullhead	1380 Riverview Dr	Bullhead City	86442
46	New Day School Fort Mohave	1837 Joy Ln	Fort Mohave	86426
47	New Day School North	2915 Havasupai Blvd	Lake Havasu City	86404
48	New Day School South	3438 Oro Grande Blvd	Lake Havasu City	86406
49	Our Lady of the Lake Preschool	1975 Daytona Ave	Lake Havasu City	86403
50	Rockin' Horse Ranch Preschool	3415 Oro Grande Blvd	Lake Havasu City	86406
51	The Gingerbread House	4145 N Bank St	Kingman	86401
52	Tiny T Bird Child Center	2251 Highway 95	Bullhead City	86442
53	Topock Elementary School Preschoo	5083 Tule Dr	Topock	86436
54	Tree Of Life Christian Preschool	1321 S Mohave Ave	Parker	85344
55	Wee Care Day Care & Preschool	1013 W Arizona Ave	Parker	85344
56	Wenden Elementary Preschool	71001 Santa Fe Ave	Wenden	85357
57	Young Scholars Academy	1501 Valencia Rd	Fort Mohave	86426
58	Head-Start Brian Meyers	601 Van Buren St	Kingman	86401
59	GOLDEN VALLEY HEAD START	3404 Santa Maria Rd	Kingman	86413
60	BULLHEAD CITY HEAD START	1055 Marina Blvd	Bullhead City	86442
61	WACOG - Ehrenberg Head-Start	49241 Poston Hwy	Ehrenberg	85334
62	WACOG - Lake Havasu City Head-Sta	2385 N Pima Dr	Lake Havasu City	86403
63	WACOG Kingman North Head-Start	1971 Jagerson Ave	Kingman	86401
64	WACOG -Mohave Valley Head-Start	1425Willow Dr	Mohave Valley	86440
65	WACOG Cerbat Head-Start	2689 Jagerson Ave	Kingman	86401

	PROVIDER	ADDRESS (as mapped)	CITY (as mapped)	ZIP CODE (as mapped)
66	Hubbs House -Head Start	421 Golconda Ave	Kingman	86401
67	A Brighter Day Nursery and Presch	2990 Pony Dr	Lake Havasu City	86406
68	Alexandria's Play Palace Group Ho	1092 Ramar Rd	Bullhead City	86442
69	Blakeman's Group Home	1286 Vacation Dr	Mohave Valley	86440
70	Childhood Care Center	2332 Hummingbird Ln	Bullhead City	86442
71	Colorado River Child Care IGrp	803 Holly St	Bullhead City	86442
72	Dotti's Guardian Angel Day Care G	2140 Smoketree Ave N	Lake Havasu City	86403
73	Drop Off Daycare Group Home	3813 Northstar Dr	Lake Havasu City	86406
74	Giggles and Scribbles	2760 Shasta Ln	Lake Havasu City	86403
75	Lil Angels Day Care Group Home	3795 Neal Ave	Kingman	86401
76	Linda Marken's Child Care Group H	2417 Midgo Dr	Fort Mohave	86426
77	Nelly's Nursery and Daycare Group	256 Cypress Dr	Lake Havasu City	86406
78	Nikki Knee's Child Care	2007 Los Angeles St	Kingman	86401
79	Playtime Childcare Group Home	2625 Cliffwood Plaza	Lake Havasu City	86403
80	Shelsplaypen Group Home	2612 Calle de Mercado	Bullhead City	86442
81	Sonlight Center Group Home	826 Citrus St	Bullhead City	86442
82	Yoney Childcare Group Home	173 Victory Dr	Needles	92363
83	Depoy Family Child Care	502 Gold St	Kingman	86401
84	Escutia Family Child Care	2742 Chambers Ave	Kingman	86401
85	Garcia Family Child Care	3664 N Rainbow Dr	Kingman	86401
86	Good Shephard Daycare	2510 Daytona Ave	Lake Havasu City	86403
87	Morales Family Child Care	31560 Marine Dr	Parker	85344
88	Nana Lulu's Day Care	1190 Gemstone Ave	Bullhead City	86442
89	Nelson Family Child Care	2507 Georgia Ave	Kingman	86401
90	Pitter Patter Family Child Care	2033 E Corwin Rd	Bullhead City	86442
91	Shannon's Daycare	2060 Panorama Dr	Bullhead City	86442
92	Solis Family Child Care	971 Holly St	Bullhead City	86442
93	Toddlers Ink	2020 Club Ave	Kingman	86401
94	Tot's-n-Spot's	7873 Unkar Dr	Golden Valley	86413
95	Weaver Family Child Care	Rawhide Dr & Louise Ave	Kingman	

Appendix H. County Profiles, 2008

Focus areas and selected objectives (in parentheses are Healthy People 2010 objective numbers)	Healthy People 2010 Target	Arizona	La Paz County	Mohave County
6B-1. MATERNAL, INFANT AND CHILD HEALTH				
Reduce fetal deaths at 20 or more weeks of gestation (HP16-1a)	4.1	5.5	8.1	3.9
Reduce fetal and infant deaths during perinatal period (HP16-1b)	4.5	6.4	12.1	3.9
Reduce infant deaths (HP16-1c)	6.0	6.3	12.2	3.5
Reduce neonatal deaths (HP16-1d)	2.9	4.2	8.1	3.0
Reduce postneonatal deaths (HP16-1e)	1.2	2.1	4.1	0.4
Increase the proportion of pregnant women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester (HP16-6a)	0.9	79.4	75.2	79.1
Reduce low birth weight (LBW) (HP16-10a)	0.1	7.1	6.5	6.1
Reduce very low birth weight (VLBW) (HP16-10b)	0.0	1.2	2.4	0.7
Reduce preterm births (HP16-11a)	0.1	10.2	9.3	9.2
Increase abstinence from cigarette smoking among pregnant women (HP16-17c)	1.0	95.1	97.2	88.0
6B-2. RESPONSIBLE SEXUAL BEHAVIORS				
Reduce pregnancies among adolescent females aged 15 to 17 years (HP9-7)	25.0	34.6	44.2	24.3
6B-4. INJURY AND VIOLENCE				
Reduce firearm-related deaths (HP15-3)	4.1	13.5	7.0	18.0
Reduce deaths caused by unintentional injuries (HP15-13)	17.5	44.7	88.7	47.2
Reduce deaths caused by motor vehicle crashes (HP15-15)	16.0	13.6	48.0	17.3
Reduce deaths from falls (HP15-27)	3.0	10.8	6.9	8.7
Reduce homicides (HP15-32)	5.0	7.1	15.8	6.7
Reduce the suicide rate (HP18-1)	10.0	14.8	7.0	24.7

Source: ADHS, 2008

Appendix I. Mortality by Age Groups, 2008

	ARIZONA	La Paz	Mohave
All deaths of residents	45,128	200	2,461
Deaths of infants, under one year old	625	3	8
Less than one day	241	2	4
1 to 365 days	384	1	4
Deaths of children, 1 to 14 years old	262	1	6
1 to 4 years	128	-	2
5 to 9 years	66	-	3
10 to 14 years	68	1	1

LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATH, 2008	ARIZONA	La Paz	Mohave
Total, all causes	625	3	8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	307	1	4
Congenital malformations	148	1	3
Sudden infant death syndrome	43	1	-
Accident (unintentional injury)	25	-	-

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN (1 to 14), 2008	ARIZONA	La Paz	Mohave
Total, all causes	262	1	6
Accident (unintentional injury)	83	-	2
Malignant neoplasms	30	-	-
Congenital malformations	22	-	-
Assault (homicide)	14	-	2

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics, 2008

Appendix J. Medical and Other Risk Factors, 2008

	ARIZONA	La Paz	Mohave
Total live births	99,215	246	2,301
Births with medical risk factors	31,841	45	360
Medical risk factors (may report more than one)			
Anemia	3,918	7	19
Diabetes	3,861	9	28
Pregnancy associated hypertension	3,502	2	23
Hydramnios	1,138	1	2
Genital herpes	1,008	2	10
Chronic hypertension	769	2	5
Lung disease	743	-	2
Eclampsia	724	3	8
Previous SGA infant	702	1	24
Uterine bleeding	454	-	18
Previous infant 4000+g	428	1	17
Renal disease	232	1	5
Cardiac disease	218	-	3
Incompetent cervix	177	-	2
RH sensitization	145	-	1
Hemoglobinopathy	14	-	1
Other risk factors	21,712	31	261
Substance use			
Nonsmoker and nondrinker	94,017	238	2,022
Smoker, nondrinker	4,664	7	266
Drinker, nonsmoker	339	1	3
Smoker and drinker	195	-	10

RATES OF OCCURRENCE FOR SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF NEWBORNS AND MOTHERS GIVING BIRTH, 2008

	ARIZONA	La Paz	Mohave
Women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester	79%	75%	79%
Public sources of payment for birth (AHCCCS or IHS)	54%	73%	60%
Births to unmarried mothers	45%	57%	51%
Births with medical risk factors reported	32%	18%	16%
Primary and repeat cesarean deliveries	28%	27%	25%
Births with complications of labor and/or delivery reported	27%	14%	20%
Preterm births (gestational age <37 weeks)	10%	9%	9%
Low birthweight births (<2,500 grams)	7%	7%	6%
Births with abnormal conditions reported	7%	23%	8%
Infants admitted to newborn intensive care units	6%	4%	3%
Tobacco use during pregnancy	5%	3%	12%
Alcohol use during pregnancy	1%	0%	1%
Very low birthweight births (<1,500 grams)	1%	2%	1%
Births with congenital anomalies reported	1%	0%	1%
Alcohol use during pregnancy	1%	0%	1%

BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S RACE/ETHNICITY, 2008	ARIZONA	La Paz	Mohave
Total live births	99,215	246	2,301
Hispanic or Latino	42,639	73	468

	ARIZONA	La Paz	Mohave
White non-Hispanic	41,925	123	1,668
American Indian or Alaska Native	6,362	45	88
Black or African American	4,301	2	29
Asian or Pacific Islander	3,425	2	23
Other or unknown	563	1	25
BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S AGE GROUP, 2008			
	ARIZONA	La Paz	Mohave
Under 15	161	-	-
15 to 17	4,151	16	93
18 to 19	7,849	24	238
20 to 24	26,111	85	782
25 to 29	28,139	70	651
30 to 34	20,648	31	321
35 to 39	10,019	14	178
40 to 44	1,999	6	37
45 or older	133	-	1
Mothers younger than 20	12%	16%	14%
Mothers younger than 25	39%	51%	48%
Approximate average age of mothers	27	25	26
PERINATAL DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATES, 2008			
	ARIZONA	La Paz	Mohave
Total live births	99,215	246	2,301
Reportable spontaneous fetal losses, 28 weeks or later	293	1	4
Live births plus fetal losses	99,508	247	2,305
Infant deaths of less than 7 days	339	2	5
Total Perinatal Deaths (count)	632	3	9
Total Perinatal Deaths (rate per thousand births plus losses)	6.4	12.1	3.9

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

Appendix K. Arizona Health Matters

	Arizona	La Paz	Mohave	Year	Source
Unemployed Workers in Civilian Labor Force	9.1%	8.5%	10.2%	April 2010	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
Households with Public Assistance	2.9%	3.1%	3.6%	2000	Census
Median Household Income	\$51,009	\$32,973	\$38,641	2008	Census
Per Capita Income	\$20,275	\$14,916	\$16,788	2000	Census
Children Living Below Poverty Level	19.3%	28.8%	21.0%	2000	Census
School Drop-out Rate (Grades 7-12)	3.6%	5.7%	6.5%	2008	ADE
Adults (25 and older) with at least bachelor's degree	23.5%	8.7%	9.9%	2000	Census
Infants born to mothers with less than 12 years education	26.1%	23.6%	29.1%	2008	ADHS Vital Stats
Teen birth rate (live births per 1,000 female teenagers)	54.9	74.8	56.9	2008	ADHS Vital Stats
Kindergarteners with required immunizations	96.3%	98.8%	94.1%	2008	ADHS

Appendix L. Health Insurance Coverage Status For Children (ages 0 to 18), 2006

Area	Income	Number of children		Insurance Status	
		0 to 18	Insured	Uninsured	
Arizona	All income levels	1,736,066	1,456,703	84%	279,363 16%
La Paz County	All income levels	3,814	3,268	86%	546 14%
Mohave County	All income levels	44,878	38,008	85%	6,870 15%
Arizona	At or below 200% poverty	796,874	606,704	76%	190,170 24%
La Paz County	At or below 200% poverty	2,510	2,143	85%	367 15%
Mohave County	At or below 200% poverty	25,276	21,169	84%	4,107 16%
Arizona	Above 200% poverty	939,192	849,999	91%	89,193 9%
La Paz County	Above 200% poverty	1,304	1,125	86%	179 14%
Mohave County	Above 200% poverty	19,602	16,839	86%	2,763 14%

Source: US Census SAHIE, 2006

Appendix M-1. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings

		ARIZONA	La Paz	Mohave
Health Outcomes	Premature death (years of potential life lost before age 75)	7,612	12,847	11,159
	Poor or fair health	16%	23%	21%
	Poor physical health days	3.4	5.7	4.2
	Poor mental health days	3.2	4	3.6
	Low birthweight (under 2,500 gm)	7%	5%	7%
Health Behaviors	Adult smoking	19%	15%	30%
	Adult obesity (BMI 30 or higher)	26%	28%	26%
	Binge drinking	16%	16%	17%
	Motor vehicle crash death rate (per 100,000 population)	20	55	30
	Chlamydia rate (per 100,000 population)	403	202	171
	Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females 15-19)	63	84	72
Clinical Care	Uninsured adults (ages 18-64)	21%	22%	22%
	Primary care provider rate (per 100,000 population)	91	54	52
	Preventable hospital stays (per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	59	77	74
	Diabetic screening (Medicare enrollees)	74%	56%	79%
	Hospice use (Medicare enrollees)	50%	29%	28%
Social and Economic Factors	High school graduation	71%	82%	63%
	College degrees	25%	8%	11%
	Unemployment (ages 16 and older)	6%	7%	7%
	Children in poverty	20%	36%	24%
	Income inequality	45	47	44
	Inadequate social support	20%	20%	25%
	Single-parent households	10%	11%	9%
	Homicide rate	9	-	7
Physical Environment	Air pollution-particulate matter days	0	0	0
	Air pollution-ozone days	7	1	3
	Access to healthy foods	43%	44%	39%
	Liquor store density (per 10,000 population)	30%	50%	50%

Appendix M-2. RWJF County Health Rankings: Measures and Sources

Measure	Source
HEALTH OUTCOMES	
Premature death—Years of potential life lost before age 75 (YPLL-75) rate	Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)
Self-reported health—Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
Mean physically unhealthy days per month for adults	BRFSS
Mean mentally unhealthy days per month for adults	BRFSS
Percent of live births with low birthweight (under 2500 grams)	Vital Statistics, NCHS
HEALTH FACTORS: HEALTH BEHAVIORS	
Percent of adults that report smoking at least 100 cigarettes and that they currently smoke	BRFSS
Percent of adults that report a BMI \geq 30	CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Motor vehicle deaths per 100,000 population (crude rate)	Vital Statistics, NCHS
Percent of adults that report binge drinking in the past 30 days	BRFSS
Chlamydia rate per 100,000 population	CDC, National Center for Hepatitis, HIV, STD, and TB Prevention
Teen birth rate per 1,000 female population, ages 15–19	Vital Statistics, NCHS
HEALTH FACTORS: CLINICAL CARE	
Percent of population under age 65 without health insurance	Census, Current Population Survey (CPS)—Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE)
Primary care provider rate per 100,000	Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Resource File (ARF)
Hospitalization rate for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	Medicare claims, Dartmouth Atlas
Percent of diabetic Medicare enrollees that receive HbA1c screening	Medicare claims, Dartmouth Atlas
Percent of chronically ill Medicare enrollees in hospice care in last 6 months of life	Medicare claims, Dartmouth Atlas
HEALTH FACTORS: SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS	
Averaged freshman graduation rate—Percent of ninth grade cohort that graduates in 4 years	National Center for Education Statistics
Percent of population age 25+ with 4-year college degree or higher	Decennial Census, American Community Survey (ACS)
Percent of population age 16+ unemployed but seeking work	Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Percent of children in poverty	Census, CPS—Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)
Gini coefficient of income inequality	Decennial Census
Based on household, not individual, income	ACS
Percent of adults without social or emotional support*	BRFSS
Percent of all households that are single-parent households	Decennial Census, ACS
Violent crime rate per 100,000 population or homicide death rate per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)	Uniform Crime Reporting, FBI, or Vital Statistics, NCHS
HEALTH FACTORS: ENVIRONMENT	
(1) Annual number of unhealthy air quality days due to ozone, and (2) Annual number of unhealthy air quality days due to fine particulate matter	CDC-Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Collaboration
Percent of zip codes in county without healthy food outlets, including grocery stores with at least 4 employees and produce stands or farmers' markets	Census Zip Code Business Patterns
Liquor store density: Number of liquor stores per 10,000 population	Census County Business Patterns and Census 2006 Population Estimates

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

